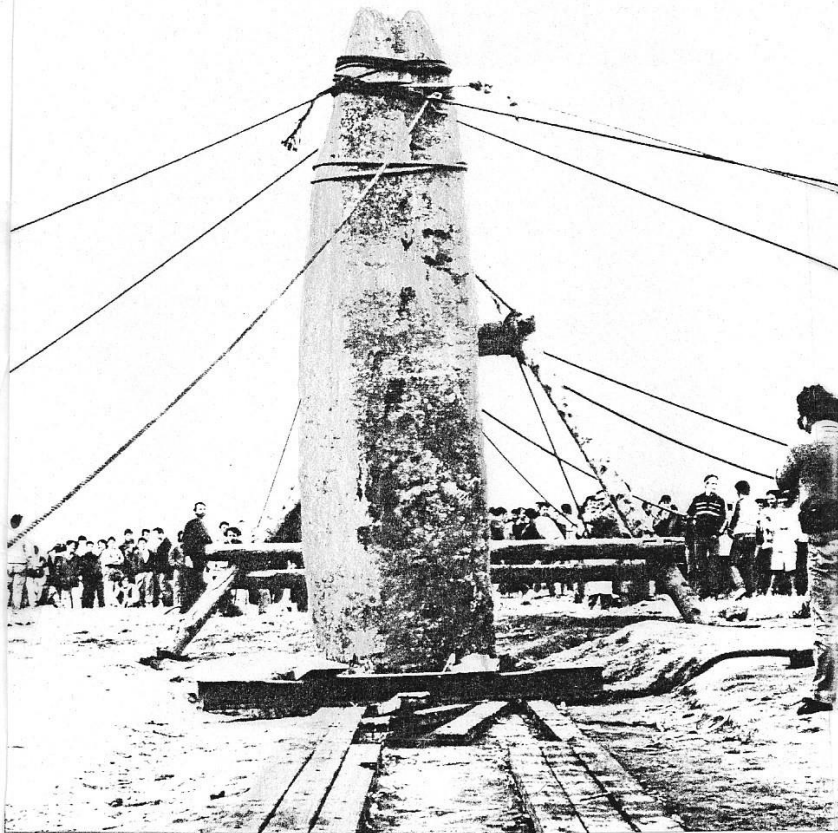


BRO NEVEZ

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE BRETON LANGUAGE
NEWSLETTER OF THE U.S. BRANCH



see pages 22-26
Catalog for AR MEN and LE CHASSE-MAREE

KUZUL ETREVROADEL EVIT KENDALC'H AR BREZHONEG

Number 33

February 90

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The Newsletter of the U.S. Branch of the International Committee for the Defense of the Breton Language (ICDBL) is published quarterly: February, May, August, and November. Contributions, letters to the Editors, and ideas are welcome from all readers and will be printed at the discretion of the Editors. Deadlines for receipt of contributions for Bro Nevez are: January 25, April 25, July 25, and October 25.

Ideas expressed within this newsletter are those of the authors, and do not necessarily represent ICDBL philosophy or policy.

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BRO NEVEZ INDEX

Lois Kuter

From its very humble first newsletter of July 1981 to Number 32 of November 1989, the U.S. ICDBL has published nearly 1,000 pages of information about Brittany, its language and culture. In putting together an index to the newsletters I have been astounded by the variety of topics we have covered and the number of Breton organizations and individuals we have introduced to our readers ... not to mention the 250 books and 27 magazines we have reviewed or described in shorter notes and, for music lovers, the 48 records we have reviewed or briefly noted and the 15 festivals described.

The index was put together because we have now existed long enough that I find it extremely inconvenient to page through my pile of newsletters to find information. We surely can congratulate ourselves that we have accumulated so much information that we need an index to effectively use it.

I cannot claim that my arrangement of topics is the most logical or consistent possible, but it certainly reflects the wealth of material introduced to readers of the newsletter of the U.S. Branch of the ICDBL which came to be called "Bro Nevez" ("New Country") with issue number 13 (November 1984). The 48-page index will join our publication series and is available for \$5.00 (postage included).

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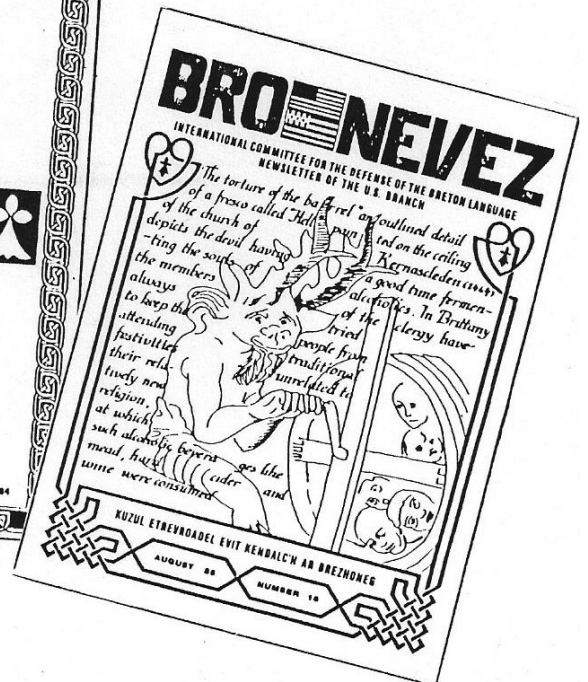
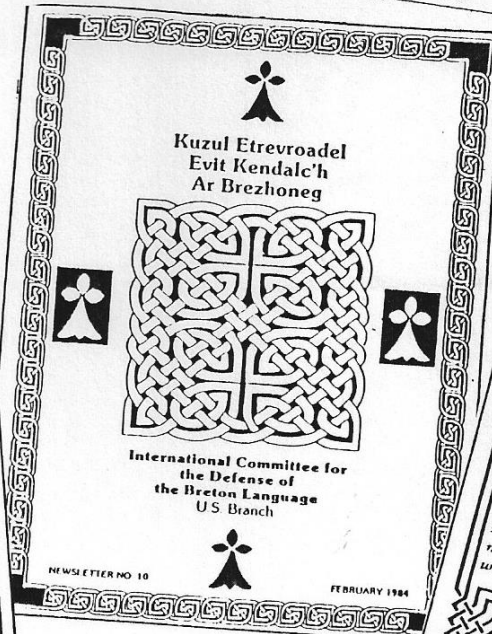
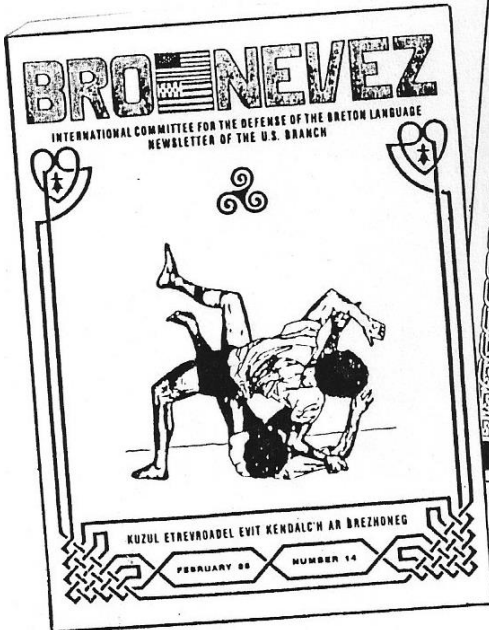
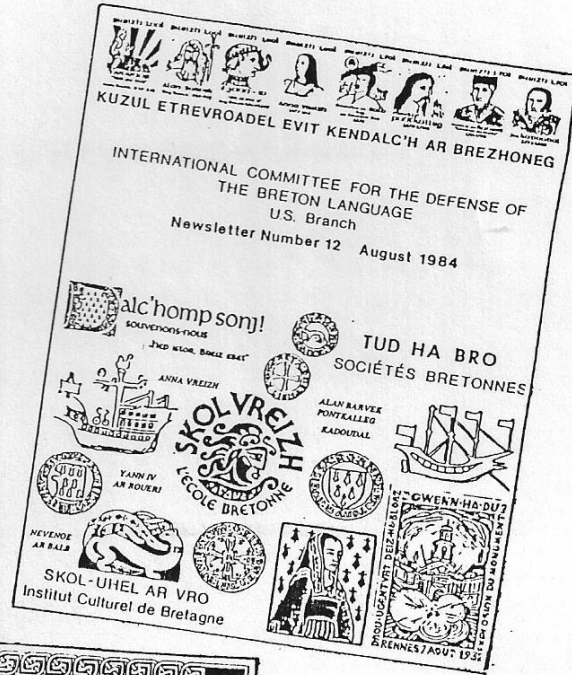
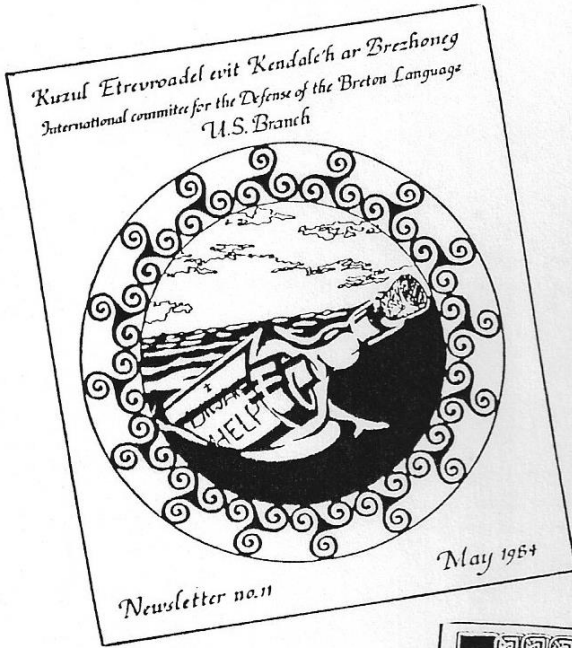
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The DEUG

After the publication of our November newsletter we received the following letter from Per Denez:

Université Rennes 2 Haute Bretagne
6 avenue Gaston Berger
35043 Rennes-Cedex

Dear Friends,

It is a great pleasure for me to let you know that the Breton D.E.U.G--i.e., second-year university diploma--has at long last been granted by the Ministry of Education. The decision to accept the creation of a Breton DEUG--thus acknowledging to the University of Rennes-2-Haute Bretagne a full university cursus in Breton--had been taken by President Mitterrand on March 22nd (1989). It was made public by the Minister of Education, M. Jospin, on March 24th. But it was only on August 22nd that our university could make it known that the DEUG had been officially granted: all the intervening time had been spent in discussions and negotiations with the Ministry civil servants to secure for the Breton DEUG an acceptable curriculum.

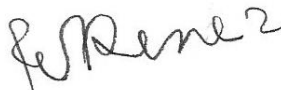
I would like to thank all those who took part in this long struggle for the Breton university cursus: Licence & Maitrise (3rd and 4th year degrees)--1981--CAPES (certificate of proficiency in Breton teaching and competition for the secondary schools teaching posts allocated to Breton: 5 in 1986, 3 in 1987, 1 in 1988 and 1 again in 1989); and now the DEUG. The help coming from our friends all over the world had an important impact in the process and progress.

It is also a pleasure to let you know that--although registration into the university was closed on July 27th and the DEUG became official only in August!--around 80 students have entered their names for the Breton DEUG. This means that we will be able, henceforward, to provide primary schools with much-needed school-masters and -mistresses and give secondary-school teachers a full, normal tuition. It must also be said that we will have more opportunities to help our students towards securing work in the field of radio and television, video and film industry, publishing and journalism, creative writing, cultural organizing, secretariat work, libraries and youth clubs, cultural tourism, etc.

We owe a lot to the dedication of our friends in this important step forward: it helps to make our cultural identity more secure and takes us a step nearer to cultural freedom.

I am happy to add another bit of good news: the post of modern Irish lecturer we have been asking for for many years has been at last granted by the Ministry of Education, with the decisive help of the Irish Embassy in Paris and of the Irish authorities in Dublin--as well as the help of Irish scholars.

With many thanks again,



Per Denez

MINISTÈRE
DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE
DE LA JEUNESSE ET DES SPORTS

PARIS, LE 1 AOUT 1989

DIRECTION DES ENSEIGNEMENTS
SUPERIEURS

SOUS-DIRECTION DES ENSEIGNEMENTS
UNIVERSITAIRES

Bureau du premier cycle et des
classes préparatoires
aux grandes écoles

DESUPI / 10047
Fonctionnaire responsable :
Mme PELISSIER
Affaire suivie par :
Mme DUPOUY.

Le Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Education
Nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports.

à

Monsieur le Président de l'Université
de RENNES II

s/c de Monsieur le Recteur Chancelier de
l'Académie de RENNES



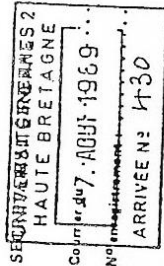
OBJET : Habilitation du DEUG mention "breton et celtique".

REF : Ma lettre Cl.P/AFP n°89-230 du 9 mai 1989.
Votre projet de DEUG, notifié dont ci-joint copie.

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer que l'habilitation à délivrer le DEUG
mention "breton et celtique" vous est accordée à compter de l'année
1989-1990, conformément aux termes de ma lettre citée en référence et
compte tenu des informations complémentaires que vous avez fournies
ainsi que des modifications que vous avez apportées à votre projet de
DEUG à la suite de votre concertation avec le cabinet du Ministre.

Pour le Ministre et par délégation
Le Directeur des Enseignements
Supérieurs

Franck METRAS



Document soumis à la lecture de
la Présidence : *Mis à la poste le*

OUI NON *22 Août*

Exploitation du document par *P. Mellé*

Scolarité

En liaison avec :

M. P. Denis

BRETON IN COURT

A FOLLOW-UP NOTE

Lois Kuter

In Bro Nevez 32 (p. 3) we reported on the case of Gilbert Cabon, a young Breton accused of involvement in bombing activities of the Armée révolutionnaire bretonne (ARB). Arrested in June 1989, he has been held in jail until an interpreter can be provided since he has insisted on using Breton in court. The court has so far refused to provide a translator, arguing that Mr. Cabon **can** speak French well enough for court proceedings. The stand-off continues.

In the meantime, Mr. Cabon, who is enrolled in his first year for the DEUG in Breton-Celtic Studies, has been elected to represent students at the University of Rennes II on the university's administrative council. This council which includes ten student representatives helps decide university policies. Gilbert Cabon was a candidate on a list for the Union of Breton Students (Dazont) which gained two seats on the council with 14% of the student vote. Even if he remains in prison, Mr. Cabon will be able to participate in the council's actions through mandated votes.

Mr. Cabon's address remains: Gilbert Cabon
794048
W2/151C
Allée des Thayes
94261 Fresnes-Cedex
FRANCE

ÉDUCATION

La Liberté du Morbihan
27 janvier 1990

Gilbert Cabon (en prison) élu à l'université de Haute-Bretagne

RENNES (AFP).- Gilbert Cabon, le militant nationaliste breton actuellement en prison à Fresnes (Val-de-Marne), a été élu mercredi représentant des étudiants à l'université de Haute-Bretagne à Rennes. Gilbert Cabon était en tête d'une liste présentée par l'Union des Etudiants de Bretagne (UEB), qui souhaite une « université à la pointe de la défense de la langue bretonne ».

Selon des membres de l'UEB, la liste aurait obtenu 14% des suffrages, ce qui lui donnerait un élu sur les dix étudiants élus au Conseil d'Administration. L'université ne fait aucun commentaire, « les résultats n'étant pas encore officiels » et précise que la commission de contrôle se réunira vendredi en début d'après-midi.

Agé de 29 ans, Gilbert Cabon est un membre présumé de

l'Armée Révolutionnaire Bretonne (ARB). Il a été arrêté en juin 1989 à la suite d'une série d'attentats et inculpé d'association de malfaiteurs et infraction à la législation sur les explosifs. Il refuse depuis le début de son incarcération à la prison de Fresnes de s'exprimer autrement qu'en breton, ce qui, selon ses amis, lui a valu un refus de mise en liberté en octobre dernier.

Selections from the **Diwan Letter**, 2nd semester 1989 (translated by Lois Kuter)

KERC'HORR (Brest) SKOLAJ NEVEZ HA SEZ AMAEZHIEREZH DA ZONT

Kuzul Departamant Penn-ar-Bed en deus lakaet e kerz DIWAN ha kevredigezhioù sevenadurel breizhek all, skolaj Kergleuz e Kerc'horr e Kumuniezh Kêr Vrest.

Gwir savadurioù eta evit Skolaj ROPARZ-HEMON bet kuitaet gantañ rann di kreiz-kêr Brest, gant tachennoù sport, glazennoù ha gwez, ha lec'hiet mat e kêr etal trehent ar su.

Kerkent ha ma vo echu gant lodennoù all eus al labourioù, arc'hantaouet ivez gant Kuzul ar Departamant, ez aio melestrerezh Diwan eus Treglonou, e-kichen Lanniliz en arvor Bro-Leon, da anezhañ di.

Dont a raio di d'en em staliañ ivez AN HERE (kevredigezh a embann levrioù brezhonek hag a sav *ar Geriadur Hollvrezhonek*) ha STUMDI (aozadur evit ar stummadur dibaouez war sevenadur Breizh). Kuzul Departamant Penn-ar-Bed a soñj penaos unan eus kefridioù hor bro eo bezañ kreñv he fersonelezh a zo ar yezh unan eus he ferzhioù pennañ".

Da geñver estez diwezhañ kengor an Amaezhierezh, renet gant an Aotrou Jean-Yves KOZAN, ez eus bet kaset en-dro e brezhoneg un dael diwar-benn Diwan hag a zo bet deuet mat d'an holl hogozik er c'hengor-se.

UR RENER O TONT UR RENER O VONT

Diwan a zo bet kemmet e rener. Yvon RAOUL, degouezhet er bloaz 1985, en doa krouet ar garg e-barzh hor c'hevredigezh ha sammet bec'h reuziad 1987. Bremañ ez a da rener embannadurioù An Here. War-lerc'h Yvon e teu Ronan TREMEL. Un distro d'ar vro evit an Tregeriad-mañ, bet oc'h ober kentelioù brezhoneg er Skol-Veur, hag en deus roet lusk d'ar c'helenn brezhoneg en eil derez e rannvro Bariz er bloaz ma voe savet Diwan.

Rener Diwan ha tud ar velestrezezh a zo o labour plediñ, a-unvan gant Prezidant ha Burev Diwan Breizh, gant an teuliadoù melestrerezhel war-dro an dilennidi hag an Deskadurezh Stad, aozañ digoradurioù ar bloavezhioù-skol, eveshaat ouzh stummadur hag emdroadur-micher ar gelennerien, staliañ ar binvioù-stlennata...

RELECQ-KERHUON--THE NEW SITE OF THE DIWAN SECONDARY SCHOOL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

The General Council of Finistère has offered Diwan and other Breton cultural associations use of the Kergleuz school in Relecq-Kerhuon, just outside Brest.

Thus, after leaving the center-city apartment in Brest, the Roparz-Hemon secondary school will get true buildings with sports fields, grass and trees--a site well situated in the urban area of Brest just off the main southern roadway.

As soon as other stages of work--also funded by the General Council--are completed, Diwan administrative offices will leave Treglonou, near Lanniliz, to be situated at this site as well.

And this will also be the home of An Here, a publishing house for children's books in Breton which is also completing a major Breton language dictionary for the year 2000, and for Stumdi, an organization for adult education in Breton culture.

The General Council of Finistère believes that "one of the strengths of our region is a strong identity, of which language is a central element."

During one of the last sessions of the Administrative Commission, presided by Mr. Jean-Yves Cozan, a discussion about Diwan was conducted in the Breton language and had a near unanimity of this commission.

THE OLD AND THE NEW DIRECTOR OF DIWAN

Diwan has just changed its Director. This position was created by Yvon Raoul in 1985 and he held it during the difficult period since 1987. Today Yvon takes over the direction of An Here, and Ronan Tremel takes up his old job. This is a return home for this university professor from Tregor who has developed Breton courses and launched the teaching of Breton in secondary schools of the Paris area--the same year Diwan was founded.

The Director of Diwan and its administration works in close collaboration with Diwan's President and Board in the development of administrative dossiers for the National Education Ministry, the organization of each school year, the training and professional growth of teachers, and the introduction of new informational tools.

Kefridi bennañ Ronan : sammañ kresk Diwan. E labourioù kentañ a vo ober war-dro an dleoù sokial ha dilojañ ar sez eus Treglonou da Gerc'horr... ma adka-vo-eñ Yvon a zeuio di gant An Here kent-pell.

SKOLAJ ROPARZ-HEMON E BREIZH-VEUR

D'an 29 a viz Mae ez eas kuit bugale c'hwec'hvet klas Skolaj Diwan Roparz-Hemon gant o c'helennerien da dremen pemzektez en tu all da Vor Breizh. Mall oa warno ober gant ar saozneg bet desket e-doug ar bloavezh, hag an tamm kembraeg ouzhpenn.

Abaoc un nebeut mizioù e kenskrive ar skolajidi gant bugale eus "Ysgol Gwynllyn" e Gwent, ur skol kembraeg nevez savet ivez. Degemeret e voemp bet mat-tre gant ar gelennerien hag ar vugale. Ar Vretoned yaouank a dremenas teir nozvezh e ti o c'henskrivierien. Un dro vat dezho da zistripañ un tamm saozneg ha da anavezout gwelloc'h doare-bevañ Kembreiz.

Daou zevezh a voe tremenet en "Eisteddfod yr Urdd", ur gouel hollgembraek gant kenstrivadegoù, abadennoù sonerezh, dañs ha sport. Bemdez e teuas ur 15000 den bennak. Plijet bras e voe ar skolajidi, evel just ha c'hoant bras ganto da zistreiñ ar bloaz a zeu.

Goude ur weladenn en Aberystwyth, el Levraoueg Vroadel ma vez diskouezet kalz a levrioù brezhoneg, hag e Mirdi Sain Ffagan, e loc'hjomp kuit war-zu Kernev-Veur. Eno e kouskjomp en ur greizenn sevenadurel ha graet ez eus bet traoù liammet ouz ar rolloùskol kentoc'h — met e saozneg ! Gweladennet ez eus bet ur gêriadenn ragistorel, mengleuz staen "Poldark Mine". Studiet eo bet natur an arvor (gant "Cornwall Trust for Nature Conservation"), graet ez eus bet un en klask e kêr Truro (e saozneg ivez), sport ha dañs, sonerezh ha kan eus ar vro, ha tañvaet eo bet boued Kernev-Veur evel-just.

Talvoudus-kenañ eo bet ar veaj-mañ d'ar skolidi. Diskouezet o deus o barrezh war ar saozneg ha gwel- laet o gouiziegezh. Desket o deus ur bern traoù digant bugale divyezhek e broioù keltiek all ha deuet int endro gant ar c'hoant da gender'hel ha da vont war-raok.



Ar skolajidi o teskiñ dañs e giz Kernev-Veur.
Les collégiens s'initient aux danses cornouaillaises.

Diwan's Director (continued)

The principal mission for Ronan is to take on the growth of Diwan: settle the debts and oversee the move from Treglonou to Relecq-Kerhuon where he will find Yvon Raoul who will move there next with An Here.

THE ROPARZ-HEMON SCHOOL IN GREAT-BRITAIN

On May 29, 1989, the 6th level class and teachers of the Roparz-Hemon Diwan school went to Great-Britain for two weeks. They were impatient to put the English they had learned during the year into practice and to try a little Welsh.

For several months the students had been corresponding with friends of Ysgol Gwynllyn in Gwent—a Welsh secondary school which has also recently been established. The Welsh gave them a very warm welcome and the Young Bretons stayed for three days with the families of their correspondants. It was a wonderful chance to use English and to discover the Welsh way of life.

Next, the delegation spent two days at the Eisteddfod yr Urdd, a large festival attended daily by some 15,000 people celebrating traditional Welsh culture. This festival is known for its literary competitions, music, dance, and sports. The students were enchanted and are determined to return next year.

After a visit to Aberystwyth, the National Library where many Breton books are displayed, and the Sain Ffagan museum, the students traveled to Cornwall. They stayed in a Cornish center and took part in the academic program. It was in Shakespeare's language that they were able to visit a prehistoric city and the "Poldark" silver mine; to talk to people of the town of Truro, to study the nature of the coast with the Cornwall Trust for Nature Conservation, to practice sports, to dance, sing and discover local cuisine.

The students benefited greatly from this trip which showed their ability to speak English and improve their knowledge of this language. Contact with bilingual children of other Celtic countries strengthened their desire to make progress in their own studies.

Kentañ abadenn Diwan Sport a zo c'hoarvezet e miz Mezheven tremenet. E dibenn ar bloavezh-skol-se ez eo bet bodet ganti skolidi ar CM1 hag ar CM2 eus holl skolioù Diwan Breizh, hag ivez o c'henseurted eus 6vet klas ar Skolaj Roparz-Hemon.

Un dro d'en em gavout pe d'ober anaoudegezh, ha da adsevel spered gouel meur Euroskol e miz Mae 1988, ma oa bet c'hoazh kevezadegoù sport.

An amodennoù atletouriezh a oa anezho ar redadegoù. 60 m, 500 m hag a-eiladoù, al lammou, a-hed hag a-serzh, hag ar bannañ-pouez. Kenstrivañ a rae ar vugale a-strolladoù ha diouzh ar skolioù (skolioù kentañ ha skolaj).

Evit ar renk hollek eo bet an tu-gounid gant ar skolaj. N'eo ket souezh rak Gurvan, lusker ar skolaj hag aozer an devezh-se, a oa bet gourdonet kaer e skolajidi gantañ. Brav eo deuet gant ar skolioù kentañ ivez.

An devezh-se, bet kaset e brezhoneg penn-da-benn, en deus talvezet da lakaat anat un trelusk gant ar sport er skolioù ha da reiñ lañs d'ar c'hensriverezh ha d'ar strollerezh.

The first "Diwan Sport" competition took place this past June. This event gathered students of the CM1 and CM2 levels of all the Diwan schools of Brittany as well as friends in the 6th level of the Roparz-Hemon school.

The opportunity allowed children to meet old and new friends, recreating the spirit of the big Euroskol festival of May 1988 which also included sports competitions.

The athletic events included: 600 meter, 500 meter and relay races, long and high jumps, and the throwing of the stone. Children competed in teams, by schools.

In the overall results, the secondary school finished first. This is not surprising since Gurvan, the director of the school and organizer of this event, had especially trained with his students. The other schools also made some good showings. This day which was conducted entirely in Breton showed a sportive dynamism in the schools and allowed for the development of team effort and a competitive spirit.

* * * * *

DIWAN and Money

We have reported frequently on the financial crisis which threatens the Diwan schools, and we have reported on the confusing negotiations between Diwan and the French government for more state support. In 1985 the French government, through its Ministry of National Education, signed an accord to financially incorporate 31 Diwan teachers. With a change of government in 1986, this accord was cancelled only to be resigned again in 1988--this time only covering 12 teachers whose salaries were only guaranteed at the end of the school year.

Thus, Diwan, administrators, teachers and parents have been skeptical about the degree of support they can expect from the French state--even though official recognition of the Breton language schools and state funding is still very important. In October a new hope was found in the form of a loan from the General Councils of Finistère, Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord, and the Region of Brittany. The loan would take care of a 5 million franc debt to be paid to social agencies of the state (URSSAF, ASSEDIC) and in back taxes on teachers' salaries. The Regional Council of Brittany will assume half of the loan and the departmental General Councils will split the rest based on the number of Diwan students in each department.

Such a show of support from local government officials in Brittany is encouraging and the loan would take some financial pressure off of Diwan. Of the 52 members of the General Council of Finistère, 30 speak Breton. Fully recognizing the symbolic importance, the Council conducted its public meeting on Diwan's debt in Breton and wrote the resulting resolution on the debt in Breton. (See newspaper reprints which follow from October and November 1989).

But the struggle for financial security is far from over for Diwan...

ECOLE DIWAN : Une résolution en Breton

Pour marquer avec plus de solennité l'attachement qu'il porte à la langue bretonne, c'est sur une résolution en Breton que le Conseil Général s'est prononcé. Il apporte sa garantie pour un emprunt qui permettra à l'école Diwan d'apurer sa dette sociale et fiscale.

War c'houlenn Aotrou Jean-Yves COZAN, ha Charles MIOSSEC, Presidant ar c'huzul Departamant, o vezan a-du,

KUZUL DEPARTAMANT PENN-AR-BED,

o seilout ouzh talvoudegezh kelennerzh ar brezhoneg,

o sonjal ez eo a-bouez ar roll c'hoariet gant

Skol Diwan e Departamant PENN-AR-BED, (400 skoliad, da lavared d'eo'h tri-ugent dre gant eus skoliou Diwan)

a zo c'hoant gantan oberian, evit diazezan an taol-esae-se, wae dachenn an deskadurezh,

a ziviz rein e warant d'eun amprest-archant, a rofe tu da zont a-benn eus die sammet gant Diwan, evit ar pezh a sell ouzh ar rollou, hag ar skodennou kevredigezhel, hervez niver skolidi Penn-ar-Bed

a c'houlenn ma vefe amglev mat, evit-se, etre ar C'huzul Departamant, ar C'huzul-Rannvro, hag an Departamantou all.

While the General Councils of the Breton departments seem willing to do what they can to help eliminate Diwan's debts, the Regional Council--which would take on half of the loan--appears to be much less enthusiastic. According to a newspaper report of January, no advance on the loan will be given until Diwan balances its budget. Balancing the budget depends in large part on the willingness of the National Education to sign an accord which would cover all the teachers salaries instead of just twelve. Diwan administrators are still working to get this full coverage which was granted to Basque and Corsican bilingual schools in 1989. As Youenn Bodennec, President of Diwan, has so rightly concluded, Diwan is caught in a vicious circle.

Régions en bref

Ouest-France

5-1-90

Diwan : « cercle vicieux »

Pas d'équilibre du budget, pas de caution du conseil régional pour que Diwan emprunte et paie ses dettes à l'URSSAF. La position d'Yvon Bourges surprend le président des écoles privées en breton. Pour Youenn Bodennec, « c'est un cercle vicieux. La seule solution pour avoir un budget en équilibre passe par l'attribution d'une convention du type de celle que le Ministère de l'Éducation nationale a signé récemment avec les écoles basques et qui permet la prise en charge totale de leurs instituteurs ». Yvon Bourges avait obtenu il y a près de deux ans l'application de la loi Debré aux classes maternelles de Diwan. Douze contrats ont été passés. Diwan scolarise environ 500 enfants dans vingt établissements dont 14 classes primaires et une secondaire. La dette sociale de l'association s'élève à 5 millions de francs.

ouest france

Vendredi
6 octobre 1989

Diwan

Un débat en breton

Bretagne

Conseil général du Finistère

Les écoles Diwan au centre d'un débat... en breton

Grande première, hier au conseil général du Finistère. Les élus départementaux ont débattu en breton une bonne partie de la matinée. Thème de la discussion: les écoles Diwan. Le département, « pour sortir de l'ombre ce dossier », a décidé de frapper un grand coup: il apportera sa garantie à « un emprunt qui permettra de faire face à la dette sociale et fiscale de Diwan ». Dette qui se chiffre à quelques millions de francs pour l'ensemble de la Bretagne.

QUIMPER. « Setu aman ar C'hinnig evit diakoulman die kevredigezhel Skol Diwan ». En français, « proposition de résolution au sujet de l'apurement de la dette sociale de Diwan ».

Hier matin, les conseillers généraux du Finistère ont, en séance publique, utilisé la langue bretonne pour parler de la situation des écoles Diwan. Une décision « hautement symbolique », selon le député centriste Jean-Yves Cozan, qui a toujours été en première ligne dans le combat pour la défense de la langue bretonne. Il doit d'ailleurs, en

grande partie, son élection au Parlement à ses prises de position en faveur de Diwan.

C'est Jean Le Saint, élu pro-PRR de Sizun, qui a présenté la résolution sur la garantie d'emprunt. Elle a été adoptée à l'unanimité. Jean-Pierre Thomlin, maire socialiste de Landerneau, lui a répondu. En breton. Traduction simultanée: « L'un des enjeux de notre région, c'est de disposer d'une identité forte. Et la marque première de l'identité, c'est la langue. »

D'autres conseillers généraux bretonnants (sur les 52

élus finistériens, 30 parlent breton) ont pris la parole. Pour approuver l'initiative. Le président Miossec (PRR) a été dans l'obligation de mettre un terme au débat: ses collègues traduisaient le français en breton!

Deux socialistes (Gilbert le Bris de Concarneau et Robert Moreau de Plouigneau) n'ont pas pris part au vote. Le maire de Concarneau, qui n'est pas bilingue, est contre « ce cinéma ». Il se demande si le conseil général ne devra pas embaucher un traducteur!

Jean-Luc EVIN.

Yezh Yann-Ber Kalloc'h

Kement ha reiñ deoc'h un tanvad eus yezh Yann-Ber Kalloc'h, setu ul lodenn eus e varzhoneg brudet, Diougan Ezekiel, bet savet gantañ e 1905. Lakaat a ran da gentañ ar skrid orin, e rannyezh Bro-Wened, ha da heul an eilskrid e brezhoneg unvan.

You d'em bro Breiz-Izel! You, you d'an oll Gelted!..
Me ùél... me ùél... me ùél... O! cheleùet, sellet!
De Vreiziz en niù vro leùéné, leùéné!
Er haor keltiek e zihun én é vé.
E zivreh zo skolmet, ar é dreid ur chaden,
Meit én oébl glas hen dés laosket é youhaden,
Hag er pobleu spontet en um sell tro ha tro,
En um houlen get krén:"Petra enta e zo?"
Arsauet get hou klem: Mab Gomer zo dihun;
Kornal e ra é voueh avel tarh er gurun
Ha geti mañneieu Breiz-Izel, Iùerhon,
Mañneieu Bro-Kambri, Kerné, Skoz, e zason.
Télen, binieu, korn-boud, kañnet ha diskañnet,
Dégouéhet é 'r prantad, diougañnet:
Tréh d'er Vreiziz, ha hui, malloh d'oh, broieu kaill!
Blaohus vo en taol, mar rant arnoh ur saill.
Un hej-skoé krénù touchant ha bréuet vo er yaù:
Doué revo béniget: Keltia e zo ar saù!
("Diougan Ezekiel", III, Ar en deùlin)

You d'am bro Breizh-Izel! you, you! d'an holl Gelted!
Me 'wel... me 'wel... me 'wel...O! Selaouit, sellit!
Da Vreizhiz an div vro levenez, levenez!
Ar c'hadour kozh keltiek a zihun en e vez.
E zivrec'h 'zo skoulmet, war e dreid ur chadenn,
Met en oabl glas en deus laosket e youc'hadenn,
Hag ar pobloù spontet en em sell tro ha tro,
En em c'houlenn gant kren:"Petra eta a zo?"
Arsavit gant ho klemm: Mab Gomer 'zo dihun;
Kornal a ra e vouezh evel tarz ar gurun
Ha ganti menezioù Breizh-Izel, Iwerzhon,
Menezioù Bro-Kembre, Kernev, Skos, a zasson.
Telenn, biniou, korn-boud, kanit ha diskanit:
Degouezhet eo 'r prantad: diouganit:
Trec'h d'ar Vreizhiz, ha c'hwi, mallozh deoc'h, broioù
kailh!
Blaouac'hus 'vo an taol, mar reont warnoc'h ur sailh.
Un hej-skoaz kreñv, ha brevet 'vo ar yev:
Doue ra vo benniget: Keltia a zo war sav!

(Along with the review of the special issue of Planedenn devoted to Yann-Ber Kalloc'h which appears elsewhere in this issue, here is a sample of his writing. I have selected the third section of of one of his most famous poems, "Diougan Ezekiel" ("Ezekiel's Prophecy"). The original, in the "gwenedeg" version, is followed by the transcription in Unified Breton).

Reun ar C'halan

BOOK REVIEWS

Reun ar C'halan

Fañch Morvannou. Yann-Bêr Kalloc'h 1988-1917 (Planedenn 30, 1989). 48 pages.

This special issue of Planedenn, a quarterly journal written exclusively in Breton, is devoted to Yann-Bêr Kalloc'h, the most prominent poet of the first Emsav. Fañch Morvannou is a specialist of Breton literature written in "gwenedeg", the dialect of the Vannes region. Yann-Bêr Kalloc'h was born on the island of Groix, and his entire poetic production is in "gwenedeg". His father was a fisherman, and his mother worked as cleaning woman and farmed their few acres of land. Yann-Bêr Kalloc'h was only fourteen when his father drowned accidentally. His older sister died in 1909, his older brother in 1914, and his younger brother in 1927, in the mental hospital of Lesvelleg.

The young Yann-Bêr must have shown great promise in school since at the age of eleven he was sent to the seminary of Sainte-Anne d'Auray, where he was placed in the fourth form rather than in the sixth, as would have been normal for a boy his age. He was an excellent student. He also demonstrated an early talent for writing. His first poem, about the death of his father, was written in French: it shows a definite mastery of the conventional poetic idiom. Poet, Breton, Catholic: for Morvannou, the essence of the man is summed up in these three words. Sainte-Anne d'Auray is a sacred place for Catholic Brittany: this is where Saint Anne appeared to the Breton peasant Nikolazig. This is also the birth-place of Kadoudal, who, at the time of the Revolution, led the Breton "Chouans" against the godless Republic of France. Yann-Bêr Kalloc'h felt himself to be the descendant of these proud rebels. He was only seventeen when he published his first Breton poem, "Dihunamb" ("Let us awake"). He would have become a priest, but Church authorities found out that his two sisters and his younger brothers suffered from nervous disorders: they feared that he would also fall prey to this hereditary condition, and he was dismissed from the seminary. He was nineteen. For Yann-Bêr Kalloc'h, this was a cruel blow. There is no question that he felt called to serve God as a priest. He now had to earn money to support himself and to help his family. Except during his military service, he worked as a tutor in a number of schools. When the war broke out, he could have avoided being sent to the front, but he requested combat duty. After a period of training at the officer candidate school of Saint-Maixent, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry, and he joined a Breton regiment on the Eastern front. He was killed in action on April 10, 1917.

In August 1915, Yann-Bêr Kalloc'h had given the manuscript of his collected poems, Ar an deulin, to his friend Pêr Mokaer. They were published in the original Breton text, accompanied by a French translation, under the French title A genoux (On my knees), in 1921. The poems were preceded by an introduction by René Bazin, a member of the French Academy, a preface by the Celtic scholar Joseph Loth, and a biography by Pêr Mokaer. The French academician and the publishers, Plon-Nourrit, were not

especially interested in Breton poetry: they were only paying homage to a war hero who had valiantly fought to defend France. Fañch Morvannou clearly shows that Kalloc'h's poetry is closely related to a specific historical and social context. For Kalloc'h, Brittany was above all a Catholic land, and the Breton language the language of her faith. He was a Breton nationalist, but he was quite willing to see Brittany remain politically subjected to France, provided she was allowed to retain her language and her religion. The fact remains that his poems are a moving celebration of his native land, whose virtues he contrasts, in a tone which echoes the prophecies of Jeremiah and Ezekiel, with the corruption and the greed which reign over Paris.

Fañch an Uhel. Kontadennoù ar Bobl. (Brest: Al Liamm. Vol. I, 1984, 300 pages; vol. II, 1985, 256 pages; vol. III, 1988, 222 pages; vol. IV, 1988, 112 pages. 387 French Francs).

From 1847 to 1892, Fañch an Uhel, better known to students of folklore under the French form of his name, François Luzel, collected the oral literature of his native Bro-Dreger. He did publish the original Breton text of the ballads and the songs which he had gathered along with the music and the French translation, but up to now, with a few exceptions, only the French translation of the folk tales was available in print. This gap has been filled, thanks to the efforts of Per Denez and Ronan Huon. We now have the complete Breton text of the tales as An Uhel heard them from the lips of his informants. He identifies them by name and trade: there is a miller, a carpenter, a mason, a clog-maker; others are wood-cutters, cobblers, tailors, farmers, and beggars, but the two story-tellers whose name recurs most frequently are two old women, Marc'harid Fulup and Barba Tassel.

An Uhel's manuscripts have been studied by a team of scholars, notably Iwan Kadoret, Makoto, Y. E. Abalan, and especially Martial Menard, who was responsible for the final text and for the notes. Most of the tales make use of motifs commonly found in European folklore: young girls persecuted by evil stepmothers or malevolent witches, princesses held captive by magicians and rescued by daring young men whom they later marry, innocent wives punished for crimes which they did not commit. Some retain elements which are more typically Celtic. An Uhel himself singles out the series of transformations by which, in the Welsh Hanes Taliesin, Gwion seeks to escape Keridwen: it has its parallel in the Breton story "Koadalan" (vol. IV, p. 101). The friendly animals who, in several Breton tales, help the young hero to accomplish impossible tasks, recall similar episodes in the Welsh tale of Kulhwch and Olwen. The underground world reached by the protagonist after falling down pits or burrows (Vol. I, pp. 18, 120, 287) is also reminiscent of the realm of Annwn in the Welsh Mabinogion, or of the land of the sidhe in Irish myth. In the absence of written documents, it is impossible

to track down the derivation of these motifs from a common Celtic tradition, and, all things considered, it is wise to side with Jef Philippe's conclusion to his study of the Merlin legend in Brittany. He warns his readers against two equally grievous errors: on one hand, to state that there is nothing specifically Celtic in Breton folktales, and, on the other hand, to affirm with equal conviction that everything of mystery in these tales has its ultimate source in Celtic myth (Jef Philippe: War roudoù Merlin e Breizh [Lesneven: Hor Yezh, 1986], p. 108).

OTHER RECENT BRETON PUBLICATIONS

- A. Bôcher. Notennoù brezel (Lesneven: Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1989). 224 pages. 80 French Francs.

While he was fighting on the Eastern front, from March to August 1916, Bôcher kept a war diary. It was first published by Frañsez Vallée in his journal Kroaz ar Vretoned, between 1917 and 1920, and it takes place next to the writings of Yann-Bêr Kalloc'h, Abeozen and Loeiz Herrieu which describe the anguish, the suffering, the despair, and the hopes of young Bretons caught in the hell of trench warfare. Gwendal Denez, who prepared the book for publication, has also written a most valuable and informative introduction.

- Gwendal Denez. Blues komzet (Lesneven: Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1989). 136 pages. 60 French Francs.

Some of the poems collected in this volume have previously appeared in Breton journals. Gathered together, they allow a recurring theme to appear: the opposition between the sea and the city, between the life-giving power of the former, and the cold, life-destructive environment of stone and steel which characterizes the latter.

- Reun ar C'halan. Lorc'h ar rouaned (Lesneven: Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1989). 104 pages. 60 French Francs.

Deirdriu, the Irish girl who, for her legendary beauty and sad end, has come to be known as Deirdre of the Sorrows. King Conc'hobor had taken her to his bed, but she loved only Noisiu, and she fled with her lover to the safety of other shores. The king's wounded pride did not allow him to rest until he had lured them to their death. Cú C'hulainn, the hero of Ulster, whose fate it was to kill his son Conle, his foster-brother Fer Diad, and to wound his beloved Fand, from the land of the Sídh. Suibhne, the king of DalnAraide: he dared raise his hand against Saint Rónán and killed one of the saint's disciple. The saint laid a curse on him which caused him to go mad. Following in Roparz Hemon's footsteps, Reun ar C'halan turns for his inspiration to the legendary figures of ancient Irish literature.

Reun ar C'halan

MORE BOOKS

Reviewed by Joseph O'Callahan

Reun ar C'halan. Lorc'h ar rouaned. Lesneven: Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1989. 104 pages.

Contemporary scholars point out that many cycles of tales were current in ancient Ireland. These cycles, consisting of loose collections of traditions, poems and stories focused on certain mythological and historical personages, are assumed to have had each a fully developed oral form. Only a few cycles were also elaborated within the written tradition. A smaller number yet have survived the ages to reach us in manuscript form.

Of surviving manuscript materials, the tale-cycles of Deirdriu and the Sons of Uisneach, of Cuchulain, and of Suibhne Mac Colmain have attracted the attention of writers both in Ireland and outside of it. The plots of these stories, while compelling in themselves, are unforgettable when told with the spare lyricism of early Irish prose.

Reun ar C'halan, since the death of Maodez Glanndour, is perhaps the surest and most eloquent of contemporary Breton poets. His own voice admirably blends with that of ancient Ireland in his latest poetry, collected in **Lorc'h ar rouaned** (The Pride of Kings). He presents these tales as a series of vignettes, as do the Irish originals. Deirdriu remembers her life with Noisiu in a Scottish glen and laments their departure from it; the three sons of Uisneach, trapped by the spell of the druid Cathbad, fall under the sword; Cuchulain is forced to kill his closest friend in single combat at the ford; Suibhne laments his life in the wilderness far from his wife. Eighteen poems deal with Deirdriu, fourteen with Cuchulain, and ten with Suibhne.

The poetry, while faithfully transmitting the power of the Irish, is still very Breton. Precise and uncluttered, it is yet very moving. Speaking directly to the human condition, it seems to arise from the same world that created the Breton balladry of previous centuries.

If the old Breton tales cognate to the Irish ones retold here did not survive to the modern era, the later ballads were recorded. Reun ar C'halan's achievement goes beyond the provision of direct access to Irish literature for Bretons. By recreating an ancient Celtic poetry of intense power in a modern Breton version, he at the same time illuminates the greatness of certain strands of the Breton poetic tradition, and demonstrates the nobility and power achievable in Breton poetry today.

Elizabeth Coin. Revue de Bretagne et de Vendée; Studiaden war ar gelaouenn eus 1857 da 1886. Lesneven: Hor Yezh, 1989.

The publishing house of Yor Yezh continues to supply readers of Breton with interesting materials. Besides publishing contemporary literature, it is making an effort to broaden our understanding of the Breton literary tradition by republishing older works and making available materials from the oral tradition. Efforts such as these are dispelling the view that all literature previous to the Gwalarn generation is best left forgotten.

Elizabeth Coin's book studies the periodical **Revue de Bretagne et de Vendée**, published between 1857 and 1901. The **RBV** was founded by La Borderie whose History of Brittany was of great importance in the development of the modern Breton movement. Other notable contributors to the periodical were M.-F. Luzel (the folklorist and song collector) and Hersart de la Villemarqué (Kervarker, author of the **Barzaz Breiz**).

Coin examines the genesis of the **RBV** and the ideology of its writers. She characterizes this as Royalist and anti-modern. While the **RBV** is thus "Breton" in tone, its "Brittany" is that of a specific sector of society. Material in the **RBV** reflects this group's interests, and arises out of its problematic relationship to the evolving secularist and bureaucratic French state.

Revue de Bretagne et de Vendée - continued

The space given to the Breton language in the periodical reflects the social background of its founders--urban and middle class. Coin breaks down the percentage of pages given respectively to French and Breton by issue. Breton never tops 6%.

While never given more than lip service (and always provided with a French translation), the Breton material published is still of interest. Poetry is entirely dominant up till 1866, and continued to be important after. It is the poetry that remains significant for the history of Breton literature, and Coin focuses on it rather than on prose.

Writers who contributed to the **RBV** included Luzel, Prosper Proux (well known and recently republished writer of frank and earthy songs), Joakim Gwilhom and Yann-Vari ar Yann. Coin provides biographical information on each. She also discusses their ideas concerning the language and its role in Breton society.

Particularly incisive in this regard are the writings of Charles de Gaulle, a Parisian who learned Breton from books, and from his serving-maid. His simple good sense and suggestions for upgrading the status of the language in everyday life may derive from his uninvolved involvement in Breton politics. (He was an invalid who was never able to visit Brittany). Alas that a descendent of his who rose to high office in France was not so open-minded!

The latter half of Coin's study (some 350 pages in all) provides an anthology of the poetry published in the **RBV**. Each piece is provided with an introduction. A good proportion of the poems are grounded, as regards form and imagery, in a "folk" milieu. Since much of the production of this stage of the literature is today very inaccessible, their republication here is to be welcomed.

Coin's study is gracefully written in a Breton that is always precise and fluent. Her book is of great interest to anyone with an interest in 19th century Brittany and in the historical context of the current struggle.

AND MORE...

Reviewed by Amy Varin

Einar Haugen, J. Derrick McClure, Derick Thomson, Editors. Minority Languages Today: A Selection from the Papers Read at the First International Conference on Minority Languages held at Glasgow University from 8 to 13 September 1980. Edinburgh University Press, 1981. 250 pages.

This collection of twenty-two papers concentrates on the minority languages of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries. Though Breton is mentioned only in passing, many of the papers are relevant to Brittany.

Irish offers the most interesting, and very depressing, parallel. Economically, Irish is in the same situation as Breton: spoken as a first language by poor farmers and fishermen and as a second language by intellectuals who, except for a few teachers and journalists, make their livings in the dominant language. Politically, Irish has all the concessions Breton militants would want for Breton; but official recognition isn't saving Irish. David Greene and Desmond Fennell both investigate the reasons for the decline of Irish and come to very similar conclusions. Greene, in "The Atlantic Group: Neo-Celtic and Faroese," says that what Faroese has that the Celtic languages don't is an urban cultural center where it is used for everything, so that it is possible to be a monolingual Faroese speaker without "suffering economic and cultural disadvantages." Fennell, in "Can a Shrinking Linguistic Minority be Saved?" believes that the Irish language movement should have concentrated its work in the Gaeltacht rather than in Dublin, and that the government should have encouraged the people of the Gaeltacht to take charge of their own economic development.

Minority Languages Today - continued

J. I. Prattis, in "Industrialisation and Minority-Language Loyalty: the Example of Lewis," describes a more hopeful situation. Although Prattis expected a growing oil industry to hasten the decline of Gaelic in the Isle of Lewis, the effect was moderately positive, though not positive enough to reverse the decline. Many of the oil workers were natives of Lewis who had left the island and returned home when jobs opened up. They were more loyal to Gaelic than most of those who had never left.

The lack of a single literary standard is far less damaging than is generally thought. Norwegian has two competing standards with several different variants of each (described by Magne Oftedal in "Is Nynorsk a Minority Language?"), but the standards are mutually intelligible and neither is in danger of extinction. Breton is in far less danger from its wide variety of spelling systems than from the real economic need to learn French.

Other papers of interest include J. Derrick McClure's "The Synthesisers of Scots," on the development of a literary language that differs from all spoken Scots dialects; Bencie Woll and Lilian Lawson's "British Sign Language," about a minority language that flourishes (under special conditions) although most of its users cannot communicate with their own parents in it; and Einar Haugen's "Language Fragmentation in Scandinavia" and J. M. Y. Simpson's "The Challenge of Minority Languages," which both discuss issues affecting all minority languages.

Loeiz Andouard and Eamon O Ciosain. Geriadur Iwerzhoneg-Brezhoneg gant lavarennoù/Foclóir Gaeilge-Briotáinis le samplaí. Forward by Per Denez. Lesneven: Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1987. 212 pages.

It isn't possible to judge a dictionary fairly until you've lived with it for months; but at first encounter this Irish-Breton dictionary, compiled by an experienced translator and a poet who teaches Irish at the University of Rennes, looks great. As the title promises, it gives examples of the use of Irish words, plus occasional alternates. The last entry, for example, reads

zú, zoo; ivez gáirdín na n-ainmhithe.

This is a middle-sized dictionary, not big enough to rival Father Dinneen's monumental Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Bearla/An Irish-English Dictionary (Dublin: Irish Texts Society, 1927, with repeated reprintings) but big enough to include essential dialect words like the Donegal negative **cha**, which doesn't appear in pocket dictionaries like M. Ó Siochfhradha's Irish-English Dictionary (Dublin: Talbot Press, 1968).

Pronunciations are in the International Phonetic Alphabet, not in one of those friendly and useless "easy phonetic spellings" that even good dictionaries sometimes use. Unfortunately, pronunciations are given only when they aren't obvious from the spelling to an experienced Irish speaker. Irish spelling is more or less rational and consistent, but it sacrifices simple representation of the vowels in order to express a distinction between two sets of consonants that Breton, English and French speakers all have to be trained to hear; and it takes most learners a while to catch on. Still, Dinneen doesn't give any pronunciations at all.

One desirable feature I can't blame this dictionary for not having, because I haven't seen it in any other dictionaries, is a set of guidelines for simplifying pre-1948 spelling to the point where you can look the word up. Sooner or later, anyone trying to learn Irish is going to tackle an old book, or a letter from one of the middle-aged people who still use the spelling they learned in school.

I love almost all dictionaries, but I think I am going to be particularly fond of this one. I just wish it had a second half, Breton to Irish.

LEGENDARY BRITTANY: The End of the Plague

Marcia Hurlow *

The many calvaries in Brittany are constant reminders of the plague years and of the suffering they brought to the Breton people. It was during these same years that the Wars of the League were waged, which ultimately led to Henri de Navarre's conversion to Catholicism and subsequent ascent to the French throne as Henri IV. Though these wars were not fought in Brittany, brigands posing as soldiers demanded supplies or simply looted farms, plundering the productive Breton countryside. As a result, the poorly nourished peasants had little resistance to the epidemic.

This is the story of the plague recounted in history books, but how the plague eventually ended is another story. The following account has been handed down for generations on the peninsula of Plougastel. It was told to me by Marian Masson, a member of the Maison du Patrimoine in Plougastel-Daoulas, the main town of Plougastel.

A young man and a woman in Plougastel married and took a boat across the Elorn River for their honeymoon night in Brest. Returning to the dock the next evening for the boat back to Plougastel, they found an old woman completely wrapped up in her dark shawl, already waiting there.

The bridegroom asked the stranger, "What are you doing here, Auntie?"

Her muffled voice replied, "I want to go to Plougastel, but I don't have the money for the boat fare."

The young couple had very little money themselves, but they gave her the price of the trip. She accepted with a nod and remained silent until the boat carried them to the other shore. When the three of them had watched the boat head back to Brest, the old woman thanked the newlyweds for their kindness.

The bride and groom returned to their home in the village of Kroaz ar Vosenn. Not too many months had passed before they began to hear of death from a mysterious disease in the north of Plougastel. Before too long, nearly all of the residents of Plougastel-Daoulas had died and the epidemic was moving south, wandering through every small village. Soon, Plougastel had lost one-third of its population, so its young people were racing with death carts to live, while their parents and grandparents prayed to St. Sebastian and St. Roch for mercy. Still the wave of death continued toward Kroaz ar Vosenn.

One night, the young couple was awakened by a loud knock at their door. There in the moonlight stood the old woman they had met in Brest, still shrouded from head to toe. She stepped into their house, then with her knobby fingers, she lifted her shawl from her head.

And who do you think it was? The Plague! The couple trembled in fear of her dreadful power. But she told them, "Don't be afraid. Because you have done me a good deed, I will come to stay in your house."

So it is said that the plague stopped at the home of the young couple in Plougastel. In that year, 1598, the Seigneur of Plougastel-Daoulas vowed that he would erect a monument to God if he would be the last person to die from the plague, and by 1604 one of the most handsome and moving calvaries in Brittany stood in the churchyard.

* Sent to Bro Nevez by Greg Stump who is currently doing research on the Breton language in Plougastel.

BRETON POSTERS

Lois Kuter

Skritalloueg Breizh is the name of a new archives for posters in Brittany. Presided by Herlé Denez, with the assistance of Yann Ber Rivallain and Ronan ar Hénaff, this research organization hopes to catalog the rich documentation of Breton history found in posters. With 10,000-15,000 different posters printed each year in Brittany, this is an immense project. Second only to newspapers and radio, posters serve as a critical source of information about events and issues in Brittany. I can remember very well walking through Rennes in 1975 to find the particular walls where I could keep best informed of upcoming events. And, during my year-long stay in Brittany in 1978-79, the posters that hung in cafés or in public spaces were usually the best and sometimes the only source of information about musical events that formed the core of my research on the renaissance of Breton identity and culture. Posters provide not only timely information on the cultural life of Brittany, but also Breton views of political and socio-economic issues. A collection of Breton posters will indeed reflect the events and issues that have marked contemporary Breton life. But, the artistic quality of many Breton posters is also well worth conservation. Although a relatively minor medium of expression in the United States, the poster is a major medium in Europe and Brittany for information and the expression of artistic creativity.

for more information, contact: Herlé Denez
Skritalloueg Breizh
4 rue François Andro
29100 Douarnenez (France)

« Skritellaoueg Breizh » Le trésor des affiches

Ouest France
11 oct. 1989



Herlé Denez, président de l'association.

Herlé Denez, rédacteur de « Mémories de la ville », a accepté de nous recevoir pour parler de l'association qu'il venait de créer avec deux compères, Yann Ber Rivallain et Ronan Ar Hénaff. « Skritellaoueg Breizh », conservatoire de l'affiche en Bretagne est une initiative qui mérite l'attention lorsqu'on sait que cette région est la seconde pour l'édition.

Chaque année, 10 000 à 15 000 affiches sont produites en Bretagne.

« Il existe trois moyens de diffuser l'information locale : la presse, la radio et l'affiche. Cette dernière doit avoir un impact immédiat, sa durée de vie n'excède pas trois semaines. Collecter et archiver les affiches c'est un peu conserver notre mémoire » explique Herlé Denez. Le président de la nouvelle association regrette, bien sûr, qu'il n'ait pas existé une structure équivalente au moment

de grands événements comme la guerre du lait ou les marées noires, car l'un des buts de l'association est de conserver un souvenir visuel, que ce soit affiches imprimées ou bombages sur papier, des événements passés.

« Les affiches pirates sont souvent les plus difficiles à trouver. Elles sont pourtant les plus significatives. »

L'économie, les arts, le sport

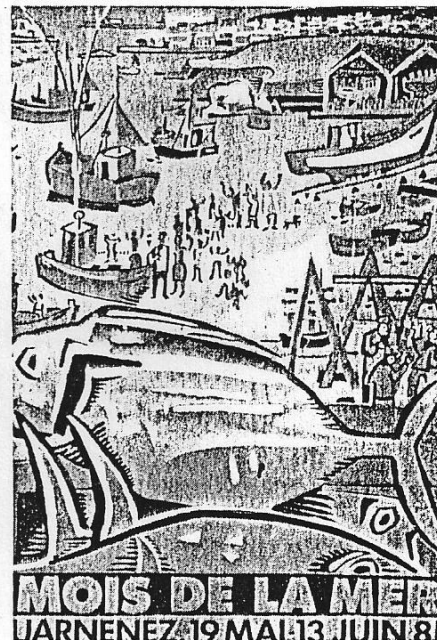
L'association possède déjà un millier d'affiches. Il lui manque un local pour les entreposer, ce dont il disposera s'il peut être subventionné. En ce qui concerne les affiches, l'association refuse d'acheter et d'entrer dans un quelconque marché spéculatif. « Nous désirons collecter, archiver et disposer d'un fichier informatique. Si une personne pos-

sède une affiche à laquelle elle tient, nous pouvons en faire une photo. Notre but est moins de posséder l'affiche que de savoir qu'elle existe. »

L'association est aussi ouverte à toute collaboration avec les musées ou les associations comme Ti Kendalc'h qui a un peu la même démarche. Les thèmes retenus sont le sport, les arts, la politique dans la mesure où les centres recèlent des qualités graphiques ou témoignent un événement spécifique à une époque donnée.

Pour organiser le collectage d'affiches sur les cinq départements bretons, « Skritellaoueg Breizh » doit également disposer d'un réseau de bénévoles, les personnes intéressées par cette mission, peuvent s'adresser à Herlé Denez, 4, rue François Andro, tél. 98 92 77 98.

M. E.



Les affiches seront désormais conservées.

MUSIC

Lois Kuter

In 1990 Americans will have the opportunity to hear and see one of the finest dance and piping ensembles of Brittany, the Kevrenn Alre. This ensemble will be making two trips to the U.S. to participate in the following festivals:

April 17-22, 1990: **Festival International de Louisiana**
Lafayette, Louisiana

An international festival featuring 400 artists to celebrate music, dance, art theater and cuisine.

Information: Festival International de Louisiana
P.O. Box 4008, Lafayette, LA 70502
telephone--318-232-8086

July 26-August 6: **Folkmoor Festival**
Waynesville, North Carolina

August 6-15: The Kevrenn Alre will tour in the south with stops tentatively arranged in Atlanta, Georgia; Jacksonville, Florida; and the Epcot Center/Disneyworld in Orlando, Florida

We will have further details of the July and August stops in the May issue of Bro Nevez, if possible. In the meantime, a little history about this ensemble of dancers and pipers from the town of Auray is appropriate.

In 1951 railroad workers from Auray formed a bagad, or bagpipe band, which was to become one of the best in Brittany today. the Breton bagad was originally modeled after Scottish bagpipe bands, with Highland pipes and a drum section, but Bretons have added bombardes-- a member of the oboe family native to Brittany which has a powerful sound and a two-octave range. The bombarde brings a very unique sound to the bagad and Bretons have used this ensemble both to accompany traditional dances and to perform new innovative compositions. Today there are some 65 bagads in Brittany ranked into five categories by technical level. the Kevrenn Alre climbed to the first rank by 1977 and has hotly contended for the championship of Brittany since (winning in 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1986).

The success of the Kevrenn Alre is based on its ability to create new musical arrangements rooted in the traditions of Brittany and the region of Auray. The bagad is a relatively new ensemble in Brittany, dating back to the late 1940s, but it has become an important medium for the creation of Breton music. It is no accident that much of the repertoire of the bagads and other Breton music groups comes from traditional dance music of Brittany. The native dances of Brittany are still very much alive and community-based dances as well as concerts, contests and festivals are important contexts for the renaissance of traditional styles as well as newer arrangements and compositions. Individual members of the Kevrenn Alre and the group as a whole have participated in hundreds of such local events throughout Brittany.

In 1980 the Kevrenn Alre also began to tour outside of Brittany, participating in festivals in France as well as in Poland, Algeria, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland and Spain. The importance of dance and song in Brittany has meant that the presentation of Breton music at international festivals could not be complete without the addition of singers and dancers to the bagad. In the 1980s the dancers of the Kevrenn Alre have been champions of Breton and international dance competitions with their presentations of costume and older styles of dance as well as highly innovative choreographies.

Americans will be very fortunate to have the chance to see the Kevrenn Alre this spring and summer. If you are within any reasonable (or unreasonable) travel distance, don't miss the opportunity to see this excellent ensemble of Breton pipers and dancers.

Two cassette recordings are available of the Kevrenn Alre:

Kevrenn Alre--Lorient 86/87 . AY 8802/M103.

Kevrenn Alre--Bagad d'Auray, Lorient & Vannes 88/89.

Contact: Keltia Musique, 1 place au Beurre, 29000 Quimper

or Secrétariat, Kevrenn Alre

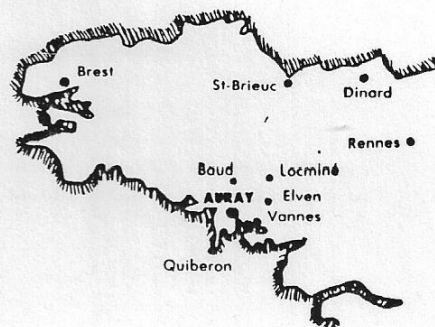
Mr. Jaques Le Tallec, Les 4 Cheminées, 56400 Pluneret

BRETAGNE



ENSEMBLE

kevrenn . alre



E 1951 eo, gant ur strollad paotred an Hent-Houarn eus an Alre, ez eo bet krouet KEVRENN ALRE, anezhi ur strollad sonnerezh ag awen hengounel.

Abaoe derou lusk ar sonerezh e Breizh, ez eo aet bepred war-raok, ha breman en em gav e-trouez ar re wellan eus ar c'hevrennou a seurt-se.

The KEVRENN ALRE is a group performing Breton music of traditional inspiration. It was created in 1951 by a group of railwaimen from Auay. It was at the origin of the musical revival in Brittany, and progressed ever since, so that it can now be considered as one of the best groups.

CATALOG

LE CHASSE-MARÉE and AR MEN

Le Chasse-Marée and Ar Men offer a large selection of books, magazines, and art reproductions which they have themselves published or which they carry in their catalog. The 1990 catalog (35 pages) available from Le Chasse-Marée displays very well the quality of their products through color photos of books and art, but this does not reproduce well for Bro Nevez. Thus, I have devised my own "catalog" which has the advantage of some short English descriptions for the many fine publications available. I would be happy to lend the original catalog to anyone interested or readers can write directly to Le Chasse-Marée for a copy (see address which follows). I have tried to keep the following listing as clear as possible, including prices and order numbers for all items. Following the listing you will find an order form (again of my own design---following roughly the format of Le Chasse-Marée).

For more information, contact: Le Chasse-Marée - Ar Men
Abri du Marin
B.P. 159
Douarnenez - Cedex
France

MAGAZINES

Le Chasse-Marée

Le Chasse-Marée is the name of a bi-monthly magazine aptly subtitled "Magazine of maritime history and ethnology". Each 80-page issue includes five to six well-researched articles on some aspect of maritime history or contemporary life. To give some idea of the contents, issue no. 23 (May 1986) included articles on: the sea and its depiction in the movies; sardine boats of the Vendée coasts; the 1917 rescue of a Norwegian ship torpedoed off the Ile d'Yeu; early 20th century painters of sailing ships of Le Havre; and the sport of rafting.

Each article in Le Chasse-Marée is beautifully illustrated by numerous photographs, maps, drawings and boat plans, and high quality art reproductions. Shorter notes in the magazine are also invaluable sources of information on maritime life in Brittany and events throughout the world. The section "Nouvelles de la mer" reports on new magazines and books, museums, boat restoration projects, maritime organizations, festivals, etc. The "Courrier", "Questions" and "Réponses" sections allow readers to share research, old photos, or ask research questions. These columns offer fascinating details on maritime history and activity not otherwise published. Le Chasse-Marée also includes drawings and detailed instructions for boat model builders. And, for those in the market for old or new sail boats of all kinds, "Annonces" lists (with photographs) boats for sale. Le Chasse-Marée is an invaluable and beautifully produced resource for anyone interested in maritime culture.

	France	Outside France	Airmail
1 year (8 issues)	350 f	420 f	500 f
2 years (16 issues)	650 f	790 f	950 f

Back issues (1-36) available for 45 francs each; issues 37-45 are 50 francs each. Serious collectors might consider boxed sets (each box holding 8 issues). The 1990 catalog has the following offer:

First 8 issues (1-8)	360 f	order no. YAA
Issues 9-16	360 f	YAB
Issues 17-24	360 f	YAC
Issues 25-30	300 f	YAE
Issues 31-36	300 f	YAF
Issues 37-42	300 f	YAG
Complete editions	1,900 f	Y43

Magazines - continued

Ar Men

The first issue of Ar Men was published in February 1986 and in 1990 this magazine climbs from six to eight issues a year. Focused on inland Brittany, Ar Men is the counterpart to the maritime magazine Le Chasse-Marée and has the same remarkable quality of production with 80 pages full of photos, drawings, maps and art reproductions. Visually, there are few magazines published in the world to match this quality. Five to six articles by scholars who eloquently present their research in a clear and interesting style are included in each issue. These cover a wide range of topics: art, environment, history, music, industry and economy, etc. For example, Number 24 (December 1989) had articles on the ecology of the hedges that characterize small Breton farms; cider making in the Gallo tradition of Ille-et-Vilaine; a view of Brest through old photographs and the 1920 writings of Pierre Mac Orlan; aerial photography of archeological sites revealed in Breton fields during dry spells; the 20-year history of the Centre de recherche bretonne et celtique (Center of Breton and Celtic Research) in Brest; Breton family names; and the artist Olivier Perrin who painted Breton rural life in the early 1800s.

Each issue of Ar Men includes other shorter notes of equal interest: "La Bretagne entre les lignes" (book reviews and short notes); "Musiques" (record and festival reviews and notes); "Arts plastiques/histoire/ethnologie" (exhibits and events in Brittany's museums and galleries); "Courrier", "Questions", "Réponses" (short research notes and questions from readers); and "Annonces" (farm houses, châteaux, and other gems for sale). The photography alone in Ar Men is well worth the subscription fee, but this magazine is a mine of information on Brittany's history and current cultural vitality.

	France	Outside France	Airmail
Subscription to Ar Men			
1 year (8 issues)	350 f	420 f	500 f
2 years (16 issues)	650 f	790 f	950 f

Back issues (1-15) available for 45 francs each; issues 16-24 are 50 francs each.

The 1990 catalog has the following offer for those interested in boxed collections.

1 box (holding 6 issues)	80 f	Order no. RZ1
2 boxes	150 f	Order no. RZ2
First 21 issues of Ar Men (in 4 boxes)	975 f	Order no. Z21

MARITIME REFERENCE WORKS

Ar Vag.

Vol. 1. 420 pp. 450 f order no. LAL
Vol. 2. 320 pp. 450 f order no. LBL
Vol. 3. 450 pp. 490 f order no. LCL
Three volumes by Bernard Cadoret and a team of experts on working sailboats of Brittany. Each volume illustrated by hundreds of photos, boat plans and drawings.
Bateaux de Normandie - de Granville à Honfleur. François Renault.
380 pp. 450 f. order no. LEL
Coastal traditions as well as history of the sea and its boats in the 19th and early 20th century. Includes photos, art, and drawings from the 19th century as well as early boat plans.

Les Goémoniers. Pierre Arzel
320 pp. 450 f order no. LPL

Documentation of seaweed collection in Léon and its history. Beautiful presentation of this often dangerous activity which linked farms to the sea in northern Brittany.

La Bataillerie bretonne - vie quotidienne des marins de l'Ouest. Jacques Guillet.
360 pp. 450 f order no. LVL

Boats and boatmen of the rivers of Brittany.

Bateaux des Fleuves de France. François Beaudoin.
250 pp. 420 f order no. LIL

Following the geography of France, this book gives a solid introduction to the variety of boats used on canals and rivers.

Le Sauvetage - au temps des avirons et de la voile. Jean Pillet.
340 pp. 320 f order no. LKL

Documents the dangerous job of saving ships in distress in earlier times. Study of life boats manned with oars and the people who used them.

Maritime Reference Works - continued

- Remorqueurs de haute mer et de sauvetage.** Jean Bulot.
220 pp. 320 f order no. L3L
History and contemporary accounts of assistance to ships in distress by a former captain of a salvage ship.
- Les Pieds-Lourds:** histoire des scaphandriers à casque français. Gilles Millot.
288 pp. 350 f order no. LNL
History of diving and the development of diving equipment.
- Bateaux de l'aventure.** Maurice Amiet.
Vol. 1 - 220 pp. 310 f order no. LBL
Vol. 2 - 260 pp. 320 f order no. LML
Two volumes on sail boats with details drawings and plans.
- Pilote des côtes ouest**
Vol. 1: Entre Penmarc'h et la Loire, 1969. 420 pp. 260 f order no. LOL
Vol. 2: Entre la Loire et la Bidaassa, 1873. 384 pp. 260 f order no. LRL
- Pilote des côtes de la Manche**
Vol. 1: de Penmarc'h à l'Île de Batz, 1879. 434 pp. 270 f order no. LAH
Reprints 19th century navigation guides.
- Dictionnaire pittoresque de marine.** Jules Leconte.
336 pp. 230 f order no. LFL
Reprint of a dictionary of maritime life of the 19th century.
- Construire un bateau en bois.**
144 pp. paper back: 230 f order no. LSL; hardback: 310 f order no. LTL
A simple and complete guide to build a wooden boat or restore an old one.

CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR BOATS

- Le Dossier Aber.** 420 f order no. MB3
How-to and plans for a wooden sailing canoe
- Le Dossier prame norvégienne.** 320 f order no. MB4
Plans and guide for construction.
- Le Dossier l'Illur.** 450 f order no. MB5
Plans and guide to build a small wooden sailing canoe.

MARITIME ALBUMS FROM LE CHASSE-MARÉE

- Guide des voiliers: reconnaître les gréements anciens.**
72 pp. 110 f order no. LUL
Guide to recognize traditional sailing boats of Brittany and their uses.
- Les Grands voiliers: long-courriers, Cap-Hornières, voiliers-écoles.**
96 pp. paperback: 120 f order no. LDM; hardback: 160 f order no. LEM
Rich presentation of the 19th century sailing ships.
- Les Bisquines, Chalutiers et ligneurs de Granville et Cancale.**
96 pp. paperback: 120 f order no. LBN; hardback: 160 f order no. LCM
Documentation of fishing smacks and trawlers operating under sail, including the story of the restoration of "La Cancaïaise" in the 1980s.

MARITIME ART BOOKS

- Mathurin Méhuet--le peintre de la mer. Vol. 1**
98 pp. 450 f order no. KBL
Reproductions sold separately: 250 f order no. KBT
Presentation of one of the finest painters of maritime Brittany and his works.
- Mathurin Méhuet--la Bretagne rurale. Vol. 2.**
124 pp. 450 f order no. KHL
Reproductions 250 f order no. KHT
Fifty sketches and watercolors of inland Brittany by this artists from Lamballe.
- Marines de Charles Mozin.**
172 pp. 365 f order no. KFL
19th century artists of the Normandy and Breton coasts.

- Petites marines de Jean-Jérôme Baugéan.**
300 pp. 450 f order no. KJL
Engravings from the early 19th century of European boats.
- Henri Rivière: la Bretagne l'estif.**
144 pp. 460 f order no. KLL
Separate reproductions 250 f order no. KLT
Watercolors, wood cuts and lithographs of Breton coastal life in the late 19th cen.
- Maxime Maufra: Un ami de Gauguin en Bretagne (1861-1918).**
144 pp. 460 f order no. KKL
Separate reproductions 250 f order no. KKT
Fifty-four designs, watercolors and engravings of one of Gauguin's friends: Pont-Aven, Quiberon and other Breton coasts.
- Ouessant - vie et tradition d'une île bretonne.** Jacques Burel.
109 pp. 450 f order no. KAL
Forty-five drawings and watercolors of the life of Ouessant done in 1945.
- Marines de Charles Le Duc (1831-1911): Peintre du commerce et du yachting nantais.**
104 pp. 450 f order no. KGL
Separate reproductions 250 f order no. KGT
Painter documents yachting and fishing activity of Nantes in the 19th century.
- Paul-Émile Pajot - marin-pêcheur et peintre.**
150 pp. 395 f order no. KML; With 41 reproductions included 595 f order no. KME
Reproductions alone 250 f order no. KMT
Collection of 46 color reproductions of boats painted in the early 19th century.

ART BOOKS

- Scholars present artists, their works, and their relation to Brittany.
- Gauguin et ses Amis à Pont-Aven.**
116 pp. paperback: 120 f order no. LHM; hardback: 160 f order no. LHM
Presentation of 25 painters of 1866-1896 and nearly 100 reproductions (color) of works from Gauguin and the artists' colonies of Pont-Aven.

- Charles Cottet et la Bretagne.** André Cariou
170 pp. 215 f order no. JCB
- Eugène Boudin et la Bretagne.** Denise Delouche
170 pp. 215 f order no. JCA
- Camaret--Cité d'artistes.** Jacqueline Duroc
170 pp. 215 f order no. JCC
- Les Peintres et le paysan Breton.** Denise Delouche
170 pp. 215 f order no. JCD
- All four books for 500f order no. JCE
- Une Vie de Bohème--Lettres du peintre Armand Seguin à Roderic O'Conor, 1895-1903**
304 pp. 180 f order no. JDA
120 letters and photos of one of the youngest artists of the Gauguin group.
- Mémoire de Pont-Aven, 1860-1940**
140 pp. 150 f order no. JDB
85 photographs collected and annotated by Michel Thersiquei.

ART REPRODUCTIONS - Land and Sea

- Les Îles d'Yvon Le Corre**
- Réve d'île. 50 x 65 cm 100f order no. PBR
- Escapes aux îles. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBS
- En Bretagne avec Henri Rivière**
- Départ des ardiniers à Trébeoul. 40 x 50 cm 90 f corde no. PCS
- Le Crépuscule. 40 x 50 cm 90 f code no. PCW
- Baie de Lanauy. 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCX
- Les bords du Trieux au crépuscule. 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCU
All four reproductions for 250 f order no. QXH

PORTRAITS OF BOATS

Accurate and detailed drawings of Breton (and other) sailing vessels - For the best idea of these posters and other art books and reproductions, refer to Le Chasse-Marée catalog which includes color examples.

Henry Kérisit

- Hélène, Claude Henriette (Baruq Trouville) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBF; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCC
- Notre-Dame de Quelvain (Chaloupe groisillonne) 50 x 56 cm 100 f order no. PBI; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCD
- Pot Pivais (chouler de l'île de Groix) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBG; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCA
- L'Abri du Pêcheur (Gazelle des Sables-d'Olonne) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PIB; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCB
- Fleur de l'Odet (Gabare de la rade de Brest) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBI; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCE
- Labous Hor (Langoustier de Camaret) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBI
- Alingé (Dundée harenquifer de Boulogne) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBI
- Hirondelle (Bisquine de Cancale) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBC
- Belle Bretagne (Dundée mauritanien de Douarnenez) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBI
- Notre-Dame des Anufragés (Chaloupe de Douarnenez) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBA; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCC
- Alain Gerbault (Gabare de Lampaui-Plouarzel) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBD; 40 x 30 cm 90 f order no. PCC
- République (Dundée de Concarneau) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBI
- Vers le Destin (Sinagot du Morbihan) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBI
- Renée (Goélette de Paimpol) 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PTF

Jean Bellis - Grande Marine et Cabotage

- Sloup de Charente à La Rochelle. 50 x 65 cm 100f order no. QAE
- Pinque à Antibes. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. QAD
- Chasse-Marée à Saint-Goustan. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. QAF
- Brick-goélette à Honfleur. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. QAH
- Bombarde à Saint-Tropes. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. QAC
- Brick, Le Gygne. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. QAB
- Cotre, Le Cerf. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. QAA

Jean Haffner (watercolors)

- Cap sur le port. 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCL
- En route vers les lieux de pêche. 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCH
- Chaloupe de Douarnenez. 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCK

François Beudoin - Bateaux des Fleuves de France (river boats)

- Le Chaland à voile de la Loire. 50 x 70 cm 100 f order no. QDB
- L'Aquamoteur parisien. 50 x 70 cm 100 f order no. QDC
- Le port fluvial de Bordeaux. 50 x 70 cm 100 f order no. QDA
- Les bûes de cane du Berry. 50 x 70 cm 100 f order no. QDD

Henry Kérisit - Barcos Portugal (Portuguese boats)

- Boa Viagem. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBP; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCP
- Barco Mercante et Barco Saleiro 40 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBQ; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCR
- Barco do Mar. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBN; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCD
- Barco de Xavega. 50 x 65 cm 100 f order no. PBO; 40 x 50 cm 90 f order no. PCP

POSTCARDS

Mathurin Méhuet

Series of 24 reproductions of paintings of Bretons and their work. 100 f order no. OA6

Maxime Nauffra

Reproductions of paintings of Breton coasts and countryside. 26 cards 100 f order no. OA7

Henry Kérisit

Reproduction of 24 portraits of sailing ships. 90 f order no. OA5

Bateaux traditionnels

Color photos of Breton sailing vessels. 16 cards 56 f order no. OA4

COSTUMES - ART REPRODUCTIONS

Costumes de Bretagne - Fanch Moal

- Four paintings based on early 20th costumes
- Femme et enfant du Pays bigouden, vers 1915. 30 x 40 cm 100 f order no. PZA
- Hommes du Pays bigouden, vers 1915. 30 x 40 cm 100 f order no. PZB
- Femmes de Plougastel, vers 1900. 30 x 40 cm 100 f order no. PZC
- Homme de Plougastel, vers 1900. 30 x 40 cm 100 f order no. PZD

BOOKS - THE BRETON LIBRARY

Titez - Two volumes presenting rural architecture of Brittany; each includes detailed sketches and plans and photographs.

- Le Paysan breton et sa maison: Tome 1--Le Léon. 304 pp. 360 f order no. LLL
- Le Paysan breton et sa maison: Tome 2--la Cornouaille. 320 pp. 380 f order no. LQL

Aux sources du Barzaz-Breiz--le mémoire d'un peuple. Donatien Laurent

350 pp. 390 f order no. LZL
Definitive study of de la Villemarqué's famous song collection, the Barzaz Breiz, including song texts from the collector's notebooks and fascinating documentation of his fieldwork and the world of 19th century intellectuals.

Les Chemins du Paradis--Taolennou ar Baradoz. Fañch Roudaut, Alain Crox, Fañch Broudic. 250 pp. 450 f order no. LWL

Fascinating presentation of paintings used by missionaries in Brittany from 1600 to 1950 to preach morality and religious lessons.

40 écrivains en Bretagne. 114 pp. 98 f order no. JDC

Histoire de Bretagne. Arthur Le Moine de la Borderie, Barthélémy Pocquet. 6 volumes 600 pp per volume 1,400 f order no. JDF

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paperback: 120 f order no. LFM; hardback: 160 f order no. LCM

Cahiers de chants de marins.

collection of song texts and music. 92 pp. 60 f order no. HSI

Catalog: Le Chasse-Marée/Ar Men - continued

Maritime Music and Festivals - continued

RECORDINGS

Anthologie des Chants de Marins.

Two-record sets of maritime music from Brittany, France and Europe with 15-18 pages of documentation including song texts, background notes and history of maritime traditions.

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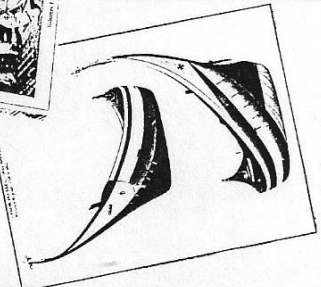
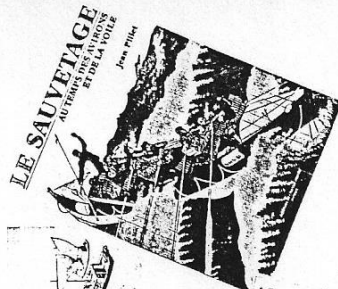
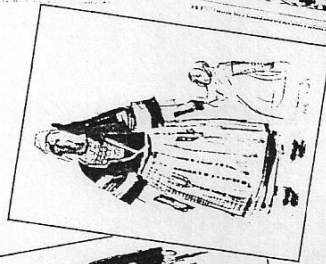
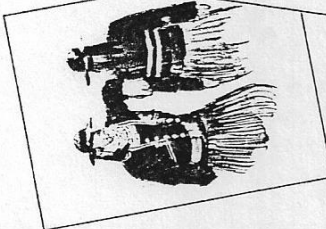
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Grand Total

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The European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages

Lois Kuter

One of the most intriguing aspects of Europe for North American travelers used to the vast spaces of our continent is the great cultural and linguistic diversity packed into the tiny geographical space taken up by Europe. While the international makeup of our population offers perhaps even more diversity, we do not have the same linguistic self-consciousness of Europeans. Perhaps it is the small space in which Europeans work that has motivated them to work harder to protect the many languages used by smaller populations.

One very effective organization working to protect linguistic diversity in Europe is the European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages. Although we have already introduced this organization in the pages of *Bro Nevez* (no. 11, May 1984, and no. 16, August 1985) a re-introduction is worthwhile. The following comes from a very informative brochure available from the Bureau (called "Unity in Diversity--Lesser Used Languages in the European Community").

THE EUROPEAN BUREAU FOR LESSER USED LANGUAGES: ITS AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

European Parliament

With the introduction of new members to the Community during the 1970's and 1980's, the European Parliament has become an effective forum for language issues. In 1979 John Hume, MEP for Northern Ireland, proposed in the Parliament the first of many motions demanding certain basic rights for speakers of lesser used languages and supportive measures from EC institutions.

In the following year four other separate but similar motions were tabled, culminating in a request to Gaetano Arfé, an Italian member, to draw up a document encompassing earlier proposals. The outcome of his work was the adoption by the European Parliament on 16 October 1981 of the document now known as the Arfé Report.

Arfé had a complimentary motion adopted in 1983.

Kuijpers Resolution

Interest in lesser used language issues has been maintained at European Parliamentary level by the establishment of an Inter-Group Committee for Lesser Used Languages, representing a wide political spectrum. Between 1984 and 1987 twelve separate motions on linguistic and ethnic minority matters were tabled, preparing the ground for another landmark on 30 October 1987. This was when the European Parliament approved the Kuijpers Resolution, known by the name of its promoter, Willy Kuijpers, an MEP from Flanders. The report contains 36 recommendations to member states, the Council of Ministers and the EC Commission and is in essence an outline charter for lesser used languages and cultures. If implemented as envisaged, the Kuijpers Resolution could have tremendous implications for the use, the status and the funding of lesser used languages throughout the Community.

Establishing the Bureau

An important outcome of the Arfé report was the convening of a colloquy in Brussels during May 1982, attended by MEPs, senior officials of the EC Commission, language experts and representatives of most lesser used language communities. Many of those attending expressed the need for an association which could speak and act on their behalf at European level. There and then the European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages was established, albeit in an embryonic form.

European Bureau for Lesser used Languages - continued

While the Bureau is an independent association, legally registered in Ireland, it enjoys a close working relationship with the EC Commission and the European Parliament.

In 1984 the Bureau opened its Dublin office. The Bureau provides a permanent bridge between language associations and the Community itself. This has been achieved by setting up committees at member state level and a governing Council at EC level. The member state committees are representative of the main interests within autochthonous language groups. The Bureau's first Chairman was an Irishman, Dónall O Riagáin, later to become Secretary General, followed by two Catalans, Joan Dorandeu from the French side and Aureli Argemi i Roca from Barcelona, then a Gaelic speaking Scot, Jack Macarthur.

Resources

The Bureau's resources are tiny in proportion to the needs and expectations of those whom it represents. A permanent secretariat of only three persons must serve the interests of nearly 50 million!

The main source of its administrative costs are grants-in-aid from the Irish and Luxembourg governments. The European Community augments this with subventions for specific projects, totalling some 200,000 ECU in 1987. The Kuijpers Resolution calls for support, encouragement and adequate funding for the Bureau and a positive response to this call is awaited.

The EC had a total budgetary provision of 710,000 ECU for lesser used languages in 1987. Most of this money was spent subventing numerous projects intended to promote lesser used languages and their attendant cultures.

Priorities

With the general aim of protecting and promoting lesser used languages, the Bureau has concentrated its meagre resources in three areas--legal and institutional support structures, practical work programmes and the exchange of information and experiences to stimulate a greater collective awareness.

On matters not relating to its general aim the Bureau is independent of, and is not partisan in, matters of race, class, religion, politics and ideologies.

Institutions

As well as maintaining very close contact with officials of the Commission, the Bureau has given support and information to those members of the European Parliament with a special concern for lesser used languages. It has also been active outside the European Community, notably in contact with the United Nations Commission for Human Rights and providing practical assistance for the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (which comes under the aegis of the Council of Europe) in preparing a Charter for European Regional and minority Languages. This Charter was adopted by the Standing Conference on 16 March 1988.

Work Programmes

In addition to the study visit programme and the publication of Contact-Bulletin, the Bureau has been involved in several other major initiatives of practical value:

Pre-School Study: Following an extensive study of pre-school movements, a major conference was held in Leeuwarden (in association with the Fryske Akademy) and a number of pilot projects inaugurated.

Primary School Project: Known as the EMU Project, this has been carried out by the Fryske Akademy in association with the Bureau. During the project 34 case studies were made and published as separate dossiers. They were summarized in an overall inventory report. A successful colloquium was held in Friesland in April 1988 that led to several important recommendations.

International Youth Conference: The enthusiasm of young language activists attending the conference in Brittany in 1985 has led to a pilot exchange programme of young lesser used language activists.

Radio and Television: A conference on lesser used languages in radio and television was held in Sardinia in October 1986. A number of important recommendations were made at this conference and these are being examined with a view to formulating practical projects.

Mercator Information/Documentation Network: Research initiated and supported by the Bureau will lead to the establishment of an information/documentation network serving the needs of lesser used language communities. Work is already in progress in the setting up of five centres in different locations throughout the Community.

Public Administration: A European convention on the use of lesser used languages in public administration will be held in the Basque Country in association with the Autonomous Basque Government and IULA.

Children's Publishing: A successful conference was held in 1987 on the Isle of Lewis which advocated a pilot publishing project under a coordinating secretariat. The secretariat, to assist children's publishing in lesser used languages, was established in 1988.

In addition to its own work programme, the Bureau has advised and provided practical support for numerous other projects relating to lesser used languages.

Conference on German speaking minorities: This conference was held in Eupen, Belgium in March 1987 and it brought together representatives from the German linguistic minorities of Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It was the first concrete move in the application of the three main fields stressed by Arfé in his resolution (education, mass-media, public administration and social relations).

The Future

All attempts to unite Europe by imposing a uniform cultural system have ended in strife and failure. If we are to secure equal rights for speakers of all European languages, the Europe of tomorrow must be founded on consent and mutual respect.

The Bureau has applied itself to the task of persuading decision makers of linguistic diversity as a positive, enriching feature of European life. It seeks to demonstrate that multilingualism, and cultural diversity are fully compatible with European concepts and ideals.

It is due to decisions and actions taken by concerned societies that lesser used languages continue to live and develop. However these languages need the support of public organizations and institutions if their rights are to be respected. This is not only important on an individual level but also on a collective level. Few of our languages enjoy all these benefits, and in several instances their future looks extremely precarious.

For the Bureau to succeed in this task it needs the goodwill of all Europeans; practical backing from the European Community, state and regional

European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages - continued

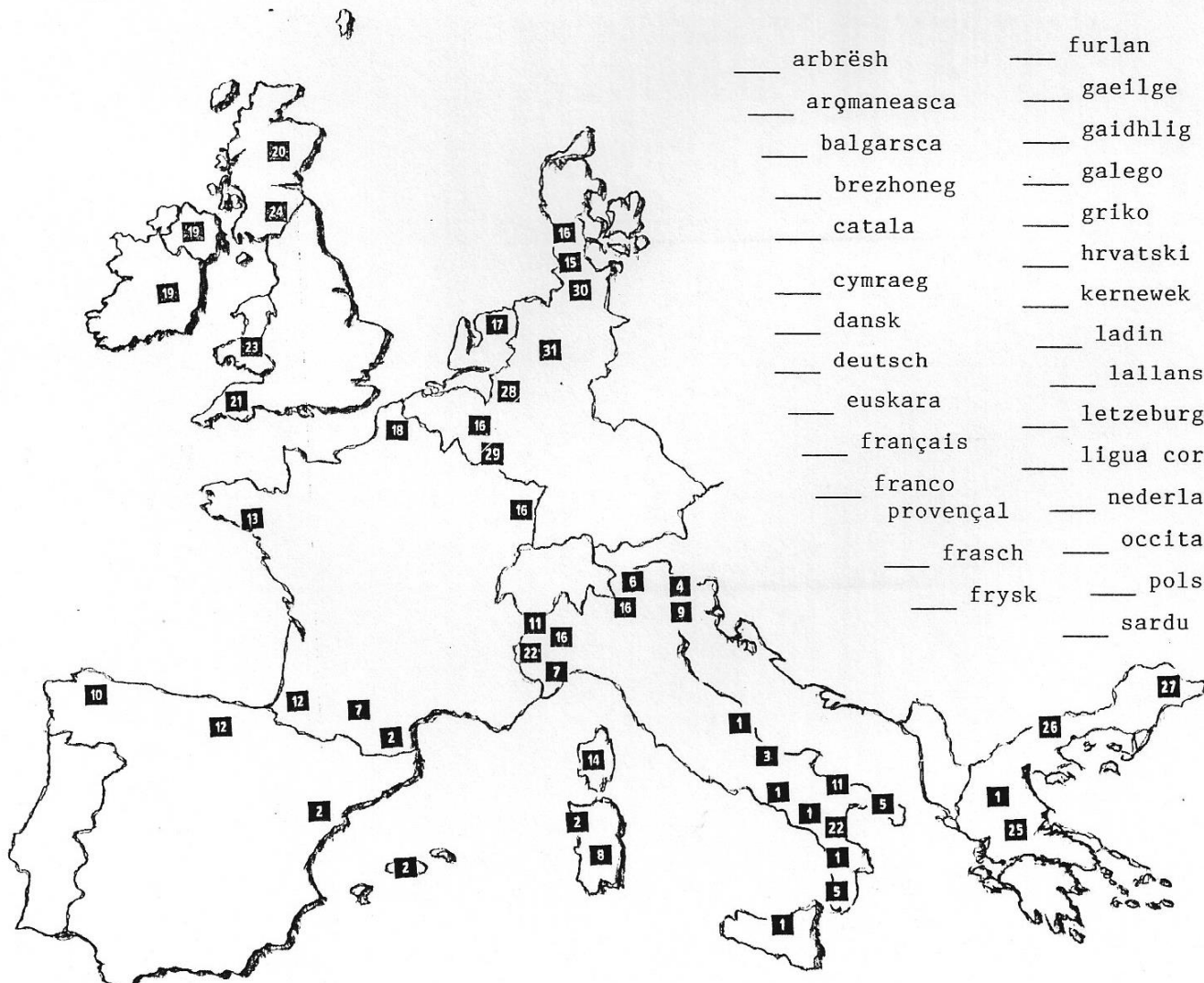
governments; collaboration between the various language groups, and above all the active support of those whom it serves--Europe's 50 million lesser used language speakers. They most of all can demonstrate that unity and diversity can go hand in hand in tomorrow's Europe!

I have several extra copies of the brochure "Unity in Diversity--Lesser Used Languages in the European Community" if any Bro Nevez readers would be interested. Please contact me and send a self addressed 9" x 12" envelope (65¢ postage). LK

Further information is also available from:

The European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages
 10, Sráid Haiste Iocht
 Baile Atha Cliath 2
 Ireland

Although a linguistic map of Europe is currently in the works, the above-mentioned brochure includes a very interesting map showing some of the lesser used languages of Europe. See if you can match the languages listed below to the numbers on the map.



___ arbrësh	___ furlan
___ arqmaneasca	___ gaeilge
___ balgarsca	___ gaidhlig
___ brezhoneg	___ galego
___ catala	___ griko
___ cymraeg	___ hrvatski
___ dansk	___ kernewek
___ deutsch	___ ladin
___ euskara	___ lallans
___ français	___ letzeburgesh
___ franco	___ ligua corsa
___ provençal	___ nederland
___ frasch	___ occitan
___ frysk	___ polski
	___ sardu
___ seeltersk	___ turkce bileyorum
	___ slovensko

WRESTLING

Lois Kuter

The **International Meeting of Traditional Wrestling Styles and Games** is to be held April 14-21, 1990, in Berrien, Brittany. This event is organized by the Federation of Gouren of the FALSAB with the International Federation of Celtic Wrestling and the help of a variety of traditional sports and wrestling organizations from Scotland, Cornwall, The Netherlands, Northern England, Ireland, Iceland, Italy and Denmark.

Events include training workshops and tournaments in various styles of traditional wrestling as well as films and seminars. A symposium held in conjunction with the meeting of wrestlers will involve the International Institute of Corporal Anthropology and the subjects "The right to practice the traditional sports and games in the Europe of tomorrow" and "Traditional sports and games and cultural identity." Tours of the beautiful area of Brittany around the area of Berrien in central western Brittany and evenings of dancing and music will also be part of this international meeting.

A new bilingual (English-French) booklet called **Celtic Wrestling, Our Culture**, has been published by the Federation of Gouren, and presents an excellent introduction to four traditional styles of wrestling to be found at the April Meeting in Berrien: Gouren (from Brittany), Glíma (Iceland), Back-hold (Scotland and northern England), and Cornish wrestling. A renewed interest and practice of these sports in the 1980s has been boosted by the formation of the International Federation of Celtic Wrestling which has created opportunities for the exchange of research and the organization of tournaments. The Preface to the new 20-page booklet written by Willie Baxter, president of the IFCW, gives a very good introduction to the renaissance of traditional wrestling in the Celtic countries and northern Europe.

During the last hundred years in North Western Europe traditional styles of wrestling, once so popular and prestigious, fell into decline. The numbers of wrestlers diminished as economic and demographic changes accelerated by the effect of two world wars led to the growth of mass spectator sports now viewed by millions via television satellites. To many observers it seemed as though traditional wrestling styles would soon disappear, superceded by better marketed and better organized sports which cater to a world audience. Sports historians may in the future agree that the turning point came in 1985 with the foundation of the I.F.C.W. The dynamism and drive leading to its birth came from the Federation of Gouren which had spent years contacting, visiting and generally inspiring the other associations. Wrestling is the most widespread human sport, in its many manifestations in fulfills every sporting need: skill, beauty, speed, endurance, courage and drama. There are other aspects which are too often overlooked--the mythological and often religious significance which wrestling had in the pre-industrial past. Our ancestors used wrestling to illustrate some of their most profound myths as when Thor wrestled the crone who was old age or the Celtic tale of Cuchulain who wrestles his son on the beach of Tracht Eisi. The same tale is told in Asia where Rustim killed his son Sohrab in a bout before the Afghan King. At the culmination of his Olympic career in 1972 Alexander Medved of the Soviet Union kissed the mat, a gesture familiar to the millions of Asian wrestlers who invoke the help of Mother Earth each time they wrestle. When a young man or woman first steps onto a wrestling mat they continue a living tradition which stretches back into the remote past. Modern Olympic competitions contain many superb wrestlers whose first bout was in the traditional style of his own country and who are aware of the traditions and antiquity of their sport. We in the I.F.C.W. are the repositories of a vital part of our common European cultural heritage whose diversity enriches us all; our sports are

Wrestling - continued

a means by which young people in an increasingly homogenized Europe can celebrate their unique cultural identities. Though in the I.F.C.W. we seek to preserve aspects of our culture we have modernized our rules where required yet retain the spirit of our traditions. We seek to demonstrate now to a wider audience that our sports are not just old rustic survivals but are vital and dynamic.

Willie Baxter, President (I.F.C.W.)

Bro Nevez readers interested in acquiring the publication **Celtic wrestling, our culture**, or in getting more information about the International Federation of Celtic Wrestling are invited to contact the secretary for this organization:

Guy Jaouen, IFCW Secretary
18, Maenig an tri person
29260 Lesneven
Brittany, France

* * * * *

ATLANTA CELTIC FESTIVAL

The Fourth Annual Atlanta Celtic Festival will be held April 28 and 29, 1990, on the campus of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia. The Festival benefits the Atlanta Celtic Heritage Trust, which is a 501(c)3 corporation established to fund construction of a Celtic Heritage Center in Atlanta.

Tickets will be available at the gate and can be ordered in advance by writing the Festival and requesting an advance order form and special sponsorship application. Adult ticket prices are \$6.00 each day, children ages 6-12 are \$3.00 and a discounted two day pass is available for \$9.00 and \$5.00.

The Festival will offer Scottish, Irish and Welsh music, dance, arts, crafts and two stage performances by Theatre Gael in addition to ethnic foods and Celtic storytelling for the children. Feature performances by massed pipe bands, the Atlanta Welsh Chorus and an introduction to the Gaelic language will be scheduled.

The Festival is a joint venture of the Atlanta Celtic community and will also include thirty-five vendors and exhibitors offering authentic craft goods for sale. Patrons will be introduced to the many and varied Celtic organizations of the metro Atlanta in celebration of our common heritage. Sponsors will be invited to an appreciation reception and have their names imprinted in the festival program.

Oglethorpe University is located at 4484 Peachtree Road in Northeast Atlanta, 4 miles south of I-285. Festival parking is free.

For more information contact: Alexander J. Murray
Atlanta Celtic Festival
2499 Smith Avenue
Marietta, GA 30064
(404) 429-0107

Breizh-Kembre

In **Bro Nevez** 31 (August 1989) we introduced the Wales-Brittany Association (Cymru-Llydaw) and the Welsh language newsletter they published. Recently we received information from the Breton Secretary of this organization, Yuan Guehenec, which further describes the work being done by this group (called Breizh-Kembre on the Breton side of the channel) to develop relations between Brittany and Wales. The following letter reintroduces the Brittany-Wales Association and its activities.

In 1987 the Inter-Celtic Relations committee of the Cultural Institute of Brittany, Skol Uhel ar Vro, decided on the creation of an association to bring Bretons and Welsh closer together. After a series of meetings in Guerande, Roscoff, Plomelin and Lorient, the Brittany-Wales Association/Kevredigezh Breizh-Kembre was established at the beginning of 1988.

Per Denez accepted the post of Honorary President and Adrien Kervella, Mayor of Saint-Pol-de Léon, was elected President. Up to now, Yuan Guehenec and Jacques-Yves Le Touze have shared the role of Secretary.

The aims of Breizh-Kembre are the development of cultural, economic, linguistic and sportive relations between Wales and Brittany (all five departments). (Article 2 of the Statuts). To this end, since its establishment, Breizh-Kembre has met with numerous Breton cultural organizations (War 'l Leur, Skol an Emsav, Dalc'homp Soñj, Guilde de Bretagne, Chemins de Terre, Skol-Erispoë, etc.) as well as with several Breton-Welsh twin city committees. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Morbihan, sensitive to the aims of the association, has also joined with this young group.

Today, a dozen twinning committees are joined with Breizh-Kembre and the requests for membership or for information have not diminished. Since the Fall of 89, the desire for twinning with Welsh towns has grown--especially in Morbihan and Finistère. the Breton association hopes to be an effective intermediary between the cities of these two countries, working with associates in Wales and in particular with its Welsh equivalent, the Wales-Brittany Association, directed by Mr. Gwynfor Evans, former deputy, and Mrs. Rita Williams, professor of Breton at Aberystwyth University.

An agreement was established between Breizh-Kembre and the B.A.I. (Brittany Ferries), which offers members of the association special fares on trips between Roscoff and Plymouth. A special form for this is available from the business office.

This year there has been a new development in relations between the two Celtic countries through the presence of a Breton delegation at the National Eisteddfod of Llanrwst. the Eisteddfod, literally "assembly", has officially existed since 1881, but medieval sources attest to such gatherings from the 12th century. Considered as the national festival of Wales, the Eisteddfod has as its principal aims the defense and promotion of the Welsh language, and the development of all cultural and economic activities which are expressed through Welsh. The Eisteddfod hosts between 200-300,000 people a week on its "maes" (space) of several acres. Approximately 300 stands offer the Welsh a view of the life of their country. Spaced around the "Pafiliwn", the central tent, the National Eisteddfod is a unique event in Europe.

For the first time in its history, this year the Eisteddfod received a non-Welsh stand, that of the Brittany-Wales Association/Breizh-Kembre. Fifty square meters of displays about Brittany's culture, language, tourism, and economy, with several hundred visitors, was a true success for the Breton delegation.

Breizh-Kembre - continued

In returning to Brittany, there has been no lack of ideas for the coming months after this first experience: first, to continue collaboration with Brittany Ferries, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Morbihan, and the Cultural Institute of Brittany--without whom the Breton stand at the Eisteddfod would not have seen the light of day. Then, to take advantage of the many contacts made during the trip to help other Bretons. Working in four languages (French, Breton, Welsh, English), the association is available for twinning committees, students, cultural organizations, and especially, Breton language promoters.

Different projects are now under study: a group trip to Wales in March-April 1990, a bilingual Breton-French booklet giving essential information on our cousins across the channel, and, of course, preparation for the next Eisteddfod. And perhaps in the next decade we can look forward to the creation in Brittany of an EMVOD, the Armorican equivalent of the Eisteddfod--a strong idea that Breizh-Kembre submits to all who prepare for the future of Brittany.

* * *

BREIZH-KEMBRE

Er bloavezh 1987 e voe divizet gant izili kevrenn an Darempredoù Etrekeltiek eus Skol Uhel ar Vro, krouin ur gevredigezh nevez da wellaat al liammoù etre Breizh ha Kembre. E 1988 e teue d'ar bed Kevredigezh Breizh-Kembre.

A Leviour a enor eo PER DENEZ.

Ar C'hadoriad eo ADRIEN KERVELLA, Maer Kastell-Paol.

Kas war-raok an darempred etre Kembre ha Breizh (5 departamant) war dachenn ar evenadur, an armerzh, ar yezhoù hag ar sportoù eo pal ar gevredigezh (mellad 2 ar staelioù).

Savet et bet ur gendiviz etre Breizh-Kembre ha B.A.I. (Brittany Ferries); e mod-se e vez kenniget feurioù gwellaet d'hon izili war al listri o vonet eus Roskon da Blymouth. Ur follenn-enskrivan arbennik zo da c'houlenn d'ar sekretourva.

Arveret e vez ar Brezhoneg, ar Galleg, ar C'hembraeg hag ar Saozneg gant izili ar gevredigezh; homan zo bet krouet evit harpan ar c'homiteoù-gevellian, ar skolidi, ar c'hevredigezhioù sevenadurel, an heniennoù ha difennourion ar Brezhoneg.

* * *

LLYDAW-CYMRU

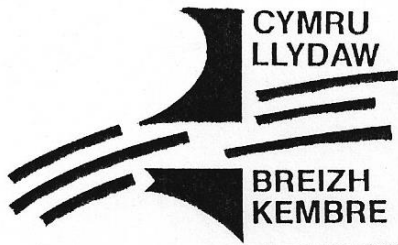
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Llywydd Anrhydeddus y Gymdeithas yw PER DENEZ.

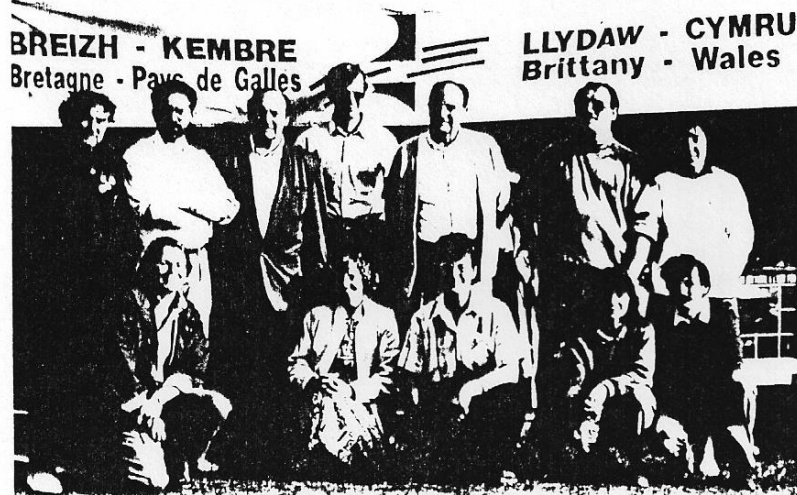
Y Cadeirydd yw ADREIN KERVELLA, Maer Kastell-Paol.

Y bwriad yw cryfhau eto'r cysylltiadau rhyngwladol trwy ddarparu gwybodaeth, trefnu cyfnewidiadau i gymdeithasau o bob math yn y ddwy wlad, ac adeiladu fframwaith cydweithredol ym meysydd diwylliant, masnach a sbort.

Os ydych am wybod rhagor am ein cynlluniau, am ddysgu Lladaweg neu ymweld â Llydaw fel cymdeithas, am efeillio'ch bro gyda bro gyffelyb yn Llydaw, am ddatblygu cysylltiadau ym myd diwylliant neu masnach a chwaraeon, ysgrifennwch atom, yn Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg.



Arradon. 15/01/90.



- M^{rs} Rita Williams (second woman from left) and the Breton team at the National Cystedfod in Llanrwst (1989).
- M^r Adrien Kervella, Chairman: (third from left)
- M^r YVAN GUEHENNEC, Secretary (second from left)
- M^r Jakez Le Touze, Breton Institute, (fourth from left).

Bloaverzh mat deo'h holl e'n
Amerika.

Blwyddyn newydd dda i' bawb.

YVAN GUEHENNEC.
Breton Secretary

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LETTERS

from **Jorj Abherve-Gwegen**, Lesneven, Brittany:

I recently showed no. 31 of Bro Nevez to my young Diwan pupils--9, 10 and 11 years old. I imagine it made them feel some pride in their language. All the best to the ICDBL. Ha gant va gwellañ soñjoù a vloavezh mat.

from **Jan Deloof**, Zwevegem, Belgium (ICDBL representative)

Best wishes for a Happy 1990! And many thanks for Bro Nevez 31 and 32. I am proud that you published the Delvaux poem, the more so that you make Bro Nevez a very interesting, outstanding publication. Perhaps it is worthwhile to mention that KRUI SPUNT, a Flemish quarterly review, will publish next year in March (Easter) a Dutch translation by Lauran Toorians of the complete Passion Agan Arluth that is mentioned in Bro Nevez 31, page 27. Toorians is a young graduate of Leiden University (The Netherlands), where he teaches Breton, Cornish and Welsh. All the best and congratulations for your work!

from **Cheryl Mitchell**, Hyattsville, Maryland:

While going through copies of Bro Nevez (no. 30, May 1989) I found the question about the Welsh and Breton national anthems. The Welsh one was written in 1856 and is call Hen Wlad fy Nhadau (the old land of my fathers). I read in a book by Gwynfor Evans that the tune has been used for the Cornish and Breton national anthems... The tune was written in 1856 by James James, a weaver and innkeeper in Bedwellte near Caerffili, South Wales. He called the tune Glanrhonddha (the shore of the Rhondda). James' father, Evan James, wrote the words, and when James played the harp and sang the words, the song was born. It spread and appeared in a collection of tunes that won a prize at the 1858 Eisteddfod. the judge there revised some of the words and it really took off after that. Before long it became the Welsh National Anthem which is sung after each afternoon and evening Eisteddfod session, every St. David's Day banquet everywhere and at nearly all Welsh hymn sings and wherever the Welsh are gathered. Rugby matches too! ...

Editor's Note: It's funny that Cheryl should mention rugby, because a short but excellent history of the Welsh and Breton national anthems written by Donatien Laurent is included as a side piece to a longer article on Welsh rugby by Jean-Jacques Chapalain ("Le rugby gallois--un sport pour tout un peuple"). This informative article is beautifully illustrated by many photos--old and new. Both this article on the history of rugby in Wales and the note on the national anthem can be found in **Ar Men** no. 8, April 1987, pp. 22-43. And readers might want to look up a short article by Paul Nedwell that was published in Bro Nevez, no. 15, May 1985.

Cheryl Mitchell also responded to another reader's question which was printed in Bro Nevez 30:

...The other question in the May 89 Bro Nevez was about the name Le Pemp. Extrapolating from my Welsh and a Breton poem in another issue I came to the conclusion that pemp is Breton for five. The Welsh word is pump (pronounced pimp). As you know, Breton and Welsh are P-Celtic as opposed to Q-Celtic (and Latin quinque, from which cinq comes). Aren't languages fun?

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 ...and the compact disc Tradition Chantée de Bretagne--Les sources du Barzaz Breiz aujourd'hui