

NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE NETWORK NEWSLETTER

Published on behalf of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Editor: David Polden, Flat 1B, 347 Archway Road, London N6 5AA

e-mail: davidtrpolden1@gmail.com; tel. 07539-321 118

December 2025/January 2026 edition

Copy date: January 30th

CEASEFIRE WHEN?

Trump announced his Gaza ceasefire plan on September 29 2025 during a White House press conference, alongside Netanyahu. It was signed October 9, after Hamas reluctantly agreed the deal, coming into effect the next day and endorsed by the UN Security Council on November 17.



A moment of joy in Gaza: celebrating the ceasefire – prematurely it seems!

In Gaza and Israel there were celebrations, and many Palestinians began returning to where their homes had been in areas they'd been barred from, in most cases to find their homes reduced to rubble. However most proceeded to set up home amongst the rubble.

The first stage of the plan required, Israeli forces to withdraw to an agreed line to prepare for a hostage and battle lines to remain frozen and all military operations be suspended,

including aerial and artillery bombardment, until conditions were met for complete staged withdrawal. Also, 72 hours after Israel accepted the agreement, all hostages, alive and dead, were to be returned. Israel released 250 life sentence prisoners plus 1,700 Gazans who were detained after 7 October 2023, including all women and children detained in that time. For every Israeli hostage whose remains were released, Israel would release remains of 15 dead Gazans.

Also full aid would be immediately sent into Gaza, with aid quantities at least level with that in the January 2025 agreement regarding humanitarian aid, and infrastructure (water, electricity, sewage), and hospitals and bakeries would be restored, and equipment to remove rubble and open roads would be let in.

Hamas and Israel both signed up to this first stage of the agreement, but neither side abided by its terms. Israel has continued bombing Gaza, though at a reduced rate. Indeed, according to Gaza's health ministry, over 310 Palestinians including 104 in one day have been killed in Gaza strikes since the ceasefire began, while Israel announced three of its soldiers had been killed in that period.

Israel continues to justify the attacks as being aimed at members of Hamas, but has produced no evidence for this, and justifies the killing of large numbers of civilians in the attacks by

alleging they were acting as "human shields" for Hamas members. Trump has not criticised these bombings.

Israel also continues to severely restrict the amount and kind of aid allowed into Gaza. This has included refusing to allow tents and tarpaulins, to be brought in on the grounds tent poles might be used as weapons. This with winter approaching: the makeshift shelters have already flooded by torrential rain.

With the Israeli army's "withdrawal" leaving it in occupation of just over 50% of Gaza (the so-called "yellow zone") and Hamas being the only security body in Gaza keeping order and stopping armed gangs supported by Israel looting the aid allowed in, this is not surprising. On November 20 Israeli troops even extended its occupation further into northern Gaza. There are fears that this occupation of more than half of Gaza will become permanent. Indeed the US government has signalled that reconstruction in Gaza will be limited (for ever?) to the yellow zone where "Israel and its allies have been working on plans for so-called 'alternative safe communities'" This is ominous – are these "alternative" communities by any chance to be more Jewish-only settlements? If so it would ape such settlements in the West Bank, and like them act as barriers to the setting up of a Palestine state.

Hamas released all living hostages within the 72 hours time-frame but not all dead ones. Israel claimed this as a serious breach of the ceasefire; but Hamas replied that some hostages' corpses were buried under rubble, presumably as victims of Israeli bombing, and couldn't be retrieved immediately.

The Gaza Health Ministry announced on December 9 that at least 70,366 people in Gaza had been killed in the war, including at least 20,000 children, with thousands more dead under rubble from under which they have started being unearthed, increasing the numbers recorded. And on October 7th, the Israeli Defence Ministry announced that during the two years of war in Gaza, 1,152 Israeli soldiers had been killed, with over 40% under 21 years old.

West Bank: Meanwhile there is no ceasefire in the West Bank, with Palestinians being killed and injured and their homes, crops and olive trees destroyed by Jewish settlers and Israeli soldiers. A mosque has also been set on fire. Indeed the situation in the West Bank has got worse since the beginning of the ceasefire.

According to UN figures, between the start of the war till November 13 2025, Israeli security forces and settlers killed at least 1,017 Palestinians (including 221 children) in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. A further 98 have died in Israeli detention. During the same period, 59 Israelis were killed in Palestinian attacks and armed clashes.

There was always the fear that once Israel got its hostages, dead and alive, back to satisfy the hostage lobby opposed to the war, the Israeli government would renege on abiding by the second stage of the deal.

This would have involved the end of military action, destruction of Hamas's offensive weaponry and military infrastructure, such as tunnels and Gaza becoming "a de-radicalised terror-free zone that does not pose a threat to its neighbours". It also involved an amnesty to Hamas members who commit to peaceful coexistence, with safe passage provided for those opting for exile.

According to the ceasefire agreement, a "Board of Peace" would be established as a UN-mandated transitional body. The board would be chaired by Trump, with Blair as a member, supervising Gaza's the reconstruction and economic recovery. The board would support a peacekeeping "International Stabilisation Force", composed of US, Arab, and European (but not Palestinian) members to oversee security and training a Palestinian police force, "ensuring long-term stability and peace". Following the transitional period, the administration of the Gaza Strip would be turned over to a reformed Palestinian Authority that is currently "governing" the West Bank, though largely in name only.

Netanyahu has continued to repeat he'll never allow the creation of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.



Palestinians protest at entrance to Beit Jala village, Nov. 14

The Israeli government even introduced bills to the Knesset to effectively annex the West Bank. On October 23, at the end of a visit to Israel, US Vice-President Vance said this was against Trump's West Bank policy and the bills were withdrawn. A rare example of the US saying no to the Israel government

Attacks on Iran, Yemen and Lebanon: Nor has Israel lost its penchant for bombing surrounding states. The June 12-day Israeli-Iran war began when Israel bombed military and nuclear facilities in Iran in a surprise attack, assassinating military leaders, nuclear scientists, politicians and civilians, and damaging or destroying air defences. Iran retaliated with over 550 ballistic missiles and over 1,000 drones, hitting civilian population centres, and at least twelve military, energy and government sites. The US joined in, intercepting Iranian attacks, and bombing three Iranian nuclear sites. Iran then retaliated by firing missiles at a US base in Qatar. On June 24, Israel and Iran agreed to a ceasefire under US pressure.

After the January 2025 Israel-Yemen ceasefire was broken on March 18 by with Israeli surprise attacks Yemen attacked Israel with ballistic missiles. Though most were intercepted, on May 4 a ballistic missile hit near Ben Gurion Airport, causing many flight cancellations. Israeli Air Force aircraft attacked Hodeidah Port in Yemen the following day. Many further Israeli and US attacks took place between May and October with few responses by Yemen.

Opposition to war worldwide: As long ago as December 2023 the UN General Assembly (GA) demanded an "immediate humanitarian ceasefire" in the Gaza war, alongside unconditional release of all hostages. The motion was passed by 153 countries to 10 against, with 23 abstentions. Those against included the US, Israel, Austria and the Czech Republic. Those abstaining included the UK, Germany and some other European countries. The many European countries voting for the resolution included Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Belgium. GA resolutions can only be acted on by the UN if also passed by the UN Security Council (SC) on which the US has a veto, so though the SC passed the motion by 13 votes to one (the US) the US vetoed it and it fell.

Though, worldwide, support for Israel's war has fallen steadily, many governments, including the US and UK, continue to support Israel economically and with arms, even after a UN Commission found Israel guilty of genocide in Gaza. Countries that have declared that they will have stopped sending arms to Israel include Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Italy, Japan and Spain.

Apart from taking minor actions such as banning a handful of ministers in the Israeli government along with some Hamas leaders. stopping a small range of weapons being sold to Israel and recently

PSC march in London, November 29 2025



"recognising" with other countries the non-existent state of Palestine. the UK government has not imposed military or economic sanctions on Israel. Indeed it denies that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza. As then Foreign Secretary David Lammy said: "the government has not concluded that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza, as the specific intent required by the Genocide Convention has not been proven", so presumably the UK can continue sending arms to Israel with a clear conscience!

In the UK and in many other countries public opinion has largely stopped supporting Israel's

war on Gaza and large demonstrations have taken place calling for an end to the war, and their countries to stop arming Israel and to boycott Israeli goods.

In the UK there have also been many large demonstrations in London and cities and smaller ones in towns opposing Israel's attack on and blockade of Gaza, in spite of the government increasingly trying to restrict such demonstrations. A September IPSOS poll in the UK recorded 53% saying Israel actions in Israel had "gone too far" with 8% saying they had "not gone far enough".

The Israeli blockade of Gaza has caused famine and deaths from famine. There have been several sea-borne attempts to break this blockade. The biggest was in August 2025 when the "Gaza Freedom

Flotilla” attempted to reach Gaza carrying aid. In the end 42 boats, with a total crew of 479 of many nationalities were boarded at sea by Israeli military who forced the boats to sail to the Israeli port of Ashdod, where those captured were imprisoned, interviewed and deported.

BANNING PALESTINE ACTION (PA)

As we have seen, the UK government refuses to stop issuing export licences for arms to be sent to Israel in spite of them being used in Israel’s genocidal attack on Gaza. PA is a non-violent direct action group that targetted arms manufacturers in the UK that produce military equipment for use by Israel to try to stop such exports.

On July 5th the UK government passed an amendment to the Terrorism Act proscribing PA as a terrorist organisation, with a maximum sentence (under section 12) of 14 years for membership, taking part in its actions or encouraging others to do so. Showing support for it was made a lesser crime (under section 13) carrying a maximum sentence of six months. The amendment was passed by the House of Commons by 385-26.

Outside Parliament there was considerable opposition to this banning of a non-violent protest group, both from lawyers and from the public.

The group *Defend Our Juries* organised a series of demonstrations aimed at showing the absurdity of this proscription by trying to make it impossible to enforce. The campaign consisted of getting supporters to assemble in public places and invite arrest under suspicion of supporting terrorism by holding signs saying “I oppose genocide. I support Palestine Action”.

So far over 2350 people have been arrested holding these signs by the end of November, over 1500 of them in London and the rest all over the country including in Liverpool during the Labour Party Conference, though police in Derry, Edinburgh, Exeter and Kendal failed to arrest people engaged in similar demonstrations. In Cardiff 13 people taking part in the same action were arrested under suspicion of breaching section 12 of the Terrorism Act and their homes were searched by police.

Of those arrested, the police reported on November 24 that 254 people of those arrested had been charged almost all under section 13. The over 2000 others arrested however have not been charged but “released under investigation” or bailed to report to a police station at a future date with bail conditions of not taking part in other support actions for PA.

On October 17th permission was given at the Court of Appeal for the proscription of PA to be subjected to judicial review at the High Court starting November 26. The reasons the judge, Judge Chamberlain, gave were that it was arguable the proscription interfered disproportionately with the European Convention of Human Rights of freedom of expression and assembly and the right to a free trial as PA had not been consulted prior to it being proscribed. Chamberlain was given permission to judge the judicial review. However, two days before this review began, Chamberlain was replaced by three other

judges. Strangely enough all three new judges have a history of decisions favouring the government in previous verdicts, so political interference from the government is suspected in their appointment.

Meanwhile 32 PA activists remained in prison at the end of November as a result of PA actions preceding its banning, many having been incarcerated for well over the 6-month limit for people awaiting trial

On November 25 it was reported that six of these PA activists on remand in prison were on a hunger strike that had begun on November 2, calling for immediate bail, unbanning PA and lifting of restrictions on communications of their communications. Two had been arrested on suspicion of criminal damage to two RAF aircraft on June 24 2025 by spraying it with paint; the other four were among 24 arrested at the Elbit arms factory at Filton, Bristol in August 2024 and who are due to be tried in June on charges of



Arrested on suspicion of supporting terrorism. At High Court

on Nov. 26

aggravated burglary, criminal damage and violent disorder, and one of them with causing grievous bodily harm to a woman police officer. Two of the strikers have been hospitalised, on November 21 and 27.

RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE UNDER ATTACK

The proscription of PA is part of an attempt by the current and previous government to put increasing restrictions on the right to protest.

The Public Order Act 1986 abolished common law public order offences, like riot and unlawful assembly, and created new offences such as riot, violent disorder, affray, and threatening behaviour. It also gave police powers to control public processions and assemblies, including imposing conditions on them.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, (Also known as the Brian Haw act!) prohibits activities like the use of amplified noise equipment, tents, sleeping equipment, and obstructing access in a “controlled area” around Parliament Square.

The provisions of the 1986 act were strengthened in the *Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022* giving police enhanced powers to manage protests, including imposing conditions on noise levels and start/end times for public assemblies. It increased penalties for obstruction of the highway, extends the controlled area around Parliament, and introduces new powers for extracting information from electronic devices with the user's agreement or after their death. It also replaces the vague common law offence of public nuisance turning it to a statutory one with a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment.

The police used this act to ban one planned PSC march which was to gather outside the BBC's Broadcasting House and march to Whitehall, on the grounds that it would risk causing “serious disruption” to a nearby synagogue as congregants attend Shabbat services.

This not only disrupted plans for the march but helped with the political attempt to smear PSC as anti-semitic, like the proscription of PA as a terrorist organisation helped with the characterisation of demonstrators for Palestine as terrorist sympathisers. PSC in fact is not at all anti-semitic: it has very many Jews among its organisers, supporters and Jews and Jewish groups are enthusiastically welcomed as participants in its demonstrations.

The government is also intending to give police the power to consider the “cumulative effect” of repeat demonstration and if the cumulative effect is considered too great, either because the protests are held too often, are too large, or last too long. In such cases the police could limit such demonstrations in number, size or distance. They would also be able to ban such demonstrations and marches outright.

Currently an amendment to the Police and Public Order Act is going through parliament under which activists could be jailed for up to six months for protesting outside the homes of MPs, peers, and councillors and anyone who has stood for public office.

The government is planning to greatly limit the right for defendants to choose trial by jury. Only those committing very serious offences are to be afforded the right of a trial by jury. The least serious offences can only be tried in magistrates' courts, but there is a large range of middling offences the defendant can currently choose to be tried by a jury, but no more. The government's reason given is saving money, but the real reason may well be that juries cannot be relied on to reach verdicts that the government wants. But the point of jury trial is just that - to reach its own independent verdict based on the evidence.

This evidence should surely include the defendants' reasons for their actions which have led to their being on trial. However judges in political cases are increasingly ruling that such motivation is irrelevant and some defendants have indeed been imprisoned for contempt of court for trying to explain to the jury their political motivation. It is true that in the recent past some juries have ignored judges' directions to convict in political cases where such defences have been presented. Indeed the group *Defend Our Juries* was set up to defend their historic right to reach their own conclusions based on all the evidence put before them, and with them, not the judge, deciding what evidence is relevant.

IMMIGRANTS NOT WANTED

The current UK government is also following other recent UK governments in trying to deter people from most overseas countries from settling in the UK.

The most unwanted appear to be asylum seekers who arrive by what parliament has decided are “illegal” ways, such as by small boat across the Channel. But asylum-seekers only choose such dangerous ways to reach the UK because, for most countries, the UK provides no “legal” ways of claiming asylum here.

Instead of showing sympathy for people forced to leave their own countries because of the danger and suffering they face there, the government, most politicians and most UK media are intent on picturing them as undesirables, be it as rapists, “economic migrants” or taking “British” jobs.

Asylum seekers are not usually permitted to do paid work while their claim is pending and so their accommodation has to be found and paid for by the state (unless they have the money to pay for it themselves) until their claim is heard. Up to now they have been paid a weekly subsistence payment of £49.18 (or £9.95 if meals are provided). The hotel accommodation provided was generally sub-standard but public hostility has resulted in violent demonstrations and attempted arson at the hotels and the government has decided all asylum-seekers should be accommodated in disused military housing. Some had been housed in such previously and others in old ships. To make matters worse, there is currently a (deliberate?) long wait for asylum claims to be heard, most of over six months and some much more. So, by March 2025 there were 109,500 asylum seekers waiting for their claim to be heard.

The present government have considered the previous Tory governments’ plan to send asylum seekers abroad for their claims to be considered (in the Tories’ case Rwanda), but have not been acted on. However illegal” and failed asylum seekers are usually returned to their country of origin from which they have in many cases fled for their own safety. Others are returned to third countries that have agreed to take them (eg. an arrangement with France where a small number of rejected “illegal” asylum seekers are sent there in return for a similar number of asylum-seekers in France that are considered acceptable).

These are the recent or planned changes to the rules regarding people accepted for asylum and migrants generally: 1) The time required to qualify for “Indefinite Leave to Remain” (ILR) in the UK is to increase from 5 years to 20 years with some exceptions; 2) people who arrive by small boats and are granted asylum could wait up to 30 years before granted permanent status (and can have any jewellery stolen from them on arrival!). 3) migrants will no longer be eligible for weekly allowances, state benefits or social housing until they become British citizens (which seems be only when they have had ILR status for five years); 4) “Skilled Worker Visas” are only available for those with a degree-level (previously A-level equivalent) qualification and have salary level of at least £41,700 per year. (We don’t only hate asylum seekers we hate all foreigners, except rich, clever ones!); 5) Previous “Care Worker Visas” have been scrapped; 6) Refugees will have their asylum status reviewed every two to three years and only those who can prove they contribute to society and have no criminal record will face deportation to their home country if deemed safe; 7) “Student Visas”: Overseas graduates can only remain for 18 months (previously two years) after their course. Students no longer have the right to bring dependents to the UK; neither do people accepted for asylum; 8) English language requirement: more visa applicants, including adult dependents, have to pass a set English language test.

Much of this seems to involve the UK shooting itself in the foot. The great shortage of workers in the UK are for unskilled workers, particularly in hospitals, the care sector, hospitality and agriculture, yet in none of these jobs do salaries reach the level demanded. Universities are also largely dependent on fees from overseas student to balance the books, so why discourage them?

On the other hand, the new Home Secretary, Shabana Mahmood, said new “safe and legal” routes for a “modest” number of refugees to come to Britain will be introduced. These involve refugees under a “Community Sponsorship Scheme” allowing people to offer support or accommodate those fleeing war,

like that previously made available for Ukrainian refugees; “talented and skilled individuals displaced by conflict” to come to work; and students facing war and persecution to continue their education here.

All these attempts to dissuade asylum seekers crossing the Channel have so far not succeeded in stopping the tide. This year so far, by 27 November 2025, a total of 39,292 people had crossed it, 17% more than in the whole of 2024.

This while there has been a large drop in people arriving in Britain “legally”. Thus, this year 204,000 more arrived than left, compared to 2 in the year to June 2023 when those leaving from 204,000 in the 720,000 more arrived than left.

SPIES’ SEXUAL LIAISONS ENCOURAGED

The Spy Cops enquiry into the scandal which involved 139 cops who spied on tens of thousands of people in mostly left-wing groups over many years forming sexual relationships under an assumed name with women in the groups being spied on began in November 2020 and rumbles on.

The latest revelation is that the spy cops were, as long suspected, actually encouraged by their managers to form such liaisons. This information was given by a whistleblower who had been a spy cop who had had such liaisons himself. He told the enquiry that sexual relations were “an ordinary part of the undercover role...it was regarded by officers and management alike as part of the work.” he added that two managers who supervised the covert unit advised him to use condoms while having sex with activists. Not that all officer took this advice as some of the women involved gave birth as a result of the liaisons.

INCREASING THE RISK OF NUCLEAR WAR?

In July 2025 12 US nuclear bombs were flown into the US airbase at Lakenheath in Suffolk. US nuclear bombs previously stored at the base had been removed in 2008. The month before, the UK government had announced that the UK is to purchase from the US 12 new F-35A nuclear-weapon capable fighter jets and join what described as NATO’s dual capable aircraft nuclear mission in a major boost for national security.” They will be stationed at RAF Marham in Norfolk, just 26 miles from Lakenheath

These developments are part of a move by several European countries to increase their armaments to be able to help defend Ukraine against the current war on it by Russia, but also to defend Europe against the possibility of further attacks on European countries. Part of the reason is also that the US under Trump cannot currently be trusted as a European ally in any conflict between Europe and Russia and has stopped supplying arms to Ukraine (Though not of course to Israel!) Russia has indeed threatened to use nuclear weapons against European countries over their support for Ukraine.

So we are back to the Cold War nuclear gamble that countries will be deterred from using their nuclear weapons against nuclear-armed enemies for fear that the countries attacked will reply in kind. As long as accidents are avoided and one side gambles on risking a first strike. So can we really feel more secure in the face of a nuclear arms race?

The stationing of such weapons in the UK has produced nothing like the very large opposition to the siting of cruise nuclear missiles at Greenham Common and Molesworth in the 1980s, with long-term peace camps and direct action at both places.

CND, with a much reduced membership, has attempted to draw attention to these developments. It is no longer able to organise large demonstrations in London and elsewhere but has worked with Lakenheath Alliance for Peace to organise demonstrations at the base and a regular monthly vigil.

COMING EVENTS

December: 17-19. Hastings, 11am-3pm; 5-7pm; “Strokes of Solidarity.” Free art exhibition at White Rock Hotel in Hastings. The art works to be raffled. All proceeds of the raffle will go directly to the Resilience Committee in Al-Mawasi in Gaza to help provide food for displaced families, educational resources for children, materials for makeshift housing and a community bakery. Price of raffle tickets £5. To buy tickets go to: <https://bit.ly/AlMawasiArtRaffle> Draw December 20. Winners will be contacted directly.

27, noon-2pm: “Lakenheath Alliance for Peace” vigil at main gate of US base in Suffolk where US nuclear weapons are stored. Takes place on the last Saturday of every month.

Info: vigils@lakenheathallianceforpeace.org.uk

January: 4, 6pm Stand Up to Racism & TUC ZOOM meeting to discuss how to counter the far right. Trade Union and STUC speakers, Register at <http://bit.ly/3XJ2c26>

14, 7.30-8.30pm: “Making your council a CND ally.” (Online) Discussion on ways of doing this.

REGISTER

22, Online, 8pm: Bristol CND AGM. For info contact: SecretaryBristolCND@gmail.com

24, Leeds. 11.30am: Yorkshire CND AGM. At Mill Hill Chapel, City Square, Leeds LS1 5EB. Contact: info@yorkshirecnd.org.uk

27, 6pm: Protest at arms dealers’ annual dinner, London. Venue to be confirmed (usually in a Park Lane hotel) Org. Campaign Against the Arms Trade. Info: enquiries@caat.org.uk; 020-7281 0297.

Every Wednesday, 6-7pm: Women in Black silent vigil against militarism and war by the Edith Cavell statue in St. Martin’s Place, WC2. Wear black. Info: www.london.womeninblack.org

Second weekend of every month, Friday to Sunday (Next: December 12-14): Aldermaston Women's Peace Camp. Meet like-minded women; take part in workshops and talks etc. Contact: 07852 293 386

Third Tuesday of each month, 6.30pm, on ZOOM: **Planning meetings of London Campaign Against the Arms Trade.** Contact: londoncaat@riseup.net

Last Friday of every other month (next January), 11-12.30pm: “Remember Fukushima; End Nuclear Power in the UK.” Vigil and leafletting outside the Japanese Embassy, 101-104 Piccadilly W1. Org. by *Kick Nuclear*. Contact: shigeo.ann.kobayashi@gmail.com

Every Tuesday, 6-7-30pm, Menwith Hill: peaceful witness at the main gate of the surveillance base. Org. *MH Accountability Campaign*. Contact: sswift64@gmail.com

Every Friday, 1-2pm, Brighton: *Women in Black* silent vigil at the War Memorial, Old Steine. Info: brightonwib@11qp.co.uk

Every Saturday, Oxford, 2-3pm: *Women in Black* silent vigil for Peace and Justice at the Martyrs Memorial, bottom of St Giles, Oxford. Info: oxfordwib@gmail.com

Every Saturday, Diss, Norfolk, 10-11am: Vigil for peace for Palestine in the Market Place.

Every Sunday, Liverpool, 2pm: assemble for march for Palestine at Metropolitan Cathedral Mount Pleasant for walk to Derby Square for rally. Info: merseysidecnd@gmail.com

First Tuesday of each month, Brighton 10.30am-noon,: Brighton & Hove Women’s International League for Peace and Justice meeting at Jubilee Library, Brighton. Info: brightonwib@11qp.co.uk

Last Saturday of every month, Lakenheath, noon-2pm: *Lakenheath Alliance for Peace* vigil at main gate of Lakenheath US base to highlight opposition to US nuclear weapons returning to UK. vigils@lakenheathallianceforpeace.org.uk

TRUMP GETS HIS PEACE PRIZE!

Trump has made no secret of his desire to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee however this year awarded the peace prize to SOMEONE ELSE!, perhaps thinking that Trump had not actually done much to bring peace to the world. However a friend of Trump, Gianni Infantino, happens to be president of the football world governing authority, FIFA, and this year FIFA just happened to establish a new FIFA peace prize which they, surprise! surprise! happened to award to Trump as the first recipient.