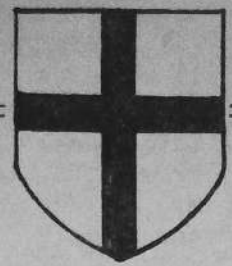


BRETON NEWS



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WAITING FOR PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT.

On Aug. 4th, 1962, a French law was passed binding the Government to adopt a programme of public investments in underdeveloped areas before the end of 1963. This would include Brittany and there was a chance that the plan prepared by the Committee for the Study and Coordination of Breton Interests and adopted by 1200 representatives of Breton professional and trade unions at Lorient in June 1962 would guide the French authorities as far as Brittany was concerned.

During the 1st half of 1963, ministers' statements have left the Committee in serious doubt. It is now highly likely that the Government will ignore its own law, or will use some dodge to by-pass it.

The next 2 months will show also how many of the Breton deputies will honour their pre-election pledge to use all means to obtain the said programme. A majority of them went in on a U.N.R. ticket.

As an indication of how seriously the French government is concerned with Brittany's development comes the official news that the Henbont foundries, the only heavy industry in Brittany, will be closed within 2 years from now. They could have been modernised at low cost. But Henbont is not tied with any powerful siderurgical group and lies outside the big French industrial areas. Technocracy was against it.

A branch of Renault's has been promised, so that the Henbont workers can get alternative employment. The same factory was promised 2 months ago to Lorient.

The decision to close Henbont without consulting either management or workers comes as a link in a series of provocations such as the refusal, in spite of legal obligation to adopt a regional plan of development; the refusal, in spite of ministerial promises, to replace the narrow gauge by the standard gauge on part of the Breton railways; the refusal to consult, as provided by law, the Breton Committee for Economic Expansion.

There is little time left to save Brittany. The 1962 census shows a decrease of 82,000 in the active population of 4 of its departments. In 4 or 8 years it will be too late : the demographic evolution will have taken an irreversible turn.

(La Vie Bretonne, Oct. 1963.)

A NEW MEDICAMENT. On September 21, a Comite d'Action pour la Bretagne (4/5 of Brittany, to be accurate) was created at St-Brieuc on the initiative of trade unions and leftist groups in the area. Until now these groups, which are affiliated to French unions and parties (Communist, Socialist, etc.) had considered it reactionary to take part in the defense of Breton interests. The crisis has reached such a magnitude that they too have to react now. They want to organise a popular campaign to compel the government to give priority to regional development over un-productive (nuclear mirages) and prestige (gifts to former colonies) expenditure. They called on all political, economic, social and cultural forces in Brittany to get in touch with them.

On Sat. 12th of October, they held a meeting at Pontivy. Half of those who attended appear to have been members of the Movement for the Organisation of Brittany, but the participation of this body, which places Brittany's interest above party allegiances, was refused. There is also some doubt whether the direct support of the Committee for the Study and Coordination of Breton Interests is wanted. These two organisations however welcomed the creation of the new group, as it can greatly contribute to increase the Breton people's readiness to struggle for their interests.

The C.A.B. plans to take part, "by multiple acts", in the demonstrations to be staged on Oct. 26 in defense of the Henbont foundries. They are calling on the whole Breton population to join in this battle.

(from publications and B. N. correspondents.)

SUMMER SCHOOLS. The 16th annual Camp for Breton speakers held at Langoned (28/7 - 14/8) and organised by Mrs de Bellaing, R. Huon and P. Kalvez, drew its largest-ever attendance with 170 participants. There was plenty of entertainment, but also work : courses for children, adult beginners and candidates for the Trec'h Kentan examination. 20 students passed this test

for proficiency. There were also courses in literature, geography and physics run by the teachers of the new Centre for Sec. School Education in Breton. 14 lectures were given on various topics of actual interest (AL LIAMM, Nr 99).

At least 500 people gathered in different "camps" to study the Breton problems this summer. As Barr-Heol, Sept. '63 points out, few French organisations or groups can boast such a keen interest in their own affairs. At Garlan, the M.O.B. gave instruction in political organisation and campaigning; at Kastellnevez and Benac'h, Kendalc'h viz. AR FALZ were concerned with cultural and educational matters.

But the "Universite Bretonne" organised by the Catholic Association Bleun-Brug and due to take place in Lorient (26-31/8) with the cooperation of well-known writers and economists was forbidden "for reasons so far not divulged

(Barr;Heol, Sept.)

B.N. Comment. Bleun-Brug is controlled by the religious authorities. By dealing with the social and economic crisis in Brittany, the association may have incurred the displeasure of the bishops, anxious as they are to avoid offending the civil powers.

Preoccupation with the attitude of the Catholic hierarchy towards the Breton resurgence efforts is expressed in recent articles of AR VRO, L'AVENIR, BARR-HEOL. The abandonment of preaching in the "vernacular" in the Breton-speaking areas since the war is at variance with papal encyclicals (Pacem in Terris, for ex.) The appointment of a non-Breton as successor-to-be to the Archbishop of Rennes caused surprise in Breton circles as there are at least 20 Breton bishops outside Brittany³. Yet he could win sympathy if the interest he showed towards the Basque language is extended to Breton.

"FRANCE BROUGHT PROGRESS" In the Breton department of Cotes-du-Nord, 200 students were refused admission to the 2nd classes and 90 to the 6th class in the classical lycees (grammar school). 887 young people were refused by the technical colleges. Among them, 500 boys and 200 girls had been recognised as being sufficiently able. In 1962 "only" 600 had been refused.

31 mobile prefabricated classrooms were needed for the Colleges for General Education, but only 10 were obtained. In primary schools, 212 repair projects were recognised as absolutely needed, but 12 only were admitted last year. 151 new classrooms should be built for 1964-65, but only 85 will be provided.

There were 47 demands for General College teachers, but only 15 vacancies have been filled. None of the 17 vacancies for agricultural teachers has been filled. According to the unions, 94 fully qualified teachers are needed for the lycees, but the posts will be partly filled, and only with auxiliary teachers.

(cf. LE MONDE, 2-10-'63).

The schools have to absorb those born in the post-war years, when birth rates were high. But instead of providing adequately for their education, the French state has decided to divert its funds to build up a preposterous "force de frappe." POLICE DISPLAY. The prefet of Kemper has given orders to all Finistere police stations to destroy the posters which the Movement for the Organisation of Brittany puts up, even on hoardings approved for the purpose. Publicity by non-Breton organisations, including the French-patriotic O.A.S. is not hindered.

Members of the M.O.B. were arrested and the posters which they had stuck were all torn by police during the Fetes de Cornouaille in Kemper, end of July, Police squads conspicuously framed the pipe-band parades. They tried to provoke incidents by illtreating several pipers (Breiz, September). It appears that the prefet needed a justification for calling in police reinforcements.

THE CELTIC LEAGUE, whose aim is to foster the national rights of the Celtic countries, held its third annual meeting at Bangor, Wales, on Sept. 7-8. Projects for the coming year were discussed, including the organisation of a mobile exhibition to make known the struggle of the member-countries for national survival and development; a memorandum to the U.N.O. on self-government for Brittany, Wales and presumably Scotland; another memorandum to the U.N.O. on linguistic discrimination in Brittany.

.AR VRO No 21 contains a long article on Yann Schier, a public school teacher and a member of the political council of the Breton National Party, who created AR FALZ to win leftist school teachers to the cause of the Breton language. He died in 1935, exhausted by his Breton activity. He is revealed here as one of the greatest Bretons of our time.

. BODADEG AR SONERIEIEN (the Breton Pipers Association) recently celebrated its 20th Anniversary. To-day it has thousands of members, some of them of a high standard. It started with 8 members in 1943. (Ar Vro, 21)

Breton dancing is also doing well. But the less spectacular singing is much on the decline. In his leading article in Breiz (Oct.), R. Omnes reveals the critical scarcity of choirs, and makes an appeal to competent persons to help the Kendalc'h commission concerned with traditional singing.

. Breton classes have started again at 30, rue des Lisses, Rennes. They take place on Sat. and Mon. evenings. The organisers would like to extend them to 3 other days, but they have a scarcity of teachers. They are training some to help them. There is work for 10 teachers. (Keleier Roazhon)

Kement-man e-stumm "traou moulet" evit ma tremeno gant ar siell 2d.

Deiziad 5-a viz Du. Trugarez bras evit an daou lizher am eus bet diganit, skrivet an eil d'ar 4. ,egile d'ar 14 a viz Here, ha degouezhet gant troc'hadennou kelaouenn. Talvoudus am eus kavet dreistholl an evezhiadennou diwar-benn ar c'h-CAB, pe CRAB evel ma ra Fouere anezhan. Graet em eus implij eus ar C'heleier-se evel ma weli. N'em eus ket skoet re grenv war an tach, da gentan abalamour ma vefe ~~igwaint~~ kement ha gwelc'hin dilhad fank Breizh er foran, ha d'an eil abalamour ma ranker gortoz un tammig pelloc'h evit gouzout petra 'ray an dud-se. Ken morzet eo hor c'henvroiz ma ranker atav bout habask gant strivadennou nevez. Evel ma welan, karr ar mob zo sac'het er fankigell (evit ar mare), ha hini ar vroadelourien "rikoc'h", a seblant bezan ur c'harr-nij, un tammig re uhel evit bout gwelet gant ar werin... Ne vefen ket souezhet ma lakafe ar "c'hrank"-man kalzig kemmes e-touez ar re o deus heuliet ar mob betek-hen, ha darn anezho o kavout digarez evit kilan war ar wrimenn adarre. Daoust hag e lakay ar mob e-unan da spisaat e gelennadurezh?

N'em eus bet kelou ebet a-zivout ar pezh zo tremenet en Henbont e dibenn miz Here, pe e lec'h all : ha ne oa ket ar C'hrank o vont da c'hourdrouz, da lakaat an holl da hopal? N'eus ket bet trouz a-walc'h evit ma teufe betek Iwerzhon.

N'em eus ket gwelet ar C'Heineg nag e genseurted. Gouezet em eus e oant o tont, met muioc'h n'em eus ket klevet. N'on ket aet da glask kejan gantan. Ne dalvez ket kalz ar boan din kejan aman estreget gant tud a zo kadarnaet -mat en hor menozioù.

Ma'z eus un dra bennak talvoudus da embann diwar-benn devezh Henbont, bez ar vadele ezh da gas un tamm kelou din a-barzh eistez bennak.

Pemaos eman kont gant ar paotr ollwenn e Banaleg? Danevellet eo bet din en doa tapet un teul a "doktor" digantur skol veur saoz en un doare iskis a-walc'h. N'ouzon ket eveljust ha gwir eo...

Klasket em eus un tamm e-touez ma ~~le~~ levriou warlerc'h an niverenn -se eus Feiz ha Breiz, met n'on ket deut a-benn d'he c'havout c'hoazh. Klask a rin c'hoazh. Sur on e tle bezan ganin. Atav avat emañ war-lerc'h gant ma labour, hag e talean da furchal a-zevri, o vezan ma vin marteze ouzhpenn un eurvezh o klask. Ma digarez evit bezan miret an niverenn -se keit all. Unan all am eus eus 1960, enni ur pennad gant ar Meveleg. Ha dit eo ivez?

N'em eus ket komprenet -mat ar pezh a skrives a-zivout "kement a draoù a oa da sanailhan dindan ar c'hlopenn evit gellout aozan boued kelaouenn. Evidon, gwir eo, e rankan lenn kañz traou didalvez a-rack kaout padra da lakaat e B.N. Evit ABK, ne welan ket ez eo ken didalvez. A-zivout Tra Bolgan : daoust hag e tigelonegafen al lennerien? N'on ket a-du gant kontan sorc'hennou d'ar Vretoned a-zivout ar vro-man evel ma reer re alies en hor c'helaouennou broadel d'edification". Pa ze an dud aman goude-se e vezont disouezhet. Evelse e chomint kentoc'h er ger, ma ne fell ket dezho gwelout traou displijus. Met ur stourm a zo aman, evel ma vo stourm bepred, ha buhez evelse. Marteze e kollimp, marteze e c'homezimp. N'eo ket lavaret pep tra c'hoazh!

Kement-man adarre diwar zifrae. A-rack kas al lizher e klaskin c'hoazh ar Bleun-Brug.

Goude-skrid : ya, pennad Y.F. a-zivout "kresk" an emsav abaoe 1947 zo ur skeudennadur all da galonekaat an dud, pe da ober fougou gant hor bro en estrenvro.

Ma ! Gwellan hetou dit bepred !

7.11. Emaon o paouez klask an niverenn Bl. Br. +hont a darre, e-pad 1 eur, hep dont a-benn d'he c'havout. Sellout a rin c'hoazh en nec'h en un armel. Laouen e vefen da baeñ gwerzh ar gelaouenn, hag he daougement.