

CHRONOLOGY OF
DIRECT ACTION PROTEST
AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS
1957 - 1969

Andy Skelhorn.

8.32

10.33

Wottonham Marxist Group
Socialist Forums

CHRONOLOGY

U+LR advertised March ¹⁹⁵⁷ appears April/May

May 12: National Council for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons Tests, (formed three months earlier) holds a women's protest march with banners and black sashes.

May 26: Emergency Committee for Direct Action Against Nuclear War formed.

June: 'The New Reasoner' published by ex-communists.

U+LR Club formed

Summer: Harold Steele attempts to sail into the Christmas Island test area.

(Ian Dixon + David Graham)

September 22: 4,000 at 'H Bomb Campaign Committee' rally in Trafalgar Square.

October: 'Universities and Left Review' published.

No 2

second edn

November: Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War (DAC) formed to take over from the Nonviolent Resistance Group and the E.C.D.A.A.N.W.

1958 article + trial

"Insiders" at L.P. Conf

1958

17/18

January 21: The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is formally launched.

January 30: C.N.D.'s first press conference.

1959 (January: Emlyn Warren assaulted when on a lone picket of the Soviet Embassy.)

February: Rochdale by-election. 80% vote for unilateralist candidates.

February 28: CND's first public meeting. Afterwards people go to Downing street and sit down. Several are arrested.

Nov Unit

March 1: Demonstration at Burtonwood (USAF nuclear storage depot) by 300 local communists, and at Ruislip by 1,500

original DAC proposal for an Aldermarch endorsed by VPS + Bell who join Aldermarch Committee. Sub Committee formed to produce badge (the DAC had intended to use the WRI one) subsequently CND endorses March

communists where one man is arrested after a scuffle.

March: Combined Universities CND set up.

April 4: 4000 people march ¹⁵ from the Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment to London, (organised by the DAC) followed by a one week DAC vigil at Aldermaston.

April: 13 Labour Party organises a 'Multilateralist' rally in order to detract support from unilateralism.

Whit: Over 200 on a demonstration at Brize Norton H-Bomber base, organised by an Oxford ad-hoc Committee.

May 20: Unilateralist mass lobby of Parliament.

May: A Thor rocket, being used in an Army recruiting campaign is picketed for three days at Southend.

June 22: CND March on London (originally organised by the DAC)

(people carrying Unit banners excluded from many parts of March)

June 27: 800 attend the first meeting of 'Women Against the Bomb' - a fairly independent sub group of CND.

June & July: Coast to Coast march initiated by local CND groups.

Summer: DAC consider direct action demonstrations at the Hinkley Point nuclear plant, and hold pickets outside the US Embassy (over the arrest of the crew of the 'Golden Rule'), the German Embassy (over the issue of nuclear arms to the F.G.R.) and outside the Ministry of Supply (over plans to adapt civil nuclear reactors to make the supply of plutonium possible)

July 21: A DAC 9 week picket of Aldermaston begins. For the last week the protestors attempt to see the director by squatting in the car park.

August 24: Mepal demonstration held at a 'secret' Thor rocket base, organised by the Cambridge Trades Council and local Labour Party.

Autumn: The Pacifist Youth Action Group ^{is} reformed "committed to the use of non violent resistance against war and for a fraternal society."

177777 + 110111

3 large Unit contingents

11 + L.R. report - of 18/18 articles

2 large pickets at Whitehall

R. pack

adopts statement

December 6: 46 DAC members and supporters enter the North Pickenham Thor rocket base site. They are attacked by workers. Huge publicity results.

December 20: A return to North Pickenham by the DAC, ⁴⁵ ~~more~~ are arrested. 22 people, spend Christmas in prison.

who refused bail

December 29: 44 people are given the choice of 2 weeks jail if they refuse to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace after North Pickenham.

30 of them go to jail.

1953

January 3: Great Western Hotel in London is picketed as interviews for Aldermaston AWRE are conducted inside.

January: European Federation Against Nuclear Weapons formed.

January: S.W. Norfolk by-election. DAC conduct a 'Voters Veto' campaign against pro-bomb candidates.

February: The Pacifist Youth Action Group conduct a reconnaissance of Porton Down microbiological warfare establishment.

March to May: DAC Watton campaign (Essex), during which Laurens Otter is attacked by RAF men and left unconscious in a ditch.

April: Aldermaston march (this year run by CND) attracts 20,000.

April: Start of DAC Industrial campaign aimed at workers in the missile industry in Stevenage. On 10 April 1,000 workers take part in a token 1 hour strike against nuclear weapons.

June: Start of 2 month DAC East Midlands Campaign against Thor rocket bases. 2 site workers at Polebrook leave their jobs on conscientious grounds.

June 18: DAC campaigners non-violently 'invade' Great Dalby Thor missile site. They are carried out but not arrested.

June-July: DAC Suffolk campaign aimed at local Thor bases and the Sutton Heath H-Bomb storage site.

August 22: Demonstration at Polebrook Thor Missile site.

August 28: DAC demonstration outside the French Embassy over proposed nuclear tests in the Sahara.

September 13-19: CND nuclear disarmament week. Intense national and local campaigning is overshadowed by the general election.

October - Feb: Joint DAC/CNVA project to stop French nuclear tests in the Sahara. Several unsuccessful attempts are made to get into the test area.

November: The DAC begins a two month Harrington field campaign preceeding civil disobedience.

November 29: Oxford undergraduates organise a march of over 1000 people from Brize Norton to Oxford. A 24 hour picket accompanies the demonstration.

Checked only one at Watton, later one at Greenham each case was trespassing. Notified police after the event.

Spontaneous

May 1953. Cochran murdered

W+L R + built up by George Clarke

1959

December 15: 6 DAC Committee members receive 2 month sentences for organising the Harrington missile base demonstration and for refusing to sign a binding over order to keep the peace.

December 26: 40 people set out to protest against nuclear weapons, as a coast to coast march organised by Sheffield YCND begins.

Force of preparatory meetings

1960

January 2: The DAC blockade Harrington missile base and 400 march from Rothwell in a CND support march. 82 are arrested and 73 are held on remand until January 6 when they are all conditionally discharged.

— lawyer force

now about to back

January 3: Douglas Breewood Jnr. returns to Harrington for a vigil in support of those already arrested.

March 6: 400 demonstrate at Lakenheath United States Airforce base.

March 26: Douglas Breewood Jnr. sits down outside North Pickenham Thor missile base in an act of individual civil disobedience.

Easter: This year's Aldermaston march attracts 100,000 people for the final rally in Trafalgar square, where Ralph Schoenman calls for mass civil disobedience and George Clark describes the march as "a real expression of militant movement power."

April 13: The cancellation of the 'Blue Streak' missile system is announced. Little response or jubilation from the peace movement.

April 26: 21 are arrested and sentenced to 7 days in prison for sitting down outside the main gate of the Foulness Atomic Weapons Research Establishment in a demonstration organised by Southend Friends and F.O.R.

May 2: 15 DAC supporters are arrested in a return to Foulness. 13 are given 6 month sentences for refusing to be bound over to 'keep the peace'. *2 months*

June: The U2 crisis and the collapse of the Paris summit increases world tension.

of the two who took bind over, one was very elderly + one was due to take part in civil ds against French test on Sahara

we the DAC drownd us!

1960

July 30: The Northern DAC organise a demonstration at Finningley H-Bomber base. 18 people are sentenced to a week in prison for refusing to pay fines.

Stafford proposes offer to escape to take part

July to September: A DAC summer Industrial Campaign is aimed at companies in Manchester, Bristol, Surrey and Slough which are involved in H-Bomber production. 500 workers at Bristol Siddley overstayed their lunch hour to hear Donald Soper talk, and proposals emerged for conversion from arms to peaceful production.

September 15: The Northern DAC demonstrate at Menwith Hill, U.S. Communications and phone tapping centre.

September 17: Ipswich CND take a plough to U.S.A.F. Bentwaters in a symbolic reclamation of military land for usefull purposes.

September 28: 'Evening Standard' prematurely reveals the creation of a group of 100 well known people which is to organise a large scale civil disobedience campaign.

October 24: Bertrand Russell resigns as president of CND.

October 25: The Committee of 100 is launched with Michael Scott and Bertrand Russell's appeal for civil disobedience.

October 22: Initial Committee of 100 (C100) meeting.

October: The Labour Party Conference at Scarborough passes a resolution calling for British Unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Nivember 1: Announcement of the decision to allow American Polaris submarines to use Holy Loch in Scotland.

November onwards: Widespread Scottish protest against the Polaris base proposals.

December 30: A declaration stating the intention of 20 signatories to refuse to pay tax towards nuclear arms is handed to the treasury by DAC supporters.

1961

January: The 'Polaris Action Group' emerges as a small group of people committed to direct action against Polaris. They soon set up a permanent camp on the shores of Holy Loch.

January: protestors 'invade the lost village of Imber' - a village which had been evacuated and taken over by the MOD during the war.

January 16: First edition of 'Sanity' published.

It had earlier been in Manchester Regional paper

Early February: A pirate radio station calling itself 'The Voice of Nuclear Disarmament' begins broadcasts after BBC TV programmes.

February 3: Terry Chandler and Michael Nolan of Polaris Action plant a CND flag on a buoy in Holy Loch.

February 18: C100's first demonstration. Almost 4000 people sit down on pavements surrounding the Ministry of Defence as a declaration is pinned to the door by Russell.

Late February: Pat Farrer and Gordon Collins of Polaris Action are arrested outside the U.S. consulate in Glasgow after being refused an interview.

March 3: 'Proteus', the Polaris submarine tender arrives in Holy Loch. 6 members of Polaris Action are arrested as they attempt to obstruct its arrival in kayaks and dinghies.

March 4: Over 1000 people march from Dunoon to Holy Loch in protest against Polaris.

March 8: The Polaris submarine 'Patrick Henry' arrives in Holy Loch. Laurens Otter dodges police boats and launches to get within 50 yards of it before being capsized and arrested.

March 27: 3 members of Polaris Action manage to board the 'Patrick Henry'.

Easter: Between 100 and 150,000 people at the end of marches from Aldremaston and Wethersfield. Afterwards, encouraged by Ralph Schoenman, 500 people protest

1961

outside the US embassy and then outside Saville Row police station. Several arrests.

April 4: DAC march to Holy Loch leaves London after the Aldermaston march led by Pat O'Connell. On the way workers prolong their lunch hour in protest against Polaris and several new CND groups are formed.

April 4: 2 Polaris Action members board the 'Patrick Henry' Polaris submarine.

April 12: 3 Polaris Action members board the 'Proteus' and are taken inside before being handed over to the police.

April 16: Polaris Action canoeists are rammed by the 'Proteus'.

April 17: 2 Polaris Action members board the 'Proteus'.

April 29: At 3 a.m. the Polaris Action camp at Kilmun is attacked and burnt as the ^{last} in a series of night raids; earlier canoes had been smashed, Laurens Otter had his beard burnt and a marlin spike was thrown into an occupied tent.

marlin spike was later there were several attacks
April 29: Second C100 demonstration. 5000 people sit down as they are stopped in Whitehall. 800 arrests.

May 19: 14 DAC Holy Loch marchers are arrested as they sit down in the centre of Edinburgh after they refuse to be routed.

May 21 & 22: DAC Holy Loch march arrives at Holy Loch. Dozens of protestors attempt to board the 'Proteus' from a flotilla of small boats, while a thousand others sit down in front of Ardnadam Pier. Over 40 arrests.

May 23: Terry Chandler and Mike Nolan board the 'Proteus'. The same evening their canoes are destroyed by youths.

June 1: Terry Chandler obstructs the arrival of a section of floating dock and is jailed for 60 days. The Polaris Action camp soon folds up due to poor living conditions and continual harassment.

June: San Francisco to Moscow marchers pass through Britain. A British marcher swims ashore when they are refused entry into France.

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June 18: The Direct Action Committee disbands.

Summer: George Melly has a silver teapot taken by bailiffs and Lawrence Hislam loses a lawnmower and a wheelbarrow when they both continue to withhold tax for nuclear weapons.

Summer: Regional Committees of 100 begin to emerge.

August 6: 5000 at a 'legal' C100 demonstration in Hyde Park to protest over the Berlin crisis. As a result of using a megaphone Bertrand Russell, Ralph Schoenman, Michael Randle and George Clark all have a month added to their prison sentences when arrested prior to the September 17 demonstration.

August 31: 116 C100 supporters arrested for obstructing the Soviet Embassy over the resumption of nuclear testing.

September 3: 5000 on a CND 'March of Shame' to the Soviet Embassy.

September 6: C100 sit down outside the American Embassy after U.S. resumption of nuclear testing. 120 arrests.

Late Summer: The idea of independant disarmament candidates for parliament is floated by the New Left.

September 12: Bertrand Russell and 31 others are sentenced to a months imprisonment for committing a breach of the peace by organising a C100 demonstration for September 17. Cries of 'Shame' greet the judge.

September 13: 'Free Russell' slogans appear all over Cambridge.

September 16: The newly formed Cambridge C100 holds a sit down outside Trinity College (of which Russell is a member) to protest against his imprisonment.

September 17: 12,000 people sit down in Trafalgar Square in response to the C100 call for civil disobedience. 1314 demonstrators are arrested. George Clark is sentenced to 9 months in prison (reduced to 2 on appeal). 54 specific complaints are made against the police.

September 16 & 17: 351 people are arrested at a C100 demonstration at Ardnadam Pier on Holy Loch. Pat Arrowsmith

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is imprisoned for three months.

October: An Industrial Sub Committee of C100 is formed to look at ways of directly stopping weapons production. London dockers refuse to handle crates from the Woomera rocket range in Australia.

October: The Labour Party Conference at Blackpool overturns the unilateralist Scarborough decision.

October 17: 4 members of C100 refuse to leave the Soviet Embassy after an interview with the Ambassador over nuclear weapons testing. They are carried out by police.

October 18: A CND mass lobby of parliament over the Berlin crisis and the continuing nuclear tests ends with a procession to the Soviet Embassy.

October 21: 513 are arrested at a C100 sit down at the Soviet Embassy, 91 are imprisoned.

October 29: 5000 attend a C100 public meeting calling for civil disobedience
October 30: 20 arrests during a C100 demonstration at the Soviet Embassy.

November: 'Voice of Women' is initiated by Judith Cook in response to the Berlin crisis.

November 5: Women and babies deliver a letter of protest about nuclear tests to the Soviet Embassy. For several days milk bottles with 'Radioactive' labels had been left at the Embassy.

November 9: Students stage a sit down at Durham University.

November 18: In Glasgow 1000 people take part in a torchlit procession to the Soviet Consulate.

November 18: Two protestors 'sit down' in Bertrand Russell's house in an attempt to encourage Russell and Collins to mend their differences.

November 27: Special Branch detectives visit the C100's printers and several C100 members.

December 6: Police search the C100 offices and the homes of several C100 members under the Official Secrets Act.

December 8: 5 C100 members are arrested under the Official

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Secrets Act for planning a demonstration at Wethersfield. Pat Pottle goes on the run, writing unpublished letters to the press and secretly addressing meetings until the trial in February.

December 9: Decentralised C100 civil disobedience at Wethersfield, Ruislip, Brize Norton, York, Manchester, Bristol and Cardiff by around 6000 people. At Wethersfield over 5000 RAF personnel, police and dogs were used to prevent the planned walk on; there were 73 arrests. At Ruislip 800 are arrested. At Brize Norton there is a blockade of the main gate despite the arrest of all 16 marshalls prior to the demonstration. In York 250 people blockade the main gate of Imphal Barracks and are supported by 1000 more. 162 are arrested in Manchester city centre. 100 people who demonstrate in Bristol's city centre are not prevented from holding a three hour public forum. 300 people sit down in the centre of Cardiff and are not arrested despite blocking traffic.

December 25: C100 vigils at the MOD and outside prisons where C100 supporters are imprisoned.

Barnaby Rafter + Peter North
attempt to launch World Peace Brigade

Appeal for Honesty - Post-two
local groups (Westminster + Walter Hill)
were both of 100 supporters.

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January 13: 150 members of Scots C100 sit down outside the American consulate in Glasgow. No arrests.

January 23: 15 C100 members 'sit in' at the House of Commons demanding a halt to H-Bomb tests.

February: The Independent Nuclear Disarmament Election Committee is formed to elect unilateralist M.P.s into parliament. It has little success.

February 10: 2 people are arrested during a meeting addressed by the Foreign Secretary, Lord Home in Glasgow at which CND and C100 people heckle.

February 12: The 'Wethersfield 6' Official Secrets trial opens with the statement that 'This is not a political prosecution'

February 20: The Wethersfield 6 trial ends. All 6 are found guilty of conspiracy and incitement under section 1 of the Official Secrets Act. Michael Randle, Terry Chandler, Trevor Hatton, Pat Pottle and Ian Dixon are each given 18 month prison sentences and Helen Allegranza 12 months. She demands that the judge treats her like the others. A few months after her release she took her own life.

February 20: A small sit down outside Holloway prison in solidarity with the Wethersfield 6 results in 7 arrests.

February 24: 30 members of Bristol C100 are thrown out of a tax office after an occupation to protest against payment for nuclear weapons.

February 25: 5000 C100 supporters attend a rally in Trafalgar Square and afterwards queue outside police stations to offer themselves for arrest for the same 'crimes' as those of the Wethersfield 6.

March 2: Britain and America resume atmospheric tests As a result: In Liverpool 18 North West C100 members hold a demonstration outside the American consulate. Helen Allegranza is disciplined by prison authorities for fasting and refusing to work. People sit down in Brighton and in Macclesfield Quakers hold a 24 hour vigil on the steps of

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the Town Hall.

March: 9 people are charged with possession of cannabis after a police raid on the Fulham 'Peace Cafe'.

March 24: All 1172 'sit down' demonstrators are arrested in Parliament Square as the C100 mounts the last of its 'mass civil disobedience' demonstrations in central London. As a result Desmond Lock is jailed for 15 months, later reduced to 9.

April: RAF radio operator, Brian McGee (later London C100 secretary) continues to refuse to obey orders to leave CND. He is later court martialled and sentenced to 84 days in prison.

April 7: 5 people are arrested at an illegal public assembly organised by the Scots C100 in George Square, Glasgow. In London a man is arrested after falling into the Thames when painting anti nuclear slogans on a bridge.

April 13: Pat Arrowsmith is arrested for speaking at an open air Dock gate meeting in Bootle.

April 23: 150,000 people in Hyde Park at the end of the Aldermaston march, as breakaway marchers scuffle with the police and continue to march after the 'official' march is over. The 'Greater Britain Campaign' hold an anti-CND rally in Trafalgar Square. Afterwards CND lead a silent protest outside the American Embassy.

April 26: 202 are arrested as the C100 sit down outside the American Embassy. In Bristol 15 C100 supporters begin a 24 hour vigil in the porch of a church. And in Glasgow 15 Scots C100 members are arrested for breach of the peace outside the American consulate.

Some of us (agents) with of Committee)
go on to Soviet Embassy
April 28: Police have to protect 24 people who sit down in Leeds from angry shoppers.

May: Helen Allegranza fasts and refuses to work in prison for a third and fourth time because of continuing nuclear tests. She is force fed.

May 1: Kent C100 disrupt a Dartford council meeting in order to bring up the issue of civil defence.

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May 6: Angry heckling of Hugh Gaitskell by Scottish C100 supporters and others at a May Day rally in Glasgow.

May 8: In Belgium 9 million people stop work for 10 minutes against nuclear weapons.

May 14: 800-1000 workers at the Carrington petro chemicals site between Manchester and Liverpool stop work because of the American resumption of atmospheric tests; the highpoint of Mersyde CND's industrial campaign, organised by Pat Arrowsmith.

June 9-10: National and Scots C100 organise mass nonviolent direct action at Holy Loch. Only 500 of the expected 1000 turn up. 142 are arrested in the first few hours of the attempted 24 hour blockade of Ardnadam Pier.

June 14: A small group of North East C100 supporters plan to demonstrate when Princess Margaret visits Finningley H-Bomber base.

June 23-24: National and Oxford C100 organise a 24 hour immobilisation of Greenham Common H-Bomber base. The 323 who take part are arrested and have their finger prints taken by force.

June 21-28: The Accra disarmament assembly in Ghana marks the highest point of the international peace movement against nuclear weapons in the 1960s.

July: A London C100 public meeting planned for July 7 is banned by the ministry of works.

July: The 'World Congress of Disarmament and Peace' is held in Moscow. CND and C100 attend. London C100 Industrial sub-committee distribute leaflets to factory workers urging them not to make weapons and on July 13 London C100 hold an illegal demonstration in Red square for three hours.

July 9: C100 sit down at the American Embassy.

July 13: Andy Anderson of kent C100 is sentenced to 2 weeks in prison for refusing to pay the portion of his raes which go towards civil defence.

Summer: George Clark's 'Campaign Caravan' begins a 5 month tour of the country to rejuvenate CND grassroots and regain local support.

~~Homeless hostels~~
Stet take up with George
Papawick take part in
George Clark & Nolt Hill
American CAFE/8NCC
Contra demos in deep South

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July 15: 7 people (including George Clark) manage to place the CND flag on the US atomic submarine 'Nautilus' in Portland harbour, Weymouth.

July 19: Fighting breaks out at a C100 meeting which is attended by Empire Loyalists.

July 25: 6 Kent C100 supporters interrupt and stop a meeting of Crayford Borough Council because of their refusal to discuss civil defence.

July 26: Michael Scott and Pat Arrowsmith resign from CND, having lost confidence in the willingness of CND Council to carry out a conference decision which committed CND to industrial action.

August 5: 100 people protest outside the Soviet Embassy over test resumption. 8 CND members are 'allowed' to hand in letters of protest.

August 7: An attempted protest on the Scilly Isles is stopped by police with the warning that 'such demonstrations would not be permitted on the Island'.

August: Yorkshire C100 cancel plans to stop the Ebor Handicap (the nearest racing event to Hiroshima) over fears of an accident.

September 9: The proposed London C100 civil disobedience demonstration at the Air Ministry is cancelled due to only 3900 pledges of support when 7000 were called for.

September 23: 2000 take part in a London C100 public assembly at the Air Ministry.

October: Earle Reynolds and several members of West Midlands C100 sail around Europe in 'Everyman III' to protest against atmospheric tests. The yacht is finally scuttled in Leningrad harbour when they are refused permission to land.

October 20: At RAF Honnington 500 East Anglia C100 supporters arrive with a tractor and plough in a symbolic attempt to reclaim the base for peaceful purposes. 44 people are arrested.

October 20-21: 28 members of Scottish C100 fast for 48

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hours for 'War on Want'.

October 23, Tuesday: The Cuba crisis breaks. London C100 and CND demonstrate at the American and Soviet Embassies against the threat of war. Pat Arrowsmith and Wendy Butlin, convinced that war is immanent, fly to the west coast of Ireland.

October 24: 40 6th formers at Midhurst (Sussex) strike and march through the town. 50 girls go on strike at a Swansea grammar school and Irving Fuch and Arthur Katts begin a 4 day fast in Swansea city centre. In Hull 700 students and lecturers march through the city centre. All to protest over Cuba.

October 25: 25 students sit down at the offices of the 'Yorkshire Post' in Leeds in an attempt to persuade the editor to publish an article on the world crisis. 'Voice of Women' demonstrate at the American consulate in Liverpool, followed by other demonstrations in Leeds, Sheffield and London.

October 26: 500 supporters of mersyside CND march to the Pierhead in Liverpool and 3-5000 march in Manchester. Bertrand Russell corresponds with Khrushchev and Kennedy, sending telegrams throughout the crisis.

October 27: Widespread protest against the Cuba crisis. The atmosphere is predominantly anti-American.

In London, despite a ministry of works ban on public assembly in Trafalgar Square, 5000 C100 supporters demonstrate in Whitehall. There are chants of 'Hands off Cuba' and for the first time C100 supporters charge police barriers as they attempt to reach Admiralty house. Later mounted police clear people from Grosvenor Square near the US Embassy and there are 150 arrests.

In Oxford 1000 people attend one of the largest demonstrations the town has known.

In Bristol 1000 people march through the city centre and of 120 C100 members who sit down 86 are arrested.

In Manchester, North West C100 hold a 3000 strong torchlit procession and a vigil in Albert square. The police ban a North West C100 public assembly in Albert square and 46 are arrested when it goes ahead.

In Liverpool there is a 500 strong British Peace Committee march.

In Hull 450 people march through the city centre. In Glasgow sit downs and marches throughout the week culminate in a march against civil defence which demands the

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release of the 'crisis handbook'
and in Dublin 100 CND supporters are attacked by police dogs.

October: CND produces their 'Steps for Peace' strategy document. Many supporters become concerned that CND is sliding on its unilateralism.

November: London C100 proposes a 'Troops Against the Bomb' campaign in order to develop support for action against nuclear weapons in the forces. Welsh C100 disassociates itself from National C100 as a result. *(only really Deuxit Horn)*

November: Laurie Hislam and Neil Snelders march to Rome in order to ask the Pope to stop nuclear war preparations.

Christmas: Scots C100 are moved by police when they hold a 36 hour fast outside Glasgow's catholic cathedral in aid of War on Want.

*Homeless, Hostile
George Clarke transfers man Hunt
of action to Walter Hill
GPH Campaign launched*

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January: Bertrand Russell and Vanessa Redgrave resign from C100, no big names remain.

January 9: 7 members of Scots C100 picket Ardnadam pier on Holy Loch and others sit down on the steps of the American consulate in Glasgow as a new Polaris submarine tender arrives.

January 19: London C100 hold a public assembly at Newington Lodge reception centre in aid of London homeless.

Late January: Scots C100 flypost an Army information office in Glasgow.

February: Michael McKenna and Edward Parker in the RAF at RAF Locking are courtmartialled for writing a letter to 'Peace News' suggesting the formation of a services CND. A few weeks later they ~~is~~ sentenced to 8 months in prison (reduced to 4).

February: Keith Manning is confined to Barracks at RAF Hemswell for writing a letter to 'Peace News' in support of unilateralism.

February 16: CND and C100 leaflet RAF Locking in support of McKenna and Parker.

February 11-16: Scots week of action against Polaris includes a 4 day vigil on Ardnadam pier and an illegal public assembly in George Square where 13 people are arrested and all the speakers are booked.

February 28: Members of West London working group of C100 are removed from Paddington town hall when they interrupt a meeting by trying to introduce the issue of civil defence.

March: Christian sub-group of C100 formed.

March 9: West C100 and CND members are threatened with charges of incitement to disaffection if they continue to leaflet at RAF Credenhill near Hereford.

March 22: Kevin Baxter (previously convenor of Bradford C100) is jailed for 12 months (reduced to 6) for joining the army with the specific intention of forming anti bomb groups.

March 31: London C100 picket the Canadian High Commission in an appeal to the Canadian government not to accept nuclear weapons.

April 3: London C100 hold a demonstration on Budget day in protest against taxation to pay for nuclear weapons. Police

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try to prevent 700 people from getting to the House of Commons. 16 people are carried from the central lobby. 20 are arrested. Michael Harwood, London C100 Secretary, is bound over for 3 years for incitement.

April 5: The Partial Test Ban Treaty is signed. Support for the Peace Movement wanes.

April 5: RAF man Francis Smith is placed under close arrest for wearing a CND badge and refusing to wear his Uniform.

April 7: Conscientious objector Daniel Beauvais is supported by 7 members of C100 as he gives himself up near Paris.

April 12: 54 people are refused entry into the country when they arrive at Dusseldorf airport to take part in an easter march at Hannover. They sit down in the airport until they are forced back into the plane by police, but when they do not fasten their seat belts the pilot refuses to take off. 3 people manage to 'escape' from the airport. Meanwhile the British authorities delay 65 Germans so that they cannot attend the Aldermaston march. A few days later C100 members distribute leaflets in East and West Berlin.

April 12: Easter CND Aldermaston march starts as the Spies for Peace reveal secret civil defence establishments with their pamphlet 'Danger-Official Secret'. Police seize copies as they are distributed on the march. C100 and CND supporters begin duplicating thousands of copies of the secrets.

April 13: C100, Anarchists and hundreds of CND supporters visit a regional seat of government (RSG 6) at Warren Row.

April 15: Vanessa Regrave announces RSG secrets to 80,000 people in Hyde park at the end of the Aldermaston march. 1 man is arrested for singing the secret and another for carrying a placard. Afterwards marchers occupy the roads as they surge up to Trafalgar Square. 72 are arrested. 'Sanity' prints details of the RSGs but CND officers tear the back page off thousands of copies.

April 14-20: Tens of thousands of copies of the Spies pamphlet are distributed all over the country. Police detectives investigate.

April 17: Copies of the Spies pamphlet are given out at the

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National Union of Students Conference. Police consider prosecution.

7 members of C100 support French conscientious objector, Daniel Beauvais as he gives himself up at a demonstration in Paris.

April 19: 'The Daily Telegraph' becomes the only newspaper to print the Spies pamphlet when it reprints from a Prague newspaper (so avoiding prosecution) 'Peace News' claims that 'The Spies were Right' and prints secrets despite threat of prosecution.

CND symbols are painted on the walls of the HQ of 16th Battalion RAOC.

April 20-21: British CND and C100 members are arrested and deported from Greece as they attempt to take part in a banned march, organised by the Greek Bertrand Russell Youth Committee of 100. Gregory Lambrakis is the only person allowed to complete the walk because of his parliamentary immunity.

April 21: Scottish C100 hold a demonstration at Edinburgh's RSG. 400 people march despite police warnings, but nobody is arrested. Organisers George Williamson and Alan Parker are later charged with illegal assembly.

April 25: Details of Cambridge:RSG 4 are sent to the press.

April 27: North West C100 hold a demonstration at Preston:RSG 10. 200 take part and are filmed by the police.

May 5: 120 people in a demonstration at Dover Castle:RSG 12. 70 sit down in the road when stopped. 12 people attempt to storm the castle.

May 6: It is revealed that secret telephone numbers of RSGs and government departments are being blockaded by 'Telephone Guerillas' protesting over nuclear secrecy and security. 'Peace News' is critical.

May 11: 300 East Anglia C100 supporters walk-on to RAF Marham after holding a mock auction of the base. Police accuse demonstrators of a 'filthy trick' for using aniseed buns to pacify police dogs. 80 are arrested and 68 charged under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act.

May 18: London C100 organise a return to Marham and another walk-on in solidarity with the 68. Another 56 arrests but

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all the charges are reduced to less serious ones.
80 people take part in a Welsh C100 demonstration at Brecon:RSG 8.

May 22: Gregory Lambrakis is murdered in Greece. 250,000 in the streets in tribute.

May 25: Scots C100 demonstrate at Holy Loch and the newly formed 'Scots Against War' (an anti-war group committed to sabotaging the war machine) distributes leaflets.

May 26: 5 members of Scots C100 arrested for being in the vicinity of Incherf War department establishment and charged under the official secrets act. 2 others are arrested a week later. All charges are eventually dropped.

June: Cambridge C100 issue an open invitation to a 'House Warming Party' at RSG 4.

June 5: 'Save Greece Now' formed from the C100 office.

June 7: 150 Devon and Cornwall C100 supporters visit Dartmouth:RSG 7.

June 8: Poor turnout at West Midland C100's demonstration at Kidderminster:RSG 9.

June 14: Women Against the Bomb members go to Moscow with leaflets calling for test ban.

June 16: Scots C100 demonstrate at Inchterf. 1 person is arrested for entering the establishment.

June: Royal Naval seaman John Dixon serves 89 days in detention for supporting CND and refusing to cooperate with the Navy.

June 25: Sussex C100 and CND hold a vigil while President Kennedy visits Britain.

June 24 & 27: Special Branch raids C100 offices and members homes prior to a demonstration at Porton.

June 29: Troops are used and 53 arrested as nearly 300 people walk onto the fields of Porton Germ Warfare Centre. Most are fined and bound over for a year. LC100 and the Union for Abolition of Vivisection organised a leafletting campaign for 2 weeks prior to the demonstration.

Anarchy's act.

1963

July 7: The 'evening Standard' proclaims 'Police State Visit' as the Greek royal family visit Britain. All London demonstrations are banned by the Ministry of Works after the Home Secretary declares that "I will clear the streets of the self-styled Committee of 100." CND march to Hyde park in solidarity with the suppressed Greek peace movement.

July 9: Greek royals arrive, nearly 2000 C100 supporters, Greeks and communists scuffle with the police and charge police cordons as they try and force their way to Buckingham palace. 94 are arrested. Trevor Hatton is dragged from the crowd by his hair and charged with assault as he stood holding a banner and Jane Buxton is warned that the wearing of a black sash constitutes the wearing of a uniform and is illegal. *attempted framing of Donald Rowan*

July 10: The Greek royal family is booed by demonstrators. The home secretary states that he is 'furious' as he and many others assume that it was the English queen who was booed.

July 11: More arrests as a heavy police presence attempts to prevent further demonstrations. After the week of protest 5 people are charged with incitement and the public image of the police is heavily undermined.

Summer: C100 engage in an intense anti-recruiting campaign.

Summer: Scots C100 demonstrate at Edzell airfield, few people turn out.

Summer: Hampstead working group of C100 hold a 48 hour public fast on Hampstead heath. Police threaten to prevent it.

July 13-Sept 7: Scots C100 march from Glasgow to London calling at RSG sites at Catterick, York and Nottingham on the way. (RSGs 1, 2 & 3)

July 20: Christian C100 hold a 3 day vigil outside Lambeth palace before the archbishop grants them an audience and prays for world peace with the group.

July 26-August 6: National C100 members are stopped at the Greek border or deported as they try to travel to Athens for Hiroshima Day.

1963

August 8: Donald Room is dismissed after proving that the police had planted a half-brick in his pocket on the Greek demonstration on July 11th. 3 police are later jailed and another ends up in a mental hospital.

August: Controversy erupts over the telephone tapping of C100 offices and members by the Special Branch.

September 14: The Glasgow 'Factory for Peace' opens in order to provide useful work as an alternative to military production.

September 22: National C100 announce overambitious plans for radical groups in the professions and industry.

September 23: 500 demonstrate outside the home of the Home Secretary in an assembly called to show his responsibility for turning London into "a police state" during Greek week and to "assert the right to demonstrate".

Autumn: George Clark is sentenced to 18 months (released on appeal after 10 weeks), Terry Chandler to 9 months and Peter Moule to 4 months in prison for incitement over the Greek week protests.

December 16: C100 supporters sit-in at the Home office in an unsuccessful attempt to gain a reprieve for 2 condemned prisoners.

December 25: 10 Scots C100 members fast and vigil at Holy Loch for 30 hours.

1964

February 29: Peter Allen and Dick Wilcocks are arrested in Ruislip for selling Peace News. Both are fined £2. Peter goes to prison for 14 days instead.

February: Keel of the 1st British Polaris submarine is laid. No significant protest occurs.

February: Tunbridge Wells C100 'sit in' during an eviction of homeless people.

March 23-28: Scots C100 fast at Rosyth dockyard while Tyneside DAC march from Newcastle to Rosyth.

March 28: After a 2 day Easter march 300 London C100 supporters are arrested at Ruislip(USAF HQ) when they try to invade the base and sit in the road when prevented. 17 are jailed, some people serving up to 6 months for refusing to be bound over. Pat Arrowsmith and Brian McGee (LC100 secretaries) are both charged prior to the demonstration and later jailed for 6 months for incitement.

March 28: Scots C100 attempt to enter Rosyth Naval base. Large numbers of civil and military police prevent entry but fail to contain the protestors within an enclosure. 15 arrests, 4 jailed.

March 29: Only 20 thousand people turn up for CND's 1 day Easter march in London. Christian C100 holds services in London and Manchester.

April 10: Cannon Collins resigns as chairman of CND.

April: 'Voice of Women' and 'Women Against the Bomb' merge.

April: Peter Moule and Pat Pottle of C100 are deported from Malta for trying to encourage military neutrality after independence.

May 5: West Midlands C100 attend St Georges Barracks open day.

May 17: Pat Pottle deported from Greece for trying to take part in the Athens marathon march. 500,000 participate in the march (the 1st allowed in Greece since 1936) which becomes a tribute to Gregory Lambrakis.

May: 'Manchester Direct Actionists' plan to publicly enter RSG 10 (Preston).

May: Del Foley, Ron Bailey and Des Watson are fined £350 for Civil Defence break-ins at Ilford and Wanstead after they were caught at Wanstead. This follows a spate of civil defence break-ins by people connected with the 'Spies for Peace'.

May 23: East Anglia C100 attend the open day at USAF Bentwaters to argue and discuss. Servicemen are ordered not

occupation of Greek Embassy

1964

to talk to protestors.

May: C100 member, Howard Chaney refuses to pay a large sum of money in arms taxation.

June 10: Soldiers, Wally Milburn and George Upshall are arrested for reproducing C100 leaflets on army duplicators and stationary.

June 12: Christian Action and C100 encircle South Africa house in protest at the life sentences on African leaders including Nelson Mandela.

June 18: Bert Benson, American C100 activist, goes into hiding in order to avoid deportation for being 'undesirable'.

June 20: 600 in a CND march to Faslane (proposed Polaris base).

June 20: 20 East Anglia C100 members 'inspect' Orford Ness Atomic Weapons Research Establishment.

Summer: C100 campaigns against recruitment and reintroduction of conscription.

Summer: A joint community work project is undertaken between CND/C100 and French Peace groups in order to emphasise constructive peace.

July: The Polaris pier at Holy Loch is burnt down 6 days after Scots Against War announce their intention to 'demolish and destroy military equipment'. Throughout the year several civil defence establishments are broken into.

August: London C100 demand a fair trial for Stuart Christie, Scots C100 member who is jailed in Spain for trying to assassinate Franco.

August 14: 'Picnic' at Warren Row, RSG 6.

September: General Election. A divided C100 campaigns against the election. Election meetings are heckled and interrupted and eggs thrown at politicians.

September 26: North West CND march through Barrow, where the 3rd Polaris submarine is being built. Police photograph the marchers but say they have destroyed them after a fuss is made.

October 9: Hampstead working group of C100 organise a 'letter to a soldier' (signed by 43 members), asking individuals serving in the armed forces to consider the

1964

nature of the job and conscientious objection. They risk heavy sentences for 'incitement to dissafection.'

Squatters

1965

February 20: London C100 leaflet married quarters at Naphill (High Wycombe) and servicemen at Dawes Hill with their 'Letter to a soldier'.

February: Welsh C100 campaigns to help caravanners win fair rents and facilities.

March 7: 40 Bedford C100 supporters hold a public assembly at Chicksands Early Warning Station. 6 are arrested when they sit down and refuse to move until they see the commander.

Good Friday: Christian C100 apply for 70 permits to attend the Good Friday service at the church on the prohibited AWRE island of Foulness. They are offered 6 permits and 150 supporters hold a vigil and service at the entrance to the island.

Easter Sunday: 'Spies for Peace' pirate radio broadcasts advertise Easter demonstrations.

Easter Monday: CND march from High Wycombe to Trafalgar Square ends with Anarchist contingents breaking ranks and scuffling with police as they attempt to lead the march. Police attempts to box them in fail and aggravate the situation. Opposition to the Vietnam war begins to dominate the movement.

Large numbers of police attend a demonstration called at the suspected site of a non-existent London RSG in Monck Street. Few others turn up.

April 15: London C100 picket Porton.

April: Commissioned by the BBC, Peter Watkins makes the film, 'The Wargame'. The BBC refuse to let it be shown.

May 1: A Welsh 'Factory for Peace' opens at Onllwyn in the Dulais valley.

Mayday: 5 people are arrested for holding an unlawful demonstration as Dundee YCND fast in the city centre.

May 9: 40 London C100 members picket Porton.

May 29: C100 soldier, Barry Easter, is arrested on a CND/C100 anti-Vietnam march as he walks in his uniform. 40 people who try and surround him are charged by military police and 5 others are arrested for obstruction. A military policeman's hat is ceremonially burnt.

May and June: Naval rating, Chris East goes A.W.O.L. during which time he becomes an active YCND member and takes part

1965

in the Faslane summer campaign.

June 5/6: London C100 48 hour fast and picket at Porton.

June 21-26: Scots C100 'Week of Action' at Faslane. Events include a 5 day camp and fast, the publication of an outline plan for the peaceful conversion of the base and clearing up the beach of driftwood and debris as a constructive presentation of the case for clearing up the base itself. On 26 June 300 people march to the base and an attempt to blockade the base results in 36 arrests. Allan Lawson and Alan Parker are accused of assaulting the police.

Summer: Aberdeen YCND demonstrate against NATO when West German minesweepers visit Aberdeen.

July: C100 supporter, Paul Valentine is released from the Navy after deserting 3 times.

August: RAF/CND member Andrew Morrisay is put in detention for wearing a CND badge and refusing to put on a uniform.

September: London C100 walk from London to Porton and then fast and picket for 48 hours.

September 11: 300 take part in London C100's Porton demonstration. Few police are on duty and 100 enter the establishment. Large numbers of soldiers who had been drafted in as an exercise in controlling a demonstration round up the protestors. No arrests. Not much publicity despite lengthy planning.

October 16: Bertrand Russell tears up his Labour Party card over the issue of the Vietnam war.

October: In Lewis' toy store in Glasgow a Naval recruiting exhibition with a model of the Polaris base is attacked with stink bombs by the Scots Against War. Another small group of Scots go to Faslane and provoke a large police turnout.

December 3: 'Peace News' reveals Nancekuke in Cornwall as a biological and chemical warfare research establishment.

Anarchy, ecological, anti-heb, spark off
series of local "eco-activities"
Resistance (un-herd)

1966

January 19: Following a year long spate of break-ins, Ian Mitchell, Elizabeth Smith and 2 youths are fined £300 for breaking into the Aberdeenshire civil defence control centre and causing £750 of damage.

January: A fierce debate within the London C100 over sabotage eventually goes against sabotage, but in Aberdeen only 1 person speaks out against sabotage at a general meeting attended by 40.

January 29: London C100 demonstrate outside the BBC over their refusal to screen 'The Wargame'.

February 1: 16 London C100 supporters are arrested as they demonstrate outside the House of Commons over the Vietnam war. (3 managed to get inside).

February 12: London C100 announce a 'debate on Vietnam by unrepresented people' from the floor of the House of Commons. 21 are arrested while 100 demonstrate outside.

Spring: South West YCND begin a vigorous anti-recruiting campaign.

Spring: Scots Against War suspend activities, and the C100 magazine 'Resistance' temporarily folds up.

April 11: Anarchists heckle at the 15,000 strong rally at the end of the CND march from High Wycombe to Trafalgar Square. 10 are arrested. Gerald Scarfe's vicious political puppet show encapsulates the current mood of the movement. Later 5 more are arrested outside the American Embassy over the issue of the Vietnam war.

May 27: CND and C100 vigil at Porton as the Duke of Edinburgh visits the establishment.

June 25: Scots C100 2 day march to Faslane.

June 30: The British Polaris base at Faslane opens.

July 3: London C100 demonstrate at USAF Alconbury. Broken crosses are planted for the Vietnam dead.

Summer: The Factories for Peace run into organisational trouble and fold up.

September 24/25: Scottish Campaign for Resistance Against Militarism (SCRAM) organise a demonstration at Coulport, the Polaris missile store and service depot. 150 people walk onto and wander around the site, only 1 arrest.

1966

General Election: C100 is more united in its anti-election campaign after 2 years of Labour government. They base their appeal on a slogan of 'Our Candidate - Humanity' and urge voters to place a CND symbol next to each candidates name.

Autumn: National C100 organise demonstrations at Lakenheath and Mildenhall.

October 2: C100 supporters take part in the Vietnam Action Group's Brighton church demonstration where there is noisy and angry heckling of Harold Wilson as protestors 'Speak truth to power' over the issue of the Vietnam war. 8 are arrested and Nicholas Walter and Jim Radford are sentenced to 2 months jail under an old ecclesiastical law.

October: C100 members are involved in the springing of train robber, George Blake from Wormwood Scrubs.

November: Launching of the 1st British Polaris submarine at Barrow. A small sit down takes place.

December: A London C100 demonstration planned for Ruislip never takes place due to lack of support and enthusiasm.

December: Over a period of 6 weeks the Vietnam Peace Caravan visits most USAF bases in Britain distributing WRI and CND leaflets.

Peace Dollars

1967

February: West London C100 protest during Kosygin's visit to Britain.

February: Mrs Healey presides over the launching ceremony of the 2nd British Polaris submarine at Birkenhead. A small direct action group are held 50 yards away by police.

March 24-27: London C100 initiate the Easter march from Aldermaston. Little mention is made of nuclear weapons either in the pre-demonstration leaflets or at the rally in Trafalgar Square.

March: Of the original 13 regional Committees of 100 only London, East Anglia and West Midlands remain.

April 30: C100 receives widespread publicity for the last time with the London committee's 'March of Shame' against the Vietnam war.

April 28: 42 people (many of them old DAC and C100 activists) are arrested and charged with Riot and forcible entry for occupying the Greek Embassy following the Colonel's coup in Greece. 15 others escape from a police van. Terry Chandler, Michael Randle and Del Foley are all jailed for 15, 12 and 6 months respectively.

May 27-29: National C100 demonstrate for 3 days at Corsham underground military command complex and at nearby Copenacre Polaris development and design centre.

May 27-29: National C100 'Action' at Shoeburyness missile base near Foulness AWRE.

June: Christian C100 disassociate from National C100 due to policy differences over violence, sabotage and military non-alignment. They form Christian Non Violent Action.

June: National C100 secretary, Peter Cadogan and John Taylor protest at Royal Ascot against the Vietnam War. Later in the year they sail around the Royal yacht at Cowes with a large banner.

Summer: Bitter disagreements develop between West Midlands C100 (Peter Neville) and Peter Cadogan.

November 4: 3rd Polaris submarine launching at Barrow. 800 march through the town in protest and a direct action group delays dignitaries cars for so long that the submarine is stranded on the mud when it is finally launched.

Several demos in public gallery of House of Commons in support of those imprisoned for Greek Embassy sit-in extending to March 68

FOE + Green Wedge
launched

1968

January 14: London C100 closes down. There is an optimistic suggestion that the DAC be reformed.

January: C100 picket and leaflet USAF Burtonwood. 2 are arrested.

February 17: A C100 'walk-on' at USAF Lakenheath closes the base for 6 hours.

March 10: USAF Lakenheath is leafleted as C100 begin a campaign to 'Close all Bases' in Britain.

March: The 'First of May Group' (connected with the Spies for Peace) begins a campaign of bombings against NATO in Britain and Europe.

March 15: The Bishop of Chester blesses the crew but refuses to bless the boat as the 4th Polaris submarine is launched at Birkenhead. 500 marched through the town the previous Saturday but only 40 protestors are present at the actual launch. 6 are removed from the shipyard for interrupting the ceremony.

March 17: The Vietnam Solidarity Campaign call a demonstration in central London. 250,000 take part and fight with the police in Grosvenor Square. 117 are injured and 280 arrested.

March 24: YCND organise a march against the Vietnam war.

Easter: CND organise the Easter march from Aldermaston. 20,000 attend the final rally (the most since 1963). YCND organise a demonstration at Warren Row on the way.

Spring: Peter Cadogan terminates NC100 connections with West Midland C100 and the C100 magazine 'Resistance'.

June: Christian CND and Southampton Peace Action demonstrate for 3 days at Porton. 30 people fast and vigil at the gates and 300 march to the base. Political theatre begins to evolve into direct action.

Summer: CND is reduced to only 2,500 members.

June 29: 200 take part in a token occupation and reclamation of USAF Alconbury. C100's last demonstration.

September 8: 400 people turn up for a CND demonstration at the US arms dump at Caerwent.

September 9: National C100 winds up. The chemical and Biological Warfare Action Group and Christian Non Violent

1968

Action continue for a short time afterwards.

Sept: Michael Randle, April Carter and other DAC and C100 people are involved in protests in 4 Warsaw pact countries organised by War Resisters International in response to the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

October 27: After a relatively 'peacefull' VSC demonstration of 50,000, mass British protest against the Vietnam war evaporates overnight.

1969

Feminist and ecological movements begin to emerge.

October: Leicestershire CND demonstrate against the GEC-AEI factory in Leicester where guidance systems for Polaris are made.