

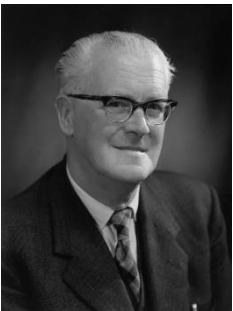
FENNER BROCKWAY

1888 - 1988

In 1916 Brockway was arrested for distributing anti-conscription leaflets. He was fined, and after refusing to pay the fine, was sent to Pentonville Prison for two months.

The World Disarmament Campaign was founded by Brockway in 1979, together with Philip Noel-Baker, to work for the implementation of the policies agreed at the 1978 Special Session on Disarmament of the UN General Assembly

During the Spanish Civil War saw the rise of fascism in Spain, Brockway then began to believe that it might be necessary to fight to preserve the peace in the long run.



Brockway stood for Parliament several times, including at Lancaster in 1922 and against Winston Churchill at Westminster Abbey in a 1924 by-election.

After the 1950 general election he returned to the House of Commons, following an absence of nearly 20 years, as the MP for Eton and Slough.

1945
Helped establish the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism

1913
Fenner Brockway was committed pacifist

1908
became vegetarian

1888
Brockway was born in Calcutta, British India.

1951
Founded charity War on Want, which fights global poverty

He opposed British involvement in the First World War and, through his position as editor of the Labour Leader, was outspoken in his views about the conflict.

Brockway died on 28 April 1988, aged 99. He was some six months shy of his centenary.



On 12 November 1914 he published an appeal for men of military age to join him in forming the No-Conscription Fellowship to campaign against the possibility of the government attempting to introduce conscription in Britain.

When Brockway was arrested for a third time for his refusal to be conscripted, he was denied recognition as a conscientious objector. He was handed over to the Army for disobeying orders and held for a night in the Tower of London, in a dungeon under Chester Castle and in Walton Prison, Liverpool, where he edited an unofficial newspaper, the Walton Leader for conscientious objectors in the prison. This led to his being disciplined, which in turn led to a 10-day prison strike by conscientious objectors before he was transferred to Lincoln Jail, where he spent some time in solitary confinement until finally released in 1919.