

# The Danish Peace Academy

## Documentation:

## Greenham Common Women's Peace Camps Songbook

Working paper 2



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Introduction by Holger Terp</b> .....	3
<b>Thanks and credits</b> .....	9
<b>US Nukes for Newbury</b> .....	22
<b>PICNIC - IN AT THE COMMON</b> .....	28
<b>Hiroshima Day, 1980</b> .....	29
<b>The Long Road to Greenham</b> .....	31
<b>Peace Camps, They're Everywhere, They're Everywhere</b> .....	44
<b>Deploying the missiles</b> .....	47
<b>[Introduction songbook]</b> .....	52
<b>Index Songs</b> .....	54
<b>GREENHAM the first protests</b> .....	163
<b>Notes, history, documentation and links</b> .....	164
<b>A Broken Arrow</b> .....	173
<b>First the careful worded denial, then...</b> .....	174
<b>Greenham Common and the law</b> .....	179
<b>The Peace Dividend</b> .....	190
<b>Helen's Garden</b> .....	196
<b>Bibliography: Resources on Women's Peace Camps</b> .....	199

## Introduction by Holger Terp

When I was a young boy in the early 1960's I got a growing interest in music; the sing able songs of the Beatles led me to the folk music scene with Donovan's version of the Universal Soldier, the guitar playing of Bert Jansch and John Renbourn (see Colin Harper: Dazzling Stranger: Berth Jansch and the British folk and blues revival, 2000), further led me to the American folk music and I learned about the music and song texts of Pete Seeger, Joan Baez, Bob Dylan and as the time went by also the older folk singers like Woody Guthrie and the others of his generation. And an interest of the US history made me go back to the times and work of Anthony Bennezeth; the Quaker teacher who invented the social movements including the peace movements, before the establishing of the peace movement as recorded in the standard text books on the history of the peace movement.



During this long process my historical, political and social priorities changed from reading about military and armaments to the question, why do people go to war? The subjects of my studies turned to the history of peace and the history of the peace movement. Lucky I in 1987 was able to buy the files of the Danish journalist and peace activist Ellen Hørup. Going through her files established the thought that the history of the peace movement was left undone by the established Danish historians and I began to make notes about this. Also much of the history of the international peace movement is left undone by the established historians.

By the year 2000 I had established the Danish Peace Academy and all my findings of peace culture was published there.

Singing has always been important in social movements and in the summer of 2005 I was told about the songbooks of Greenham Common.

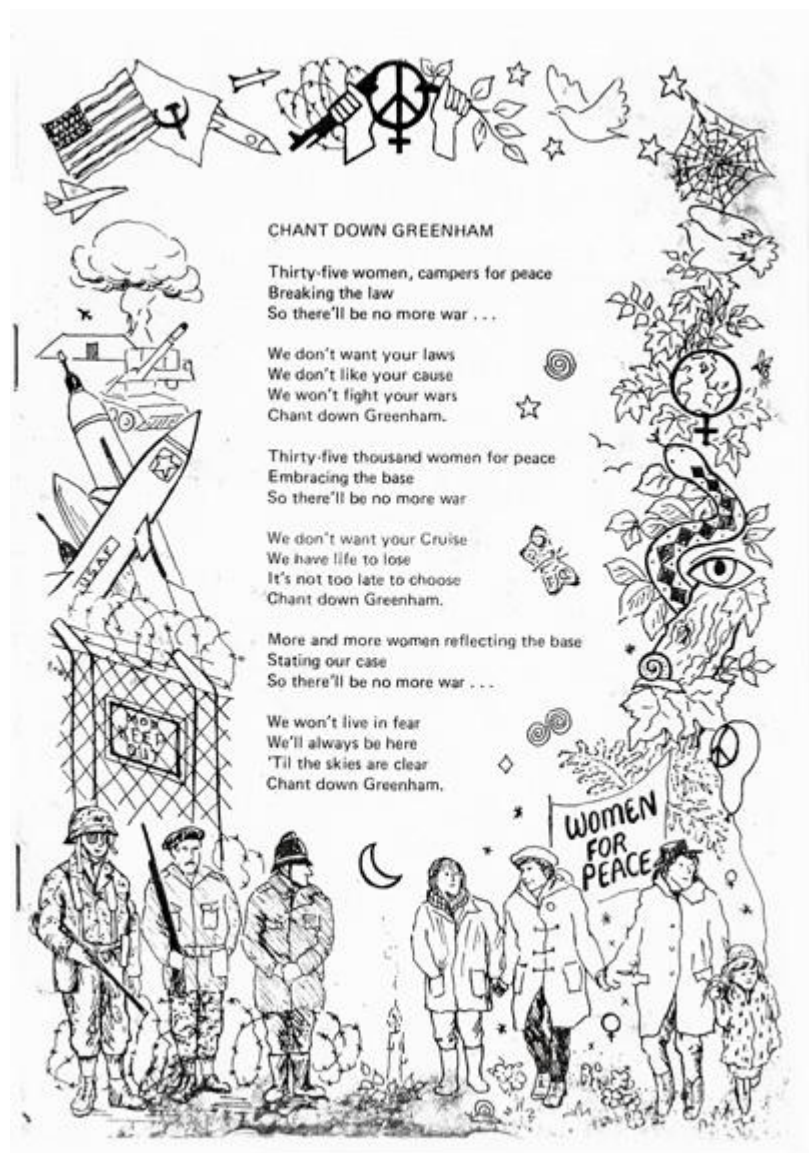
These songbooks proved indeed difficult to find. According to Google and Internet deep search engines, there were none online and after long searches in library databases two appeared in the Women's Library in London: Chant down Greenham (and other songs) and Refuse the cruise.

By publishing this untitled and mostly hand-written Greenham Common songbook I hope to be able to add substance to the struggle against nuclear weapons during the cold war; especially the way women protested against nuclear weapons and against nuclear war. Their songs tell their story, so I only needed to add the frame around the Greenham Common story, which is done by contemporary articles, and make credits to the songs, where it has been possible to do so. Also some recordings of the songs have been found.

The women's peace camp at the Greenham Common nuclear base is history now; but their methods of non violent direct action and the weapons they protested against are not. A generation later women are still protesting at military bases. The peace culture created by the many women at Greenham Common might become an inspiration for the present and future protests against the military industrialised complex.

The Danish interest for Greenham Common has been surprisingly little, especially after 1984.

Three Greenham Common rounds appears in Fredssangbogen / the Peace songbook, published in 1983. The volume of Caroline Blackwood were translated into Danish in 1984 and the Danish author Toni Liversage mentions Greenham Common in her books Den tredje verdenskrig – kan vi forhindre den? from 1982 and in Fra Gandhi til Greenham Common from 1987. The three-page story on Greenham Common in the last book of Liversage deals with the early history.





In November 1982 nuclear pacifist Judith Winther from the Danish END writes the possible first Danish article on Greenham Common, in the magazine *Fred og Frihed / Peace and Freedom*, published by the Danish Women's International League for Peace and Freedom section. The article was written in the spring of 1982; but the publication of the magazine was delayed. The article of Judith Winther is the only article on Greenham Common in this magazine and it has been overlooked by the historians. Also overlooked was a small booklet published by the No to Nuclear Weapons titled *Fredslejr / Peace Camps* edited by Anette Westrup and the above mentioned Judith Winther in January and April 1983. This booklet on 11 A4 pages has the subtitle *Greenham Common, Comiso*.

The only known Danish researcher who mentions Greenham Common is Søren Hein Rasmussen. In his thesis on the Danish social movements, *Sære Alliancer*, he tells a well-documented story of the Greenham Common demonstrations in December 1982 and January 1983.

A dozen articles in newspapers and magazines are recorded in the Danish article database in the years 1982-1984 and none thereafter. A handful of books are recorded in the Danish libraries database. Neither the article database nor the libraries database has indexed the articles of the magazines of the peace movement.

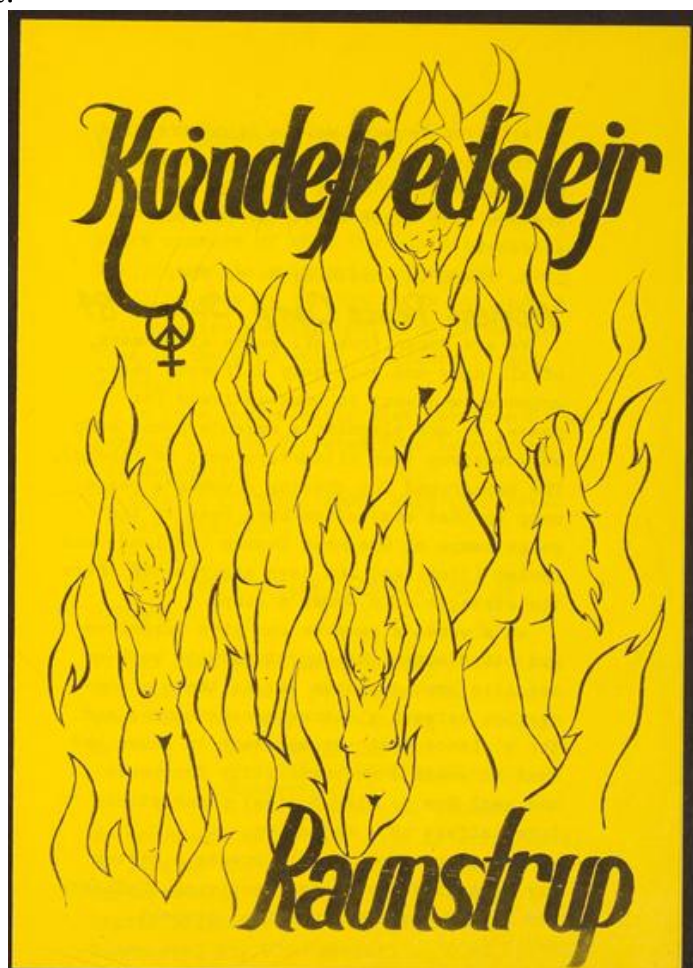
This adds a couple of handful articles and more also from the same years. The last news articles are printed in the little magazine from the Danish Women for Peace in April 1990: *Greenham Common - still!!*

In the years 1980-1994 there is only one news article on Greenham Common in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom's magazine *pax et libertas*, Vol. 43 No. 1 March 1983.

Reviewed magazines:

Danish

Ekstraposten 1980-1990  
*Fred og Frihed* 1980-  
*Fredsavisen / the Peace Newspaper* 1984-



1987<sup>1</sup>  
 Ikkevold 1980-  
 Køkkenrullen 1980-  
 Nej til Atomvåbens Kvartalsavis  
 1980-1990  
 Socialistisk weekend 1986-1988.

#### English

Cruise Resistance Bulletin 1985  
 Disarmament Campaigns 1980-1991  
 END Papers 1981-1993  
 Greenham Newsletter 1989-1993  
 The Greenham Network Newsletter  
 1994  
 New Statesman 1980-1984  
 Pax et libertas 1980-1994  
 Peace News  
 Sanity 1983-1988  
 The Southern Resister for Peace and  
 Justice for All 1986-1987 (CND  
 Winchester)  
 WRI Newsletter

#### German

Frauen Leben: Frauen widerstands-  
 camp 1985.

#### Norwegian

Fredsstikka 1983-1990. Continued  
 as Link 1990-.  
 Ikkevold 1981-  
 Link 1990-.

#### Swedish

Pax 1980-1984

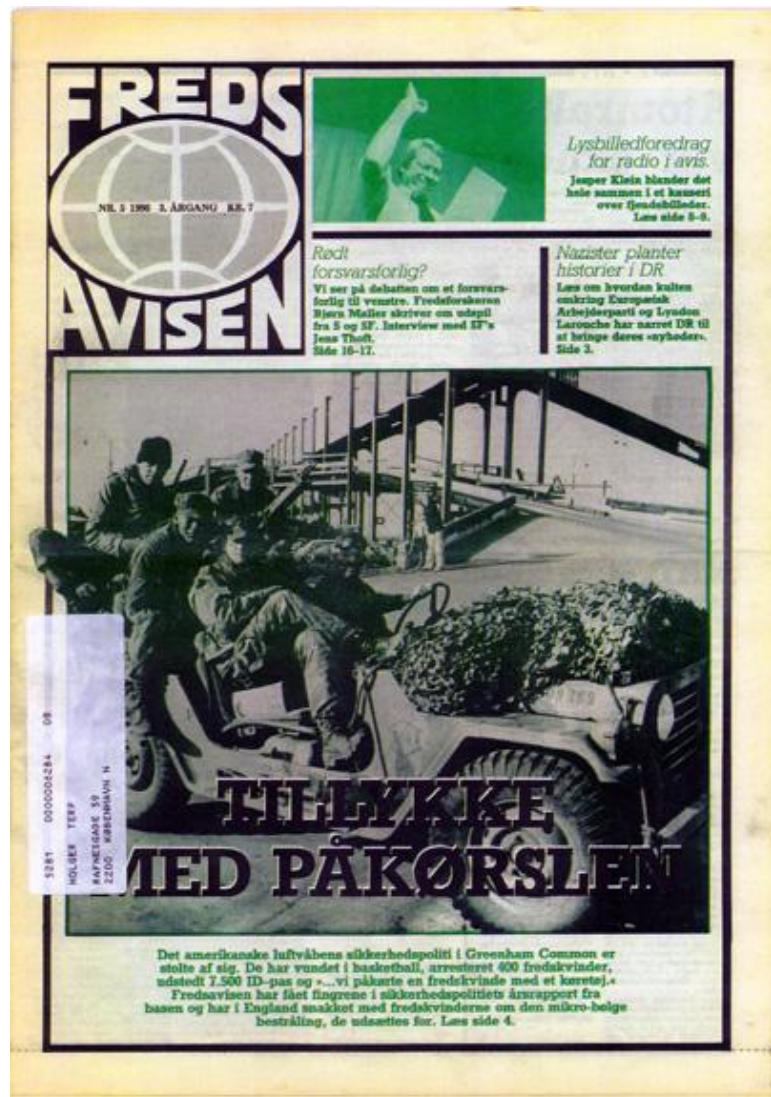
According to, Iron Ladies: Women in Thatcher's Britain - a bibliography compiled by Sally Bowen 2004, The Women's Library and the TUC Library Collections, housed at London Metropolitan University, only have Greenham Common magazines up to 1989.

These are:

Green and Common Womyn's Peace Camp news Imprint: [s.l.]: The Group Library has: 10 issues [1984?]

Greenham newsletter Imprint: [s.l.]: [s.n.] Library has: 1987-Oct. 1988

Greenham Women in London newsletter Imprint: London: London Greenham Women Library has: Mar/Apr. [1987] – Halloween 1987



<sup>1</sup> A monthly.



London Greenham Women newsletter Imprint:  
London: London Greenham Women Library has:  
No.2 (May 1985); no. 5 (Aug. 1985); Dec. 1987-July  
1989

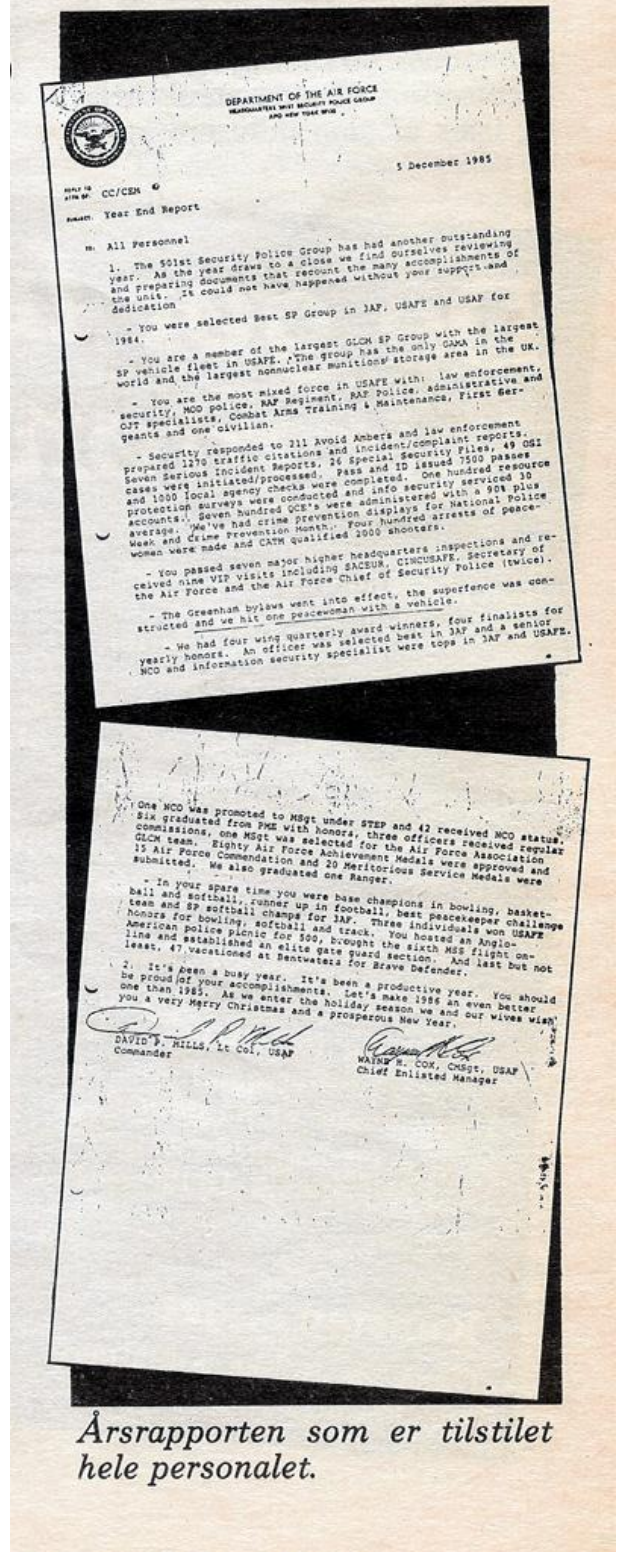
Yellow Gate Greenham Common Women's Peace  
Camp Imprint: Newbury: Greenham Common  
Women's Peace Camp Library has: Apr. 1988:  
Sept. 1989; [Dec.] 1989 <sup>2</sup>

However, some English Greenham Common  
documents turned up in Danish magazines  
and newspapers.

... And we hit one peacemen with a vehicle.<sup>3</sup>

Although this letter is not classified secret it  
is not intended for public circulation. It can  
have been obtained only from inside the base.<sup>4</sup>

With this information accessible in Denmark I  
thought it was about time that the good  
history of the women's peace camp at  
Greenham Common was told to the Danish  
students. That many women took courage to  
protest against some of the most deadly  
weapons in world history; and that these  
women played an important role in the  
complete disarmament of a foreign nuclear  
weapons base. Some will argue that political  
decisions, international treaties, the ending of  
the cold war and the peace dividend made the  
complete disarmament of Greenham Common  
possible. But if the women hadn't been there  
protesting all the time, showing the folly of  
the US and UK nuclear policy with their  
direct action against the fence and against the



*Årsrapporten som er tilstillet  
hele personalet.*

2 Source: [http://www.londonmet.ac.uk/library/t63240\\_3.pdf](http://www.londonmet.ac.uk/library/t63240_3.pdf)

3 Picture source 1: Nej til Atomvåben; the Danish END.

No information about artist.

Base invaders illustration: Køkkenrullen, No. 3, 1984.

No information about artist.

Department of the Air Force: Headquarters [501st?] Security Police Group, New York: Year  
End Report. 5 December 1985. Fredsavisen, No. 5, 1986 p. 4.

Campbell, Duncan: Pink card that allows troops to kill.

New Statesman. Vol. 108. No. 2804, December 14, 1984 p. 4.

4 APO = American Post Office. Each base has it's own depot number. Until the law was  
changed in 1999 (Statutory Instrument 1999/1736) the APO was unlawful, as only the Royal Mail  
was permitted to distribute mail.

byelaws, the base might still have been here today; just like the rest of the many nuclear armed bases around the world who are here because no women made peace camps around them.

Some of the women at Greenham Common were great poets and very humours.

Comments and additional information about Greenham Common, other peace camps, the songs, authors, composers and protesters are welcome.

### Thanks and credits

This publication of the Greenham Common songbook was inspired by my pen pal Anne Lee who asked, you don't wanna publish it, do you?

Hi,

Many women could not stay at Greenham Common on a permanent or long-term basis. These women formed support groups. All over the world there was support groups raising funds, engaging in non-violent peace actions, e.g. on 9th November 1983 102 peace camps were set up at the 102 US Bases in Britain.

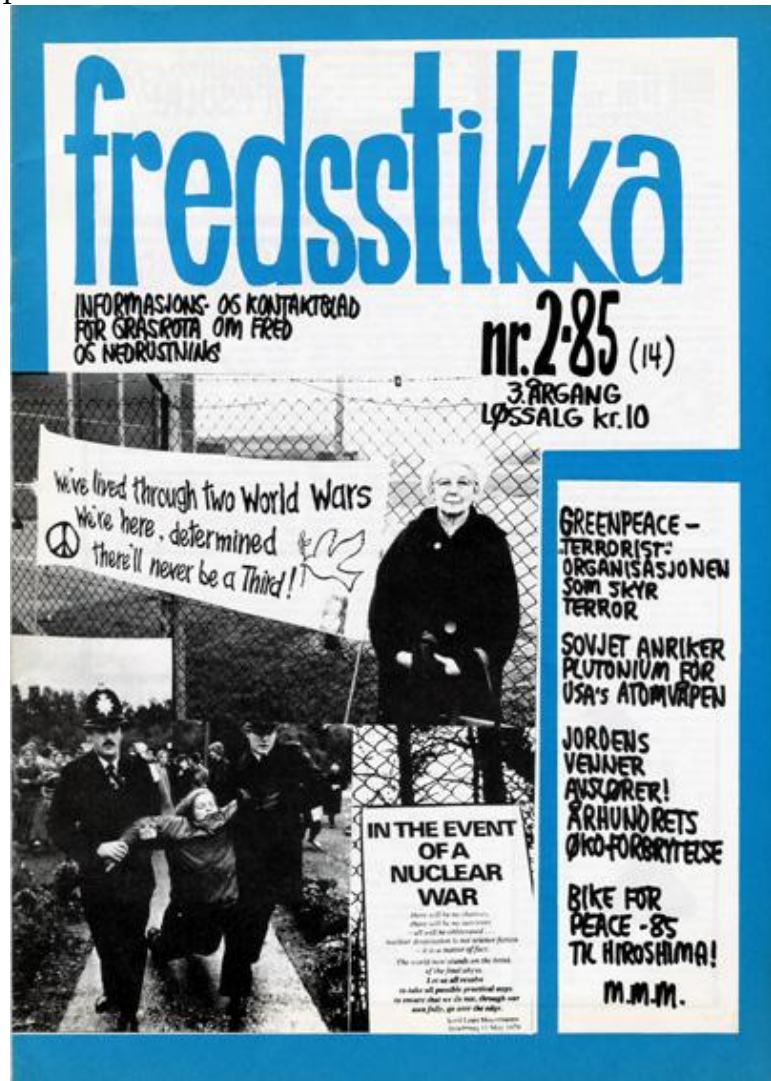
The songs were collected at Greenham by Manchester Greenham Wimmin's Support Group and sold to raise funds for Greenham. I'm not sure of the title. This compilation is not a complete record. Some of the well-known songs are in the video film. Anne xx

Dear Holger,

Wow! I'd no idea that the songbook would generate so much interest! I thought it would scan? The copy I sent you is a photocopy of a photocopy, so poor quality. Fi and Glen still live at 42 St Hilda's Road, one of the addresses printed in the songbook. I'll contact them.

Somewhere I have got a tape and other bits 'n' bobs. I'll try to find as soon as possible. A lot of archive material went to museums, such as the Museum of Labour History in Manchester. Even the Imperial War Museum interviewed Helen John for the peace protest section.

Many Greenham women continue to be active in the peace movement, particularly





focussed on Menwith Hill and Fylingdales US Bases and anti-Trident actions at Faslane and Aldermaston.

Anne xx

Dear Holger

Thanks for your work. The song "Bridget Evans" on the Great Peace March CD was written by Judy Small of Australia in tribute to the Women of Greenham Common.

Peggy Seeger was also actively involved in support of the women there and has some great songs about it. She would also be a good contact for further information.

Of course you may link to my page. Thank you.

Best wishes,  
Anne Feeney

Hello Holger Terp - Anne Feeney has forwarded your e-mail to me. I did indeed write a Greenham Common song, "Carry Greenham Home"; it became one of the anthems of the movement. It was indeed a moving time. It's printed in my songbook and recorded on my CD 'Period Pieces'. Information on both of them on the website below. I mentioned Greenham Common events in another of my songs, "Woman on Wheels", also to be found on that same CD.

Let me know if this information is not sufficient. Yours sincerely, Peggy Seeger

Dear friends,

I would like to ask you, if I may use your Greenham Common poster in an article on GC I'm writing for the Danish Peace Academy?

That will be fine. Please let me know what more I can do to help.

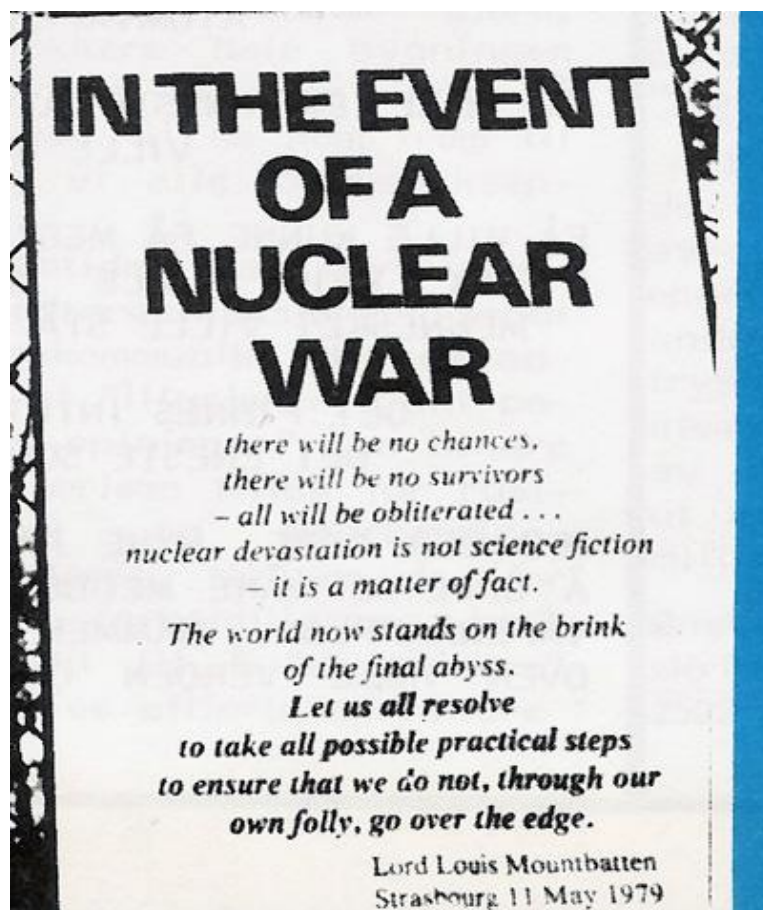
John Low

banning+Low

Dear Friends,

Yes you can make a link. Glad you like the site and do reproduce any pictures you want.

The sculpture a life size bronze is now finished and sited in Cardiff city Hall. It was funded mainly by pensioners Trade unionists and A money from the Frank Cousins TGWU peace prize. Donations from abroad too. You can get a free booklet about the



art in City Hall including the sculpture from the city council M Munnery, Room 101,  
City Hall Cathays Park. Cardiff S Wales UK  
Best wishes yours in peace Thalia Campbell.

Use of poster?

yes be good to see it peter

Peter Kennard.

Holger!

I do like this as:

A. Holloway is very near where I live.

&

B.

I know a lot of women who have been in Holloway - Ippy at Peace News being just one of them.

Sybil Morrison also spent some 6 months in the place during ww2 - For speaking out against the war at speaker's corner. The woman in the cell next to her was a German spy.

Martyn Lowe

Thanks for your e-mail. The Diggers' Song is actually called The World Turned Upside Down. I wrote the words & music & it is my copyright. I have recorded it on my compilation CD 'Rossel-songs', Fuse Records CFCD 001, & it's also been recorded by numerous others. I'm happy for you to publish the words.

Very best wishes,  
Leon Rosselson

HI JUST HAD ANOTHER LOOK AT YOUR SITE I should email you what you want but not very good on computers. So could I post you something or can you get what you want off the Web site? All best wishes Thalia Campbell

You mention You can't kill the Spirit on your website.

Dear Holger

I'm not sure who wrote this. It may have been Starhawk.

She also wrote:

She changes everything she touches  
And everything she touches changes. Starhawk  
Under the full moonlight we dance  
was written by Jana Runnalls

www.voiceofpower.com

Its a great website

with blessings

Kathy

Dear Holger

# "DISSE MODIGE KVINNER MED DE HØYTFLYVENDE DRØMMER...."

## GREENHAM COMMON:

Til tross for nyhetene i mai om at politiet nå har fjernet de modige kvinnene utenfor Greenham Common og brent fredsleiren ned til grunnen, forteller en av kvinnene i telefonsesjon til vår redaksjon at de fremdeles holder "stand" utenfor den amerikanske basen. "Over our dead bodies!" er kvinnenes nye slagord.

4.-8. juli vil de igjen prøve å blokkere basen, og det ventes deltakelse fra alle kanter av England. Samtidig forbereder 18 kvinnegrupper i England fredsmarjer som vil gå i stjerne mot Greenham Common dit de vil ankomme 5. august, samtidig med "Walk for Life"-marsjen som 6. mai startet opp fra Faslane, Trident u-båsbasen i Skottland. 6. august - Hiroshimadagen - vil markeres med faste og demonstrasjoner.

Vi ber alle fredsaktivister i Norge - og særlig deltakere i Fredsmarsjen til Trondheim - om å sende kort og brev til kvinnene for støtte og solidaritet. Adresser: Women's Peace Camp, USAF Greenham Common, Newbury, Berkshire, eller: Angela Phillips, 27 Falcombe Road, Newbury, Berkshire.

Interesserte i kvinnesens stjernemarj kan kontakte: Annie Tunnicliffe, 108 Southfields Rd., Oxford, England.

## COMISO:

8. mars samlet kvinner fra hele Europa seg i Comiso på Sicilia for å vise solidaritet med italienske kvinner i kampen mot de 112 krysserraketene som skal utplasseres i nærheten av den sønlige lille landsbyen på sydøsten av Sicilia. Flere amerikanske kvinner deltok, bl.a. Sisy Feranto, kvinnelig politiker fra Texas og kandidat til visestatsrådsministerposten under valgkampen Nixon/McGovern i 1972, og den katolske nonnen Rosalynn Lynch som i årvis har kjempet for kerneofrene i og omkring provinsregionen i Nevada/kenen.

Søndag 6. mars marsjerte kvinnene i demonstrasjon mot lokale overgrep og overtok en plass i sentrum av byen som tradisjonelt er forbeholdt mennene - "Fonte di Dana", der de dannet sirkel mens de holdt henderne



i hendene og sang. Runde stener med kvinnenes navn ble stablet opp midt på plassen.

8. mars om morgenen arrangerte vel hundre kvinner en "altin" aksjon foran hovedingangen til Magliocco-basen. Samme ettermiddag samlet sekshundre kvinner seg igjen på bytrottet.

9. mars klakkete hals syv om morgenen blokkerte kvinnene hovedveien til basen for å stanse trafikken. Etter tre timer kom politiet, og sammen med militære fra basen ble kvinnene båret bort. En kvinne fikk brukt armer. Politiet rev også filene ut av kvinnenes kamreer ettersom de tok bilder av deres brutale adferd.

Sen på kvelden den 10. mars møtte en gruppe kvinner fredsymboler på marsrens som omgav basen, mens soldatene innserfor skjøt med skarpt over hodene deres for å skremme dem bort.

Freddag 11. mars hadde de fleste kvinnene forlatt Comiso. De som var igjen bestemte seg for nok en gang å blokkere hovedveien inn til basen. Kloakken seks om morgenen, da arbeidene askom, oppsto det dundring mellom dem og kvinnene. Mange av arbeidene byttet til det kvinnene hadde å si og reiste hjem utedendfor å gå på jobb den dagen. En time senere kom politiet igjen. Også denne gangen fikk en av kvinnene armen brukt, mens mange fikk revet støve hattene av hodet. Tolv kvinner ble arrestert. Kvinnene som hadde brukt armen fikk ikke legehjelp, og etter 24 timer i enecelle sammen med to varpette vakter (bortom den ene var hals som hadde brukt armen hennes) måtte den bryttes opp igjen for den kunne gippes.

Etter fem dager i fengsel ble kvinnene stilt for retten, anklaget for å ha sperret offentlig vei, en lov fra Mussolinis tid som kan gi fra 2 - 12 års fengsel. Den sjette dagen ble 11 av kvinnene deportert fra Italia. De søkte innledertid i underetasjes utvinningsvidren. Responsen på denne aksjonen har vært sterk i Italia. 3. april deltok tolv tusen mennesker i en vellykket blokkade av Magliocobasen. Fengsel blir nå samlet inn slik at kvinnefredslireren kan kjøpe opp land der de kan få demonstrere i fred utenfor basen. Comiso er nå innvært av Mafiaen, som har kjøpt opp store områder nær basen for å tyne store summer på trosselig til de 5000 amerikanske som skal betjene basen.

Vi ber alle norske kvinner støtte de siciliske kvinnene i kampen mot varvidvissene og sende penger til oppkjøp av fredsleirland. Kontakt: "Donne per la Pace", 22, Mile End Place, London E1.

## PORTON DOWN: NY KVINNEFREDSELEIR

I vårt aller første programmet brakte vi en lang liste over fredsleire i Europa og opplydet norske fredsgrupper til å "dyoptere" en fredsleir. Vi vel foredrag om to grupper som har fulgt oppfordringen, og harer gerne fra flere. Hvis dere ikke har noen adresse eller vet hvor dere skal henvende dere, kan dere bare skrive til oss.

Nylig er en ny kvinnefredsleir (det finnes både slike og "blinde" fredsleire) opprettet i England, i Porton Down ikke langt fra Greenham Common. Leiren er en protest mot de brutale dyreforsøkene som i årvis har pågått der i "forsknings og forvarets" navn. Allington Farm i Porton Down er en dyrefabrikk opprettet i 1917 for å alle opp dyr til våpeneforsøk. Dyr av alle arter må der lide og dø for å den menneskelige case skal kunne finne opp stadig grunnere måter å drepe hverandre på. Alt som skjer på denne "dødens dyrefabrikk" er hemmelig, men iblant skjer det "lekkager" der det blir fremlegd at kjemikaler sprøytes i anklert på dyrene, kuler skytes inn i de forarmene kroppene, virus av ulike typer injiseres og katte, hunder, apes og gnagere holdes fanger i dype skyttergravner der de utsettes for skyer av neregga m.m. Døden kommer som det eneste kjente komne for disse stakkars forvarende. Den britiske regjering underretter at



What a wonderful project! Greenham Common was truly one of the heroic projects of our time. Of course you can use Mothers, Daughters Wives (and Bridget Evans, and the Festival of Light if you like – I also wrote both of those) – I love it when people use my songs – that's what they're for! And it's lovely to be reminded of Denmark – I have spent many very happy times there at Tonder and Skagen as well as Copenhagen.

Warm regards

Judy Small

Hi Holger

I am happy for you to use my Greenham image - I am assuming you don't have a budget for photos, but a photo credit would be appreciated.

There are a lot of other Greenham images in my files so if you need anything else do let me know.

Good luck with your project. I visited both the links and they are excellent. Greenham was an amazing experience altogether, the songbook brought a lot of memories back to me, especially the sound of many many women singing 'You Can't Kill The Spirit' in the bible blackness of night while surrounded by a huge police force. I never forgot the strength of that sound. The police didn't know how to deal with them at all. Incidentally thank you for asking my permission - you'd be surprised how many people don't bother.

Kind regards

marc

<http://www.marcmarnie.com>

You are welcome to use the image as long as you give us a credit. If you want a better quality image we can email you a larger jpeg

Regards

Mike

pp WCML enquiries

Dear Holger,

Thanks for your mails about your Peace Camp Songbook. As for "Under the Full Moonlight Dance", it is written by an American woman called Karen Beth. I sang it at Greenham Common back in 1981 in the well-known feminist duo 'OVA', introducing it as one of the most well-loved and well-known songs at the camp. We did record it on one of our albums back then, "Out of Bounds", but I have subsequently recorded it on one of my Goddess albums, "I Sing Her Praises":

Here is the link to my music website: [www.wildwomenmusic.co.uk/praises.html](http://www.wildwomenmusic.co.uk/praises.html)

Karen Beth's website: [www.hvmusic.com/artists/karenbeth](http://www.hvmusic.com/artists/karenbeth)

Out of interest, "You can't kill the Spirit" was written by Naomi Littlebear.

"The River is Flowing", as far as I know, is a traditional pagan chant - again, I didn't write it! I have recorded it on "Eye of the Womb":

[www.wildwomenmusic.co.uk/eye.html](http://www.wildwomenmusic.co.uk/eye.html)

The correct words are:

The river is flowing, flowing and growing

The river is flowing down to the sea

Mother earth carry me

Your child I will always be

Mother earth carry me  
 Down to the sea  
 The river is flowing, flowing and growing  
 The river is flowing down to the sea  
 Mother moon watch over me  
 Your child I will always be  
 Mother moon watch over me  
 Until I am free  
 If I can help any further, please don't hesitate to ask me. Good luck with all your fantastic efforts!  
 All the best,  
 Jana Runnalls

I never heard this song in the plural at Greenham or anywhere else. I have always heard it in the singular, "The river is flowing, flowing and growing etc." I didn't hear it at Greenham first actually. I heard it first in the early 1980s at women's land in New Mexico. We sang it at almost every solstice throughout the 80s and 90s. When I finally got to Greenham in the 1990s, we had a lot of songs in common. There had been a lot of cross-cultural fertilisation, with Greenham women travelling to various women's lands in the US bringing and learning songs and taking them back, and several land women going to Greenham and staying and bringing and learning songs to bring back. I was one of the latter, but there were many, many others.

Wind  
 USA

Hi: Just wanted you to know that I am the author of "Full Moonlight Dance." You have the author as Jana Runnalls, and you also call it, "Under the Full Moonlight."  
 Can you please correct this?  
 Thanks.  
 Karen Beth

Dear Holger:

What a wonderful web site on Greenham Common and women's peace camps. I have been working myself on women's peace camps from the 1980s. I've mostly studied the US camps, but this past summer in Scotland I gave a short paper on the utopian aspects of various peace camps around the world.

I will put a link to this site in the Peace Collection's web site. I will also send notice of the site to H-Peace, if you have not yet done so.

I have a couple of changes for you. I haven't looked at everything closely yet, but here are changes for song #10 "Down At Greenham on a Spree". The changes are all spelling ones.

Fifth verse, third line, although the idea of sinning in the rain is rather amusing, it should read:

"Laughing, dancing, singing in the rain,"

Sixth and last verse, third line:

the word "cas" should be spelled either "cus" or "cuz" it is a slang/shortening of the word because.

Great work, Wendy

Wendy E. Chmielewski, PhD.  
 Curator  
 Swarthmore College Peace Collection

Dear Holger,

This is a great website. I've been looking to see what is out on the internet about Greenham. I lived there for 6 month in 1986. It's great to see songs and other historical information on your site. I also lived for a year, and was involved for longer, at the Seneca Women's Peace Encampment in the US. Now I am involved with a newly formed Seneca Peace Camp Herstory Project. We have a blog at: <http://peacecampherstory.blogspot.com/>

If you are able to, can you please post the blog link on your site? Seneca was inspired by the Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp and there were many Greenham women at Seneca and Seneca Women at Greenham. Thank you.

I have some info about a song from Seneca.

Song # 79 "Revolution Talk" words and music were written in 1985 at the Seneca Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice by The Average Dyke Band. The ADB was made up of various women who lived at the Seneca women's peace camp in the mid '80's.

Song # 6 Out of the Darkness

written by Frankie Armstrong for Greenham Common march.

Thanks again,

Robin Earth

Hello,

We've just been searching online trying to find a harmony acappella version of the song "Tomorrow" (song as featured on your Danish Peace Academy site). No luck so far - Might you know of one anywhere? If so we'd be very grateful to hear about it - we want to sing it at a party for peace here in Leicester, UK.

We noticed at the bottom of your entry on "Tomorrow" that you had no info on author etc. We have a copy of the Workers Music Association book "Peace Songs" (ed. J. Jordan, 1989). This book says that "Tomorrow" was written by Peggy Seeger as part of her defence in court when she was charged with obstruction for protesting about the arrival of Cruise missiles. Hope this info is helpful.

Best Wishes,

Rowan & Willow Songsmith

Dear Mr. Terp,

This is in response to your inquiry (NWCTC 06-00590) regarding records of the [US] Department of State mentioning atomic weapon accidents. Your request has also been sent to our Modern Military Textual Reference branch, you can expect to hear directly from them.

I searched the State Department's Central Decimal File (the main filing system for State records) under the decimal heading 711.5611, the decimal covering American atomic weapons. For the time period in question, there was no mention in the documents about the accident at Greenham Common.

There is, however, considerable documentation on British concerns over potential nuclear accidents, including clippings from British newspapers. The portions of the



files containing such information are about one hundred pages. The articles do not specifically mention Greenham Common, they focus on British reaction to an accident that had occurred in South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Archivist, Civilian Records

Textual Archives Services Division

<http://www.archives.gov/research/formats/textual.html>

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2005 10:04 PM

Dear Webmaster,

Re: Inclusion in SOSIG of:

<http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/abase/sange/greenham.htm>

This is to inform you that your Web site has been included in SOSIG (Social Science Information Gateway):

<http://www.sosig.ac.uk/>

A link, summary and details of the Web site will be available for viewing from SOSIG from 8am tomorrow morning (GMT) at the address below:

<http://www.sosig.ac.uk/resource?database=SOSIG&query=1132315799-1606>

Dear Holger,

Please let me know your posting address so that I can send you out the permissions contract

Thanks

Rosemary Parkhill

Editorial Assistant

New Statesman

Thank you so much for sending this; it is a marvellous contribution to the history of women's role in the peace movement. I will add a link to this site to our webpage. Please keep me on your mailing list.

Lucinda Marshall, founder

Feminist Peace Network

[www.feministpeacenet.org](http://www.feministpeacenet.org)

Hi, a friend just drew my attention to your website.

The Layabout Song (beginning 'Down' not 'Here') at Greenham on a spree' was written by me and if you would like the correct version -I don't mind seeing it in print, but I would like it to be reproduced correctly, - I can provide you with it - please contact me.

And I also wrote Which Side are you on.

Both songs could be sung by me as they are meant to be - most people get the notation wrong. I would send a recording to you.

My songs were written for 'us' at the camp but they were bound to be shared. That's ok.

Song 63, Your Children are not your children' was first put to music and sung by Sweet Honey in the Rock, an American acapello group. Words are by Kahil Gibran. Song number 75, On this Mountain, is from a song by Holly Near.

Happy to help. Hope to hear from you soon.

Still alive and kickin'.

Gillian Booth

ps there has been quite a bit of 'cleaning up' and censorship - that will never do!!

Dear Holger,

When I was a teenager I would go to Greenham Common with my mother or with friends during the school holidays.

Many years ago I lost a precious record called Women Sing For Peace, with songs from the Greenham Songbook sung on it by the women who had written the songs, including Carry Greenham Home and Four Minutes to Midnight. I found your site, which is beautiful by the way and an amazing resource, and realised that the recordings you link to on the site are from the same album.

Thank you.

Clare Cochrane

Hello Holger,

Today my mother remembered a song that they used to sing in the police cells and I remember a slightly different version from her (I later lived at Faslane Peace camp in Scotland).

I can't remember the title but my mother thinks it is 'Police cell song'?

The version we sang at Faslane peace camp goes like this:

You can't forbid nearly everything

You can't forbid me to sing

You can't forbid the sun to shine

And you can't shut my mouth when I speak.

My mother remembers it as this:

You can't forbid nearly everything

You can forbid me to sing

You can forbid me to act

but you can't close my mind when I think.

As I am not classically trained in music I can't give you the notes but we could perhaps sing it and send a copy?

I am sure Anne Lee and Helen John and other women must remember it?

Anyway, lots of sunshine

Annakey

It was me who wrote the song 'Sarah's Song' when I was arrested the first time at Greenham and was in a Newbury police cell. I was being held on my own in one cell with others, including Sarah being held next door. We were shouting to each other and the police was getting ver fed up - not allowing us to go to the toilet, not feeding us for hours, constantly telling us to shut up. So I started making up this song and kept singing it with the women in the other cell quickly catching on and repeating it. I also memorialised the song on the wall of the police cell on that day with a pen I had managed to smuggle into the cell - however, the next time I was in that same cell it had been painted over.

Sometime later Jane L. and myself sang it at a peace rally in Copenhagen we has been invited to attend.

'We are the witches' was composed and written by myself, Beatrice and Sue Popper and I believe the input of one or two other women during a night outside the main gate when we were waiting for a convoy of cruise missiles to be driven out of the base. Sitting on an old sofa outside all night we wrote this song.

How fantastic to see this site with all the songs kept in this way!

Beatrice

Dear Holger,

I saw "Carry Greenham Home", the documentary on the women of Greenham Common, long ago and used part of it (VHS) in a documentary for peace groups before 1989!

I remember well that Peggy Seeger sang the song "Carry Greenham Home" in a breathtaking way - it is a different version to that you just published.

This is what I would like to inform you about. The best would be to publish the song in that version and the documentary as mpg.file.

I keep a VHS copy of the documentary "somewhere", but have no technical means to transform it into a mpg.file which should be done.

In addition, today I was informed about a new 2006 campaign against nukes at Faslane, Scotland.

Love, Christian Bartolf

Re: NWCTM06-01390

Dear Ms Terp:

This is in response to your November 14, 2005, e-mail inquiry.

US Air Force accident reports dating back to 1939 are in the custody of the US Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA). If you have not already done so, you should start your research by requesting a copy of the report relating to the crash of the C-47 aircraft at the airfield in Greenham Common. Following is a link to the AFHRA website:

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/afhra/>

Ken Schlessinger

Modern Military Records

National Archives at College Park

8601 Adelphi Rd

College Park, MD 20740-6001

US Air Force aircraft accident reports (including for "broken arrow" incidents) are in the custody of the Air Force Historical Research Agency, 600 Chennault Circle, Maxwell AFB AL 36112

This question was submitted via the Main Inquire Form by a user of the National Archives web site.

Dear Holger Terp,

I found one document in our published collections that might be of interest. I have put its link below:

<http://nsarchive.chadwyck.com/nsa/documents/NH/00866/all.pdf>

It refers to a February 27, 1958 alleged accident; however, you will see the wording is very careful in the memorandum. We do not have any references to the Greenham



Common broken arrow incident in our nonpublished collections.

I recommend that you contact the U.S. National Archives (NARA). NARA has the U.S. Air Force records up to 1976 / 1977. An inquiry can be emailed to an Archivist at:

<http://www.archives.gov/contact/>

Searching on the Internet, I found a detailed list of broken arrow incidents prepared by the U.S. Military in 1981. The link is

<http://www.milnet.com/cdiart.htm>

However, I could find no mention of the Greenham Common accident.

Thank you for your interest in the collections of the National Security Archive. I hope some of this information will be helpful.

Mary Curry, Public Service Coordinator and Research Associate

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
AIR FORCE HISTORICAL RESEARCH AGENCY  
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA  
MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

FROM: AFHRA/RSA

600 Chennault Circle Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424

SUBJECT: Broken Arrow at Greenham Common, 28 Feb 1958

Mr. Terp,

I have researched your request for materials about a broken arrow at Greenham Common on 2 Feb 1958. We have no information on this. Your best option is to go to Department of Energy website: <http://www.mbe.doe.gov/execsec/foia.htm>. If you can find no information on the site there is a "request" option to mail for information on this subject.

My best to you on your research,

Respectfully,

Archivist

Department of Energy  
Washington, DC 20585

December 12, 2005

Mr. Holger Terp

Strandbyparken 4, 1 tv.

2650 Hvidovre

Denmark

Re: F2005-00757

Dear Mr. Terp:

This is in response to the request for information that you sent to the Department of Energy (DOE) under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552. You asked for reports that relate to a broken arrow or other accident at Greenham Common in England in February 1958.

The request has not been controlled as a FOIA request and assigned to a program office to process because it does not address the requirements of a proper FOIA request as stated at Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 1004.4.

The DOE regulation that implements the FOIA provides, at 10 CFR 1004.4(e), that "a request shall include (1) an assurance to pay whatever fees will be assessed in accordance with 10 CFR 1004.9, (2) an assurance to pay those fees not exceeding some

specified dollar amount, or (3) a request for a waiver or reduction of fees." The regulation further states that no request will be deemed to have been received until (1) some valid assurance of willingness to bear fees anticipated to be associated with the processing of the request, or (2) a specific request for a waiver or reduction of fees has been stated.

In your correspondence you did not provide an assurance to pay fees associated with the processing of the request or request a waiver of processing fees.

The FOIA provides that "[d]ocuments shall be furnished without any charge or at a charge reduced below the fees established under clause (ii) if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." See 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A)(iii).

The DOE has implemented this statutory standard for fee waivers or reduced fees in its FOIA regulation at 10 CFR 1004.9(a)(8). If you request a waiver or reduction of fees, please address the criteria established in that section. The regulation sets forth the following factors that are considered by the agency in applying the criteria:

The subject of the request: Whether the subject of the requested records concerns "the operations or activities of the government;"

The informative value of the information to be disclosed: Whether the disclosure is "likely to contribute" to an understanding of government operations or activities;

The contribution to an understanding by the general public of the subject likely to result from disclosure taking into account your ability and intent to disseminate the information to the public in a form that can further understanding of the subject matter; and

The significance of the contribution to public understanding: Whether the disclosure is likely to contribute "significantly" to public understanding of government operations or activities.

Please provide a statement that you agree to pay fees that may be incurred to process the request, that stipulates an amount you are willing to pay, or that requests a specific waiver or reduction of fees and addresses the factors above. You should provide this information to Ms. Joan Ogbazghi of this office by January 4, 2006. If she does not hear from you or receive the requested information by that date, no further agency action will be taken on this request.

The above referenced number has been assigned to the request and you should refer to it in the response to this office.

Thank you for your interest in the DOE. If you have any questions about this correspondence, you may contact Ms. Ogbazghi for assistance at joan.ogbazghi@hq.doe.gov. She also can be reached on (202) 586-3595.

Sincerely

Abel Lopez

FOIA/Privacy Act Group

Office of the Executive Secretariat

Dear Mr Terp

Thank you for contacting The National Archives of the United Kingdom

The following sources may be of interest:

DEFE 24/1204 US Air Force and US Navy presence in the UK: proposal to reactivate

RAF Greenham Common as a second UK base for KC-135 tankers 1976 Jan 01 - 1978 Dec 31

DEFE 24/1287 United States Air Force (USAF) and United States Navy (USN) presence in the UK: selection of a second base for KC 135 tanker aircraft (Greenham Common or Fairford); Parliamentary statements and correspondence 1977 Jan 01 - 1978 Dec 31

There is other material related to Greenham Common airfield (e.g.: AIR 2, AIR 19, AIR 29) but this pre-dates the 1970s.

John Cassidy

Remote Enquiries Duty Officer

The National Archives of the United Kingdom.

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

Dear Holger Terp,

I believe you may have the wrong accident, the Greenham Common accident that occurred in 1958 resulted in the deaths of 2 people who were crushed by a falling fuel tank dropped by a Schilling Air Base (Salinas, Kansas) bomber.

The information of these two men follow below

Airmen 1st Class Richard Francis Goguen

Staff Sargent Carter J. Pauley

These two men were not pilots but most likely mechanics and ground crew members.

You might be more interested in the 28 July 1956 incident at Lakenheath where a Lincoln bomber skidded off the runway into nuclear weapon storage igloos. The names of the crew were...

Capt. Russell R. Bowling

Lt. Carroll W. Kalberg

Lt. Michael J. Selmo

Tsgt. John Ulrich

If you need any more information I would be happy to help you.

Sincerely,

Rob Branting

Sorry to have taken so long to respond, computer has been acting funny.

The reports you sent me are fascinating but unfortunately I don't have anymore information on the incident. No veterans I've talked to speak of the incident and all that's in the newspapers is about the two airmen.

Your notes are put together well and if you are ever able to find out information from government sources about this incident I'd like to hear about it. The [biography.ms/nuclear\\_accidents](http://biography.ms/nuclear_accidents) website has quite a few incidents I have not heard of (from government, private organization or other American websites).

It is very interesting to see that the fire had blazed for so long, I would think a nuclear-armed aircraft would be quickly extinguished (there have been many, many B-47 accidents in the United States)

My advice would be to research about the B-47s there, I'm not sure if this burning B-47E would be a Smoky Hill (later Schilling AFB) 310th aircraft or a Lincoln one (98th or 307th).

A good idea is to research the tail numbers (aircraft identification) of the B-47s and try and track down their history (such as was this aircraft reported as being crashed? or was it retired, or unknown?). If you might locate this aircraft's tail number you may be able to find more information about its history. Perhaps requesting wing histories from the AFHRA could help as well.

It looks as if you have encountered a lot of bureaucracy in your search and hope you are able to overcome it. I wish you the best of luck in your search and sorry I couldn't be of more help.

Rob Branting



## US Nukes for Newbury

The NATO "Double-Track" Decision on Theatre Nuclear Forces<sup>5</sup>

1) At a special meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers in Brussels on 12 December 1979.

2) Ministers recalled the May 1978 Summit where governments expressed the political resolve to meet the challenges to their security posed by the continuing momentum of the Warsaw Pact military build-up...

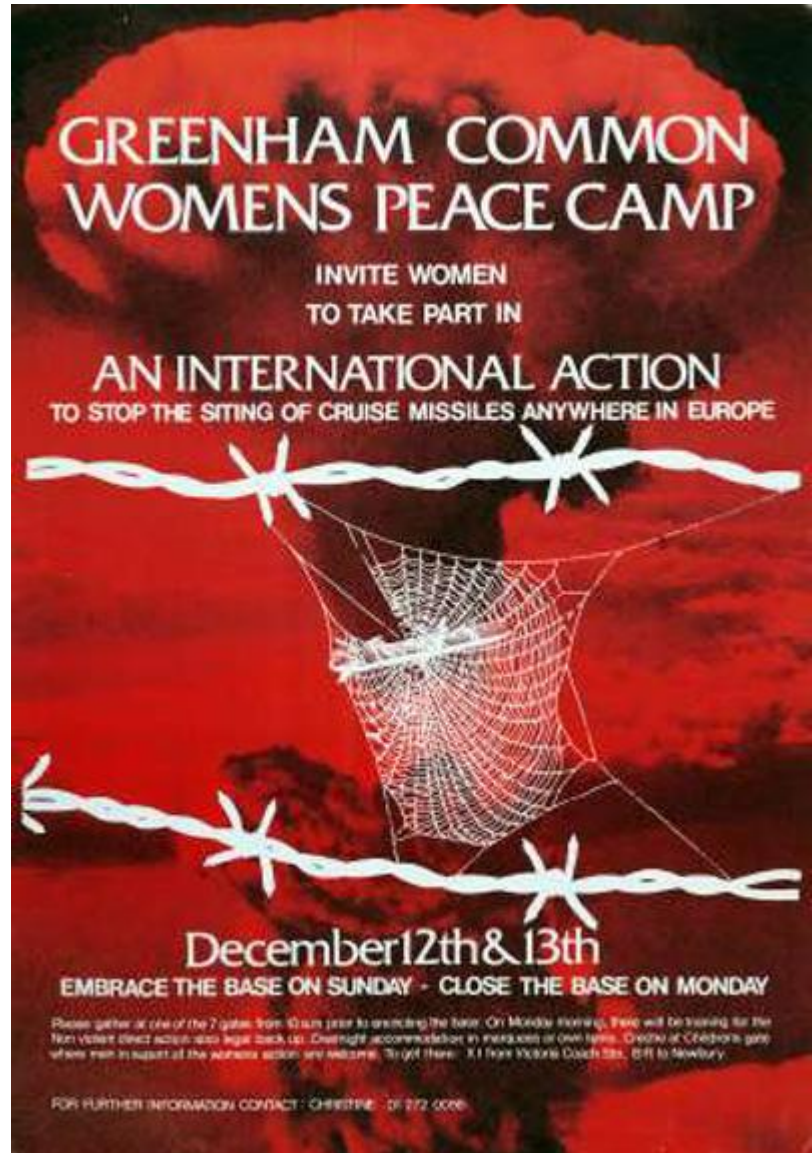
7) Accordingly Ministers have decided to modernise NATO's LRTNF by the deployment in Europe of US ground-launched systems comprising 108 Pershing II launchers, which would replace existing US Pershing I-A, and 464 Ground-Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM), all with single warheads.

All the nations currently participating in the integrated defence structure will participate in the programme: the missiles will be

stationed in selected countries and certain support costs will be met through NATO's existing common funding arrangements.

The programme will not increase NATO's reliance upon nuclear weapons. In this connection, Ministers agreed that as an integral part of TNF modernisation, 1,000 US nuclear warheads will be withdrawn from Europe as soon as feasible.

Further, Ministers decided that the 572 LRTNF warheads should be accommodated within that reduced level, which necessarily implies a numerical shift of emphasis away from warheads for delivery systems of other types and shorter ranges. In addition they noted with satisfaction that the Nuclear Planning Group is undertaking an examination of the precise nature, scope and basis of the adjustments resulting from the LRTNF deployment and their



<sup>5</sup> Documents Special Meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers Brussels, 12 December 1979  
<http://www.nato.int/docu/basicxt/b791212a.htm>

possible implications for the balance of roles and systems in NATO's nuclear armoury as a whole. This examination will form the basis of a substantive report to NPG Ministers in the autumn of 1980...

The Ministers have decided to pursue these two parallel and complementary approaches in order to avert an arms race in Europe caused by the Soviet TNF build-up, yet preserve the viability of NATO's strategy of deterrence and defence and thus maintain the security of its member States...

A modernisation decision, including a commitment to deployments, is necessary to meet NATO's deterrence and defence needs, to provide a credible response to unilateral Soviet TNF deployments, and to provide the foundation for the pursuit of serious negotiations on TNF.

**10 million women for 10 days at Greenham Common**  
September 20th-30th

The 10 million women who are opposed to cruise come to Greenham September 20th-30th, while NATO practises for World War III.  
Come for as long as you possibly can to make the world we want!

To get to Greenham:  
BR or coach to Newbury, Berkshire. Then bus or walk to airbase.  
Please remember to bring your own water, food, sleeping bag, etc.  
LOCAL CONTACT:



Though it apparently was a common NATO decision the US control of the Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe was absolute.<sup>6</sup>

The US General Dynamics / McDonnell Douglas BGM-109G Gryphon Ground Launched Cruise Missile replaced nothing.<sup>7</sup>

The first part of the redevelopment of Greenham Common was to cost £50 million, roughly 40% of which came from NATO infrastructure funds.<sup>8</sup>

On June 17th 1980, the British Government announced that Greenham Common and RAF Molesworth in Cambridgeshire would be the two GLCM bases in Britain. Greenham Common would also be the very first base in Europe to receive its first flight of 16 missiles in late 1983. Molesworth had also been a USAF base during the 1950s and in WW2. NATO aimed to have the first missiles operational at Greenham and Comiso in Sicily, Italy by December 1983.



Time Vol. 116. No. 3 p. 9. July 21, 1980:

The Newbury area (pop. 121,400) near Greenham Common is sure to become a focus of protest. Street meetings and leaflet mailings, even a series of "music against missiles" concerts are being planned. Says Mrs. Joan Ruddock, a Labor candidate in last year's election and the leader of the local opposition: "The protest is just starting; it is going to be very big."

6 Source: Rentoul, John: US control of cruise to be made absolute. New Statesman. Vol 106 1983. No. 2746 p. 4.

7 [http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/modern\\_flight/mf42.htm](http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/modern_flight/mf42.htm)

8 [http://www.megspace.com/politics/greenham/index\\_000006.htm](http://www.megspace.com/politics/greenham/index_000006.htm)

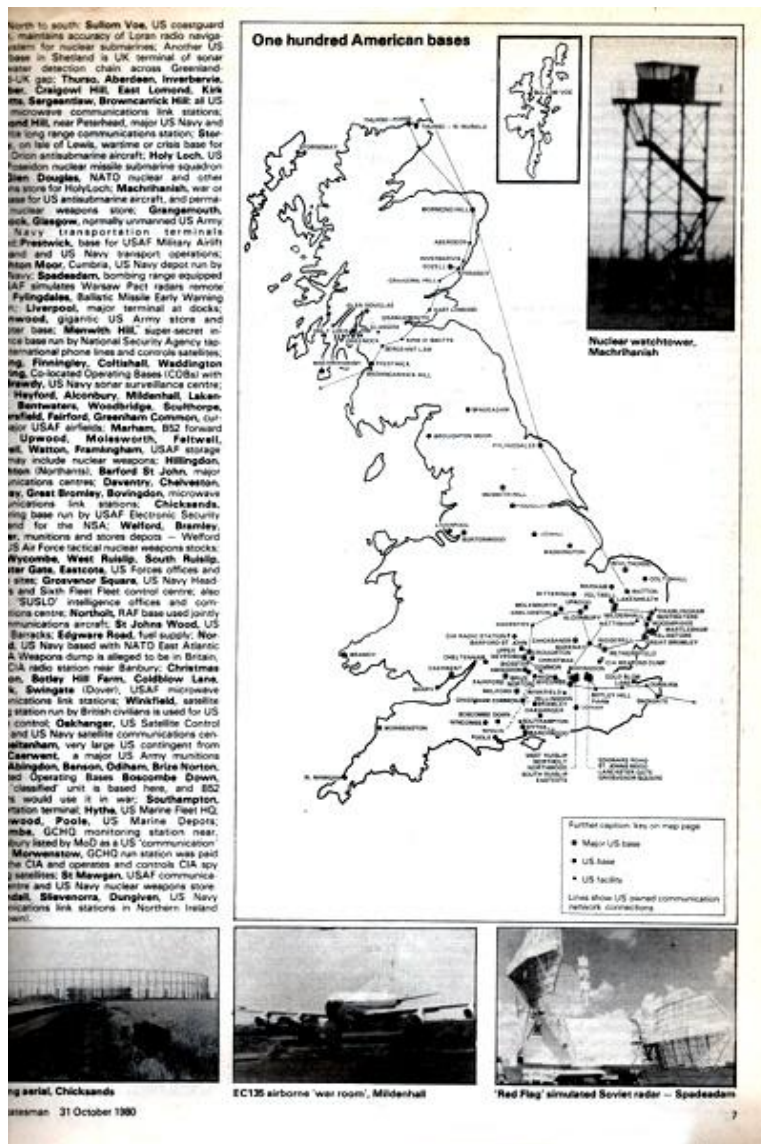
But the government's decision to place the missiles in two Tory-dominated areas seems to be paying off, and town opposition is hardly intense at this point. "Nobody would say, 'Please may we have them,'" admits Reginald Stubberfield, the Conservative chairman of the Newbury District Council, "but we have our obligations to NATO." Newbury residents also appear to be more resigned than most Britons to the idea of nuclear hazard: Harwell, Britain's atomic research center, and Aldermaston, the atomic-weapons research center, are situated within 14 miles of the town. "We've got so many nasties anyway," a Newbury housewife told TIME Correspondent Eric Amfitheatrof, "that another is not going to make all that much difference." Added a pub owner, "If they are going to go bloody bang, it doesn't matter where they are."<sup>9</sup>

Greenham's boys with the black stuff

By Fran De'ath. Sanity, June 1983 p.5

I spent February and March of this year picketing the main works gate at Greenham Common. I soon discovered that one firm in particular was making a lot of money out of the building work. Tarmac Ltd had been awarded a twelve and a half million pound contract to build the Cruise silos.

A group of campaigners decided to launch a campaign against Tarmac. It was a way of involving people in their home towns and even sitting at home writing letters.



9 Illustration source: le cruise. Le bulletin de CO.DE.N.E. No. 2, 1983.  
Special report: Thinking the unthinkable. Newsweek, October 5, 1981 pp. 24-31.



Since then the anti-Tarmac action has gathered momentum. There have been pickets at Tarmac offices in London and Wolverhampton; two pickets at sites in Wales during visits by the Chairman of the Board and a roadside demonstration at a Tarmac site in Bristol organised by Women Oppose the Nuclear Threat...

On July 1, 1982, USAF's 501st Tactical Missile Wing was activated at RAF Greenham Common in Great Britain.<sup>10</sup>

15 Squadron Royal Air Force Regiment

15 Squadron RAF Regiment was formed on 1 June 1946.

In September 1982, the Squadron was formally declared operational as a light armour squadron and shortly after began re-training in the IS role for duty in Northern Ireland from January to May 1983.



After returning from Northern Ireland, the Squadron moved to RAF Hullavington in June 1983. In July 1983 the Squadron was deployed at short notice to RAF Greenham Common as part of the forces in support of Operation ROUST. This involved the physical security of RAF Greenham Common as it was threatened by anti-nuclear activists. This continued as a commitment until 1985.<sup>11</sup>

The soldiers of RAF Greenham Common and RAF Welford published the magazine the Common Crier, 1982-.

Greenham had the longest military runway in Europe.<sup>12</sup>

At the same time the US military bases and installations in the UK increased so in

<sup>10</sup> Source: Grier, Peter: The Short, Happy Life of the Glick-Em. Air Force Magazine Online, July 2002 Vol. 85, No. 07.

<http://www.afa.org/magazine/July2002/0702glcm.asp>

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafregiment/15\\_sqn\\_hist.html](http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafregiment/15_sqn_hist.html)

<sup>12</sup> Newbury Weekly News, January 16, 1992.

1984 there were 135 of them in the UK.<sup>13</sup>

## PICNIC - IN AT THE COMMON<sup>14</sup>

for nonviolent revolution 11 July 1980 19	
<p><b>20 July Sunday</b></p> <p>BERKSHIRE. Walk from Newbury to Greenham Common in opposition to proposed siting of cruise missiles there; picnic at air base. Details: tel Reading 661907.</p> <p>LONDON W1. Live "New Departures"—poetry, jazz, performance art, free speech, philosophy . . . Lol Coxhill, Jeff Nuttall, R D Laing (piano), Mike Horowitz, Margaret Drabble. Ronnie Scott's club, 47 Frith St; 7.15-11pm. Members £3, rest £9.50.</p>	<p><b>26 July-1 August</b></p> <p>WARWICKSHIRE. Campaign Against Militarism summer camp. Bookings to: PPU, 6 Endsleigh St, London WC1 (tel 01-387 5501).</p> <p><b>26-27 July</b></p> <p>LEEDS. Torness Alliance National Meeting—planning continuing campaign against proposed AGR at Torness, East Lothian. Future Studies Centre, 15 Kelso Rd. Details: John Blakey, tel 459865. All anti-nuke groups welcome to be represented.</p>

Cito reports: The actions against the Cruise Missiles continued on July 20 when 150 people walked the three and a half miles from Newbury to Greenham Common airbase, Berkshire, for a picnic outside the main gate. This was the first action at Greenham Common since the announcement [On June 17th 1980] of the plans to site 96 Cruise Missiles there, with several more actions planned.

The centrepiece of the event was the handing in, by the kids on the walk, of a letter to the men (we decided there probably weren't any women on active service there) of the base stating our opposition to Cruise missiles and our intention to take all non-violent steps necessary to prevent their installation. This was signed by all most all of those present, with a large number of personal comments added.

Those at Greenham ranged from punks to pensioners and a good time was had by all. We recommend everyone to organise a picnic outside their nearest nuclear horror. Most of them have convenient large villages nearby and it's an excellent opportunity to reach people. (We got publicity in places we wouldn't normally have dreamed of.)

A sponsored vigil will take place at Greenham Common from 8.14am August 6 to 5pm August 9 to commemorate the dropping of the atom bomb on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Details from Tony Talbot, tel Oxford 724315.

On September 21 [1980] there will be a large demonstration outside the base. Contact: Acorn, The Emporium, Merchants Place, Reading for details of the picnic and Newbury Campaign Against the Missiles, 9 Connaught Road, Newbury, for the growing campaign at Greenham.

<sup>13</sup> Campbell, Duncan: Target Britain. New Statesman. Vol. 100, October 31, 1980 pp. 6-9.  
Campbell, Duncan: US military bases and facilities in Britain. New Statesman. Vol. 107, April 13, 1984 pp. 10-11.

<sup>14</sup> Peace News No. 2125. July 25, 1980

## Hiroshima Day, 1980<sup>15</sup>

### NO MORE BOMBS

Last year [1979], in commemoration of the dropping of the Bomb on Hiroshima, a writer lamented on the back cover of Peace News that he would yet again be "one of a pitifully small group on a vigil in a main street". This year, thousands of people all over the country added their silence to the memory of the people who died and are still dying from the effects of the Bomb. The following reports convey the breadth of activity that took place activity that expressed itself as protest against the new generation of nuclear weapons as well as the memory of 35 years ago.

### GREENHAM COMMON

Meg reports: We held a 75 hour vigil outside the entrance to RAF Greenham Common, to commemorate the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and to protest against the proposed use of this base as home site for part of "our share" of Cruise Missiles. A camp was set up on a small triangle of MoD grass beside the main entrance to the base and the busy Newbury to Basingstoke road.

The vigil began at 8.13 am on Wednesday August 6 and continued until 11.02 on Saturday August 9. We formed a circle at thirteen minutes past the hour throughout the day and well into the night, and sang songs, read and kept silence, and the vigil ended with a two hour session of songs, readings and street theatre, followed by a two minute silence and presentation of a cherry tree to the base commander.

Attendance varied from over 200 in the final two hours to about 10 in the middle of Thursday morning. A cross-section of people came whose ages ranged from late 70s to a





babe in arms, and we were joined by Danes, a Finn, Swiss, Italian and some North Americans. The tone was set by the presence of large numbers of local Quakers, several veterans of the peace movement and the Buddhist monks from Milton Keynes.

One monk fasted for the whole time and spent from 6am to 6pm chanting and beating his drum-accompanied by one of US- a few yards from the guard house. We attracted support from passers-by, some of whom stopped their journey to join us, and hoots and thumps-up signs particularly from long-distance lorry drivers. There was also a steady stream of derision from other drivers, but while I was there the positive support outweighed the negative.

We made the TV news, local radio, and newspapers, so as a publicity exercise the vigil can be seen as a success. For those of us who attended, the experience was very positive and highly charged-the atmosphere of the site changed-and gave us an opportunity to get to know each other better. Negative criticisms came entirely from the people who spent a short time at the vigil at the start and finish, and predictably from members of the left tendencies who were alienated by the atmosphere. This feeling was shared by a group of young army officers who came along to disrupt us after the pubs closed. They shouted at us for half an hour and fled in terror when we formed a silent circle.

For me it made a useful contrast to overtly political demonstrations, without long speeches by big names, and it was good to attend an event for peace together with groups of people I don't normally meet, but who clearly have a great deal to offer.

Contact: Campaign Atom, tel Oxford 47429.

### **The Long Road to Greenham**

The idea of the march was a little notice in Peace News about a women-led march from Copenhagen to Paris which I noticed whilst on a leaflet writing party to persuade our Council to go nuclear-free (they did). What a nice idea to have one here - everyone agreed, but no one wanted to "do" it because it would be too much work. Nor did I, but" the idea just refused to go away so in the end I gave in to persistent internal pestering and announced that I would walk from somewhere in Wales to somewhere, like Greenham Common, in England

#### WOMEN'S PEACE ALLIANCE FIRST NEWSLETTER

##### WOMEN'S PEACE MARCH COPENHAGEN - PARIS

The marchers will arrive in Paris on August 6th. There are many events planned between then and August 9th. On Saturday 6th, there are outdoor theatricals, picnics and meetings between the different organisations represented.

Sally Davison has booked a coach to leave London on the evening of Friday 7th, to arrive in Paris on Saturday morning. The cost will be about £16. The return journey will be on the Saturday evening. People who can't get back from London on Saturday night will be provided with accommodation in London. We must have 30 people to make the coach economic. So please send in your money and bookings to Sally at CND as soon as possible. For more information ring Sally at CND - 263 4955 or 263 8546 or at home 254 1593.

More information on the march - other means of transport etc. - ring Meg at END 01 380 0532.

##### WOMEN'S ACTION FOR DISARMAMENT MARCH

The march will leave Cardiff where there is a factory making nuclear weapons on August 27th, and arrive at Greenham Common, the proposed Cruise Missile base near Newbury, on September 5th. Like the Copenhagen-Paris march, this one will be led by a small 'core' (at least 50) of women and children, who will walk the whole route. anybody concerned - men and women - are invited to participate for as long or as short a stretch as they can.

##### Dates and Route of march.

Thursday	27th August	- Cardiff to Newport
Friday	28th	- Newport - Chepstow
Sat.	29th	- Chepstow - Bristol
Sun	30th	- Bristol - Bath
Mon	31st	- Bath to Melksham
Tues	1st September	- Melksham - Devizes
Wed	2nd	- Devizes - Marlborough
Thurs	3rd	- Marlborough - Hungerford
Fri	4th	- Hungerford - Newbury
Sat	5th	- Newbury - Greenham Common.

If possible can you/your group decide which section of the march you would like to join and then contact Ann Pettitt 055934 671 or Angela Phillips 0635 34284 who can give you exact details about where to join up with the core group. Roughly speaking, the march will set off from its overnight halt at about 10 am and expect to arrive at its destination for the night between 4 and 5pm. The co-ordinators are hoping for a really big turn out on the final stage. For details on this part of the march ring Angela Phillips. If you want to go the whole length of the march, ring Ann Pettitt. At Bath, the march will coincide with the Bath CND festival. Contact Lynn Angel - Bath 311463 for details of the festival events. At Greenham Common there will be a rally, and the main march from Cardiff will be joined by a march from Reading. Contact Angela for more details.

with anyone else that wanted to come.

About forty of us assembled in Cardiff on August 26th, and the first thing that struck us was our variety. The more we discovered of ourselves the more impressed we became - by the numbers of women, for instance, for whom coming on the march had been difficult, involving elaborate arrangements over child-care or jobs, or giving up a holiday. Simply to discover that this prim looking grandmother, this cheerful G.P., this nervous schoolgirl, this single-parent mother of five, took the threat to our future seriously enough to respond to a call to action coming not from any known organisation but from an unknown individual living in an obscure rural corner of these isles gave us courage.



This faith is important, for the potential of "the movement" to rise to the rhetoric about The Greatest Challenge in the History of Mankind is no more than the potential of these miserable individuals, with dinner to cook and too much to do already, and a deep seated lack of faith in themselves and others...

By the second half of our long walk in the heat wave, the atmosphere was like a kind of force-field within which obstacles served only to strengthen determination and policemen relaxed, became human and danced with us to the tune of "No More Hiroshima's" ... What I believe we experienced was something of that creative spirit, that power of mimesis, evoked by our distant ancestors when they drew pictures to overcome their fear of the huge powerful animals that surrounded and threatened them - the woolly marmot, the sabre-toothed tiger. They drew it and danced and in this way they came to believe it could be done - these powerful creatures could be killed.'

Ann Pettitt  
The Greenham Factor<sup>16</sup>

In 1983-1984 Sally Belfrage was involved in the Greenham



16 Come to Greenham Common. Ed. John, Helen: Greenham Common Women's Banners / Published and Coates, Ken: Letter: Kalevi Sorsa The Guardian, Monday March 15 <http://www.guardian.co.uk/obituary> Kalevi Sorsa (Obituary March movement for European Nuclear Disarm Campbell, Duncan: The road to G New Statesman. Vol. 105. No. 2709, 18 February 1983 p. III.



Common Women's Nuclear Disarmament movement, and helped edit its broadsheet "The Greenham Factor."<sup>17</sup>

Joan Ruddock MP: I was the chair of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament - the major anti-nuclear weapons campaign in the UK. We gave support to the original marchers from Wales (women and men), who subsequently set up the Peace Campaign after having reached Greenham Common. It soon became an all female camp and CND continued to give support.

My house was near the Greenham base (which is why I became the head of the movement). Consequently I didn't live at the camp but was a very frequent visitor and supporter.

---

17 Guide to the Sally Belfrage Papers 1903-1994.  
Tamiment Library/Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives. New York.  
[http://dlib.nyu.edu:8083/tamwagead/servlet/SaxonServlet?source=/belfrage\\_s.xml&style=/saxon01t2002.xsl&=body](http://dlib.nyu.edu:8083/tamwagead/servlet/SaxonServlet?source=/belfrage_s.xml&style=/saxon01t2002.xsl&=body)  
Belfrage, Sally: Down Among The 'Wimmen'. The Nation, June 30, 1984 pp. 793-796.

## WE WANT LIFE ON EARTH!

Cruise Missiles:  
Keep Out of Britain  
Ann Simpson<sup>18</sup>

"Women have a very different comment to make about war and the killing of children. Our heritage is to bring life into the world - no longer will we stay at home and allow men to go out and fight in wars - today we are coming out to fight against war."  
(From a press release of the Women's Peace Camp Greenham Common (Great Britain)).



At the end of August last year [1981], forty women plus children and men marched from their home town Cardiff in South Wales, where armaments are manufactured, to Greenham Common USA Air Force Base, just west of London, where the British government intends to station 96 of the 160 Cruise missiles which NATO proposes to deploy in Britain. They marched "in an attempt to bring some attention to how they felt about the nuclear war issue and the unacceptable escalation Cruise missiles in Europe represents".

They were virtually ignored by the media. In order to get publicity for their views, on arrival at Greenham Common, some of the women chained themselves to the fence around the military base for 24 hours (just as the suffragettes had done outside the Houses of Parliament



18 Women of the whole world, No. 4, 1982 pp. 14-15. Women of the whole world were the journal of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

at the beginning of the century in the fight for votes for women) ... and, women have been there ever since.

They set up what has become known as the Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp at the main gate of the base. They have now been living there 11 months in tents and caravans through the heavy snows and rain storms of the harsh winter and the summer heat wave. And they intend to stay until December 1983-the NATO deadline for deploying the Cruise missiles.



About a dozen women and some children are always living in the peace camp-some have been there the whole time; others for a few months, weeks or days. They are ordinary women-factory workers, students, housewives, professionals and unemployed women-who have sacrificed their normal life to protect not only the lives of their families and friends, but the lives of all humanity.

The peace camp has the official support of the entire peace movement in Britain. Individuals and whole bus loads from local peace groups come to show their solidarity, bringing food and financial support. For instance, one day recently, fifty women from Dorset Women for Peace came dressed up as waitresses, carrying models of Cruise missiles and holding placards asking "Who ordered these?" They gave out home-baked "peace cakes" to the workers at the base, saying "Don't feel guilty; just don't work here!"

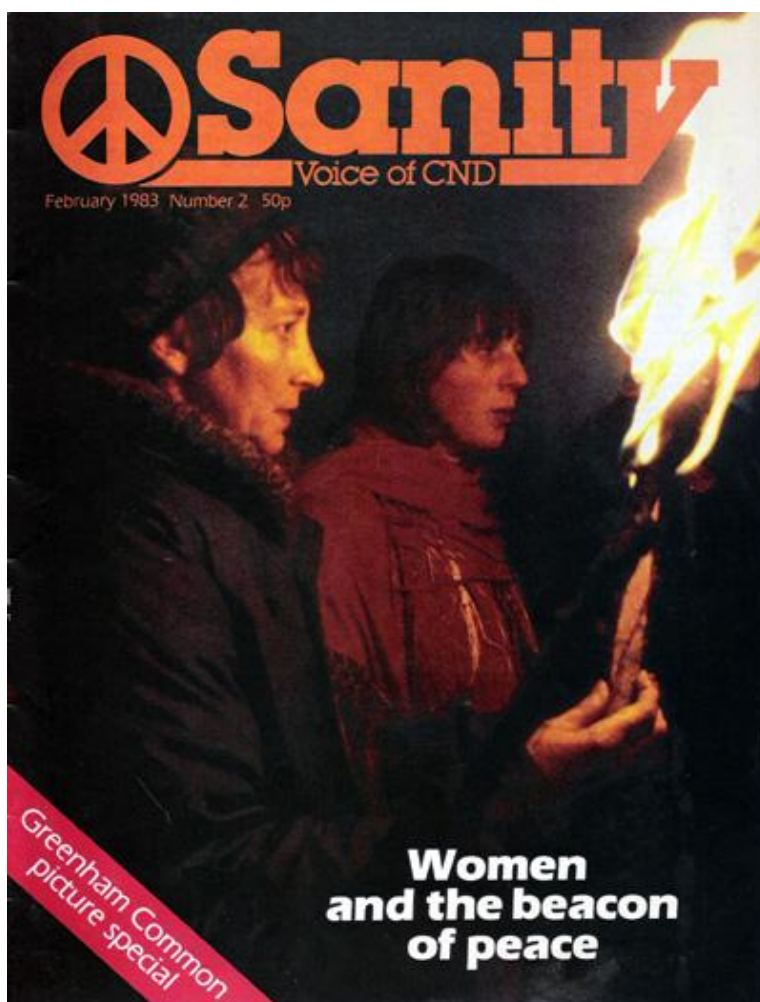
As well as having a very visible presence at the main entrance of the military base, the women peace campers are taking many initiatives to spread the word of peace and life and to intensify the fight against Cruise missiles. They talk with the British building workers who are constructing the silos for the new missiles (two workers left their jobs when they discovered what it is that they are building-quite a sacrifice in a time of over 3 million unemployed); they explain their case to the US soldiers and their children with posters and conversations; they speak at nuclear disarmament meetings up and down the country, and Helen John, one of the original founders of the camp





who is still there, made a fighting speech at the quarter million strong national demonstration for nuclear disarmament held in London in June.

They organized a very successful Festival of Life on 21 March to mark the spring equinox and mothers day the traditional festivals welcoming spring and life. About 10,000 people came to the base and surrounded it, listening to music, dancing, singing and watching theatre. Starting that evening, 250 women staged a symbolic occupation of the base by sitting across all the entrances to the base, stopping traffic in and out for 24 hours. The next morning, police removed a section of the fencing at the back of the base to follow soldiers and workers on the silos through. Women immediately sat in front of this hole as well. 34 women were arrested and fin[e]d, and for the rest of the day women were dragged away by police to allow vehicles through, only to return at once.



Two days later, the local District Council announced that they were seeking action in the High Court to evict the peace campers. Despite nation-wide protests, they won their case, and at the end of May the police arrived with bulldozers. They removed the caravans and completely demolished a large communal tent, which the protesters had used as a meeting area. They arrested five women who lay in front of the bulldozers in a last valiant effort to prevent the destruction of a nationally supported protest for peace. They were sent to prison for one week and thousands of women rallied in protest at the prison gates. But these determined women were not to be defeated. They immediately set up camp again-two yards down the road on land over which the District Council has no jurisdiction. And they are still there!

I had already met several women peace campers from Greenham Common at various European women's peace conferences and meetings during the past months, and was delighted to be able, at last, to visit the camp in July. I spoke with Babs [Schmidt] who is one of the women living in the camp -and heard about their plans.

On Hiroshima and Nagasaki Days they are organizing a public event at the war memorial in the nearby town, drawing attention to the horrific effects of nuclear

holocaust. They plan also to stage an action at the gates of the base and to attempt to enter it in a peaceful way and talk with the soldiers.

They are in the process of investigating the history of the base. They have discovered that is built on common land, which should, by custom, be open to free use by all citizens. They are looking into whether it is in fact lawful for the base to have been built there and if not intend to push through the courts for its removal!

Amongst their many original ideas for action is the plan to surround the whole base, which has a perimeter of ten miles, with women holding hands - a human chain. They will need 10,000 women and are spreading the idea everywhere in order to gain the support they need and will surely get.

Babs told me how important the support from all over the country and abroad is. They have received letters and telegrams from many different countries and organizations, including the WIDF. (Address: Women's Peace Camp, outside main gate, USAAF, Greenham Common, Berkshire, Great Britain).

Just as I was saying goodbye a representative of the Ministry of Transport (who owns the land the camp is now on) brought a 28 day notice of eviction. But the women at Greenham Common will battle on and, with all their initiative, will find a way of maintaining a permanent presence at the gates of this crucial base in their heroic battle to stop the stationing of Cruise missiles in Britain.

The Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp has become on the one hand, a focal point for the peace movement, and on the other hand, a great inspiration to others for action. There are now twelve 'Peace camps throughout Britain. Each has its own specific character, but all are firm in their stand against Cruise missiles and for nuclear disarmament.

Another nationwide campaign is the one for Nuclear Free zones. Already over 140 local councils-including those of big cities such as London, Manchester and Liverpool, and whole regions in Scotland, and Wales in its entirety have declared themselves

## PEACE CAMPS BLOSSOM

New peace camps blossomed faster than flowers in Britain during the month of April. On April 4 a women's camp was set up at the Waddington RAF base, the planned location for Nimrod early warning planes and the British Tornado (a new generation of nuclear weapon-carrying plane). On April 9 a camp was started at Hexham, Northumberland, in protest of the building of a war bunker there. The following day another camp was established at the Caerwent base, which is one of the two largest US arms stores in Europe. Two caravans and half a dozen tents were set up there without incident, and the local county council seems sympathetic with the camp's goals. On April 24, yet another camp was established at Burghfield (near Reading) in Berkshire. This group is keeping a 24-hour vigil at the entrance to the private road leading the Royal Ordnance Factory which manufactures nuclear weapons. These camps bring to at least nine the number of active peace camps in Britain. Sometimes, though, it is good news when peace camps go out of existence. For example, a camp in Bridgend (Wales) ended March 21 when its goal—stopping construction on the county's nuclear war bunker—was realized through a decision of the county council.

A regular peace camp newsletter is being published by the Green CND, 4 Bridge House, St. Ives, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, UK. IFOR is now in the process of assembling a slide show about British peace camps, and we are looking particularly for copies of slides relating to activities at the camps, or related forms of nonviolent action. If you can help with this effort, contact the IFOR secretariat at once.

### FESTIVITIES AND ARRESTS AT GREENHAM COMMON PEACE CAMP

On March 21, a "Spring Equinox Festival" was celebrated by 2,000 people who gathered for music, art and other festivities at the gates of the British Greenham Common airbase. On the day following the festival, 34 women were arrested for forming a 24 hour blockade at seven gates to the base. The Newbury District Council voted on March 23 to enact court proceedings in an attempt to evict the occupants of the Peace Camp.

### ARRESTS AT MOLESWORTH PEACE CAMP

On the morning of April 22nd contractors, accompanied by the base commander and military police, arrived to

plough up the garden planted by peace-campers at Molesworth Air Base in England. Nine peace-campers were arrested after lying in front of the tractors to protect the garden which had been planted a month before. Jean Hutchinson [British FOR] describes the pre-Easter planting day in the following letter:

The first day of spring was blessed. Two to three hundred people arrived bearing trees, plants and seeds. A tremendous celebration of life was underway! When offered the choice of whether to plant on 'safe' ground or on the base itself, everyone warmed delightfully onto the base. The peace movement now had a peace garden on a cruise missile base! Two days before the planting, Squadron Leader Holworth, RAF, delivered a letter to us: "The act of you or your supporters going onto this land will constitute trespass and the Ministry of Defence reserves the right to take whatever action it deems necessary." The police, however, backed away from confrontation and our affirmation of life still continues.

The same day as the planting we named our new camp building *Eirene*, declaring it "a quiet habitation, an immovable tent, whose stakes will never be plucked up..." (Isaiah 33:20). This structure, built by the Cambridge Architects for Peace, is a place of work and worship. We have received a threat of removal but we continue to work and pray and we intend to nonviolently resist any attempts to remove us. We are more than ever dependent on support of all kinds. Please write letters of support to Brian Oldridge, Gloucester Court, Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge CB3 0AP, pointing out the importance of the camp. Also we welcome prospective new campers, visitors, funds, food and your prayers.

In this Holy Week we have sadness and joy. The sadness follows our visit yesterday to an American home inquiring whether we could take Easter presents to a few American families. The man and his wife were terrified, the man covering his eyes and saying to us, "go away, go away." We have heard that the Americans are not allowed to have so much as eye contact with us! Pray for our world in which such alienation is forced on human beings in the name of security and war preparation. But our joy is in the renewal of Easter as well as many visits from friends and supporters including several pilgrims from Leicester. Now we are preparing a vigil in Eirene and Peterborough Cathedral and Easter will see music, drama, song and worship here.

Jean Hutchinson  
People's Peace Camp—Molesworth  
Old Weston Road, Brington  
North Huntingdon  
Cambridgeshire, UK





Nuclear Free zones, convinced that "their citizens should not suffer the horrors of nuclear war", They have passed resolutions in which they call upon the British Government "to refrain from the manufacture or positioning of any nuclear Weapons of any kind within the area of our city (region, etc.)." They are 'taking action by supporting disarmament and peace movements, by opening free discussions in smools and community groups, by pressing to stop the transportation of nuclear warheads and waste without their approval in their areas, by seeking to extend their powers to achieve a nuclear free Britain for future generations. The united action of these Nuclear Free lone councils has forced the government to postpone indefinitely a nationwide civil defense exercise (part of a NATO exercise) designed to test and encourage local civilian involvement in dealing with the aftermath of a nuclear war. This is a great victory, but the fight goes on.

Nuclear disarmament and peace groups have sprung up everywhere throughout Britain in the last two years. In the largest city to the smallest village, thousands of people of all age and backgrounds-many of whom have never before been involved in political activity are on the streets with leaflets, loudspeakers, stalls and cars in protest at the stationing of Cruise missiles on British soil and for nuclear disarmament and peace. The Greater London Council, which covers over 12 million people, proposes to designate 1983 as London Peace Year. The half a million people who participated in massive national demonstrations for nuclear disarmament in October 1981 and June 1982 have made their views very clear to the government. They and the many others locally, are determined to realize the movement's slogan:

"Together we can stop the bomb "

SANITY June 1983 5

May 19th-August 6th

## On the road

### Walk for Life,



On May 19th a group of campaigners set off from the Polaris base at Faslane in Scotland on a three month walk to the proposed Cruise missile base at Greenham Common in Wiltshire.

They will arrive at Greenham on Hinkshins Day, August 6th.

Camping in a different town or village every night and backed up by support vehicles, tents, marquees, medical help, food and printing equipment, the walkers will take the disarmament message to thousands with the help of puppets, street theatre, songs and music.

Local CND groups have helped to find parks and fields for the walkers to stay in. They will use the arrival of the march to highlight their campaigns in their locality.

Special events have been planned along the route of the march. There will be a day of 'creative action' in Edinburgh. The Scottish Campaign Against the Nuclear Missile has put together a festival for Tynes on Bank Holiday Monday, May 30th, at Dranside Bay just north of Newcastle.

**Effective**

"We feel that walking is a very effective way of communicating," say the organisers. And the experience of the walk will help those involved to become more effective campaigners. "We hope to be able to help each other to overcome our laziness, individual powerlessness and lack of initiative, and replace negative feelings with hopes and visions for the future."

More information is available from 'A Walk for Life', 11 Leckburgh Road, Clapton, London E5 9LJ (tel: 01 252 4615). Walkers are asked to contribute £15 per week for food and transport; there are sponsorship opportunities.

● **ON THE ROAD:** The next two issues of *Sanity* will feature the *Walk for Life* as it makes progress towards Greenham Common.

---

### New aspect to Greenham campaign

## Greenham's boys with the black stuff

By Fran De'ath

I spent February and March of this year picketing the main works gate at Greenham Common. I soon discovered that one firm in particular was making a lot of money out of the building work. Tarmac Ltd had been awarded a twelve and a half million pound contract to build the Cruise sites.

A group of campaigners decided to launch a campaign against Tarmac. It was a way of involving people in their home towns and even staying at home writing letters.

Since then the anti-Tarmac action has gathered momentum. There have been pickets at Tarmac offices in London and Wolverhampton; two pickets at sites in Wales during visits by the Chairman of the Board and a roadside demonstration at a Tarmac site in Bristol organised by Women Oppose the Nuclear Threat.

**Council ban**

The aim of the campaign is to make life as difficult as possible for Tarmac and all other firms working on nuclear sites. It provides something for both

CND-affiliated trade unions and 'nuclear-free' local authorities to get their teeth into.

Talks with a Southwark, South London, councillor who had been to Greenham Common led to a resolution which removed Tarmac from the Council's list of recommended contractors.

And the construction union UCATT has been involved in the campaign too. Ken Barlow, Birmingham Regional Secretary of the union wrote to Tarmac: "A Mr K.H. Brady, Tarmac Construction Ltd's Assistant Secretary wrote back in these terms:

**Gas chambers**

"We would urge you to direct your views to Parliament, the Government, who are charged with the duty of implementing the democratically expressed national will."

Mr Brady refused to meet a joint UCATT and West Midlands County Council delegation. In a written statement the delegation replied:

"Our belief is that the installation of

Cruise and similar missiles, far from having a deterrent value, brings us nearer to the brink of a nuclear holocaust... Your letter explains that you tendered for the contract along with eight other national firms. We would make the point that this is a case where more than purely commercial considerations matter, and we would pose the question: 'would you have tendered for and built the gas chambers for Hitler?'

CND has established a working party called FIMC (Firms Involved with Nuclear Contracts) which is asking for help in compiling a full list of all the firms involved in the building of Greenham and other nuclear bases.

The group has suggested three main ways that supporters around the country can help.

- Write articles and letters to local council and trade union newspapers and journals. Point out, especially if the council has declared itself 'nuclear-free' that councils should be doing all they can to put their resolutions into practice.
- Write to the trade unions. Many are affiliated to CND, but well informed resolutions on paper could soon become nuclear ash. What are they doing to stop the building of nuclear bases?
- Write to Tarmac. If you are a member of any organisation holding Tarmac shares, write to them questioning this. Organise pickets - they don't have to be large to be effective - of Tarmac offices and sites.

● For more information about the anti-Tarmac campaign in 2nd and 3rd issues see advertisement about the firm, please write to Fran De'ath, SANITY, 11 Leckburgh Road, Clapton, London E5 9LJ.

## The Sarah Tisdall case

In 1984, The Guardian was sent photocopies of two classified documents about the deployment of US cruise missiles in Britain. When the Government demanded them back in order to establish the identity of the mole, the paper eventually produced them. Sarah Tisdall, the young clerk who had sent them, was then prosecuted and subsequently jailed.<sup>19</sup>

The Nation, 08/18/1984 - Beat the Devil by Cockburn, Alexander

In the fall of 1983, amid tremendous public uproar, Britain's Conservative government was secretly preparing to accept delivery of the first batch of 160 cruise missiles from the United States. That October 20, Minister of Defense, Michael Heseltine wrote two memoranda to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, copies of which were distributed to senior ministers, including the Foreign Secretary, Geoffrey Howe. The first memo discussed tactics of political and media damage-control to be employed when the missiles arrived, and the second concerned 'security arrangements at Greenham Common, one of the U.S. Air Force bases to which the cruise missiles were committed.



Front Cover  
Designed and made by  
M. Heard for The Bath  
Star March to  
Greenham Common  
July 30th-August 6th,  
1983.

Back Cover  
Duplicate of original  
banners by T. D. & C.  
i. Campbell & Jan  
Higgs made by Lesley  
Owen for the British  
Council Exhibition, --  
'A Women's Place' at  
the Festival Hall in  
April 1984 which will  
travel to 40 countries.





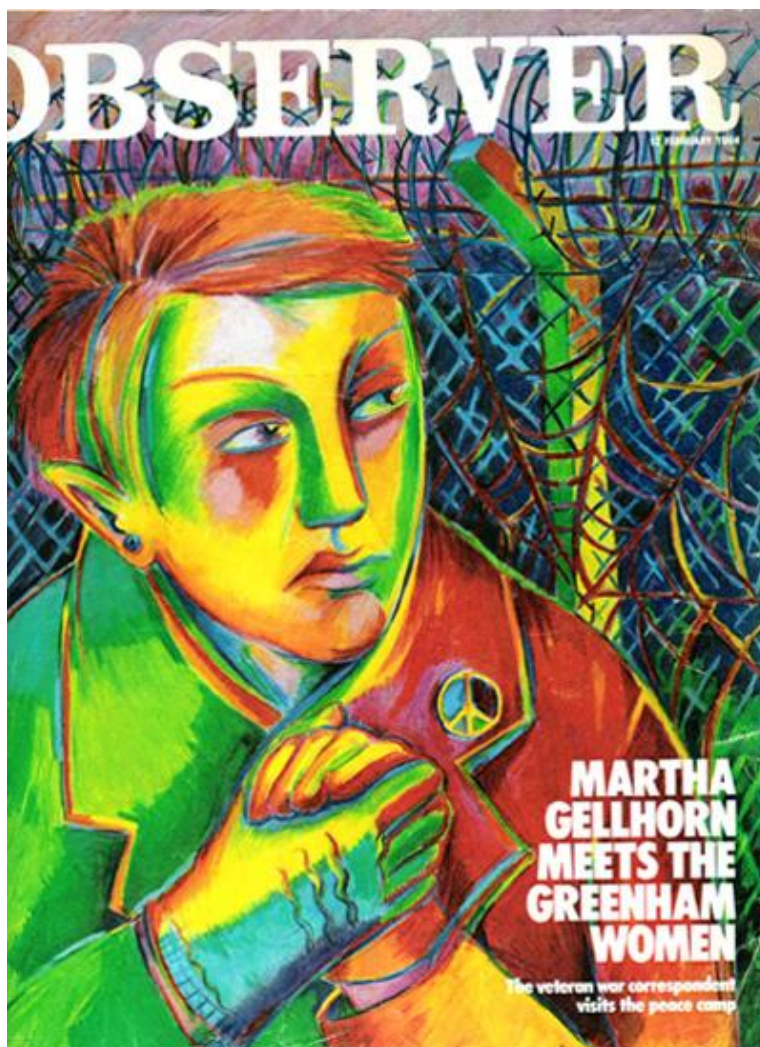
Selections from Full Text:

...The following da[y] Sarah Tisdall, a 23-year-old civil service clerk working in the office of Sir Geoffrey Howe, read the memos...

...This memo dealt with the possibility that demonstrators at Greenham Common might be shot by Royal Air Force personnel, backed by armed U.S...<sup>20</sup>

Beside the storage pens is a high-level observation tower manned round the clock by armed paratroopers. They are understood to have orders to shoot any unauthorised person approaching the silos... Most are veterans of last year's fighting in the Falklands.

The memos were written long before the NATO-Soviet negotiations were concluded:



1981 -- November 30 OPENING OF INF NEGOTIATIONS

Formal negotiations on INF begin in Geneva. The United States seeks elimination ("global zero") of U.S. and Soviet longer-range intermediate nuclear force (LRINF) missiles and collateral constraints on shorter-range intermediate nuclear force (SRINF) missiles.

1983 -- November 22-23 U.S. INF DEPLOYMENT

The West German Parliament approves Pershing II deployments on November 22. The first U.S. INF missiles arrive in Europe the next day, and the Soviet delegation walks out of the INF negotiations in Geneva. The United States offers to resume the talks whenever the Soviets are willing to return, but the talks remain suspended until March 12, 1985.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> McQueen, Alastair: Beneath these 'molehills' the deadly missiles wait. Daily Mirror. December 12, 1983.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.fas.org/nuke/control/inf/inf-chron.htm>

In February 1982, the camp became women-only space.<sup>22</sup>




---

Dwek, Erika: Something in common: Women Oppose the Nuclear Threat. END Journal, No. 3, 1980 p. 18.

Campbell, Duncan: Convoy caught in city. New Statesman, vol. 102. No. 2636, September 25, 1981, p. 3.

Campbell, Duncan: Dangers of the nuclear convoys. New Statesman, vol. 101. No. 2612, April 10, 1981, pp. 6-8.

Hassan, Amanda: A Black Woman in the Peace Movement.

Spare Rib Magazine, 1984, No. 142 pp. 6-8

National Library of Wales: Pacifism in Wales.

[URL=<http://www.llgc.org.uk/ymgyrchu/Heddwch/Heddychiaeth/index-e.htm> ]

Campbell, Thalia: 100 Years of women's banners. - Bristol : Women for Life on Earth ; Art and Publicity; Arts for Labour Wales [1986?] - 27 pp.

22 URL=<http://www.homemadejam.org/carnivals/backgroundinfo.html> ]

Cook, Judith: Greenham's uncommon women.

New Statesman. Vol. 105. No. 2704, 14 January 1983 p. 21.

Jones, Lynne: In the eye of the storm.

New Statesman. Vol. 106. No. 2752/53, 16/23 December 1983 pp. 8-9.

Spare Rib: Greenham : Inside and out.

Spare Rib Magazine, 1984, No. 142 pp. 18-21.

Wallsgrave, Ruth: Press Coverage.

Spare Rib Magazine, 1984, No. 142 p. 21.

Ratovisky, David: Mænd og Greenham Common / Men and Greenham Common. Ikkevold, No. 2, 1984: pp. 14-15.

James, Lucy: Defence and British Politics in the 1980s: The Greenham Alternative.

URL=<http://www.psa.ac.uk/cps/1996/jamel.pdf>



## The Camps of Greenham

The 'camp' itself consisted of nine smaller camps: the first was Yellow Gate, established the month after Women for Peace on Earth reached the airbase; others established in 1983 were Green Gate, the nearest to the silos, and the only entirely exclusive women-only camp at all times, the others accepting male visitors during the day; Turquoise Gate; Blue Gate with its new age focus; Pedestrian Gate; Indigo Gate; Violet Gate identified as being religiously focussed; Red Gate known as the artists gate; and Orange Gate. A central core of women lived either full-time or for stretches of time at any one of the gate camps with others staying for various lengths of time. From the beginning, links were formed with local feminist and anti-nuclear groups across the country while early support was received from the Women's Peace Alliance in order to facilitate these links and give publicity through its newsletter.

Anne Lee: "I stayed at Indigo Gate, the main gate on the north side of the base. The USAF c. 1986 moved it several hundred metres further west. We then called it Woad Gate (woad was an ancient blue dye with which ancient Britons painted their bodies when confronting the Roman adversary). The campsite was on the road verge.



ploughshare  
news from Christian CND

MAY '84

**EASTER**  
peace pilgrimage  
and  
procession



On Palm Sunday, April 15th, the Easter Peace Pilgrimage started. After a service at the Main Gate of Greenham Common attended by about 500 people the pilgrimage moved off into Newbury to begin its week long journey across southern England. At the same time in Mildenhall, Suffolk the Holy Week Peace Camp was set up on a wooded site at the end of the main runway of USAF Mildenhall.

The pilgrims were a core group of about 70, including several babies and children. Their journey took them to several nuclear bases and vital links in the nuclear chain, such as the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, the Cruise Control Centre at Daws Hill (High Wycombe) and the spy plane base at Alconbury. On Wednesday 18th April the pilgrimage entered London where the pilgrims prayed in various central London churches. They reached the Mildenhall Peace Camp on Saturday 21st and joined with those who had been camping for Holy Week in Easter celebrations.

The pilgrimage ended on Easter Monday with a procession from Mildenhall to the F1-11 nuclear bomber base at Lakenheath. Final police estimates said that some 9000 people took part. During the festival, Judith Dawes, one of those who had journeyed all the way from Greenham read out the following message:

We've been visiting unholy places, bases which give us the feeling we walk in two different worlds. We've been carrying with us and praying for our own need for transformation, as we've prayed for the transformation of those unholy places, that we, those inside and out realise our need for God's power and love to be vulnerable as Jesus was.

We've gained new hope for the church - we've had such a loving and supporting welcome from most every church you can think of, beginning at Douai Abbey, including communicating and receiving a blessing in Westminster Abbey and being silent in Friends Garden. We've had policemen with us who have in a way become part of our pilgrimage.

Its going to be difficult for a few days to come back to everyday life but seeing all you people who have joined us on the last part of the pilgrimage, I feel so happy. If all us lot really wait on the Spirit, she's going to give us some good work to get on with.

1



At one stage there were 9 camps: 7 at the Gates, identified by the women as the colours of the rainbow. Between Green and Blue Gates, there was Emerald camp - opposite the Cruise Missile Silos and between Red and Orange was Red Gap, where an internal road terminated at the fence, but there was no gate - it would, however, have been possible for the USAF to have brought out the missile convoy through Red Gap."<sup>23</sup>



---

<sup>23</sup> Violet Gate. Unsourced. In: Socialistisk weekend, Vol. 2, No. 10, March 13, 1987 p. 11.



A Letter from Greenham Common<sup>24</sup>

Here at the 'Blue Gate' of Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp eight of us have decided to become vegan. We would like to ask for recipes and ideas from other VV readers, bearing in mind that we cook over a wood fire. I particularly would like to know about Soya 'cheese', as I remember being given some at a festival once. Yours in peace.

The women's peace camp at Greenham Common was copied and exported around the world:

**Peace Camps, They're Everywhere, They're Everywhere<sup>25</sup>**

When a few dozen British women marched 140 miles from South Wales to Greenham Common in 1981, they didn't plan to start an international trend in the peace movement. They intended to have a debate with military personnel at the proposed U.S. cruise missile base. The debate never did occur, but the women set up the first peace camp at a military site, sparking the establishment of similar camps throughout the world.

As a semi-permanent presence at a military facility, peace camp acts as a center for direct action organizing, workshops, discussions, and other activities focused

24 Carol .Vegan Views 30, autumn <http://www.veganviews.org.uk/vv>  
25 The Mobilizer, 1984 No. 1 p. 11. P

### Peace Briefs...

**Greenham Common, Britain**  
★ The women's Peace Camp outside the Greenham Common RAF/USAF Base has become the focus of the peace movement in Britain and an inspiration for peace workers in all countries. Twelve women went to prison for 2 weeks after non-violent civil disobedience actions in August and September, breaking through media barriers and giving wide advance publicity for the larger actions in December.

30,000 women and many men came to Greenham Common from all over the UK and overseas on Sunday, 12 December for an action called "Embrace the Base". Peace messages were hung all around the wire fence and at 2 P.M. everyone joined hands in a human chain to completely encircle the base. The police were helpful and the atmosphere was great.

WILPF's Ruth Osborn had a STAR poster hung around her neck and Danielle Grunberg spent the day in the press court dealing with journalists' enquiries. I shuttled the European visitors (from Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and East Berlin) to and from their accommodations. Most of the large Dutch contingent set up tents next to the fence and camped out with hundreds of British women.

On the 13th the atmosphere changed. An action called "Close the Base" began early in the morning with a blockade. Massive police reinforcements were ready to come between the women and the gates to let lorries and buses through. One woman was trampled by police as she was hauled away; another had her foot run over by a bus. Later in the morning, when a lorry tried to come through another gate, women laid down in front of it.

Women tried to block five loads of U.S. servicemen arriving in December at the Greenham Common base.

30,000 women and many men came to Greenham Common from all over the UK and overseas on Sunday, 12 December for an action called "Embrace the Base". Peace messages were hung all around the wire fence and at 2 P.M. everyone joined hands in a human chain to completely encircle the base. The police were helpful and the atmosphere was great.

We must act as transformers of energy. We will not return violence with violence or death energy with killing anger. Instead we will have our rage to songs and strength at Greenham Common. Many of the 30,000 women who came to Greenham on 12 December had, for the first time in their lives, made a direct and personal protest and had become a link in that great human chain—a chain which must spread out across the Channel to women in Europe and beyond.

—Margot Miller, British Journalist

**Federal Republic of Germany**  
★ Thousands of demonstrators blocked the entrances to 50 US, Canadian and FRG military bases considered to harbor nuclear weapons, missiles, poison gas or other arms on 12 December. The largest blockade was at Grossenputz where 350 people marched 6 kms to avoid police roadblocks. About 100 people were carried away by police for blocking entry to the US Forces European Command HQ in Weiskirchen near Stuttgart. Among them were two Parliamentary deputies.

—International Herald Tribune

**Tri-National Against Street Bombs and Mass Destruction Weapons in East and West (1981)**  
★ The Green Party, in its call to the Tribunal (modelled on the Nuremberg Trials and held in Nuremberg in February), made the following statement: "Contrary to the official and until today repeated declarations, Colin Gray, U.S. military strategist, tells his astonished reader that the NATO decision of 12 December 1979... is not at all determined to counterbalance the Soviet SS-20 missiles. According to Gray, the U.S. would even need a considerable number of new systems in Europe, even if some men have made many inco-



Forest Road Women's Peace Camp  
7604 E. 222nd  
Rent, WA 98012

PRINTED MATTER

Naj til Atomvåben  
Børgersgade 14  
1453 Copenhagen  
DENMARK

## PEACE CAMP NEWS

### EMPLOYEE BIDS BOEING GOODBYE

Or "When did you become concerned with Boeing's military contracts?"

In "Well, when I first started working for Boeing 10 years ago, I knew Boeing had military contracts, but I worked for the Commercial Airplane Company of Boeing. I thought that company was separate from the part of Boeing which worked on military contracts. In the last couple of years it has become clear to me that they are not separate. Now Boeing Commercial Airplane Co. does military research. I was shocked to learn that the technology developed in a program I worked on 3 years ago is being used in the cruise missile.

I have only become politically

DIANE BLANCK

Peace Camp. Another major influence

on challenging militarism in general and a local military installation in particular. This summer peace camps are functioning at nuclear installations in several regions of the U.S. Five of the most active are:

**Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice** (upstate New York, July 14 through Sept. 2)- Women have established a continuing peace camp outside the Seneca Army Depot in Romulus, N. Y. Seneca is a storage facility for neutron bombs and probably Pershing II missiles, and a transshipment point for nuclear weapons going to Europe. Last year Seneca was the site of the first U.S. peace camp and became a national focal point for opposition to the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe. Contact: Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice, 5440 Route 96, Romulus, N.Y. 14541 (697) 869-5825.

**Women's Peace Presence To Stop Project Elf** (Wisconsin, May 28 through the summer) - Women from around the Midwest have set up a peace presence outside the Navy's Project Elf facility in northern Wisconsin. Project Elf is a sophisticated radio transmitter designed to summon Trident submarines to the surface for a coordinated first-strike attack. It is the "trigger" to launch such an attack. Until recently this aspect of the Pentagon's first-strike policy has gone unnoticed outside Wisconsin and Michigan. The peace presence aims to highlight this dangerous system, and to challenge its continuation. Contact: The Women's Peace Presence, Hazel Kellar, Rt. 6, Box 6684, Hayward, WI 54843 (715) 634-3117.

**Savannah River Peace Encampment** (South Carolina) - A peace camp of women and men opened July 1 outside the Savannah River bomb factory in Aiken, S.C. The Savannah River plant produces 98% of the plutonium used in the manufacture of nuclear warheads.

13

## PEACE CAMPS

**Great Britain  
GREENHAM COMMON**

Newbury District Council was finally given legal permission to evict the Greenham Common Peace Camp on May 14, 1982. (see DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGNS no. 11). The court hearing lasted five hours. Press and public were excluded but there were demonstrations outside the court all day. The police brutally manhandled two Buddhist nuns and this incident led to 22 arrests. The women at the camp maintained a full blockade of the main gate of the air base from the date of the court hearing until Thursday, May 27th, when police, bailiffs and sheriffs arrived to evict us. Only half the camp was actually removed, many caravans being left on land belonging to the Department of the Environment. Five women were arrested while resisting the eviction, four of them refused to be bound over to keep the peace for one year and were sent to prison for seven days. As they had not been found guilty of any offence nor had they even been charged with one, they demanded political prisoner status but this was not granted. The Peace Camp retains its presence outside RAF Greenham Common but the Department of the Environment has now notified us that they intend to start eviction proceedings. We have also been involved in a sit-down protest outside the London Stock Exchange on June 7th, when President Reagan arrived in the U.K. Our refusal to move led to more arrests. Once again, we are delighted to report that these events have only served to strengthen our commitment to peace and that we remain firmly resolved on victory. Contact: Angela Phillips, 27 Falconbe Road, Newbury, Berkshire, U.K.

- Angela Phillips

**Belgium**

Though the Belgian government has not yet announced where the 48 Cruise Missiles scheduled for installation there will be placed, residents of Florennes in Walloon (the French-speaking portion of Belgium) suspect that surveying activity and the receipt of expropriation notices by property owners in the vicinity of the military base there provide evidence that Florennes is the designated home for the new missiles. They believe that growing resistance to the new weapons in Flanders led planners to rule out the stationing of the missiles at Kleine Brogel. There is less public opposition in Florennes, but a local peace group is beginning to mobilize such opposition and are helping to organize farmers threatened with expropriation. A movement to declare Florennes a Nuclear Free Zone has also begun. Contact: Etienne Managne, Grand Rue 58, 6433 Fraire, Belgium.

**Sicily**

After much discussion, the decision has been made to establish a peace camp in Comiso, Sicily, this summer. The camp will open around the 25th of July and run at least until the end of September. While the camp will depend on local participation, international visitors are encouraged to attend. The organizers envision a large international camp of several hundred people. A suitable site adjacent to the airport was found, but police heard about the plan, approached and threatened the property owner, who subsequently withdrew the offer. Local organizers have found a smaller property 1.5 kilometers from the airport. During the camp, there is planned a week of nonviolent training and action (1-8 August) which will probably involve a blockade of the airport to keep construction workers out. If the workers are on vacation (which is possible), the action will go ahead as a symbolic protest. That week is not only the anniversaries of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but also the anniversary of the decision to place the Cruise missiles in Comiso. Contact: Comiso Peace Camp, c/o Arci-Sicilia, Via XX Settembre, 57, 90041 Palermo, Sicily, Italy.

**West Germany**

Concern about obtaining permission for such action also seems to be holding back the development of peace camps in West Germany. Nevertheless a three-day peace camp was held one weekend at Borgholzhausen, near Bielefeld, site of U.S. Nike missile installation. Some 400 people stayed overnight at the camp, with about 2000 people moving in and out. Various activities were organized, including repair of a nearby playground, nonviolence training, discussion groups, theatre and film, and a protest march into the town. During this excursion some of the group greeted exiting parishioners

**PEACE CAMP UPDATE:**

**The Netherlands**

The "Vrouwenvredeskamp" (Women's Peace Camp) at Soesterberg is flourish-

FRAUEN
leben
M

frauen
widerstand
S

camp
85
im

Hunsrück

Vom 27.7. bis 8.8. in der REIFENMÖHLE

vom 9.8. bis 8.9. wieder in RECKERSHAUSEN



Citing the success of previous social movements in abolishing slavery in South Carolina, camp organizers are determined to challenge the state's role in building nuclear weapons. An all women's camp has also been established on the same site. Contact: Savannah River Peace Encampment, PO Box 1636, Aiken, S.C. 29802 (404) 3531194. For the women's camp: (404) 5240304.

Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp (Washington) - A peace camp has reopened outside the Boeing cruise missile plant in Kent, Washington. Based upon the principles of non-violence and feminism, this camp was one of several established last year in opposition to the cruise and Pershing II Euromissiles. The organizers stress their links with anti Euromissile peace camps in Seneca and Greenham Common; Contact: Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp, 7604 South 212th St., Kent, WA 98032 (206) 872-3482. For men's support group contact: (206) 323-3007.

Silence One Silo Peace Camp (Montana) - Men and women has established a peace camp on farmland outside an ICBM missile silo in East Conrad, MT. The peace camp is a part of a campaign to shut down one Minuteman missile silo in Montana (hence the name Silence One Silo). It serves as a base to house and train volunteers, acts as a center of information and action, and also provides continued access to the missile site.

The camp hopes to become a model of action for people near other ICBM fields. In the event that the Air Force abandons the silo, the organizers plan to dedicate the camp as a peace park. Contact: Silence One Silo, Box 9203, Missoula, MT 59807 (406) 549-9449.<sup>26</sup>

---

26 Peace Camps. Disarmament Campaign No. 13. July/August 1982 p. 13  
 The Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice is now Women's PeaceLand.  
 The Danish Peace Academy: Encyclopaedia on Peace and Security: Peace Camps.  
 [The Women's Library: The Greenham Common Collection  
 URL=<http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/news/greenham.html> ]  
 Deploying the missiles Great Britain  
 END Journal Issue 2, 1983

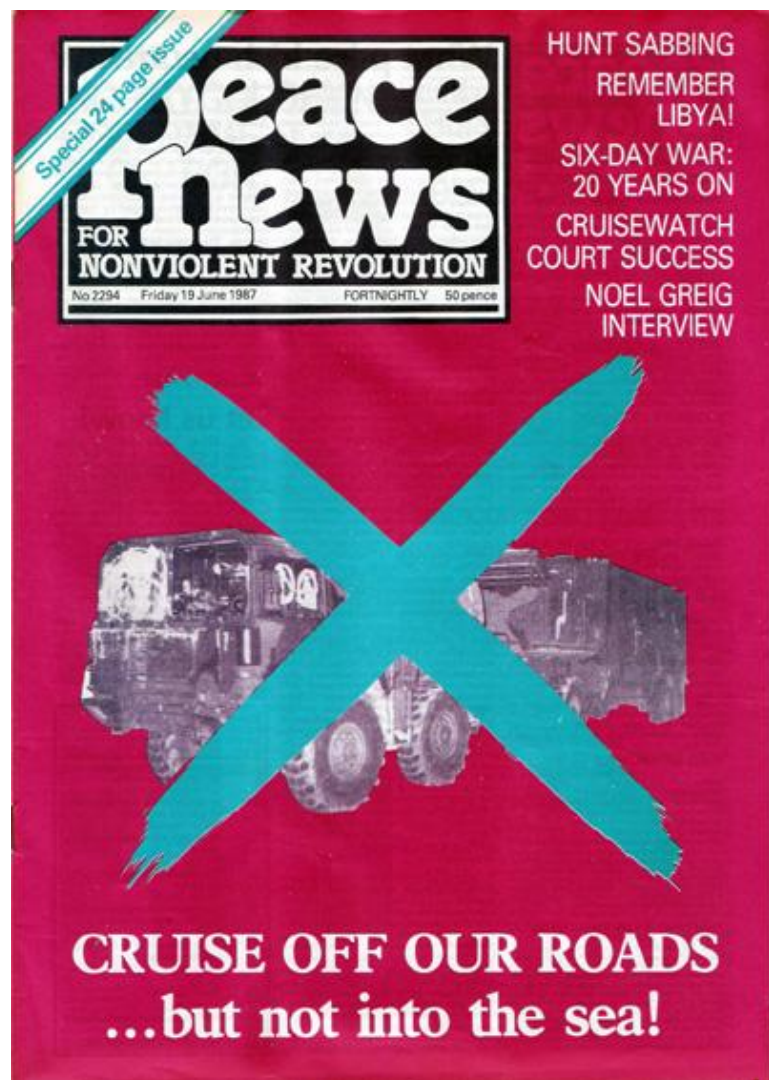
## Deploying the missiles

Britain will receive 160 ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM). 96 will be deployed at Greenham Common in Berkshire and 64 at Molesworth in Cambridgeshire. Greenham Common is scheduled to be the first site in Europe to receive the missiles. Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for Greenham Common is December 1983. But from past experience this suggests that a portion of the missiles will be deployed around September. The missile launchers, known as TELs, will arrive even sooner. Indeed END Journal has received evidence that the United States have asked the British government if they can begin testing the mobile TELs and the launch control centres (LCCs) on British roads as early as April.

The US Department of Defense is making strenuous efforts to maintain the IOC at Greenham Common in December and has appointed a 'Tiger Team' to iron out difficulties.

Construction of the super-hardened concrete silos is well advanced as could be observed during the television coverage on New Year's Day protests at Greenham. The trucks for the TELs are made in West

Germany and, reportedly, the West German government has been pressed by the US Government to ensure delivery in late spring.



The main reason for the haste appears to be political. The US is anxious that the Greenham Common facility should be as advanced as possible before a general election so as to make cancellation by a future British Government more difficult.

However any early delivery of the missiles is bound to have the most serious consequences on the US/Soviet Union talks in Geneva as it is impossible for the Soviet Union to accurately verify the presence of a nuclear armed cruise. But they can detect the presence of launch vehicles and as such it has been acknowledged by the American negotiator, Paul Nitze that the Soviet Union is likely to pull out of the talks as soon as that part of the cruise missile system is deployed.

The Molesworth base is, so far, completely open; it is currently used for RAF disposal. Only Ministry of Defence signs deter the curious visitor. The only evidence of construction is what looks like the extension and renewal of an old disused runway.

The Women's Peace Camp at Greenham Common has been widely reported in the press. The demonstration on December 12, the invasion of the base on New Year's Day and various other forms of direct action has dramatically drawn attention to the cruise issue.

There is also a People's Peace Camp at Molesworth, with about 50 to 100 people, and much more space and facilities than Greenham. The camp includes several caravans, a windmill and a hut and campers were prosecuted for making a vegetable garden inside the base area.

The United Kingdom is the only one of the five prospective host countries where sittings for the deployment of the new systems have been carried out and two main operating bases (MOB) have been selected there. Under the NATO proposal, 40 cruise launchers-160 missiles will be deployed in the United Kingdom...

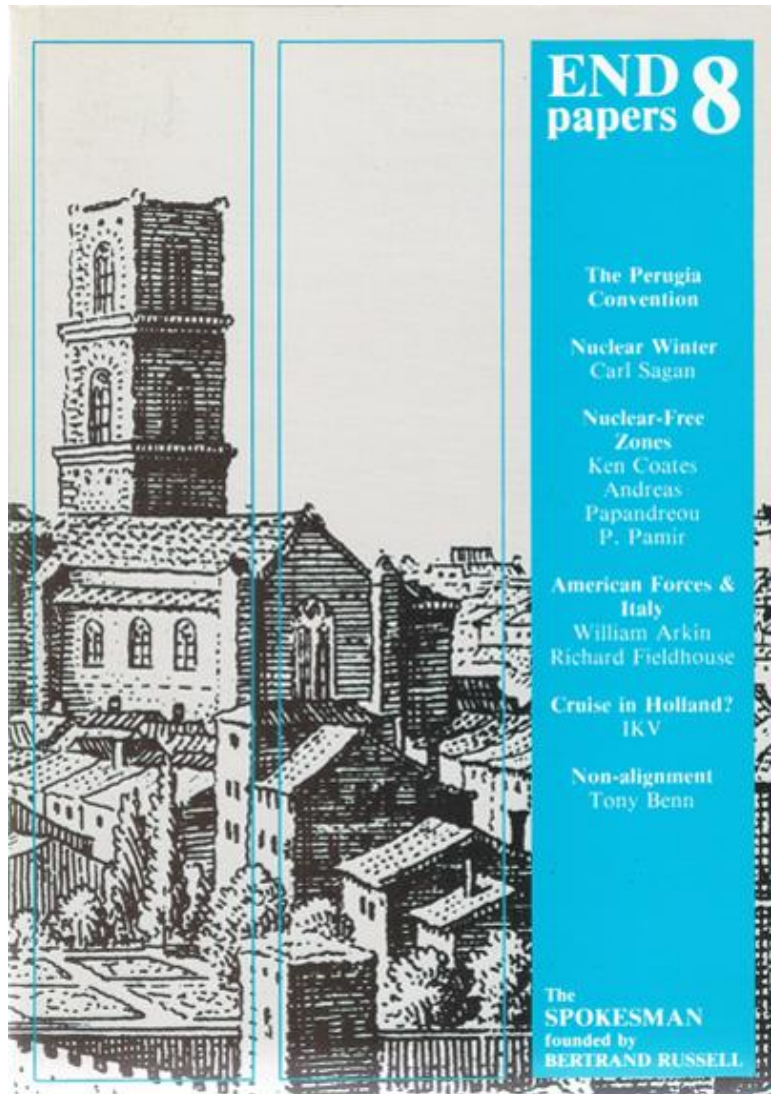
## THE Common Crier

RAF Greenham Common and RAF Welford, England.  
Vol. IV, No. 28 July 18, 1986





The decision to accept cruise missiles and the more recent announcement of the purchase of the Trident missile to replace the Polaris deterrent force has sparked a new wave of anti-nuclear feeling in the United Kingdom. Opposition to the possession of nuclear arms and the location of American nuclear bases on British soils reported to be running higher than in the days of the "campaign for nuclear disarmament (CND)" in the 1950's. The movement has produced a spate of literature and articles arguing for [sic] and against the Government's current position. Much of the argument has been evoked by the publication of a Government handbook on Civil Defence, "Protect and Survive," which provoked a critical review of Government policy by Oxford historian E. P. Thompson called "Protest and Survive."<sup>27</sup>



Around the time of the Cruise Missile protests two books were published 'War Plan UK- the Secret Truth about Britain's Civil Defence' by Duncan Campbell and 'Beneath the City Streets' by Peter Laurie. Between them they documented the plans to defend the country in case we should ever be attacked by atomic weapons.<sup>28</sup>

When the MOD produced a propaganda pamphlet, at public expense of £ 8000, for the residents of Greenham Common and Molesworth, the prospective cruise missile bases,

<sup>27</sup> The Modernization of NATO's Long-Range Theatre Nuclear Forces : Report Prepared for the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Committee on Foreign Affairs U.S. House of Representatives by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, December 31, 1980. U.S. GPO, Washington, 1981 p. 60.

Campbell, Duncan: Cruise missile base nears completion.

New Statesman. Vol. 106. No. 2745, 28 October 1983 p. 6.

Operational Selection Policy OSP 11 : Nuclear Weapons Policy 1967-1998.

Records Management Department, the National Archives.

URL=<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/recordsmanagement/selection/pdf/osp11.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> URL=[http://www.philtaylorphoto.f9.co.uk/new\\_page\\_1.htm](http://www.philtaylorphoto.f9.co.uk/new_page_1.htm)

it assured them that the bases were not, because of the missiles' mobility, 'likely to be a priority target'. That was in July 1980; in September 1980, the two bases featured on the Square Leg bomb plot as high-priority targets indeed. Greenham Common was one of the very earliest Square Leg targets. It would not have been dishonest for the MOD to say that the bases were almost certainly priority targets anyway, and the addition of the cruise missiles represented only a marginal increase in the mortal risk already faced in war by anyone living near the bases.<sup>29</sup>

In January 1983 Newbury District Council revoked the common land bye-laws for Greenham Common, becoming the private landlord for the site and instituting court proceedings to reclaim eviction costs, actions which were ruled as illegal by the House of Lords in 1990.<sup>30</sup>

In March 1984, Caroline Blackwood (1931-1996), visited the camp for the first time.

In her book of reportage, *On the Perimeter*, she depicts the lives, fears and prejudices

Date	Action	No Involved	Outcome
27.8.82	Occupying sentry box <i>inside base</i>	19	October joint trial; 23 sent to prison for 2 weeks; rest bound over
5.10.82	Interrupted laying of pipes to base	12	
12.12.82	Embracing the base	30,000	NO CHARGES
13.12.82	Blockading gates of base	2,000	1 charged with obstruction; fined
1.1.83	Dancing on silos <i>inside base</i>	44	February trial; 37 sent to prison for 2 weeks, breach of peace
7.2.83	Heseltine's visit: <i>entered base with snakes (symbol of women and nature);</i> Gates blockaded	31 100s	NO CHARGES 41 charged with obstructing highway; trial 15 April
9.2.83	George Bush in London: 'die-in' and candlelit vigil	100	32 charged with obstructing highway; trial 28 March
14.2.83	<i>Entered base</i> and sat on cement mixer to stop construction	8	Strip-searched, finger printed. NO CHARGES
15.2.83	First day of trial (see 1.1.83); <i>entered base</i> to plant flower seeds	64	One woman dragged from barbed wire fencing; NO CHARGES
16.2.83	Blockading base gates	100s	34 charged with obstructing highway; trial 14-15 April
17.2.83	Chalking pavement outside Holloway	1	Charged with obstructing highway; trial adjourned
	Challenging police on above arrest	1	Charged with verbal abuse likely to cause breach of peace; trial adjourned
25.2.83	Entered base: lit candles for each of women in prison	5	NO CHARGES
26.2.83	Broke into Holloway prison and sat on roof in protest against conditions inside	6	Charged with breach of peace; trial pending
1.3.83	On release from Holloway prison, and after departure of press, one woman re-arrested	1	Charged with obstructing highway; trial pending
9-10.3.83	Hearing in chambers of Newbury Council's application for injunction against 59 named women not to trespass or conspire to trespass; also of Council's claim to repossess land	59; plus 400 apply to be 'joined' with named defendants	Injunction and eviction order granted; request for hearing to be held in open court rejected
11.3.83	Blockade of Comiso peace camp	?	12 women arrested, incl. 4 from Greenham. In jail pending trial

29 Campbell, Duncan: *War Plan UK*. Paladin, 1983 p. 362.

Campbell, Duncan: *Tories wage secret war on peace campaigners*.

*New Statesman*. Vol. 105. No. 2706, 28 January 1983 p. 8.

*Taking Liberties*

by Andrew Puddephatt.

CHARTIST, April/June 1990.

[http://www.poptel.org.uk/cgi-bin/dbs2/statewatch?query=mi5+%26+1991&mode=records&row\\_id=8293](http://www.poptel.org.uk/cgi-bin/dbs2/statewatch?query=mi5+%26+1991&mode=records&row_id=8293)

There is now an unprecedented level of individual surveillance, harassment and invasion of privacy by the state. The *Observer* in October 1988 claimed that, based on interviews with British Telecom engineers, there had been a 50 per cent increase in the number of engineers engaged in tapping telephones and that 30,000 taps a year were currently being placed on the lines of British citizens. The storage of information on people by the police has increased massively; it is not just people who are criminals or suspected of crime who are stored on the Police National Computer (PNC). Anyone of interest can find that personal details are logged by a local 'collator' and store either on a local data-base or the PNC.

Ministers have the power to define who is and who isn't subversive and who does or does not warrant surveillance by the security services. Michael Heseltine used MI5 to collect information on CND and the Greenham Common protesters in order to fight a political campaign in the media against the peace movements.

Copyright © Stawatch

30 [http://www.aim25.ac.uk/cgi-bin/search2?coll\\_id=6849&inst\\_id=65](http://www.aim25.ac.uk/cgi-bin/search2?coll_id=6849&inst_id=65)



of all those involved; she talks to the women themselves, to bystanders, to shopkeepers, and members of RAGE (Ratepayers Against Greenham Encampments). She witnesses the evictions, sexual abuse of the women by the paratroopers, the trials in Newbury of women who have entered the base and the sudden arrival of the hunt at Main Gate...<sup>31</sup>

Hipperson, Sarah: Letter: Lord Donaldson of Lymington.<sup>32</sup>

The Greenham Common protest might not have lasted beyond 1985 had it not been for Lord Donaldson (obituary, September 3). In the appeal court, he overturned a ruling that had removed the names of 13 women from the Newbury electoral register, stating: "As to the need for a qualifying address, there can be no doubt that the Greenham ladies have it. Their mail is regularly delivered ... [their occupation] seems to have a marked degree of continuity." He listened with patience and courtesy to each of us.

Evictions at Greenham Common continued to 1995.<sup>33</sup>

Up to 50,000 women were involved in protests to try to stop the movement of missiles.<sup>34</sup>

At the end of 1984, 2013 women from Greenham Common had been arrested.<sup>35</sup>

### [Introduction songbook]

31 The New York Review of Books: Caroline Blackwood: Bibliography from The New York Review of Books.  
<http://www.nybooks.com/authors/1235>

32 The Guardian, Wednesday September 7, 2005  
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/obituaries/story/0,,15>

33 Greenfield, Myrna: Peace camp inspiration. END Journal

34 Michael Fleet: One last heave will topple the Greenham Electronic Telegraph, Thursday 11 September 1997  
URL=<http://www.opinion.telegraph.co.uk/htmlContent.jhtml>

tml

35 Peace Protest Roll Call (9). New Statesman, Vol. 108. N

## PEACE PROTESTS ROLL CALL (9)

Total arrested to date in UK and Eire: 6,346

### Arrests to date by location

#### Molesworth Peace Camp, Huntingdon 5

5 & 14.11.84. 5 arrests when people attempted to prevent surveying work being carried out on the site.  
The Alconbury 9 now have their committal date — 11 Dec. at Peterborough Mag. Court at 10am; the trial will last 3-5 days. Donations to help with fines and legal fees would be most welcome plus support on the day. Please send donations to 'The Alconbury 9 Defence Committee', 55 Hockley Close, Newtown, Birmingham.

#### Capenhurst Uranium Enrichment Plant, Cheshire

The result of the remaining 14 women to be tried for the 25 March action at the plant: only one woman found not guilty of obstructing a police officer. All had to pay £20 fine plus £50 compensation to British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL). On 7 Nov. at Cheshire Mags. Court 7 women were fined a total of £1090 for damage done 25 March at BNFL. £400 of this was compensation to BNFL which all the women feel morally unable to pay and would like to send this sum to SWAPO, the rightful leaders of Namibia, as an advance payment on the compensation that BNFL will eventually have to pay to them. The women are therefore appealing to peace groups and individuals to send donations to 'Capenhurst Women', c/o The Peace Shop, Leopold Street, Sheffield 7, to help with fines & costs.

2.11.84. 3 people arrested and charged with Obstruction of the Highway during the CANUC demonstration against the use of Namibian uranium.

7.11.84. 2 arrests. Charged with Breach of Peace after placing Kreptonite 2 locks on two gates and throwing away the keys.

#### Hastings 4

30.10.84. 4 arrested and charged with Wilful Obstruction of the Highway. Hearing at Hastings Magistrates on 29 Nov. The chairman of the bench granted police application for fingerprints to be taken — their reason being that groups such as peace groups should be 'readily identifiable in the future'.

#### St Albans, Herts. 2

The two Greenham women who were arrested and charged with Wilful Obstruction of the Highway (sitting in front of Cecil Parkinson's Jaguar) were found not guilty at St Albans Magistrates Court on 13 Nov. The barrister defending the two women, Mary O'Dwyer, asked for court costs to be awarded to the women and the magistrates asked for £50 costs each to be paid. Mark Pendlington, Mr Parkinson's 'nanny' (agent), stated in a local press statement that 'All these women achieved was to prove that someone can nail placards to a private wall, block a main access door, try and prevent the public, a diplomat and an MP's entry & exit to that building . . . and for their trouble can gain the sympathy of a court and be recompensated from public funds for their costs! . . . We don't win too often, Mr Pendlington, but when we do we win them well!

#### London, Whitehall Theatre of War

Five of the eight women who climbed the canopy of the Theatre of War on Hiroshima Day have been sentenced to an 18-month cond. disch. plus £280 compensation. The prosecution claimed for £1,700 damage to the building. The women have to pay £3 a week for 93 weeks or face 3/4 months in jail — anyone who feels they can help them pay off this cost is invited to send donations to Sally Wilson, 144 Caledonian Road, Islington, London N1.

#### Longmore RAF Camp, Nr Liss, Hants. 45

15 & 16.11.84. 45 arrested trying to track cruise. 18 kept in a freezing muddy pit for two hours, including a 13-yr-old girl. All released without charge.

16.11.84. 2 Greenham women held at Portsmouth Station for several hours after being arrested at Longmore Camp — they were not allowed any phone calls and were released without a charge at 11.40 pm.

#### Greenham Common USAF Base

Total to 20.9.84: 1903

to 22.11.84: 2013

A total of 110 women have appeared on charges ranging from cr. damage/obstruction & 'Taking a motor coach without consent and allowing herself to be carried in the said conveyance' at Newbury Magistrates between 21 Sept. & 22 Nov. The majority of women will plead Not Guilty and attend court again in Jan/Feb. The 22 women who 'borrowed' a US bus and collected women at various points inside the US base and then drove to the inner perimeter fence which they proceeded to cut appeared at Newbury Mags. on 22 Nov. Many of the women were wearing badges which read: 'It's quicker by bus' . . . 22.11.84. Sarah Hipperson was jailed for six weeks when she appeared at Newbury Mags on a cr. damages charge. Two other Greenham women were each sentenced to 14 days in prison when they refused to pay £50 fines.

Evicting the Greenham Women from their various camps each day has cost Newbury Council over £9,000 to end of September '84.

Please send new information to **Janey Hulme** at the New Statesman. Further arrest details, for which we have no space here, will appear in later Rolls Calls.

6





This song book is a reprint ... of a reprint, beginning its life with us in Manchester over a year ago! Remember the little yellow flip-over? We began with a copy of one of the many personal collections kept by Greenham women around the world. Other songs were added. It was completed in time for the last December 12th.

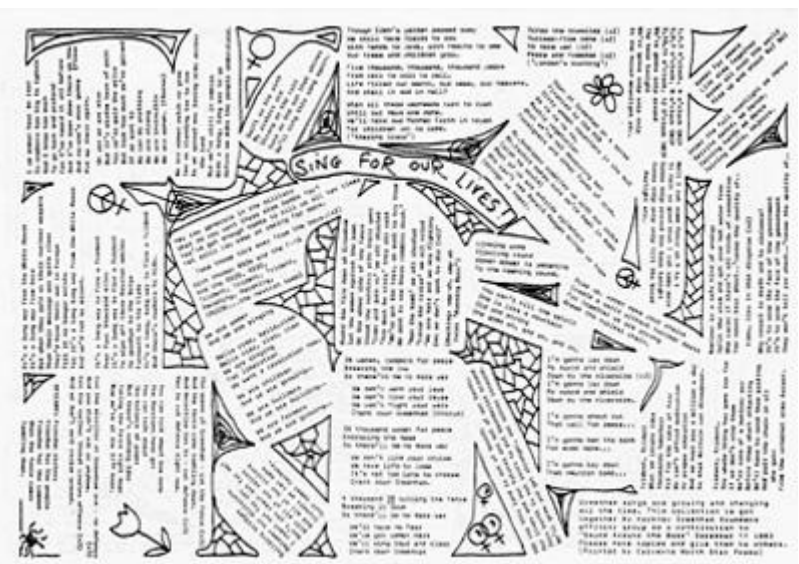
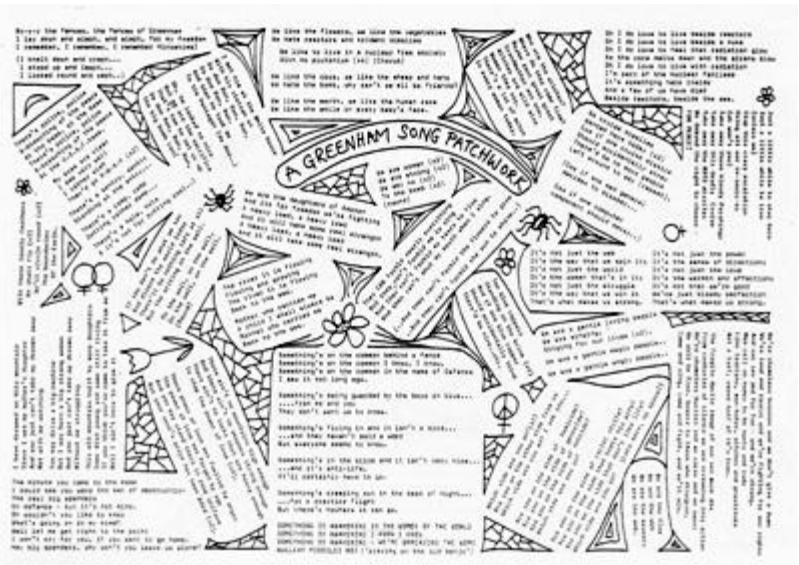
Later, came the comments: why no an index? No music? No guitar chords?

Prompted by a need to challenge the invitation and sponsorship of a MAN to represent women's' experiences in a musical narration - 'Gates of Greenham' at Manchester Free Trade Hall, we began re-working Greenham's song book: The intention was to present at least a part-record through song and graphics, a women's experience of Greenham, BY WOMEN, to sell before and after the performance. Unlike Tony Biggin, we had NO sponsorship then, the 100 copies soon ran-out. There were requests for more. And reminders ... weren't there still some songs missing?! So ... here's the next edition!!

There's been lots of women involved one way, or another: women writing songs (and adapting well known 'men's songs); women inspiring songs, listening, joining in, collecting songs, singing for music-writing, writing-out words, collecting graphics from old leaflets and newsletters, pasting-up and collating ...funding other women to pay a Manchester Women's press. All round, lots and lots of us!! And none of us named: We had many discussions about this. Finally, we felt, because it would be impossible to name all women, many unknown to us, and the fact that the book is not a money-making venture, no 'credits' list should be added. All we can say is ...haven't we all done well!

We hope to create a tape of at least one verse of every song for those who are blind or don't find the music helpful. This will hopefully be created at Orange Gate on December 12th. Copies of the tape will then be available from addresses below at £1. per copy to cover tape and postage costs... the message has to be, songs are for all to sing, and we can all join in, however unpractised our voices are, if we have the words and an idea of the tune.

**SONG BOOKS AVAILABLE BY POST**



from Greenham Song Book,  
 c/o 411 Manchester Road, Leigh, Lancs.  
 or 42 St. Hilda's Road, Old Trafford, Manchester 16.  
 Please send enough to cover cost price £1.50 and postage. Donations welcome.  
 Because sponsorship has been received, all monies received will go to Greenham.<sup>36</sup>

---

36 No information about editors.

Some of the songs in the songbook from Greenham Common had appeared in the Anti-nuclear songbook published by Mushroom Bookshop and Peace News in Nottingham and in the A Greenham Song Patchwork.

Others Greenham songs were published in the undated Chant down Greenham songbook produced by the Greenham Umbrella. The rare Chant down Greenham has some songs not included in the Greenham Common songbook: Stand Up, The Universal Soldier, Masters of War, Rebecca's Song, Hard Days Night, After The Bombs Have Fallen, Power To The People, Down By The Riverside and Picket For Peace.]

Greenham songs are growing and changing all the time. This collection is got together by Hackney Greenham Drummers affinity group as a contribution to 'Sound Around the Base' December 11 1983[.]

Please make copies and give them to others.  
 (Printed by Calverts North Star Press)

## Index Songs

### Brazen Hussies

We're brazen hussies  
and we don't give a damn  
We're loud, we're raucous  
and we're fighting for our rights  
And our sex, and our need to be free.

Men call us names to be nasty and  
rude  
Like lesbian, man hater, witch and  
prostitute  
What a laugh, 'cause half of it's true.

The fragile docile image of our sex  
must die  
Through centuries of silence we are  
screaming into action

We're Greenham hussies  
and we don't give a damn  
We're loud, we're raucous  
and we're fighting for our rights  
for our sex, for fun, and we'll win.<sup>37</sup>




---

37 No information about author.  
Tune: I Wish I Was In Dixie.  
Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.  
Alternative title: Shameless Hussies.  
Brazen hussies: Bold and unashamed, a saucy or mischievous girl.  
[Women branded harridans. The Sun, August 9, 1991.  
See also: I Am A Strong Woman.  
<http://www.bardicarts.org/chants/Women/iamastrongwoman.html>  
Harridan = a haggard old women.  
Picture source: The Greenham factor, December 1982.



## The Chief of Police

Oh the Chief of the Police  
 He had ten thousand men  
 He marched them up to the Silo top  
 And he marched them down again.  
 And when they were up they were up,  
 And when they were down they were down,  
 And when they were only halfway up,  
 They found all the wire was down.<sup>38</sup>

## There's a hole in your fence

There's a hole in your fence  
 dear Major, dear Major  
 There's a hole in your fence  
 dear Major, a hole.

Then fix it dear Private, dear  
 Private, dear Private.  
 Then fix it dear Private, that  
 hole in the fence.

But the women are cutting it  
 dear Major, dear Major.  
 But the women are cutting it,  
 they are cutting the fence.

38 No information about author.

Tune: The Grand Old Duke of  
 Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

Greenham police congratulated / Trevor Bown ; John Rentoul.  
 New Statesman. Vol. 106. 1983, No. 2728, 1 July 1983 p. 4.

Former Yard chief guilty of shoplifting  
 Richard Duce ; Stewart Tendler.  
 The Times, April 12, 1995.

A FORMER Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police left court in Disgrace yesterday after he was convicted of shoplifting.

Originally a senior officer in the Thames Valley force, [he], a tall and dashing figure, was the highly successful commander of policing outside Greenham Common airbase in the early 1980s. He then became a deputy assistant commissioner in east London, leading police operations during the print union demonstrations at Wapping.

Silos picture source:

<http://www.greenham-common-trust.co.uk/history.htm> and

Schram, Wilke: A guide to Pershing and Cruse. C.I.C.D. Antiwar News & Views, Melbourne, April 1984 p. 3 (Airmail paper magazine).

See also: For the police.



Then arrest them dear Private, dear Private, dear Private.  
Then arrest them dear Private, for breaking defence.

But that doesn't stop them  
dear Major, dear Major.  
The women keep cutting, keep  
cutting that fence.

Then shoot them dear Private,  
dear Private, dear Private.  
Then shoot them dear Private,  
for breaking the peace.

But the women are singing,  
dear Major, dear Major.  
But the women are singing,  
dear Major, these women for peace.<sup>39</sup>




---

39 No information about author.  
Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

Music: There's a Hole in the Bucket. Unidentified Pennsylvania Singer. Korson, George (ed.) / Pennsylvania Songs and Legends, Univ. of Penna., Bk (1949), p. 252 (Dear Henry [Liewer Heindrich])

See also: Who are the Witches?

Peggy Seeger wrote the song Woman on Wheels about fence cutting Jennifer Jones, suffering from MS. Woman on Wheels is not included in this songbook and is recorded on Seeger's CD Period Pieces.

Picture sources:

Jones, Lynne: Breaking barriers. New Statesman,  
Vol. 106. 1983. No. 2746 p. 14.

<http://www.iwm.org.uk/upload/package/22/greenham/airbase.htm>

<http://www.iwm.org.uk/upload/package/22/greenham/peacecamp.htm>

[http://www.peterkennard.com/main/my\\_art/photomontage/CND.htm](http://www.peterkennard.com/main/my_art/photomontage/CND.htm)

<http://www.llgc.org.uk/yngyrchu/Heddwch/CND/HECN05a.htm>

<http://www.westberks.gov.uk/WestBerkshire%5Cservices.nsf/Public/AllServices/E88F53B18FD3623180256A54003A797A?OpenDocument>

Fence puts Molesworth on the map.  
WRI Newsletter, No. 204, March/April 1985 p. 3.

Nuke For Free

This week, [Friday 5th September 1997] four Greenham women were found not guilty of criminal damage by Reading Crown Court. Jean Hutchinson, Mary Wilson, Yolanda Kreik and Katrina Howse were accused of fence cutting - causing an estimated [sterling] 37,000 of damage, at AWE Aldermaston. The Crown Prosecution Service retreated from the case in disarray after realising that the evidence of nuclear crime perpetrated by AWE Aldermaston was overwhelming.

## Trident Trident

Trident, Trident what an insane idea  
 Thousands homeless  
 all for the sake of fear  
 We can't afford medication,  
 or proper education.  
 But we must pay, a million a day  
 So that Britain can disappear.

Trident, Trident, the whole thing has gone too far.  
 If we don't stop them  
 We're sure of Nuclear War.  
 Before they start attacking,  
 We'll have to send them packing,  
 And pull the chain, on all who gain  
 From the criminal arms bazaar.<sup>40</sup>

---

A Greenham peace campaigner told SchNEWS, "This trial weapons do not serve the present deterrent policy of this country. Weapons are illegal under national and international law. This is a challenge of non-violent direct action against nuclear weapons."  
 Common Women's Peace Camp- which celebrates it's sixteenth Birthday to YOU!

On 5th Jan, three more women will find themselves in court on a charge of fence cutting, this time at AWE Burghfield. These court cases form part of the Greenham Women's Millennium initiative to outlaw all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

SchNEWS 133, Friday 5th September 1997. Justice? - Brighton's Direct Action collective.

<http://www.schnews.org.uk/archive/news133.htm>

40 Author: Rib Bulkeley.  
 Tune: Daisy, Daisy].  
 Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook.

Ainslie, John: Trident: Britain's weapon of mass destruction.  
 Scottish CND, 1999. - 32 pp.

CONTRACTS from the United States Department of Defense  
<http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/2000/2005/april05.htm#427>

Hoon, Geoffrey: Trident Missile's Costs. January 18, 2005.  
<http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/2000/2005/trident.htm>

Plesch, Dan : The Future of Britain's WMD  
 - London : The Foreign Policy Centre, March 2006.  
<http://www.times-archive.co.uk/onlinespecials/wmdmar10final.pdf>

Smith, Michael : Revealed: UK develops secret nuclear warhead  
 The Sunday Times March 12, 2006  
<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,2087-2081800.00.html>

U.K. Secretly Works on New Nuclear Warhead





## You can't kill the Spirit

[Spiritual and a round.]

*“YOU CAN’T KILL THE SPIRIT” a spiritual - also a round*

She is like a mountain  
Old and strong

You can't kill the spirit she is like a mountain  
Old and strong, she goes on and on and on

You can't kill the Spirit  
She is like a mountain  
Old and strong  
She goes on an on and on  
She is like a mountain...

(Repeat ad nauseam)<sup>41</sup>

[http://www.nti.org/d\\_newswire/issues/2006\\_3\\_13.html#F46251DB](http://www.nti.org/d_newswire/issues/2006_3_13.html#F46251DB)

A good candidate for the first protest songs against nuclear weapons is the American journalist Vernon Partlow's Atomic Blues or Talking Atomic Blues, written in 1945, published and recorded in 1950 by Sam Hinton. During the Newport 1963 Folk Festival Sam Hinton made a new recording of the song. In the autumn of 1953 Atomic Blues was translated into Danish and performed by actress and jazz singer Lise Ringheim (1926-1994), together with composer Børge Roger-Henrichsen (1915-1989) in a Saturday Martine for the Partisans for peace in the Hall of the Student Union in Copenhagen. Atomic Blues was later published in the magazine Dialog in November 1953.

41 Author and composer: Naomi Littlebear Morena.

"Old and Strong" - A favourite with womyn's groups. Apparently written by Naomi Littlebear Morena and is adapted from the song/chant "Like a Mountain". A recorded version of it appears on Moving Breath's CD She Changes ©1991.

<http://www.cyberus.ca/~phoenix/hedra/Commentary.html#O>

Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

In the USA ... Naomi Littlebear Morena.  
Spare Rib No. 142, May 1984 pp. 27-28.

Naomi Littlebear Morena, a Chicana feminist musician who wrote the peace song 'You can't kill the spirit, she's like a mountain, Old and strong, She lives on and on', is planning a European concert tour in May/June 1984. She'd like to be put in contact with local women's centres, women's peace groups, women's groups working on racism and social justice, women's bands and theatre groups and the like so she can arrange benefit concerts on her tour.

In an American interview with Janna MacAuslan, Naomi talked about her work:

J: How did you discover that your song 'Like a Mountain' has been adopted by the women at the Greenham Common peace camp in England as a theme song or anthem?

N: Well, a friend of mine at work called me up and said she had heard thousands of women singing 'Like a Mountain' on a radio report about the peace camp. This was the time when 30,000



## Out of the Darkness

Slowly - profound  
Em  
repeat 3 times  
Cm & Am  
Em

Out of the darkness comes the fear of what's to come  
Out of the darkness comes the dread of what's undone  
Out of the darkness comes the hope that we can run  
And out of the darkness comes the knowledge of the sun.

Out of the darkness comes the  
fear of what's to come  
Out of the darkness comes the  
dread of what's undone  
Out of the darkness comes the  
hope that we can run  
And out of the darkness comes  
the knowledge of the sun.

Out of the darkness comes the

women came to Greenham to surround  
and more' people coming up to me with  
Betty McFarlane, a Portland pe  
Greenham Common to sing my song with  
money to send me there.

J: How long do you plan to be in Europe? Will this be a concert tour besides the Greenham Common visit?

N: The tentative plan is for at least one month. I think I'd like to work with women's choral groups there and other women musicians in Europe so they can participate in this exchange as well. It would be nice to have a strong back-up of local women to present the music. I want to have more intimate connection with the women there than a mere concert situation allows for.

J: Beyond your musical endeavours I know that you are a writer and a poet. Have you been publishing your writings lately?

N: Yeah. I've been working as co-editor of an issue of Calyx that will be made up of writings of Native American and Latina/Chicana women that will be coming out soon. I'm getting more in touch with things I've never written about before - about the racist experience and understanding how I've assimilated these experiences into my personality. I've been writing quite a lot. These writings will be in book form and hopefully will be finished in the fall of 1984. It will be about growing up in a racist society. It's more narrative than any style of writing that I've done before. The only books I've read lately are books by women of color. I've been real inspired by the books black women writers have been coming out with. I guess the inspiration has been growing from there.

Nicolson, Annabel: Greenham Common: In Performance magazine, 1982.

[http://www.luxonline.org.uk/reviews/greenham\\_common.html](http://www.luxonline.org.uk/reviews/greenham_common.html)

Kathy Jones: Goddess in Glastonbury.

<http://www.kathyjones.co.uk/treasure2.html>

Bergom-Larsen, Maria: Greenham Common: Ett väldigt språng fremåt. Pax [Stocholm], No. 1, 1983:1 p. 12-13.

Sida 4 / NYA-Artiklar/1983/04/15

NEJ TIL ATOMVÅBEN



### Mellem håb og flossede nerver

Af Nina Raaschou

Fra vejen ligner det en latinamerikansk slumbeboelse, plantet som den er op ad en tæt trafikkeret vej, med sodede gryder og teltgørende plastikklapper. Det er "benders", unge træstammer bojet til jorden og dækket med plastik i mange farver, en boligform, som blev udviklet, da det blev kendt ulovligt at slå telt op udenfor basen.

Vi er kommet for at bo i nogle dage sammen med Greenham Common's kvinder. Vi er mødt af Betty McFarlane, en Portland pe Greenham Common to sing my song with money to send me there.

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

Af Nina Raaschou

kommissionen med fraktdokumentation, også nogle af kvinderne fra basen er ude og møde, når de kommer forbi. "Det er svært, da jeg er med den tekniske arbejdsindsats, det er her i området", siger jeg. "Vi hører om et bygningsarbejde, der har påbegyndt at tage arbejde herude. Det er svært med den usikkerhed. Hvis arbejdet blev såret og vi det udsatte."

Ligeså siger en af de ledende, ligesom kommer med de 177 går ned i den almindelige form. "Vi bliver her, selvom situationen skulle komme", siger jeg.

"Der er noget, der kan føles ud, er den forbindelse om et specifikt samarbejde mellem. Ellers bliver vi her, i forbindelse med valg af kvinderne, som er oplyst."

"Jeg tror allerede at hun vil det", siger Mary. "De vil faktisk, fordi de ikke vil være borte her."

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

De kvinder sidder på i den 18 kvadraterne, som er udsatte. Mange går i basen, ved siden af basen, ved siden af basen i basen.

fear of the unknown,  
 Out of the darkness comes the dread of bleaching bone  
 Out of the darkness comes the hope we're not alone,  
 And out of the darkness grows the seeds that we have sown.  
 Out of the darkness comes the fear, revenge and hate  
 Out of the darkness comes the dread of indifferent fate.  
 Out of the darkness comes the hope we're not too late  
 And out of the darkness come the songs that we create.

Darkness is the place of life, darkness is the womb,  
 Darkness is the place of death, darkness is the tomb.  
 Death belongs to life; half a day is night,  
 The end won't come in darkness  
 But a blinding flash of light.<sup>42</sup>

### Lily of the Arc Lights



Underneath the arc lights,  
 By the old Green Gate,  
 I took out my boltcutter  
 My hands could hardly wait,  
 I snipped towards her, she snipped to me,  
 We both could see the common free,  
 Oh Lily of the arc lights,  
 A' snipping in the rain

Underneath the arc lights,  
 By the old green gate,  
 I took out my old boltcutter  
 My hands could hardly wait.  
 I snipped towards her, she snipped to me,  
 We both could see the common free,  
 Oh Lilly of the arc lights,  
 A' snipping in the rain.

42 Written by Frankie Armstrong for a Greenham  
 Source: Robin Earth.  
<http://www.harbourtownrecords.com/armstro>  
 Song text published in Women's Peace Camp,

Danish Greenham Common visitor Nina Ra:  
 quarterly from No to Nuclear Weapons, No. 16, 1983





As we crawled into the base  
 We held our cutters tight  
 Wondering if the USAF  
 Would shot on us at sight  
 I sneaked along with her, she sneaked to me  
 We both could see the common free  
 Oh Lilly of the arc lights,  
 Will this be all in vain?

Closer to the silos  
 My heart began to quiver  
 Was it Lily, the fear, the cold,  
 the base or just a shiver?  
 I looked towards her, she looked to me  
 We both could see the common free  
 Oh Lilly of the arc lights  
 A' snipping in the rain.  
 Cutting up the silo fence  
 My knees they turned to jelly,  
 But standing strongly next to me  
 Was Lilly in her wellies,  
 I snipped towards her, she snipped to me,  
 We both could see the common free,  
 Oh Lilly of the arc lights,  
 A' snipping in the rain.

When we got to Newbury nick  
 We shared a little cell,  
 Wrote on the walls, sang a lot of songs  
 Drove all the men to hell.  
 I snipped towards her, she snipped to me,  
 We both could see the common free,  
 Oh Lilly of the arc lights,  
 A' snipping in the rain.<sup>43</sup>

---

43 No information about author and composer.

## The Vine and the Fig Tree

And everyone neath their vine and fig tree  
shall live in peace and unafraid,  
Everyone neath their vine and fig tree  
shall live in peace and unafraid.

And into ploughshares beat their swords  
Nations shall learn war no more.  
And into ploughshares beat their swords  
Nations shall learn war no more.<sup>44</sup>

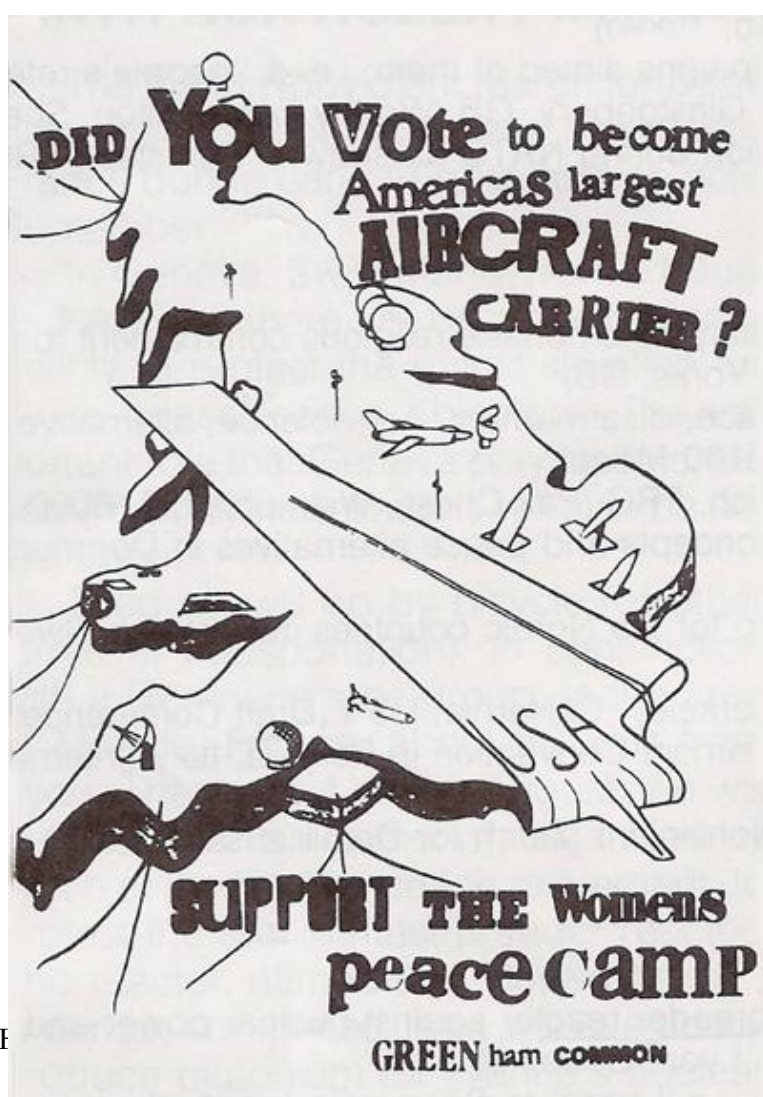
## Here at Greenham on a spree [Layabout Song]

Here at Greenham on a spree  
financed by the KGB  
dirty women squatters in the mud  
mostly vegetarian  
when we're not devouring men  
foreigners and other forms of scud.

Mr Andropov supplies us with our  
vodka  
Mr. Castro makes sure we're kept  
in dope  
All the women here are Outside  
Agitators  
who can't see that Mr. Reagan  
brings us hope

....brings us hope....

What a bunch of layabouts  
Don't know what it's all about  
how we need deterrents for the best  
Lighting fires and burning toast  
Bringing Communism close  
threatening the safety of the West



44 Traditional or liturgical. Original Hebrew text: Ruth.  
Thanks to: Ruth.  
SongsForTeaching.com for the above information.  
Music Hebrew:  
[http://headcoverings-by-devorah.com/HebrewSongs\\_LoYisaGoy.htm](http://headcoverings-by-devorah.com/HebrewSongs_LoYisaGoy.htm)  
English text:  
<http://www.songsforteaching.com/marymiche/vineandfigtree.htm>  
Hear The vine and the fig tree sung by Mary Miche on the: Holly Daze CD  
<http://teachingseed.net/miche/TheVineandFigTree.mp3>  
<http://www.songsforteaching.com/store/product.php?productid=875&cat=360&page=1>

In the bushes the cache of guns is waiting  
 With sealed copies of Karl Marx in plastic bags  
 Our children here live miserably with rats and deprivation  
 but what can you expect from queers and hags?

...Queers and Hags.....

Here at Greenham on a spree  
 financed by the KGB  
 laughing singing dancing in the rain  
 Nowhere signs of sacrifice  
 Making do or being nice  
 Most of all we're not accepting pain.

For we're trying to be done with games and problems  
 With hypocrisy, dishonesty, and fear,  
 So don't be getting shirty  
 'cos it's us who's getting dirty  
 and because of us we'll all be here next year.  
 (Repeat last verse)<sup>45</sup>

---

45 Author and composer: Gillian Booth.  
 Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.  
 Movie: Ken Russell: In Search of the English Folk Song, 1997.  
 Lynne Fortt performing Down at Greenham Common on a Spree.

Spree: a period of extravagant activity.

Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov (1914 – February 9, 1984) was a Soviet politician and General Secretary of the CPSU from November 12, 1982 until his death sixteen months later.

Scud: Scud was first deployed by the Soviets in the mid-1960s.  
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/gulf/weapons/scud.html>  
<http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/russia/theater/r-11.htm>



## A little help from our friends

What would you do if I closed down your base?

Would you fire silver bullets at me?

Lend me your ears and I'll sing you a song

And you'll walk out and link arms with me.

I'll ban cruise with a little help from my friends,

I'll stop war with a little help from my friends.

What do I do with my family away?

Doesn't worry me. I'm not alone.

How do I feel by the end of the day?

I'm worn out, but I'm not on my own.

No, I get by with a little help from my friends,

I get high with a little help from my friends.

Would you believe in a peace that will last?

Yes, I'm certain that we'll make it stick this time.

What does it look like, this peace that will last?

I can't tell you, but I know it's mine.

We'll ban Cruise with a little help from our friends.

We'll do more with a little help from our friends.

Are there more women needed?

The world needs plenty of love.

Can it be any woman?

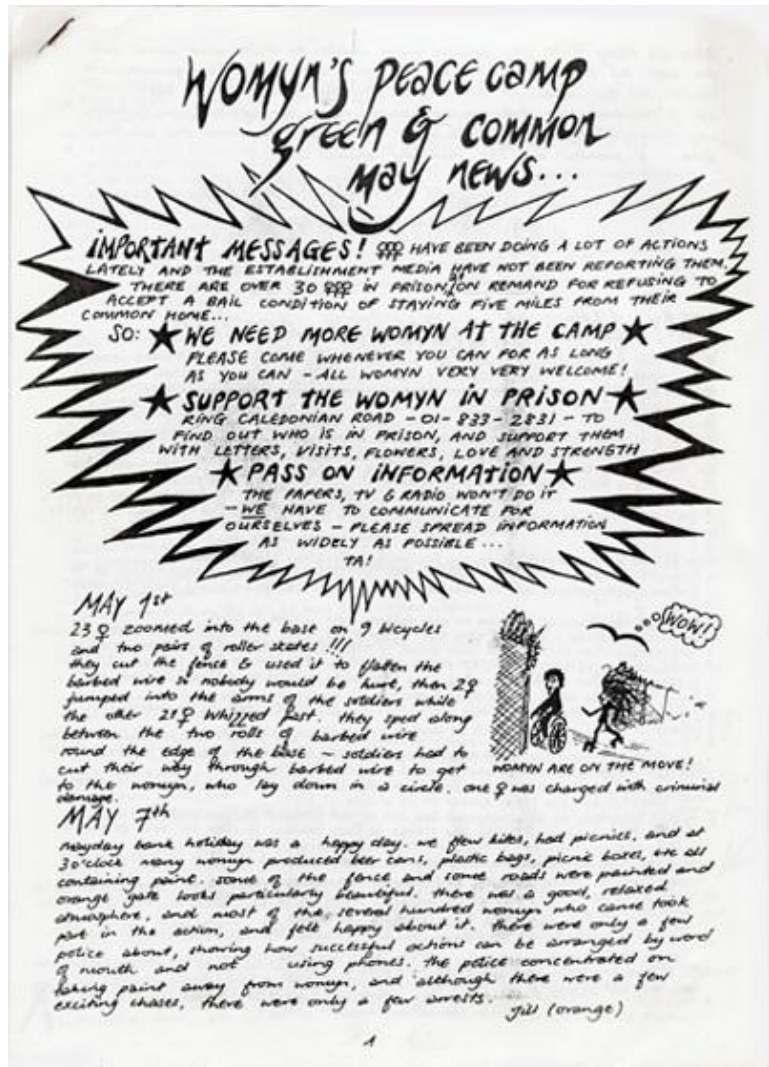
The world needs all of our love.

Oh we'll ban Cruise with a little help from our friends.

We'll close the base with a little help from our friends.

We'll do more with a little help from our friends.

We'll stop war with a little help from our friends.<sup>46</sup>



46 Tune: The Beatles. No information about author.

Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

See also Hard Day's Night in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

## That's what gets us by

It ain't just the web  
 It's the way that we spin it,  
 It ain't just the world  
 It's the women within it.  
 It ain't just the struggle  
 It's the way that we win it.  
 That's what gets us by.

It ain't just the care,  
 It's the love and affection,  
 It ain't just the way  
 It's the sense of direction,  
 It ain't that we are good,  
 We're just bloody perfection.  
 That's what gets us by.<sup>47</sup>

## Bella Ciao

We are women, and we are singing,  
 Bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao, ciao.  
 We are singing for liberation,  
 We want a non-violent revolution now.<sup>48</sup>

## We are the Daughters of Amazon

[A round.]

We are the daughters of Amazon  
 And it's for Greenham we're  
 singing.

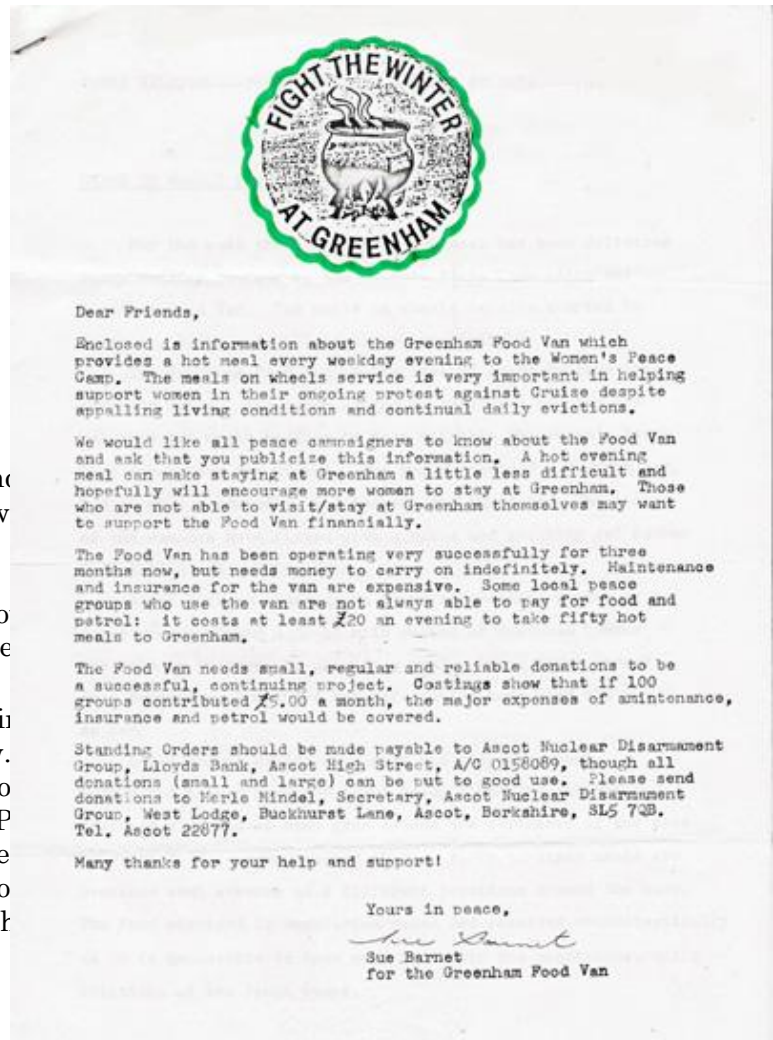
Repeat two times.

47 No information about author and  
 Also published in the Chant Dow

Poster from 1983.

Poster source: Working Class Mo  
<http://www.wcml.org.uk/webgalle>

48 No information about author.  
 Also typewritten and published in  
 Original Italian text:



A heavy load. A heavy load.  
And it will take some real strength.

Repeat two times.<sup>49</sup>

---

49 No information about author and composer.  
Also published in the Frauenwiderstanscamp Hansrück songbook.  
Source: Anne Lee.



## **We work for the Russians**

We Work For the Russians  
 We work for the Russians  
 At tuppence\* a day  
 They ask us to stay here  
 And that's why we stay  
 We drink lots of vodka  
 And that's why we're gay  
 Hey.<sup>50</sup>

---

50      \* twopence or two pennies.  
 No information about author and composer.  
 Source: Feminist Archive South.

## **MEALS ON WHEELS FOR GREENHAM PEACE CAMP**

For the past three months, a hot meal has been delivered every weekday evening to the Women's Peace Camp using the Greenham Food Van. The meals on wheels service started in November, 1984, and will continue indefinitely. The Greenham Food Van is the idea of Ascot Nuclear Disarmament Group. The group wanted to provide a regular and reliable hot meals service to help maintain the Women's Peace Camp throughout the winter.

The group acquired a transit van, had it made roadworthy and insured and taxed it. The inside of the van has been fitted with a table and two-ring gas cooker for heating and serving food.

Ascot Nuclear Disarmament Group co-ordinate a rote of Peace groups within a 30-40 mile radius of Greenham Common who take it in turn to provide a meal. Local peace groups from Berkshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire have used the van so far. Local groups decide on a menu and prepare a meal.

A driver and helper from the local group then take the van to Greenham and stop at each gate around the perimeter of the base to serve food to women camped there: Fifty-to sixty meals are provided each evening at 8 different locations around the base. The food provided is vegetarian/vegan and received enthusiastically as it is impossible to cook good food with the continuous, daily evictions of the Peace Camps.

The cost of maintaining, insuring, and taxing the Greenham Food Van have been met through donations and standing orders from individuals and Peace Groups nationwide.

The cost of food and petrol has been paid by the local groups using the van.

For more information, contact Merle Mindel, Ascot Nuclear Disarmament Group, Tel. Ascot 228770

## **The food runs to Greenham**

Anne Lee: I was able to spend only short stays at Greenham, but still remember the food runs. I stayed at Indigo Gate, the main gate on the north side of the base. The USAF c. 1986 moved it several hundred metres further west. We then called it Woad Gate (woad was an ancient blue dye with which ancient Britons painted their bodies when confronting the Roman adversary). The campsite was on the road verge.

At one stage there were 9 camps: 7 at the Gates, identified by the women as the colours of the rainbow. Between Green and Blue Gates, there was Emerald camp - opposite the Cruise Missile Silos and between Red and Orange was Red Gap, where an internal road terminated at the fence, but there was no gate - it would, however, have been possible for the USAF to have brought out the missile convoy through Red Gap.

The evictions were carried out by Council Bailiffs (mainly 'Baldy' and Willis) equipped with a refuse muncher truck and a flat-back lorry for larger furniture items. In the early days of the

## Building Bridges

Building bridges between our divisions  
I reach out for you, won't you reach out  
to me  
With all of our voices and all of our  
visions  
Sisters, we can make such a sweet  
harmony...



Dear friend, dear friend.  
Let me tell you how I feel.  
You have given me such treasures.  
I love you so. <sup>51</sup>

---

evictions they used to steal women's' property without giving the women time to pack up and leave and physically assault women (see TV programme Carry Greenham Home). After complaints the Bailiffs were accompanied by a police escort to ensure they did it legally. The women were permitted to load all the gear into cars, vans and onto prams. It is legal to move along the highway, but not to camp. After the Bailiffs had gone it was possible to return and set up camp again. This meant that we couldn't leave the camp site, to do water runs, etc, until after the Bailiffs had been.

In the winter of 1985 Newbury District Council decided to evict the Greenham Women and clear them out forever. This necessitated making it impossible for women to live on the campsites.

The Bailiffs then started work at 7am and worked continuously round the perimeter evicting all the camps, then starting again and working until 7 in the evening. During the worst of the winter weather it was not possible for the women to be unpacking the camp gear each time. As the Bailiffs put out the fires with fire extinguishers, it was difficult, sometimes not possible, to relight the fires and make a hot drink before the Bailiffs got back. The camps might be evicted up to five times a day. It went on day after day after day in the winter.

The hot food runs made survival possible. They also brought firelighters, dry wood, dry blankets and other essentials. There was also an international financial support network for Greenham.

Women at Woad Gate made up this song (to the tune of 'Beside the seaside, beside the sea')  
Baldy and Willis are getting on now.  
Well over 40 I should say,  
But they're still little boys and they like to play with toys -  
The yellow muncher and the wee white truck.

51 Source: Feminist Archive South.

No information about author and composer.

Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook.

Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook and in the Ravnstrup Women's Peace Camp songbook.

Second verse added from Chants: This combination of songs from the net and personal collections is (compiled in this form by Syrylyn RainbowDragon.) Some of this collection of Pagan songs was assembled by Walking Stick.

<http://syrylynrainbowdragon.tripod.com/chants.html>.

Building Bridges was discovered by a British Quaker named Elizabeth Cave. She heard the song at Greenham Common. Elizabeth Cave sent the song to the Britain Yearly Meeting children's meeting newsletter where it was published. Someone else saw it there and submitted it to Sing Out Magazine, who published it in their RISE UP SINGING collection. Nick Page's arrangement

## Under the full moonlight we dance [Full Moonlight Dance]

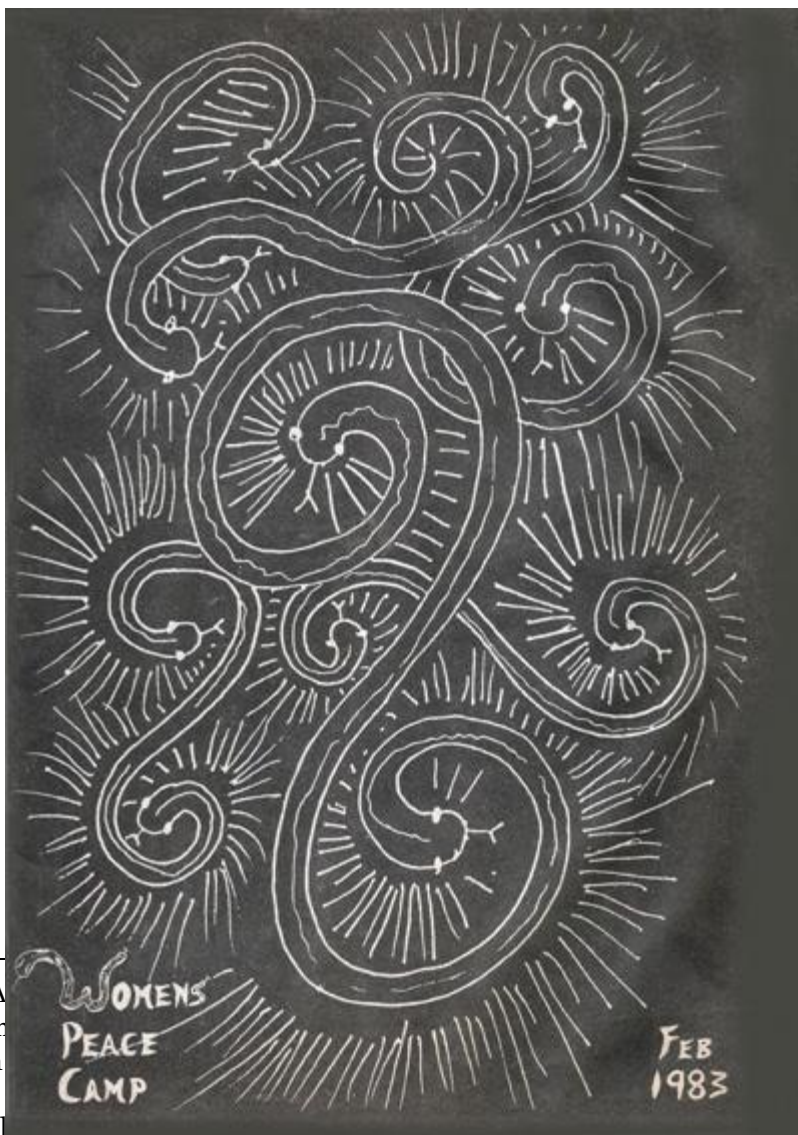
Under the full moonlight we dance  
Spirits dance we dance  
Joining hands we dance  
Joining souls rejoice.<sup>52</sup>

### Lies

Nuclear is a safe kind of energy  
Split the atom and get your heart  
water free  
Who cares bout all kind of  
casualties  
Just as long s there are no  
tragedies

It's just lies, lies, a thin disguise,  
They tell us lies, lies, a thin  
disguise.

Why resort to death and to  
violence  
It's to save the face of the  
government  
It's to save the face of the  
government<sup>53</sup>



of this round, which was premiered at GA  
<http://www.uua.org/publications/m>  
Blood, Peter; and Annie Patterson

Verse of Building Bridges is transl  
Translator: Sulejma. Køkkenrullen, No. 1, January 1985.

Vi bygger broer,  
over vores kløfter  
Ta´r hinandens hænder  
og samler energi  
Med alle vores drømme  
og håb og visioner  
Søstre vi har kimen  
Til en fremtid fuld af liv.

52 Author: Karen Beth.  
<http://www.hvmusic.com/artists/karenbeth>

Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook and in the Frauenwiderstanscamp  
Hansrück songbook. Recorded by Libana, "A Circle is Cast". Source: Chants.  
<http://syrlynrainbowdragon.tripod.com/chants.html>.

Page 15 in the songbook is a photomontage based upon the front-page of the Greenham  
Common magazine Women's Peace Camp, February 1983. Artist unknown.

53 No information about author and composer.



## I am a Witness to your War Crimes

I am a witness to your war crimes,  
and I'll remember your face.

I am a witness to your war crimes,  
and I will remember your face.

Blood on your hands, Murder, Murder,  
I will remember your face.

Blood on your hands, Murder, Murder,  
I will remember your face.<sup>54</sup>

## Carry Greenham Home

Hand in hand, the line ex-tends All a-round the nine-mile fence,  
Thir-ty - thousand wo-men chant, Bring the mes-sage home.  
Car-ry Green-ham home, yes —, Near- er home and far a-way,  
Car-ry Green-ham home.

Hand in hand, the line extends  
All around the nine-mile fence,  
Thirty-thousand women chant,  
Bring the message home.

Chorus: Carry Greenham home, yes,  
Nearer home and far away,  
Carry Greenham home.

Singing voices, rising higher,  
Weave a dove into the wire,  
In our hearts a blazing fire,  
Bring the message home. (chorus)

No one asked us if we cared  
If Cruise should be stationed here,  
Now we've got them running scared,  
Bring the message home. (chorus)

54 Also published in the Chant Down Gree  
No information about author and comp

IFOR  
REPORT

APRIL 1983



ireneyoungfotos.com

Applesseed Recordings Artist

Peggy Seeger

Here we sit, here we stand,  
 Here we claim the common land;  
 Nuclear arms shall not command,  
 Bring the message home. (chorus)

Singing voices, sing again,  
 To the children, to the men,  
 From the Channel to the glens,  
 Bring the message home. (chorus)

Not the nightmare, not the scream,  
 Just the loving human dream  
 Of peace, the everflowing stream,  
 Bring the message home. (chorus)  
 Woman tiger, woman dove,  
 Help to save the world we love,  
 Velvet fist in iron glove,  
 Bring the message home. (chorus)<sup>55</sup>

**Swift as the wind my sisters are**

Swift as the wind  
 My sisters are  
 Sure as the rain.  
 Strong as the sun that shines  
 We'll sing this song again.<sup>56</sup>

**Da Do Ron Ron**

I met him in the Whitehouse with his stetson on  
 Da do ron ron da do ron ron.  
 And then he took him to the Pentagon,  
 Da do ron ron da do ron ron.

Yea, it looked so nice,  
 We're the sacrifice,  
 That's how he set us up  
 Da do ron ron da do ron ron.

Finger on the trigger and persuasive voice,

---

55 The tune is based on the Scots melody Mari's Wedding.  
 Words and music Peggy Seeger: PERIOD PIECES, Tradition (Ryko) TCD 1078.  
<http://www.pegseeger.com>  
<http://www.pegseeger.com/html/songlist.html>  
 Included in:  
 Seeger, Peggy: The Peggy Seeger Songbook: Forty years of songmaking.  
 - New York ; London ; Sydney : Oak Publications, 1998. - 364 pp. - ISBN 0-8256-0344-7

Se also: Reclaim the Night, Tomorrow and Woman on Wheels.

56 No information about author and composer.

Da do ron ron da do ron ron.  
 And them he told us we had no choice  
 Da do ron ron da do ron ron.

Better red than dead  
 Get a new warhead  
 That's what Ronnie said  
 Da do ron ron da do ron ron.

Yeah my heart stood still  
 Everybody else's will  
 When he really drops that bomb  
 Da do ron ron da do ron ron.<sup>57</sup>

### **With our lovely feathers we shall fly**

With our lovely feathers we shall fly,  
 With our lovely feathers we shall fly,  
 We'll circle around,  
 We'll circle around,  
 The boundaries of the earth.<sup>58</sup>

### **Which side are you on?**

Which side are you on  
 which side are you on  
 are you on the other side from me  
 which side are you on?

Are you on the side of atrocity  
 are you on the side of perjury  
 are you on the side of misery  
 which side are you on?, ....

I ask you -  
 which side are you on (etc)

Are you on the side that don't like life  
 are you on the side of racial strife  
 are you on the side that beats your wife  
 which side are you on?

---

57 Original Text and music: The Crystals.  
 Written by Ellie Greenwich and Jeff Barry.  
[http://www.qsulis.demon.co.uk/Website\\_Louise\\_Gold/Da\\_Do\\_Run\\_Ron.htm](http://www.qsulis.demon.co.uk/Website_Louise_Gold/Da_Do_Run_Ron.htm)  
[http://www.qsulis.demon.co.uk/Website\\_Louise\\_Gold/Spit\\_In\\_Your\\_Ear.htm](http://www.qsulis.demon.co.uk/Website_Louise_Gold/Spit_In_Your_Ear.htm)

No information about author.  
 Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

58 No information about author and composer.



I ask you -  
(chorus)

Are you on the side who locks the door  
are you on the side who loves the Law  
are you on the side which wants a war  
which side are you on?

I ask you -  
(chorus)

Are you on the side who loves to hunt  
are you on the side of the National Front  
are you on the side who calls me cunt  
which side are you on?

I ask you -  
(chorus)

Are you on the side of suicide  
are you on the side of homicide  
are you on the side of genocide  
which side are you on?

I ask you -  
(chorus).<sup>59</sup>

---

<sup>59</sup> Tune: Gospel, later union song.  
<http://unionsong.com/muse/unionsong/u015.html>

This song was written in August 1982 by Gillian Booth who added in her journal:

'To be sung through barbered wire fences, at Police, and outside courts, and at every demonstration, and just about everywhere'

Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook.  
Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

## Reclaim the Night

Though Eve was made from Adam's rib,  
 9 months he lay within her crib,  
 How can a man of women born,  
 Thereafter treat her sex with scorn.  
 For though we bear the human race,  
 To us is given second place.  
 And some men put us lower still,  
 By using us against our will.  
 And if we choose to walk alone,  
 For us there is no safety zone.

If we're attacked we take the blame,  
 They say that we began the game.  
 And though we prove our injury,  
 The judge may set the rapist free.  
 Therefore the victim is to blame,  
 Call it nature, but rapes the name.

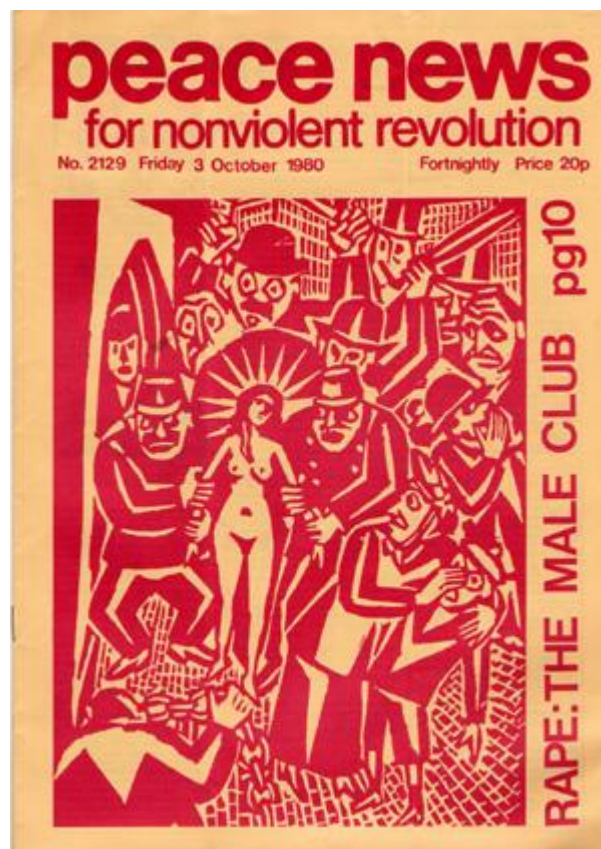
Chorus -

Reclaim the night and with the day.  
 We want the right that should be our own.  
 A freedom women have seldom known.  
 The right to live, the right to walk alone, without fear.

A husband has his lawful rights  
 Can take his wife when'ever he likes.  
 And courts uphold time after time,  
 That rape in marriage is no crime.  
 The choice is hers and hers alone,  
 Submit or lose your kids and home.  
 When love becomes a legal claim,  
 Call it duty, but rape's the name.

This system gives the prize to all  
 Who trample on the weak and small.  
 When fathers rape they surely know  
 Their kids have nowhere else to go.  
 Try to forget, don't ask us to  
 Forgive them, they know what they do.

When exploitation is the norm,  
 Rape is found in many forms,  
 Lover wages, meaner tasks,  
 Poorer schooling, second class.  
 We serve our own, and like the men,



We serve employers it follows then,  
That body's rape is nothing new,  
But just the servant's final due.

We raised our voices in the past,  
And this time will not be the last.  
Our bodies gifts is our to give,  
No payment for the right to live.  
Now we've outgrown their status quo,  
We claim the right to answer  
If without consent he stakes a claim,  
Call it rape, for rape's the name.<sup>60</sup>

Yes we have been evicted again, Wednesday March 7 1984<sup>61</sup>

---

60 Author and composer: Peggy Seeger.  
Period Pieces: Women's Songs for Men & Women.  
Source: <http://www.isis.aust.com/rtn/songsuralla.htm>  
Included in:  
Seeger, Peggy: The Peggy Seeger Songbook: Forty years of songmaking.  
- New York ; London ; Sydney : Oak Publications, 1998. - 364 pp. - ISBN 0-8256-0344-7

Reclaiming Dignity  
by George Washington Tuesday, Jun 29 2004  
[http://www.indymedia.ie/newswire.php?story\\_id=65804&region=galway&results\\_offset=60](http://www.indymedia.ie/newswire.php?story_id=65804&region=galway&results_offset=60)

Wih acronym: What I Have.

Se also: Carry Greenham Home.

Rape: The Male Club. Peace News, no. 2129, October 1980 added by Holger Terp.

Reclaim the Night marches and rallies have traditionally been organised by collectives of unpaid women who have worked together in their communities to organise peaceful protests against sexual violence towards women and children, and to promote women's strength and survival. Reclaim the Night represents a claim for women's basic human right to live in freedom from discrimination and fear of violence.

The first rally took place in Rome in 1976, as a reaction to reported rapes reaching 'Astronomical' figures (16000 per annum). Around 10,000 women and children marched through the centre of the city. 1 & 2 Marches followed in 1977 in West Germany. Women there demanded, "the right to move freely in their communities at day and night without harassment and sexual assault".

Herstory of Reclaim the Night  
<http://www.isis.aust.com/rtn/herstory.htm>

61 Wednesday April 4, 1984  
PEACE CIRCLE:  
Greenham Common demonstrators ring the frame of a shelter after bailiff ripped off the covering.

THE GUARDIAN Wednesday February 15, 1984 Eviction begins 'final push' at Greenham camp. Peace News May 28, 1982, p. 4.

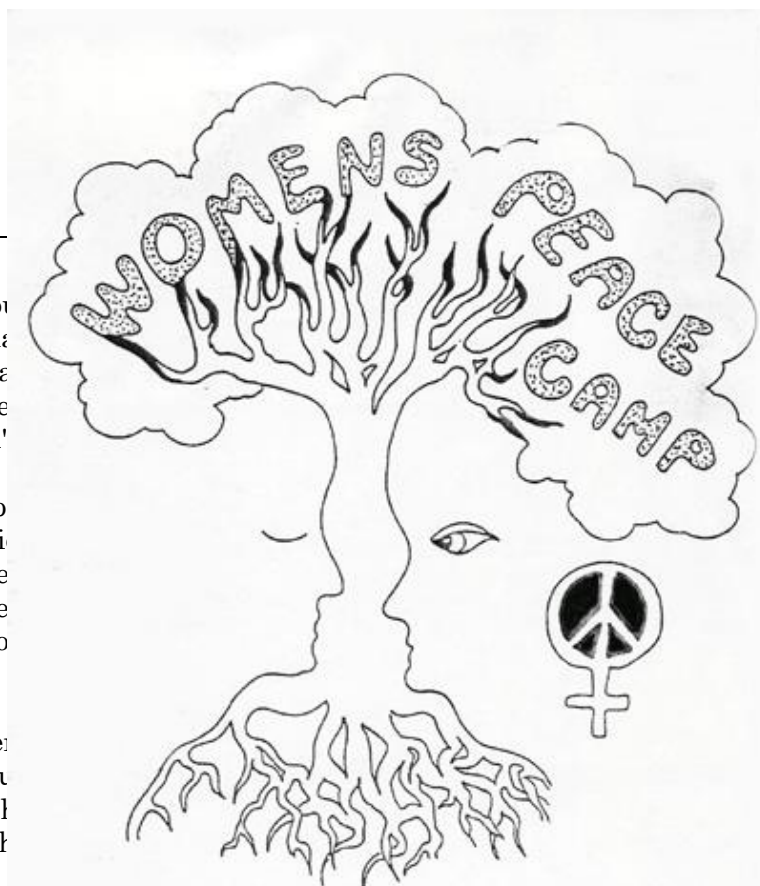


## The River Is Flowing

At secret hearing in the High Court, the council was given the right to evict the Greenham Common women. The council used a legal procedure which was not a public hearing. The council refused to use his power to hold the hearing in public. The hearing was "political"; the council's

Outside the court, scores of supporters gathered, with singers, jugglers and musicians. They even grabbed two Buddhist monks who were taken off. Picketers sat down around the court. The council were finally dragged to a police van and taken away.

About fifteen minutes later, after a warning and arrested about 20 people (See picture). It was five hours before they were released. They had been charged with obstructing traffic.



The people arrested had to appear at Bow Street Magistrates Court a few days later, and were then remanded to a series of different dates-presumably in an attempt to defuse the support surrounding their first appearance. Anyone wanting to express support will find groups of these defendants at the same court (Bow Street, London WC2) on the following days: May 28, and June 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9. For further information, or if you witnessed any of the arrests or have photographs of them, contact: Fiona Stevenson, 4/6 Loughborough Park, London SW9 (tel 01.274 3464).

At Greenham itself, a group of ratepayers have found a procedure for issuing a formal request to the council to debate the matter of the eviction, which a council committee will now have to do. Also last week, women from the peace camp occupied the entrance to Newbury Council Offices for an hour after an announcement that the eviction was to take place "as soon as possible". More women would be welcome to join the camp in opposition to the eviction threat. Contact: Women's Peace Camp, Outside Main Gate, Greenham Common Air Base, nr Newbury, Berks; or Angela Philips, Tel Newbury 34284; or Lorraine Leigh, tel Newbury 27541.

A second Greenham Common peace camp has started at another air base gate. This (mixed) camp is at the works entrance, and is also threatened by the blanket possession order granted in the High Court two weeks ago. Contact: The Other Peace Camp, Outside the Works Entrance, Greenham Common Air Base, nr Newbury, Berks.

### MOLESWORTH

On Tuesday May 18, Cambridgeshire County Council voted by 35 votes to 28 to take court action to evict the Molesworth Air Base peace campers, though the number opposing the eviction move was higher than expected. Molesworth along with Greenham Common is a proposed site for US cruise missiles to be based in Britain. Details from: People's Peace Camp, Outside Molesworth Air Base, Old Weston Road, Brington, nr Huntingdon, Cambs; or Helen Lowe, tel Clopton 257.

For news of any of the other six peace camps, see contact addresses and numbers in last fortnight's PN.



The rivers are flowing  
 Flowing and growing.  
 The rivers are flowing  
 Down to the sea.  
 Mother earth carry me

Child I will always be  
 Mother earth carry me  
 Down to the sea.

The moon she is wailing  
 Waiting and wailing  
 The moon she is waiting  
 For us to be free.  
 Sister moon watch over me  
 Your sister I shall be  
 Sister moon watch over me  
 Until we are free.

The hags they are sailing  
 Sailing and waiting  
 The hags they are sailing  
 Over the sea.  
 Sisters, go to Sicily  
 A revolution there will be.  
 Sisters, go to Sicily  
 Over the sea.<sup>62</sup>

---

62 The last verse is added from the Ravnstrup Women's Peace Camp songbook.

No information about authors, composer and artist.

Thalia Campbell: 'It was sung by the woodcraft folk the international youth movement of the cooperative movement its on the video.'

Hear The river is flowing sung by unknown artist, courtesy Ferron and Nemesis publishing:

Source:

[http://www.firedance.org/chantmp3s/river\\_is\\_flowimg.mp3](http://www.firedance.org/chantmp3s/river_is_flowimg.mp3)

The river is flowing is also recorded by Jana Runnalls on the CD "Eye of the Womb",

<http://www.wildwomenmusic.co.uk/eye.html>

with the following text:

The river is flowing, flowing and growing  
 The river is flowing down to the sea  
 Mother earth carry me  
 Your child I will always be  
 Mother earth carry me  
 Down to the sea

The river is flowing, flowing and growing  
 The river is flowing down to the sea  
 Mother moon watch over me

## Four minutes to midnight



Four minutes to midnight  
 Four minutes to Armageddon  
 Four minutes before we die,  
 Four minutes to say goodbye.

Three minutes to midnight  
 Three minutes to Armageddon  
 Three minutes before we die,  
 Three minutes to say goodbye.

Two minutes to midnight  
 Two minutes to Armageddon  
 Two minutes before we die,  
 Two minutes to say goodbye.

One minute to midnight  
 One minute to Armageddon  
 One minute before we die  
 One minute to say...

Chorus: This isn't the way they said it would be  
 They said that the bomb was only keeping us free  
 Now that they are underground so they don't have to see  
 The eyes of the dying.

Why didn't we shout, why didn't we cry?  
 Why didn't we call deterrence a lie?  
 Why didn't we listen to the women who tried  
 To keep us from dying?

This isn't the way they said it would be  
 They promised that the bomb was only keeping us free  
 Now that they are underground so they don't have to see

---

Your child I will always be  
 Mother moon watch over me  
 Until I am free.

There is a slightly different version of the illustration in the Nottingham CND Bulletin, July 1983. Artist unknown.



4 minutes to midnight



January 1981 \$2.50  
 VOLUME 27 NUMBER 1

The eyes of the dying.<sup>63</sup>

---

63 No information about author and composer.  
Peggy Seeger has written a song with the same theme: Four-Minute Warning in 1980.

Four minutes to midnight is translated into Danish in the Ravnstrup Women's Peace Camp songbook and in Når uret bliver til ret bliver modstand en pligt, 1985. The translation is dated October 1984.

The Bulletin Clock, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1981 added by Holger Terp  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists Editorial: The hands move closer to midnight.

Arnot, Chris: Nuclear families. [Interview with the author Michael Symmons Robert].  
Guardian Society, February 28, 2001.

See also: Tomorrow.



## You say our Earth is out of Bounds [A Song for Molesworth]

You say our earth is out of bounds  
Our lives and our futures are out of  
our hands

This earth is not yours to put  
boundaries around

We'll grow and get stronger and  
our voices resound.<sup>64</sup>

### Our Diggers' Song

In 1981 to Greenham  
a band of women with their  
children

came to claim the women's space

they defied the government

they defied the laws

They were the peacemakers

reclaiming what was theirs.

We came in peace they said

The truth to show

We come to stop your nuclear  
madness

and to make the common grow

This earth divided

We will make whole

So it will be a common treasury for all.

Your wealth and weapons, we disdain

we will not let you our earth

a wasteland with your nuclear games.

We'll stop your arms trade, your thefts and lies

We'll feed the hungry

Women of the world with rise.

You've make your laws to bind us well,

When we protest against your murders

Then you lock us in a cell

We won't obey your mad commands

We want be silent as you try to rape our lands.

We work we eat together, we laugh and love

## A SONG FOR MOLESWORTH

You say this land is out of bounds  
Our lives and our futures are out of our hands,  
This land is not yours to put boundaries around.  
We'll grow and get stronger, our voices resound.



64 No information about author and composer.  
Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook.

We share the earth, her fruits  
and flowers  
and the sun and the moon above  
We are the women angry and  
strong  
We are the misfits of the world  
Where right is wrong.

From the US Military the orders  
came  
So Newbury council sent its  
bullies  
Whom the future will condemn  
They have destroyed our  
benders, they come each day  
but bailiffs have no power when  
women want to stay.

You poor take courage, you rich  
take care  
for life the earth and our survival  
Here is nothing we won't dare  
The common spirit empowers us  
all  
You Greenham women of the  
world we shall prevail.<sup>65</sup>

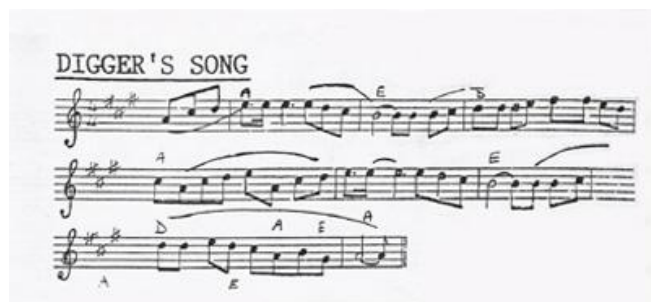



---

65 No information about author.  
Music: Leon Rosselson: The World Turned Upside Down.

September 28, 1981: Second eviction. M.O.T. dumps thousands of rocks over camp to prevent women from returning. Camp begin again on original piece of council land. Source: The Greenham factor. Picture source: Atomrakter i Europa! No, No, No... Historier fra Sicilien, England og Tyskland. - Ulfborg: Landsforeningen Danmark mod krig, 1982. p. 25. (Poor print).

## Diggers' Song: The World Turned Upside Down.



Musical score for 'DIGGER'S SONG' with lyrics, in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves: a vocal line and three guitar accompaniment lines. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The copyright notice '© LEON ROSSELSON' is written above the second staff.

In six - teen for - ty nine — to St. Geor - ge's  
Hill A rag - ged band they called the Dig - gers came to  
show the people's will. They de - fied the land - lords, They de - fied the  
laws. They were the dis - possessed reclaiming what was theirs.

In 1649, St George's Hill,  
A ragged band they called the Diggers,  
Came to show the people's will.  
They defied the landlords.  
They defied the laws,  
They were the dispossessed  
Reclaiming what was theirs.

We come in peace they said  
to dig and sow,  
We come to work the lands in common  
And to make the waste ground grow.  
This earth divided  
We will make whole  
So it will be a common treasury for all.

The sin of property we do disdain,  
No man has any right to buy and sell,  
The earth for private gain.  
By theft and murder they took the land,  
Now everywhere the walls spring up at their command.

They make the laws to chain us well,  
The clergy dazzle us with heaven,  
Or they damn us into hell.  
We will not worship the God they serve,  
The god of greed who feeds the rich.  
While poor folk starve.

We work, we eat together we need no swords.  
We will not bow to the masters,  
Or pay rent to the lords.  
Still we are free, though we are poor.  
You diggers all, stand up for glory,  
Stand up now.  
From the men of property, the orders came,  
They sent the hired men and troopers



To wipe out the diggers' claim,  
Tear down their cottages, destroy their corn  
They were dispersed, but still the vision lingers on.

You poor take courage, you rich take care  
This earth was made a common treasury  
For everyone to share  
All things in common, all people one  
We come in peace  
The order came to cut them down.<sup>66</sup>

---

66 Text: Leon Rosselson, 1981.

Recordings: Leon Rosselson: Rosselsongs, Fuse Records CFCD 001.

Other recordings of Leon Rosselson song: You Poor Take Courage.  
<http://www.seedstar.net/undeeep/diggers.html>

### **The Diggers movement in English history**

The Diggers movement began in Surrey April 1, 1649, two months after the execution of King Charles I. The name comes from the practice of digging and maturing the 'waste' and common land, which was what they did both to grow food and to show that everybody had a right to enjoy the Earth and its fruits. The Diggers believed that freedom from poverty, hunger and oppression could be won if the Earth were made a 'Common Treasury for all'. They set up communal settlements and encouraged everybody to come and join them. The brutality of their opponents meant they did not survive for long.

The Diggers were harassed by legal actions and mob violence, and by the end of March 1650 their members were driven off the St. George's Hill. Despite this setback they continued their work on a nearby heath in Cobham. Colony was dispersed. In April the Digger movement collapsed when a Parson Platt, the lord of the manor, and several others destroyed the Diggers' houses, burned their furniture, and scattered their belongings. Platt threatened the Diggers with death if they continued their activity and hired several guards to prevent their return to the heath. Winstanley recorded these events as well as a final defense of the Digger movement.

There is a third, or rather a first Digger song, possibly written by the founder of the Digger's, Gerard Winstanley:

The Digger Songs  
Levellers and Diggers

You noble Diggers all, stand up now, stand up now,  
You noble Diggers all, stand up now,  
The wast land to maintain, seeing Cavaliers by name  
Your digging does maintain, and persons all defame  
Stand up now, stand up now.

Your houses they pull down, stand up now, stand up now,  
Your houses they pull down, stand up now.  
Your houses they pull down to fright your men in town  
But the gentry must come down, and the poor shall wear the crown.  
Stand up now, Diggers all.



---

With spades and hoes and plowes, stand up now, stand up now  
With spades and hoes and plowes stand up now,  
Your freedom to uphold, seeing Cavaliers are bold  
To kill you if they could, and rights from you to hold.  
Stand up now, Diggers all.

Theire self-will is their law, stand up now, stand up now,  
Theire self-will is their law, stand up now.  
Since tyranny came in they count it now no sin  
To make a gaol a gin, to starve poor men therein.  
Stand up now, Diggers all.

The gentry are all round, stand up now, stand up now,  
The gentry are all round, stand up now.  
The gentry are all round, on each side they are found,  
Their wisdom's so profound, to cheat us of our ground  
Stand up now, stand up now.

The lawyers they conjoine, stand up now, stand up now,  
The lawyers they conjoine, stand up now,  
To arrest you they advise, such fury they devise,  
The devill in them lies, and hath blinded both their eyes.  
Stand up now, stand up now.

The clergy they come in, stand up now, stand up now,  
The clergy they come in, stand up now.  
The clergy they come in, and say it is a sin  
That we should now begin, our freedom for to win.  
Stand up now, Diggers all.

The tithes they yet will have, stand up now, stand up now,  
The tithes they yet will have, stand up now.  
The tithes they yet will have, and lawyers their fees crave,  
And this they say is brave, to make the poor their slave.  
Stand up now, Diggers all.

'Gainst lawyers and 'gainst Priests, stand up now, stand up now,  
'Gainst lawyers and 'gainst Priests stand up now.  
For tyrants they are both even flatt againnst their oath,  
To grant us they are loath free meat and drink and cloth.  
Stand up now, Diggers all.

The club is all their law, stand up now, stand up now,  
The club is all their law, stand up now.  
The club is all their law to keep men in awe,  
But they no vision saw to maintain such a law.  
Stand up now, Diggers all.

The Cavaleers are foes, stand up now, stand up now,  
The Cavaleers are foes, stand up now;  
The Cavaleers are foes, themselves they do disclose  
By verses not in prose to please the singing boyes.  
Stand up now, Diggers all.

## Chant down Greenham



35 women, campers for peace  
 Breaking the law  
 So there'll be no more War.

We won't want your laws  
 We don't like your cause

---

To conquer them by love, come in now, come in now  
 To conquer them by love, come in now;  
 To conquer them by love, as itt does you behove,  
 For hee is King above, noe power is like to love,  
 Glory heere, Diggers all.

Source: The English Diggers (1649-50): Background material (English Diggers &c.)  
[http://www.diggers.org/english\\_diggers.htm](http://www.diggers.org/english_diggers.htm)

Roy Palmer: A Ballad History of England: From 1588 to the Present Day, B.T. Batsford Ltd, London, 1979.

The (English) Digger Writings : A chronological index to the publications of Gerrard Winstanley and the Diggers, 1648-1652.

[http://www.diggers.org/digger\\_tracts.htm](http://www.diggers.org/digger_tracts.htm)

Se also:

<http://www.exlibris.org/nonconform/engdis/diggers.html>

The Surrey Diggers were also responsible for the publication of the songs The Diggers Mirth and The Diggers Song. The authorship of these songs is uncertain. C.H. Firth, who edited The Clarke Papers, in which The Diggers Song first appeared, suggests that Winstanley was its author, a suggestion which has been repeated by many later commentators on Winstanley's writings. However, there does not appear to be any firm evidence to support this claim, or L.H. Berens' suggestion that Robert Coster was author of the first part of The Digger's Mirth and Winstanley author of the second part. [n4. The Clarke Papers II, edited by C.H. Firth (London: Camden Society, 1894) pp. 221-4; L.H. Berens, The Digger Movement in the Days of the Commonwealth, (London: 1906) p. 129.]

Hopton, Andrew, ed. Digger Tracts, 1649-50 / edited and introduced by Andrew Hopton.. - London: Aporia, 1989. <http://phoenixandturtle.net/excerptmill/hopton.htm>

We don't fight your wars  
 Chant down Greenham  
 We don't want your cruise,  
 We have life to lose  
 There's still time to choose,  
 Chant down Greenham.  
 So there'll be no more War.

35 thousand Women for peace,  
 Embracing the base  
 So there'll be no more War.<sup>67</sup>

### **At the Peace Camp**

When you're alone and life is making you lonely,  
 You can always go to the Peace camp.  
 When you got worries, all the noise and the hurry  
 Seems to stop, I know at the Peace camp.  
 Linger at the Main Gate where the benders are so pretty  
 When it is time for action we get down to Nitty Gritty  
 How can you lose?

- Chorus: -

Camp fires are much brighter there, oh you can share all your troubles  
 Express all your cares  
 At the Peace camp: Where the women's eyes are bright  
 Peace camp: waiting for you tonight  
 Peace camp: It's gonna be alright now.

Don't hang around and let your troubles surround you,  
 You won't be alone at the Peace camp.  
 Maybe you know some place to go  
 Where you can snip the fence, near a silo  
 Listen to the voices of the women who're blockading.  
 Before long you'll be singing too, your fears will be fading  
 Together we're strong.

- Chorus: -<sup>68</sup>

---

67 Author and composer: Alanna O'Kelly.  
<http://www1.uol.com.br/bienal/23bienal/paises/ipie.htm>  
 In the late eighties, I heard, as a student, Alanna O'Kelly describe making Chant Down Greenham, an audio work for Sound Moves...  
<http://www.recirca.com/backissues/c100/screen.shtml>.

Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook and in the Frauenwiderstanscamp Hansrück songbook.

68 No information about author and composer.  
 Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.  
 Music. Downtown by Petula Clark.

Page 28 Poster: Women - reclaim Greenham! Dec. 11 1983



## **We are Gentle Angry Women (Singing For Our Lives)**

We are gentle angry women  
and we're sining, singing for our lives.  
We are gentle angry women  
and we're sining, singing for our lives.

We are the dreamers of new visions  
We are dreaming for our lives.  
We are the dreamers of new visions  
We are dreaming for our lives.

We are the ones who cares for our children  
and we're caring, caring for their lives.  
We are the ones who cares for our children  
and we're caring, caring for their lives.<sup>69</sup>

---

69 No information about author and composer.  
Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.  
Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook.

Another text version is at: <http://www.isis.aust.com/rtn/songsuralla.htm> .

Original author and composer: Holly Near.  
Hear Holly Near sing Singing For Our Lives  
<http://www.hollynear.com/free.download.html>

Malvina Reynolds in 1972. He listed "We Are a Gentle, Angry People..."  
<http://www.uua.org/ga/ga04/4049.html>

Picture text: Force of arms: Police moving a women and her child from the Greenman Common peace camp yesterday, when bailiffs were called in to seize the property of the peace women

## **We like the flowers**

We like the flowers, we like the vegetables  
 We hate reactors and Trident missiles  
 We like to live in a nuclear free society  
 With no plutonium (\*4) (Chorus)

We like the cows, we like the sheep and hens  
 We hate the bomb, why can't we all be  
 friends?

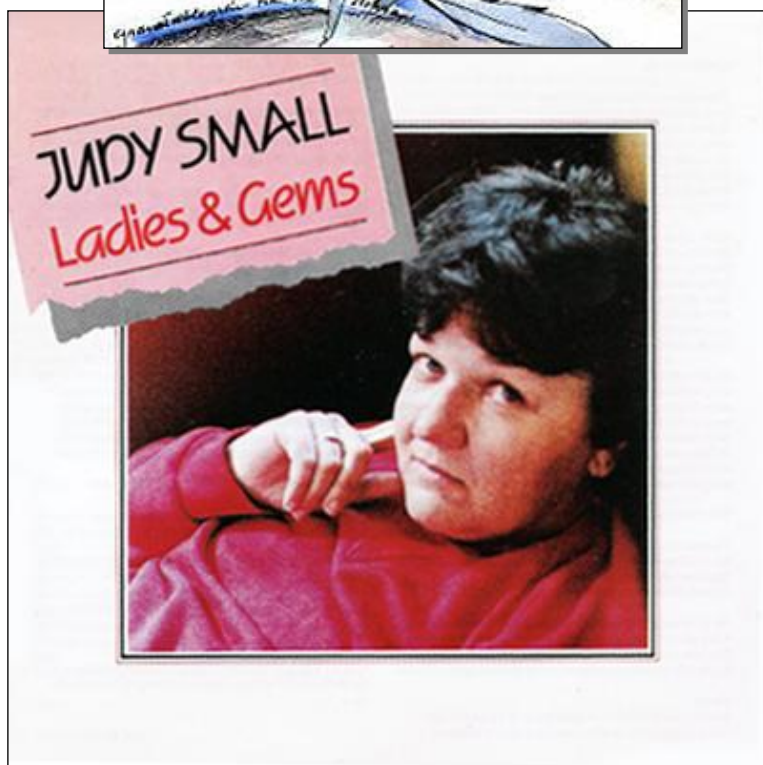
(Chorus)

We want a husband, and two children  
 We want a semi, in suburbia,  
 We want to live in a total straight society  
 With 10 feminists...<sup>70</sup>

## **Mothers, Daughters, Wives**

The first time it was fathers  
 the last time it was sons  
 And in between your husbands  
 marched away with drums and guns  
 And you never thought to question  
 you just went on with your lives  
 because all they'd taught you who to be  
 was mothers, daughters, wives.

You can only just remember  
 the tears your mothers shed  
 As they sat and read the papers  
 through the lists and lists of dead  
 And the gold frames held the  
 photographs  
 that mothers kissed each night  
 And the doorframes held the shocked  
 and silent strangers from the fight




---

70 No information about author and composer.

Music:

<http://www.chordie.com/chord.pere/getsome.org/guitar/olga/chordpro/v/Vamp/ILikeTheFlowers.chopro?>

Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook.

Drawing done in the garden of the ashram of Mohandas Gandhi around 1930 by Danish artist Cathinca Olsen.

chorus

And it was 21 years later  
 with children of your own  
 The trumpet sounded once again  
 and the soldier boys were gone  
 And you drove their trucks and made their guns  
 and tended to their wounds  
 And at night you kissed their photographs  
 and prayed for safe returns

And after it was over  
 you had to learn again  
 To be just wives and mothers  
 when you'd done the work of men  
 So you worked to help the needy  
 and you never trod on toes  
 And the photos on the pianos  
 struck a happy family pose

chorus

Then your daughters grew to women  
 and your little boys to men  
 And you prayed that you were dreaming  
 when the call-up came again  
 But you proudly smiled and held your tears  
 as they bravely waved goodbye  
 And the photos on the mantelpieces  
 always made you cry

And now you're growing older  
 and in time the photos fade  
 And in widowhood you sit back  
 and reflect on the parade  
 Of the passing of your memories  
 as your daughters change their lives  
 Seeing more to our existence  
 than just mothers, daughters, wives

chorus

And you believed them<sup>71</sup>

---

71 Author and composer Judy Small, 1983. Ladies & Gems, 1984.  
<http://www.judysmall.net/discography.html>  
 Also recorded on HARP.Holly Near, Arlo Guthrie, Ronnie Gilbert, Pete Seeger, 1984.  
<http://unionsong.com/muse/unionsong/u295.html>  
<http://www.judysmall.net/MDW.html>

## Sarah's Song

They can forbid nearly everything  
 But they can't forbid me to think  
 And they can't forbid my tears to flow  
 And they can't shut my mouth  
 when I sing.

They can forbid nearly everything  
 But they can't forbid me to think  
 And they can't forbid the flowers  
 to grow  
 And they can't shut my mouth  
 when I sing.

They can forbid nearly everything  
 But they can't forbid me to think  
 And they can't forbid the sun to  
 shine  
 And they can't shut my mouth  
 when I sing.<sup>72</sup>

## Bridget Evans



<http://mysongbook.de/msb/songs/m/mothersd.html>

See also: Bridget Evans.

72 Author and composer: Beatrice.

Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook and in the Frauenwiderstanscamp Hansrück songbook.

See also Rebecca's Song in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

Verse of Sarah's song is translated into Danish by the Danish Women for Peace.

No information about translator.

Køkkenrullen / The Kitchen Roll, No. 8, September 1984.

I kan forbyde mig næsten alt  
 Men aldrig forbyde min sang  
 Tårene strømmer alligevel  
 og tankerne er sat i gang]

Geneva International Peace camp. The Kitchen Roll, No. 8, 1984.

See also: Holloway Song.



There's a woman in Great Britain, Bridget Evans is her name  
 And she's out on Greenham Common and things will never be the same  
 And this is not just Bridget's fight, there's women by the score  
 By the hundred, by the thousand, and there'll be ten thousand more.

(Chorus)

And they're fighting for their families  
 They're fighting for their friends  
 And they won't stop, no they won't stop  
 Till this Nuclear madness ends.  
 Till this Nuclear madness ends

And Bridget's left her husband and her kids at home in Wales  
 And she hears what people say of her, that she's gone off the rails  
 And she says that men have left their wives and marched off to their wars  
 And how can her fight for humankind be any lesser cause?

And Bridget's been to prison for they say she breached the peace  
 When she sat inside a sentry box and sang to the police  
 And her song is growing louder as it echoes off the sun  
 That Bridget won't leave Greenham till the battle has been won

There's a woman in Great Britain, Bridget Evans is her name  
 And she's out on Greenham Common and things will never be the same.<sup>73</sup>

**Elsie's Song (Chat and Nuke you Talks)**



Women and kids there's such a lot of us at Greenham

---

73 Words and music: Judy Small, 1983: Ladies and Gems. Judy Small Songbook.

We won't live in fear, and that's the reason we're here.  
 Can you afford to pay the price for Ronald Reagan?  
 He sends you to die, will you never ask why?

He's got the lot of you for targets while he's safe overseas  
 Margaret Thatcher's just as bad with you M.O.D.s!  
 Can't you find your senses, help us shift the fences.  
 Then we'll share the Common, and we'll all be friends.

We will take the convoy you can all go away.  
 We will see it safely back to U.S. of A.  
 have a lovely day now, then be on your way now.  
 You'll be home in time for Christmas Day.

There's gonna be a peaceful atmosphere around us  
 Women unite, 'cos only men want to fight.  
 I'll tell you this, that we will still be here  
 when you've gone home.

So board the Chattanooga, we're a Nuclear Free Zone  
 So don't take the 'chat and nuke you' just go choo chooing  
 back home.<sup>74</sup>

---

74 No information about author.

Photograph of Greenham protesters trying to stop a military convoy off for war games in Salisbury, 1989, added by Holger Terp.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, A train town.

Glenn Miller: Chattanooga Choo- Choo, 1941

## Holloway Song

The walls you put around me  
dissolve and fade away  
They're only stone and metal  
And they're all you have  
I am not alone here  
There's many you can't see  
And there's many come before  
And many more to follow me

There's nothing you can use now  
to threaten and control  
Authority is hollow when its all  
you have  
Our voices won't be silenced  
By hiding us away  
It's you who are the prisoners  
Though you tell yourselves you're  
free

And when you lock the doors behind us  
You only fan the flames  
By giving us a number  
You don't rob us of our names.

And there are no walls to hold us  
No laws to kill our spirit  
And you can't take away  
No you can't take away  
You will never take away our freedom.

And while you nourish fear and despair  
While you aim at nuclear war  
While you take away our rights  
You dare to preach to us of the law.

But there are no walls to hold us  
No laws to kill our spirits  
And you can't take away  
No you can't take away  
You will never take away our freedom.<sup>75</sup>

<sup>75</sup> No information about author and composer.

Tune: Midnight special?

Holloway Prison is a women's prison and young offenders' institute in North London. There has been a prison on the site since 1851, and it became a purely women's prison in 1903. During its

### Greenham woman concussed in police van



The police van containing individual cages leaves Newbury

GREENHAM Common peace protester suffered concussion while being transported in a police van to Holloway jail last Wednesday. Despite being transferred to the prison hospital for treatment, her husband is assured that she was perfectly fit, and in her cell.

Carole Harwood, 37, of Cardiff was sentenced to two weeks in prison on 16 February. She and a number of other women were transported to London locked in individual cages inside the van, each cage just wide enough for one person. The same style of van was used to take some of the defendants to Windsor police station last month, after being sentenced at Newbury last week, defendant Rebecca Johnson asked the magistrate to ensure the 'cage' vans were not used as the experience was very

frightening and distressing. Magistrates' chairman D. H. Barton said the women's transport was not his responsibility but he publicly expressed the hope that the vans would not be used.

Ms Harwood hit her head on the side of the van when it stopped with a jolt. She began to vomit and suffer from headaches the following day. Her husband, Kevin Littlewood, received a message via her solicitor on Thursday evening that she was ill in the prison hospital. But when he phoned Holloway late that night, he was told she was not in the hospital wing and she was perfectly fit.

He visited Ms Harwood on Friday and, although she was obviously recovering, he asked to see the prison medical officer to discuss her condition and to find out why

he had been misinformed. A prison officer refused this request point-blank and said he'd have to make an application to the governor in writing.

Ms Harwood told her husband that when she first felt ill, she was merely offered pain killers. Prison staff seemed reluctant to summon medical help until another prisoner threatened to make a complaint.

The governor of Holloway was not available for comment, but a Home Office spokesman said Mr Littlewood was not told of Ms Harwood's condition on Thursday night because of a 'miscommunication' problem. The spokesman added that he thought the prison officer's response to Mr Littlewood's request to see the doctor was 'very officious'. Prisoners' relatives should normally be given reasonable access to medical officers at Holloway.

Clare Hudson

---

long history, it has held prominent prisoners such as Oscar Wilde (before Holloway's conversion to a purely women's prison, Wilde was held there on remand), and women such as the suffragette Christabel Pankhurst, early 20th-century Irish and women's activist Constance Markievicz, and many women from Greenham Common Peace Camp. The prison was completely rebuilt on the same site in the 1970s.

<http://www.movinghere.org.uk/stories/stories.asp?projectNo=30>]

Originally constructed by the City of London and opened in 1852 as a mixed prison, became all female circa 1902. Completely rebuilt between 1971-1985 on the same site.

<http://www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/prisoninformation/locateaprison/prison.asp?id=454,15,2,15,454,0>

Holloway Prison History.

<http://www.richard.clark32.btinternet.co.uk/holloway.html>

Museum of London: Holloway Picture Library.

<http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/frames.shtml?http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/MOLsite/piclib/pages/bigpicture.asp?id=1316>

#### CRISPIN HUGHES PHOTOGRAPHY

London. Holloway Prison

<http://www.crispinhughes.co.uk/main/UK9.htm>

<http://www.crispinhughes.co.uk/main/UK10.htm>

Hudson, Clara: Greenham woman concussed in police van [Carole Harwood].  
New Statesman. Vol. 105. No. 2710, 25 February 1983 p. 5.

Sarah Benton adds.

New Statesman. Vol. 105. No. 2716, 8 April 1983 p. 5.

Jones, Lynne: A week in the life of a Greenham prisoner.

New Statesman. Vol. 107. No. 2767, 30 March 1984 pp. 8-10.

LOOKING at Jean Kaye, it is hard to believe the grandmother of seven has been arrested endless times...

Peace campaigner's fight goes on

<http://archive.thisisoxfordshire.co.uk/1998/03/20/86503.html>

Brown, Paul: Peace protester on a Vespa

The Guardian, Monday May 26, 2003

When cruise missiles were first deployed in the British countryside in 1982, Jean Pike, who has died aged 80, would set off, day or night, from her council flat in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, on her Vespa motor scooter to track down, challenge and obstruct the convoys. The only respite for the authorities was when she and her companions were arrested; she spent many nights in police stations and, in 1983, was sent to Holloway prison. It was not until her children left home that Jean announced she felt free to "do what I want". This meant joining the first anti-cruise march, in September 1981, from Pembrokeshire to London, and setting up the first Greenham Common peace camp, then a mixed affair.

She spent most of the next 10 years in peace camps, harassing cruise convoys or at home recuperating from bouts of arthritis caused by cold, wet hours on her trusty Vespa. In the mid-1980s, she went with a delegation of British women to meet members of the Russian women's peace movement, many of whose sons had been killed in Afghanistan. After the victory against cruise was assured, she tended the gardens at Crombie House, a centre for the disadvantaged in Leighton Buzzard.



## Lonely Holloway Prison

In a lonely Holloway Prison  
Where the Greenham women lay

---

Hipperson, Sarah: Joan Hayman

The Guardian, Thursday June 20, 2002

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/obituaries/story/0,,740429,00.html>

Joan Hayman, who has died aged 77, was almost 60 when she began to spend time at the Greenham Common women's peace camp in Berkshire, which was established in 1983, two years after cruise missiles were first sited at the United States air force base at RAF Greenham Common. She was to live there, for six months of the year and often during the harshest weather, sleeping in a survival bag or in a primitive shelter. For much of the 12 years of the camp's existence, between 1983 and 1995, she was a key figure, always willing to take non-violent direct action. She was arrested dozens of times and imprisoned on six occasions.

Grandma cleared of nuclear sub attack

From the Telegraph & Argus, first published Friday 19th Jan 2001.

Peace campaigning grandmother Sylvia Boyes, 57, was yesterday dramatically cleared of plotting to damage a Trident submarine while it was waiting to be tested in a dock...

Sylvia who has been imprisoned 'seven or eight times' before adds: "We did not deny doing it. Our defence is one of lawful excuse in that we committed a crime in order to prevent a bigger one being carried out - nuclear war."

Durham born Sylvia, has been involved in the peace movement for most of her life - starting off by running stalls and fund raising. She became involved in direct action after going to Greenham Common in 1982. "I brought up four children and as they grew older I became more and more involved. It is my time and I see it as my work." ...

Clements, Jane: Edna Smee

The Guardian, Monday October 3, 2005

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/otherlives/story/0,,1583601,00.html>

Active in CND, she supported the Greenham Common women. At 68, she was arrested in non-violent direct actions at Greenham and other US bases. She was angry about damage to the environment and helped to set up a local group of SERA, a campaigning Labour movement environmental group. She was a talented needlewoman, cook, gardener and artist, devotee of poetry, literature and art. The last major protest she went on was the against the war in Iraq in 2003, accompanied by her husband, children and grandchildren.

Greenham women face jail over radar protests

Blair's aide ends dithering on Star Wars

By Sandra Barwick, Telegraph ISSUE 2169

3 May 2001

<http://cndyorks.gn.apc.org/yspace/articles/radarprotests.htm>

TECHNIQUES used at Greenham Common are being used by protesters to highlight Fylingdales and Menwith Hill radar stations in President Bush's "Son of Star Wars" defence system.

Helen John, 63, a founder of the Greenham Common protest, Angie Zelter, 49, another Greenham veteran, and Anne Lee were found guilty yesterday of criminal damage and told they could face prison. The women, now members of the Menwith Hill Women's Peace Campaign, had cut a hole in the wire fence around Menwith Hill, near Harrogate, north Yorks, to gain access to the site...

See also: Sarah's Song.

All around them doors were locking  
 And their sisters far away  
 Tell me this before I go, judge  
 Tell me this before I go.  
 Will my soul pass through our Greenham  
 Tell me this before I go.  
 Will it pass that warm camp fire?  
 Will it pass the plastic sheet?  
 When I used to spend my hours  
 Drowning in the mud and sleet  
 When you see those Greenham women  
 let them know and understand  
 That their sisters went a-singing  
 for to save this lovely land.  
 That their sisters went a-singing for to save this lovely land.<sup>76</sup>

### **Oh Holloway**

OH Holloway  
 Whose 4 walls surrounds us  
 Women locked up  
 And what have we done  
 ut one day we'll be free  
 Then we'll join hands together  
 For then we'll know the struggle has been won.

OH Holloway  
 Where the living is dreary  
 Food like poison  
 Got no rights at all  
 But we'll keep on singing  
 Till the day we leave hee  
 They cannot silence us at all.<sup>77</sup>

---

76 No information about author and composer.

Tune: Midnight special?

77 No information about author.

Tune: Danny Boy.

## **We are the Witches**

We will rise up from the flames, higher,  
higher and higher  
Fires strength we will reclaim higher,  
higher and higher

We are the witches who will never be  
burned  
We are the witches who have learned what  
it is to be free.

The flames of love is burning bright,  
flickering dancing in the night.

Weave your power with the wind,  
we will change and we'll spin.

Cleansing fire burns strong and sure,  
consuming evil, making peace.<sup>78</sup>

---

78 Authors and composers: Sue Popper and  
Beatrice.



In the Ravnstrup Women's Peace Camp songbook *We are the witches* is dated Greenham 1983.

### FESTIVITIES AND ARRESTS AT GREENHAM COMMON PEACE CAMP

On March 21 [1982], a "Spring Equinox Festival" was celebrated by 2,000 people who gathered for music, art and other festivities at the gates of the British Greenham Common airbase. On the day following the festival, 34 women were arrested for forming a 24 hour blockade at seven gates to the base. The Newbury District Council voted on March 23 to enact court proceedings in an attempt to evict the occupants of the Peace Camp.

IFOR Report, June 1982 p. [19].

Also translated into Danish.

Verse of *We are the witches* is translated into Danish by the Danish Women for Peace.

No information about translator.

Køkkenrullen No. 1, January 1985 p5:

Stiger op fra flammerne  
højere højere højere  
Bryder ud med ildens kraft  
højere højere højere  
Vi er hexene  
der aldrig bli'r brændt  
Vi er hexene  
der har kendt os selv som fri

A second verse of *We are the witches* is translated and published in *Når uret bliver ret bliver modstand pligt*, 1985:

Page 39 Seven photographs of women passing the fence to the base.

### **Silo Song**

We'll face them with refusals  
 We'll face them with song  
 We'll blockade their bases, sit silent and strong  
 We don't want their missiles and we don't want their wars  
 So we'll stay here at Greenham, we'll stay here at Greenham  
 We won't move from Greenham till peace is our own.



They say they need Trident and Cruise and the rest

---

Vi bygger broer  
 over vores kløfter  
 Ta'r hinandens hænder  
 og samler energi  
 Med alle vores drømme  
 og håb og visioner  
 Søstre vi har kimen  
 til en fremtid fuld af liv

In the booklet *Når uret bliver ret bliver modstand pligt* there is a Danish translation of: Joan's story: *I am a dangerous woman* by Joan Cavanagh, published in *My Country is the Whole World* (Women's Peace Collective, Pandora Press 1984).

There is also a special Danish version of *Itsy, bitsy spider*.  
 You know:  
 The itsy, bitsy spider, climbed up the water spout.  
 Down came the rain and washed the spider out.  
 Out came the sun and dried up all the rain,  
 So the itsy, bitsy spider went up the spout again.

Little Petra Spider climbed up the wire fence.  
 Then there came a soldier, and pulled her down again,  
 But she saw a rainbow that took away her pain,  
 And little Petra Spider climbed up the fence again.

Translated by John Avery.  
 No information about author.  
 Source: Christensen, Ann-Dorte: *Ulydige kvinders magt*. 1989 p. 34.

See also: *Witches*.

Picture No. 2 source: National Library of Wales, Department of Pictures and Maps.  
 Casgliad Ian and Thalia Campbell Collection - llyfr ffoto 2316 / 199700036  
<http://www.llgc.org.uk/ymgyrchu/Heddwch/CND/HECN05a.htm>



They say for deterrence these bombs are the best  
 Who deterred them at Hiroshima, when they made nuclear tests?  
 We'll stay here at Greenham; we'll stay here at Greenham  
 We won't move from Greenham, disarmament's best.

We danced on the silos so they sent the police  
 Who arrested us women for breaking the peace.  
 What peace will be left us with Trident and Cruise?  
 We'll stay here at Greenham; we'll stay here at Greenham  
 We won't move from Greenham, for we've too much to loose.

They say they're protecting women and kids  
 But they're building their bunkers just for government's bigs  
 These bombs make us victims; it is us who will die  
 We'll stay here at Greenham; we'll stay here at Greenham  
 We won't move from Greenham, aint trusting their lies.

We'll have you seen pictures of bodies all burnt  
 Imagine it's you and your family so hurt  
 We can stop their madness but we must do it now  
 So come down to Greenham [,] take the fence down at Greenham  
 We won't move from Greenham, for times running out.

When they talk about theatres it's nuclear war  
 And they say they can limit it and win as before  
 They'll destroy us to save us, but they won't count the cost  
 We'll stay here at Greenham; we'll stay here at Greenham  
 We won't move from Greenham, or Europe is lost  
 No we won't move from Greenham, or our future is lost.<sup>79</sup>

---

79 No information about author and composer.

44 women went over the 12 foot fence at 7.30 a.m. new year's day 1983.

Source: Nicholls, Jill: Invasion of the peace women. *New Statesman*. Vol. 105. No. 2703, 7 January 1983 pp. 4-5.

The GAMA site (GLCM Alert and Maintenance Area) on Greenham Common is the high security area that housed the Cruise Missiles, their transporters and other support vehicles. Six hardened shelters were constructed in the early 1980's to protect the GLCMs from possible nuclear and conventional attack. Each shelter was designed to withstand a thermonuclear airburst explosion above Greenham Common and Newbury or a direct hit from a 500lb conventional bomb.

It is believed that the shelters, that stand around 10 metres high, were built with a reinforced concrete ceiling about two metres thick, below a steel plate, around three metres of sand, a further reinforced concrete slab, all covered with tonnes of soil. Each shelter had six bombproof steel doors, three at each end.

GAMA remains a very visible reminder of Greenham Common's past and the history of international conflict during the late twentieth century. It is still separated from the rest of Greenham Common by seven high-security fences.

THE HISTORY OF GREENHAM COMMON

### **Silo Action Song**

We went into the silos and sang  
some New Year songs  
We knew what we were doing  
and we knew it wasn't wrong.

- Chorus -

So, we don't wanna go, go to the  
prison no more.  
We never done nuthin' to break  
the peace  
Wo-oh the system is bad, the  
system is bad.



The police came to arrest us; they dragged us through the clay  
They put us in a riot van and they drove us all away - Chorus -

We asked them what the charge is and they said it was a breach of the peace  
We said it wasn't me judge in fact it was the police - Chorus -

They took us to the courtroom and they asked for our defence  
We told them about Cruise Missiles that's why we climbed the fence - Chorus -

They took us to the prison and they locked us in a cell  
But we kept right on singing and made lots of friends as well - and none of us should go  
Go to this prison no more. We never done nuthin' to break the peace  
Wo-oh the system is bad, the system is bad.<sup>80</sup>

### **Cosmic Green with Envy Song**

You talk with great self assertion  
And you go wherever you please  
You're not bothered by fences or  
soldiers  
And you know all the names of the  
trees (and flowers)

Chorus: But what is your secret my  
lovely  
Why can't I be like you  
What are the words of your magic



<http://www.greenham-common-trust.co>  
January 1, 1983.

Pleased to report this was sung (it has  
other songs of course.

<http://www.davyking.com/Greenham.htm>

80 No information about author and composer.

I wish you would give me a clue.

You cut holes in the fences without problems  
 And you never got lost in the base  
 And once you danced on the silos  
 While the moonlight danced on your face (and your hair)

In court you stand strong without shaking  
 Conduct your defence on your own  
 And the magistrates hear what you're saying  
 And they let you go home again free

You think up original actions  
 Wear badges that no-one else owns  
 Knows the words of every song written  
 And you seem to find all the stories (with the holes)

Chorus: But what is your secret my lovely  
 Why can't I be like you  
 But since you won't give me an answer  
 Then Goddess please give me a clue.<sup>81</sup>

### **Greenham Lullaby**

Go to sleep you weary women  
 Let the squaddies go shouting by  
 Can't you hear those launchers rumbling  
 That's a peace camp lullaby.

Well I know you're tired and weary  
 That your hair is turning blue  
 Never mind, we've stopped the convoy  
 And we'll get the muncher to.

Don't you worry 'bout the bailiffs  
 Let evictions some and go  
 You're safe tucked up in your nice warm 'gortex'  
 Far away from the ice and rain and snow.

The MOD's and police they give you trouble  
 They cause trouble everywhere  
 Newer mind, 'cos with the Goddess  
 You'll find no policemen there.

---

81 No information about author.  
 Tune: Peter Sarstedt: Where do you go to my lovely, 1966.  
 Illustration added by Holger Terp  
 Outside the main gate of the base, October 1982.  
 Picture source: Greenham Common: Against Cruise Missiles.

Go to sleep you weary women  
 Let the viggies go shouting by  
 Can't you hear those launchers rumbling (soon we'll stop them)  
 That's a peace camp lullaby.<sup>82</sup>

### **Womanly Times**

Shall There Be Womanly Times  
 Shall there be womanly times or shall we die?  
 Are there men unafraid of gentleness?  
 Can we have strength without aggression  
 Without disgust,  
 Strength to bring feeling to the intellect?  
 Shall we change or shall we die?

They fear the dove, they clip her wings

Chorus: Shall there be womanly times or shall we die?  
 But still she flies and still she sings  
 Chorus: There will be womanly times, we will not die.

Missiles sleep in concrete tombs  
 Shall ...  
 Born of the head and not the womb  
 There ...

The greatest gift to give each child Shall ...  
 Is science and nature reconciled  
 There ...

Make a circle round this land  
 Shall ...  
 Join heart and hearts and hand in hand  
 There ...

Listen, hear the women cry  
 Shall ...  
 What good is life if the earth must die  
 There ...

The sun has ruled the age of men Shall...  
 Now moon take up your place again  
 There ...

Raise the question, let it ring  
 Shall there be womanly times or shall we die?

---

82 No information about author and composer.



Here's the answer, join and sing  
There will be womanly times, we will not die.<sup>83</sup>

### **Smash the System**

When I was a little girl  
My mother said it's a mans world  
You've got to try hard for an education  
It will change your situation  
Mum was wrong and now I see  
I've got to fight to set me free, so

Chorus:

Smash the system  
Why do we all sit and wait  
For someone else to do it when  
We could've been free by now

You close your eyes  
You close your mind  
To things you think  
Is a waste of times  
It's easier just not to notice  
You don't have to stand and make a fighting protest.<sup>84</sup>

---

83 McEwan's aim in writing the book [The Comfort of Strangers] is best summed up by an extract from the words he wrote soon afterwards for an oratorio set to music by Michael Berkeley, or Shall We Die? (1983).

<http://www.litencyc.com/php/sworks.php?rec=true&UID=1228>

Ian McEwan, libretto for, or Shall We Die?

<http://backward.me.uk/2004/December/shallthere.html>

McEwan, Ian: The Comfort of Strangers (1981).

Frankie Armstrong: Ways of Seeing (Harbourtown Records, UK) tracks: ... Shall There be Womanly Times.

<http://www.cdroots.com/harb-009.html>

84 No information about author and composer.

## Stand Up

Stand up; women make your choice,  
Create a world without nuclear threat.  
For together we are strong.  
Break the nuclear chain.<sup>85</sup>

### Peace Camp Newbury, Berkshire

What are the things that you  
hear the women say  
at the Peace Camp, Newbury,  
Berkshire  
I'll tell you some of those I know  
and those miss is confidential

I can't stand this bloody Smoke  
pass the joint I want a toke  
Who's that in the bushes, hope it  
is not a bloke  
What's that on the road, has a  
reo dropped its load  
at the Peace Camp, Newbury,  
Berkshire

What are all the questions the  
visitors will ask  
at the Peace Camp, Newbury,  
Berkshire

I'll tell you some of those I know  
and those I miss you'll surely ask  
How many of you are there here?  
It is cold and are you queer?

Where do you get your water  
from

do you shit in the gorse, will you die for your cause  
at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire

[Road sign: Danger Cruise Missiles]

What are the things that the media will ask  
at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire  
I'll tell you some of those I know  
and those I miss they'll surely write

85 No information about author and composer.  
Also typewritten published in Fredssangbog  
songbook and translate into German and Italian.

85

'Stand up' GREENHAM COMMON  
Kanon

1) 2)

Stand up. Women make your choice. Create a world without  
nuclear death. Now together we are strong  
Break the nuclear chain.

"Swift as the wind" Kanon

Swift as the wind my sisters are. Strong as the rain.  
Sure as the sun that shines, we'll sing this song again.

"You can't kill the spirit" a spiritual

You can't kill the spi-rit  
she is like a mountain.  
Old and strong. She goes on and on and on.

Sangene er fra England, hvor kvinder i over to år har  
belejret militærbasen Greenham Common, der kan blive  
udstationeringssted for nogle af de 572 raketter.

newsletter still stand.  
\* To receive your name from our  
mailing list or register  
\* Not to dispose of this list in any  
way so third parties.  
\*\*\*\*\*



How d' you make this sacrifice?  
 Can I talk to someone nice?  
 How do you feel now that you are failed?  
 Would you pose by the gate?  
 Hurry up it's getting late  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire.

What are the names that the igilantes call us  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire  
 I'll tell you some of those I know  
 and those I miss they'll surely yell them.  
 Smelly counts and dirty hags  
 Doped up lesbians and slags  
 Communists and traitors to the flag  
 Queers and witches, dirty smelly bitches  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire

What are the words you'll hear the night watch whisper  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire  
 I'll tell you some of those I know  
 and those I miss you'll her next morning  
 What was the noise from in the base?  
 Should we wake them just in case  
 I shouldn't tell you this but did you know...  
 Have you seen any cubs?  
 It is time to wake them up  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire

What are the mistakes that some visitors will make  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire  
 I'll tell you some of those I know  
 and those I miss you'll maybe make them  
 Cooking bacon on the fire  
 Complaining that the weather's dire  
 Leaving bog roll everywhere  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire

What are the bugs they say Greenham women have  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire  
 I'll tell you some of those I know  
 and those I miss you'll surely catch them  
 Herpes, crabs, and biting fleas  
 diahhoea up to your Knees  
 Trench mouth, small pox, venereal disease  
 ringworm, aids and scrabies, dysentery and rabies  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire

What are the clothes you'll see the women wear

at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire  
 I'll tell you some of those I know  
 and those I miss you'll never wear them  
 Blankets being worn as coats  
 Longjohns, bells and jangling notes  
 dangling scarves and jumpers all smelling of wood smoke  
 muddy woally socks, sweaty welly boots and docs  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire

What are the mumbles that you'll hear the Grannies say  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire  
 I'll tell you some of those I know  
 and those I miss you'll have to shout them  
 Wedge your zimmer in the gate  
 Do your knitting while you wait  
 Hand me those bolt cutters before it's too late  
 Wrap this shawl around my shoulders  
 I'll hide them from the soldiers  
 at the Peace Camp, Newbury, Berkshire. <sup>86</sup>

---

86 No information about author and composer.

Inger Bjørn Andersen at Greenham Common. Photograph added by Holger Terp.

Hulme, Janey: Greenham Common. *New Statesman*. Vol. 104, 1982. No. 2696 p. 14.

## PROTEST

### Greenham Common

As 16 women go to jail Janey Bulme describes the peace camp

It would appear that Newbury District Council is concerned with the aesthetics of the women's environment at Greenham Common. The tons of rock deposited there recently are to be tuned into a rockery. When a group from STAND (St Albans Nuclear Disarmament Campaign) visited the women's peace camp, we found it to be more reminiscent of Stonehenge than a US base.

The reason for Newbury District Council's sudden interest in gardening is, of course, to prevent the camp growing again. Once the rocks are in place tons of soil are to be delivered and trees and shrubs planted. This will effectively stop the parking of caravans, the erection of tents and tepees, while hiding the camp from the road and keeping the women well hemmed in, in one small corner by the base gate.

The women have taken all this in their stride. Since their vans were impounded by the police, and the entrance verges on which they camped dug up and churned into rivers of mud by Newbury District Council, they have 'camped' out in survival bags - even during those endless weeks of autumn rainfall. Officially, they are even forbidden polythene shelters, or fires, and could, at any time, be summonsed for possessing these.

Anyone who has ever camped in bad weather will understand how impossible it is to keep things dry and to remain cheerful. Usually, there is the alternative of packing up and going home - one which is not available to those at Greenham Common, unless someone can take their place. One of the women's main worries is that, should they be arrested, or suffer ill health during bad weather, no one will replace them. They would like to hear from women who would do so.

When the rocks arrived, the women daubed them with peace signs and slogans. They also



## Rainbow Ditty

How could we live in a world without rainbows  
 I don't know, I just don't know  
 The sun wouldn't shine  
 The birds wouldn't sing  
 And love would never grow.<sup>87</sup>

used a few hundredweight of the smaller, flatter stone that we arrived, a gang of seven or eight labourers was thing from Manchester University (who is in charge of we thought, after a JCB earthmover, which was ele depositing rock cakes here, there and everywhere.

Some of the labourers told me that they had contract by the Council. I asked them what they were s few hours that we were there, I saw only a few men escaped the JCB's jaws. Meanwhile, pinstriped and sm from inside the base - it was rumoured that these were

Amazingly, the little 'Tree of Life' survived the psychopathic, hedge-bashing JCB. The tree was planted when the Camp was established, and the women promised 'Trouble' should it be in any way damaged. It stands, though rather sadly, like a forgotten Christmas tree. - one little tatter of colour all that remains of its former decorations.

The women are also being discriminated against at: Norhtcote Recreation Centre, Newbury, where they are used to taking a shower. They have now been told that they will not be allowed to enter wearing muddy wellingtons, nor without a swimsuit (they cannot have a shower without having a swim). They protested that they were willing to pay for the swim without taking it so leaving more space for regular bathers. The management's advice was either to rent a hotel room, or to use the nearby river which, needless to say, is against the common by-laws. They eventually told the women they may be able to attend if they:

1. Did not wear muddy wellingtons;
2. Attend only in pairs;
3. Said that they were going for a swim even if they weren't!

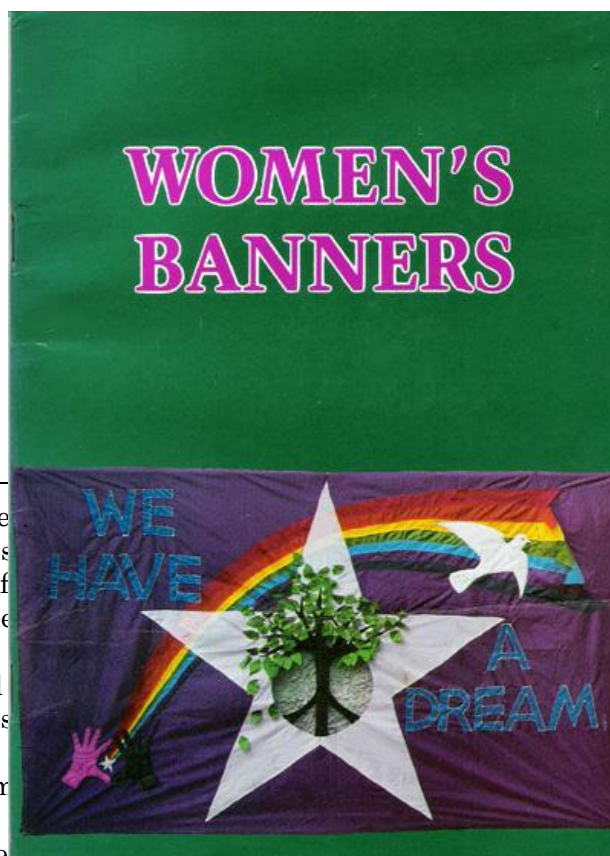
Conservative-controlled Newbury Council encourages local people to make complaints about the women - who get little support from a township where many local people depend on the US base for work, and where they participate in the evening social life.

It was interesting to see the reactions of passing US staff, who have been instructed to look straight ahead when entering or leaving the base. Very few do - they can't resist glancing at the fire with its huge black cauldron; at the incongruity of woollen webs, balloons, ribbons and paper roses hung on barbed wire; at a delleate galleon swaying on a nearby tree. As we prepared to leave, one army vehicle roared by bearing floodlights to illuminate the outside of the base on 12 December - when women everywhere are being asked to support the International Women's Day of Protest by surrounding the 9-mile perimeter of the base. (They an urged to come as self-sufficient as possible and to bring a 'loved belonging' to hang on the perimeter fence.) Just a bunch of women? It seems that government, military and police will go to extraordinary lengths to be rid of them. Could it be that they are worried about the impact their presence creates? Clouds gathered as we waved our goodbyes from the car. I could see the small fragment of colour on the Tree-of-Life wind-whipped into a farewell, too. It made me feel strangely hopeful...

Selina, O'Grady: I was a Greenham woman.

<http://www.thetablet.co.uk/cgi-bin/register.cgi/tablet-00440>

87 No information about author and composer.



## Take the Toys away from the Boys

Hey you Gen'ral's in the Military  
What d' you need more atom  
bombs for?

You got enough bombs to kill us  
all ten times

Yet still you keep asking for  
more.

Take those toys away from the  
boys

Take those toys away from the  
boys

With those:

- 1) B-Fifty Two and the F.-Sixteen  
and the
- 2) SS - Twenty
- 3) Trident, Trident, Trident
- 4) Pershing, Pershing
- 5) Mig, Mig, Mig, Mig, Mig, Mig
- 6) Cruise, Cruise
- 7) The Neutron Bomb (repeat  
then back to verse).

We don't want Cruise, oh no.  
hey you gen'ral's in the military  
we don't want a nuclear war  
and all those \$'s and pence you  
spend on defence  
could feed and clothe all the poor  
in the world.<sup>88</sup>

### We don't torture

Women locked in prison cells.



**Toys for the boys**

*Bored with computer games in TV? Why not have your own atomic bomb simulator in your back garden? Introduced exclusively by the Ministry of Defence, this handy little tin will, when placed in a hole in the ground and covered with earth, detonate forming a white mushroom cloud. This latest toy from the MoD is used by our boys in West Germany. There is one problem – order to see the cloud, the boys have to be so close that in real life they would instantly atomised. To order, ask for Atom Burst 1370-12-137-5934-LV52 from the list of 'Nuclear, Biological and Chemical training aids' in the Army Training Manual. The manual is not available to the general public.*

88 No information about author and composer.  
Also published in the Frauenwiderstanscamp Hansrück songbook.]

Poison Girls: Take the Toys from the Boys?  
The Complete Recordings (Disc 3 1983-84).  
Poison Girls Discography: Poison Girls  
<http://idiot-dog.com/music/poisongirls/indexp.html>  
Poison Girls... the politics. Peace News, 1983, No. 2205 pp. 14-15.  
Picture source 1: Second Generation, [1983?] No. 10 p. 9.

Picture source 2: Toys for the boys. New Statesman. Vol. 105. No. 2712, 11 March 1983 p. 4.  
© New Statesman. All rights reserved.

Nothing to do but cut themselves.

- Chorus -

We don't torture, we don't torture  
 We don't torture, we're a civilised nation  
 We're avoiding any confrontation  
 We don't torture, we don't torture

Stripped and searched.  
 They rape your body so deep inside.

Largactyl shuffle, deadened eyes.  
 The muppet wing hears the screaming cries.<sup>89</sup>

### **Who are the Witches?**

Who are the witches?  
 Where do they come from?  
 Maybe your great-great grandmother was one?  
 Witches are wild wise women they say  
 There's a lot of witch in every women today.

Who are the bultcutters?  
 Where do they come from?  
 Maybe your great-great grandmother has one?  
 There are a lot of holes in Greenham fences today.<sup>90</sup>

---

89 No information about author and composer.  
 Chlorpromazine, knock-out drugs like Largactyl.

90 No information about author and composer.  
 Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook, the Frauenwiderstanscamp  
 Hansrück songbook and in the Ravnstrup Women's Peace Camp Songbook.

Last verse added from the Ravnstrup Women's Peace Camp Songbook

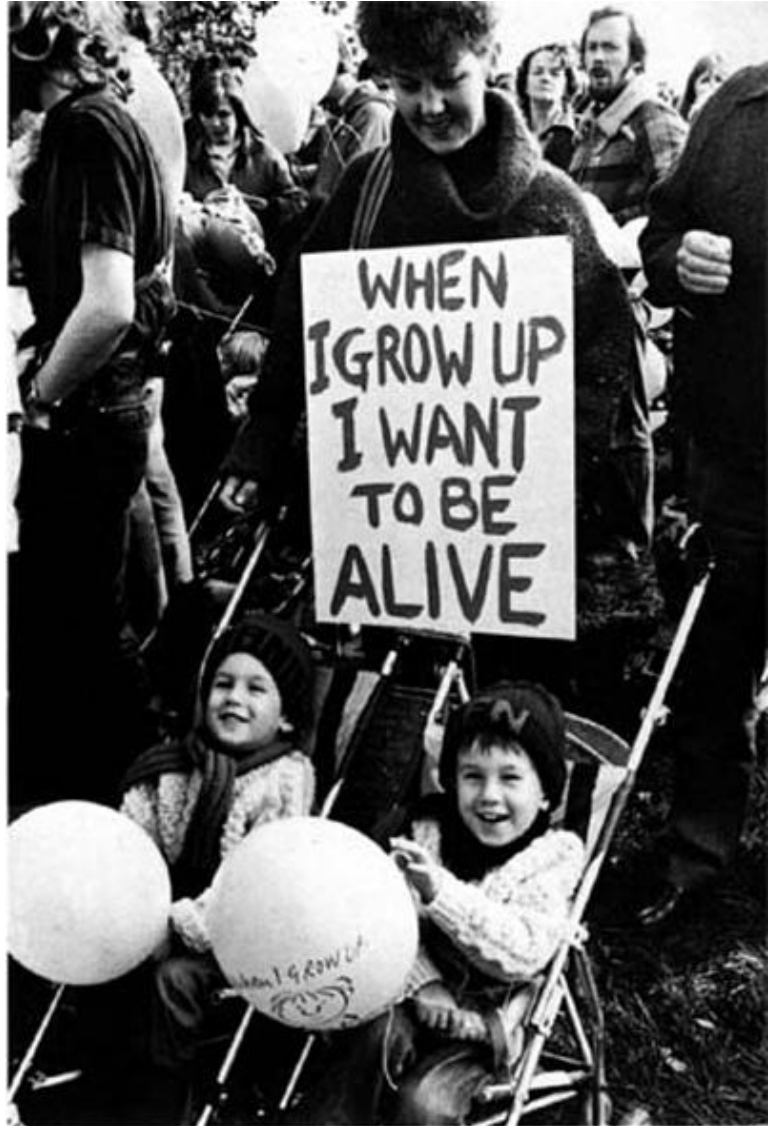
Two more verses of Who are the witches are in Chants : This a combination of songs from  
 the net and personal collections (compiled in this form by Syrylyn RainbowDragon.) Some of this  
 collection of Pagan songs was assembled by Walking Stick.  
<http://syrylynrainbowdragon.tripod.com/chants.html>.

## Yesterday's Children

Yesterday's children are the  
product of war,  
They're dreaming of a nation and  
a glory gone before.  
All toys and new styles more  
ability to kill,  
and think they're growing wiser  
and we're hoping that they will.  
Are they going older and wiser or  
are they going blind?  
We think they're going blind.  
We think they're going blind.

Today's children are the product  
of a dream,  
Strenuously fighting for a world  
that should have been,  
Trying to impress upon the  
children gone before  
That the answer to peace is not a  
nuclear war  
They're not getting older and  
wiser but they're going blind  
We know they're going blind.  
We know they're going blind.

Tomorrow's children are a  
product of a hope  
That peace and love prevail without bomb, gun or rope.  
Yesterday's children if they'd cared could have seen  
that the Women of Greenham want to keep our country green.  
Please don't get your sight back just to watch our children die  
to watch our children die.<sup>91</sup>




---

91 No information about author and composer.  
Photograph added by Holger Terp



Additions to the Song book.....

at the time of the FIRST EVER AGREEMENT to REDUCE the Nuclear Stockpile<sup>92</sup>

### **Linking Arms Circling Round**

(Round) in 4 parts

Linking arms, circling round

Womanpower is wakening to the Keening sound.

(Repeat ad nauseam)<sup>93</sup>




---

92 The INF-treaty.

93 No information about author and composer.

Keening: Lamenting, making a loud, long, sad sound, especially because someone has died.

The Greenham Common women tried to "make connection" emotionally with members of Parliament [January 18, 1982] by "keening" at them, a form of protest which one woman described by saying: "It's a means of expression without words, without having to get tied up in various arguments, facts and figures, whys and wherefores. You can just show how you feel." As another woman warned, facts can become "a source of power and mystification."

<http://hosting.acegroup.cc/~pburgess/utopia.html>

No information about post card source.

Post card picture source: The file of Inger Bjørn Andersen.

The Women's Historical Collection, the State Library - Aarhus.



When are you going to leave us alone?  
 Trident missiles, Pershing and Cruise.  
 You have no right to silence our voices  
 We demand the right to refuse.

What right do you have to threaten our lives?  
 Rape, oppression, murder your crimes.  
 You tore down the trees for the sake of destruction.  
 This once was a common of mine.

When will you listen to the ordinary people?  
 Bailiffs, magistrates and police  
 You always listen to the one in the uniform  
 We just want to be equals in peace.<sup>94</sup>

### **Muncher Song**

Nobody feels any pain  
 tonight as we sleep out in the rain  
 Everybody knows  
 when you see one of those  
 big red munchers coming up the road,  
 the bailiffs are at it again.

She builds benders just like a woman  
 She lights fires just like a woman  
 She cuts fences just like a woman  
 But she gets evicted like a little girl.<sup>95</sup>

### **Strangest Dream**

Last night I had the strangest dream  
 I'd ever dreamed before:  
 I dreamed the world had all agreed  
 To put an end to war.

I dreamed I saw a mighty room,  
 The room was full of men:  
 And the paper they were signing said  
 They'd never fight again.

And when the paper was all signed  
 And a million copies made,  
 They all joined hands and bowed their heads  
 And grateful prayers were prayed.

---

94 No information about author and composer.

95 No information about author.  
 Tune: Bob Dylan: Just Like A Woman.

And the people in the streets below  
 Were dancing 'round and 'round,  
 While swords and guns and uniforms  
 Were scattered on the ground.<sup>96</sup>  
 Page 56 Poster: 9th. Nov.'83

Greenham women against Cruise  
 Take President Reagan to Court in the USA<sup>97</sup>

Page 57 Picture of demonstrating women blockading.

### **Just a Little While to Stay Here**

Just a little while to stay here  
 just a little while to live  
 unless we stop the crazy escalation  
 So we've got to take away the bloody Pershing,  
 We've got to take away the SS 20's.  
 We demand the right to choose  
 for peace.

Just a little while to stay here  
 just a little while to act  
 unless we smash the North Atlantic Treaty  
 dismantle the Warsaw Pact.  
 So we've got to take away the bloody Pershing,  
 take away the deadly Cruise.  
 We've got to take away the SS 20's.  
 We demand the right to choose  
 for life.<sup>98</sup>

### **We are the Flow and we are the Ebb**

A 4 part round

---

96 Words: Ed McCurdy, 1950.

<http://users2.ev1.net/~smyth/linernotes/thesongs/LastNightIHad.htm>

Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.

Tune: I Dreamt I Saw St Augustine.

Source: the Anti-nuclear songbook.

Music :

[http://music.lulu.com/items/volume\\_1/57000/57335/1/preview/Last\\_Night\\_I\\_Had\\_the\\_Strangest\\_Dream.mp3](http://music.lulu.com/items/volume_1/57000/57335/1/preview/Last_Night_I_Had_the_Strangest_Dream.mp3)

Based upon: Last Night I Had a Happy Dream.

Notes: <http://sniff.numachi.com/~rickheit/dtrad/pages/tiLASTNITE;ttLASTNITE.html>

97 Military installations in Great Britain during the cold war.

<http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/index2.html>

98 No information about author and composer.

Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook.



We are the flow  
and we are the Ebb  
We are the weavers  
We are the web.<sup>99</sup>

### **Nightmare Song (Nagasaki Day '82)**

Waking up from my nightmare  
Waking up from my nightmare  
Waking up from my nightmare  
I think in the dark.

This song is for you who died in Hiroshima  
For you who died in Nagasaki  
For you who will die of our madness  
That we could know.

All the people who're hungry  
All the people who are dying  
All the people who are suffering now  
For the price of our bombs.

Curling up under a table, waiting for a flash  
Pushing doors against a wall, waiting for the blast  
Do the children understand? Should we close their eyes?  
How long must we wait?

Waking up to my nightmare  
Nothing moving, why can't I hear?  
Touch her face but it's blank and bare  
I scream in the night.<sup>100</sup>

### **Tomorrow**

I know where my pleasures lie,  
For pleasures I have many.  
Hopes and dreams that carry me  
Though daily care and worry.

---

99 Shekhinah Mountainwater. Performed on Chants Ritual Music by Reclaiming and Friends.  
Source: Chants.

<http://syrylynrainbowdragon.tripod.com/chants.html>.

Also published in the Frauenwiderstanscamp Hansrück songbook.

See also: We are the weavers: Women of Lismore Sing.  
Reclaim the Night, Lismore Women Sing.

<http://www.isis.aust.com/rtn/songslismore.htm>

100 No information about author, composer and artist.

See also: Nagasaki Nightmare: 1980

Crass: Best Before...

<http://airy.phy.ulaval.ca/~pystl/Crass/Best.htm#Nagasaki>

But every pleasure's touched with grief,  
 Every hope blighted with sorrow.  
 Nightmare overtakes the dream,  
 I fear I lost tomorrow.

There it is, deep in my mind,  
 When I wake in the morning.  
 I'm waiting, trembling, listening for  
 The dread few minute warning.  
 I watch the children play,  
 and only see annihilation.  
 Then I know fear has now become  
 A normal part of living.

Nature trains us to survive,  
 Protect our children's children.  
 We break the first of human laws  
 Preparing now to kill them.  
 Peace is what they say we have  
 It feels more like a poisoned arrow,  
 Pointing at our deepest dream,  
 The promise of tomorrow.

You know where your pleasures lie,  
 Will you have time to use them?  
 Hopes and dreams are empty joys  
 If we're prepared to loose them.  
 You who stand and shake your heads,  
 Who judge us that we act in error.  
 Ask yourself, deep in your heart.  
 Do you too, live in terror?

My spirit is dying day by day,  
 Murdered by warmongers.  
 That's why I'm here  
 For I can't bear it any longer.  
 I'm not here to waste my time  
 I'm not here to beg and borrow  
 I'm here to demand what is mine -  
 I'm here to claim tomorrow.<sup>101</sup>  
 Page 62 New Byelaws Cartoon.<sup>102</sup>

---

101 Words and music Peggy Seeger.  
 Included in:

Seeger, Peggy: The Peggy Seeger Songbook: Forty years of songmaking.  
 - New York ; London ; Sydney : Oak Publications, 1998. - 364 pp. - ISBN 0-8256-0344-7

102 No information about artist.

## The Waters of Babylon

By the waters of Babylon  
 Where we sat down and there we wept  
 when we remembered Zion.  
 when the wicked carried us away in captivity  
 Required of us a song.

How could we sing our Holy song  
 In a strange land?  
 Let the words of my mouth  
 And the meditation of my heart  
 Be acceptable in thy sight...<sup>103</sup>

### Your Children are not yours

Your children are not your children  
 They are the sons and the daughters  
 of life's longing for itself

They come though you but  
 They are not from you.  
 And though they are with  
 you they belong not to you.  
 You can give them your love  
 But not your thoughts  
 They have their own thoughts (X2)



You can house their bodies but  
 not their souls, For their souls  
 dwell in a place of tomorrow  
 Which you cannot visit, not even  
 in your dreams.

You can strive to be like them, but  
 You cannot make just like you  
 Strive to be like them  
 But you cannot make just like you.<sup>104</sup>

---

103 No information about author and composer.  
 Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.  
 104 Author: Kahil Gibran. Music: Sweet Honey in the Rock.  
 No information about artist.

**Breaths**

Those who have died have never left

The dead are not under the earth  
They are in the rusting trees  
They are in the growing woods  
They are in the crying grass  
They are in the mourning rocks  
The dead are not under the earth. (Chorus)

Chorus:

Listen more often to things than to beings

Listen more often to things than to beings

Tis the ancestor's breath

When the fire's voice is heard

Tis the ancestor's breath

In the voice of the waters.

Those who have died have never left

The dead have a pact with the living

They are in the woman's breast

They are in the wailing child

They are with us in the home

They are with us in the crowd

The dead have a pact with the living.<sup>105</sup>

Page 64 Poster: Women come and reclaim Salisbury Plain (Stonehenge)<sup>106</sup>

105 No information about author and <http://edgreenmusic.org/Insanity>.

106 <http://www.starhawk.org/monica>

Demonstrators at Salisbury Plain  
Source: Sanity, December 1985. I

No information about artist.

Following the Stonehenge free festival in June 1982, a "Peace convoy" of over 100 vehicles made the decision to join the women as a gesture of solidarity. The free festival proved to be a moveable feast, establishing itself wherever its participants were - much to the consternation of

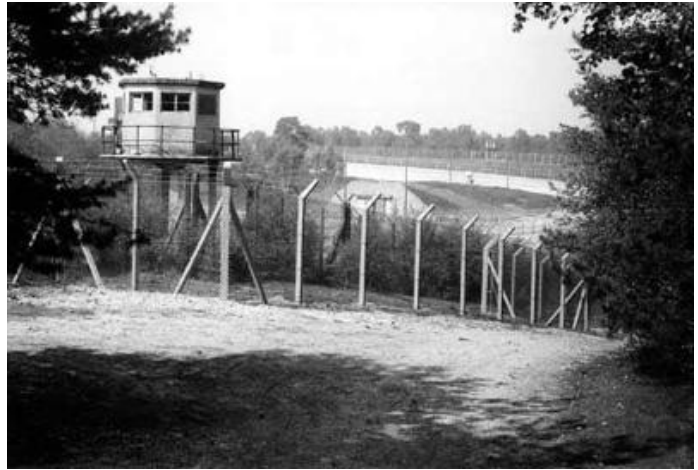




## Bye Bye Blackbird

Here I stand paint in hand  
 Speaking low, here I go  
 Bye bye blackbird  
 Just a dab of paint or two  
 Grounds you for a week or two  
 Bye bye blackbird.

No one in the base could undermine you  
 Till we did some countersigning on you  
 Now you're just a silly joke  
 Invented by some macho bloke  
 Blackbird bye bye.<sup>107</sup>




---

the authorities.

Source: Greenham Common Peace Camp : The Free Festivals and the saga of the Peace Convoy, 1981-1982.

<http://festival-zone.0catch.com/greenham-menu.html>

Carmel, Irene: Reclaim the plain.

WRI Newsletter, No. 205, May/June 1985 p. 2.

107 From painting Blackbird spy plane Greenham July '83

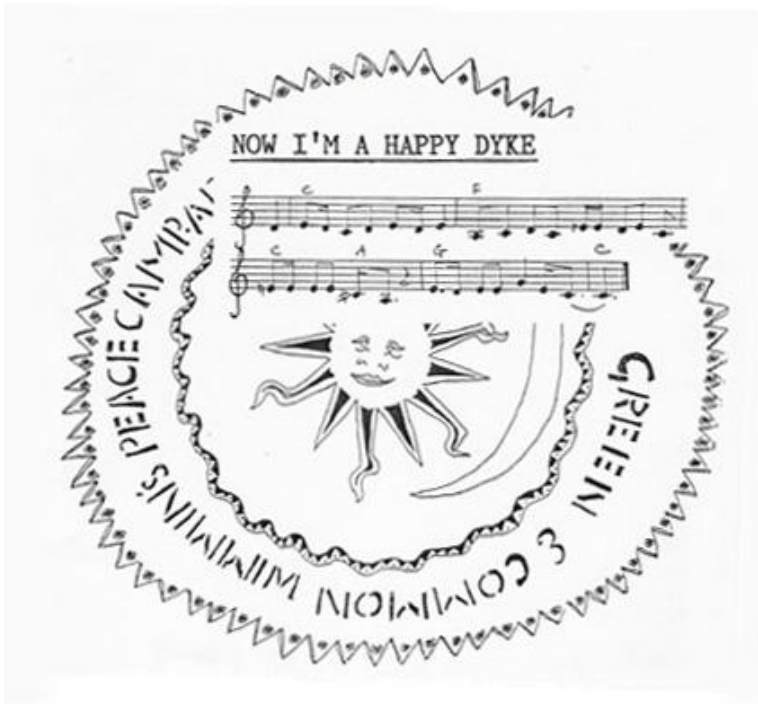
No information about author.

Music: Count Basie.

Original text:

<http://www.alwaysontherun.net/martha.htm>

Picture source: <http://www.wfloef.net.co.uk/>



### **Now I'm a happy Dyke**

I used to hide not to be laud  
 I'd hang back just one of the crowd  
 I used to be a wallflower  
 Now I'm a happy dyke.

I used to think I had to date  
 And look for a man to seal my fate  
 I used to be a straight woman  
 Now I am an out and out dyke.

One day I was waiting with my best friend  
 And looked real deep into her eyes  
 My heart did a double back flip flop  
 And then we both got wise.

I kissed her and she kissed me  
 And we could see it was meant to be  
 Well I used to be a sad woman  
 Now I am a blissful dyke.

Went to Greenham, cut some fence  
 Hugged some woman and it all made sense  
 Well I used to be a Tory,  
 Now I am a radical, feminist, anarchist, vegan dyke.<sup>108</sup>

---

108 No information about author, composer and artist.

## Leah's Song

Early one morning just as the sun was rising  
I heard the sound of snipping in the forest below

Chorus:

Oh don't deceive me, Oh never leave me  
How could you use a pair of bultcutters so?

I crept though the underground past benders  
tents and shitpics  
I crawled up to the outer fence and saw a  
gaping hole.

Chorus -

I clamped through the gaping hole and pushed  
aside the razor wire  
I crossed the concrete forecourt where the army  
lorries go.

Chorus -

In every gate I found a hole and that includes  
the silo's fence  
The path ahead lay clear in the sunlight's rosy glow.

Chorus -

The silos are empty and there seems to be some panic  
for all the USAF men are running to and fro.

Chorus -

Oh where have our missiles gone  
These females must have taken them.  
Well I'll tell them what happened if  
they really want to know.

Chorus -

Your warheads were chopped away  
Your Cruise was rendered important.  
Your poor castrated missiles we've sent  
Back to El Paso.



Chorus -<sup>109</sup>

### **Non-Monogamy Song**

You put your feelers out, you don't have to doubt  
 Right on, right on, spread yourselves about  
 You do the non-monogamy with half a heart  
 And wait for the sparks to fly.

Chorus -

Oh it's an intellectual exercise  
 Oh it's an unrealistic compromise  
 Oh it's nothing but a pack of lies.  
 You're mine; I'm yours, fuck anyone else.

You put yourselves half in, yourselves half out  
 Dead cool, dead cool, don't let your feelings out.  
 You do the non-monogamy and swap around  
 And don't let your partner know,

Chorus -

You put your whole self here, you put your whole self here  
 Trust, trust, trust them all and say that you don't care  
 You take another lover and they dump you dead.  
 Next time, next time, kick'em in the head.

Oh you are mine forever  
 Oh we must remain together  
 Oh never never never  
 Leave me or look at another  
 Woman as long as you live.<sup>110</sup>

### **Feet on Solid Ground**

My body may be shaking  
 And my head may be spinning round  
 My body may be shaking  
 And my head may be spinning round  
 But there's one thing I know  
 I got my feet on solid ground.

My feet will hold me up  
 My feet won't let me down  
 My feet are growing roots

---

109 No information about author and composer.

Photograph added by Holger Terp: photo © marc marnie. Used with permission.

110 No information about author and composer.



In this solid ground.

Mama Mama Mama go spread the news  
All over town  
Cos there's a woman from Greenham  
Got her feet on solid ground.

Oh my friends they might desert me and my lover may be leaving town  
Oh my friends they might desert me and my lover may be leaving town  
But there's one thing that I know. I got my feet on solid ground.

My feet will hold me up. My feet won't let me down  
My feet are growing roots in this solid ground. I said  
Mama Mama Mama go spread the news all over town  
Cos there's a woman from Greenham got her feet on solid ground.

The bombs may be exploding. There might be violence all around.  
The bombs may be exploding. There might be violence all around.  
But...<sup>111</sup>

### **Don't Think Twice**

It aint no use arriving in your muncher boys  
Your compassion I newer knowed  
It aint no use arriving in your muncher boys  
You got it all in the last load  
When the bailiffs show up at the break of dawn  
don't look for me cos I'll be gone  
I've gone round to Emerald and I'm moving on.  
So don't think twice it's all right.

It aint no use your posting out your squaddies boys  
We'll come in anyway  
It aint no use your posting out your squaddies boys  
We trespass night and day  
When we head for the fence at the setting of the sun  
We go in snipping and looking to get done  
You're the reason we're having all tis for.  
So don't think twice it's all right.

It aint no use your calling out my name boys  
I use a different one anyway  
It aint no use your calling out my name boys  
I make up a new one each day  
When the M.O.D. come a-looking round  
Tell 'en I'm gone, I just can't be found

---

111 No information about author and composer.  
Jimmy Murphy?

I'll be cutting the Greenham fence and bringing it down.  
So don't think twice it's all right.<sup>112</sup>

### **It Ain't Me Judge**

You say you're looking for someone  
Who was jumping in a trench  
Who might have chucked a hammer away  
Oh it could have been a wrench  
Someone on the wrong side of the law  
But it weren't me judge, no no no it weren't me judge  
It[?] aint me your looking for judge.

You say you're looking for someone  
setting broliers on the heat  
Shelter two small children  
[Who] we're sleeping underneath  
The one to lit a fire to keep warm  
But it weren't me judge...

You say you're looking for someone  
Who was singing at the gate  
Dancing at the silos that will soon be filled with hate  
[Who] ignored these pompous modplods, they're a bore  
[But] It weren't me judge...

You say you're looking for someone  
wearing plastic hews and cape  
A women wearing wellies, you say  
[in] an intermediate way  
Who might have put a tent up in the gorse  
Well that weren't me judge...

You say you're looking for someone  
Who might have done a breach of peace  
Sitting in the centry box and laughing at the police  
and she gave him back his sandwiches and specs  
well that weren't me judge ...  
'd have kept i for my breakfast.

And you say you're looking for someone  
Who slept beneath a washing line  
Now really, is that likely, do I really look that kind  
But I think I know the culprit, yes I'm sure  
That it was Bridget, yeah, yeah, yeah, Bridget Evans.  
She's the one you're looking for judge.<sup>113</sup>

---

112 No information about author.  
Music: Bob Dylan.

## **She Changes Everything**

She changes everything she touches  
 And everything she touches changes  
 She changes everything she touches  
 And everything she touches changes.  
 (Repeat ad nauseam)

We are changers  
 And everything we touch can change.

Change is, touch is, touch is, change is.  
 Change us, touch us, touch us, change us.<sup>114</sup>

## **Women for Peace**

Women for peace  
 Links arms together  
 Women all over the world  
 Stand up and say no.

Women for peace  
 Bring out your dreams now  
 Sing against the men of destruction  
 Stand up and say no.

Women for peace  
 Time has come to act now  
 Hearts reach across borders and oceans  
 Stand up and say NO.<sup>115</sup>

## **On This Mountain I have dreamed**

---

113 No information about author.  
 Music: Bob Dylan: It aint me babe.

Benton, Sarah: Who is the greater felon?  
 New Statesman. Vol. 105. No. 2713, 18 March 1983 p. 8-9.

114 No information about author and composer.  
 Second verse published in the Ravnstrup Women's Peace Camp Songbook.  
 Third verse added from Chants  
<http://syrylynrainbowdragon.tripod.com/chants.html>.

115 No information about author and composer.

Handwritten musical score for "Silver's Dragon Song". The score consists of four staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes. Chords are written above the notes. The lyrics are written below the music.

*I have dreamed on this mountain since first I was my mothers daughter  
 And you can't just take my dreams away, not with me watchin'  
 You may drive a big machine, but I was born a bigstrong woman,*

And you can't just take my dreams away, without me fighting  
 This old mountain raised my many daughters,  
 If you come here for to take my mountain  
 Well I ain't come here to give it.  
 I have dreamed on this mountain since first I was my mothers daughter  
 And you can't just take my dreams away.

I have dreamed on this mountain since first I was my mothers daughter  
 And you can't just take my dreams away, not with me watchin'  
 You may drive a big machine, but I was born a big strong girl.<sup>116</sup>

### **Silver's Dragon Song**

Handwritten musical score for "Silver's Dragon Song". The score consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes. Chords are written above the notes. The lyrics are written below the music.

*The dragon cries her tears in the night  
 Who can say why a dragon weeps  
 To be unloved, to lose the earth  
 After tears I'll sleep and dream.*

The dragon cries her tears in the night  
 Who can say why a dragon weeps  
 To be unloved, to lose the earth  
 After tears I'll sleep and dream.

And the dragon lays her long body on  
 the ridge of the hill

---

116 Author and composer: Holly Near.  
 Also published in the Chant Down Greenham songbook.  
 Music: <http://www.freewebs.com/velvetfist/mountain.mp3>



Watching through the night.

You men of war who fear to cry  
 Look behind you if you dare  
 Take the chance, don't lose the earth  
 You could live for freedom.

And the dragon lays her strong body on  
 the ridge of the hill  
 Watching through the night.

You women who keep up the fire  
 Look inside you for your core  
 We will not ever lose the earth  
 We'll live for fun and freedom.

And the dragon flies her strong body on  
 the lift of the wind  
 Watching through the night.<sup>117</sup>

### **The Earth is our Mother**

The earth is our mother  
 We must take care of her  
 The earth is our mother  
 She will take care of us.  
 ey-ana-oy-anaeyana

This sacred ground we walk upon  
 With every step we take  
 This sacred ground we walk upon  
 With every step we take  
 ey-ana-oy-anaeyana<sup>118</sup>




---

117 No information about author and composer.

118 Traditional Native American recorded by Libana, "A Circle is Cast". Source: Chants.

<http://syrlynrainbowdragon.tripod.com/chants.html>

Also published in the Frauenwiderstanscamp Hansrück songbook.  
 Illustration added by Holger Terp.

## Bent Ladies

Chorus -

This is the song about the bent ladies

The Pope says we're saved if we repent ladies

Queen Victoria didn't we even went together ladies

But bent together ladies we're content.

The relatives did it, they asked about my boyfriend and when we're getting married and what was he like?

I drew in my breath and said it wouldn't be soon, and actually she's lovely and well actually she's a dyke.

Chorus -

My mother went green, and my father went pale

That's what comes of sending a girl to school he cried

It gives them mad ideas and ambitions for careers

But they never settle down now, get married and be satisfied.

Chorus -

Not with men I said, but that's not so bad

Co's I'm doing pretty well with what I've got

She was such a pretty girl they said, a sweet little girl they said.

Where did we go wrong? Well for me you did not!

Chorus -

So I call for all the lesbians to sing with this song

Sing with love, sing with joy, sing with pride.

For being a dyke is so good for my psyche

And who's this Victoria, and what did she have to hide?

Chorus -119

---

119 No information about author and composer.

**WRI**  
war resisters' international

**NEWSLETTER**

No 191 December 1982 WRI Ref: 29/82  
EDITOR: JOHN HYATT AND THE WRI STAFF

REPORT FROM POLAND  
PRISONERS FOR PEACE  
CENTRAL AMERICA - THE US THREAT  
PACIFIC ISLANDERS RECLAIM TEST SITE  
STRUCTURES OF OPPRESSION - NARAYAN DESAI

subscriptions payable to WRI, at the address below  
or Giro Account No 58520.4004

Annual: £5 (for the equivalent in other currencies)

55 DAVES STREET · LONDON SE17 1EL · GREAT BRITAIN · TEL 01-703 7189

### Peace Camps International

#### Greenham Common

Twenty three of the women involved with the Greenham Common Peace Camp spent the last two weeks of November in prison following their refusal at a local magistrates court to be "bound over to keep the peace".

The women had been occupying land and a sentry box outside the Greenham Common air base which is the proposed first site in Europe for Cruise Missiles. Ninety six Cruise missiles are to be sited there in December 1983. It is thought that missiles are already being delivered at night in container trucks.

The women were found guilty of "breach of the peace" following two days of trials during which IP Thompson gave evidence on their behalf. They refused to be "bound over" (give an undertaking that they would not involve themselves in unlawful actions) because they believe as a matter of conscience that they must continue their campaign.

In their defence, the women argued that the occupation of the base was completely lawful because they were doing their duty as citizens in attempting to prevent a crime being committed; the crime of genocide which is illegal under a British Act of Parliament of 1969.

Despite the imprisonments (which received very favourable press coverage in Britain) plans are being continued for two days of international action at the base on 12 and 13 December. The peace camp is "inviting women from all over Britain, Europe and the world to come to Greenham Common

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

#### Comiso

Is this the toughest assignment yet designed against European missile sites east and west? Can the peace movement respond and come to march and demonstrate from CATANIA to COMISO over Christmas and the New Year?

The International Peace Camp at Comiso with the administrative cooperation of several Sicilian peace groups are now organising this march, but urgently need international support if the necessary impression is to be given to the Italian government and the Sicilian people.


The Co-ordination of the International Nonviolent March for Demilitarisation and the WRI have both agreed to support the march to Comiso (pronounced Co-miso, not Co-miso) by encouraging friends from other parts of Europe to take part.

In Italy the project has backing from the Partito Radicale, Movimento Nonviolento and the Lega Per il Disarmo Unilaterale and from outside there has been general support from the Green Party (West Germany) and several nuclear disarmament movements.

We are all aware of the practical and political problems which face the organisers in Sicily and the short time available to find solutions to these problems; nevertheless, with good will and, for some, a true "Christmas spirit", this ambitious project could be both worthwhile and enriching.

We are asking you whether you can free yourselves from commitments at home, pack your bag, put on strong shoes and find your way to CATANIA by DECEMBER 24. The route, approximately 100 km, to Comiso is overcrowded with military bases of one

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2



**HAPPY  
BIRTHDAY  
GREENHAM ♀  
WOMEN  
6 YEARS  
OF PROTEST  
♀ FROM ♀  
MANCHESTER WOMEN**



Page 78 [Poster] HAPPY  
 BIRTHDAY  
 GREENHAM  
 WOMEN  
 6 YEARS  
 OF PROTEST  
 FROM  
 MANCHESTER WOMEN<sup>120</sup>  
**Revolution Talk**

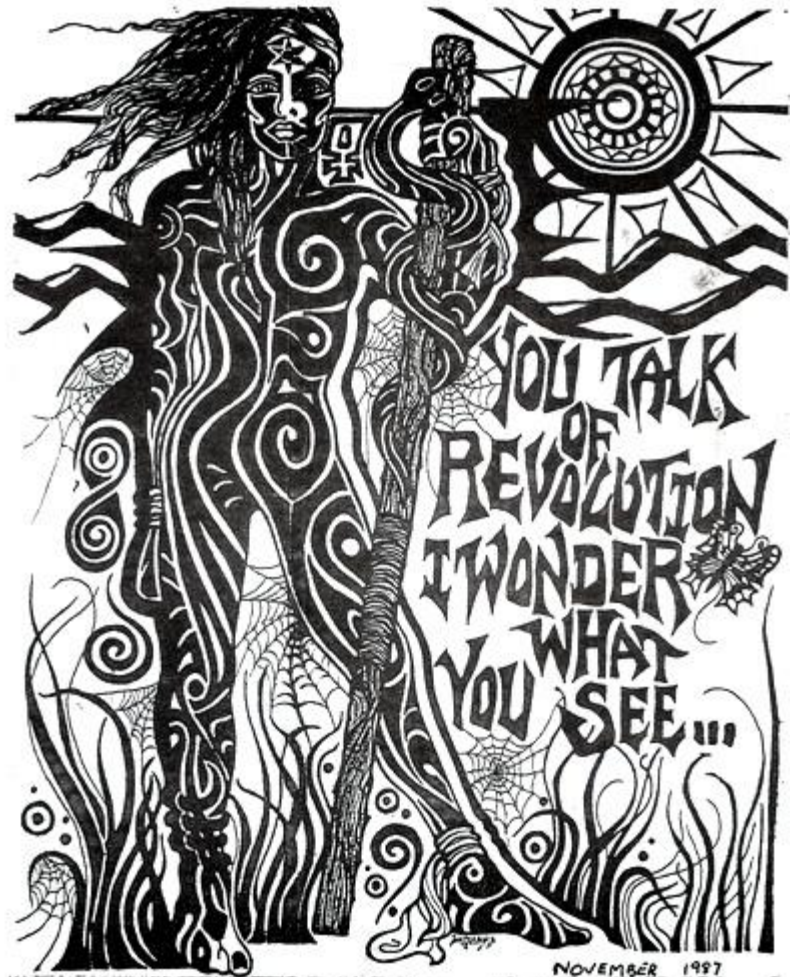
You talk of revolution, I  
 wonder what you see  
 Did you read it in your story  
 book, watch it on T.V.  
 The only revolution this world  
 has ever seen,  
 Is the little man against the  
 big man, they're all men to me.

You sell your constitution, I  
 wonder what you know  
 It's the white man taking  
 power everywhere he goes  
 He comes in shouting freedom  
 and grabbing with both hands  
 With massacres and treaties  
 desecrating sacred land.

Today tell her story, she's been  
 raped five times  
 Ester with her shock  
 treatment, bucking with her  
 mind  
 I hold their pain close to me, it  
 shakes me in the night.  
 Sometimes it leaves me  
 desperate, sometimes it helps  
 me fight.

You study feminist theory in your university  
 Fill your mind with book reviews, and bibliographies  
 But when your sister calls you are you really there  
 Or is your sense of sisterhood just rhetoric in the air.

You talk about revolution; well I got a lot to say  
 Of everyday rebellions in women's loving ways



<sup>120</sup> No information about artist.



Whether we're holding hammers or cutting army wire  
I know the wheels are turning like circles round the fire.<sup>121</sup>

### **We'll Come Back**

They can drive us away.  
We'll come back, time and time again  
They won't keep us away.  
We'll come back, time and time again

From the other side of the wire  
Facing silos of cold stone.  
Voices mounting higher, women we're strong.  
And we'll keep coming back  
Yes we'll come back, time and time again

We are not afraid  
We'll come back, time and time again,  
We're not taking in by your political games  
We'll come back, time and time again

You can't hope to break the spirit  
You can't hope to dam the steam  
It will flow into a river  
Listen; listen to the women scream,  
And we'll keep coming back,  
We'll come back, time and time again

We say no to your worn out ways  
We'll come back, time and time again,  
'till you listen to what we're saying  
We'll come back, time and time again

You may threaten and abuse us but you  
daren't look us in the eye.  
We reject the uniform you're trying to hide behind  
And we'll keep coming back,  
Yes we'll come back, time and time again  
We'll come back, time and time again<sup>122</sup>

---

121 "Revolution Talk" words and music were written in 1985 at the Seneca Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice by The Average Dyke Band. The ADB was made up of various women who lived at the Seneca women's peace camp in the mid '80's.

Source: Robin Earth.

Music: Phil Ochs: Love me I'm a liberal?

Illustration: You talk of revolution, I wonder what you see... Handwritten Greenham Common booklet from 1987 in the files of Evelyn Parker.

122 No information about author and composer.

## For the Police

Every breath you take  
 Every move you make  
 Every law you break  
 Every woman you take  
 We'll be watching you.

Chorus -

Please don't guard me,  
 Guard your family.  
 For your children's sake  
 See that the world at stake.

Every single day  
 Every word you say  
 Every game you play  
 Every night we stay  
 We'll be watching you.

Every breath you take  
 Every move you make  
 Every law you break  
 Every woman you take  
 We'll be watching you.<sup>123</sup>

## There's a Sentry



123 No information about author.

Music: Sting & Police: Every Breath You Take.

In the late '80's sting recorded a new version of the song known as every bomb You make which was played out over the closing credits of the uk satirical tv show Spitting image.

<http://www.lyricsfreak.com/s/sting-&-police/132360.html>

In the Chant down Greenham songbook there is an addition to this song: For reporters and TV crews.

There's sentry, sentry standing at the entry  
To the base, to the base  
There's sentry, sentry standing at the entry  
To the base, to the base

Chorus -

My eyes are dear I see very well  
I wish they would go away  
I wish they would go away

There's Cruise, Cruise and it's waiting to be used  
Inside the base, inside the base  
There's Cruise, Cruise and it's waiting to be used  
Inside the USAF base.

Chorus -

The police, police are breaking the peace  
Outside the base, outside the base  
The police, police are breaking the peace  
Outside the USAF base.

Chorus -

The British army, army is acting  
like it's barmy  
On the base, on the base  
The British army, army is acting  
like it's barmy  
On the USAF base.

Chorus -

There's a camp, camp and it's  
getting very damp  
Outside the base, outside the  
base  
There's a camp, camp and it's  
getting very damp  
Outside the USAF base.

My eyes are dear I see very well  
I know that we won't go away  
I know that we won't go away<sup>124</sup>

124 No information about author and



**Festival of Light - words but no music**

I'm a member of the Festival of Light  
 I know what's wrong and I know what's right  
 Fight is right and you'll be left  
 If you don't agree with me, bom, bom, bom.  
 Mary Whitehouse is our Guru  
 and we believe we can ave you  
 of every soul ill that is plagued this country.

So come on in and close your mind  
 You can leave it at the door behind you.  
 Come on in and close your eyes  
 We'll make the blind to see, bom, bom, bom.  
 With our hands upon the bible  
 We commit all kinds of libel  
 So raise your hands up to your heart  
 And repeat this after me.

Oh I hate reds and I hate women  
 how sexuals are a sinning'  
 Peace protesters and the Lord knows  
 It just ain't right  
 I'll stand for good clean wholesome family living  
 All our sins will be forgiven  
 I'm as poor as snow as a do si do  
 In the Festival of light.<sup>125</sup>

**Bailiffs Song - words but no music**

I looked out my tent at six fifty two  
 And saw something that made want to spew  
 'Cos the vision was really odscene  
 a big nosed bailiff with a munching machine  
 Sir don't do it, Sir don't do it  
 Sir take your muncher away  
 Sir don't do it, Sir don't do it  
 It's already been round this day.

As a health conscious woman it gives me a fright  
 To see that this thing will eat anything in sight  
 It chews all the bitd and I'll be dead chuffed  
 If it's stuck in it throat and knackered it up.  
 Sir don't do it, Sir don't do it

Tune: QUARTERMASTER'S STORE From World War One.

<http://www.warrenfahey.com/articles/anzac2.html>

Also typewritten and published in the Anti-nuclear songbook.

125 Author and composer: Judy Small. Recorded on the LP, A Natural Selection from 1982.



Because we're not going away.

It's not that I'm really complaining at all  
 But it's not that I wanted an early morning call  
 It's a pain with my rheumatic knees.  
 To have to keep digging the pram from the trees  
 Sir don't do it, Sir don't do it  
 Because we're here to say.

At 8:55 it was raining again  
 And I thought to my selves, Oh what a pain  
 It's an interesting question perhaps we should ask  
 If the men wit the muncher's been doing a rain dance.  
 Sir don't do it, Sir don't do it  
 'Cause we're not going away.<sup>126</sup>

### **Greenham Common (Oklahoma) - words but no music**

Greenham Common where the wind comes blowin' though the wire,  
 And the driving sleet has got your beat,  
 And you can't get closer to the fire  
 Greenham Common, where you-re sleeping fifteen to a tent  
 And the mud's so deep you've got wet feet.  
 And the locals think you're all bent.

As women we all have to choose  
 What to do with missiles like Cruise.  
 That's why we go to Greenham  
 Where the bailiff's coming up the hill  
 They throw your pots and pans in the muncher van  
 It seems to give them such a trill.

Greenham Common where you see us sitting by the fence  
 Don't just turn away, you might hear us say  
 Suicide is no defence.

As women we all have to choose  
 What to do with missiles like Cruise.  
 That's why we go to Greenham  
 Just to show at Greenham  
 Greenham Common's OK, no way  
 USA go away from Greenham Common.<sup>127</sup>

### **Additions**

Additions from the Ravnstrup Women's Peace Camp Songbook:

---

126 No information about author.

127 No information about author.

Woman I am.

Some of the Greenham Common songs appeared on the undated LP, We have a dream [a few], produce by Oneworld Peacesongs in London around 1988-1988. There are only two copies of We have a dream in the US! One at Neuman College (in Philadelphia) and the other at the University of Mississippi. Unfortunately I have not been able to find other copies of the LP in libraries anywhere. The LP, We have a dream, has Greenham Common-related songs not included in this songbook. The recorded songs are:

Building Bridges/Stand Up (sung by 1world Peacesingers)  
 The Opposition (Margo Random, author and singer)  
 Four Minutes to Midnight  
 Carry Greenham Home (Peggy Seeger)  
 Like a Mountain (Naomi Littlebear Morena)  
 Tierra Sol (Cupido)  
 Speech to Apollo/Out of the Darkness (Frankie Armstrong)  
 Women Make Your Move (Rachel Hayhoe)  
 The Woman in Front of the Bus (Joanna Cazden)  
 Tomorrow (Peggy Seeger)  
 No More Genocide (Holly Near)  
 The Silo Song (Rebecca Johnson)  
 One World (Rachel Hayhoe).

According to Peggy Seeger Carry Greenham Home is written in 1983 and first recorded in 1988.

Also mentioned should be Peggy Seeger's Woman on Wheels about fence cutting Jennifer Jones, suffering from MS.

## GREENHAM the first protests

The land referred to commands a gorgeous view at the Berkshire and Hampshire downs. In the spring it is a blaze at yellow broom and in the autumn a carpet of blue heather. It has always been regarded as common land, but the people appear to have permitted the landlord certain rights over it because he presented himself as the guardian of its immunity...

Nye Bevan on Greenham Common. In a letter to Clough Williams-Ellis at the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, 30th August 1938.<sup>128</sup>

**Notes, history, documentation and links**

On May 21st 1937 Lloyd Harry Baxendale died and with his death an era of great change had begun. The house and estate, inherited by his adopted daughter, was promptly broken up and sold.<sup>129</sup>

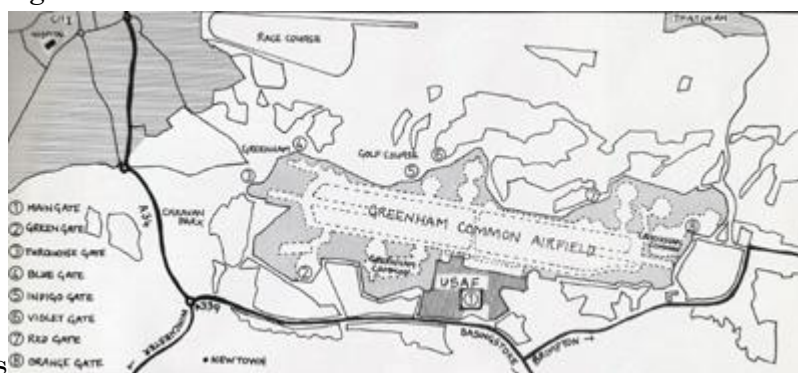
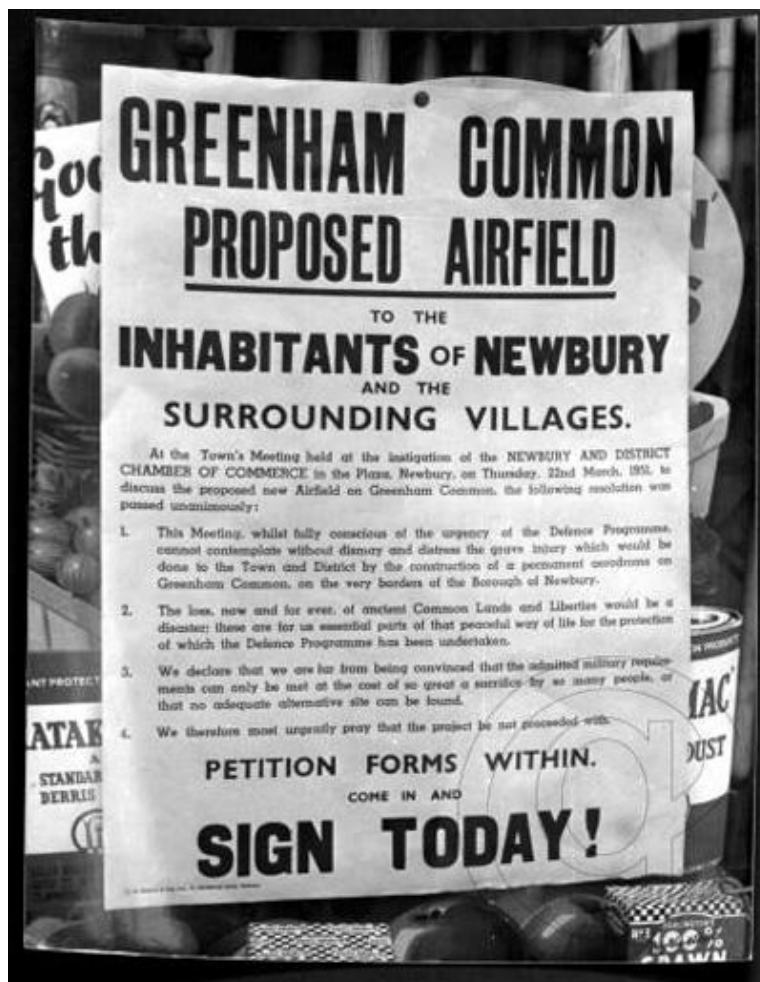
In 1939, the Second World War began.

During the war years the Ministry of Defence built runways on the 1st, 14th and 15th fairways and the lower holes were confiscated for grazing sheep and cattle!<sup>130</sup>

<sup>128</sup> This page in the songbook is protests by Rip Bulkeley in *Sanity*, January 1985 pp [26-27]. The Greenham Common proposed Airfield poster is credited Henry Grant and the quote of Nye Bevan and the map of Greenham Common are also here.

<sup>129</sup> Newbury and Crookham History.  
<http://greenham.moonfruit.com/themanorhouse> and  
 There is a Green Hill near at hand...The story of St. Mary's Church, Greenham, Newbury 1876 - 1976 (Taken from St Mary's Church Centenary booklet, 1976)  
 URL=<http://www.greenham.gov.uk/church.html>

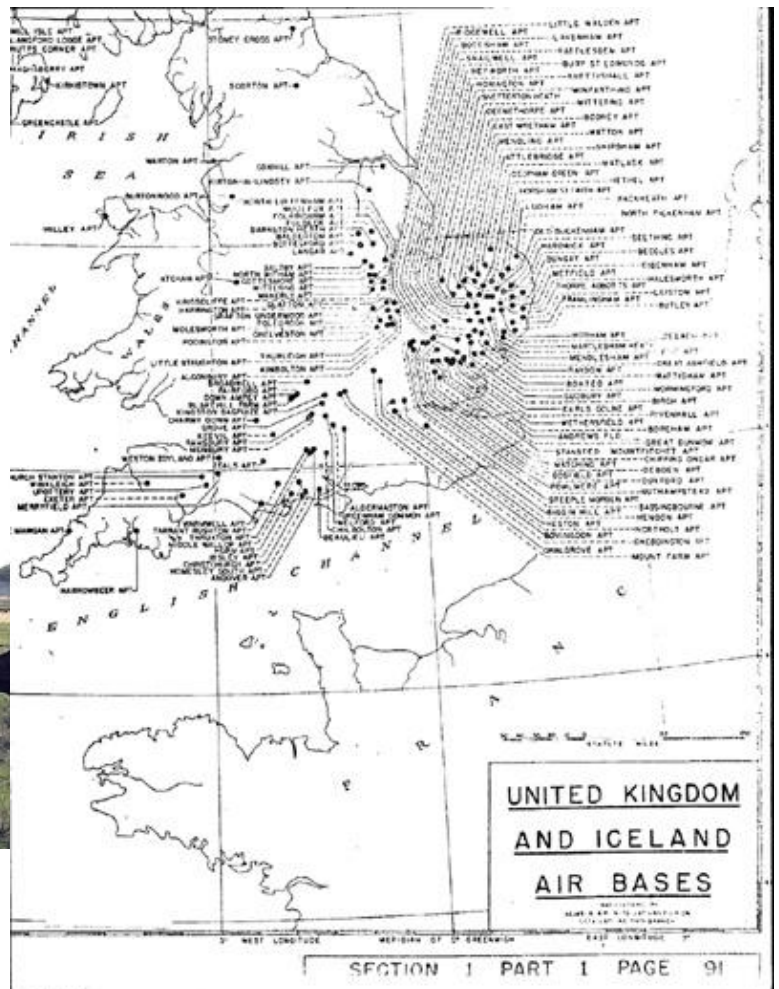
<sup>130</sup> URL=<http://www.newburygolf.co.uk/history.html>



THE AIRFIELD was originally constructed in 1940. It was used then by USA gliders who took off one night to land in North Africa — and again to France. [Following the invasion of France, the Americans transferred their resources to France and Greenham Common reverted to RAF control until it was closed in 1946

### **Greenham and Crookham Commons Bill**<sup>131</sup>

To restore land at and in the vicinity of the Greenham and Crookham Commons as common land open to the public; to make provision for the conservation of the natural beauty of that land; to grant public access over that land in perpetuity and to make provision with respect to that public access; to restore and extend commoners' rights over that land; to constitute the Greenham and Crookham Common Commission for the management of that land; to confer powers on the West Berkshire District Council and on that Commission with respect to that land; and for connected and other purposes. WHEREAS —



- (1) The lands known as Greenham Common and Crookham Common in the district of West Berkshire were prior to the Second World War subject to rights of common and open to the public:
- (2) In 1939 Newbury Borough Council (“the Borough Council”) purchased Greenham Common for use as an open recreational area for the people of Newbury subject to subsisting rights of common over the land:
- (3) In 1941 Greenham Common was requisitioned by the Government for military purposes in connection with the national defence:
- (4) Following the end of the Second World War Greenham Common was de-requisitioned in 1947 but in 1951 was re-requisitioned by the Secretary of State for defence purposes:
- (5) In 1961, in anticipation of compulsory purchase proceedings by the Secretary of State, the Borough Council disposed of most of Greenham Common to the Secretary of State subject to any subsisting rights of common, and retained the

131 House of Lords Session 2001- 02  
Other Private Bills before Parliament  
[AS AMENDED IN COMMITTEE]



remainder of Greenham Common:

- (6) In the 1950s and 1960s the Secretary of State acquired the whole of Crookham Common and other adjoining areas of land for defence purposes and, subsequently, most of that land and the land at Greenham Common acquired by the Secretary of State as mentioned above was fenced against the public by the Secretary of State and used as the Greenham Common Airbase:
- (7) In 1982 the Secretary of State sold land at Crookham Common outside the perimeter fence of the Greenham Common Airbase to Newbury District Council (“the Council”), the statutory successor to the Borough Council:
- (8) On 26 July 1983 the Council made a Scheme of Management under the Commons Act 1899 (c. 30) in respect of those parts of Greenham Common and Crookham Common then in their ownership and on 10 August 1983 the Council made byelaws under that Act of 1899 in respect of that land which byelaws were confirmed by the Secretary of State on 7 November 1983 (“the 1983 Scheme and Byelaws”):
- (9) Greenham Common and Crookham Common were registered as common land pursuant to the Commons Registration Act 1965 (c. 64) and rights of common over that land were registered under that Act:
- (10) The rights of common so registered in respect of those parts of Greenham Common then vested in the Secretary of State were extinguished in 1991 under the Defence Acts 1842 (c. 94), 1854 (c. 67) and 1859 (c. 12) and the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 ...<sup>132</sup>

Threat to Greenham Common  
 Brendon James  
 January 1998

Greenham Common, situated near the Kennet River less than two miles outside Newbury, is one of a band of Berkshire Commons. They support rough grazing, the growth of heather and grassland interspersed with trees of various species and contain a number of SSSIs. In 1938 the owner, Lord of the Manor Baxendale, put up for public auction 880 acres of his Greenham Lodge Estate with its ancient and manorial rights, privileges and emoluments. In 1939 Newbury Corporation (later Newbury District Council) purchased 856 acres at 5s (25p) an acre. Councillor Burns announced that this would secure for Newbury inhabitants the full privilege of access and use. The appearance of the Common would be preserved by the new public owners.

In 1941 the Air Ministry requisitioned Greenham Common for an airfield. 3 runways (2000 yds, 1500 yds and 1000 yds respectively) were constructed. Commoners' rights were 'suppressed' but not 'extinguished'. Though in 1947 the Common was derequisitioned, the Air Ministry refused to restore it to its original status. Instead it offered Newbury Corporation compensation in cash. Up until December 1958 the Ministry of Defence still claimed an 'interest' in the land under the Defence of the Realm Act (1938-58): Emergency War Powers Act.

In 1960 the Secretary of State for Air bought 630 acres of Greenham Common, which nevertheless remained subject to existing rights and covenants. He undertook to consult Newbury Corporation as to the disposal of the land if and when it ceased to be used for the purposes of an airfield. Public access to these 630 acres was revoked but Commoners' rights preserved. Then in 1979 NATO took the decision to site 96 Ground Launched Cruise Missiles here.

## WOMEN OF GREENHAM COMMON

This signalled the start to a growing citizens' protest. In 1981 women arrived to set up camps in the area. In 1983 the first missiles were flown in. From then on tension heightened between the Women on the one hand and the MOD/Newbury District Council/USAF cabal on the other. This led to evictions, arrests and imprisonment for the Women. In 1985 the MOD introduced Bylaws, under the Military Lands Act of 1892, in order to curtail women's incursions into the Base which was now defined by a perimeter fence. As convictions occurred under these Bylaws, 2 women, Jean Hutchinson and Georgina Smith, decided to challenge them. Under the 1892 Military Lands Act, there was provision for making Bylaws On Common Land provided no rights of Common existed on the land. During 4 years of litigation, the case went from the Magistrate's to the Crown and High Courts, eventually reaching the House of Lords. There, on 12th July 1990, these Bylaws were pronounced invalid precisely because they interfered with Commoners' rights. On 18th May 1992 in another case at Oxford Crown Court, Judge Lait declared the fence around Greenham Common to be illegal. The 1925 Law of Property Act, Sect. 194 (2) states clearly that the Secretary of State for the Environment has to give consent for building on Common Land. The MOD conceded in court it had never sought such consent. All construction on Greenham Common during the USAF's occupation must therefore have been unlawful.

To offset such a conclusion, the MOD set out in August 1988 to buy out Commoners' rights. In May 1991 it produced a Vesting Deed, under the 1954 Defence Act and 1845 Land Clauses Consolidation Act, signed by 3 Commoners claiming to represent the rest, though not all Commoners were party to the deal. More than £90,000 was shared among those who accepted money in exchange for their rights. Lord Denning stated in the Guardian, "MOD lawyers have got it wrong that in claiming Defence Statutes passed in the 19th century permit them to override Common Law and extinguish Commoners' rights, they have misconstrued a passage in Halsbury's LAWS OF ENGLAND". On 9th December 1996 at Reading Crown Court, the Women's Peace Camp disputed the claim that Commoners' rights had been extinguished. They challenged the erection of a new fence the MOD had built around a 144 acre site earmarked for 'technical development'. The MOD said it was there simply for safety. This case is under appeal at the High Court.

## THE WOMEN'S PEACE CAMP vs NEWBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL

This seems to have been the last straw for the MOD. On 24th March 1997 it sold the land to 'Greenham Common Community Trust' for £7 million. 144 acres of this is to be jointly developed by the Trust and Newbury District Council as a £2.3 million

'Enterprise Centre'. This will allegedly provide funds for the restoration of the rest of the land for public enjoyment. Recent disputes within NDC, however, cast doubts about this. On 19th November 1997 The Women's Peace Camp issued a High Court Writ on NDC, delaying 'progress' of the Enterprise Centre. The Women maintained that, according to Section 194 of the Law of Property Act 1925, NDC had illegally authorised such development.

At the hearing on 18th November, veteran campaigner Sarah Hipperson argued that Commoners' rights could only be extinguished by having their names struck off the Register held at Berkshire County Council. This, according to the Commons Registration (General) Regulation 1966, would require a lengthy scrutiny whereby cause would have to be shown to the County Solicitor and each Commoner (there are about 35) would be given 40 days in which to decide. Since this had not been done, Commoners' rights remain intact. She was unfortunate to encounter in Mr. Justice Popplewell, a judge who appeared to disregard the complexity and confusion of laws governing Common Land. In a summary judgement, he ruled her argument 'legally insignificant', giving the Vesting Deed priority.

It is significant that in all the years it held the Vesting Deed, the MOD never once attempted to test its validity in court. By evading standard procedure and finding an amenable judge, NDC can now go ahead with their plans for development. Their respite may only be temporary, however, because the Women intend to appeal. The issue is too important to let go without giving it their best shot. Ominously when Berkshire County Council is phased out in April 1998, the Register of Commoners will come under the jurisdiction of NDC. Without rights, what can stop further development occurring beyond that already contracted between GCCT and NDC? What happens here may decide the fate of other Common Land.<sup>133</sup>

However, as the Cold War began, the airfield was reopened in 1951 as a US Strategic Air Command, coming into American Air force operational control in June 1953, accommodating B47 and B52 aircraft. It was closed once more in 1961 only to be reopened in 1964, when it also became a NATO standby base.] The airfield is now [1972] kept ready for use in an emergency and for occasional flying exercises.<sup>134</sup>

SUBJECT: BURDEN SHARING, MULTILATERAL [sep 1973]

CONFIDENTIAL

...E. LOCATION AND O&M COSTS OF USAFE STANDBY FACILITIES IN EUROPE: ESTIMATED USAF O&M COSTS IN FY74 FOR THE PRESENT FOUR STANDBY BASES IN THE UK ARE AS FOLLOWS:

LOCATION O&M COSTS

SCULTHORPE \$ .7M

---

133 URL=<http://members.tripod.com/ChrisRoadbuster/PeaceGC.html>

134 A BRIEF GUIDE TO GREENHAM  
AND A WELCOME TO NEW RESIDENTS  
Published by the Parish Council in 1972.  
URL=[http://www.greenham.gov.uk/guide\\_1972.html](http://www.greenham.gov.uk/guide_1972.html)

GREENHAM  
COMMON \$ 1.9M  
WETHERSFIELD \$ 1.0M

IN ADDITION TO THESE FOUR STANDBY BASES, THE US IS SEEKING ALLIED AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH APPROXIMATELY 30 CO-LOCATED OPERATING BASES (COB) THROUGHOUT EUROPE TO BEDDOWN US RAPID REACTOR AND AUGMENTATION FORCES. TWENTY-THREE OF THESE WOULD BE LOCATED IN CENTRAL EUROPE...<sup>135</sup>

FM SECSTATE WASHDC [17 OCT 1974]  
TO AMEMBASSY LONDON IMMEDIATE  
S E C R E T STATE 228591  
E.O. 11652: GDS  
SUBJECT: INCREASED COMBAT FORCES IN EUROPE  
...IT IS OUR FURTHER UNDERSTANDING THAT PREFERRED STANDBY BASE IN QUESTION, IN EVENT PUNATIVE WING MATERIALIZES, IS GREENHAM COMMON...<sup>136</sup>

### **Greenham and Crookham Common - American Arrival and the Cold War**

The history of RAF Greenham Common dates back to the early years of World War II when the Air Ministry needed airfields to counter the Nazi Blitzkrieg. It was designed for a role as a bomber operational training unit (OTU). The area was a flat, unfenced tract of land covered with grass and brush and the Air Ministry obtained title to the land from the Newbury Town Council in May 1941. It was opened as a satellite to RAF Aldermaston in December 1941. The Air Ministry transferred operational control of the base to the U.S. Army Air Force on November 4, 1943 and it became home to the 354th Fighter Group. The base reverted to RAF control until its closure in 1946. It remained closed until 1951, when the U.K. Government announced the decision to re-open it as an advance base for the U.S. Strategic Air Command. U.S. military personnel moved onto the base in February 1951, and the RAF turned over operational control to the USAF in June 1953.<sup>137</sup>

B-47 Stratojets arrived in spring 1954 but were diverted to RAF Fairford in Gloucestershire because the Greenham runway could not support the weight of the aircraft. The 3909th Air Base Group spent two years reconstructing the runway to bear the weight of the SAC heavy bombers.

A number of SAC units used RAF Greenham Common as a temporary home for

<sup>135</sup> Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 30 JUN 2005

<sup>136</sup> Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 30 JUN 2005

<sup>137</sup> Map source: Army Air Forces Stations: A Guide to the Stations Where U.S. Army Air Forces Personnel Served in the United Kingdom During World War II by Captain Barry J. Anderson, USAF Research Division, USAF Historical Research Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. 1985.

[http://www.au.af.mil/au/afhra/wwwroot/world\\_war2/usaaf\\_bases\\_in\\_united\\_kingdom.pdf](http://www.au.af.mil/au/afhra/wwwroot/world_war2/usaaf_bases_in_united_kingdom.pdf)



military operations until the base was deactivated in 1964. In 1966 the base was re-opened to take some of the commitments of Operation FRELOC (French Relocation) when Charles De Gaulle withdrew his country from direct military participation in NATO units. At that time, Greenham also became a NATO standby base and home for the 755st Combat Support Group.<sup>138</sup>

In the early years of the Cold War the British and American governments reached an agreement under which elements of the USAF Strategic Air Command (SAC) would be based in the UK. Bases had already been established in East Anglia -- at RAF Mildenhall and RAF Lakenheath -- but they were considered to be too vulnerable to bomber attack and airfields further behind the RAF fighter defences were sought. Four RAF airfields were selected to receive SAC units -- RAF Brize Norton, RAF Fairford, RAF Greenham Common and RAF Upper Heyford.

Dozens of B-47E bombers rotated through Greenham Common during the 1950s and early 1960s. The 341st Bombardment Wing, 15th Air Force, Strategic Air Command (SAC) deployed six B-47s to Greenham Common RAF Station in July 1959 with three more rotating every week thereafter until April 1961. In 1963 Project Clearwater halted large scale rotational bomber deployments to Britain, and RAF Chelveston, RAF Fairford, RAF Greenham Common, and RAF Sculthorpe were returned to the Air Ministry.<sup>139</sup>

---

138 Business Cards on the Web 2001  
URL=<http://www.businesscardsontheweb.co.uk/index2.html?html/helfenburg.htm~mainFrame>

139 RAF Greenham Common, UK  
URL=[http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/facility/greenham\\_common.htm](http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/facility/greenham_common.htm)

Consultation is Presidential Business.

Secret Understandings on the Use of Nuclear Weapons, 1950-1974.

National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 159.

URL=<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB159/>

Anglo-American Strategic Air Power : Co-operation in the Cold War and Beyond. By: Group Capt Christopher Finn, RAF; Lt Col Paul D. Berg, USAF. Air & Space Power Journal - Winter 2004

URL=<http://www.airpower.au.af.mil/airchronicles/apj/apj04/win04/finn.html>

World-Wide Deployment of U.S. Strategic Air Command Nuclear Bombs (mid-1958).

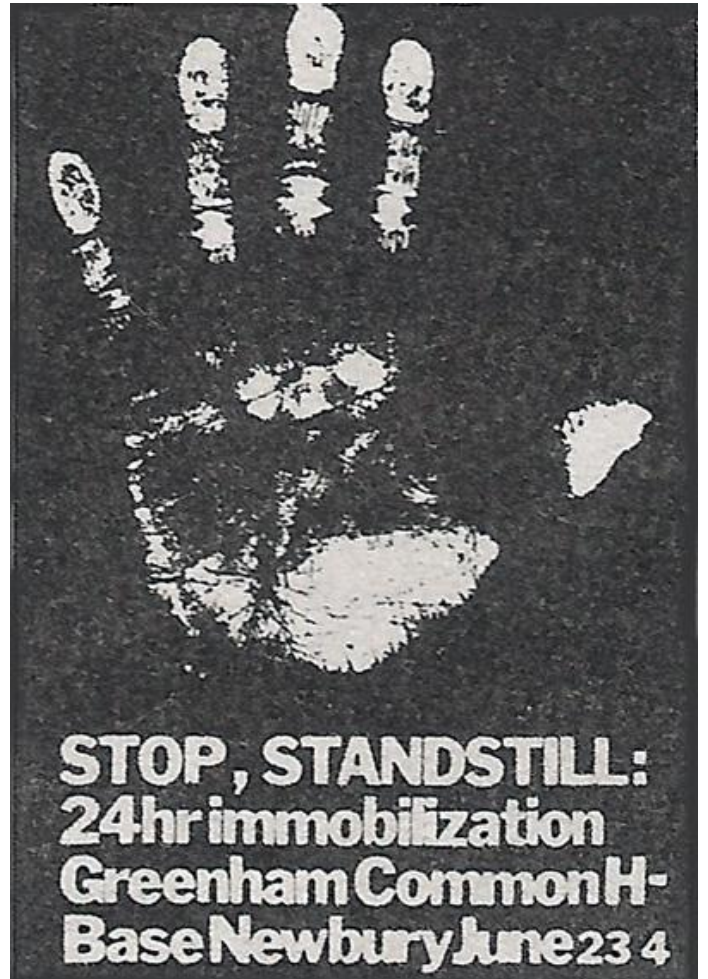
URL=<http://www.nautilus.org/archives/library/security/foia/DKsacnukes58.html>

Military installations in Great Britain during the cold war.

URL=<http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/index2.html>

When 342 people were arrested at a blockade of the main gate, organised by the Oxford Committee of 100 on June 23rd and 24th, 1962, two of them were women from Newbury, one a teacher and the other retired.<sup>140</sup>

To his credit as a social historian, Mr. Inglis devotes as much praise to the relatively unknown as to national leaders. "Joan Ruddock became one of the key spokeswomen for the generation that would finally refuse to ratify the declarations of cold war adhered to for 45 years," he writes. Ms. Ruddock led the sit-in campaign against cruise missiles at Greenham Common in England; in 1980, she became chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, whose influence spread around the world.<sup>141</sup>




---

140 Bulkeley, Rip: Greenham the first protests. *Sanity*, January 1985 pp. [27].  
 Shelley, Diana: Stop! Standstill! Greenham Common 1962. *Sanity*, January 1985 pp. 29-31.  
 National Committee of 100. London Committee Archives:  
 ... Documents on the demonstrations at Greenham Common US Air Force Base, the Aldermaston march and demonstrations against the Vietnam war 1962-1966.  
 International Institute of Social History  
<http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/n/10764486full.php>  
 Stop! Standstill! Greenham Common poster 1962. *Sanity*, January 1985 p. 31.

<sup>141</sup> Books of the Times; A Personal Approach To Cold War History.

By HERBERT MITGANG

Published: January 22, 1992

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9E0CEFDE1638F931A15752C0A964958260>

## A Broken Arrow

The Nuclear Weapon Accident at Greenham Common February 28, 1958

At the US airbase at Greenham Common, a B-47E of the 310th Bomb Wing developed problems shortly after takeoff and jettisoned its two 1,700 gallon external fuel tanks. They missed their designated safe impact area and one hit a hanger whilst the other struck the ground 65 feet (20 m) behind a parked B-47E. The parked B-47E,



which was fuelled with a pilot onboard and carrying a 1.1 megaton B28 thermonuclear free fall bomb, was engulfed by flames. The conflagration took sixteen hours and over a million gallons of water to extinguish, partly because of the magnesium alloys used in the aircraft. The fire detonated the high explosives in the nuclear weapon and convection spread plutonium and uranium oxides over a wide area — foliage up to 13 kilometres away was contaminated with uranium-235. Although two men were killed and eight injured, the US and UK governments kept the accident secret — as late as 1985, the British Government claimed that a taxiing aircraft had struck a parked one and that no fire was involved. However two scientists, F.H. Cripps and A. Stimson, working for the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston independently discovered high concentrations of radioactive contamination around the base in 1960. Their secret report referring to the accident was declassified in 1996.<sup>142</sup>

Those Who Gave the Ultimate Sacrifice

I present to this website, the list of those who died at Lincoln AFB on-duty in, or because of aircraft crashes.

For We Shall Never Forget Their Sacrifice

28 Feb 1958 Drop tank falls from B-47 on TDY (Overseas) (Temporary Duty)) in Greenham Common

2 LAFB (Lincoln Air Force Base) Killed.<sup>143</sup>

The only B-47 accident where the dead is not named in this webpage, which covers the years 1956 to 1963.

This accident is not recorded in the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Accidents: Danger In Our

---

142 URL=[http://www.biography.ms/Nuclear\\_accident.html](http://www.biography.ms/Nuclear_accident.html)

143 <http://www.geocities.com/bigrob685/Losses.html>

SAC Bases: Lincoln Air Force Base

[http://www.strategic-air-command.com/bases/Lincoln\\_AFB.htm](http://www.strategic-air-command.com/bases/Lincoln_AFB.htm)

A History of the Former Lincoln Air Force Base Lincoln, Nebraska 1954-1966

<http://www.geocities.com/bigrob685/Home.html>

Midst.<sup>144</sup>

## UK Nuclear Weapon Safety Since 1960

On 17 July 2001, the Secretary of State for Defence published a table outlining the circumstances of the seven accidents involving British nuclear weapons to have occurred since 1966, none of which have involved the release of radioactive material. An unclassified summary of a report by Sir Ronald Oxburgh (then Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence) into all aspects of nuclear safety published in 1992 referred to "some twenty" accidents and incidents since 1960... The selection of dates for the reporting excludes the Greenham Common accident.<sup>145</sup>

### **First the careful worded denial, then...**

First the careful conclusion of denial by the diplomats; then the much later official UK and EU investigations of the accident:<sup>146</sup>

Letters Saturday 2 August 1997

Death rates from leukaemia are higher than expected in areas around nuclear sites in Berkshire and Oxfordshire<sup>147</sup>

---

144 The Defense Monitor, Vol. X:5, (c) 1981 Center for Defense Information - Washington, D.C.<http://www.milnet.com/cdiart.htm>

145 [http://www.mod.uk/linked\\_files/publications/foi/rr/03022005145211024\\_nuclear.pdf](http://www.mod.uk/linked_files/publications/foi/rr/03022005145211024_nuclear.pdf)

<http://www.thememoryhole.org/nukes/mod-nuke-accidents.htm>

<http://politics.guardian.co.uk/foi/story/0,9061,1061755,00.html>

[http://www.thebulletin.org/article.php?art\\_ofn=nd00hansen](http://www.thebulletin.org/article.php?art_ofn=nd00hansen)

<http://www.web.net/~cnanw/a7.htm>

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament: Broken Arrow cover up in UK.

<http://www.cpeo.org/lists/military/1996/msg00205.html>

146 Confidential [Declassified] Memorandum from the Embassy in London to the Department of State, Washington DC. March 3, 1958.

<http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/abase/sange/memo.pdf>

Check: Four Minute Warning: Britain's Cold War Legacy by: Bob Clarke.

Busby, Chris: Childhood Leukaemia and Radiation near Newbury: Interim Report

URL=<http://www.greenaudit.org/newbury.htm> and

Newbury Leukaemia Study Group: Report on the findings related to Greenham Common US Airbase

<http://www.newbury.net/nlsg/2rep-gc.html>

Goncalves, Eddie: Broken Arrow: The secret of Greenham Common's Nuclear Accident. - London : CND, 1996. - 12 pp.

Goncalves, Eduardo: Broken Arrow - Greenham Commons: Secret Nuclear Accident and Nuclear Guinea Pigs: British Human Radiation Experiments.

<sup>147</sup> By: Chris Busby ; Molly Scott Cato

BMJ No 7103 Volume 315

<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/archive/7103/7103l.htm>



Editor,

As a result of the report that a fire at the United States Air Force base at Greenham Common in 1958 may have caused radioactive contamination near Newbury, Green Audit (Wales) has compared the number of deaths from leukaemia in children aged 14 years and younger from 1981 to 1995 in the Newbury area with that within nearby county districts.

The table shows results for the triangular area defined by Oxford, Newbury, and Reading. It is notable that the districts with significantly higher relative risks are those that contain the outfalls for licensed releases of radioisotopes from the nuclear sites at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell; the Atomic Weapons Establishment, Aldermaston; and the Royal Ordnance Factory, Burghfield. Bithell et al, however, found no significant excess of leukaemia between 1966 and 1987 within a 25 km radius of the 23 nuclear installations that they studied...

The risk factors that were used to support this view, however, are derived from the studies of Hiroshima, which are of short term, high dose external exposure. Concern has been expressed recently that these risk factors may be unsuitable when used to measure the effects of long term, low dose internal exposure.

Greenham Common Airbase Accident 1<sup>148</sup>

Mr. Simpson: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence what information has been released by the Government concerning the accident at Greenham Common airbase on 28 February 1958; what recent reassessment he has carried out of the validity of the conclusions of the 1961 Aldermaston report on the accident; and what are the current health implications of that accident. [39134]

Mr. Soames: To detail all of the information released by the Government relating to this accident, which occurred almost 40 years ago, would involve disproportionate cost. My Department has recently released two previously classified reports on radioactivity measurements in the Greenham Common area and an unclassified report, copies of which are available in the Library of the House. The National Radiological Protection Board has carried out an independent assessment of the findings of the 1961 Aldermaston report and considered also the later reports published in 1986 and 1994. The NRPB announced on 18 July that if the data in the 1961 report are correct, the indications are that the radiological impact would have been negligible. The NRPB will also be carrying out a limited programme of measurements to provide further reassurance. We believe that the levels quoted in the 1961 report are well below any public health significance, and no subsequent monitoring in the area has found any elevated measurements.

Mr. Simpson: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, pursuant to the answer of 16 July, Official Report, column 484, if he will place in the Library a copy of the paper on uranium and plutonium contamination around the Greenham Common airforce base

when it is released to the Public Record Office. [39053]

Mr. Soames: Copies of the 1961 report have already been placed in the Library of the House, together with copies of a reassessment report on the 1961 findings, prepared in 1986.

Mr. Simpson: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, pursuant to the answer of 16 July, Official Report, column 485, if he will list by date and locations the seven category one accidents involving nuclear weapons to which he refers; and if he will provide details in each case. [39052]

Mr. Soames: No. It remains our policy neither to confirm nor to deny the presence of nuclear weapons at any particular time or place.

Greenham Airbase (Accident) 2<sup>149</sup>

Mr. Rendel: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence (1) where the remains of the B47 bomber which was destroyed by fire at Greenham airbase on 28 February 1958 are; and when and how they were put there; [39695]

- (2) how many (a) British and (b) United States reports were produced concerning the accident at Greenham airbase which was referred to in the report by Cripps and Stimson; how many of the reports have been made public; and if he will place a copy of each of these reports in the Library; [39697]
- (3) if (a) the hangar and (b) the B47 bomber, referred to in the report by Cripps and Stimson, contained uranium. [39700]
- (4) where the remains of the hangar which was destroyed by fire at Greenham airbase on 28 February 1958 are; and when and how they were put there; [39696]
- (5) what reports there have been into accidents at Greenham airbase involving uranium since 1966; and if he will place a copy of each in the Library; [39766]
- (6) where, in relation to the main runway at Greenham airbase, was the B47 bomber which was referred to in the report by Cripps and Stimson which he placed in the Library; [39694]
- (7) for what reasons the report by Cripps and Stimson which he placed in the Library last week was not released in accordance with the normal 30-year rule. [39698]

Mr. Llew Smith: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence if he will publish the official service inquiry report of the accident at Greenham common on 28 February 1958 involving a B47 bomber. [39790]

RAF Greenham Common<sup>150</sup>

---

149 House of Commons Hansard Written Answers for 24 Jul 1996  
<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199596/cmhansrd/vo960724/text/60724w30.htm>

150 House of Commons Hansard Written Answers for 14 Oct 1996.  
 URL=<http://www.parliament.the-stationery->

Mr. Llew Smith: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence when Her Majesty's Government were first notified of the matters contained in the report on the B47 accident at RAF Greenham Common, sent to the hon. Member for Blaenau Gwent by his Department on 28 September; if the United States authorities have made available to Her Majesty's Government the expurgated sections of the report: and if he will place a copy of the report in the Library. [40490]

Mr. Soames: The circumstances of the accident which occurred at RAF Greenham Common on 28 February 1958 were known immediately after the event, and a statement was made to the House on 5 March 1958, Official Report, columns 133-34. A copy of the expurgated report of the US inquiry in to the accident was received by the Ministry of Defence on 7 August this year, and this is the only version which has been made available to us. I will arrange for a copy of the report to be placed in the Library of the House.

Mr. Smith: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence where the contaminated soil and aggregates, removed after the accident at RAF Greenham Common on 28 February 1958, are currently stored: what packaging has been used; what monitoring is conducted to ensure toxic materials, hazardous to the environment, are not released from the burial sites; and what has been the cost to date, in 1996 prices, of the clean-up and subsequent waste management arising from the accident. [40507]

Mr. Soames: The accident at RAF Greenham Common on 28 February 1958 did not give rise to any contaminated soil or aggregates which would have required disposal in the manner suggested. I understand that debris from the accident was disposed of by the US authorities in accordance with their routine procedures as no special precautions were needed. All associated costs were borne by the US authorities.

#### WRITTEN QUESTION P-3436/96

By David Hallam (PSE) to the EU Commission  
(27 November 1996)<sup>151</sup>

Subject: Greenham Common nuclear accident in the 1950s

Is the Commission aware that a higher incidence of childhood leukaemia and clusters of cancer incidences have been reported to have been recorded by the United Kingdom Defence and Radiological Protection Service and the Nuclear Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, UK, around the area of the Greenham Common nuclear base in the United Kingdom?

Is the Commission aware that these readings are understood to have not been released to the public?

Can the Commission authorize an inquiry under the terms of the EURATOM Treaty

---

[office.co.uk/pa/cm199596/cmhansrd/vo961014/text/61014w31.htm](http://office.co.uk/pa/cm199596/cmhansrd/vo961014/text/61014w31.htm)

151 <http://www.europarl.eu.int/dg7/questions/qe/97/qr/C91/en/P-3436-96.htm>

which will establish whether information has been suppressed by HM Government, will give public access to all documents and monitoring relating to the Greenham Common nuclear base, and provide free health checks for any person who, by visiting or inhabiting the area, may have cause to fear a health rise due to exposure to leaked radiation, or by biological descent of persons visiting or inhabiting the area around Greenham Common?<sup>152</sup>

Answer given by Mrs Bjerregaard on behalf of the EU Commission  
(20 December 1996)<sup>153</sup>

The allegations to which reference have been made relate to events which occurred before the United Kingdom became a signatory to the Euratom Treaty. However, to the extent that the alleged events may have led to continuing contamination of the environment, the Commission requested information from the United Kingdom authorities to request information. The reply confirmed that there was an accident, involving a United States B47 aircraft, at the Greenham common airbase in 1958. However, no nuclear weapons were involved. The United States authorities confirmed this to be the case in a statement issued, with the authority of the United States defence secretary, as recently as 23 July 1996.

Moreover, environmental surveys carried out in the vicinity of the airbase in 1961 showed slightly higher than normal levels of uranium-235. The radiological impact of those levels of radioactivity has been shown to be insignificant. Subsequent surveys, in 1986 and in 1994, used more advanced and sensitive techniques than those which were available at the time of the 1961 study. Those later studies revealed no evidence of contamination, either on or around the base.

The Commission has no reason to believe that the United Kingdom authorities are withholding information in respect of radiation hazards to the public associated with Greenham common airbase, and has no grounds, therefore, to pursue this matter further. Health checks of the type proposed are a matter for the United Kingdom authorities.<sup>154</sup>

---

152 (OJ C 091 of 20 March 1997, p. 84.)

153 <http://www.europarl.eu.int/dg7/questions/qe/97/qr/C91/en/RP-3436-96.htm>

154 (OJ C 091 of 20 March 1997, p. 84.)

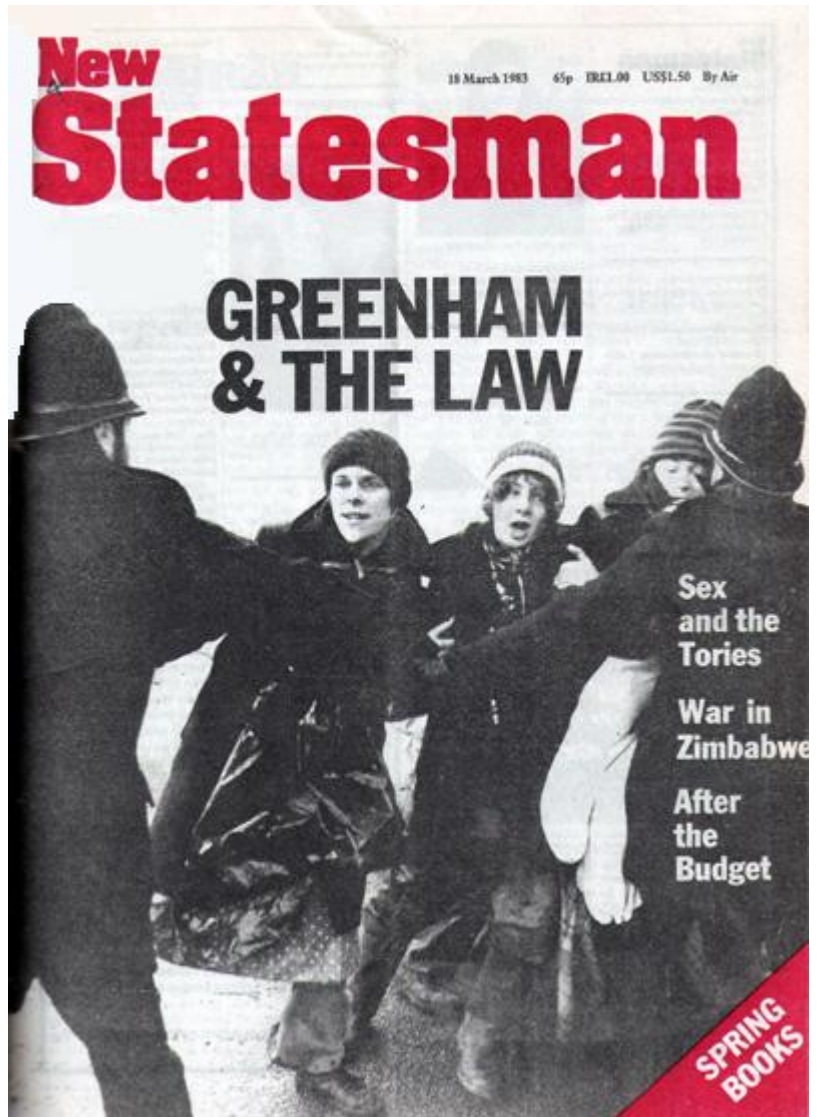


## Greenham Common and the law

1983 WORKING WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO RESTRICT NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

### International Human Rights

In 1983, a group of women, part of the Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp grassroots anti-nuclear movement in Great Britain, sought to use the U.S. legal system to enjoin the United States from deploying Cruise missiles in their country. CCR argued that, since the missiles were designed to be used first in response to a conventional conflict, their deployment illegally transferred from Congress to the President the power to decide when a nuclear war shall begin (*Greenham Women Against Cruise Missiles v. Reagan*). Although the federal courts predictably rebuffed this challenge, the Greenham women used the lawsuit to make the American public aware of growing objections in the international community to the ongoing escalation of the nuclear arms race.<sup>155</sup>



Jaffe, Susan: US government fears Greenham leads the way.<sup>156</sup>

US government fears Greenham leads the way 'I KNOW there are those who agonise about nuclear war, those who live in the shadow of great danger,' said Federal District Court Judge David Edelstein at a hearing this week on the lawsuit filed in New York by eleven Greenham women to stop the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain. 'We have no doubt that it exists, but that is not what is at issue here.'

Instead, Edelstein must first rule on a motion from lawyers representing the American government who want the case dismissed. The government claims that the Greenham women suffer 'only a generalised fear of nuclear war'. They are in no

155 Center for Constitutional Rights  
URL=<http://www.ccr-ny.org/v2/about/history07.asp>

156 New Statesman, Vol. 106 No. 2749. 25. November 1983 p. 4.

immediate danger and haven't shown the likelihood of potential injury or that cruise missiles could lead to a nuclear war. 'Ironically, relief (that) the plaintiffs' request', writes the US Attorney, 'could disrupt arms limitation negotiations as well as possibly jeopardise world peace.'

If the judge in his wisdom decides he will hear arguments on the legality of cruise deployment, the government is fearful of an avalanche of lawsuits over nuclear weapons. 'People who live near bases in the United States, or in W. Germany, in Asia, people all over the world could come to American courts and challenge decisions on deployment of missiles and arms and movement of troops', said US Attorney Rudolph Guilliano outside the courthouse.

The government also argues that Congressmen Ted Weiss of New York, and Ron Dellums of California, who have joined the lawsuit, don't have the power to challenge in court 'a decision in which they participated and were the losers.' Ann Simon, a lawyer for the British and congressional plaintiffs, told the judge that cruise deployment could deprive Congress of its right to declare wars. 'The courts have consistently reviewed whether the branches of government have exceeded their power.'

When Guilliano was asked later if Congress would have to approve the launching of a cruise missile he said: 'The President has the authority as Commander-in-Chief to take emergency action to protect the United States of America - by God I hope that's true - and if he has the opportunity to go to Congress then he can, if he doesn't, he can't.'

'There is no time to go back to Congress', says Congressman Weiss. 'One of the tragedies of the nuclear war is a steady erosion of all the constitutional safeguards we've got. And as I understand it, there may be time for consultation with the British government, but the decision is left solely to the Americans. After Grenada, the British may want to rethink that whole situation. '

A ruling on the government's motion to dismiss the case is expected in early December. A group of right-wing Congressmen has made a submission to the court in support of the US government, while over 100 groups are now supporting the Greenham women's suit.<sup>157</sup>

Tories refuse to pay for law and order

WHEN THE Thames Valley Police Authority refused last. week to beat the growing cost of policing Greenham Common, not only did it burst the groaning dam of Conservative solidarity, but it exposed how the lack of democratic control had escalated those costs in the first place. The absence of real accountability of local government, and especially of the police, meant that elected representatives (mostly Tory) had no control over police spending: 1:1.2 million in the year to 27 October and

---

157 Jaffe, Susan: Greenham US case isn't over by a long chalk. New Statesman. Vol. 108. No. 2794 p. 6.

1:1.8 million in the next four weeks.

First, central government has consistently ignored the local consequences of decisions about the base. When mandarins had Francis Pym casually announce in 1981 that Greenham would be a cruise missile base they omitted to tell him that in the local Structure Plan, agreed with the Department of the Environment, it was classed as 'standby, for emergency use only'. Later they had Michael Heseltine ask what all the fuss was about, as Greenham had been a nuclear base since the 1950s, failing to mention that it had ceased to be so in 1964.

This indifference to local consequences included putting a pathetically inadequate fence around a key defence base, where a few snips with bolt-cutters can collapse 100ft of wire netting. Only in the last fortnight has a fence approved by security experts been erected, allowing substantial reductions in policing.

Secondly, the pathological hatred of the women by key Tories on Newbury District Council to the refusal to consider a negotiated dissent area. Their latest triumph has been to change the bye-Laws to make it an offence to light fires, just as the Chief Constable issued braziers against the bitter weather to the police.

The third falling is that elected members have no say in policing Common strategy, so the Chief Constable errs well on the safe side in his ground cover. Trewor Brown is a Liberal member of the Thames Valley Police Authority.

SUNDAY 11 DECEMBER is a 'Day of Reflection' at Greenham with the theme 'turn the base inside out'. Women only are asked to turn up with mirrors to direct at the soldiers so that they can see themselves, and 'any tools which may be necessary'.

Sarah Benton adds

SIX WOMEN from Greenham Common walked free from Highbury Magistrates Court last week - the first time any women from Greenham brought before magistrates have not incurred a penalty.

The women had climbed into Holloway prison and staged a protest on the roof in February. The police brought them before the court for them to show why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. Mr Parkinson the magistrate unexpectedly agreed to their lawyers' claim that the women should be allowed to call evidence in their defence.

The police argued that the women's trespass had caused a disturbance in the prison. This, according to Holloway prison officers, took the form of a lot of shouting and singing - 'It would be very difficult if women sang all the time in prison' said one. As a consequence, the prisoners had to be locked in their cells for longer than usual.

Defence lawyers argued that the women prisoners were confined to their cells for a long time anyway because of staff shortages. Carol Harwood, who had been sent to Holloway prison in 1963 [sic] for a protest outside Greenham Common air base,

testified that the normal I level of banging and shouting inside the prison was so high that staff ignored shouts of distress from inmates. Mr Parkinson, apparently disconcerted to find that a high level of disturbance inside Holloway was the norm, refused to bind the six women over. His decision makes it less likely that police will try this particular form of legal discipline again.<sup>158</sup>

### Staving off the crowd

THE MEDIA made much of the fact that one policeman was hurt at the demonstration at Greenham Common on Sunday (eg Daily Mail front page: 'Police Inspector knocked out at Greenham "peace" protest'). Newbury police have admitted that he was hurt accidentally when a concrete post fell over, while at least 100 women were injured, mostly deliberately, by police wrenching their hands from the fence or soldiers hitting their hands with sticks as they held on to the wire. The silos containing the cruise missiles were defended by two rings of soldiers, British on the outside, and US military personnel armed with staves on the inside.<sup>159</sup>

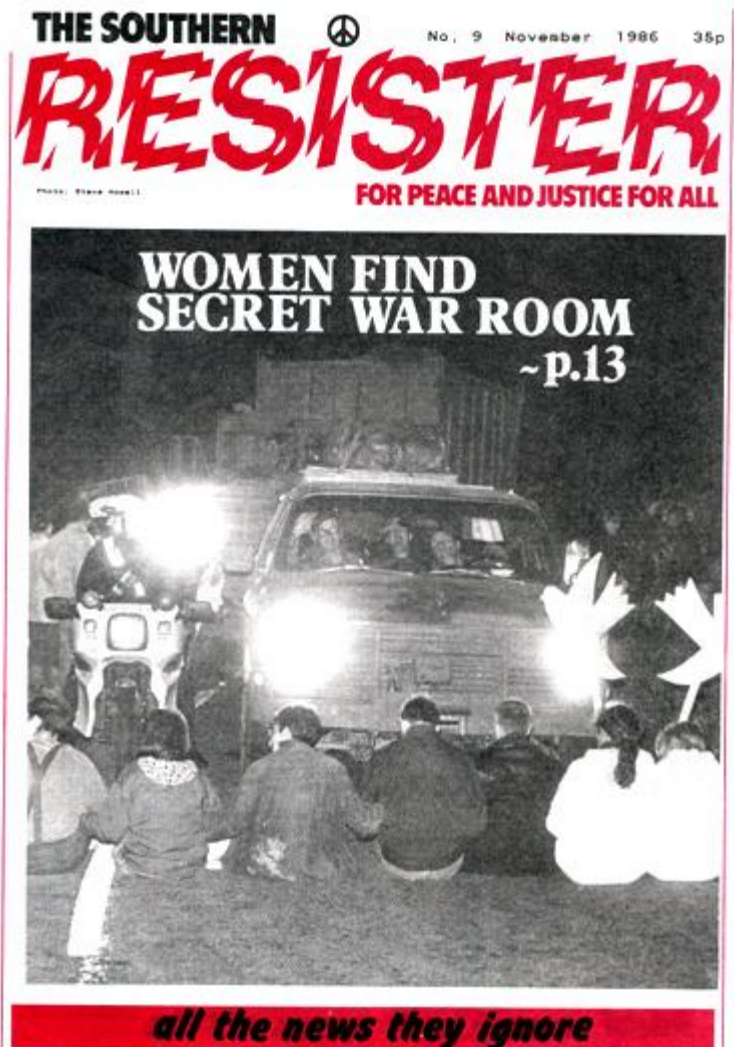
### Report from a Greenham woman.<sup>160</sup>

The following update is taken from a recent letter to Marian Hill from Rose Walters, a veteran Greenham Common woman.

... "The women actually living there have been through some pretty grim times but they never give up. In fact, I am certain that whilst a Cruise Missile is standing at the base there will always be women surrounding it.

"In spite of evictions and imprisonments, there are more women there now than previously. Every gate has a camp-outside it. After the last evictions, which the Government had thought would be the last and final clearance of the Peace Camp, both the bailiffs and the police were particularly rough.

"I was there on the morning when the eviction had been threatened,



158 New Statesman. Vol. 105. No. 2716, 8 April 1983 p. 5.

159 New Statesman. Vol. 106. No. 2752/53, 16/23 December 1983 p. 4

160 Peace Action, People for Nuclear Disarmament - Australia. No. 32 August 1984.

and there were so many women sitting around, the bailiff decided not to carry out his instructions. That shows what body power we have!

"... We send greetings and thanks to all those giving us both moral and financial support."

### Violence at Greenham

We demand an end to the escalating violence against us! Last night (Nov. 15, 1988) a cruise missile convoy left USAF Greenham Common, violating the spirit of the INF treaty. Convoy drivers threw a 6-foot pointed iron stake at women protesting non-violently at the roadside in full view of the police. They also jettisoned a further five 3-foot iron stakes, which were collected and taken back into the base by military police. This is the latest and worst in a long series of incidents of police violence against us. Police later refused to take complaints. Write to Chief Constable, Thames Valley Police H.Q., Kidlington, Oxford, England.

Yellow Gate, Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp, Near Newbury, Berks. RG14 7AS. <sup>161</sup>

### RAF Greenham Common<sup>162</sup>

Mr. Cohen : To ask the Secretary of State for Defence how many persons have been removed from RAF Greenham Common since 12 July.

Mr. Archie Hamilton : Members of the public were escorted from RAF Greenham Common on 128 occasions between 12 and 22 July 1990. This figure does not refer to 128 different people as many individuals have been escorted from the base on more than one occasion.

Mr. Cohen : To ask the Secretary of State for Defence what is the current policy of the Ministry of Defence police towards members of the public walking within the confines of the perimeter fence at RAF Greenham Common.

Mr. Archie Hamilton : RAF Greenham Common is Ministry of Defence property and there is no general right of access to it. The current policy of the Ministry of Defence police towards members of the public walking within the confines of the perimeter fence at the station is that trespassers who have committed no criminal damage will be escorted from the site, while persons who are suspected to having committed an

---

161 Peace Magazine Feb/Mar 1989, p.5. Letters;  
URL=<http://www.peacemagazine.org/archive/v05n1p05.htm>

Return to Greenham Common.  
The Guardian, Tuesday August 6, 2002.  
URL=<http://www.guardian.co.uk/nuclear/article/0,2763,770598,00.html>

162 House of Commons Hansard for 23 July 1990  
URL=<http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm198990/cmhansrd/1990-07-23/Writtens-7.html>



offence, for example criminal damage, will be arrested and charged accordingly. The police will not prevent the valid exercise of commoners' rights by those who are entitled to do so.

Mr. Cohen : To ask the Secretary of State for Defence how many arrests there have been within the confines of the perimeter fence at RAF Greenham Common since 12 July.

Mr. Archie Hamilton : There were 16 arrests within the confines of the perimeter fence at RAF Greenham Common between 12 and 22 July, all in connection with instances of criminal damage.

Mr. Cohen : To ask the Secretary of State for Defence if members of the public found within the confines of the perimeter fence at RAF Greenham Common are requested to leave before being placed into Ministry of Defence police vehicles.

Mr. Archie Hamilton : It is Ministry of Defence policy that members of the public found within the confines of the perimeter fence at RAF Greenham Common are requested to leave before being escorted off the base. For their own safety, trespassers are always taken to the base exit in MOD vehicles if it is beyond reasonable walking distance.

### **Wiping the record clean**

Since the 12 July [1990] judgment in the House of Lords, anyone who has been found guilty of an offence under the Greenham byelaws is entitled to have their conviction reversed and claim for damages or the restitution of their fine and costs, or both. Even those who were not charged or found guilty of an offence may be able to claim for damages.



If you've been charged under any other military byelaw, you should be able to get your case adjourned pending the outcome of an appeal against a Mildenhall magistrate's court ruling in a case under the Lakenheath Byelaws that they are not "known to law" because, like all military byelaws introduced in the 1980s, they have not been published by Her Majesty's Stationers' Office (HMSO). However, this will not be automatic - it's up to the person concerned to take action.

Greenham woman Indra Morris noted that many of the more than 1000 women arrested at Greenham since 1985 live abroad, while others have no record of their conviction dates or the amount of their fines.<sup>163</sup>

Hansard Debates for 30 November 1990:<sup>164</sup>

Mr. Cohen : To ask the Secretary of State for Defence (1) what has been the number of complaint cases made against members of the Ministry of Defence police at RAF Greenham Common since the byelaws were declared invalid ;

(2) How many complaint matters have been received against members of the Ministry of Defence police at RAF Greenham Common since the byelaws were declared invalid ; and if he will list them in the 13 categories used by the Police Complaints Authority.

Mr. Kenneth Carlisle: Between 12 July 1990, the date of the House of Lords judgment on the validity of byelaw 2(b), and 27 November 1990, 34 complaint cases against MOD police officers at RAF Greenham Common were recorded in accordance with section 85(1) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

These involved a total of 53 complaint matters. Details in the form requested are as follows:

- (i) Incivility 5
- (ii) Assault 16
- (iii) Irregularity in procedure --
- (iv) Traffic irregularity 1
- (v) Neglect of duty --
- (vi) Corrupt practice --
- (vii) Mishandling of property --
- (viii) Irregularity in relation to evidence/perjury --
- (ix) Oppressive conduct or harassment 7
- (x) Irregular arrest 5
- (xi) Irregular stop/search 2
- (xii) Irregular search of premises 7
- (xiii) Other 10

All these complaints were made by a small number of women associated with protest activity at RAF Greenham Common.

---

164 <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199091/cmhansrd/1990-11-30/Writtens-5.html>

## Crises at Greenham?

Beatrix Campbell, Sanity, November 1987 pp. [18]-21.


With a superpower deal in sight which would rid Greenham Common of Cruise missiles, the women who have been camping there for more than six years should have cause to celebrate. But there are disturbing reports from Greenham of division, centred on Yellow Gate. Beatrix Campbell reports on the group at the centre of the dispute, Wages for Housework, based at the King's Cross Women's Centre. And we reprint a statement agreed by women from the other gates at Greenham.

### Greenham Women Everywhere

A statement by women from Blue, Woad, Orange and Green Gates, Women's Peace Camp, Greenham Common

A bitter dispute has erupted between a small group of women at Yellow Gate and the rest of camp. These women are refusing all dialogue, forcing us to conclude that any further attempts at rational communication are futile. They are allied with Wages for Housework Campaign, of the King's Cross Women's Centre, whose standards and aims they have come to accept. This is not simply an internal dispute, but was initiated by Wages for Housework, which has a reputation for disrupting women's groups. Examples include the Women's Peace Bus Collective and WAVAW (Women Against Violence Against Women)

**GREENHAM  
Peace Vigil  
newsletter**



SUMMER 1987

Since the last newsletter in autumn 1987, Christian women have continued to meet at Blue Gate Greenham on last Fridays to keep the vigil and nightwatch.

In April 1987, about a hundred women took part in the watch at Blue Gate on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday. They came from all over Britain: from Birmingham, Brighton, Essex, Exeter, Gwynedd, Kerts, Lancaster, Lincoln, Llandrindod, London, Newbury, Oxford, Sitt ngbourne, Southampton, Surrey; and from as far as Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Inverness and Minnesota. The following account is based on articles by Mary Salinsky, Barbara Eggleston and Angela West.

**Maundy Thursday**

A footwashing liturgy was led by a group from Women in Theology. During it the accounts of Jesus washing his disciples' feet and the woman who anointed Jesus's feet were read. Mary Salinsky writes that: 'We proclaimed our faith together that in this, and in all acts of service, we are bringing in the kingdom. And so we washed one another's feet and hands - all of us. The water was marvellously warm and scented, even though the night was dark and cold. We experienced by this gesture the binding together in love for which we had prayed.'

The Passover celebration included the traditional Seder meal with matzot, bitter herbs and good red wine. In it, Jews remember what the Lord did when he brought them out of Egypt. This was the third time we had celebrated Passover at Greenham. Celebrating it grew out of our attempt to deepen our understanding of the Passion story on which the Greenham vigil is based. 'As Christians sitting in the camp beside the wire, the first traditional Seder question, 'Why is this night different from all other nights?, held an added poignancy on this night when Jesus and his disciples had their last meal together before his arrest in the garden. We ended the Seder with the hope that the Passover might be celebrated 'next year in Jerusalem' in peace and freedom, and 'next year on the common with no missiles!'

**Good Friday**

The watch continued through the night. The Good Friday liturgies at 1pm and 3pm were arranged by the Catholic Women's Network and by Women in Theology. At about 1pm, some twenty women gathered around a large candle, some spring flowers and a plywood cross. Together we considered a series of contemporary 'Reproaches' from God to his people: the food mountains and the starving, our knowledge that torture exists and our inaction; the massive expenditure on the airbase and those who suffer in poverty as a result. We read John's account of the Passion and spread out around the fence of the base with arms outstretched in the shape of a cross. We made the stations of the cross around the base where univ ersal crucifixion is being prepared, carrying the plywood cross to which some of the flowers had been tied. Late in the afternoon, we shared parsley in salt water as a symbol of hope in the midst of affliction.

**And After**

When a woman from East London went to keep the vigil on the last Friday in April, she found that though the cross was still there it had been overturned.

### CRUISEWATCH AFTER INF

By the time you read this there will probably have been another Cruise dispersal exercise from Greenham even though the INF Treaty was signed on 8th December. It is very important that we maintain the protest against these exercises particularly if they continue even after Congress has ratified the Treaty (which should happen in March or April). If there is an exercise after ratification Cruisewatch and CND will be calling for a large demonstration on Salisbury Plain on the Sunday after Cruise comes out. The meeting point will be Amesbury Car Park. We will also be looking for large protests as the convoy returns to Greenham. For more information please either write to Cruisewatch, PO Box 28, Newbury, Berks, RG15 or telephone Martin, Barbara or Janet at the CND Office on 01-250-4010.





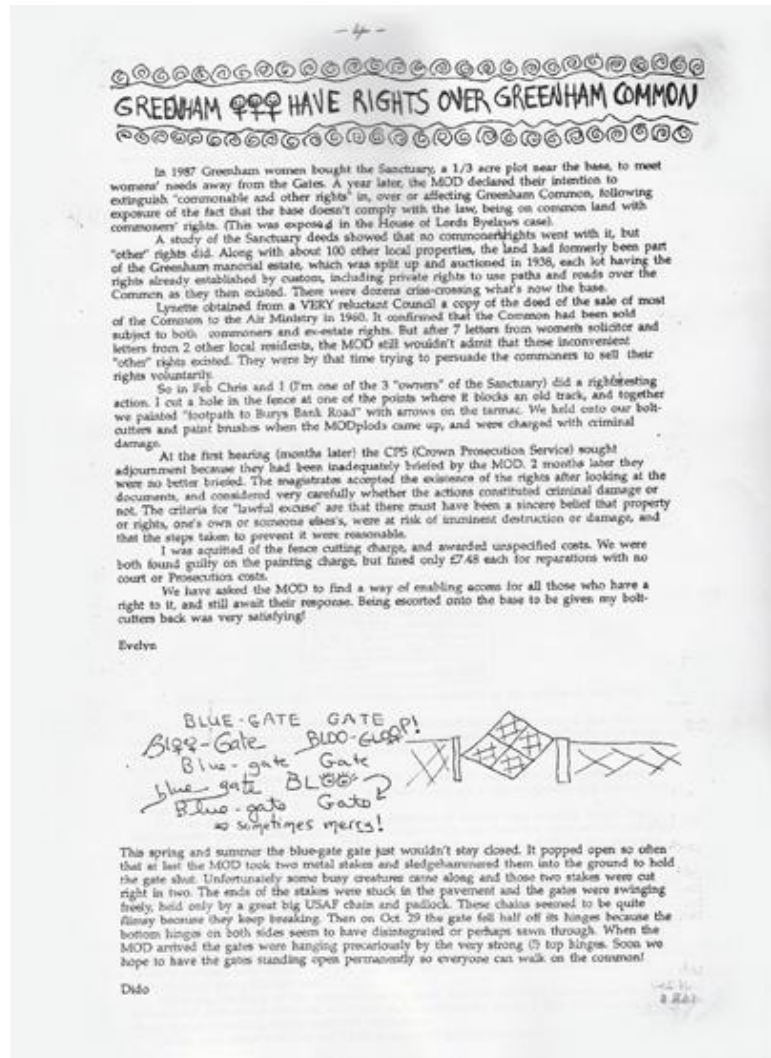
King's Cross women are now maintaining a presence at Yellow Gate and tactics of intimidation and verbal abuse are being used there to alienate not just the women at camp but also Greenham's support networks and all those whose goodwill we seek.

At a 'Greenham Women Are Everywhere' workshop at the Moscow Women's Peace Conference, Wilmette Brown spoke at length about the work of King's Cross, Wages for Housework and her book. She was interrupted and asked to return to the original theme (Greenham Women Are Everywhere). This was interpreted as a racist attack and the allegation has escalated so that now almost all Greenham women are denounced / labelled as racists.

In this way, the term 'racist' - and, more recently, 'rape' - has been repeatedly misused and emptied of any meaningful content. The transferral of this charge of racism occurred with the approval of two long-standing Greenham women from Yellow Gate, whom the King's Cross Centre thereafter designated as our 'leaders,' and who have since taken action and made press statements as though they indeed had the authority to represent Greenham Common Women's Peace camp.

Despite the conflicts at Greenham, women from all gates, united with our supporters, have remained strong and determined to maintain our principles of non-violence, non-hierarchy, and protest against nuclear warfare. Our struggle for these things incorporates now, as it always has, an explicitly anti-racist stand. To quote Linda from the Hackney edition of Greenham Women in London Newsletter:

**'Racism is an issue for all of us, Black and white, and the fact that Greenham has always been predominantly a movement of white women means that there are questions that we must ask ourselves. Most of us get involved politically at the point at which we are most directly touched: It must be true for many Black women that there are issues more immediate for them than that of the removal of nuclear weapons. The fact that we struggle on different fronts does not make one struggle less valid than another, so long as our ultimate goals are the removal of oppressive systems which limit us**



all. It is also true that involvement with Greenham has enabled many women to further their understanding of the links between arms expenditure, third world exploitation and its consequent poverty, racism, violence against women and children ... we could all add to the list.'

We affirm that we will not use coercion against anyone. We have no leaders, because we each accept responsibility for our action, and we know that it is only through dialogue with all women that our struggle will succeed.

The recent INF agreement and the ongoing case against the byelaws (soon to be before the House of Lords) make this a particularly crucial moment for Greenham Women Everywhere. Please send correspondence addressed to any of the gates listed above.

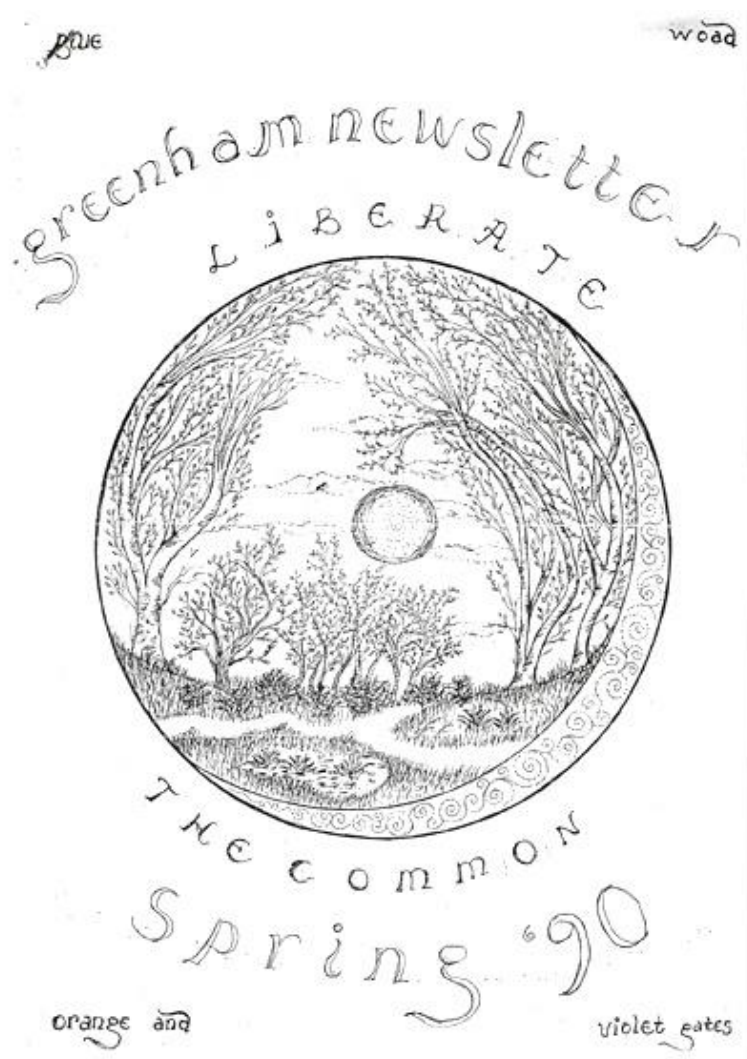
Because of a dispute between the signatories the building society has frozen the account. A new account has been opened; anyone who wishes to send donations should make cheques payable to 'Greenham Women Are Everywhere' and addressed to individual gates.

A new newsletter is available from Woad Gate, Women's Peace Camp, Greenham Common, Newbury, Berkshire. The newsletter is free, women donate as they can.

The protest against the cruise missile continued at Greenham Common after the signing of the INF-treaty.<sup>165</sup>

In 1987 Greenham women bought the Sanctuary, a 1/3 acre plot near the base, to meet womens' need away from the Gates.<sup>166</sup>

Now Greenham women are everywhere.<sup>167</sup>



165 Source: Latest Cruise News. Greenham Common Newsletter, Summer 1989 p. 13.

166 Greenham Newsletter, November 1990 p. 4.

167 The Greenham Peace Vigil Newsletter is known to have been published 1987-1989.



## The Peace Dividend

Andrew Brookes

Andrew Brookes is a former RAF reconnaissance and bomber pilot. He was a NATO Nuclear Release Officer and the last operational RAF Commander at the Greenham Common cruise missile base.<sup>168</sup>

Airfield sales add millions to peace dividend<sup>169</sup>

THE Ministry of Defence is hoping to raise hundreds of millions of pounds through the sale of 22 airfields made redundant since the end of the Cold War. The RAF airfields, covering more than 20,000 acres, appear on a “for sale” list of MoD real estate that also includes six Army bases.

The decision by ministers to close dozens of bases in the wake of post-Cold War defence cuts and the return to the United States of many American air force squadrons has handed housing authorities a unique chance to snap up valuable land for development.

The MoD is Britain’s biggest landowner, with an area equivalent to 1 per cent of the United Kingdom. In the past ten years it has raised nearly £800 million from the sale of land and properties.

### United States Bases/Forces

Norman Baker: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence if he will list the United States bases that have been handed back to the United Kingdom Government since 1974, indicating in each case (a) who paid for the restoration of the area and (b) what the cost was. [154761]



Publisher Greenham Peace Vigil, London.

The last issue of the Greenham newsletter was published in November 1990.  
Cruisewatch after INF. CND Campaign, February, 1988 p. 11.

<sup>168</sup> <https://www.iiss.org/biogs.php?staffID=2>

<sup>169</sup> Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent. The Times. April 15, 1995.

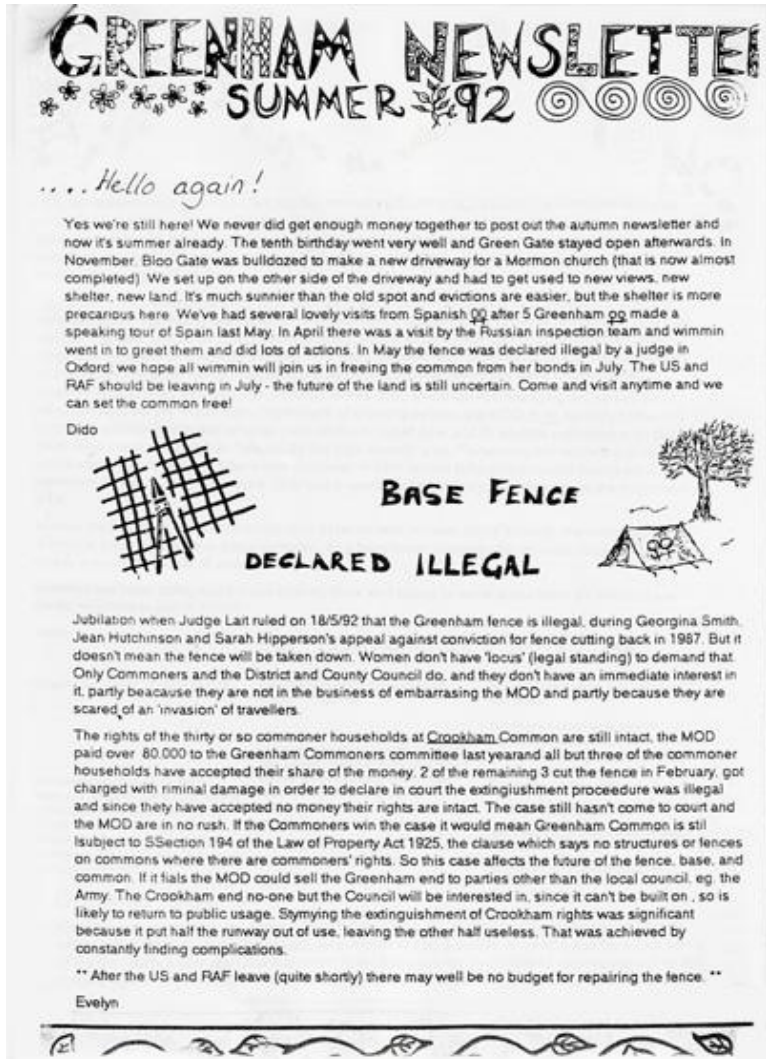
Mr. Caplin: The United States bases that have been returned to the Ministry of Defence since 1988 are listed as follows. No earlier information is available.

Records about who paid for the restoration and at what cost are not held centrally and could be provided only at disproportionate costs.

## US bases handed back to MOD since 1988

Site/Facility Type Service Returned to MOD

Bramley (S/S) USAF 1 January 1988  
 RAF Ridgewell (S/S) USAF 3 August 1989  
 RAF Wethersfield (SDB) USAF 1 October 1990  
 RAF Chessington (Hosp) USAF 18 September 1991  
 RAF Kirknewton (Hosp) USAF 26 September 1991  
 RAF Hullavington (S/S) USAF 30 September 1991  
 RAF Lanark (Hosp) USN 3 December 1991  
 Greatworth (Comms) USAF 8 February 1992  
 Great Bromley (Comms) USAF 1 May 1992  
 Holy Loch (S/S) USN 17 June 1992  
 Broughton Moor (NAD) 30 June 1992  
 Martlesham Heath (Comms) USAF 1 July 1992  
 RAF Kemble S/S USAF 31 July 1992  
 Glen Douglas (NAD) 20 September 1992  
 RAF Greenham Common (SDB) USAF 30 September 1992  
 RAF Locking (Hosp) USN 1 October 1992  
 RAF Sculthorpe (SDB) USAF 2 October 1992  
 Cairnmore Hilloch (Comms) USN 28 October 1992  
 RAF Inverbervie (Comms) USN 28 October 1992  
 Latheron (Comms) USN 28 October 1992  
 West Murkle (Comms) USN 28 October 1992  
 Aberdeen (Comms) USN 10 November 1992  
 RAF Kinnaber (Comms) USN 21 January 1993  
 RAF Woodbridge (MOB) USAF 20 August 1993  
 RAF Burtonwood S/S USAF 26 August 1993  
 Forss (Comms) USN 14 September 1993  
 RAF Bentwaters (MOB) USAF 30 September 1993  
 Mormond Hill (Comms) USAF 7 October 1993



RAF Caerwent (S/S) USAF 30 November 1993  
 RAF Watton (S/S) USAF 12 May 1994  
 RAF Bicester (S/S) USAF 30 June 1994  
 RAF Little Rissington (Hosp) USAF 30 June 1994  
 RAF Upper Hayford (MOB) USAF 30 Sept 1994  
 RAF Machrihanish (S/S) USN 30 June 1995  
 RAF Brawdy (S/S) USN 30 September 1995  
 RAF Chicksands (Comms) USAF 30 September 1995  
 RAF Chilwell (S/S) USAF 30 September 1995  
 Framlingham (S/S) USAF 30 September 1995  
 RAF Nocton Hall (Hosp) USAF 30 September 1995  
 RAF Alconbury (Airfield) (MOB) USAF 1 October 1995  
 Oakington (S/S) USAF 20 February 1996  
 RAF Edzell (Comms) USN 30 September 1997<sup>170</sup>

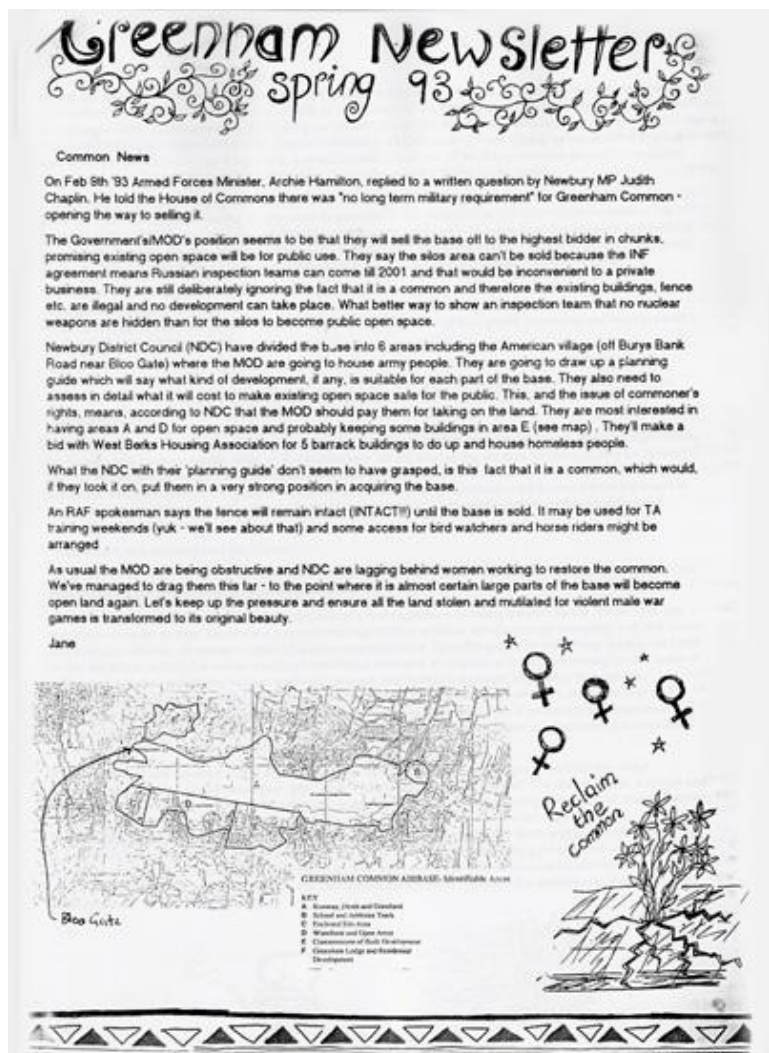
Northcote Airfield, Humberside

Mr. Spellar: To ask the Secretary of State for Defence for what sum Northcote airfield, Humberside was sold. [40294]

Mr. Soames: It is not our practice to disclose the sale price of surplus property as this information is commercially confidential. [sic].<sup>171</sup>

Within two years the 800 acres of common will be grazed by cattle as it was for hundreds of years before being taken over by the Air Ministry before the Second World War.

Some 200 people from Newbury, Berks, including David Rendel, their Liberal Democrat MP, and local councillors, gathered at the fence yesterday to bring it down.



<sup>170</sup> House of Commons Hansard Written Answers for 23 Feb 2004

URL=<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200304/cmhansrd/vo040223/text/40223w14.htm>

Picture source: <http://www.alansworld.info/greenham/>

<sup>171</sup> House of Commons Hansard Written Answers for 14 Oct 1996

URL=<http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm199596/cmhansrd/vo961014/text/61014w31.htm>



Helpfully, most of the fence had been loosened leaving it secured only by a thin strand of wire, making the job easier than that which faced the thousands of "peace women" who once circled the base and attempted to break in. Six of the women, who still live in a camp outside an entrance to the old base, used their bolt cutters on the fence, an action which in the past had seen some of them jailed. A degree of animosity between the women and some local people remains. Sarah Hipperson, 69, was shouted down while making a speech on behalf of the peace women claiming credit for having the common restored to public ownership.

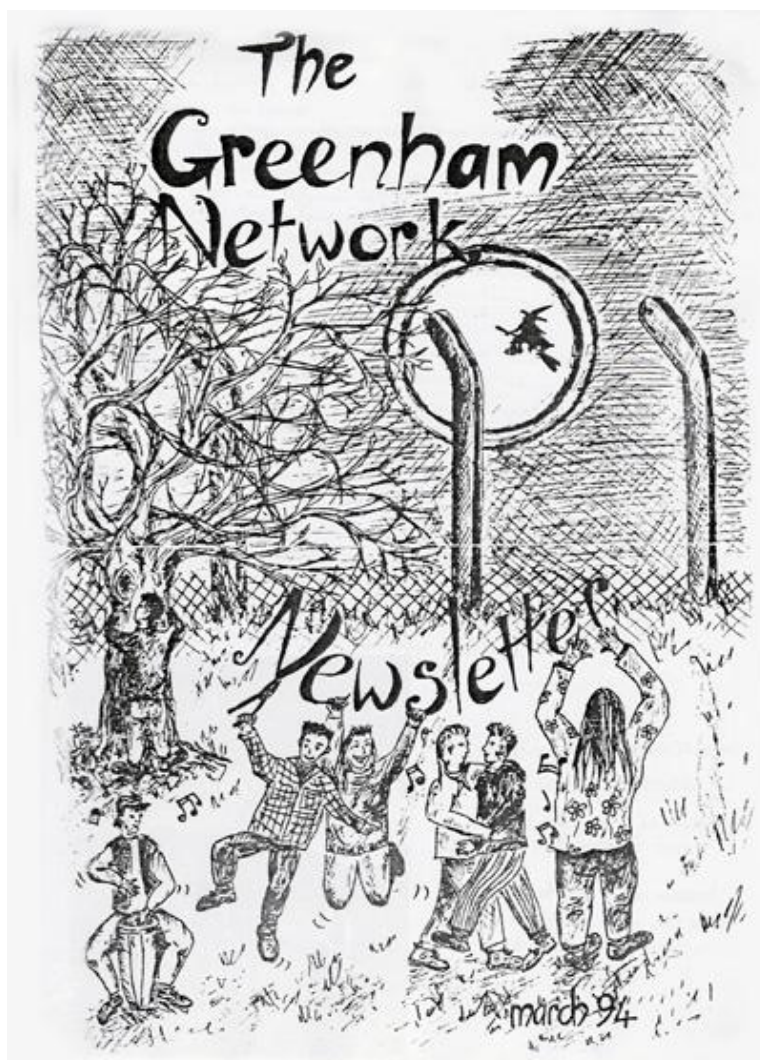
"An area which was used for war is now being used for peace. This is a momentous day," Mr Rendel said.<sup>172</sup>

Dug in, dug up<sup>173</sup>

GREENHAM COMMON, where muddy campers for so long raged against the presence of weapons of mass destruction, is being recycled. But the apparently eco-friendly decision to give the runways and loading bays a new use may simply fuel the ire of the descendants of the Greenham "wimmin": motorway protesters.

Bulldozers have moved onto the Berkshire site to demolish the 20 acres of concrete that form the runways, taxiways and dispersal areas of the base, which looks likely to revert to heathland under new plans. Newbury District Council has formed a trust to buy the airfield from the Ministry of Defence, and the concrete is to be used in building projects.

"I expect the peace movement would be encouraged to see that the concrete is being reused in a way that helps to reduce excavation of natural resources. Everything possible is being recycled," says Mark Isaac, co-ordinator of the



172 Fleet, Michael: 200 help Greenham reclaim its common.  
Electronic Telegraph, September 15, 1997.

URL=<http://www.opinion.telegraph.co.uk/htmlContent.jhtml?html=/archive/1997/09/15/ngre15.html>

173 The Times, September 4, 1995

project.<sup>174</sup>

## **GREENHAM COMMON AIR-BASE PURCHASED FOR £7 MILLION**

Tuesday 25 March 1997

Today (Tuesday) is the end of an era in Newbury, when the Greenham Common Trust becomes the new owner of the former Greenham Common air-base.

The signing of the contract to complete the transfer of ownership to Greenham Common Trust was conducted in a special ceremony at the airbase today, between representatives of the Ministry of Defence, Greenham Common Trust and Newbury District Council.

The over 840 acres of land and one million square feet of buildings in New Greenham Business Park, in which more than 500 people are currently employed, now become the pro-property of the Newbury-based Greenham Common Trust.

The Trust was founded by its chairman Sir Peter Michael CBE in 1994, with the principal objective of managing the open land and business park for the benefit of the local community.

The Greenham Common Trust is a unique partnership between the private and public sector. The £7 million purchase price has been funded largely by a loan from Barclays Bank and enables the Common land and open areas to be returned immediately to the Newbury District Council for a nominal sum. It is the intention, once restoration and safety measures have taken place, that part of the perimeter fence will be taken down to provide open access to areas of the Common land. The Special Sites of Scientific Interest and conservation areas will be retained and managed for future generations to enjoy.<sup>175</sup>



174 Busby, Ann: Women end Greenham protest after 19 years.

CNN, September 6, 2000.

URL=<http://archives.cnn.com/2000/WORLD/europe/09/05/uk.greenham/>

175 URL=<http://www.prnewswire.co.uk/cgi/news/release?id=16026>



**Greenham and Crookham Commons Act 2002**<sup>176</sup>

An Act to restore land at and in the vicinity of the Greenham and Crookham Commons as common land open to the public; to make provision for the conservation of the natural beauty of that land; to grant public access over that land in perpetuity and to make provision with respect to that public access; to restore and extend commoners' rights over that land; to constitute the Greenham and Crookham Common Commission for the management of that land; to confer powers on the West Berkshire District Council and on that Commission with respect to that land; and for connected and other purposes...<sup>177</sup>

---

176 1st May 2002

177 URL=<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/locact02/20001--a.htm>

## Helen's Garden

A PEACE protester killed at Greenham common has had a garden opened in her memory this autumn [2002].

Helen Thomas died at the US air force base 13 years ago this week when she was struck by a police horse box.

Part of the site includes a garden dedicated to the 22-year-old peace campaigner from Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire.

Ms Thomas, who had been working for Cardiff Women's Aid, joined the peace camp just two months before she died.

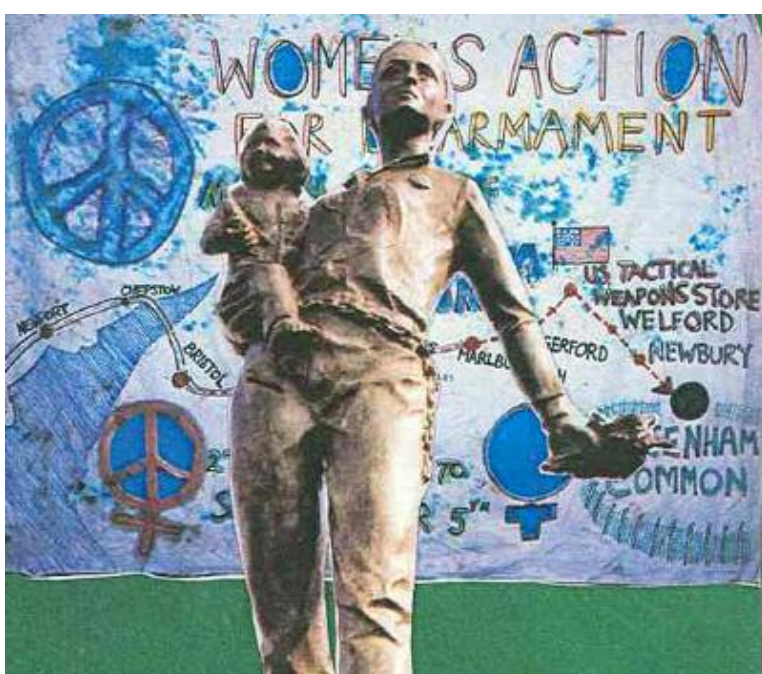
Her family and fellow protesters believe the full truth about her death has yet to be revealed.

At an inquest, which recorded a verdict of accidental death, police said she deliberately stepped out into the road, while onlookers claimed the truck deliberately swerved towards her.<sup>178</sup>

Peace women take to their trucks  
Helen Mound  
The Times, July 8, 1995

Members of Women's Aid to Former Yugoslavia tell Helen Mound about their risky, motorised mission.

The women gazed in horror at the television pictures of shells blasting into the riverside village of Pakrac in Croatia. They were



178 URL=<http://www.paulflynnmp.co.uk/hotnewsdetail.jsp?id=714>

watching in the safety of their sitting rooms in Britain; only days before, they had been waving to friends as they left the village at the start of the long drive home.

Some of the women started their peaceful protests against war ten years ago, when they were fighting nuclear weapons on Greenham Common, in Berkshire. Now they are driving through it or, at least, near it. Ippy Dokus, the group's only driver with a Heavy Goods Vehicle licence, admits: "There is always an underlying feeling of danger."

The Greenham Common nuclear weapons base was completely disarmed just like the Berlin Wall of the Cold War.

Today Great Britain only has the sea based Trident nuclear weapons because,

The White Paper of 2003 indicated the need for a decision on Britain's nuclear future in this Parliament. The Whitehall inquiry is thought to have focused on a submarine-based solution. Replacements for the existing Vanguard-class submarines could be built in British shipyards, helping to safeguard jobs. Officials are also keen to avoid the potential protests that might be focused on a land-based delivery system such as the Americans had at Greenham Common in the 1980s.<sup>179</sup>

US still have nuclear weapons installations in Europe and in the UK.<sup>180</sup>

And there are continued protests against them:<sup>181</sup>

Serious Organised Crime and Police Bill [sic]<sup>182</sup>

...Thirdly, I have a nagging suspicion that subsection (3)(c) could be used and, in my view, abused to define as criminal trespass entry on to land that is used for purposes that are way beyond those that might be defined as sensitive or relating to national

---

179 The US Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program: Weekly Treaty Review, 27 May – 2 June 2005.

URL=[http://dtirp.dtra.mil/tic/WTR/wtr\\_02jun05.pdf](http://dtirp.dtra.mil/tic/WTR/wtr_02jun05.pdf)

180 U.S. Nuclear Weapons in Europe, 2005; A review of post-Cold War policy, force levels, and war planning.

URL=<http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/euro/contents.asp>

181 Greenham Common Women on the March.

London Sunday Times, August 4, 1996.

Jury Unable to Reach a Verdict in Burghfield Plowshares Action.

<http://www.serve.com/nukeresister/nr112/burghfield.html>

McSmith, Andy: Revealed: Blair's nuclear bombshell

October 17, 2005

The Independent & the Independent on Sunday

URL=<http://news.independent.co.uk/uk/politics/article320124.ece>

182 Hansard, Thursday 20 January 2005

URL=<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200405/cmstand/d/st050120/am/50120s01.htm>

security. I can imagine such a power being used in the past at Greenham Common, or today outside RAF Fairford, now a United States air force base. The base is protected by virtue of being Crown land, but the land outside is not, and we have already seen arrests by the Gloucestershire police for peaceful demonstrations outside RAF Fairford against its use by United States aircraft. Questions have been raised about the legality of that police action. It is not hard to imagine a Secretary of State being prevailed upon to say that land outside MOD land, or outside land used by Allied forces, required designation in the interest of national security.

### **Bibliography: Resources on Women's Peace Camps**

By: Wendy E. Chmielewski

Greenham

Institutions which hold primary source material:

Genesis: Developing Access to Women's History Sources in the British Isles a database to search for primary collections on women's history in the UK  
<http://www.genesis.ac.uk/>

Modern Records Center, University of Warwick Records of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament  
<http://www.warwick.ac.uk/services/library/mrc/index.shtm>

Feminist Archive (South)  
 Several collections of Greenham women  
<http://www.femarch.freeserve.co.uk>

Imperial War Museum, Sound Archives  
 Several interviews with Greenham women  
<http://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/sound.htm>

British Library, National Sound Archive  
 Interviews of Greenham women by Jean Taylor  
<http://www.bl.uk/collections/sound-archive>

Women's Library (at London Metropolitan University)  
 Several collections on Greenham  
<http://www.londonmet.ac.uk/thewomenslibrary/>

Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library (at the Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University USA)  
 Lots of material on Greenham in the records of the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice  
<http://www.radcliffe.edu/schles/index.php>

International Institute for Social History  
 Archives Dora Winifred Russell



Documents concerning the Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp. 1982-1984.  
<http://www.iisg.nl/archives/nl/files/r/10767897full.php>

Swarthmore College Peace Collection

Small collection on Greenham, and records of the Greenham Women Against Cruise (court case in US against administration of Ronald Reagan)

<http://www.swarthmore.edu/library/peace/CDGA.A-L/greenham.htm>

Peace Pledge Union

Has its own archives and probably has material on Greenham

<http://www.ppu.org.uk/archives/index.html#local>

Other Peace Camps-some of these camps were long term, others just for a few days, most identified with Greenham

Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice (USA)

Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library (at the Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University USA)

large collection of records of the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice

<http://www.radcliffe.edu/schles/index.php>

Swarthmore College Peace Collection

Small collection on WEFPJ, also additional material in records of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U.S. Section

<http://www.swarthmore.edu/library/peace/>

Philadelphia Women's Peace Camp (USA)

collection on solidarity camp with Greenham and WEFPJ

Swarthmore College Peace Collection

<http://www.swarthmore.edu/library/peace/>

Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp, (USA)

small collection, includes newsletters

Swarthmore College Peace Collection

<http://www.swarthmore.edu/library/peace/>

More information needed on the following camps and camps in the following countries:

La Ragnatella (Comiso, Sicily)

Pine Gap/Alice Springs (Alice Springs, Australia)

Cole Bay Peace Camp (Saskatchewan, Canada)

Denmark

Ireland

Netherlands

Germany

Contemporary magazines which published on women peace camps (published on Greenham and camps in other countries):

Off Our Backs (US)

Peace News (UK)

Spare Rib (UK)

WRI Newsletter (Belgium)

New Women's Times (US)

Nuclear Free Press (US)

Guardian (US)

Books and other items published on the peace camps (organized by author), some of these are obscure and hard to find, but at least one library in the US or the UK has a copy.

The gates of Greenham : libretto / Tony Biggin

English Book 80 p. : ill., 1 plan ; 15 cm.

Caernarfon (Llandwrog, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, LL54 5TG) : Sain (Recordiau), 1985.

“The gates of Greenham [a peace passion for today” / Tony Biggin; John Hywel

English Sound Recording : Music : LP recording 2 sound discs : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, stereo. ; 12 in.

Caernarfon [Wales] : Sain,

Look to the women for courage [kit] : stories from the Seneca Encampment for Peace and Justice / by JEB [Joan E. Biren]

Washington D.C. (2111 Florida Ave. N.W., Washington D.C. 20008) : Washington Peace Center, [1984?]

140 slides : col. ; 2 x 2 in. + cassette (42 min.), information packet.

Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice : images and writings / compiled by Mima Cataldo ... [et al.]

Philadelphia : Temple University Press, 1987.

Greenham women everywhere : dreams, ideas and actions from the Women's Peace Movement / Alice Cook & Gwyn Kirk.

Boston, MA : South End Press, c1983.

The women of Greenham , by Nick Franklin

English Sound Recording : Non-music : Cassette tape 1 sound cassette (45 min.)

Sydney : A.B.C., 1983.

“Raging womyn : in reply to Breaching the peace : a comment on the women's liberation movement and the common womyn's peace camp at Greenham.” By Jean Freer

1984.

Greenham Common : women at the wire / Barbara Harford, Sarah Hopkins.

London : Women's Press, 1984.

Rocking the ship of state : toward a feminist peace politics / edited by Adrienne Harris,

Ynestra King.

Boulder, Colo. : Westview Press, 1989.

Peace camps sing [sound recording]

New York, N.Y. : Tallapoosa Music, 1987.

1 sound cassette : analog, stereo., Dolby processed ; 1/8 in. tape.

Performed by Helen and Hershi, Seneca Singers, Cassandra and others.

Greenham :

Non-Violent Women -v- the Crown Prerogative / Hipperson, Sarah, 1927- ; Junor, Beth,; 1958-

London : Greenham,

vi, 183 p. : photos. ; 21 cm. 2005.

Granny lives at Greenham : a picture book for ages 5-10 / Jackson, Jacqueline.

[S.l.] : J. Jackson, Year: 1986

Carry Greenham home [videorecording] / made by Beeban Kidron and Amanda Richardson.

New York : Women Make Movies, c1983.

1 videocassette (VHS)(66 min.) : sd., col. ; 1/2 in.

<http://www.screenonline.org.uk/film/id/577179/>

And the fence came tumbling down Knock, Tim. ; King, Sophie.

Corp Author(s): Spirit Earth Productions. ; Atomic Mirror (Firm) Publication: [S.l.] ; Atomic Mirror,

1 videocassette (11 min.) ; sd., col. ; 1/2 in. 2001.

Nuclear summer : the clash of communities at the Seneca women's peace encampment / Louise Krasniewicz.

Ithaca, N.Y. : Cornell University Press, 1992.

"The difference within : the politics of representation, identity and gender informing the 1983 Seneca Women's Peace Encampment," by Louise Krasniewicz. Thesis (Ph. D.)

--The University at Albany, State University of New York, 1988.

The road to Greenham Common : feminism and anti-militarism in Britain since 1820 / Jill Liddington.

Syracuse University Press ed.

Syracuse, N.Y. : Syracuse University Press, 1991. (We also have a UK edition of this book)

Common women, uncommon practices : the queer feminisms of Greenham / Sasha Roseneil

Book vii, 340 p. : map ; 24 cm.

London ; New York : Cassell, 2000.

Disarming patriarchy : feminism and political action at Greenham / Sasha Roseneil

Buckingham ; Philadelphia : Open University Press, 1995.

“Feminist political action : the case of the Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp.”

By Roseneil, Sasha.

Standard No: National Library: G02629025

Note(s): Dissertation: Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of London, 1994.

“The origins of women's collective action : the case of Greenham / Sasha Roseneil”

Book 24 p. ; 30 cm.

Leeds : University of Leeds, Dept. of Social Policy and Sociol, 1992.

“Women in protest and beyond : Greenham Common and mining support groups.”

Monica Patricia Shaw English Book [1 v.] University of Durham, 1993.

“Woman is nature is woman : media exploitation of the Greenham metaphor “/ Slough, Rebecca.

Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies.

Edgbaston, Birmingham : Dept. of Cultural Studies, University of Birmingham,

41 p. ; 30 cm.

Series: Stencilled occasional paper. Woman series ;; SP No. 84; Variation: Stencilled occasional paper ;; SP no. 84.; Women series. 1988.

Stronger than before [videorecording] : the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice / produced by Women's Video Collective.

Cambridge, Mass. : Women's Video Collective, c1983.

1 videocassette (28 min.) : sd., col. ; 1/2 in.

VHS format.

The Greenham challenge [videorecording] : bringing missiles to trial / by Linda and Peter Wiesner., Newtown, PA : Wiesner Associates, c1987.

1 videocassette (44 min.) : sd., col. ; 1/2 in.

Pam Blake, Jerry Donnelly.

VHS format.

“Piano trio : Greenham, Seneca, Camiso [Comiso] “/ Wolff, Christian, 1934-

New York, N.Y. ; C.F. Peters,

Description: 1 score (12 p.) ;; 36 cm.

Standard No: Publisher: Edition Peters no. 67138; C.F. Peters 1987.

“Dispersing the commonplace : the press representation of Greenham Common,” By Young, Alison.

Standard No: National Library: G01911228

Dissertation: Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Cambridge, 1988.

Peace camps sing [sound recording]

New York, N.Y. : Tallapoosa Music, 1987.

1 sound cassette : analog, stereo., Dolby processed ; 1/8 in. tape.



Performed by Helen and Hershi, Seneca Singers, Cassandra and others.

Beth's song / Helen (Helen and Hershi) (5:07) -- We circle around the boundaries of the earth (Seneca Singers) (0:35) -- When every woman in this world (Seneca Singers) (0:58) -- You can't kill the spirit (Seneca Singers) (1:54) -- Women are gonna rise up (Seneca Singers) (1:42) -- P.C.C. to the Rev / Helen and Hershi (2:39) -- Fuck off sexist pigs / Hershi (Helen and Hershi) (3:04) -- You've got to stand up and speak your mind (Seneca Singers) (0:50) -- We're shameless hussies (Seneca Singers) (0:50) -- Layabout song (Seneca Singers) (1:50) -- My old mom's a lesbo (Cassandra) (1:15) -- I'm a dyke (Pinky, Trigger) (1:30) -- Here's a message to the boys in blue (Jo) (0:06) -- Which side are you on? (Jo) (0:42) -- Eviction blues (Cassandra) (0:30) -- Ron with the neutron bomb (Seneca Singers) (1:25) -- Blood on your hands / Hershi (Helen and Hershi) (1:47)

Rise with the fires of freedom (Seneca Singers) (0:43)

-- Rocka my soul in the bosom of sisterhood (Seneca Singers) (1:03) -- Listen to my heart's song (Seneca Singers) (0:45) -- Ain't gonna make no war no more (Susan and Sorrel) (0:47) -- Were you there when they bombed Hiroshima? (Jo) (0:27) -- We are the weavers (Seneca Singers) (1:35) -- [Kady and Cassie, on jail] (0:45) -- Hold me (Cassandra) (0:56) -- Metal vibrations (Cassandra) (1:03) -- Rivers are flowing (Cassandra) (1:50) -- Just like a river (Seneca Singers) (0:58) -- Beautiful / Helen (Helen and Hershi) (4:10) -- You can't kill the spirit; Barbara Deming Memorial Service, Manhattan (1 :04) -- Circle for survival (Seneca Singers) (2:38) -- Revolution talk (Helen and Hershi) (2:59) -- Smash the system (Helen and Hershi) (2:04) -- Come join our circle forming; Evening circle, Seneca, 1985 (0:42) -- Women are watching, and drumming; "Not in our name" march, 1984 (0:36) -- Ronald Reagan, can you hear? (Seattle Peace Women) (0:26) -- Swift as the wind (Seattle Singers, Cassandra) (0:42) - - Yips and yowls; "Not in our name" march (0:20)

See also:

Enloe, Cynthia: Bananas, Beaches and Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Politics.

University of California Press, 2001.

Feminist Archive South: Personal Histories of the Second Wave of Feminism vol 1 and vol 2. 2001 ; 2003.

Glasgow University Media Reader: News Content, Language and Visuals. Routledge (UK). 1995.

Roseneil, Sasha: Common women, uncommon practices : the queer feminisms of Greenham. Cassell, 2000.

Young, Alison: Femininity in dissent. Routledge, 1990.

Witte Garland, Anne: Women Activists: Challenging the Abuse of Power. The Feminist Press at City University of New York, 1988. - 146 pp.

Papers

Chmielewski, Wendy E.: "Women 'Climbing the Fence for Peace': Transatlantic Connections in the Anti-Nuclear Peace Movement, " presented at the Crosstown Traffic:, Anglo-American Cultural Exchange since 1865 Conference, University of Warwick, Warwick, UK, July 5, 2004.

Chmielewski, Wendy E.: "Hot food and Hot Tea during the Cold War or 'Even people who are trying to change the world occasionally need to eat': The Role of Food and Gender at the Greenham Common and Seneca, NY Women's Peace Camps," presented at the American Historical Association Conference, Washington, D.C., January 10, 2004.

Chmielewski, Wendy E.: "Women's Friendships, Women's Politics: The Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice," presented at "The Complex Web of Women's Friendships Conference," Maine Women Writers Collection of the University of New England, Portland, Maine, June 20-22, 2002.

Chmielewski, Wendy E.: "Women, Peace, and the Anti-Nuclear Movement: From Greenham to Seneca," Plenary presenter, Student Conference of the Southeastern Women's Studies Association Conference, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida, March 15, 2001.

Chmielewski, Wendy E.: "Feminism Critiques Militarism," presented at the Southeastern Women's Studies Association Conference, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida, March 16, 2001.

Chmielewski, Wendy E.: "Resisting Nuclear Madness: The Utopian Vision of the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice," presented at the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis, New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 6, 2001.

Chmielewski, Wendy E.: "Community and Protest at the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice," present at the 27th Annual Conference of the Communal Studies Association, Ephrata, Pennsylvania September 28-30, 2000.

Chmielewski, Wendy E.: "'Climbing the Fence for Peace:' A Comparison of the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice and Greenham Common," Annual Central Women's Studies Conference, "Women as Agents of Change," Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 25, 2000.

#### Articles

Benton, Sarah: Mass policy. *New Statesman*. Vol. 104, 1982. No. 2698 p. 10.

Caldecott, Leonie: We like you Yanks but not your bombs. *Sanity*, No. 6, 1981 pp. 10-11.

Campbell, Duncan: Greenham Common : A look behind the wire. *New Statesman*. Vol. 104, 1982. No. 2702 p. 5.

Dibblin, Jane: Women blockade gates at Greenham. *E.N.D. Bulletin*. No. 9, 1982 p. 6.

Editorial: Greenham's uncommon women. *New Statesman*. Vol. 104, 1982. No. 2700/2701 p. 3.

Mass arrest at Greenham. *Newbury Weekly News*, June 28, 1962.

Mayes, Jane: Greenham Women: A magic circle of resistance. *Disarmament Campaigns*, No. 43. April 1985 p. 3.

The Mysterious Events at Greenham Common / Shirley Farlinger (interviewer); Kim Besley and Peg Ridge (interviewees).

*Peace Magazine* [Canada] Dec 1989/Jan 1990, p.10.

<http://www.peacemagazine.org/archive/v05n6p10.htm>

Peace camps update. *Disarmament Campaigns*, No. 15, October 1982 p. 9.

Perritt, Giles: Refuse the cruise. *Second Generation*, [1983?] No. 10 pp. 8-9.

Pratt, Colin: Greenham Women will be kicked out. *Daily Express*, March 17, 1984.

Ridard, Bernadette: Greenham : A lesson for old activists. *WRI Newsletter*, No. 197. 1983 pp. 11-12.

Simpson, Tony: Happy 5th birthday, Nuclear Free Wales. *Sanity*, February, 1987 pp. 16-19.

Snitow, Ann: Holding the line at Greenham. *Mother Jones*, Feb./March 1985 pp. 30-34 & 39-47.

Squatters in court. *Newbury Weekly News*, June 28, 1962.

A vision : 10 million women in 10 days. *Greenham Common, Green Gate*. [1984]. - 2 pp.

Whyte, Alison: A peace woman scorned. *Sanity*, November 1985 pp. 22-[25].

WeblogsLife and death -Pinki/ Tanith

Tuesday, November 01, 2005

<http://greengalloway.blogspot.com/2005/11/life-and-death-pinki-tanith.html>

Pinki / Tanith / Rebecca Livingston plus her obituary from the *Guardian* May 24, 1996.

A founding member of Greenham Common.