

heddwch

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PEACE IS THE PRIZE

Richard Outram



CND@60. Installation in Caernarfon Feb 2018

The campaign starts here...

In October 2017 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to ICAN (the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons). This coalition of campaigning groups in 100 countries includes CND Cymru. It has coordinated the campaign to have a Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons adopted by the United Nations. As of 2018 this treaty is every bit as vital to our survival as it would have been 60 years ago, when CND was founded.

Join us here in Wales, for a new worldwide campaign.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

UN debut for Global Ban

Media headlines make for some grim reading these days, but CND Cymru Vice Chair BRIAN JONES is able to welcome some good news at last.

‘While global politics becomes more fragmented and volatile,’ he says, ‘many nations are signing up to the new UN treaty which reaffirms their commitment to a world without nuclear weapons.’

A framework for peace

On 7 July 2017, at the United Nations headquarters in New York City, 122 of the world’s nations voted to adopt a Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. There was just 1 vote against and 1 abstention. This Treaty comprehensively prohibits the use, possession, development and testing of nuclear weapons, as well as assistance with such prohibited acts. It was available for signature as from 20 September 2017. So far, as of March 2018, 57 countries have signed up.

How many states must come on board?

Fifty states must sign and ratify the treaty before it can enter into force. Signing is a relatively simple act by the leader of a state; ratification, however, usually involves passing legislation through a national

parliament to bring the prohibition into the state’s national law. So far, seven have ratified.

Won’t the nuclear powers just ignore it?

While no nuclear-armed state is expected to sign the Treaty in the immediate future, it is bound to have a significant impact on their behaviour in the long term.

Why will it succeed?

- This Treaty delegitimises nuclear weapons. As more and more countries sign up, it will be a clear indication that the majority of the world no longer accepts nuclear weapons, creating a new norm.

- As with previous weapon prohibition treaties, the changing of international norms will lead to concrete changes in policies and behaviour, even when states have refused to sign up to the treaty. This was true for the treaties which banned cluster munitions and land mines. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an example too. The United States may have refused



ICAN

to ratify it, but at least it has not conducted any nuclear weapon tests since the treaty was created.

- The new Treaty completes a series of prohibitions on weapons of mass destruction. This process began in the 1970s, when chemical weapons were outlawed, and continued through to the 1990s with the banning of biological weapons.
- Nuclear weapons are intended to kill millions of civilians indiscriminately – a gross violation of International Humanitarian Law. Few would argue that the mass slaughter of civilians is acceptable, and there is no way to use a nuclear weapon which could avoid this. The treaty strengthens these bodies of law.
- Countries often seek nuclear weapons for the prestige of being seen as part of an important club. By making nuclear weapons more clearly an object of scorn rather than achievement, their spread can be deterred.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

‘This UN treaty outlaws nuclear weapons and requires their elimination. That’s the logical order followed by all disarmament treaties, and whether the government likes it or not, it will increase the legal, economic and public pressures to halt Britain’s billion-pound spending spree on Trident renewal.’

Dr Rebecca Johnson, former Greenham Common campaigner

1 Who is banning what?

The treaty prohibits states from developing, testing, producing, manufacturing, transferring, possessing, stockpiling, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons, or allowing another state’s nuclear weapons to be stationed or deployed on their territory. The treaty also prohibits states from assisting, encouraging or inducing anyone to engage in any of those activities.

2 Is the treaty legally binding?

Yes – and no. Once it enters into force, the treaty is legally binding on those states that have signed and ratified it, but, like all international treaties, it is not binding on states that do not sign and ratify the treaty.

3 Can a state that possesses nuclear weapons join the treaty?

Yes. It can join the treaty, so long as it agrees to remove nuclear weapons from operational status immediately and present a legally binding, time-bound and verifiable plan to destroy those nuclear weapons.

4 Can a state that hosts nuclear weapons on its territory join the treaty?

A state that hosts another

state’s nuclear weapons on its territory can join the treaty, so long as it agrees to remove them by a specified deadline.

5 Can a state join the treaty and remain in a military alliance with a nuclear-armed state?

Yes. Nothing in the treaty prevents a state from being in a military alliance with a nuclear-armed state, so long as its participation in that alliance does not include prohibited acts involving nuclear weapons.

6 Does the treaty establish verification measures or safeguards to ensure that states do not develop nuclear weapons?

Yes. States that have safeguards under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) must keep these agreements, without prejudice to concluding additional ones in the future.

States that do not have safeguards are required to conclude an agreement in line with the NPT requirements within 18 months. The treaty does not undermine any obligations that states have made to safeguards under the NPT.

7 Can a state assert that certain parts of the treaty do not apply to it?

No. The treaty does not allow a nation to make ‘reservations’. This means that a nation cannot join the treaty and assert that certain provisions of it do not apply to it.

8 Can a state withdraw from the treaty?

Yes. In exercising its sovereignty, a nation can withdraw from the treaty. It must provide 12 months’ notice. However, it cannot withdraw if it is involved in an armed conflict.



Vigil at Hiroshima: never again.

ICAN

War talk

As activists headed to AWE Aldermaston this Easter, they may well have wondered, 'What has 60 years of CND actually achieved?' Well, the fall in the number of nuclear warheads since the arms race peaked in the 1980s was little short of spectacular, and much credit was due to the ongoing struggle of peace movements around the world.

Tragically, the peace dividend from the ending of the Cold War was squandered in millennial belligerence. In 2018 the 'Doomsday Clock' (an annual assessment published each year by the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists) has been reset at 2 minutes to midnight, with global security rated as 'dire'. Abusive rhetoric has taken the place of diplomacy.

Proliferation and double standards

A smaller number of weapons are held by a greater number of countries. Proliferation continues as superpowers allow their chosen allies to develop illegal nuclear capability with impunity, whilst castigating regimes they dislike for doing the same.

Stormy weather

The forces at play are the same old ones of imperialism, competition for resources, economic rivalry. NATO continued to chivy and threaten Russia geopolitically after the Cold War, and this has only strengthened the hand of Putin's authoritarian regime. The

nation-based UN had little traction against stateless terrorist militias. Syria became and remains a killing field in a war of proxies. The global house of cards is as unstable as it was in 1914.

The new warmongers

The masters of war were never big on morality, but the current generation of world leaders include many who are shameless in their bombast and childish in their self-regard. Putin, Trump, and Kim Jong-Un rattle their sabres and threaten armageddon with increased arsenals and talk battlefield nuclear weapons. And when a potential route opens to peace, it is approached not



with measured diplomacy but with unpredictable lurches and turnabouts. Meanwhile those leaders brought up with better manners and quieter tones still sell vast numbers of arms and aircraft for

Saudi Arabia to use against children and villagers in Yemen, and carry out their extra-judicial assassinations with drones.

The global ban

The global nuclear ban treaty offers a unique chance to confront Machiavellian politics and the military-industrial lobby with equality, justice and a secure peace. It is thanks to the persistence of the peace movement over the last 60 years that the moral high ground is still there for the taking.

Philip Steele

heddwch>action: Has your MP always opposed unilateral disarmament on the grounds that he or she can only support a multilateral approach? Well now a multilateral treaty is on the table, hold them to their word! Write to your MP, MEP and AM asking them to sign the Parliamentary Pledge for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons see <http://www.cndcymru.org/ican-the-international-campaign-against-nuclear-weapons>



Robert Idris

Act globally, act locally: for a peaceful, nuclear-free Wales.

NUCLEAR REGULATION

The Nuclear Safeguards Bill

The confusion over the implications of Brexit has led to accusations of 'power grabs' by the Westminster government and of potentially dangerous deregulation. Both are real dangers in a post-Euratom settlement, warns CND Cymru member LINDA ROGERS.

As the implications of leaving Euratom began to sink in, with the growing realisation that nuclear power is a frightening microcosm of the deregulated world that is Brexit, John Large, the independent nuclear consultant, clarified the position: *'The main burden of the UK leaving Euratom will be the need for it to cover its nuclear non-proliferation safeguards commitment and for this it will have to either set up a separate, independent agency or bring these treaty responsibilities into the Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR).'*

Step in the ONR

It will be no surprise to learn that the latter arrangement is proposed, so that these safeguards checking that nuclear material is not misplaced or used for other than its intended purpose, the NIA (the UK's Nuclear Industry Association) will now be under the auspices of an organisation which has had its independence called into question on several counts. The ONR is seen to promote nuclear power, which conflicts with its role as a regulator, whilst it also employs as consultants those who have investments in the industry.

Who guards the guardians?

The nearness of the ONR to industry and government, alongside the new obligations in relation to non-proliferation safeguards, is made increasingly worrying by the recent revelations concerning the true reasons for the continuation of the use of civil nuclear power in the UK. No longer do we hear about value for money or safety; we are told that the security of our country depends on the skills of the nuclear industry – so that Trident may be replaced.

The Trident connection

The Ecologist confirms (24 October 2017): 'We now know (thanks to Andy Stirling and Philip Johnstone



Sara Medi Jones

No to Trident! Llandudno February 2018

of Sussex University) that the government wants to use the civilian nuclear programme to generate expertise, technology, for military use, especially reactors for Trident nuclear submarines.' Where does that leave the ONR? Who defines the 'intended purpose' of nuclear material?

Further aims of the Safeguards Bill may provide possible answers:

- 'Provide powers to the Secretary of State to make to make nuclear safeguards regulations, which will set out the detail of the domestic regime for nuclear safeguards.'
- 'Provide a regulation-making power to the Secretary of State to amend certain legislation (including primary legislation) which make reference to parts of existing agreements on nuclear safeguards between the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and the UK.'

Accountability and the democratic process

Who, then oversees the new regulations? And, how are the regulations prevented from serving the political ends (and possible lethal ends) of whoever is in power? The new regulations once introduced will initially be subject to the affirmative procedure in both Houses, but later amendments will not, unless they amend legislation already specified in the Safeguards Bill or the Energy Act 2013. The Energy Act applies to the whole of the UK. In March 2018 the House of Lords voted for the UK to remain within Euratom, a decision which the government will try to undo when the Bill returns to the Commons.

NUCLEAR POWER : NORTH WALES

News from Wylfa

One 'consultation' follows close on the heels of another.... and another...and another... These bureaucratic processes are artfully designed to tick boxes yet evade democratic process.

Support for **PAWB** is growing rapidly as local frustration and scepticism grows. Even so, many members of the public remain unaware of the grave implications and scope of this project.

PAWB works closely with like-minded organisations and particularly values support from CND Cymru. It has built close links with anti-nuclear groups in Japan, which are targeting Hitachi (owners of Horizon Nuclear) on their home turf, organising Wylfa-specific protests and meetings and opposing Hitachi's nuclear exports. At the end of 2017 we were visited by Ayumi Fukakusa in order to link up with Friends of the Earth Japan.

Heddwch asked PAWB convener Dylan Morgan some timely questions:

What is the state of play now with Wylfa B?

As of March 2018 we are still waiting for Horizon to apply to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to destroy the environment of northern Ynys

Môn by building two huge nuclear reactors which will create radioactive waste for at least 60 years. This is typical of Horizon's arrogant and oppressive behaviour, bearing in mind that there is NO certainty about the project's financing model.

So what is the financial situation?

There was mention at the start of the year that the Japanese and British governments had agreed to spend vast amounts of money to facilitate the building of Wylfa B. Within a few days, the Japanese Minister for

Economy denied the existence of an agreement. The truth is that there is no hope for Hitachi to proceed with the Wylfa B fantasy without very substantial money from both governments.

Will it go ahead?

The large companies are realising that nuclear power is a bottomless black hole and that the nuclear industry's worldwide decline once again this year proves that companies don't want to gamble their own money on such an old fashioned, dangerous and extortionately expensive technology.

Trawsfynydd: empty promises

The old lakeside Magnox reactor at Trawsfynydd stopped generating in 1991. An intermediate-level waste facility was built on the site and decommissioning has been ongoing since 1993. But promises to return the site to its original condition were empty ones. There is now a new threat to the site, with talk of trialling an SMR (Small Modular Reactor) there.

Deilwen Evans of CADNO is concerned that the site has had an



adverse effect on health in the area, as demonstrated in 2006 by the HTV programme on cancers in the Llan Ffestiniog area (see <https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/alarming-cancer-rates-near-n-power-2332927>). CADNO is saying no to the SMRs proposal but praising the Dref Werdd scheme in Blaenau Ffestiniog for creating about 200 safe jobs – and ones with no possible links to Trident.

NUCLEAR POWER : SOUTH WALES

Here's mud in your eye!

Tim Deere-Jones's research on EdF's plans to dredge up more than 300,000 tonnes of mud from the Bristol Channel and dump it off Cardiff Bay has created quite a stir!

The research was funded by CND Cymru and some other groups. The sediment is potentially contaminated by radionuclides and other toxins released into Bridgewater Bay from the outflow pipes from Hinkley Point A and B nuclear power stations. It is being dredged in order to lay the outflow pipes for Hinkley Point C, and to build a jetty so that parts for the nuclear power station can be delivered directly to the site.

Public concern

Tim's research has generated questions on the floor of the Welsh Assembly; over 7,000 signatures on the petition on the Welsh Assembly website; an amazing 52,000 signatures on the Sum of Us online petition; discussion at the review conference of the London Dumping Convention (the international institution that oversees the prohibition on disposing of nuclear waste at sea); several tv and radio interviews; a major article in the Guardian; presentations to both the Vale of Glamorgan Council and the Wales forum of the Nuclear Free Local Authorities (NFLA) ... it's been a busy time!

To the Assembly

At the moment, the focus is on the Assembly's Petitions

Committee, which is considering whether the testing for radioactive particles in the sediment has been sufficiently detailed. EdF argue that the tests show that the sediment is safe, but Tim's research (available on the CND Cymru website) points out that the testing has not been sufficiently detailed; for example, no testing deeper than 5cm has been done, while research suggests that the highest levels of radioactivity occur at 20-25cm deep.

Fear of onshore contamination

Marine pollution researcher Tim Deere-Jones warned that the dumped sediment could re-concentrate into more powerful radioactive material and be washed ashore in storm surges. 'We know sediment in mudflats can dry out and blow ashore, and that fine sediment with radioactivity attached can transfer to the land in marine

aerosols and sea spray. Studies of North Wales tidal surges have revealed that the deposited mud and sand were heavily contaminated with radioactivity from Sellafield.'

Suspend the dredging!

Dredging should be suspended until a full environmental impact assessment had been carried out. 'The problem lies with the unknown,' said one Assembly Member. 'No dose of non-naturally occurring radiation is safe. What we have here is big business trampling over Wales, with a Welsh government doffing its cap to London and the nuclear industry. The Welsh national interest is not being served here. The public is outraged that this material will be dumped in Cardiff's waters, and washed around the Welsh coast, with the potential transfer of radioactivity from sea to land.'

Brian Jones

Peace tent at Eisteddfod



Robat Idris of PAWB welcomes Horizon refuseniks Richard and Gwenda Jones of Caerdegog farm to the 2017 national eisteddfod.

PAWB

>>> UP FOR THE ACTION IN 2017

The year 2017 was politically turbulent worldwide, but one encouraging feature was the increasing willingness of young people to have their say and step forward to protest most effectively, and not just online – even if public meetings tend to be home to the old guard!

• In March 2017, members of CND Cymru joined with a united Welsh front in calling for a green, nuclear-free Wales during a busy day's session in Aberystwyth. The team included PAWB (People against Wylfa B), CADNO (opposing plans for small modular reactors at Trawsfynydd), Greenpeace, Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg, and the NFLA. Speakers included Reinhard

Uhrig (Global 2000 Austria); Grenville Ham (Leader, Wales Green Party); Jill Evans MEP (Plaid Cymru); Peter Smith (former Hinkley engineer); Dewi Llwyd Evans (Ynni Ogwen), Cllr Ernie Galsworthy (Labour); Selwyn Jones (CIG) and Linda Gunter (founder of Beyond Nuclear). Upbeat and united!

• At the end of April 2017,

North Wales activists gathered at the Ynys Môn end of the Menai Bridge to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster. It's become a regular spot for demos – it catches the morning rush hour traffic, it's an iconic backdrop, and not too far from the BBC newsrooms for lazy journo's!

• In June Dr Carl Clowes of PAWB chaired CND UK's London conference on nuclear power. This was a blockbuster of a day, organised by Dr Ian Fairlie, and featuring a speaker list that read like a Who's Who of the anti-nuclear movement. Many brilliant speeches, and, as in Aberystwyth, an exhilarating feeling of confidence that the times were changing in our favour.

• The 2017 National Eisteddfod was held near Bodedern at the beginning of August. The Peace Tent was shared by CND Cymru – many thanks to Jan and Brian Jones for sterling work – by Wales for Peace, Cymdeithas y Cymod and by PAWB. The next-door neighbour from Wylfa was Horizon Nuclear, one of the sponsors with a PR presence all

Cardiff Arms Fair 2017



Protestors in Cardiff block the lorries of the war profiteers

• UK arms sales over the last two years have soared, many of them to countries with an appalling record of human rights or aggression. In March 2017 arms trade protestors

gathered outside Cardiff's Motorpoint Arena determined to protest against the DPRTE (Defence Procurement, Research, Technology and Exportability) arms fair.

>>> UP FOR THE ACTION IN 2017

over the Maes. This corporate presence was derided by many attending. Musicians singing out for the anti-nuclear cause included Bryn Fôn, Meinir Gwilym, Tecwyn Ifan and the Moniars. We were also supported by our friends from London's Japan Against Nuclear group – including Shigeo Kobayashi, his wife Ann Smith of Trident Ploughshares, and the always cheerful and energetic Kasume.

- Founding member of Trident Ploughshares Angie Zelter, from Knighton, Powys, was in court at Dumbarton, Scotland, on 12 October 2017. She and her fellow campaigners Brian Quail from Glasgow and Sam Donaldson from Hull had been arrested during a July blockade of Coulport, where the UK's nuclear warheads are stored and loaded onto submarines. Refusing bail conditions, Angie had spent 16 days in jail. As part of her defence Angie cited the UN's global ban treaty vote and the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to ICAN.

- Newport CND member Peter Adamson was fined £50 for protesting against Trident at the same action at Coulport, Scotland.

- The autumn 2017 seminar of the NFLA's Welsh Forum was

DSEI protestors from Wales



Richard Stafford

From the Welsh borders to DSEI 2017

- In September protestors from Powys joined a spectacularly successful week of protests against the DSEI arms fair (the world's biggest) at ExCel in London's docklands, where over 1,600 manufacturers and sellers of arms paraded their wares. 6 September was a dedicated 'No Nuclear' Day and a choir from Presteigne, Powys, raised their voices in song.
- Meanwhile, inside the DSEI arms fair, the Ministry of Defence finally admitted that yet again (see Heddych no 67) drones had gone AWOL from the West Wales base at Aberporth. This time two had been lost over the Irish Sea, at the cost of millions. To date the Thales Watchkeeper drone programme has cost us £1.1 billion and is over 7 years behind schedule.

held in Cardiff and chaired by local Cllr Sue Lent. David Jones of Marine Energy Wales spoke about the prospects for tidal and wave generation. Dr

Carl Clowes of PAWB and Roy Pumfrey from the Stop Hinkley campaign speculated on the future of nuclear new-build and its risks.

>>> ONWARDS IN 2018

• *Peace Weekend in Rhyl*

For the third year running the Rhyl People's Assembly and Pauline Cutress organised a January Peace Weekend, featuring a lively programme of talks, songs and discussions. Invited speakers included Duncan Rees, CND Cymru Vice Chair, and Prof. David Webb, Chair of CND UK and convenor of the Global Network Against Weapons.

• *WANA reborn*

CND Cymru welcomes the re-formation of the Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance, founded in 1980. Its affiliates include CND Cymru, the Low Level

Radiation Campaign, PAWB (People Against Wylfa B), CADNO (Trawsfynydd) and Stop Hinkley. They have a brand new website at <https://www.wana.wales>.

• *CND@60*

In February 2018 CND's monumental installation to celebrate the 60th anniversary of its founding came to Caernarfon, its first port of call on a tour of Britain (see front cover). It was erected on the Maes, a challenge to the castle, a symbol of military might from an earlier age. Caernarfon witnessed wonderful CND Cymru peace festivals back in

the 1980s, so to old-timers it seemed as if the famous CND symbol was really coming home. Many thanks to Sara Medi Jones and her helpers. The giant letters went on to Llandudno the next day, for another great display and a busy stall organised by Conwy County Peace Group and Efa Wulle.

• *In the footsteps of Glyndŵr*

A united Welsh front against nuclear power is re-convening at 10.30am on Saturday 14 April 2018 in Owain Glyndŵr's parliament house at Machynlleth. Be there!

heddwch>action:

Can YOU help CND Cymru at the Eisteddfod?

The 2018 National Eisteddfod is in Cardiff Bay, 3-11 August, and CND Cymru will be having a stall as usual ... but the more volunteers we have, the more people we can talk to! We'll be collecting signatures on the petition against replacing Trident, and highlighting the support for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons internationally – and hopefully locally.

If you can help us for a couple of hours – or even a couple of days – please get in touch with Brian Jones

brian.jones@phonecoop.coop
T: 01792 830 330



Robert Idriis

Protest come rain or come shineRemember Fukushima – No to Wylfa B March 2018

REVIEWS

National Theatre of Wales: **Holtti**

by Manon Wyn Williams,
directed by Sarah Bickerton

Mark Douet



Holtti was first staged at the National Eisteddfod and then went on tour to Caernarfon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Aberystrwyth and Cardiff during October 2017.

It was performed in Welsh with English interpretation via the Sibrwd app.

Holtti means 'splitting' or 'fission' in Welsh, an appropriate title as this was a play which examines the often divisive impact of the Wylfa B project on local communities. It was verbatim, based on transcripts of actual interviews. This was a wordy play about ideas, but the fine cast delivered it with energy, passion and humour, and at Galeri in Caernarfon the full house loved it. It aimed to tell all sides of the story, and the play began and ended on the farm at Caerdegog, where the Jones family stood up to Horizon Nuclear: 'It's not we who have a hold over the land, it's the land that has a hold over us.'

Cymru > Fukushima: 20 millisieverts per year

A photographic exhibition by Lis
Fields, Prichard Jones Institute,
Newborough

This exhibition, which showed on Anglesey throughout August, documents the aftermath of the 2011 (and still ongoing) Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan.

We see the black plastic bags of contaminated soil, the abandoned homes and scattered toys, the streets so ordinary apart from their emptiness.

The banality in context is far more shocking than a

sensationalist

approach

could ever

have been,

and the

captions are

as objective

and forensic

as the camera

lens. The

photographer,

Lis Fields, is a

London-based

artist who

visited the

region with Green Cross International.

The exhibition was accompanied by a

film and 'soundscape' by Cian Ciarán of

Superfurries fame, who has himself visited

Fukushima, and Meilyr Tomos.

In October Lis Fields discussed her work

and Fukushima with an audience at Galeri in Caernarfon, where the film was now showing.



Lis Fields

OBITUARY

Tony Simpson

1941 -2017

An inspiring and tireless campaigner for peace and justice, Tony Simpson was actively engaged in local and national peace campaigns throughout his life.

Brecon boy

Even after moving from South Wales to Honiton in 2005, Tony refused to slow down. He included among his many campaigns (against the threatened closure of Honiton hospital, for example, or the local community centre and library), the installation of a "Peace Pole" in Honiton High Street. Tony's great skill lay in always winning local interest and support, through newspaper articles, and public meetings which invariably put local politicians on the spot. In this respect, Tony, a native of Brecon, succeeded in transplanting the spirit of Welsh radicalism into a sleepy corner of Devon.

Bridgend CND

A Coleg Harlech mature student, who progressed through Swansea University to social work and a lectureship in social administration, Tony, with his wife of 52 years, Edna, cut his activist teeth on the early Aldermaston marches. Later, he founded the Bridgend branch

of CND, which successfully campaigned against the construction of a local nuclear bunker, when he and others were doused with cement, in full view of television cameras. His account of this campaign, "No Bunkers Here", was published by Peace News – although now unavailable, we hope to add it to the CND Cymru website over the next year. Tony regarded himself as a frustrated journalist, and it was his ability to underpin CND's activities with local media coverage which contributed to the strength of the Bridgend branch.

Peace to the world

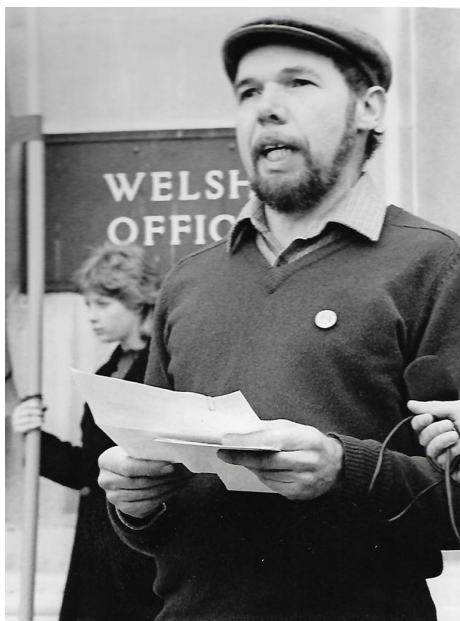
Tony was instrumental in the campaign to persuade all eight Welsh counties to adopt Nuclear Free Zone policies, resulting in the Nuclear-Free Wales Declaration in 1982. Heddych readers may also recall Tony's pamphlet "Taking peace to the world" – which situated Henry Richard MP (1812-1888) squarely in the visionary

campaign to end war through a system of International Arbitration.

Life's lesson

Whether organising public meetings, leafleting, or lobbying often lackadaisical councillors and MPs, Tony splendidly embodied the spirit which animates his favourite quotation, by the author Nikolai Ostrovsky: *"Man's dearest possession is life. It is given to him but once, and he must live it so as to feel no torturing regrets for wasted years, never know the burning shame of a mean and petty past; so live that, dying, he might say: all my life, all my strength were given to the finest cause in all the world – the fight for the liberation of mankind"*.

Pete Foley



Ceri Oak

OBITUARY

Beatrice Smith

1937 -2018

On 4 February 2018, we lost our dear friend and comrade Beaty Smith, after a prolonged period of failing health.

Beaty was born in 1937 to a large working-class family in Garston, Liverpool, and her experience of growing up in 1930s Britain among intelligent, self-educated people informed her profound sense of social justice and lifelong adherence to the socialist cause.

For the good of all

Beaty worked in National Health Service hospitals all her life, firstly as a nurse and later a ward sister, and was in Paris in 1968 where she witnessed the historic events of the student uprising. She was a trade union activist all her working life, and having moved to Wales in the 1970s,

became active in Plaid Cymru, championing greater devolution and Welsh language rights.

In words and song

She was a poet and published author, including *Gasmasks* and *Garston, A Liverpool Childhood*, a warm and characteristically detailed account of working class life in the first half of the 20th century. Beaty was also a longstanding, active and valued member of Cardiff's socialist street choir, *Côr Cochion Caerdydd*. She published an illustrated history of the choir's first 20 years, *Stand up and Sing* (published by y Lolfa), and took part in every recording made by the choir.

The activist

Beaty's political activity spanned many decades. Never content to

be a passive observer, she was active in CND Cymru, Victory to the Miners, LGBT+ and Women's Rights.

After taking part in a solidarity tour of Palestine and Israel with *Côr Cochion* in 1994, she returned determined to work for justice, and revisited Palestine on several peace delegations. She championed the cause of Palestinian rights within her own political party.

Beaty was never one to give up when things got tough, or balk at taking action when it was needed. She was an intelligent, warm and extremely supportive friend and comrade and a true internationalist.

Her life was an inspiration.

We will miss her.

Wendy Lewis



Beaty Smith, on the right, with comrades from Côr Cochion at an anti-war demo in London

CONTACTS

CND CYMRU

CND Cymru campaigns alongside organisations in Wales and internationally, for peace, environmental and social justice and to rid Britain and the world of all weapons of mass destruction.



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*Please send any comments or contributions to the
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our campaigns and for details of meetings
and activities across Wales.**



Aldermaston, Easter 2018