

caxn

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

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- The Dismemberment of Britain Gathers Pace
- Students Unite for Brittany
- Geriadur Brezhoneg
- Legacy of a Welsh Militant
- War's End and the Hopes of Peace?
- Cornish Bombing Range approved
- Paul Lebieczinski Obituary
- Celtic League Military Monitoring Report

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CELTIC LEAGUE



ALBA

Mìle bliadhna na Coirneis

le Gilleasbuig MacMhuirich

(Gilleasbuig Lachlainn 'Illeasbuig) *1,000 years of Cornish* a pamphlet published by Terre ha Tavas, Tregill Vean Menheniot, Liskeard, Cornwall (1993).

Faisg air dà fhichead bliadhna air ais, sgrìobh Beitiriss Witt *Cuairt anns a' Chorn* ann an GAIRM 15.

An seo, tha eachdraidh agus seanachas mu dheighinn na Cuirn mar a bha i sa bhliadhna sin agus cuideachd bha Ùrnuigh an Tighearna sa Choimeis. Cha robh facal air brath (betrayal) ann, cha robh smid mu dheighinn nàmhaid on taobh a-staigh. Ach is docha gum bheil bagairt don Choimeis ann nach robh ann sa bhliadhna 1956.

Theagamh gum bheil cunnart ro mhòr anns an leabhran "Mìle Bliadhna na Coirneis". Mar eisimpleir air an treas duileag chì sinn na faclan neonach seo:-

The Cornish language ... was still in the process of changing when it died out...

Carson? Dìreach bhon a bha teagasg sna sgoiltean uile gu leir tre na Beurla! Sin agaibh an fhirinn. Chan eil ùghdar an leabhran seo ga thuigsinn.

Far am bheil croileagan far am bheil an theadhain òga roimh aois na sgoile agus teagasg tre na cànan naiseanta mar sa Chuimrigh agus ann an Alba bithidh iad a' bruidhinn na Cuimreis sa Chuimrigh agus na Gàidhlig ann an Alba. Nam biodh na structairean air an togail mar seo feadh na Cuirn uile gu leir bhiodh a' Choimeis beò a-ris cuideachd.

Ach seo far a bheil poilitics a' tighinn a-steach. Fo'n riaghaltas Toraidh fo John Major chan eil dòchas sam bith ann, mar eisimpleir, chan eil dùthaich Cheilteach fo Roinn an Fhoghlaim Sasunnach dìreach ach A' Chòrn i-shein a-mhàin. Feumaidh i Roinn an Fhoghlaim Cornach fhaighinn. Chan eil i ro bheag — dè mu dheighinn Eilean Mhanainn, mar eisimpleir?

Bhon a tha dualachas na Cuirn cho miorbhaileach Ceilteach feumaidh na Cornaich a dhol gu Tony Blair air son cumhachdan fein-riaghlach (no eadhon fo-Phàrlamaid) a thoirt don Chomhairle sìorramach Chornach.

Tha e deonach fo-Pharlamaidean a thoirt don Chuimrigh is Alba agus cumhachdan do Shasunn mo Thuath. Dè mu dheighinn na Cuirn?

Arsa an leabhran:-

The problem was more one of viability, for even had Cornish continued in use from the Tamar to

Silly, the area would have been still too restricted for it to have survived in the face... of English.

Na h-Eileanan Faroe air an taobh thall Sealtainn? Tha cànan shònraichte aca. Ach chan eil ach 540² mìle aca agus 1,356² mìle (square miles) aig a' Chuirn. Chan eil ach corr is mu 31,000 daoine aca. Tha a' Chorn mu deich uiread nas mò, corr is 317,000 daoine. Ach tha a' chànan Fharosach fallan a rithisd ged is e Danmhairceis an aon chànan a bha ri fhaotainn sna cuirtean-lagha, sna h-eaglaisean agus sna sgoiltean aca gus a' bhliadhna 1948. Ach tha iad fein-riaghladh agus tha iad a' teagasg tre an Fharoeis sna sgoiltean aca. Dè mu dheighinn na Cuirn? A reir aithris bithidh Riaghaltas ùr aig Tony Blair an ath-bhliadhna!

Tha ùghdar an leabhran seo ag ràdh gum bheil leisgeul eile ann an aghaidh ath-bheòthachadh na Coirneis... *where native languages either assimilate large quantities of new vocabulary...* Nach eil a' Bheurla daonnan a' deanamh sin, m.e. video, telephone, television, satellite *7c?*

... or the people become bi-lingual... Amaideas, ... tha milleanan is milleanan daoine aig a bheil cànan choimheach, no dhà no trì, ach a dh'aindeoin sin tha a' chànan naiseanta aca fallain beò.

Am bheil ùghdar an leabhran seo na nàmhaid on taobh a-staigh? Chunnaic sinn mar a tha e an aghaidh ath-bheòthachadh na Coirneis bhon a rinne e Coirneis eile dam b'ainm "Modern Cornish". Se sin ri ràdh a' chànan mar a bha i a' dol leis an t-sruth... grod.

Ach dè mu dheighinn aiseirigh na Eabhra a bha "marbh" fad dà mhìle bliadhna? Dh'ath-bheòthaich iad an Eabhra ach cha do dh'ath-bheòthaich iad Iudhach (Yiddish) a tha coltach ri "Modern Cornish" bhon a tha Iudhach ach na Eabhra uamhasach grod!

Dè nì na Coirneis? — Di-chuimhnich an leabhran seo agus Teere (Tyr) ha Tavaz (Tir agus Teanga)! — Faigh Roinn an Fhoghlaim air son na Cuirn — Teagaisg tre na Coirneis — agus faigh a h-uile cumhachd a bhiodh Tony Blair a' thoirt don Chorn!

Uime sin, chan eile ann ach aon fhaclair Cornach an diugh. Se sin "A New Cornish Dictionary/Gerlyver Noweth

Kernewek" le R. Morton Nance agus ath-sgrùdte le Richard Jenkin (ISBN 185022-0557) Redruth 1990.

Sin agaibh uile!

Summary

The author of this pamphlet appears to pour scorn on the viability of Cornish as a living language throughout all Cornwall despite ample evidence to the contrary refuting the author's assertions. This commentary on the pamphlet carries several constructive proposals which might be worth examining and translating into Cornish in its entirety.

Doigh sgrìobhadh an nobhail...

Bithidh Cumann Luchd-sgrìobhaidh na h-Alba a' cumail clas fad seachdain sa Chalaisde ann an Steornabhagh air *doigh sgrìobhadh an nobhail* sa Ghàidhlig Diluain 3 gu Di-h-aoine 7 An t-Iuchair (July) 1995. Sgrìobh gu Donna Barden, Carnan House, Tong, Isle of Lewis, Alba/Scotland air son tuilleadh fiosrachaidh.

Celtic Art and Craft Fair Finlaystone August 1995

Arts & Crafts

Among the exhibits are: Gold & silver jewellery. Knitwear. Pewter & copper giftware. Leathercrafts and Woodcarving.

Entertainments

To enhance the atmosphere of the Fair various entertainments have been arranged:

- * Battle re-enactments by "The Clansmen"
- * Live music from "Shakeagh Nhail"
- * A Tribute Exhibition to George Bain in recognition of his contribution to the promotion of Celtic/Pictish ornament
- * Scottish Wrestling demonstrations.

For further information contact: Jane Mac Millan, Finlaystone, Langbank, Renfrewshire PA14 6JT. Telephone: (01475) 540285.

Leading Learners

Gaelic learners' organisation Comann an Luchd-Ionnsachaidh (CLI) celebrated its 11th birthday in May by announcing the appointment of its first full-time director since being relaunched as a charitable company in the 80s.

The man selected to take the helm of the national "Voice of Gaelic Learners" is Peadar Morgan (35), himself an accomplished learner of Scotland's Celtic tongue and the Gaelic translator of comic-book hero Asterix the Gaul.

Peadar, a native of Dundee with family ties to Badenoch and the North East, lives in Easter Ross and is a graduate of Aberdeen University and Sabhal Mòr Ostaig in Skye. He joins CLI from Gaelic agency Comunn na Gàidhlig (CNAG), where for the last three years he has been Adult Learners Development Officer.

The appointment of a director is an indication of the growing strength and confidence of the Gaelic learners' movement, says Peadar. "The membership of CLI and the take up of Gaelic classes and courses demonstrates that the interest of a few has become the demand of many throughout Scotland and beyond.



*Peadar Morgan
first full-time director of CLI.*

"It is CLI's role to give voice to that demand, and through its bilingual quarterly magazine and other services to act as a clearing house of information and views for

both learners and providers involved in this expanding market".

CLI Convenor Gordon Wells (Glasgow) agrees that the charity is now in an even stronger position to lobby for improved learning facilities and for the greater participation of learners in Gaelic affairs. He said: "CLI has a track-record of co-operating with other bodies interested in helping Gaelic learners and the language, but now has the opportunity to do so on a more regular and professional basis. The Board of Directors is delighted to have been able to appoint someone of Peadar's calibre".

Financial assistance for the new post has come from Comunn na Gàidhlig. Chief executive Allan Campbell welcomed the appointment as a sign that adult learners had now become fully accepted as a vital component of Gaelic's future. He commented: "In many areas of Scotland learners outnumber native speakers, and they are frequently the main driving force behind Gaelic-medium education and events locally".

**CLI - Comann an Luchd-Ionnsachaidh
"The Voice of Gaelic Learners"**

CLI Ltd., 5 Mitchell's Lane, Inbhir Nis (Inverness), IV2 3HQ. fòn/facs 01463-711792.

The Dismemberment of Britain Gathers Pace

Local Election Round Up

The Tory election pledge of 1992 to remove one tier of the two tier Scottish local government structure, to avoid duplication and cut costs has led to the creation of 35 unitary councils across Scotland to replace three islands councils, nine regions and 53 districts. The elections took place on April 6th.

These shadow authorities which take up the reins on 1st April 1996 are largely unwanted, will have reduced powers, only a third of the councillors elected to the previous councils and boundaries drawn to help make favourable ground for the Tories to regain a foothold in Scottish local government.

The results wiped out Tory hopes of even controlling one council. With an unfair voting system it gave Labour 29 councils, SNP three and three with no-overall control. However the apparent Labour whitewash on 43% of the vote disguises a slump of 10% points on recent opinion poll ratings, with SNP by far the closest opposition on 26.5%. Where SNP have been pressing Labour, in West Lothian, Kilmarnock and Renfrewshire the hunt continues. The National Party retained Angus, gained Perthshire and Kinross and the new Moray Council.

In terms of councillors elected the figures were as follows: Labour 612 on

43.7% of the votes. SNP 182 on 26.3% votes. Liberal Democrats 126 on 10% votes. Tories 82 on 11.4% votes. Independents and others 157 on 10% votes.

A triumphalist Labour Party is mentally geared up to rule Scotland should they win the General Election in two years time and signs are that a democratic Scottish Parliament brokered with their partners the Liberals in the Constitutional Convention will be ditched in favour of entrenched Labour power.

The battle for hearts and minds will be further focused by the much delayed parliamentary by-election in Perth and Kinross due in June. The death of Tory MP Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, a flamboyant and outspoken Thatcherite rebel leaves an intriguing prospect. At the General Election his 20,195 votes were sorely pressed by SNP on 18,101 to Labour's 6,267 and LibDems 5,714. SNP swept to power in the local council which contains the seat with 18 councillors elected. Labour won six seats, all in Perth city. The Tories are reduced to only 2 seats with the Lib Dems at 5 and Independents 1.

Labour are claiming it is possible they could win while SNP point out that in the old Tayside Region which has had an SNP minority administration for the past year that Labour has voted with the Tories against them over fifty times to date. In

particular that the previous Labour led council had favoured Dundee over Perth in blatantly unfair spending terms. What is awaited with interest is to see how far down the Tory vote goes, and to whom the Tory votes go.

BBC Broadcasting Bias

At the height of the Scots local election campaign held in the grip of winter, a month before the English and Welsh polls, the Tories announced that John Major had graciously agreed to give a full interview on BBC flagship programme 'Panorama', three days before the Scots polls.

Labour, LibDem and SNP officials discussed a legal challenge. SNP maintained that this blatant piece of Tory propaganda was only one of many instances when the Scottish political scene is ignored. Two lines of argument were proposed. Labour and the LibDems went for an "interim interdiction" (injunction) which would black out 'Panorama' in Scotland before the Scots voted. The SNP stuck to the line that a judicial review would test whether the BBC's guidelines for fairness could be challenged in court.

The BBC lost, it appealed to the Court of Session and lost again, it then sought leave to appeal to the House of Lords and the Scots judges again blocked the move. London commentators were aghast that Scots judges could interfere with their freedom to broadcast. They deplored the blackout of 'Panorama', saying it was on international issues that had no bearing on the local polls. They had initially ignored the Scots local elections as an irrelevance and the Scots legal system upset their cosy apple cart.

The Scottish Sun newspaper headline summed it up – Scotland 3 - Major 0. But the underlying issues have yet to be resolved. Labour politicians berated the SNP for failing to 'stand up for Scotland' in the victorious court action in Edinburgh. The SNP for its part pointed to lack of communications from the Labour official, Jack McConnell at a crucial juncture. McConnell was already briefing the press against the SNP case!

SNP Chief Executive, Mike Russell commented, "a single victory against a single programme, welcome as it is, does not guarantee a level playing field at future elections, or in everyday coverage". The issue in dispute has dogged the fair coverage of Scottish affairs since the BBC was invented. When 90% of news and current affairs emanates from London how else could it be?

SNP legal advisers are compiling the case for a judicial review and it shows the extent of the BBC governor's recognition that Scotland is increasingly different that they have indicated a willingness to be more responsive in future. As Mike Russell said, "the exact details of their proposed actions, and some experience of their actions in practice required. That is why the SNP are seeking a meeting with the BBC's governors prior to considering the future course of our judicial review". In the event the BBC, having blacked out Panorama on all Scottish transmitters, also those in Northern Ireland and Newcastle, which also reach into parts of Scotland, screened Major's interview one hour after the polls closed on April 6th.

Clearly the coverage of Scottish affairs is different – there are four or five party politics, compared to England's three. The growing SNP vote and potential for a Scots parliament is a likely priority in the event of any Labour victory in the British General Election. The sense of difference in Scotland is growing and the demands of its people are also growing in confidence. Lessons for other struggling peoples with rigged broadcasting problems will be relayed in due course.

Rob Gibson

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MacRae's brother denounces conspiracy theories

People close to the late Willie MacRae denounced the revival of conspiracy theories in the run-up to the tenth anniversary of his death.

Mr MacRae – a prominent figure in the Scottish National Party – died of gunshot wounds on 6th April, 1985. His body was found in his car at Loch Loyne, close to the A87 road. He had been driving from his home in Glasgow to his cottage at Camusly, near Dornie (see *Carn* 77).

In a series of articles published in the 'Herald' newspaper in March, freelance journalist John MacLeod revived claims that Mr MacRae had been murdered.

However, Mr MacRae's brother, Fergus, described Mr MacLeod's account of event as "all wrong" and "full of misinformation". He told the *West Highland Free Press*: "I have no doubt at all that it was a suicide".

Dr MacRae revealed that he had the gun in his possession for about a year, after a previous occasion on which his brother Willie had threatened suicide.

When he improved so much he gave it back to Willie as a gesture of support and confidence. "There is no question, as claimed in the articles, of only one person knowing about the gun. That is simply

not true", he said.

Dr MacRae described as "nonsense" the suggestion that Mr MacLeod was the first person to see the Crown Office file on the case. He said that he had spend "three or four hours" examining the file at the Crown Office.

Supposedly crucial assertions about the time of death were equally strongly contested by Dr MacRae and Mr Howard Singerman, a long-standing friend of Mr MacRae who visited him on the evening prior to his death.

Mr Singerman said: "I have no idea how anyone can suggest that Willie did not die until 3.30 on the Sunday afternoon. I and others certainly knew by lunch-time that day that he was dead. The police had the information on Sunday morning".

He said that the articles contained "a large number of inaccuracies and wild speculations". Many who know Willie MacRae were aware that he had spoken to a number of close friends and relatives of suicide.

Like Dr MacRae, Mr Singerman was in no doubt that this was what happened, and he regretted the fact that the subject had now been raised again.

Parents fight for Gaelic Unit

Parents of children attending the Gaelic medium primary school unit within Castlebay School are fighting to ensure the children are educated through Gaelic for their entire primary schooling.

At present the children currently receive Gaelic medium education up to P3 level but there is a chance that the GMU (Gaelic Medium Unit) could be cut back to P2 level despite their wish for it to be extended. This would mean children entering the controversial bilingual stream from P3 onwards.

A spokesman for the council said discussions between parents, the school board and the head teacher were continuing and that various options were being discussed.

Local Councillor, Allan MacLeod said: "Every effort is being made by the director of education and the head teacher to match need with the resources available. Three options have been drawn up by Tony Cusack (the headteacher) and the director of education. These will be put to the school board, there will be consultation with all the parents and hopefully there will be a compromise where everyone's happy and no kids will suffer educationally".



SNP Victory

At the end of May the Scottish National Party won a sensational victory at the Perth and Kinross by-election as voters delivered another blow to Prime Minister, John Major's Government.

Lawyer Roseanna Cunningham, the SNP victor, romped home with a commanding majority of 7,311, while the Tories were pushed into a humiliating third place behind Labour.

This drubbing for the Conservatives follows their wipe-out in Scotland's local elections last month.

Victory for Ms Cunningham brings the number of SNP MPs to four and propels the issue of home rule back to the top of the political agenda.

Ms Cunningham (43), told jubilant supporters: "The people of Perth and Kinross have today re-opened the door of constitutional opportunity for Scotland. There is a clear message in this result for the Prime Minister.

"After 16 long years when the Tory party have politically humiliated Scotland, now it is Scotland's turn to humiliate the Tory party."

BREIZH

John Lorne Campbell: un dastumer hêrezh

Ur Skosad eo J.L. Campbell hag en deus gouestlet e vuhez da zastum ha da embann hêrezh sevenadurel Gouezeled Alba e-doug an tri-ugent vloaz tremenet. Unan eus an uhelidi eo hag en deus lakaet e c'hlad e servij e vro. Perc'henn eo d'un enezenn vihan. Canna hec'h anv, hag a'n em astenn e penn ur renkennad inizi er c'hreistez da Oileán Sgitheanach (Skye). Eno e vez o chom an darn vrasañ eus an amzer. Tizhet en deus an oad a 88 vloaz. Evit ar wezh kentañ ez eo bet tennet evezh an holl war e oberenn a-drugarez d'ur program skinwel hag a voe skignet gant ar BBC d'ar c'hentañ a viz Ebrel 1995.

N'eus koulz lavaret netra da geñveriañ evit ar c'hantved-mañ gant ar pezh en deus douget d'an anaoudegezh eus istor poblek Gouezeled Bro-Skos, ha re Skos-Nevez ivez. Rei eo avat menegiñ e wreg, Margaret Fay Shaw, er c'heñver-se. Kejañ a reas ganti, un Amerikanek, e 1934 p'edont o-daou o tastum sonioù hengounel e Su an Hebridez. Eñ kennebeut hag hi ne oa ket bet desavet e gouezeleg. Ar wezh kentañ ma klevas komz ar yezh-se a voe e 1925 da geñver Gouel ar C'hoarioù Uheldiriat e Oban. Diouzhtu e reas e venoz d'he deskiñ. Setu a reas, da gentañ e skol-veur Oxford.

Al levr kentañ dezhañ da embann a oa ennañ sonioù o tennañ da vare kreiz an 18vet kantved pa voe trec'het dalc'hidi ar Stuart-ed en Uheldirioù. Fellout a rae dezhañ diskouez pegen pouezus e oa an hengoun jakobat* e-touez ar Gouezeled, un dra a nac'hed kedanaout abaoe daou c'hant vloaz.

Ur bern hengounioù istorel pe damistorel all a zizoloe er sonioù. En Enez v-Barra e tispleged atav danevelloù o taveañ d'ar Vikinged koulz ha kanennoù diwar-benn Napoleon (evel en Iwerzhon!). Dastum a reas Campbell kontadennoù mu oa anv eus Deirdre ar Glac'har, ar plac'h vojennel a zegasas reuz bras e Bro-Ulad. En Iwerzhon e oa bet savet e-tro 1935 war urzh De Valera ur Gomision Werinoniezh da zastum hengounioù-pobl. Astenn a reas he zachenn obererezh da Enez Vanav, pezh a roas tu da enrollañ divizoù gant ar vanavegerien a-vihanik diwezhañ, un dra dalvoudus-bras evit an nevezvanavegerien. J.L. Campbell a dennas evezh ar Gomision war ar binvidigezh a c'halled daspugn e Bro-Skos ivez met trawalc'h he doa d'ober en Iwerzhon!

Goude bezañ deuet da chom en Enez Canna e oa ar g-Campbell-ed e darempred gant ar Skosad brudet Compton Mackenzie. A-gevret e savjont a-enep pacañ tailhoù-hent er Gouezelva hag ez ejont a-du gant pesketaerien arvor kornog Bro-Skos o c'houlenn e vefe miret dezho ar riblennad vor tost d'an aod evit gallout gounit o buhez hep bezañ chalet na ve skrapet razh ar pesked gant ar bigi bras eus perzhier reter Breizh-Veur.

Pennpreder J.L. Campbell a oa evelkent gant an hengoun-pobl. Dastumet e voe gantañ ouzhpenn mil son e-mesk enezidi Su an Hebridez. Gorroet eo an danvez-se en e di e Canna: n'eo ket hepken dornskridoù ha danevelloù, hogen enrolladurioù, luc'hskeudennnoù, liñvskeudennnoù ivez.

Estreget traoù dastumet e Bro-Skos zo eno. Meur a droiad a reas a-gevret gant M. Fay Shaw e Skos Nevez evit enrollañ sonioù gouezelek e-mesk diskennidi Skosiz a oa aet di en 18vet kantved. Paneveto e vefe kollet an hêrezh-se. Enoret int bet o-daou gant an titl a zoktor e skol-veur St. Frañsez Xavier, Antigonish.

E-pad an holl vloavezhioù-se ne deurvezas ket tud ar skolioù-meur e Bro-Skos teuler pled ouzh e labour. Pa c'houlennas ouzh ar c'helenner gouezeleg reiñ tu d'e studieren da gaout rikoù evit mont e-touez an dud da deskaouiñ evel ma rae-eñ ec'h estlammis hennezh: "Mar dafen da gaout kuzul ar Skol-veur gant ar seurt kinnig e vefe c'hoarzhet goap ouzhin!"

Pemzek levr diwar-benn yezh, sonerezh, istor, sevenadur Gouezeled Bro-Skos zo bet embannet gant John Lorne Campbell. Karout a rafe, ma vele roet amzer dezhañ, skrivañ tri levr all, ar re-mañ a-zivout ar barzh jakobat Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair eus an 18vet kantved.

An hêrezh dastumet gantañ zo meret bremañ gant Trust Broadel Bro-Skos. Helebin zo etre kevrennoù keltieg ar skolioù-meur hag ar re a glask lakaat sevel ur skol-veur nevez en Uheldirioù evit degas an hêrezh-se en o c'herzh...

Nevez'zo ez eus bet kinniget e penn-garter Kuzul rannvro an Uheldirioù en Inbhir Nis ur raklun evit ur greizenn evit studiañ ha brudañ hêrezh gouezel Bro-Skos da sevel e-kichen Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, en Eilean Sgitheanach, lec'h ma vez tu dija,

abaoe dek vloaz hennak, da ober studioù trede live dre ar gouezeleg. Anvet e vefe ar greizenn "Baile Ùr Ostaig". Ur gevrenn a vefe anezhi eus skol-veur an Uheldirioù hag an Inizi. Koustañ a rafe £25 milion evit he diazezañ. Estreget reiñ lañs d'ar yezh en un enezenn ma ne vez mui komzet nemet gant un nebeut tud e tegasfe un tamm labour o deus ezhomm bras tud ar vro anezhañ.

A. Heusaff

* jakobat: a denn d'al luskad a-du gant adlakaat ar Stuarted war an tron e Breizh-Veur

Summary

Wider public attention was brought recently by BBC television to the extensive work done by John Lorne Campbell, Canna, over the past sixty years in collecting traditional songs and stories among Scottish speakers in the Southern Hebrides and also in Nova Scotia. His commitment to saving, recording and transmitting this cultural wealth to posterity was not weakened by the lack of encouragement from the academics who now seem to be vying to take possession of the material he accumulated.

Perak deskiñ skoseg?

Ur studioù oc'h azañ un displeg evit ar Genseurtiezh Kevredadoniezh* eus skol-veur Glasc'ho a gasas ur c'helc'hlizher da 392 den, darn anezho o chom er-maez eus Skos, gant nav goulenn evit gouzout perak e oa pouezus, pe ar c'hontrol, deskiñ skoseg. Respontet e voe gant 253. A hep seurt anezho, paotred ha merc'hed kement a kement pe dost. A bouez pe a bouez bras zoken e oa da 75% evit kompren programmou skinwel, da 77% evit kompren sonioù, da 80% evit lenn levrioù, da 81% peogwir ez eo yezh-arouez ar vroad skosat hag e tle ur Skosad bezañ gouest d'ober ganti, da 94% evit he harpañ da chom bev. Evit an dregantadoù all ne oa ket pouezus an abegoù-se. Evit 33% hepken e oa talvoudus en abeg ma oant o chom er Gouezelva. Ne lavarer ket penaos e voe dibabet an 392 den. Ha moarvat n'eo ket bras a-walc'h an niver-se evit un enklask resis. Un alberz a ro ar sifroù-se evelkent.

*Kevredadoniezh: sokologiezh

Relief for *Diwan*

The *Diwan* schools were living during the past year under the threat of being closed by court order on account of considerable debts, particularly to Social Security (URSSAF). They had to produce a plan showing how they would balance their accounts. It was rejected in March as being inadequate. The public prosecutor urged liquidation. As we write, we don't know what was decided by the court in Kemper: it was to pronounce its sentence early in May.

An appeal was launched by *Diwan* to mobilize public opinion in its favour. On March 23 some 2,000 people, including a number of elected representatives, gathered in Kemper and walked through the streets. The presence of a large number of children made it clear to all that the Breton language belonged also to the younger generations.

The demonstrators were in good mood as they heard that two days before agreements had been reached whereby URSSAF would cancel a debt of 1.2MF and three Departement Councils would take over a share of the responsibility for another debt of 500,000F. It was expected that the Regional Council and the State would act similarly to relieve *Diwan* of most of its financial burden. It would however have a substantial part of the debt left to clear over a period.

Those in charge could thus be confident in *Diwan*'s ability to survive. They had to



Diwan Demonstration, Kemper, March 23.

proceed very carefully from now on in opening new schools. They would be under great constraint in their expenditure on training teachers, publishing textbooks, filling administrative posts. However, 1994 had ended with a good balance. Additional teaching posts had been taken on the State's payroll. The go-ahead was given for the opening of the second *Diwan* college at Plijidi near Gwengamp next September, the building being made available by the Côtes-d'Armor Council and the salary of

the teachers to be paid by the State. In Rennes a new building was put at the disposal of the *Diwan* school by the mayor on March 11. And in Brest, assurances were given on behalf of the town council that a second *Diwan* school could be opened next September. (Under French law, the responsibility for providing and maintaining school buildings lies with the elected municipal councils).

STUDENTS UNITE FOR BRITTANY

The federation of students' unions DAZONT (meaning Future) is now in its fifth year. It comprises five unions, DAZONT-UEB in the Rennes universities, Fulenn (= spark) in Brest, Gwennel (= swallow) in Paris, Environment-Brittany-Democracy in Nantes, Strollad evit Breizh (base not specified).

Owing to their dynamism and an up-to-date approach to students' concerns,

DAZONT enjoys strong support in Rennes II and Nantes where its candidates came first in elections, and also in Brest and Rennes I.

Apart from working for concrete and precise objectives to improve the conditions under which they are studying, they take a positive attitude towards the Breton language and culture. Fulenn for instance organises Breton conversation

classes and "festoù-noz" (céili's), teaches Breton dances and songs, participates in local and community radio programmes.

According to the Deixonne law of 1951 and to subsequent ministerial circulars, Breton classes should be available to **secondary school** pupils wherever a sufficient demand is shown to exist. This obligation is not being honoured in Rennes, where three years ago classes were provided in 8 lycées whereas now, in spite of an increased demand it is done in only 4. The blame is laid at the door of the chief education officer (Recteur d'Académie) who has allowed school principals to transgress their duty. An association, C.L.E.B., is campaigning to redress this situation. Its members distributed 5,000 leaflets throughout the Rennes schools, listing multiple reasons for wanting to learn Breton. We don't know yet the outcome of a meeting which C.L.E.B. representative were scheduled to have with an advisor to the "recteur" on 24.4.95.

A case was brought before the Rennes Administrative Court on March 19 against the said "recteur" for having refused to allow two girls go take their brevet test in history and geography in Breton in 1991. This had previously been allowed, and it is again since last year.

Rennes secondary school students stage an open air class of Breton in support of their demand for regular teaching of the language.



Geriadur Brezhoneg, gant skouerioù ha troiennoù

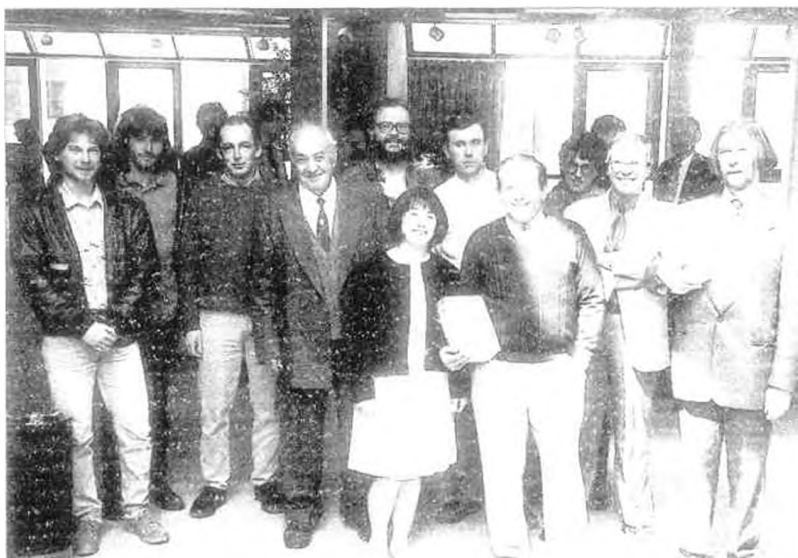
1276 p., format 24x16 cm, published by AN HERE,
Kergleuz, 29480 Ar Releg-Kerhuon. Price 520 F.

What strikes one first in this dictionary, which was launched on April 14 in the buildings of the Finistère Département Council in Kemper, is, apart from its faultless presentation, the extraordinary clarity of the text and of the illustrations (including several colour plates) which enhance particularly its appeal.

The foreword by Per Denez stresses the fact that it is a "first". Indeed, while numerous Breton dictionaries published since the Breton-French-Latin "Catholicon" (1499) were translations of our vocabulary into French, Welsh, English, Irish or

language breaks its last moorings and is ready to sail out into the open sea and the times to come.

Apart from the definition of over 10,000 words which were calculated to be the most used, there is an excellent presentation of the conjugation of the verbs (ten types) and of the pronominal forms of the prepositions (twelve types). There is also a list of the Breton names of all the communes of Brittany, and a list of the names of the countries of the World including a number of nations without States.



J.Y. Lagadeg and Martial Menard (front row from the right) with some members of the Geriadur Brezhoneg editorial team (Courtesy of Bremañ).

German and there existed countless specialized lexicons, it is the first time that we have in our possession such an instrument, a kind of "Petit Larousse" all in Breton, with examples for the use of, and locutions based on, the words being defined, which frees our language from all dependence on others. I must add that the pronunciation indicated by means of the International Phonetic Alphabet provides a definite standard for the learners. Speaking a language comes before writing it!

Geriadur Brezhoneg will be the cornerstone of the future unfolding of Breton, putting de facto an end to the atmosphere of anarchy which tended to develop in the past 50 years, with the connivance of its worst enemies, as the result of attempts unfortunately by some of its defenders – with undoubtedly good intentions – to undo the 1941 spelling agreement, an agreement which had been arrived at by all the prominent figures in the language movement.

With the publication of this work, thank God, we turn another page for good even if it is painful to the sincere people referred to. This dictionary will now be our official reference book. With it, the Breton

One of the qualities of Geriadur Brezhoneg – which admittedly would have been difficult to achieve in previous generations – is its collective character: it is the outcome of an undertaking begun 7 or 8 years ago by a determined team, well welded together and backed up by numerous voluntary contributors; in all 53 were involved, some to a greater extent than others, under the direction of Jean Yves Lagadeg and Martial Menard. The publication was carried out thanks to the financial support of eight public bodies, such as the Finistère Département Council, the Regional Council of Brittany-4, the Breton Cultural Institute. It is pleasant to see that the Loire-Atlantique Département Council also brought its share.

It is fitting that the dictionary is dedicated to the memory of Roparz Hemon, a man who on his own was worth an army, fighting like Cuchulainn for the defence of the culture and the soul of his people. Roparz Hemon had indeed made good headway in preparing an all-Breton dictionary around 1970 but old age and illness compelled him to leave his work unfinished.

Yann Bouessel du Bourg

A Video Magazine for a Start

Stourm ar Brezhoneg continues to be active in campaigning for a Breton TV channel. 300 people demonstrated in Gwened (Vannes) on Feb. 4 in support of this demand. There is nothing in Breton for children on the regional France 3 channel. Yet such a service is indispensable to supplement the work of the schools which teach the language.

Some 20 persons are now refusing to pay their TV licence in protest against the way the Breton speakers are treated compared to so many other ethnic minorities in Europe. Summons are being issued to them with warnings that their property will be seized if they don't pay.

Considering how unlikely it is that the French authorities will accede to the S. ar B. demand in the near future, a group of language workers are considering the possibility of publishing a quarterly video magazine that could serve to some extent as an audiovisual substitute. They are trying to find out how many people would be prepared to subscribe to it, since the venture would depend originally on them for its success. They want to publish an experimental issue in the autumn and are looking for loans of existing filmstrips which could also be used to put it together. Any kind of material which is likely to interest a broad spectrum of viewers would be welcome. Those wishing to support this worthwhile initiative are invited to send a subscription of 100 F (min.) for a copy of this issue to Magazine Video, Sked, 18 Straed Duguay-Trouin, 29200 Brest.

The problem is not only to produce such a magazine with limited means but to distribute it widely enough. If the response to its number 0 is encouraging the publishers will call on all possible voluntary contributions to help it to take off on a regular basis. Apart from subscriptions, sales to schools, bookshops, associations, libraries would be given first attention.

It is clear of course that nothing can replace a television service in Breton. In this age it is at least of equal importance to teaching the language in schools. How to get it is a political question. One wonders why, when the climate is more favourable than ever among the people to efforts to secure the survival of Breton, so little pressure is brought to bear on the politicians and through them on the French government to provide this essential "facility". The mass of the people have undoubtedly a surfeit of channels available to them and they tend to let "the other" decide what to offer.

Should Stourm ar Brezhoneg not direct its efforts primarily to the organising of a campaign of signatures to show that there is a popular demand? Of course one might object that street demonstrations can at least locally draw more public attention and that another campaign of signatures in support of the demand for a law

recognising the rights of the Breton speakers has not resulted in any move to that effect in spite of having got the support of the great majority of the elected municipal councils in the Breton-speaking area. But here we have a more limited and precise objective and there is no denying that it has to be clearly shown that the people are for it, otherwise you can be dismissed as just one of "those fringe groups". Such a campaign would certainly be more convincing than a repeated statement of rights. It need not be carried out in every commune, that could be done only with the cooperation of the administration – which is of course not on...

It might suffice to select as many communes as possible, i.e. those where a sufficient number of collectors could be mobilized and it is expected that the people are particularly favourable to the promotion of Breton. The cooperation of the numerous Breton associations should be sought for this effort. They claim to have in all tens of thousands of members. If only a quarter of them could be got to take part actively, they could cover a variety of areas – towns, villages, coastal districts, etc... and show that their figures were representative. It could be claimed that the objective was non-party political, and it would be better if those in charge were not connected with any party. They would need to plan the action very carefully and be gifted with great powers of persuasion to secure the necessary commitment of the existing associations, getting them perhaps to reduce their normal activity for a while so as to devote themselves to the common task. It would be necessary to disseminate preliminary information, by means of local radio broadcasts, or distribution of a leaflet spelling out briefly the arguments for the Breton TV service, so that when approached for their signature the people would quickly know what it was for. **DIWAN** has shown that the Bretons are capable of concerted efforts. Here is another field where it should be proved.

A. Heusaff

Cultural Centre *AN OALED*

Fifteen years ago a large disused school building in the village of Treglonou, situated on an estuary about 20 km N. of Brest, was bought by a group of activists and renovated in order to turn in into a centre for the promotion of Breton. The first **DIWAN** school was located there for several years, but in the mid-eighties an association called **An Oaled** (The Hearth) was formed for the purpose of using it as a holiday centre mainly for young people. Since 1990 an increasing number of school children come there during their holidays to discover the country around as well as the Breton culture through the medium of Breton or French.

To remain financially viable and to stay open throughout the year, **An Oaled** had to diversify its appeal and find ways to bring young people outside the holiday periods. An inventory was made of all the things in the area which could prove attractive and proposals for activities based on them, combining learning with entertainment and sport, were circulated to schools with invitations to spend short periods or weekends at the centre. It employs a dozen qualified monitors. They had a full time table this year.

Groups of children come thus from schools in which Breton is taught, but also from others in the NW of Brittany. They stay for 3 to 5 days in general. All sorts of "courses" are provided for them: at Easter, 7-to-13 year-olds were shown how to stage plays; 42 learned Breton by playing, "Brezhoneg dre ar c'hoari". Canoeing was practised by 10-to-13 year-olds. In the winter 47 were taken for a skiing course in the Alps.

Families are offered courses in July and August. It is deemed important for parents and children to learn and practice together as it then makes easier to use it as the language of the home. **AN Oaled** has now started to fan out from Treglonou, by holding camping courses and helping, with its experience, local associations in other parts of Brittany to organise light courses and eventually to set up similar centres in their area.



An Oaled Monitors

Mercator Media Forum *Edited by George Jones* *1995 paperback £10.00*

A new journal to promote discussion and the flow of information between those in the non-state languages of the European Union who work in the field of media broadly defined to include book publishing, radio and television, newspapers and magazines, archives and libraries, electronic networks and databases.

Text is either in French or English, with a summary in the other language.

The journal is published on behalf of Mercator Media at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, a project supported by the European Union.

For further information contact: University of Wales Press, 6 Gwennyth Street, Cathays, Cardiff CF2 4YD.

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Al Liamm

Literary magazine in Breton. 5 issues/year. 80-100 pp. subscription 150F/160F - 200F Airmail outside State to Per ar Bihan, 16 rue des Fours a Chaux, 35400 Saint-Malo.

The 50th anniversary of **Al Liamm** was commemorated on May 6 with a reception in the Brest townhall and a big meal in a castle to the accompaniment of traditional songs. All subscribers (about 1,000) were invited. Credit for all the regular publication goes to the editors Ronan Huon and the treasurer Per ar Bihan.

In the March-April issue they tell how it was founded, originally under the name



of **Ti na nOg**, but soon merged with two other periodicals one of which was... **Al Liamm**. It is a bit like the five sources of the Danube!

This issue brings a story about a priest who succeeds in breaking a catastrophic dry spell, a short biography of F. an Uhel (see who he was in **Carn 89**), a study of the symbolic intention of Y. ar Gow's novel about the submersion of the city of Is, a look at the traditional songs of Corsica, a piece of research on the Acadians who were expelled from Canada in the 18th century. Plenty of interesting reading!

Ronan Huon, editor of Al Liamm

CYMRU

Edward Llwyd, Achubwr Yr Iaith Gernyweg

Ymddiddora aelodau **Cymdeithas Edward Llwyd** mewn llawer o'r pethau yr oedd Llwyd yn hyddysg ynddyn nhw.

Gall dyn feddwl am amrywiaeth o bethau a drafodir yn **Y Naturiaethwr**, cylchgrawn y Gymdeithas. Yn eu plith y mae palaeontoleg, daeareg, bywydeg, archaeoleg a hanes. Ychydig o son a fu yn y cylchgrawn hyd yn hyn am wybodaeth Llwyd mewn ieithoedd. Dysgodd yr ieithoedd Celtaidd. Cyhoeddodd lyfr arnyn nhw ym 1707, sef **Archaeologia Britannica**. Yn berthnasol i'r llyfr hwnnw y mae llyfr gan Derek R. Williams, aelod o Orsedd Cernyw. Enw ei lyfr yw **Prying into Every Hole and Corner, Edward Lhuyd in Cornwall in 1700**. Y Cyhoeddwy'r yw **Dyllansow Truran**. Y llyfr yw un o'r gweithiau pwysicaf a gyhoeddwyd ganddyn nhw erioed.

Nid yw'n ormodiaith i ddweud taw Edward Llwyd a achubodd yr iaith Gernyweg. Ef oedd yr unig un a gofnododd ei seiniau mewn cymuned â siaradwyr brodorol yn byw ynddi. Oni bai am y disgrifiad anhepgor hwnnw ni fyddai modd i adfer y Gernyweg fel iaith fyw. Ni allai neb ei siarad heb wybod sut i'w chynanu. Y mae disgrifiad Llwyd o'i seiniau yr un mor anhepgor â'r gweithiau ysgrifenedig hanesyddol ynddi. Y mae amrywiaeth eang ohonyn nhw gan dros ugain Cernyw-wr. Sgrifennwyd eu gweithiau yn yr unfed a'r ail ganrif ar bymtheg ac yn y ddeunawfed ganrif.

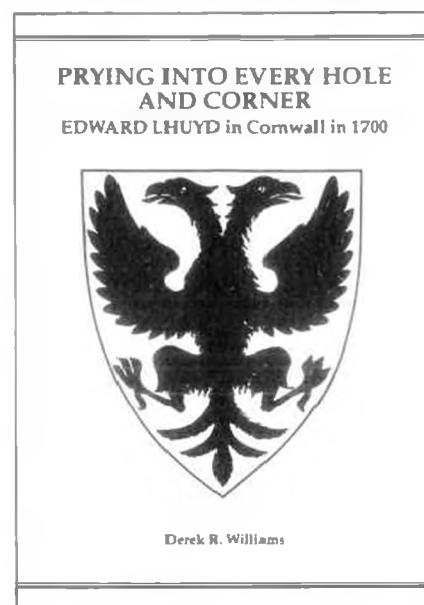
Gwneir ymchwil drylwyr yng Nghernyweg Diweddar oddi ar 1882. Trwy'r gwaith hwnnw y mae'r Gernyweg yn fyw unwaith eto. Seilir yr astudiaethau ar destunau hanesyddol cyfnod diweddar yr iaith ac ar ddisgrifiad Llwyd o'r seiniau. Heb yr adnoddau hynny ni fyddai dim i'w astudio.

Y mae cyfanswm gwarged ysgrifenedig Cernyweg Diweddar yn fwy na holl lenyddiaeth Cernyweg Canol a Hen Gernyweg. Y mae geirfa Cernyweg Diweddar yn helaethach na honno holl gyfnodau eraill yr iaith gyda'i gilydd. Hefyd y mae gramadeg Cernyweg Diweddar yn symlach nag yr oedd yn yr oesoedd cynharach. Dyma'r iaith ystywyth a adgyfodwyd yn wythdegau'r ganrif hon.

Amlyga llyfr Derek Williams p'un mor allweddol oedd Edward Llwyd i adgyfodiad y Gernyweg. Oni wnaeth Llwyd ddim byd arall enillodd ei blwyf trwy ei waith ar yr iaith honno. Dibynna

pwysigrwydd llyfr Derek Williams ar bwysigrwydd Edward Llwyd ei hunan.

Sonia Derek Williams am rai o gewri Cernyweg Diweddar. Enwodd Nicholas Boson, Thomas Tonkin, John Keigwin, James Jenkin, William Gwavas a John



Ustick ymhlith eraill. Cafodd Llwyd gannoliaeth frwd oherwydd ei allu yn iaith y Cernywyr hynny. Yr oedd cyfeillgarwch agos rhwng Edward Llwyd a Thomas Tonkin. Ef a ddwedodd am Llwyd, "Prying into every hole and corner", i'w gannol am ei drylwyredd.

Sgrifennodd Edward Llwyd lawer mwy am y Gernyweg nag yr hyn sydd ny **Archaeologia Britannica**. Aeth rhai o'i lawysgrifau ar goll am byth, gwaetha'r modd. Un enghraifft o golled llwyr a ddigwyddodd mewn tŷn trychinebus yn Hafod, cartref Thomas Johnnes. Enghraifft o lawysgrif a aeth ar goll ac a gafwyd eilwaith oedd yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. Cafwyd yno eirfa Gernyweg a sgrifennwyd gan Llwyd. Bu ar goll am ddau gan mlynedd. Nid oedd lle yn **Archaeologia Britannica** i gyhoeddi'r eirfa ynddo.

Dengys **Prying into Every Hole and Corner** mor amhrisiadwy oedd cyfraniad Llwyd at ysgolheictod yn y Gernyweg. Rhy ychydig o bobl sy'n gwybod am ei waith yn y maes. Yn wir rhy ychydig o bobl sy'n

gwybod am wirioneddau Cernyweg Diweddar beth bynnag. Oddi ar 1990 ymlaen cyhoeddwyd llyfrau ar yr iaith gan Teere ha Tavaz. Bellach y mae'r adnoddau ar gael i unrhyw un ddod yn hyddysg yng Nghernyweg Diweddar.

Hoffwn ddweud rhywbeth am arwyddair, rhan o bennill a gafodd Llwyd yn ystod ei ymweliad â Chernyw. Ni fyddai gan Gymro Cymraeg anhawster i'w ddeall, yn enwedig pe byddai Gwenhwyseg yn hysbys iddo. DEAN HEB TAVAZ A GOLLAZ E DEERE. Y mae gan y Cernywyr eu hiaith yn eu meddiant unwaith eto. Y cam nesaf i drwch y genedl honno yw cael gafael ar yr allwedd i'w hiaith. Os oes gan ddyn drysor na fydded heb yr allwedd i agor cist y trysor. Onid yw'r allwedd i iaith y ddealltwriaeth ohoni?

Dwedodd yr ysgolhaig pennaf yn yr iaith Gernyweg wrthyf, "Diolch i Dduw am Edward Llwyd. Oni bai amdano fe nid wyf yn gwybod beth a allen ni wneud".

Pwysigrwydd pennaf y Gernyweg yw i'r Cernywyr. Er hynny gall yr iaith honno fod o ddiddordeb mawr i'r Cymro ac i'r Llydaw-wr. Saif hi rhwng y Gymraeg a'r Llydaweg, un o disgynyddion yr hen Frythoneg. Gall gweld eu cyd-Frythoniaid ymddiddori yn eu hiaith fod yn sbardun i'r Cernywyr ddysgu Cernyweg. Dyna eu nod genedlaethol fwyaf anrhydeddus. Cofier geiriau Thomas Davis, arweinydd Iwerddon Fydd, am iaith genedlaethol. "Dylai cenedl warchod ei hiaith yn fwy na'i thiriogaeth — mae'n wrthglawdd sicrach, ac yn amddiffynfa bwysicach na chaer neu afon". Galluogodd Edward Llwyd y Cernywyr i warchod eu hiaith nhwythau. Nid oes dim mwy i'w rhwystro gyda darpariaeth cyhoeddiadau Teere ha Tavaz ar yr iaith. Y mae dyfodol disglair iddi.

Merfyn Phillips

Summary

This article deals with the scholarly contribution of Edward Lhuyd towards Cornish language studies. His most important work on the language was the recording and description of its pronunciation. He did that in an area where and when there were still native Cornish speakers. He was the only one who did so. But for him it would have been impossible to resurrect Cornish as a spoken language.

Prying into Every Hole and Corner, Edward Lhuyd in Cornwall in 1700 describes his indispensable contribution. This excellent book was written by Derek R. Williams and published by Dyllansow Truran.

Pigion Celtaidd

Iwerddon

Etholiad

Yn yr is-etholiad dosbarth cyntaf ers cyhoeddi'r ddogfen fframwaith, yn ward Macedon, cyngor Newtownabbey, 'roedd yr Unoliaethwyr Swyddogol yn fuddugoliaethus. Efo'r pleidleisiau dewis cyntaf 'roedd yr Unoliaethwyr Swyddogol +21.4%, yr Unoliaethwyr Democraidd +21.7%, yr Alliance Party (cyn-ddeiliaid y sedd) +0.6%. Cafodd yr Ulster Democratic Party 16% o'r pleidleisiau yn eu hetholiad cyntaf, a'r ymgeisydd annibynnol Llafur 10%.

Ysgol Uwchradd Wyddeleg

Dechreuwyd apêl yng Nghymru i gefnogi'n ariannol Meán Scoil Feirste ym Béal Feirste/Belfast, yr unig ysgol uwchradd Gwyddeleg ei chyfrwng yn y Gogledd. Nid oes arian cyhoeddus ar gael i'r ysgol. Ers ei sefydlu pedair blynedd yn ôl mae nifer y disgyblion wedi tyfu o 9 i 95.

Llydaw

Tref Y Llyfrau

Fel Y Gelli yng Nghymru mae tref Becherel, i'r gogledd-orllewin o Roazhon/Rennes yng nghyfeiriad Dinan, wedi dod yn un o "drefi llyfrau'r byd". Ar hyn o bryd gellir ymweld â 10 siop lyfrau yn y dref gyda chan mil o lyfrau ac mae holl atyniadau tref hanesyddol.

Llongau Diogel

O fflyd Brittany Ferries sy'n hwylio o Dde Lloegr i Lydaw mae Duc de Normandie, Val de Loire a'r Barfleur yn cwrdd â safonau '1990' Adran Trafnidiaeth Lloegr. Bydd rhaid gwella safonau'r Bretagne, y Normandie Shipper a'r Quiberon.

Yr Alban

Senedd Neu Beidio

Mewn pŵl piniwn yn yr 'Herald' roedd 79% o'r atebion o blaid "senedd" - 29% am annibyniaeth a 47% o blaid datganoli, 20% o blaid dim newid. 'Roedd 41% o bleidleiswyr Toriaidd a 59% o'r rhai Llafur o blaid senedd o ryw fath.

Drama Gàidhlig

Penderfynwyd sefydlu cwmni drama cenedlaethol Gàidhlig a'i leoli yn Sleat ar Ynys Skye. Bu cwmni pypedau Gàidhlig ym ymweld ag ysgolion ar yr Ynys Hir yn ddiweddar.

Tafenni Gàidhlig

Cyhoeddwyd taflen am wasanaeth yswiriant gan brocer yswiriant yn Steornabhagh yn ddiweddar. Hefyd mae Comunn na Gàidhlig wedi cyhoeddi taflen 'Fàilte' sy'n amlinellu diwylliant y Gàidhlig heddiw ac yn rhestru 250 o fannau aros gyda siaradwyr yr iaith yn bresennol.

Clive James

SLS - CYFEIRIAD NEWYDD?

Mae'n bosib y bydd y Scots Language Society, y mudiad sy'n hybu'r iaith Is-Albaneg (Lallans new Lowland Scots), yn dilyn trywydd newydd ar ôl eu cynhadledd yng Nghaeredin ym mis Ebrill. Hyd yma hybu llenyddiaeth yn Is-Albaneg fu prif waith y mudiad, yn aml gan bobl a siaradai fel arfer yn Saesneg. Eleni etholwyd nifer o swyddogion newydd sydd yn credu mewn dysgu a siarad Is-Albaneg a'i defnyddio ar bob achlysur. Reid Moffatt o An Eaglais Bhreac/Faw Kirk/Falkirk (yn Albaneg/Is-Albaneg/Saesneg) ydyw'r Ysgrifennydd cenedlaethol newydd, ac mae aelodau o'r "Glesca Scots spikkars curn", carfan frwd am hybu'r iaith lafar, wedi'u hethol i'r pwyllgor.

Nid oes gan Gymru dim cyfatebol i'r iaith Is-Albaneg. Canlyniad y goresgyniad Seisnig yw'r Saesneg yng Nghymru (a'r Saesneg yn yr Alban), ond datblygodd yr ac mae ganddi ei thraddodiad llenyddol cyfoethog ei hun sy'n sefyll ar wahân i bobl lenyddiaeth Saesneg. Gan ei bod yn debyg i'r Saesneg mae hi'n haws o lawer i uniaith Saesneg ei dysgu na'r Albaneg Geltaidd, ond fel ieithoedd lleiafrifol eraill sy'n debyg i'r iaith ormesol, mae hi'n cael ei diystyru gan rai fel "Saesneg sâl". Mae'r Albaneg a'r Is-Albaneg yn cael eu cynrychioli ar Fiwro Ewropeaidd yr ieithoedd Lleiafrifol, a thrwy gyd-weithio mae modd iddynt gryfhau hunaniaeth ieithyddol yr Alban.

R.ap'1.

Summary

Changes on the committee of the Scots Language Society (for Lowland Scots) at their annual Colloque in Edinburgh in April may see the society putting greater emphasis on speaking Scots and using it for everyday purposes, rather than just literature.

Welsh language policies adopted by Plaid in council

Tough Welsh language policies will be implemented on the (Caernarfon + Merioneth) county council won by Plaid Cymru.

Top of the agenda on the new authority will be a much-tougher language policy for the entire authority on the lines of that pursued by Dwyfor District Council.

Richard Morris Jones, councillor, said yesterday, "The official internal language of the new council will be Welsh, which means all internal communications will be in that language. We will have to be fairly flexible with the 70 people - less than 10

...contd. p11

News of Wales

By-Election

The results of the election to the 22 new unitary authorities in Wales will provide an accurate reflection of political life. In the meantime the following by-elections have taken place.

Islwyn BC Abercorn Ward. Labour held over Plaid Cymru.

Aberwrwy BC Mostyn Ward. Labour win from Independent.

Books in Print

The latest catalogue from the Welsh Books Council list over 3,000 Welsh language books and educational materials.

Joint T.V. Productions

S4C and Scottish Television Enterprises have both invested £30,000 in a fund for programmes produced in Welsh, Gaelic and English.

Westminster By-Election

Following the former Labour leader, Neil Kinnock's appointment as an

European Community Commissioner, the result of the by-election was:

Labour-Don Touhig	16,030
Plaid Cymru-Jocelyn Davies	2,933
Liberal Democrats-John Bushell	2,448
Conservative-Robert Buckland	913
The Plaid Cymru percentage of the vote rose from 3.9% to 12.7% and Labour fell from 74.3% to 69.3%.	

Welsh in the House of Commons

Labour MP Win Griffiths has asked for Welsh courses to be provided in the House of Commons so that non Welsh speaking members can monitor the Welsh Language Act. Fifteen of Wales' 38 MPs speak Welsh fluently and others are learning. In addition several members representing English constituencies speak Welsh.

Support for Language Schemes

The Welsh Language Board's financial support for the Nree Tan area Welsh language development projects is	
Aman - Tawe (West Glamorgan)	£104,000
Cwm Gwendraeth (Llanelli)	£90,000
Taf-Elai (Pentyridd)	£40,000
C. James	

per cent of the total – on the four authorities being combined who are not absolutely fluent.

"But any new staff will be expected to operate through Welsh from the beginning, as in Dwyfor". Mr Jones said he did not expect any difficulty recruiting good enough staff as steps will be taken to ensure training locally in Welsh matched the number of jobs in the area demanding fluency.

Meanwhile Nationalist representation came close to being wiped out in some Valley industrial areas.

The party had believed growing success in the Valleys would kill Plaid's image as a Welsh-speaking party and help its move towards majority support in Wales, and independence.

But those hopes foundered as urban, and much of southern rural Wales opted for a Tory-versus-Labour British voting pattern, leaving Plaid to succeed only in the Welsh-speaking North and West, which once again defied UK voting trends.

A bright spot for the Nationalists was their expected capture of Caernarfonshire and Merionethshire – which they are likely to rename Gwynedd.

The party's overall control came after a host of long-serving Independents adopted Plaid colours.

Tory Free Zone

Despite deliberate gerrymandering in determining the boundaries and electoral wards of the new unitary councils in Wales, not only did the Conservative Party loose the only council they controlled (Menmouth), but failed to win any other ones. Eight years ago they controlled Cardiff City Council. Now they have only one seat each on the three main cities of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport, and only 41 throughout Wales. The Liberal Democrats took 78, Plaid Cymru 113, Labour 731 and Independent and others 312.

As a result the control of the 22 new councils, which gain power on 1st April 1996 is:

Labour	14
Plaid Cymru	1
Independent & Other	4
No overall control	3

Plaid Cymru did better than expected in Caernarfonshire and Merioneth, winning a comfortable majority. However poor selection and organisation let them down badly in Anglesey. In Caerdydd the Liberal Democrats, who had the parliamentary seat until ousted at the last election by Plaid Cymru, did well. However they failed to win Abenrwy and Colwyn where Labour did well.

LEGACY OF A WELSH MILITANT



The last salute to Welsh nationalist Cayo Evans (Courtesy U.K. Independent on Sunday)

The passing of Julian Cayo Evans may well have gone unnoticed outside of his native Wales, although one broadsheet UK paper included a substantial obituary article.

Evans, the former leader of the now long defunct Free Wales Army, led a band of nationalists angry at what they saw as the exploitation of Wales by the English and who forswore the path of Constitutional politics and adopted the strategy of direct military action. In this latter regard, Evans, or Cayo as he was known throughout Wales, and the FWA were not auspiciously successful. Indeed, in Wales it was the much less overt organisation MAC (Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru) which prosecuted an efficient direct-action campaign leading local police and the British Security Services a "merry dance" for several years.

Evans and the FWA could well be dismissed as an irrelevance when their record is measured by history's yardstick. However that would be a false perception for their influence was much greater than a minor aberration on the Welsh scene.

Tucked away at the foot of an obituary article, by Tony Heath, in the UK Independent newspaper was reference to Evans leading a contingent at the 1966 Dublin Easter Rising commemoration. Evans and others were in Dublin at that time on more pressing business than simply to honour the fallen Irish nationalists of 1916. Major policy changes in the old IRA had led to a policy of demilitarisation. What we now term the Official IRA were "dumping arms" and abandoning the road

of armed struggle. Evans through contacts was quick to appreciate the opportunity for the militant national movements in Wales and the other Celtic areas. He was, in effect, in Dublin on a shopping expedition and there were others present from across the Celtic movement.

In the years preceding the Irish initiative there had been meetings in Wales involving Evans and others of similar ilk from the pan Celtic movement. In succeeding years these individuals would establish organisations which functioned on the periphery of the mainstream and more moderate National movements.

Evans' home acted as a focus during this period for activists, Croats, Basques, Flemish, Manx, Scots, Quebecois even the PLO were visitors. A pan Celtic military element was established with actions planned or carried out in Brittany, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. In 1968 the UK Special Branch swooped, arrests were made and arms seized. Thereafter, he paid the price of militant notoriety and his influence waned.

The individuals he met and influenced however were to establish the forerunners of those organisations within the Celtic areas which to this day adopt a more aggressive National aspiration.

The majority of constitutional nationalists would disagree with Evans and all he stood for, however as they contemplate a British government which appears to have negotiated surrender terms behind the scenes with Irish republicans they must pause for thought?

J.B. Moffatt

Celtic League AGM

As indicated in Cam 89 the Celtic League AGM will be held on Saturday 19th August in Inverness. The venue is: Balnain House, Huntley Street, Inverness. The venue, otherwise known as the *House of Highland Music* is situated centrally in the town.

Accommodation is available in B&B or small hotels nearby which are very reasonable. Please contact national secretaries for advice on travel and accommodation.

ÉIRE

Dalriada - iris shuimiúil faoi oidhreacht na gCeilteach

Iris bheag a tháinig ár dtreo le déanaí is ea *Dalriada*, iris an *Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society*. Is in Árann na hAlban atá an cumann seo ag gníomhú agus dírfonn siad ina n-iris ar thaighde ar ghnéithe éagsúla den oidhreacht Cheilteach. Ní taise d'eagrán na Bealtaine é agus cuireann foireann scríbhneoirí altanna ar fáil mar thoradh ar thaighde i réimsí éagsúla.

An tine i gcultúr na gCeilteach is ábhar, d'alt le *Lorraine MacDonald* sa chéad alt i sraith léi faoi thábhacht na gnéithe aiceanta i saol na gCeilteach fadó agus scrúdaíonn sí gnéithe éagsúla den chultúr a bhaineann leis an tine. Tá an t-alt suimiúil ach dhealródh sé nach bhfuil an taighde iomlán. Cé go luann sí an *gae bolga*, ar an ábhar go ndeir O'Rahilly gur as 'bheleg' (loinnir) a thagann an t-ainm, ní luann sí an *claiomh solais* in aon chor. Arís, cé go dtagraíonn sí do shamplaí de mheas a bheith á léiriú ar an ngrian (i seanphaidreacha Gaidhlighe, mar shampla), ní luann sí gurbh ionann na focail sheanBhreathnaise ar 'grian' agus ar 'súil'. Is í an fhianaise is láidre, gan dabht, i dtaobh chreideamh na gCeilteach i leith na gréine ná gur i gcomhthéacs éirí na gréine a ceapadh na téarmaí 'deiseal', 'tuathal', 'deisceart', 'tuaisceart', srl.

Maidir le tine de, luann MacDonald an Bhealtaine, gan amhras, agus tagraíonn don dlúthbhaint a bhí ag an tine le creideamh na gCeilteach riamh. Aitíonn sí gur mhair nós na tine go dtí le ffordhéanaí, mar chosaint in aghaidh mí-ádh nó ainsprid na mbarraí in Éirinn, agus mar nós baiste agus mar ábhar gríosta do na clanna in Albain. Luann sí leis, an tsí gur úsáid Pádraig Naofa tine na ndraoithe chun an creideamh nua a chur chun cinn i measc an phobail.

Déanann *Marion Pearce* cur síos ar *Leabhar Gabhala Éireann*, rud a bheadh suimiúil don léitheoir nach mheadh ar an eolas faoin saothar sin. Ach cé go maíonn sí gur d'iarraidh tráth an chleamhnais idir an creideamh Ceilteach agus an creideamh Críostaí a aimsiú atá sí, ní dhéanann sí mórán tochailte sa treo sin. Níor mhiste do

dhuine éigin an taighde sin a dhéanamh.

Pléann *Mara Freeman* leis na toibreacha agus an seanchas a bhaineann leo. Tagraíonn sí d'áit an tobair i seanchas na gCeilteach agus don chreideamh atá le fáil ansin gur as an tobar drafochtúil amháin a ritheann na toibreacha naofa a bhfuil na hoileáin Cheilteacha breac leo. Deir sí gur le torthúlacht is mó atá na toibreacha ceangailte i gcreideamh na gCeilteach agus gurbh shin é an fáth go bhfuil an méid sin "Síle na gCíoch" le fáil gar go thoirbreacha in Éirinn. Leanann sí claochlú an traidisiúin ina dhiaidh sin ón mbéim Cheilteach ar thorthúlacht go dtí bém na meánaoiseanna Críostaí ar leigheas a fháil ar ghalair agus ar chláirínacht, creideamh a mhaireann go dtí an lá seo féin, in Éirinn ach go háirithe.

Sa tarna cuid dá haiste ar Leodhas, cuireann *Helen McSkimming* síos ar an tionchar a bhí ag an duine ar dhreach na tíre san oileán sin. Ar na nithe a luann sí, tá an úsáid a baineadh as cré na háite i gcomhair na potadóireachta. Ba é an rud a spreag an nós sin ná traidisiún na mbothán samhraidh sna gleannta, áit a dtógadh muintir na háite a n-eallach chun féarach úr a fháil dóibh. Ba chun táirg déiríochta a iompar idir an baile agus an bothán a dheintí na crocáin nó na soithigh chre agus ba sa cheantar timpeall ar Bharbhas a mhair an nós níos faide ná in aon áit eile. Le teacht na gcuariteoirí chun an oileáin, an chéad seo caite, baineadh cáil idirnáisiúnta amach don photadóireacht seo faoin teideal 'Barvas Ware'. Cé nach ndéantar a thuilleadh é, tá cuid mhaith crocán fós in úsáid san oileán.

Tá na botháin le feiscint go flúirseach ar fud an oileáin, gan dabht. Le feiscint i gcónaí, leis, tá iarsmaí na bhfoirgní réamhstairiúla a meastar gurbh iad na Cruithnigh a thóg iad. Le córais iniúctha nua-aimseartha, tá ré na bhfoirgneamh seo á rianadh níos faide siar ná a ceapadh cheana. Is é an rian is suimiúla, gan dabht, de na seandéanmhais seo ná Cealínis. Is i bhfoirm croise Ceiltí atá na clocha leagtha amach agus tá an gallán láir os cionn cuig throigh déag in airde. Tá trí fháinne eile san oileán a bhfuil

an déanamh céanna orthu: Cnoc Cheann an Gharaidh, Cnoc Fhillibhir agus Ceann Hulavaig agus meastar gur cuid den choimpléacs céanna iad sin.

Ar cheann de na gnéithe tírdhreacha eile is suntasaí a luann an t-údar, tá an easpa crann ar Leodhas. Tagraíonn sí do scéal béaloidis gur dódh na crainn san oileán fadó ar ordú banphrionsa de chuid na Lochlannach. Deir sí go bhfuil bun



loiscthe na gerann fós le feiscint ar fud an oileáin. Múscloíonn an scéal sin scéal eile a chuala féinig faoi Mháirtín Ó Cadhain. De réir an scéil sin, bhí an Cadhnach díreach tosnaithe ag múineadh in oileán san iarthar nuair a thug sé faoi deara nár thuig aon duine sa rang cad ba chrann ann. Ba dhóbaí dó an rang go léir a shacadh isteach i gcúinne na n-amadán nuair a mhínigh cailín amháin dó nach raibh a leithéid de rud agus crann san oileán!

In alt eile, tugann Jill Smith, calaíontóir atá tar éis cur fúithi i Leodhas, cuntas pearsanta ar bhrí na háite di féin agus dá mac. Iris shuimiúil í *Dalriada* agus cé nach iris sárthaighde í, is ábhar léitheoireachta taitneamhach í d'aon duine a bhfuil suim aige nó aici i gcultúr agus oidhreacht na gCeilteach.

V. Uíbh Eachach

A brief review of the magazine of Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society, based in the Isle of Arran, Alba.

An Briathar Saor

Iris ráithiúil faoin Ghaeilge, gnéithe chultúrtha, stairiúil, gné altanna Ceilteach - ar fáil ar 90p ó 116 Stryd Brunswick, Treganna, Caerdydd, CF5 1LL, Cymru/Wales. ISSN 1356-6970.

War's End and the Hopes of Peace?

No doubt about that question mark unfortunately: no one can say the war is over until the causes of the war have been addressed and meliorated. And unfortunately Irish people have no good reason, had no good reason ever, to trust the English establishment. That realisation goes against the grain of Irish nature: we Irish prefer to be at ease in friendly relations with our neighbours - to meet them in a parity of esteem even (in that useful phrase of north-east Irish nationalists).

Years ago I had occasion to address two more or less private meetings at both of which a high ranking English army officer was in attendance. At one, the Glencree Centre for Reconciliation, I was asked to speak on the topic of *The failure of non-violence in Irish history*. One would think the unsavoury sound of the topic in the auditors' ears extended to my presentation of it: the sound of one hand clapping describes their reaction when I sat down. The English army man (Brigadier Gen. Horbottle if my memory plays me well) did address the topic and asked 'What can we do' adding that he for one wanted to apologise for English interferences in Irish life. Fair play to him but unfortunately he was not as later years, and Stalker cases and bombing in Dublin etc. etc., have shown representative nor influential enough.

More representative was the other General who addressed the symposium on NATO, which I attended on behalf of the Irish Sovereignty Movement, in Limerick University. To him with his maps and charts progressions and prognostications "a certain untidiness remained". That is all we were, in the Republic of Ireland, as far as he was concerned: "a certain untidiness" in the world-vision of the English imperial mind.

Now Irish governments and Irish people have made gesture after gesture of appeasement aiming to assuage the hurt pride of the post-imperial imperialists. They have even issued a postage stamp honouring the Dublin Fusiliers - an English army unit which was used by the English authorities against the Irish republicans of 1916, a unit one of whose NCO's was in charge of the group which murdered the pacifist socialist, Francis Sheehy-Skeffington. They did that - gesture, symbols, metaphors, are in fact important - when they could have (if, indeed they really had to include an English army unit in the series) when they could have used, say, the Connaught Rangers, members of which did mutiny in India against the excesses of the Black-and-Tans during the War of Independence.

They have even invited the unelected Colonel-in-Chief of the Parachute

Regiment and heir to the English throne to visit - something which if it did not evoke images of the Famine Queen, is to any republican (one who cannot accept a primacy by accident of birth) blasphemous since it seems to accord status to a man who in his claim to office and by that fact pretends to a superiority over human beings: the very nature of monarchy (any monarchy) is abhorrent and inhibiting. It is a disease which affected us Celts too, affects some still. Think of evocations of idyllic pasts with the Dukes of Brittany, say (or Cornwall); Princes of Wales; (Stuart) Kings over the water; lords of this, that and ulan; and realise how pervading the virus is and maybe, recalling how lately we have been infected with it, we will understand the English problem with democracy and the rights of people a little better.

One very obvious peace dividend on the ground is the amount of ongoing and increasing contacts between the people of Dublin and Belfast; the greater amount of talking with (and even at) each other - even if a certain southern (a geographic not political expression) tendency to fuzziness and ambiguity can be a hindrance in the long run however much the initial charm of it may ease the introductory phases of contact. There is a willingness to reach out, to make agreements and arguments among Irish people; and even in this the English presence, the English quotient, the English factor, is an irritant, a very relevant irrelevancy, an annoyance, and impediment to real progress.

It must be appreciated that it is difficult to trust the English to believe in the *bona-fides*; after all their varying (and feuding) spying factions have been stirring up conflict, misrepresenting situations, planting propaganda in the guise of thrillers (check the vagueness of the biographical data on many of the writers of the genre, and remind yourself how many of the major writers of the type were spies themselves. Greene. Le Carre. Fleming and so forth), moving their personnel into positions of power such as Ambassadorships (for the assassinated Ewart-Bigg's history in the "Intelligence Services" one only had to read his entry in Who's Who) and engaged in "war games" of bloody outcome in Ireland for a long time now.

Such things are being spoken of, talked about, and discussed more often and more openly now and that too is to the good but its still a "long long way from there" to the here of Irish freedom from English interference in our lives, politics and politics.

Padraig O Snodaigh

Forum for Peace and Reconciliation



Fóram um Shíocháin agus Athmhuintearas

The General Secretary, J.B. Moffatt, received the following letter acknowledging the Celtic League's submission to the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation.

"Further to my earlier letter to you acknowledging receipt of your written submission to the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation, I am writing to you to let you know the current state of this aspect of the Forum's work.

Each of the almost four hundred written submissions we have received has been circulated to each of the Forum's thirteen delegations, studied by the Secretariat, and considered by a special sub-committee comprising representatives of each delegation. As you may be aware, the Forum has already held a number of public hearings, and plans to take further oral presentations over the coming months. Inevitably, however, the sheer volume of submissions, and the considerable time which the Forum is necessarily devoting to debate among its members, means that only a comparatively small proportion of the total number of written submissions will form the basis of oral presentations. A further selection of these is currently being made with a view to arranging presentations in the period between now and the summer, and if your submission is selected we shall of course be in touch with you at an early point. Depending on the duration of the Forum, it is probable that further oral presentations will be invited later in the year.

Nevertheless, we would emphasise that those submissions not chosen as the basis for oral presentations - the great majority - are, through the process outlined above, playing an important role in informing the Forum's work, and that ideas and issues arising from them will flow into the work of sub-committees or consultants studying specific themes.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Harwood
Forum Secretariat

Letters

A Chara,

As the author of the outline Celtic Solution to the Unionist/Nationalist dilemma in Ireland (Carn 88, p.23), I would like to reply to the letter of Robat ap Tomos (Carn 89, p.14).

The solution I propose demands a totally new set of relationships between the peoples of these islands. The establishment of Aontacht na nGael on an equal footing with the United Kingdom would automatically require changes in the Constitution of the UK, if both are to share amicably so much of the land of the Gael. Such constitutional change would surely provide an opportunity of improvement for other Celts in the UK, while the emergence of the new Aontacht na nGael might provide a headline for them to get together with related Celtic groups on the mainland of Europe to form another strong Celtic alliance within the EU.

Cha neart go cur le céile.

Seán Ó Coinn

Dear Editor,

I must congratulate An tAthair Seán Ó Cuinn on his devising a plan which would be guaranteed to please no one – save, perhaps, the English and crypto-Unionists in the 26 county Irish state.

As many Unionists in the six county statelet abhor the use of the terms "Irish" and/or "Gael" as a description for themselves, I fail to see how being a part of "An Aontacht na nGael" would hold any attraction for them. Nationalists, on either side of the English imposed border, would be forced to accept the continued partition of the island of Ireland as, as part of this "Gaelic Union", the six counties would be transferred to Scotland.

As to An tAthair Ó Cuinn's comment about "those parts of Ireland not wishing to be a part of the Republic". I would point out that there are a great many Nationalists in those six counties which were separated from the rest of Ireland by English fiat. I could easily take a pencil to a map and, provided that I had an army to enforce my will, divide England into as many parts as I pleased: creating permanent (although artificial) majorities for Labour, Liberal Democrats or, for that matter, Official Raving Monster Loonies. Were I of a sectarian bent, I could create Sikh, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist or Muslim statelets which I could, then, encourage to deny rights to Christians (of any persuasion).

With regard as to our other nations, Nationalists in Scotland, while having ties with Ireland strengthened, would be not one step closer to independence... and who, pray tell, is to be the king of the Kingdom of Scotland? Has the good father discovered a legitimate claimant to the Scottish throne, or is Scotland doomed to forever remain under the English House of Windsor?

14 Carn

Sinn Féin Tour in Brittany



Photo: B. Mac Elduff (centre) with Dazont students before meeting at Rennes University II.

Barry Mac Elduff, a member of the Sinn Féin (Provisionals) executive council, addressed meetings and press conferences in France and in Brittany during the Spring. His tour was organised by the French association "Solidarity Ireland". He met French socialists, Greens, the U.D.B., Dazont students but not Emgann. Combat Breton, the organ of this party, wonders why. Was it on instructions from Ireland? Or rather because it would not be "clean", from a French point of view, for an Irish nationalist to meet the radical Emgann Breton nationalists. The presence of

Roger Faligot among those who accompanied the visitor was significant enough. According to Combat Breton, no organisation in Brittany voiced support for the armed struggle of the Irish Republicans more than Emgann. And it did not take sides when a schism occurred among them in 1985. C.B. regrets that someone in such a position as B. Mac Elduff would have been misled on this occasion. He himself referred to the strong links between Brittany and Ireland. Dwelling on the common Celtic background he stated: We have received a great deal of support from the Bretons.

Our Welsh sisters and brothers gain no ground, whatsoever, in their march toward independence and Cornwall (seemingly) ceases to exist. It is true that Mann would be free of English domination but, considering the difference in population between the smallest of the Celtic nations and the two largest, it would be but a junior partner in "An Aontacht". I sincerely doubt that the good men and women of Mec Vannin would be pleased to trade one master for two – even if those new masters were to be fellow Gaels.

England is the clear winner in this plan: losing not a thing and gaining, through the overlapping of unions, additional influence over the 26 county state.

No, Father, although I'm certain that your plan is well intentioned, it will not do. I do, however, commend you for having the courage and imagination to come up with an idea that is, despite its myriad faults, fresh and new.

Rand P. March
Irish Chair, CLAB

Scots activists detained

Four men were detained for 40 hours after a threat by the Scottish National Liberation Army to start a bombing campaign in England.

The suspects, including the alleged leader of the SNLA were detained in a swoop by Gardaí Special Branch detectives on a house in Dublin.

Detectives took away documents containing details about a number of British people and items which they alleged could be used in explosive devices.

In a telephone call to a Belfast news agency an SNLA spokesman, using a recognised codeword, claimed a device had been sent through the post from Belfast to the London offices of the Press Association. The caller also made a number of demands, including an end to all immigration from England to Scotland. A decision whether they will be charged will be made after evidence, submitted to the DPP, has been examined.

KERNOW

Pewa An Kernowian: Radn 7

Ethewa blethan an Arleth eath cans ha pemthack ha pager iggans... 1895! Ma wheal ober an stean en newores, rag na ell an balaw Kernuack comparya gen rina drez moare; ma broaza radn an whelyaw knackyez, lia milliaw a deez reeg moaze aleaze tha America, Aphrica, Australia ha Zealand Noweth; nag eze pleaw na reeg kelly floran e dynsys, ha ethewa pecare drew squatchez meaze colon an powe.

Na whathe, edn sowynians eze, rag ma wheal ober an cheany neverah crefhe, ha ma stella pydgya remenat an bownaz wheal ober: ma wheal Holman tasker daffer wheat bal, ma wheal Bickford tasker linyon fuse, ha ez idgez whathe a keel wheal en nebbaz an balaw. Eah, ha ma an poscadars whathe moaze da moare et ago cockow dadn goul, ha ma puskas luck tha katshah. Alebma pemthack blethan nebbaz poscadars coath thur Lulyn usyaz stella tha clappia an Kernuack et ago cock ha angye aleaze en moare: dar, en 1935 usez whathe an tavaz coath rag comptya an puskas en porthna, hagenzol en Poreeah e ve cowsez dewetha lavar an Kernuack teithiack... *Hunchi baree!* ...criez meaze urt lanchia an scatha drez an dreath... ha hedna a ve en ooz ve a hunnen!

Wos hebma, ma Kernow chawngya en demigow; ma hye dallath tha wellhaz e hunnen avel park gwary, ha dreze kene tacklaw tha werha drez an stean, an pryeh an puskas. En mean termen, rerol a gomeras scruth a quellhaz mernaz cuzzel an heynes Kernuack; ma radn asderevall gerlevra an dialekt, a wheelas gweetha gwelha gallans sawarn an geys coath a era sleppia tha veaze mar iskis: en 1904 Jenner vedn asderevall e *Handbook of the Cornish Language*, kensa assay tha draffa aman an tavaz coath.

Ethewa 1995. Ma edn wheal bal kurtaz. Holman, Bickford, thenz henwyn remembrez an termen eze passhez; porth Hayle, maraw mouy pe lee, lebma riganz framy Pons Clifton, lebma riganz buyldya hugez gynez tane, meaze a leb teeze a usyaz golow tha Bristol, eah, terebah America po pelha. Gallas an cock golow, comerez e lea gen an gyn motor, buz hebma reeg dry gorollion pusgetsha broaze than dowrow nye thur leez powe, ha ma stokkez an puskas leiheze tha poynt dyantell. Ma helthez meaze gan an kethe gyn motor an marth vel beast wheat, ha dreis et e lea bal an car tane ew pecarra

zuggan, rag oll tho nye higez gonga, ha na ellen nye bewa heptha... mava methia nye an dorn dehow ha latha nye an dorn glikin.

En 1995 nag eze buz dro tha 35% an deeze treegaz en Kernow ew Kernuack! La jey! Trayn an vort hoarn, ha speciall an car tane, a throze an rerol hunz ubma.

Whye alga judgia thurt hebma dreze buz nebbaz remaynya a sperez an Kernowian, whathe hedna a vea cabmvreaz. Fundyez ouga an bressel. Mibbyan (vel *Mebyon*) Kernow a thallathaz tha poroga aleaze peath an haaze han heynes Kernuack; edn dra riganz gweele ve tha goerah deraage teeze baner Perran ez idgez ai gwellhaz hethow keneverah tu; en kettermen, mouy ha mouy a deeze a thallathaz tha thesky an tavaz Kernuack. Scoen nebun bagaz reeg trea tha derevall aman anoweth Parliament an Stynnorian, ha ma hebma hethow kurtaz e preze. Nebbaz ha nebbaz cregys an bobell Kernuack reeg crefhe; namoye o angye methack buz gye reeg garma aleaze dro angye Kernuack... Nag o hebma tra nowedga warveaze, rag drera neverah teeze coath reeg sendgy go hunnen Kernuack kenz vel Sowznack, buz na veng a angye betha tha declarya an dra wos boaze gwreze geaze nonge... buz lebmen tho angye mouy parrez tha cowz meaze; ha en mean termen leez an deeze younk a thallathaz tha sendgy go hunnen vel Kernuack... edn dra reeg gweras e gilla, mean urt mean derevez aman an choy coath.

Ha hebma ew an gweall hethow... pell thur merwall eker, ma an sperez Kernuack neverah crefhe, saw nebbaz ha nebbaz. Nag era nye cowz a draffa. Nag era nye cowz a gulasketh Kernow derevez aman arta... than leiah, ran an termen. Hogan, pew a oar? Edn heenath a dale gweele e vouyha, ha kene heenath bedn joynea nab peath urt hedna. Mor quressa nye pedery ha gunnez der vaner cumpas, mor peth neverah gena nye an adgwanvas a pewa ha pehane oan nye, ha mor nag oan nye ownack buz pub ere parrez tha savall aman ha cowz meaze, ha gweele warlerth an keskians nye, eah, ennah an powe nye vedn durya avel powe gwreze gen Kernowian rag Kernowian.

Richard Gendall

Summary

The industrial economy of Cornwall collapsed at the end of the 19th century. Thousands emigrated. The traditional way

of life under sail and horse-power gave way before the motor engine. Traditional industries closed down one after the other, china clay being the main exception. By 1995 only one mine remained in operation, and Cornish people had become a minority in their own land. Out of this apparent disaster, the Cornish spirit has survived strengthened. Each Cornish person must do what he can in his own lifetime, and let succeeding generations add their own contribution, trusting to the future. Who knows what that will be?

Out of the Ordinalia

Alan M. Kent, Lyoness Press, 1995,
Paperback, Stg£7.95.
ISBN 1 898 795010



A. Kent

The Ordinalia is the name of the cycle of three mystery plays performed in Cornwall in the fourteenth century. This cycle forms the starting point for Alan M. Kent's longest and most ambitious poetic work to date. Written entirely in five hundred rhyming couplets, the work synthesizes one thousand years of Cornish history. It is a work in which the ordinary and the extraordinary form part of a single vision, and in turn give rise to a new consciousness of Cornwall. Radical by nature, the text also offers a literal Cornish Language verse translation, alongside the English language version. This Cornish version is completed by Pol Hodge.

Resonances of the past tumble down the ages to cause the poet to question the author of the Ordinalia over the poet's and Cornwall's future direction. It is an epic fashioned from the suffering of the individual feeling an exile in his own land. Dense with history, language, dialect and humour, this single poem affirms Alan Kent in the front rank of contemporary Cornish poets.

Bombing Range approved

Plans by the Royal Navy to site a Target Range off the South Cornish coast which have been opposed by the local residents and fishermen, along with Cornwall Council and Tourism organisations and the Celtic League - have been approved by the UK Government. The Armed Forces Minister, Nicholas Soames, said that even if the National Trust - who own the land where the Royal Navy wished to build an observation post - continues to deny even pedestrian access to Dodman Point, the gunnery range will be set up, with observation from military helicopters.

The Minister defended plans for a new RN firing range off Dodman Point, claiming that sea training would cause "minimal disruption". Although this has been disputed by Ian Bruce, Tory MP for South Dorset. He says that fishermen and the general public would be at risk from stray shells. He cited the case when two fishing boats had a narrow escape when a navy shell fell between them near Portland two years ago.

Local fishermen's leader Tony Tomlinson warned that "Trelawny's Navy" would be launched to disrupt the Navy's activities. He also said that the skippers of boats who fish from St. Mawes & Mevagissey were appalled by the decision, saying "We will carry on fishing because the Navy has told us their gunnery practice won't interfere with us. But if we are in their way, they won't be able to use the range".

Mr Soames dismissed the concerns of local people saying that they had to be weighed against the **real** needs of the Armed Forces. Mr Soames is threatening to use helicopters if the National Trust refuses to allow access to observe the firing. Since the firing would be only 2 to 3 miles off-shore it is quite possible that it could be heard from the land, it should also be made clear that this is an area which is fished mainly by the smaller fishing boats under 10 metres in length and therefore harder to spot by radar.

South East Cornwall Tory MP Robert Hicks welcomed the decision despite local opposition, claiming that it was good news and would create 100 new jobs in Plymouth. Yet Truro & St. Austell Liberal Democrat MP Matthew Taylor said: "I am extremely angry about this decision. The Minister has ignored local views and is trying to ride roughshod over the National Trust. He is effectively bullying the trust by threatening to have helicopters hovering over the coast on a regular basis".

The navy are committed to moving their Operational Sea Training from Portland to Plymouth, and it is cheaper to do their training off the Cornish Coast than to continue using their existing site off the Dorset coast. That is only if they can have land observation, if they are forced to use helicopter based observation then they could carry out their training in the open sea causing no disruption on land and minimal disruption at sea.

According to Mr. Tomlinson, Secretary of the St. Mawes fishermen's association, the Navy has totally under-estimated the number of vessels using this stretch of water. It is bound to raise hackles and make local fishermen extremely annoyed. Along with the restrictions being imposed on the fishing industry by the British Government and the European Union the siting of this range could put some of the fishermen out of business.

Martyn Miller

Letters

Y Charrey.

Philip Chadwick has chosen to argue the toss against Modern Cornish in **Carn 89**. He objects to Modern Cornish being called just that which is what it is. He belabours us with tortuous phraseology like "Modern Revised Medieval Cornish" and "Modern Revised 'Modern' Cornish". Are we expected to have patience with such fantastic gobbledegook?

By 1700 the Cornish language had long reached its modern period. So had Welsh, English and French. The Cornish writers of 1700 described the language they used as Modern Cornish. That was to differentiate it from Middle and Old Cornish.

Mr Chadwick says that the "Modern Revised largely Medieval Cornish" has two spelling systems, Unified and Common. That latter he describes as "a 'fine-tuned' but historically justified phonemic spelling". How does he know? There is no record of the sounds of Medieval Cornish by anyone who heard them. There is a detailed record of the pronunciation of Modern Cornish by Edward Lhuyd who did hear it.

Without a contemporary description any study of the sound system of Medieval Cornish can only be guess-work. An attempt has been made to ascertain the pronunciation of that version of the language. The attempt was, as one would expect, unsuccessful as it was a bid to research the unresearchable. One can't come to sound academic conclusions on the basis of guess-work, no matter how intelligent. One needs evidence. In the case of Medieval Cornish there is very little evidence available.

Mr Chadwick is unwilling to accept the reality of the situation. He advocates a

An Important Appointment

Dr Charles Penglase of the University of Newcastle in Australia has been appointed to an important post in Cornwall. He will hold the position of Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute of Cornish Studies in Pool near Redruth. The Institute is a department of the University of Exeter.

Dr Penglase's work will be on the Cornish language. Part of his brief will be to prepare a university certificate course in the language. He holds firm opinions on the indispensability of upholding linguistic authenticity. He has expressed his views on that crucial principle in university journals. Cornish language studies have suffered much from the attentions of linguistic manipulators and falsifiers. The Certificate Course will rigorously exclude all such abuses. It will reject all manipulations and falsifications of the orthography and grammar of the Cornish language. Only in that way can it win academic acceptance and be upheld by Exeter University and be recognised by any other university.

Merfyn Phillips

twentieth century re-hash of Medieval Cornish with its meagre vocabulary and sounds unknown. That is like trying to restore the language of the Cornish nation on a quick-sand. That just won't work. The restoration of Modern Cornish is working, and working well too. It deserves to. It is the most recent form of the language as used by native Cornish speakers. That is the language used in an unbroken succession from the ancient British language. That is the priceless linguistic heritage which the Cornish share with their cousins in Wales and Brittany.

Mish, dy feer,

Merfyn Phillips

Dear Editor,

Philip Chadwick's letter concerning Modern Cornish in **Carn**, Spring 1995, simply proves my point "*there appears to be considerable misunderstanding as to what is meant by Modern Cornish as well as by the standardisation of its orthography.*"

To quote a character in one of Chas. Grave's immortal cartoons, "*You shouldn't have spoke, Mate. I thought you was part of the cammyflage scheme.*" (Bluejackets and Other, Methuen 1927).

Yours

Richard Gendall

MANNIN

Turrysaid Cultooroil: Mie ny Sie?

Ayns dy chooilley heer Cheltiagh, ta shin er chlashtyn mychione y turrysaid cultooroil. Dy jarroo, cha nee red noa t'ayn son y chooid smoo. Ta shin cliaghtit rish sleih cheet dy yecaghyn er shenn chashtallyn as shenn chlaghyn. Agh cha nel y chooid smoo jin cliaghtit rish lheid ny ynnydyn-eiraght hie er troggal ayns cheeraghyn ennagh er y gherit. Ta ny h-ynnydyn-eiraght shoh jeant coardail rish yn agh ta sleih ennagh smooinghyn er ny reddyn haghyn ayns boayl ennagh. As, mannagh vel ny h-eieyn shoh ayns coardailys rish barellyn y sleih ynnydagh, hig boirey magh ass.

Jecaghyn er yn turrysaid feiy'n Oarpey, cha nel reiltyssyn ro arryltagh dy ghoaill rish dy vel yn turrysaid scanshoil. Shen er y fa nagh vel monney sleih coontey yn turrysaid dy ve un chynskyl (industry) agh red ta brisht seose ayns peeshyn. Ta shen taghyrt er y fa dy vel colughtyn mooarey, goll rish lhuingysyn-aer, dy mennick kiant lesh yn turrysaid. Dy cliaghtagh, ta lhuingys-aer ayns jeh red smoo, goll rish arraghey ashoonagh, ny chynskyl-etlanyn. Myr shen, cha nod yn lhuingys-aer cur eh hene da'n turrysaid dy bollagh. Er yn agh cheddin, ayns ymmodde cheer, ny colughtyn ta troggal thieyn-aaght as y lheid, t'adsyn kiant lesh dellal-troggal elley nagh vel bentyn rish yn turrysaid. As reeshagh, colughtyn ta cur gleashtanyn er mayl da skibbyltee, feer vennick t'ad shoh kiant lesh cooishyn eddyr-ashoonagh. Myr shen, cha nel smaght kiart ec sleih ta stiurey yn turrysaid er yn dellal oc hene. Ta reiltyssyn bwooiagh dy vel yn turrysaid ayn, agh cha nel ad arryltagh dy chur monney geill da.

Ayns dagh cheer syn Unnaney Oarpagh, ta'n turrysaid cosney jeih dys feed sy cheead jeh'n troar-shtie lane (gross domestic product). As ny h-obbreeyn ayns dagh cheer, ta jeih dys feed sy cheead jeu gobbraghey da'n turrysaid. She dellal moar t'ayn.

Cheet er-ash dys yn turrysaid cultooroil, ta shoh gaase dy tappee. T'eh feer scanshoil dy vel y sleih ynnydagh goaill ayns moar ayn. Mannagh vel, ta'n gaue ayn dy bee cummey joarree currit er reddyn. Myr sampleyr, ayns Mannin ta sleih ennagh goaill aggle dy vel Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin geddyn rey rish 'sleih

firrinagh' voish Crencash, balley beg dooie ta er ny 'reayll myr tashtey ashoonagh. Agh cha nel tashtey erbee goll rish dy hashtey hene as cha bee sleih dy bragh ayns coardailys mychione ny cooishyn shoh. Ga dy vel cowraghyn ayns Mannin ta soilshaghey magh yn Cheylls myr 'Mann's Land's End', ta Mannin er scapail ny reddyn agglagh ta er daghyrt ayns checraghyn elley.

Mysh keead blein er dy henney, ghow ny h-Americanee greim er Hawaii as ren ad neu-nhee jeh'n chultoor dooghyssagh. Nish, ta pobbles Hawaii eginit dy hoilshaghey magh jeelymyn jeh'n eiraght oc son skibbyltee Americanagh. She mynlught pobbles Hawaii sy cheer oc hene, va sluggit stiagh ayns Steatyn Unnaneyssit America. Shoh yn erree oddagh cheet orrin ooilley - foddey ny smessey na 'fixin' tay for strangers'.

Madyral rish eiraghtyn-ynnyd noa, t'ad gymmydey saaseyn aghtal as chaghnoaylleaght noa dy chur shennaghys ynnydagh roish y theay. Agh ta'n gaue ayn ny keayrtyn dy bee y theay cur ny smoo geill da'n chaghnoaylleaght na da'n chennaghys. Mennick dy liooar, s'doillee geill y theay y chur er yn eiraght as cha nee er yn chaghnoaylleaght yindyssagh. Er y hon shen, foddee dy bee thieyn-tashtee cadjin ny share na ynnydyn-eiraght ny keayrtyn. Ayns thie-tashtee, foddee taishbrynys goll er caghlau ny sassey na ayns ynnyd-eiraght as cha nel chaghnoaylleaght cur sleih er-shaghryn.

Son shickyrys, y gaue smoo ta baggyrt er ny Celtiee, shen dy beemayd ooilley currit ayns ynnydyn-eiraght marish ny chengaghyn ain. Veagh shin sauchey dy liooar ayns kishaghtyn-gless. Sleih dy liooar ayns Sostyn as er y Cheer Vooar, s'mie lhieu coontey shin dy ve nyn sleih folliaghtagh ta credjal ayns obbeys as pishagyn. Ta shoh feer fassanagh reesh. As ga dy vel lught ny lioar yn smoo cooyrtail, t'ad kinjagh loayrt mychione ain myr pobbles ta cummal er y 'chemmal'. Cha nel mish cummal er y chemmal: ta mee cummal ayns Mannin.

Oddagh yn turrysaid cultooroil ve ny red mie. Agh ta'n gaue ayn dy jig foalsaght stiagh. S'cummey lesh lught yn argid vel shennaghys firrinagh ny foalsey. Shiartanse dy vleeantyn er dy henney, screeu peiagh

ennagh lioar va gra dy nee Purt ny h-Inshey ayns Mannin va ard-ynnyd y Ree Art (eshyn lesh y Voayrd Cruinn). Va paart dy 'leih corree dy liooar tra dooyrt Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin as sleih elley dy nee boghtynid v'ayn. 'Cre'n fa dobb ad dy row stoyl-recoil y Ree Art ayns Purt ny h-Inshey? Va skibbyltee er-chee cheet dys Mannin kyndagh rish y skeecal shoh as nish t'ad er chur yn olk er. Ansherbee, quoi ta kiarail vel eh firrinagh ny dyn'?

Er y laue elley, ta caa ain soilshaghey magh ny h-eieyn ain hene mychione shennaghys. Agh mannagh vel shin loayrt er-ard as jannoo reddyn, cha bee geill currit dooin as cha lhiass dooin gaccan.

Orree Crennell

Cultural tourism carries dangers of false representations being imposed on areas unless local participation is strong.



Dalriada

The Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society was founded with the aim of promoting a greater awareness of Celtic culture, traditions and beliefs, both of ancient and modern times, throughout these islands.

Annual Membership includes a four issue subscription to Dalriada magazine. Stg.£7.

Dalriada Bulletin Board System offers members access to archives through computer link up.

Combined membership to the society and BBS is available for Stg. £17.50.

Cheques/P.O.s to Clan Dalriada, The Secretary, Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society, Dun-na-Beatha, 2 Brathwic Place, Brodick, Isle of Arran, KA27 8BN Scotland.

Paul Lebieczinski Obituary

It was a shock to hear of the death of Paul Lebieczinski on Sunday 30 April. Paul, aged 44, was held in affectionate regard throughout the Island and it is a deep loss of a true Manxman, taken in such a stark and untimely manner. There were many sides to Paul's character, he was a man of great wit and good nature, but above all he was a true friend.

Paul earned his living in many different ways over the years - he had worked in a pottery, kept a second-hand shop, and had even run an ice-cream kiosk, but he was best known in Ramsey and around the north as a gardener.

In 1986 local film-makers, Foillan Films, cast Paul as the subject of a Manx-English film entitled 'Yn Gareyder' - Manx for gardener. Narrated by Brian Stowell, it featured a full range of his poems - some on an historic theme, some romantic, others angry at the despoilation of the Isle of Man.

It was his deep affection for the Island that led him to stand in the House of Key's (Manx Parliament) elections three times. He was, however, more successful in his hometown where he served several times on Ramsey Commissioners.

He started writing poems when he was twelve and not long after had a poem published in the I.O.M. Examiner about the demolition of South Ramsey, where he was brought up. Paul was perhaps best known on the Manx scene for his poems which lamented the loss of the old Manx way of life. Poems like *Dirty Dan's*, which looked at life in old Ramsey, were full of humour, but the more serious side of his nature was reflected in the melancholy poems like *Lambfell Chapel*, *Thatching* and his indictment against those who exploit the environment for short-term gain, *Nature under Siege*.

He was an unconventional person who had an infectious, sometimes wicked sense of humour, his intelligent and humorous presence was always a welcoming sight at the many Manx cultural events held over the years throughout the Island. He had many friends in all walks of life and he will be missed sincerely. Our condolences go out to his mother, Kay Kinnin and family and his many other friends. Personally his death has ended a long and close friendship.

The Manx cultural scene is all the poorer with his passing.

P.A. Bridson



Paul Lebieczinski

To a Patriot

Fast falls the dusk; hang out the stars
Oh Lord, for me to see,
And shine one on that laughing face,
That matters all to me,
We are too few, our little band,
Of Ellan Vannin's shore,
Oh, write again, fine eloquent hand,
I'll love you all the more,
When hedgerows brown,
From Castletown,
To Jurby's sweeping plain,
Shed fragrant dust, with autumn gust,
I'll think of you again,
Fair Daughter of this fettered isle,
As, yes, I am a son,
But what we lose, we lose in style,
Our hopes are bound as one,
That vision of a Celtic dawn,
Is rising o'er the sea,
The children of our new age born,
Are Manx, and proud, and free,
To take the land with honest hand,
Fair Mannin's Isle, our own,
To drive exploiters from the rocks,
Get back, and wreck at home,
Leave us our meadows and our moon,
The foxgloves of the lane,
The shadowed glens, our distant tune,
That will sound strong again,
And, Mannin's daughter, ever fair,
When one day we are old,
I shall remember, you were there,
To stop it being sold.

Paul A. Lebieczinski

Peel Heritage Centre: the Big Bamboozle?

Tuesday 21 February 1995 saw a six-and-a-half hour debate in Tynwald on proposals to vote some £5.5m to Manx National Heritage (MNH - the trade name of the Manx Museum and National Trust) for a new purpose-built heritage centre on the old railway station site at Peel. The main themes to be covered by the centre are to include: the Celtic and Scandinavian eras, Peel Castle, Man's maritime history, and Peel Town. In a 76-page glossy brochure, designed more to impress than to inform, MNH provides an array of graphs to attempt to show (if I have understood them correctly) that the new centre will bring in an additional 55,000 visitors per year to Peel, which will enable MNH to pay off the £5.5m debt within three years.

The debate was remarkable more for its entertainment than anything else. The proposal won the day with 21-3 in the Keys and 7-1 in the Legislative Council, but not without much criticism from members, especially concerning the costs. In this regard two main points emerged: 1) practically no one took MNH's projected visitor numbers seriously, including many of those who voted for the proposal, simply because MNH did not control access to the Island, and it is here that access costs control arrivals; 2) that the running costs would top £600,000 per annum in excess of visitor receipts. It became clear during the debate that members believed the centre would attract only those visitors to Peel who come to see the other six main heritage sites, and would per se attract few, if any more visitors to the Island. In addition it became evident that members would not so much be voting for a heritage centre as such, even though it was believed it would lose money, but an opportunity for the people of Peel to make something from tourism. Up until now Peel has for long years been excluded from any major tourist development.

Very few look forward to the glossy brochure's claims that Manx history would be enhanced through a series of talking dummies, flashing lights, and other delights of technical wizardry, as at Castle Rushen. Indeed, one MHK said that if it was going to be anything like Jorvik we didn't want it. Given the ephemeral nature of theme-park portrayals of history, there is the real risk of the new Peel heritage centre becoming obsolete even before it has opened its doors to the public.

When one looks behind the glitter and razzamattaz, as before one finds yet another exercise in superficial bluffing. The sketching of the so-called Celtic-Viking eras (presumably, as with the whole brochure, put together by the Museum Director) reveals a muddled understanding

of the periods in question, with the result that we are likely to see Manx history rewritten.

Such muddled understanding has a long history with MNH, going right back to the development of the New Gallery in the main Douglas Museum in 1986 (for details cf. *Manx Independent* 08.07.1987 & 17.09.1991, *Isle of Man Examiner* 27.08.1991). Here lapses in accuracy of information and misreadings of clearly legible script on early crosses resulted in relabelling of exhibits at considerable expense, while hastily compiled information of uncertain value in the Cregneash guide remains unemended.

When a Museum Director believes, as he repeatedly tells us on Manx Radio, that the Isle of Man is part of Britain (instead of starting from the premise that Man is a separate entity, as it is), then the perception of the Island and its history, language, traditions etc. will of necessity be blinkered and distorted, and portrayed in the context of an English world view. This in reality is the "Story of Mann" as propagated by Manx National Heritage, thus rendering the National Museum of Man nothing more than a nondescript Northern English regional county museum.

In addition, there are, to my knowledge, no bilingual Manx Gaelic/English or Manx Gaelic signs on any of the main MNH properties, even though MNH boasts to be doing its best to promote a knowledge and an awareness of Manx. Even the Manx version of its official title requires emendation.

Also, in Castle Rushen the main exhibitions, as perhaps may be expected due to abundant documentation, concentrate on the events of the English Civil War period as they affect the Island. However, the main story of this period with its own special Manx slant, namely Illiam Dhane and the Manx Rebellion of 1651 (also abundantly documented), is scantily dealt with by MNH and consigned to an upstairs room.

It is my view that a proper and fundamental understanding and appreciation of what is really Manx, and hence what is really required, is absent from the present Museum directorate. We are unlikely to see any significant improvement in this regard without a change of direction at the top.

On the basis of the present evidence, the new Peel Heritage Centre is likely to turn out to be nothing more than a regurgitation of the same uninspiring mediocrity in the presentation of material. It is unlikely to tell us anything we don't know already.

The centre may bring more people to Peel, but in voting for the £5.5m heritage centre, Members of Tynwald have in reality voted for an extravagant loss-maker at taxpayers' expense.

Illiam Cain



Mec Vannin News

Manx Wartime Leader Compared British Government to Fascists.

Press Release issued to coincide with the 50th Anniversary of V.E. Day.



J.D. Qualtrough, Speaker of the Manx Parliament. (Courtesy Manx Museum)

I am unable to see a tremendous difference between government as applied by Germany to the conquered countries – J.D. Qualtrough, Speaker of the Manx Parliament 1944.

As the United Kingdom gears up to celebrate victory in the War in Europe in 1945 the Isle of Man will also be to the fore in celebrating the event. The Island was heavily involved in the war effort. Several airfields were geared to providing training for RAF and Fleet Air Arm aircrews and other installations were utilised for training personnel in the use of radar and communications equipment. Manxmen were conscripted and most households had several people serving in one or other of the British armed forces. Within weeks of the outset of war the **Manx Regiment**, an anti-aircraft artillery unit, was deployed to the UK, subsequent battery's served overseas in the Middle East, North & East Africa, Crete and Italy.

As indicated above, Manxmen were conscripted but many volunteered and many were in uniform at the outbreak of war. It is probably fair to say they embraced the cause so readily because even before the full enormity of the evil of fascism became apparent the war was seen as a conflict between truth and tyranny, democracy and dictatorship.

These early ideals were certainly reinforced after the United States entered the War and by its end the Allies had

become the United Nations in newsreel commentaries. The subsequent decades were to see all the colonial Empires dismantled and free nations emerge.

Given this background and the rush of Manx organisations to embrace the commemorations it is worth reflecting on a curious development on the Isle of Man a year before the War ended. In the course of an emotional address to the Manx Parliament, in 1944, the Speaker Mr. J.D. Qualtrough likened the Isle of Man to one of the occupied countries of Europe, and the British to the Nazis!

Given the extent of direct Manx involvement in the war effort, that this statement (text set out below) was made was extraordinary. That it was received apparently without dissent is astonishing, and it undoubtedly shows the disaffection in relations between the two governments at this point.

Without tending to use any strong or violent language, it is obvious that the House has been ignored [...]. We have an object lesson of the fact that we are controlled from outside the island. The Lt-Governor is sent here; he is not appointed by us, he is not responsible to us (there follows a full list of the posts held by the Lt. Governor). In these high posts in the Government of the Isle of Man, I think it is obvious today that "no Manxmen need apply" – not because they are not capable of doing the work

[...], but because they are Manx, and in the opinion of those who made the appointment, a Manxmen is not a suitable person to be responsible for the Government of the Island. We are, in other words, treated as a conquered country [...], I personally am unable to see such a tremendous lot of difference between the theory of government as applied by Germany to the conquered countries – Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France. In these countries the men who have the supreme power are appointed by Germany. I understand that in some of them at least, Germany has not interfered with their parliamentary institutions. Their parliaments are allowed to meet; they are allowed to talk, allowed to pass resolutions; they may go on, so long as they do not clash with the opinion and policy of the conquering country. That roughly, is the Constitution of the Isle of Man [...]. (Record of the House of Keys – Hansard – 471/44).

Does it matter that these comments were made? We believe so, because at the present time we are in danger of rewriting history to put a more positive and false glow on the relationship of the period.

It also matters because the issue which concerned the government at the time, the appointment of outsiders as Governors, still persists. It matters because what we commemorate on May 8th is not just the end of a War, but the sacrifice made by many people in that War, which was they believed at the time about self determination, democracy and freedom.

Quite frankly we belittle the effort they made by still trailing at the apron strings of the United Kingdom after so many dependencies and colonies whose countrymen also fought for those values in World War 2 have taken their rightful place at the table of free nations.

There would be no greater memorial to all those who fought for freedom than for the Island to adopt the road of independence. It was men of independent spirit who fought the Nazis to ensure freedom for all!

J.B. Moffatt

Mec Vannin Success



Paul Kelly

On Thursday 27th April, Mec Vannin Candidate, Paul Kelly topped the poll in the Braddan Commissioner's election.

Paul, together with his wife Susan who is a pharmacist, run a business in Douglas. He spent his childhood in Union Mills, and for the past 11 years has lived in East Baldwin.

His manifesto covered issues such as the siting of the new hospital and proposed incinerator; sheltered housing and other facilities throughout the parish; halting the never-ending sprawl of Douglas into Braddan and the need for open local government to reflect the democratic principle of freedom of information.

Voters were reminded of the very real contribution Mec Vannin has made with regards to some of the more forward thinking policies that successive Manx governments have adopted.

Paul's election sees the first Mec Vannin success in over ten years. During that time party members did not put themselves forward for local elections concentrating more on political campaigns.

His success must give hope to a number of members who have already declared their intention of standing in national elections in 1996.

Paul is also Celtic League Treasurer and we wish him the best on Braddan Commissioners.

Famous Celtic Collection goes Global

The Salisbury Library, the unrivalled collection of rare and current Welsh and Celtic documents at the University of Wales Cardiff, is to be made available on computer to libraries throughout Britain, and internationally.

The Salisbury Library holds more than 50,000 books, prints and manuscripts on the history, language and culture of Wales, with thousands more added every year. Some of the collection's published works date back to 1508, with Geoffrey of Monmouth's Latin version of *The History of the Kings of Britain*. The collection also has nearly 100 'unique' works including a 1791 elegy on the death of William Williams, Pantycelyn, Wales' greatest 18th century writer; an 1818 edition of Welsh of Colpepper's famous *British Herbal*; and a unique 1820 edition of the *New Testament* in Welsh.

The Higher Education Funding Council for Wales has awarded £125,000 to the University of Wales Cardiff to enable the transfer of the Salisbury's catalogue details onto *Libertas*, the computerised library catalogue system which links a network of 50 academic libraries throughout Britain. *Libertas* is also connected to the global computerised information network, the *Internet*, thus making the Salisbury Library the largest Welsh and Celtic bibliographic database in the world.

In a Conspectus evaluation, an internationally-used system of assessing library collections for research strength, the Salisbury Library received a grade 4 rating, the highest research grading for university libraries, outside of the copyright libraries.

Further information: Peter Keelan, The Salisbury Library, am unrhyw ymholiadau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, University of Wales, Cardiff, Cymru. Tel: 874000 ext. 5691

Calendario Celtico

A Friulan association with an address in Rome has published in poster form a calendar for 1995 in which the names of months recorded in the druidic Calendar of Coligny are given beside those of the present one. Thus it has Novembre-Samon, Dicembre-Duman, etc. The publishers point out, in explanations given in Italian, that the correspondence is only approximate. The Celtic calendar was based on the periods of the moon, the months were of 29 or 30 days except for one of 28, and an additional month was needed every 2 and a half years in order to

avoid any excessive discrepancy with the solar year. C. Lainé-Kerjean (*Keltische Zeitschrift für Philologie*, 1942) established convincingly that the Celtic year began in the Autumn, i.e. with the beginning of the dark period, most likely with the new moon following the equinox. This 'calendario' is in all essentials the same as the one in ordinary use, but it provides proof of the interest shown in the Celtic heritage by people from regions formerly inhabited by Celts, even though the linguistic link has been lost. It is illustrated with large pictures of archaeological objects (helmets, a torque, a coin, a disc, a lion) characteristic of the art of our pre-Christian ancestors.

Celtic Heart

"Celtic Heart" is a new Penfriend Society with a difference. It has been established in order to promote interceltic friendship throughout the world.

If you wish to send a letter and find a penfriend, then send a stamped addressed envelope (UK applicants) or 3 international reply coupons (rest of world) to: Celtic Heart Interceltic Penfriends, PO Box 3, Padstow, Kernow/Cornwall, UK PL28 8YT.

CELTICA

RAF Post-Crash Management Techniques

Celtic League Military Monitoring Report

in the early 1990s it was two years before new PCMT were developed, and a further two before wide-ranging dissemination of the information occurred.

POST-CRASH MANAGEMENT

One would have considered that any successful post-crash management strategy would have been based on wide-ranging dissemination of information via the media to the public. In this way members of the public, sometimes drawn by a morbid fascination to such crash sites, would be discouraged. This however was not the case and far from disseminating information about the problem, which to date has drawn comment only in specialist publications, the strategy is to maintain public ignorance and "manage" the media. In respect of the latter both the crash response plan and the clean-up plan place a strong emphasis on "being prepared for" and dealing with the media, and this was a feature of the briefings provided in 1994.

The operation aspect of crash management commences with the dispatch of the initial units to the site. These are co-ordinated by a Rescue Co-ordination Centre (RCC) which can dispatch SAR helicopter units and/or MRT (Mountain Rescue Teams) to the site to establish a mobile or forward RCC if required.

These units have the task of sealing off the site, providing preliminary rescue and also specialist advice to the emergency services.

Their initial on-site work devolves to a Aircraft Recovery Officer (ARO) within 6 hours, who would be dispatched from the RAF Aircraft Recovery and Transportation Flight (or in the case of some helicopter incidents, the RN Mobile Aircraft Support Unit).

The ARO will take the decisions on site, in relation to any specialist information regarding hazards, protective measures to be taken and resources required. He will assess the risk factor which in turn will govern what protection measures are adopted and how extensive a decontamination is subsequently undertaken.

The extent of the clean up will depend on both the aircraft type and the extent of the fire and impact.

Different Air Forces have differing views as to PCMT and in dealing with the toxic effects of the destruction in crash situations of composite materials, the techniques are still being learned.

BACKGROUND

The Royal Air Force, often criticised for the physical dangers its low-flying operations causes, has nonetheless continued what it regards as this essential training across the more sparsely populated areas of the British Isles.

A major part of this training is carried out over the Celtic areas of Wales and Scotland.

Now a new problem has emerged which compounds the threat caused by military aircraft accidents.

Increasingly the construction of aircraft has involved the use of light-weight carbon fibre components and up to a ton of this material is used in the construction of many military jet combat aircraft. It is also, again due to its lightweight and immense strength, being included in the construction of helicopters.

THE PROBLEM

When aircraft crashes occur, in many instances the crash is attended by an extremely fierce fire. Military aircraft invariably carry a highly combustible cargo of both fuel, other lubricants and also ordnance.

In the violent impact and attendant fire which accompanies the crash, the perfectly stable and harmless nature of many of the components which make up the aircraft can be radically altered. This situation has been well-known for years and has led to the increasingly specialised training required to handle air crash fire incidents. However, the hazard posed by the interaction of impact and violent fire on the carbon fibre materials has not until recently been properly appreciated.

When burned in an aviation fuel fire, carbon fibre components decompose to liberate large clouds of dust. These dust clouds are made up of needle stick filaments which can carry over a considerable area from the crash site. The effects of this toxic dust for both rescue crews and members of the public who live in the vicinity, are highly dangerous.

The military, who first became aware of the problem, have identified three major areas of danger from the liberation of this material in crash situations:

- 1) Sharp splinters of material exposed and distributed on impact.
- 2) Dust or vapour released by burning of the composite which can effect exposed skin and is highly carcinogenic if ingested.
- 3) Vapour released by burning resin (used to bond the composites). Again, as with the dust, there is considerable danger from exposure or inhalation.

IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

Although military aircraft have been partially composite constructed for years it is only comparatively recently that the Services, including the RAF, have accepted the difficulties it poses in crash situations.

The crash of an RAF Harrier GR5 on the island of Moers in Denmark in October 1990 was really the point at which the British military realised they would have to adopt radical new methods to handle both the crash and subsequently the crash site.

The Danish crash site was widely polluted, and pockets of poisonous gases were trapped underground for sometime after the crash.

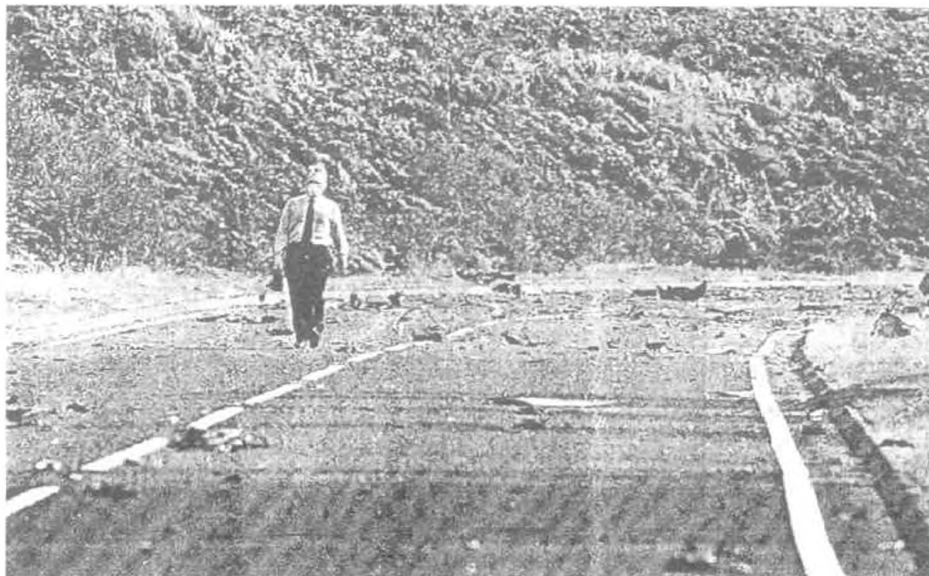
As a result of the incident new Post Crash Management Techniques (PCMT) were developed by the RAF and issued in March 1992. These established strict procedures to co-ordinate the recovery and clearance of the crash site. Interestingly however, the MOD did not consider examination or analysis at any pre 1990 crash sites, although it is highly probable that many are still contaminated.

The RAF/MOD also set in train liaison with other foreign services. Finally as the potential also extends to civil aircraft and all crash incidents involving the emergency services, steps were taken to liaise with senior civil personnel.

Seminars were conducted for these personnel and one such as held at Woodvale in early 1994. The time scale is worthy of note. From the initial realisation

The US Marine Corps, which is the largest operator of the Harrier, believe they operate "guidelines" which include and go beyond RAF procedures. They also adopt a policy of treating the fire-affected area of crash sites with a "fixant" to contain fibres released in the fire. They adopt a more relaxed regime in relation to non-fire situations and contend that carbon fibre unburnt is "malignantly benign".

They also identify those aircraft types which require adherence to the guidelines, this list includes the Harrier (AV-8B) and also the CH-46 transport helicopter, close "cousin" of the RAF Chinook one of which was involved in a serious fire on the Kintyre peninsula last year. No details of post crash decontaminations, at Kintyre, have been released although the MOD say the "carbon fibre content of the Chinook is... low".



PCMT - At this RAF Tomado crash at Glen Ogle, Perthshire, in late 1994 a crash site investigation pays lip service to the principles. A face mask is clearly visible but no overalls despite the obvious ferocity of the impact and fire which attended the crash.

CONCLUSION

The operation of military aircraft, particularly on low-flying training exercises over the Celtic areas, poses a problem not just in respect of noise pollution, nuisance and physical damage in the event of accident. They also pose a serious environmental threat in the event of crash, severe impact and fire.

The Ministry of Defence should publically identify those aircraft that contain in their construction man-made fibre/carbon fibre materials. They should indicate the full nature and extent of the threat posed in a worse case situation. They should also issue a comparator of UK techniques against those adopted in other European countries and the United States.

The MOD should identify all sites in the United Kingdom where accidents involving these aircraft types have occurred, and provide comprehensive detail of the Post-Crash decontamination measures taken at the sites.

The government should state openly what efforts it undertook, following the identification of the problems posed by composite materials, to investigate those incidents and sites where accidents occurred prior to the PCMT adopted by the RAF/RN in the early 1990s. If no credible effort was made to clean up, what we will term the "pre-problem identification" sites, these sites should now be examined as a matter of urgency.

Until the various steps outlined above have been taken, serious consideration should be given to discontinuing low-flying by those aircraft types that have as a feature of their construction composite materials. This would involve such types as the Harrier, Tornado and Jaguar aircraft.

J.B. Moffatt, Celtic League, March 1995.

The full report is available from the General Secretary (addr. pg 24) at a cost of £1.50.

MoD Query League Access to "Sensitive" Information

The Report **RAF Post-Crash Management Techniques** was issued in March of this year

We used, as the basis for our report, the Royal Air Force's own confidential papers on Post-Crash Management Techniques and we accused the British Ministry of Defence of attempting to suppress the information in an attempt to conceal the dangers from the public. We further contended that this reticence had caused inadequate clean-up or decontamination of sites and possible hazards to civilian crash rescue personnel.

The reaction of the MoD to our report was however quite swift. After initial surprise at, what one MoD source told a reporter from a South Wales newspaper, our possession of "sensitive information". The MoD promised an investigation into the "allegations".

Meanwhile in an article in the Welsh daily "The Western Mail" a spokesman for the Farmers Union of Wales was quoted as saying he believed the League "could be accused of scaremongering" over the issue. Concerned that a substantial and important interest group in Wales should query League motives the General Secretary wrote to FUW stating:

"I felt I should write to you and clarify matters. The League are certainly not in the business of scaremongering and indeed are aware of the difficulties that both the Agricultural and Fishing communities in the Celtic areas confront. We certainly would not wish any of our campaign work to exacerbate the very real problems that these sectors face.

The concern we raised about Post-Crash management of aircraft crash sites is

lifted directly from the MoD's own information on the subject which they had chosen to keep confidential. The problem relates to those crash sites where a percentage of the aircraft type is constructed from carbon fibre and the crash situation is attended by a serious fire. Provided the information now known to the MoD and set out in their Post-Crash Management Techniques is followed the risk is substantially reduced. These procedures should have been followed in relation to crash sites in the past two years. That leaves a question mark surrounding the sites of early incidents and this ambiguity can be cleared up promptly."

The Farmers Union of Wales replied promptly and Public Relations Officer G.L. Thomas was swift to distance the organisation from the alleged comment, saying:

"I am relieved to have to inform you that we have made no statement to the Western Mail about your justified concern about pollution from crashed military aircraft. All comments of this nature should come from this office and I would be aware of any enquiries of this nature - neither I nor my assistant have spoken to the Western Mail on this issue and I have also drawn a blank at county offices usually concerned about low-flying aircraft."

The League is pleased to have this assurance as our policy over recent years has been to place some of our campaigning effort alongside organisations and community groups within the Celtic countries such as Local authorities, Farmer's and Fishermen's organisations.

J.B. Moffatt

British Military Activity in Border Areas

In November of 1992 at Bessbrook Mill in South Armagh a serious helicopter accident occurred. The incident was of such a nature as to fulfil all the criteria for operation of sound post-crash management procedures. The incident which involved a number of fatalities also involved a serious fire.

The Celtic League has written to the British Army in the North asking for details regarding the crash. Specifically:

(a) Did either of the helicopters involved in the incident (Gazelle and Puma) have as part of their construction any man-made composite or carbon fibre material.

(b) What risk level was the site assessed at.

(c) On the night in question would the weather conditions, prevailing wind etc

have carried any smoke or toxic dust from the crash site in the direction of Bessbrook village.

(d) What decontamination procedures were undertaken both at the crash site and downwind of any smoke toxic dust plume. For example, was it felt necessary to treat the area with a fixant and remove contaminated topsoil, and if this was not felt necessary who made the assessment.

On examination of the relevant and brief Military Aircraft Accident Summary no reference was found to Post-Crash Management procedures, the General Secretary has therefore also written to ask the MoD to release details of the accident and subsequent clean-up techniques employed.

L'Avenir de la Bretagne

monthly, mainly in French, for a Free Brittany in the Europe of the Peoples, 16pp., subscription 200F/250F outside State, to BP 4103, 22041 Saint Briec Cedex 2.

L'Avenir de la Bretagne predicted in its April issue that the winner in the French presidential election would be Jacobin Enarque. It could not go wrong. Both Chirac and Jospin are products of the Ecole Normale d'Administration, that "seminary" created by the rabidly jacobinistic Michel Debré (Prime Minister in the early sixties) to train a bureaucratic elite which would ensure that, whatever the colour of the ruling party, France would stick to centralism. The sham decentralisation introduced in 1981 by a socialist government which transferred changes to provincial assemblies but retained all the powers of decision in Paris, exemplified the concept. In the European Union Chirac

is expected to push for a bolstering of the prerogatives of the member States and to oppose any trend towards federalism. The Irish who fear that federalism would lick them into a system dominated by forces hankering for a reassertion of an imperialist role with all the military risks involved may find little comfort from this partisan of a reduction of the share of the weaker or smaller member-States in E.U. decision making. It is certainly not from him that support will come for structures which would give the stateless ethnic groups greater freedom of manoeuvre, e.g. by applying the principle of subsidiarity to the regions as well as to the States.

The Celtic Pen

A quarterly journal, mainly in English, dealing with Celtic language literature. Available from all good

bookshops or direct from:

The Celtic Pen, 36 Fruithill Park,
Belfast BT11 8GE, Ireland.

Tel: 0232-232608.

£1 per issue + 25p p&p.

Annual subscription (four issues)

£5 (include p&p).

Letter

Dear Editor,

I am writing to ask for help.

I am a full blood Choctaw of The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. I am a photographer of 20 years experience with several ribbons awarded from photography/art shows.

In March 1994 Judy Williams, a talented local painter and of Welsh/Irish descent, and I decided to put together a show of her paintings and my photography. The exhibit, "Celtic Dreams", will show works created specifically for this exhibit, which will be completed by the spring of 1996.

When I choose a subject I want to photograph I try to find aspects that will help bring the photograph to life - in this case, Celtic designed jewellery and cloth. So, in the "network" of people and organisations interested in the Celtic culture, are there sources who produce and sell jewellery and cloth of Celtic designs? I would be glad to hear from anyone/organisation that could help.

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Hampton, Sr.,
4522 Misty Drive Colorado Springs
CO 80919

"Europe speaks with 100 tongues"

At the beginning of April 1995 the International Committee for Ethnic Freedoms (IKEL) presented an exhibition on the above mentioned topic in the "Meeting House" of the small Bavarian town of Pfaffenhofen/Ilm.

On 22 panels with 50 square metres of space, a wide variety of material was presented. Including **The Celts - almost pushed into the sea**

The exhibition (with or without lecture) can be repeated in other towns as far as the technical requirements are given.

Interested persons are asked to contact IKEL, D-55249 Eschweiler, Im Roemerfeld 44. Fax: xx-49-2403-64041



One of the Celtic panels in the Exhibition

CELTIC WOMEN *Women in Celtic Society and Literature* Peter

Berresford Ellis, Constable, London, 1995. Stg.£16.95 (hb) ISBN 0-09-472460

The role of women in ancient Celtic Society has become a contemporary battleground. Feminists have seen Celtic women as role models in their fight against patriarchal consciousness and in the sexual political struggle of today.

Peter Berresford Ellis brings sanity into this furious debate, by doing what he does best - examining the evidence in a scholarly and balanced manner. Starting with Boudicca (Boadicea), one of the most powerful historical Celtic female figures and her conflict with Romans, the author highlights the basic points at issue.

The rights of women in Celtic law are examined. Did women have equal status and equal rights of inheritance in primitive

Celtic society? And what of women in Celtic mythology? Powerful figures such as Etain, Emer, Macha and Findabair are discussed as are Celtic women warriors such as Scathach, who taught Cuchulain the martial arts.

There is a current view that Christianity destroyed matri-centred Celtic society and degenerated the role of women. This too Mr Berresford Ellis analyses carefully.

The purpose of this book is no more than to present an introduction to the place of women in Celtic Society. Nevertheless this is an important volume, filled with new material, in both Celtic and feminist literature.

CELTIC WARFARE 1595-1763 by James Michael Hill.

204 pp. John Donald Publishers Ltd.,
138 St. Stephen St., Edinburgh. Price (UK) Stg£13.95.

This is a reedition of a book which first appeared in 1986. We would refer to a more detailed review published in *Carn* Nr. 57 but we would like to give a brief survey of it for those of our readers who have not got that issue.

It deals only with a relatively short period in the history of only two Celtic peoples: the few years before the defeat of the Ulster leaders in Kinsale, as regards Ireland, and the more extensive period of the Jacobite wars in Scotland. 18 battles are analysed, 4 of them in Ireland, 11 in Scotland, the remaining three involving Scotsmen in American wars. They all exhibit a remarkable continuity in strategy and tactics. The observations concerning the cultural contrasts between the Celts of that time and the Anglo-Saxons are of particular interest. The former are shown to

be admirable fighters but poor soldiers; lack of discipline and patience, good when fighting on their own ground, successful when emotionally driven.

A more comprehensive study would have had to cover the ancient Celts' warfare and the methods used in Ireland and Wales during the Norman conquest. In "La Bretagne avant Nominoë", J.J. Prado has given an account of the tactics used by the Bretons in resisting the encroachments of the Franks. The guerilla warfare which proved quite effective in the Chouans' revolt and in the Irish struggle for independence would also have to be covered. But within the limits which the author has set himself, this book is very instructive.

A.H.

Roudour

A few years ago an organisation called STUMMDI was set up in Kommanna near the Arre hills to provide Breton classes for workers wishing to improve their knowledge of the language. We have not seen any report about the extent to which the opportunity given to workers to avail of paid leave for "further education" was used to attend these classes. Such a scheme would help parents who are not familiar with Breton, and whose children go to Breton schools, to supplement the work of the teachers: children can be greatly encouraged in learning a language when they see their father or mother taking an active part in their work, or better still if they make it the language of their home.

A different type of school for adults.

ROUDOUR (meaning "ford") has just been opened in An Uhelgoad, S. of Morlaix, by four ex-Stummdi teachers. They will be providing crash courses or short (5-day) courses adapted to the level of the applicants, also covering various aspects of the Breton culture. The teaching will be through the medium of Breton or French. The state of Roudour is that of a Workers Production Cooperative: as such it does not qualify for official subventions but it has more freedom to decide its own affairs. It is by those who are doing the work that decisions will be taken.

A renovated building comprising an office and three classrooms has been put at Roudour's disposal by the Uhelgoad municipality. It is situated in pleasant surroundings.

Further information from: Roudour, Ti ar C'hoad, Hent Berrien, 29690 An Uhelgoad, Phone 98 99 75 81.

MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

All those who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including *Carn*) and subscription rates are IR£9; Stg£9; 90FF or US\$20.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank). Europe Stg.£10 and airmail outside Europe Stg.£13.00

For information about the Celtic League, applications for membership, subscriptions, etc. write to any of the following secretaries:

ALBA Mairi Denovan, Old Mission House, Nth. Erradale, Ross-shire IV21 2DS.

BREIZH Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, 145 Straed Talbodek, 29300 BEI/BAYE, Brittany.

CYMRU Jina Gwyrfaï, 3 Croes Y Waen, Waenfawr, Caernarfon, Gwynedd.

EIRE Janice Williams, 22 Bóthar Belgrave, Baile Átha Cliath 6.

KERNOW Martyn Miller, 10 Trewartha Court, Pound Street, Liskeard.

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

LONDON BRANCH Robat ap Tomos, "Dyffryn", Gretton Fields, Gretton, Cheltenham, Glos. GL54 5HH, England.

USA Stephen Paul de Villo, 313 East 201 Street, Bronx, New York 10458.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH Alan Heusaff, Seana Gharráin, An Spidéal, Co. na Gaillimhe, Éire.

CEAP BREATAINN Frangag Nic Eachainn, Box 179, Mabou, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada BOE 2WO.

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The Editor is Ms P. Bridson, 33 Bóthar Bancroft, Tamhlacht, BÁC 24, Éire.

Our next deadline for material for *Carn* is 1st August 1995. Materials sent for publication in *Carn* must relate to our aims, and should be typed. All materials copyright © *Carn* unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in *Carn* are not necessarily those of the editor nor of the Celtic League.

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- Celtic League Military Monitoring Report

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CELTIC LEAGUE



ALBA

Cruinneachadh Sgoilearachd nan Ceilteach an Dun Eideann

Stèidhich Eamon de Valera, nach maireann, an Cruinneachadh seo, iomadach bliadhna air ais. Thionail a' chiad Cruinneachadh de'n luchd-oilthigh ann am Baile Átha Cliath a h-uile ceithir bliadhna an deidh sin, an siud 's an seo.

Chruinnich an coinneamh ann am Paris 'sa bhliadhna 1991 agus bha an cruinneachadh air a chumail am bliadhna ann an Dun Eideann san Tallachan Pollock; agus abair gun d'rinn iad turas math dheth!

Thàinig sgoilearan à oilthighean feadh 30 dhùthchannan mar Ruisia, A' Phòlainn, An Ungair, Na Stàitean Aonaichte, An t-Seapan, Astràlia, An Spàinn, Suomi, Romàinia, An Isealtir, A' Ghearmailt, An Fhraing 7c... agus gun teagamh na sia tìrean Ceilteach—Alba, A' Bhreatainn Bhig, An t-Eilean Mhanainn, A' Chòrn, Eirinn, A' Chuimrigh...

Bha 510 sgoilearan ann agus faisg air ceud aoigh. Leugh iad 240 pàipearan sgoilearachd thairis air còig làithean rè na mìos Lunasdaile... Dheasaich an Roinn Cheilteach, Oilthigh Dhun Eideann an tachartas seo fad 18 mìosan...

Abair gun robh an Cruinneachadh seo iongantach gun teagamh sam bith! Abair gun robh e na adhbhar-ionghnaidh 500 sgoilearan Ceilteach ainmeil fhaicinn tighinn a-mach as na naoi Tallachan Pollock... a h-uile 40 mìonnaid an deidh gach òraid... abair gun robh an còmradh acu dìreach iongantach... dìreach miorbhuileach...

Ach, a' dh'aindeoin sin, sheachainn an TV, radio 7 pàipearan-naidheachd aig luchd na Beurla a' chùis uile gu leir... mi-run... gun teagamh mi-rùn. Ge b'oil leibh, thug dithis a bha ann am buill a' Chruinneachadh, Hugh Dan MacLennan agus Mary Beith, iomradh air na bha a' tachairt... agus thàinig sgoibha TV Frangach ann cuideachd... agus Murdo MacLeod à Radio nan Gàidheal... ach sheachainn luchd na Beurla an tachartas ainmeil seo...

Mata, dè na cuspairean a bha na sgoilearan a' leughadh agus a' deasbaireachadh air? Agus an robh na

cuspairean aca luachmhor agus freagarrach?... Chì sinn...

Anns an fharsaingeachd, bha pàipearan air an leughadh air a' mhòr-chuid de foghlam nan Ceilteach an diugh agus sna làithean a dh'aom.

Mar eisimpleir, chuala sinn eachdraidh nan Ceilteach nuair an do nochd Dr Marek Oledski à Oilthigh Łódź anns A' Phòlainn gun robh na Ceiltich air a' chiad phoball a thàinig a-steach don Phòlainn. No nochd Dr Luis Berrocal-Rangel, a tha a' teagaisg seann-eachdraidh an t-àrceolas no àrsaireachd (archaeology) ann an Oilthigh Madrid, gun robh Strabo is Pliny ceart go leòr a thaobh imrich nan Ceilteach a dh'fhalbh o thaobh gu taobh den Spàinn is den Phortagail.

Innsidh sinn gu bheil sin uamhasach inntinneach, ach ciamar a bhiodh am foghlam seo freagarrach do sabhaileadh agus do sgaoileadh ar cànan 's ar ciùil 's an latha an diugh?

Bha pàipearan air an leughadh cuideachd air cuspairean Ceilteach mar eachdraidh, fionnsgeul (fable), diadhachd, litreachas sna cànanan Ceilteach, seann lagh agus sean eòlas-leighis nan Ceilteach agus mar sin air adhart...

'S urrainn dhuinn aon rud a ràdh nuair a bha Seapanach a' leughadh gun robh onair is nàire cho cudthromach a-measg nan gaisgeach Ceilteach agus mar a bha e a-measg nan laoiach Seapanach! Chanaimid nach do bhuin sin ri aiseirigh na Gàidhlig no cànan Ceilteach eile!

Ach cha robh a h-uile sgoilear a' toirt foisrachadh nach robh a' buntainn ri aiseirigh nan cànan Ceilteach. 'S e Gàidheal a tha ann am Mike Kennedy a' buntainn do Prince Edward Island ann an Canada an Ear. Tha e ag obair ann an Sgoil Eòlas na h-Albainn ann an Oilthigh Dhun Eideann. Arsa esan gu bheil e seachd sgìth mar leis gu bheil na Gàidheil cho cinnteach gu bheil a' chànan agus an dualchas aca aig oir na dualchas Beurla an àite teismadhan na cultur Gàidhlig.

Ach sin tulasgan na fìnn! Tha sinn air iomall na Beurla gus am bi cròileagan ri fhaotainn air son gach pàisde Albannach aois 2 1/2 bliadhna gu còig bliadhna nuair a ruigeas an leanabh aois sgoile far am bi a h-uile teagasg tre na Gàidhlig agus mar sin air adhart tre cholasde agus oilthigh agus ar cànan a' cur an àite na Beurla feadh Alba gu leir... agus na dùthchannan Ceilteach eile mar an ceudna leis na cànanan acu!

Chan eile sin cho nednach idir. Tha e mar sin anns a h-uile riochachd eadar Portageil is A' Ghrèig agus eadar an t-Suain is an Eadailt! Tha na cànanan acu fhein agus fein-riaghladh acu cuideachd.

Bha fearas-cuideachd aig na sgoilearan agus aig na aoighean mar an ceudna... mar cheilidh sònraichte agus "blasadh an uisge-beatha" air an robh ainmean Gàidhlig coltach ri "Tè Bheag" agus mar sin air adhart.

Cumaidh iad an ath Chruinneachadh Ceilteach sgoilearachd ann an Corgaigh (Cork) an Eirinn sa bhliadhna 1999 agus an deidh sin sa bhliadhna 2003 ann an Harvard sna Stàitean Aonaichte.

Chì sinn sa chuibhreann sa Bheurla a leanas far a bheil leabhar a' Chruinneachaidh sna Tallachan Pollock ri fhaotainn.

Gilleasbuig MacMhuirich (Gilleasbuig Lachlainn 'Uleasbuig)

The most recent International Congress of Celtic Studies was held this August in Edinburgh and its proceedings are discussed at length in the above article. However a selection of the most outstanding papers will be obtainable in book form called "Celtic Connection" at the prepublication price of £15 from Tuckwell Press, The Mill House, Phantassie, East Linton, East Lothian, EH40 3DG, Scotland.

CNSA

Having spread, albeit thinly, throughout Scotland, the Gaelic revival appears to be moving South into England. Comhairle nan Sgoilean Araich (CNSA) the Gaelic pre-school council have announced their intention to establish at least one Gaelic medium nursery in London this year. CNSA have also revealed their desire to

establish other operations in England within the next five years. Proposed are pre-3 family resource centres and full-time nurseries in Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Plymouth, Leeds, Hull, Liverpool and Bristol.

While this initiative may seem strange at first, CNSA have pointed out that there are large numbers of people living in England who were either born in or are connected through family with Scotland. The 1991 census figures suggest that around three quarters of a million Scots reside in England in addition to around two million people with Scottish family connections. Organisations like Gàidhlig aig Deas and the Gaelic Society of London are also likely to be of help in CNSA's endeavours. The Gaelic learners body Comann an Luchd Ionnsachaidh also have a considerable number of members in England.

In Scotland the growth of CNSA pre-school groups has been impressive. In 1994, CNSA attracted 2500 children. There is no time for complacency however and more groups and children are always needed. If you want further information about CNSA or wish to make a donation, write to: Mr Fionnlaigh M. MacLeod, Chief Executive CNSA, 53 Church Street, Inverness IV1 1DR.

Alasdair MacCaluim

Guth na Gàidhlig

A quarterly newspaper in Gaelic was launched by the Highland News Group in April 1995. The second issue, published in July 1995 says that there has been a "tremendous response" to the paper. The large number of adverts contained in Guth na Gàidhlig is an encouraging sign for its future. While the great majority of the paper is in Gaelic, it also contains sufficient English to appeal to non-Gaelic speakers who want information on the Gaelic world.

Hopefully this paper will go some way to providing a central focus for information from the various Gaelic bodies, a focus which is needed urgently given the compartmentalised nature of the Gaelic movement.

If you want details, write to Guth na Gàidhlig, HNG, 13 Henderson Road, Inverness, IV1 1SP.

Alasdair MacCaluim

L'Avenir de la Bretagne

Monthly, for a free Brittany in the Europe of the Peoples. Subs. 180F/200F outside State to BP 4103, 22041 Saint-Brieuc Cedex 2.

In the July-August issue M. Texier has an article titled "Le Rayonnement de la France" which suggests a natural association with radiance and radiation. He quotes a few of the shining lights which have exalted that country's special place in the order of things: Rivarol (18th Century): "What is not clear is not French". V. Hugo (19th C.): "Without you, France, the world would feel alone". De Gaulle: "France is the light of the world." "There is not a place in the world where men have not, in every moment, their eyes focused on us" Mitterand: "A just and generous France can light the way for the march of mankind." Say it often enough and...

Left Nationalist Publications

Socialists supporting an independent Scotland have never been served better by magazines, newsletters and journals than at present. Here are a list of publications likely to be of interest to left Carn readers

Scottish 'Workers' Republic

This is the organ of the Scottish Republican Socialist Party. The SRSP's aims are: 1) An independent workers republic of Scotland; 2) Workers' control of industry, distribution and consumption and 3) a non-aligned nuclear-free Scotland. While Scottish Workers' Republic is published irregularly, it is still well worth reading. SWR is always scathingly critical of the dreaded Brit-Left and is frequently very funny. As well as articles relating to independence, SWR often looks at other national struggles, the anti-nuclear movement and significant issues in Scottish History. If you want to know more, write to: Scottish Workers' Republic, c/o Box No 41, Alba Publications, 133 London Road, Glasgow G2 2AW.

Liberation

Liberation, the left nationalist quarterly costs Stg.£8 per year. It aims to inform, stimulate debates and encourage actions in support of a radical independent Scotland. Most of its editorial team are SNP members. Liberation's brand of socialism is green, feminist and internationalist. Their address is Liberation, PO Box 474, Edinburgh, EH11 2TQ.

Scottish Marxist Voice and Alert Scotland

These are the journals of the Communist Party of Scotland which was founded in 1992 following the break-up of the CPGB. The CPS, which previously favoured strong home rule within the UK, decided upon independence for Scotland in 1994. Scottish Marxist Voice is a quarterly theoretical journal whereas Alert Scotland is a bi-monthly newsletter concentrating on topical items. A years subscription to Scottish Marxist Voice costs Stg.£6 and a years subscription to Alert Scotland Stg.£4. Write to SMV or Alert Scotland at 2 Merkland Street, Glasgow G11 6DB.

Scottish Socialist Movement Bulletin

The Scottish Socialist Movement was founded in 1989 and aims to bring socialists from different parties together. Members include supporters of the SNP, the Green Party, the CPS, Militant and Labour. It seeks to link the struggle for Scottish self-government to feminism, environmentalism and internationalism. Scottish self-determination is not merely tactical or tagged on to a Brit Left agenda, it is central to the Socialist Movement. As well as addressing topical issues of the day like water privatisation, the anti-M77 motorway campaign and the dreaded Criminal Justice Act, the SSM Bulletin also discusses long-term and more theoretical issues. Many of these are likely to be of interest to Carn readers. The struggle for Scottish self-government is discussed very frequently as are national liberation movements in countries like Ireland, Palestine, Bosnia, Chechnia and East-Timor. The anti-nuclear movement also features regularly. The Bulletin is published around 9 times a year. Membership (including subscription to SSM Bulletin) or subscription without membership costs Stg.£12 per annum waged, Stg.£6 low-waged and Stg.£4 unwaged. Their address is Scottish Socialist Movement, PO Box 980, Glasgow G14 9QQ.

Alasdair MacCaluim

Celtic Organisations Abound - Can They Co-operate?

The spread of organisations which celebrate, investigate or exploit the Celtic inheritance is testament to its increasing strength. This summer has seen every indication that much of the scholarship, celebration and future plans of the various organisations could well benefit from some rationalisation of effort.

The music scene has paved the way through arts and popular traditions to build links that act as a cement for many other developments. The work of individual political groups and language activists in each Celtic land was inspired to co-operate more vigorously in the early 1970s by Alan Stivell who called for a great Celtic revival. Many answered the call, including pipe band championships, summer music schools, the seventy year old Festival de Cornouaille responded, Lorient Interceltic Festival is now twenty-five years old. Celtic Connections in Glasgow for three years followed the Celtic Film and TV Festival. Two umbrella groups, the Celtic Congress has been going since 1947, and the Celtic League since 1961.

Indeed the 18th International Congress of Celtic Studies has just finished in Edinburgh. With some 510 official delegates from thirty countries and 240 papers read between major debating sessions, this five day event is another landmark in understanding our Celtic roots. The last Congress was in Paris, and its four year cycle takes it to Cork in 1999 and Harvard in 2003. There is, if anything an increased international interest in Celtic culture which is being cemented at a most practical level between Strathclyde and Aberdeen Universities in Scotland with Trinity College, Dublin. These universities have forged an agreement for students following Celtic Studies courses to spend time in other universities in the Celtic countries. They call it the Celtic Crescent.

At the Lorient Interceltic Festival in August, it was announced that the Universities of Brest and Rennes will be joining in, and feelers are also being put out to Welsh institutions to ensure that the disciplines including history, literature and in future the study of politics will actually lead to the closing of the communications gap which academics perceive as hampering the Celtic image. They are giving a weighty lead to emphasise its vitality and importance to our collective futures.

It gives me even greater pleasure that the idea of Celtic music, which though largely undefined, has a wide recognition factor and strong identity as previously reported in *Carn*, the Celtic Connections

Festival in January '95 enthused 50,000 participants in the depths of Glasgow.

The Festival de Cornouaille celebrated the arrival of the Scottish bagpipes in Brittany and underlined the Celtic connection with Dan ar Bras, gold disc winning production, "Heritage des Celtes"; Lorient's 25th anniversary focused on Scotland as did the Festival de Cinema in Douarnenez in August.

The big question has to be asked, can there be more co-operation between all the parties to build stronger lines of communications? Take for example the subject matter of the Celtic Congress meeting in Lorient, the week before the Interceltic Festival. "Human Rights and the Celtic Countries". Surely there has to be some rationalisation of effort. I'm not saying that all such vigorous effort should merge, far from it, debate and diversity of approach are vital components in the health of the Celtic nations. Because various organisations are increasingly treading the same ground the need to review what can be achieved in both governmental and non-governmental co-operation moves into focus.

Since the Celtic League made the first moves to focus on the political and cultural freedom of the Celtic nations it seems to be time for us to make the first moves in the lead up to the millennium to explore the possibilities of inter-Celtic co-operation amongst the growing band of organisations and groupings. This is all the more urgent as at the practical level the EU sponsored *Arc Atlantique* has a major platform opportunity for aspiring Celts.

In the ground breaking series "*How to be Celtic*" produced by Douglas Eadie and directed by Mike Alexander for Channel 4 in 1984 it was Alan Stivell who summed up the issue when he said: "being in love with the Celtic culture and being proud to be a Celt, I want the Celtic civilisation to live on in the next century and next centuries; so I think the only way of surviving is in common, to insist on what is in common between all the Celtic nations. And because, maybe we have lost something passing the year 2000 what we have to keep alive is what is most original in the Celtic civilisation. And then it is what we have in common in every type of thing, in music, in the arts, in language, but in politics we might arrive at having a federation of Celtic republics. This is the only way of surviving for Scotland, Ireland, Brittany and Wales."

Rob Gibson

Of Salmon and Sodger

Some of the English settlers in our countries have their own ideas about "Celtic" culture and even think they can teach the natives something. The following piece is from Louis Mair of Garioch, Alba. RAF Kinloss and the Findhorn Community are both in the Moray region of Scotland.

What do you say when an alien offers to sell you your own culture? He did not mean to be rude; he would claim to be well educated; am I perhaps missing something in this strange affair?

A supposedly internationalist spiritual community is built next door to a powerful military complex. The military machine is funded by the most successful of the world's imperial powers. Who funded the "just here by co-incidence" community of saints?

Can the natives be expected to find spiritual fulfilment in the shadow of their colonial masters? Well, there are always those who instinctively defer to the bully. In my country we call them Ranger's fans, among other things.

Although the Kirk of Latterday Mumbo Jumbo had many quiet years, the money kept coming in. Now they have the confused city kids queuing up at the doors. The slightly educated local lackeys are willing to pay for the privilege of hearing an "expert" tell them about Celtic culture. Those who live under the old Law and tradition will know the ancient definition of an expert. We have striven for long years to find insights into the fundamental knowledge which is there for all "Seek and you shall find," but not for free, nothing of value can come from the land without a struggle. No birth without pain. If an expert had gone to all this travail and truly understood our culture, would they offer this knowledge to any stranger who crossed their palm with a likeness of the empress?

The fools who pay for such sacred knowledge lack the wisdom to appreciate it. Their teacher in accepting their money breaks the very Law they claim to be expert in. The wisdom of past generations is timeless; as pure and true today as it was when the first poem was told:

X is an undiscovered measure,
SPURT is a drip under pressure.
To every coo her callie.

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BREIZH

Emvod Dibenn-Sizhun en Inis Oírr

Abaoe pemp bloaz e vez aozet bep bloaz un emvod dibenn-sizhun gant Conradh na Gaeilge en unan eus ar gouezelvaou. Ar pal eo lakaat an annezidi da welet ez eus iwerzhonegerien c'hredus e lec'hioù all dre ar vro ha reiñ tu d'ar re-mañ ivez da anaout gwelloc'h ar plegennoù ma vev an dud-se.

En Inis Oírr (dist. Inis 'i:r), an hini eus Inizi Aran zo an tostañ da g-Kontelezh An Clár, e oa an emvod hevlene e miz Gouere. 120 den deuet eus an diavaez o kemer perzh. Evit mont di e c'haller kemer ul lestrig a ya bemdez eus Dúlain, ur pennkêr eus An Clár ma vez klevet kalz sonerezh iwerzhonat, pe ur c'harr-nij e Conamara. A-drugarez d'an ostalerioù ha d'an tiez prevez a ginnig lojeiz e c'haller chom eno da dremen meur a zevezh mar karer. Un draezhenn vrav zo evit ar re a gar neuñviñ. Met bihan eo an enezenn. N'eus ken nemet 200 den o chom eno da vat.

Hervez un enklask graet da vare an emvod n'eus nemet daou di ma ne vez ket komzet iwerzhoneg. Mestrez unan anezho a skrive n'eus ket pell d'an Irish Times o klemm na fell ket d'an dud komz saozneg ouzh he familh hag o tamall dezho ober gant an iwerzhoneg e-sell da gaout ar skoazelloù arc'hant a vez roet gant ar Stad d'an iwerzhonegerien er Gouezelva. evit sevel pe adaozañ tiez da skouer; ahendall, gouez dezhi, e rafent ken buan gant ar saozneg. Dislavaret krenn e voe gant ur c'henskriver all. E gwirionez ne vir ket ar skoazelloù-se ouzh an darn vrasañ eus tud Conamara a sevel o bugale e saozneg. Ha nebeut a dra a vez kinniget d'ar re yaouank gant ar skinwel hag ar video en iwerzhoneg, betek-henn da vihanañ, un abeg ouzhpenn da saoznegañ. Koulskoude e teu miliadoù ha miliadoù a vugale eus pep korn a Iwerzhon da bleustriñ an iwerzhoneg e skolioù-hañv savet un tamm e pep lec'h er Gouezelva, hag e-leizh a oadourien a zeu ivez en arbenn a se. Ma'z a da goll evel yezh an darempredoù pemdeziek e kollo an tiegezhioù ma vez lojet an hañvourien-se un tamm mat eus o gounidegezh. Ha ne vern ket dezho?

Arvar zo na vefe pignet muioc'h-mui eus douar ar Gouezelva gant estrenien

gouest da baeañ prizioù uheloc'h eget tud ar vro. Kement a gozhidi dizimez ha divugel zo bremañ e kornôg Iwerzhon ha kar ebet dezho o kas dont da chom en o lec'h! Ma vern d'ar Stad e kendalc'hfe remziadoù iwerzhonegerien da vevañ eno e tlefe lezenniñ evit herzel ouzh alouberezh diavaezidi na reont forzh gant ar yezh. Aotreet e vefe gant an Unaniezh Europat a-hervez.

Ur prezeger all a zisplegas pegen gwan e oa aet an iwerzhoneg e Corca Duibhne, ar gouezelva bihan e penn pellañ al ledenez en em astenn er c'hornôg da d-Trá Lí. Saozneg an hini a vez gant ar vugale e porzhioù ar skol hag er c'hirri-boutin o tont d'ar gêr. "Din-me", eme an den-se hag a zesav e re en iwerzhoneg du-hont e Dún Chaoin, "e lavaront n'eo ket flour ha tonius ar yezh-se (evel ma'z eo ar saozneg na petra'ta) - níl an Ghaeilge cool." N'o doa ger iwerzhonek ebet evit 'cool'... Penaos o lakaat da drec'hiñ war ar seurt santad pa'z eo merk an dreistpouez en deus kemeret ar "sevenadur" saoz-amerikan e buhez an holl dud yaouank koulz lavaret hag e koller e vignoned ma ned eer ket evelto gant ar c'hiz? Ne c'hall ket an iwerzhonegerien yaouank - hag un heñvel dra eo gant ar vrezhonegerien 'm eus aon - mirout krenn-ha-krenn a ober "evel an holl", anez bezañ youlek ha kalonek pe bezañ bodet alies ha bevañ a-gevret un darn vat eus an amzer gant desavourien gouest da vagañ enno fealded d'o yezh ha lorc'h ganti. Peurvuiañ n'eo nemet goude ma vez tremenet an oad-krenn pe da vihanañ ar gaezouregedh e teu an den da vout start a-walc'h en e demz evit ober diouzh e vennozh e-keñver yezh koulz hag e mod all

A.H.

Summary

Conradh na Gaeilge organises every Summer a gathering of Irish-speakers from other parts of Ireland in one of the Gaeltachtaí. This year it was in one of the Aran Islands, Inis Oírr. Here Irish is still in a strong position, this however risks being undermined, as is happening on other Gaeltachtaí, unless special legislation is adopted to prevent a chequed book conquest by indifferent outsiders. (Source Anois)

Nebeutoc'h a bouez d'ar galleg...

Gant Servij Bedel ar BBC e vez skignet programmoù e meur a yezh evit brudañ mennozhioù ar gouamamant breizhveuriat e-touez ar pobloù a fell dezhañ kaout levezon warno. War ali Maodierniezh an Aferioù Diavaez eo dreist-holl e vez divizet pegement a amzer a dleer gouestlañ d'ar programmoù er yezh-mañ-yezh ha peseurt leviadurezh a dleont displegañ er c'heñver-mañ-keñver, o telc'her kont eus hollad an arc'hant deroet d'ar Servij a vloaz da vloaz.

Se zo bet pouezus d'ar Saozon keit ha ma padas ar Brezel Yen. Da skouer, pa savas bec'h e Polonia e-tro 1980 hag e voe lakaet ur Poloniad da bab e voe kresket niver an eurvezhioù skignet e poloneg gant skinva ar BBC e Berlin. Bremañ ma n'eo ket mui rannet ar bed e daou gamp bras kealoniell ha ma'z eo disteract galloud Breizh-Veur n'eo ket mui ken chalet paotred London da lakaat anaout o sav-boent e kornioù pellañ ar bed. Ret eo krennañ an dispignoù foran ha dibab mat eta ar broioù ma fell dezho e ve klevet o mouezh. Met n'eo ket diouzh ar seurt renadur politikel a vez e penn ur vro e vez divizet, diouzh niver an dud a gomz pe a gompren he yezh ne lavaran ket.

E pep bro eus ar c'hevandir europat ez eo bremañ ar saozneg an eil yezh pouezusañ, ha se dreist-holl abaoe m'o deus kroget kompagnunezhioù skinwel amerikan evel CNN da bellgas a-hed hag a-dreuz ar rannved-mañ. Talvoud a ra koulskoude skignañ e yezhoù all ivez. O vezañ ma teu bremañ ar galleg war-lerc'h an alamaneg evit an niver a Europiz yaouank a oar ar yezhoù-se, ez eo bet divizet krennañ kalz an amzer gouestlet da brogrammoù e galleg skignet gant ar BBC war-du ar broioù europat.

Evit Afrika n'eo ket heñvel. Er c'hevandir-se ez eo ar galleg ar yezh "etrebroadel" muiañ anavezet, setu n'eo ket bet krennet an niver a eurvezhioù gallek skignet war-du ar c'hevandir-se. N'eus ket bet a zigresk kennebeut en niver a brogrammoù BBC e spagnoleg, ar yezh etrebroadel a zalc'h startañ ouzh emled ar saozneg en darn vrasañ eus an Trede Bed.

pergen e Kreiz-hag e Su-Amerika, hag e lec'hioù zo en Antilhez zoken ma kemer plas ar yezh-se.

Perak ne aoz ket ar BBC programmoù gallek a c'hallfed pellgas war-du kevandir Europa koulz hag Afrika? Daoust hag ez eo en abeg ma n'eo ket gant an hevelep dantevez e vefe dedennet ar selaouerien-arvesterien hag e vefe koll efedusted oc'h ober evel-se? Hag e kav talvoudusoc'h renerien ar BBC stummañ Europiz eget tud Afrika diouzh o doare-gwelet dre hantecouriezh ar saozneg? Hañval eo ez int mennet da gemer muioc'h a blas diwar goust ar galleg e broioù europat ma oa ar yezh-mañ anavezet mat evel eil yezh betek-henn.

Gant harp gouarnamant Pariz e striv ar skingaserezh gall da gevezañ gant ar skingaserezh saoz-amerikan. A dra sur n'eus gouarnamant all ebet er bed a-bezh hag a vefe ken gredus da zifenn ha da astenn an dachenn gounezet da yezh ar vro leuriadet gantañ. Gwashañ 'zo, seul vui ma vezo lakaet ar gounid-se en arvar seul startoc'h e klasko mirout ouzh ar brezhoneg a adc'hounit tachenn. Dalc'homp da stourm en ur ober fae war ar re a garfe reiñ da grediñ n'emañ ket mui ar Stad c'hall enep hor yezh. O stourm eo e vez goveliet ur vroad nevez!

A Heusaff

Gerioù nebeut anavezet
Kealoniell: ideological; kevandir: douar-bras, skingaserezh: reizhiad skingomz ha skinwel; leuriadet: renet dre zileuriadur.

Summary

According to the Irish language weekly ANOIS (29-30/7/95) the BBC World Service has decided to reduce the time devoted to broadcasts in French for its European listeners. English and German are now more widely known than French as second languages throughout the continent.

Galv d'an holl Vretoned

N' on-me na Breton nag ezel eus Diwan met ur c'henvroad kelt eus Galisia. Ren a ra Diwan un emgann tenn evit Breizh hag ar brezhoneg. Met ezhomm en deus ac'hanomp. Grit evelldon, Bretoned. Kemerit ur voestig, ha pa brenit bara, sigarettennoù, hag all, lakit "ar pezhioù melen" e-barzh. Pa vo leun, lakit c'hoazh ur bilhed, 100 lur da skouer, ha kasit an arc'hant da z-Diwan, Z.A. Sant-Ernel, BP156, 29411 Landerne.

Evel-se e vo skoazellet Diwan ganeoc'h.

J. Calvete (A Galician Celt with a good knowledge of Breton)

REMEMBER THEM

A Breton People's National Day was celebrated in various ways in numerous places throughout Brittany on June 6.

In An Oriant/Lorient a wreath was laid at the Monument to the Dead of the first World War, to commemorate the 240,000 men killed in the name of France. "This was not our war," said a spokesman. "It had terrible consequences for the number of Breton speakers and the future of our language..."

The figure of 240,000 killed in the 1st World War has generally been accepted as correct. In 1926, in a display of loyalty to France, all the députés and senators of the five departments signed a statement asserting "in the name of the 250,000 Bretons who died so that France might live" that no province was more attached than Brittany to France.

Recently revisionist historians, including one of the co-authors of a History of Brittany published by Skol Vreizh (an association of State school teachers favourable to the teaching of Breton), have criticised the Breton nationalists for putting the figure too high and they have themselves put it at 120,000. Others think it should be about 150,000.

However in the Breton-Language quarterly AL LANV (March 1995), Divi gKervella discusses the official figures and come to the conclusion that the total well exceeded 150,000. Judging by census figures for 1911 and 1921 and allowing for

other factors such as emigration (10,000 a year on average other than during the war), there was a shortfall of... 240,000! From another calculation based on the number of war dead inscribed monuments in 30 communes, he deduced that the total could be 160,000 but with a total of about 1,500 communes in the country, it is not as conclusive. In any case, it would be 160,000 too many!

State propaganda has accredited the myth that the Bretons went gladly to fight for France. A letter written by a soldier, Jozef an Tieg, who was killed three weeks before the end of the war, tells a very different story.

Translated

"Saturday 8 June 1918

If I had been as free as the air I would have cleared off and said goodbye to France and the day I get a chance to flee I shall do it yet... At the moment what I hope is that the Boches go as far as Le Mans before the end of September then we could have the end... My aim in this war is to save my skin like all those who are fighting here. Whether the Boches take half of France or make it bigger by half my share will always be the same, thus you can imagine what courage we have to get our block knocked off, particularly seeing how we are led (=the sort of leaders we have). It is on us they are making war not the Boche."

Gouel ar Brezhoneg

The 9th Breton language festival took place on June 3/4, as in previous years in Speied, near Karaez. The organisers reckoned it successful as several thousands attended it, attracted by the multiplicity of items - music, dances, singing - offered in the programme. The small town was bedecked with Breton emblems. A bank note in Breton, worth 100 Francs, and bearing the effigy of Bastian ar Balp, leader of the Bonnets Rouges revolt in 1675, was specially printed for the occasion and accepted for payments in shops, pubs etc. Presenters were requested to use French as little as possible. In 90% of the cases they complied readily, but allowance had to be made for the fact that so many of the young people now know little or no Breton. Although the festival is one of the most popular in Brittany, it received only grudging publicity from the daily press and none from television (France 3) although a few images and brief interviews were broadcast from Brest at the beginning of the following week. An event which extols the national character of our culture does not go down well in some quarters... Censorship has its way.



Mona Jaouen one of the singers at Gouel ar Brezhoneg (Courtesy of Combat Breton)

An appeal, "Galv ar Mil", was launched at Gouel ar Brezhoneg with the distribution of a leaflet urging people to sign an undertaking to refuse to pay their TV license when 1000 signatures will have been collected and, on a date to be then specified, to take part in a demonstration to support the demand for a Breton channel. The bilingual form is available from "Galv ar Mil", Kan an Douar, Presbital Kozh, 29530 Landelo.

Underhand War on Breton Stiffening up

In view of the importance of the issue it deals with, we give here the essentials of a statement by the new president of the Union of Breton Teachers, J.D. Robin, published in *Kannadig*, the organ of that association.

He denounces the stiffening of the French Department of Education's opposition to any extension of the teaching of our language

* * *

"When the shepherds fall asleep, the crows venture nearer..."

Some people had begun to think that the French State would go on yielding to our demands and finally open wide the doors of its schools to the teaching of Breton.

They were forgetting that the same State has for more than a century waged a war to eradicate our language once and for all.

The time had come for the crows, dressed as scientists, to proclaim shamelessly and openly that such a war had never taken place, thus diverting attention from its present phase just when the Department of Education "nationale" is doing its utmost to nullify the concessions it had made.

Of course a war needs ideologists to level up the ground for it.

They had kept rather quiet during the past 13 years, embarrassed by a revival of which they denied the existence even though they profited from it. They surfaced again on the occasion of a colloquium on Tregarvan on April 29 to declare that the Republic's schools had never sought to kill the Breton language but only to bring French to the children. The Bretons had themselves given up their language for the sake of their children if we are to believe these great scholars who belong or are close to a political party now expert in revisionism, concerning its own history begin with.

Apparently they plan to have another colloquium next year about "The French Department of Education since the Thirties", probably to prove scientifically that it was the State schools which gave a new lease of life to Breton, in spite of the Bretons themselves...

The mirage of the Savary era is gone

A new period in the history of the relations between Breton and the French State started with a circular issued in 1982

by the minister, Alain Savary. Things have certainly not been easy since then as we had to struggle ceaselessly to get concessions. But if one thinks of what was won, the struggle was worthwhile: the DEUG (=Diploma for General University Studies including Breton), The CAPES (Certificate entitling to appointment as secondary school teacher of Breton), bilingual streams in State schools (now attended by 900 pupils) tests through the medium of Breton in the Brevet (=O-levels) exam and in competitions for school teachers...

The State and its ideologists did not expect, after sowing the seed of shame, cowardice and apathy, that the people, parents, teenagers, children, would warm up in ever greater numbers to the language of their county.

They thought they had succeeded in discouraging them. Still, to make sure, they rejected over 40 parliamentary proposals which would have given legal status to the "regional" languages and they refused to sign any international declaration, charter or convention which would bind them to protect the latter. Whatever about such agreements, by exploiting the crumbs which had to be thrown to us from time to time, the teaching of Breton was bearing fruit.

The State could not tolerate further progress. The time had come for it to stop the advance and then it could claim the results were insignificant.

Time to wake up to what is going on

By signing a contract with *Diwan* settling the association's debts (see *Carn* 87) and issuing a circular on 7/4/95, the Minister of Education, F. Bayrou gave recognition to the teaching of Breton but *at the same time set a limit to its ability to expand*: the contract and the circular, while accepting liability for most *Diwan* teachers' salaries, rule out any further help from the State. Having thus blocked the way to *Diwan*, it can more easily stifle the teaching of Breton in its own schools.

No return to school will have started in such upsetting conditions as in this autumn.

At the primary level, only one teacher has qualified for bilingual teaching in an IUFM (training college); this leaves 7 posts in the existing 12 bilingual schools unprovided for, not counting 2 supplementary posts needed in Rennes.

In the colleges, the chief education officer (Rennes) continues to make the mess as bad as possible: instead of filling posts in accordance with the needs, there will be one less than in the past two years and teachers are diverted to other subjects,

the five new CAPES graduates will not be used to fill posts for which there are not teachers available in spite of the existing demand but to replace teachers who have occupied other posts for many years and who, in spite of their proven ability in the field, are transferred to other subjects.

A New Strategy

It is obvious that the State does not want to have bilingual streams in its secondary schools.

It is easy for it to argue that there are not enough teachers to teach various subjects in Breton, when it has done nothing during the past 13 years to train them.

We recognise the fact that (although the potential is demonstrably there) our college and lycee students are until now not very numerous and that it does not facilitate providing teachers for all sorts of subjects, even if the good will existed in the Administration.

Diwan also faces great difficulties in opening new colleges.

We must think about our aims more carefully:

— Can we consider as bilingual classes which are not given the means to really make the pupils bilingual? In the secondary schools they are "drowned" in a French environment, and they are not taught enough subjects in Breton or the teachers are insufficiently trained for that. In the primary schools, the classes are overloaded, teachers are only half-trained, there is a lack of substitute teachers, of Breton-speaking assistants...

— Or should we endeavour to create a system of truly bilingual streams leading all the way to the "baccalauréat" (Leaving Certificate), by combining our forces (teachers and pupils of 'public' schools and of *Diwan*) in a plan for real Breton colleges and lycees - to be integrated into the State education system if possible, but outside it if they keep refusing the means for a genuinely bilingual education. There is such a plan for the projected College of S and W (Breton) Cornwall - Skolaj Kernev Izel: it has been adopted by the UGB. *Diwan*, APEEB-Diwezh (parents of State school's children) with the backing of the Finistère Department Council. By consigning it, the UGB's administrative Council has shown which of the two options it prefers. And the UGB teachers have expressed the same view to the authorities. Minister Bayrou's circular has not only closed the door on an "era", he has opened it on a new period of struggle.

J.D. Robin

Members of Stourm ar Brezhoneg splashed the doors of France 3 Ouest in Rennes on June 6 with tar in protest against the cancellation of the 3/4 hour Breton TV programme "Chadenn ar Vro" to make time available for the broadcasting of a tennis competition. The programme is suppressed all though the Summer for the sake of broadcasts in foreign languages for tourists. This happens every year.

S.ar B. campaigns for a Breton channel. France 3 is an instrument of the French policy of eradicating Breton.

*Get rid of France 3 Ouest
(from Bremañ July-August)*



Need for Monitoring Service

At a meeting (called Etats Généraux) organised by An Nerzh Nevez (The New Force or Strength) an association grouping Breton-speaking elected representatives, and attended by 500 or 600 people in Kemper on 27/5, J.Y. Cozan, vice-president of the Finistère Department Council, proposed that a charter for the Promotion of the Breton Language and culture be prepared and submitted for signature to all the elected councils of Brittany. They could, he said, implement many of the recommendations of the European Charter for Minority Languages (which France *will* not sign). Much would of course depend on the determination of really committed Council members as well as on a better co-ordination of militant actions and a clarification of aims.

The meeting expressed also the need to set up a Monitoring Service (Arsellva ar Brezhoneg) to gather accurate information on the state of the language and what is being done for it, to serve as a basis for further measures to promote it. It would also assess the efficacy of those taken.

An example of the kind of work that could be done by the Arsellva is the survey commissioned by the Breton Cultural Council and Skol Uhel ar Vro and carried out between October 1994 and May 1995.

A questionnaire was sent out to the 1500-odd municipal councils of Brittany. 31% of the 420 which answered stated that they were prepared to take part in a project that would set easily realisable objectives. (Obviously there is a lot of persuading to be done yet...)

A pleasant surprise: 76% of the communes of Upper (=Eastern half of) Brittany considered that the Breton language concerns their area as well as traditionally Breton-speaking Lower Brittany, it being a valuable element of the personality of the whole country. (The report does not make clear if it is 76% of *all* the communes or of those which answered).

Another investigation that the Arsellva should undertake would be to find out how many children/teenagers attend Breton classes of some kind or other and, equally important, what degree(s) of proficiency they are reaching, what opportunities and incentives they have to use their knowledge outside classes. There is no accurate information about all that available so far.

* 120 students attended unofficial Breton classes organised from October 1994 onwards by *Dazont* (Nantes) following the refusal of the Nantes University to provide degree courses in the language. Backed by politicians left and right, they finally got a promise that Breton would be taught for a BA degree 5hrs/week, and students preparing for a DEUG could have two hours a week. The pressure will have to be maintained.

Musique Bretonne

Bimonthly, 32pp, mainly in French. Subscription 120F/annum. 150F outside State to *Dastum*, 16 rue de la Santé, 35000 Rennes. This well illustrated magazine tells all about the Breton musical scene: festivals, interviews with singers, musicians, collectors, new cassettes/records, books...

Fighting for an elementary right

* On May 24, secondary school students belonging to the association CLEB (Co-ordination des Lycéens pour l'Enseignement du Breton) met at the Office of the Head of Education for Brittany-4 to protest against the reduction

of the number of lycees in which our language is taught from 8 in 1993 to 2 in 1995, thus ignoring the demand. Similarly protests were staged in Rennes on 18 May, 9 June, 16 June, partly involving also the APEEB (parents).

The administration is dismantling the teaching of Breton in state secondary schools throughout Brittany but particularly in Ille-et-Vilaine, said the president of the Union of Breton teachers



Silvi Jouan, president of APEEB Rennes Area, giving a radio interview in front of (the well guarded) Office of the Head of Education in Rennes (16.6)

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

LLYDAW

Papur Dyddiol

Ar hyn o bryd mae ymchwiliadau ar droed i'r posibilrwydd o sefydlu papur dyddiol dwyieithog ar gyfer Llydaw - EKLEO - gyda 20 tudalen. Disgwylir gwerthu'r papur am 4.90 F. Y cyhoeddwr yw Heklev, 17 avenue Chardonet, 35000 Raazhon.

IWERDDON

Béal Freirste

Am y tro cyntaf yn ei hanes o 107 o flynyddoedd etholwyd dirprwy maer Catholig gan Gynor Dinas Béal Feirste - Alasdair McDonnell o'r SDLP. Ond am ei fod e wedi derbyn y swydd mae'r SDLP wedi ei ddiarddel o'r blaidd tan fis Hydref gan fod yr Unoliaethwyr heb addo rhannu grym yn y dyfodol.

YR ALBAN

Arwyddion Ffordd

Yn groes i benderfyniad blaenorol mae Comhairle nan Eilean ar yr Ynys Hir wedi pendefynu cynnwys elfennau o'r iaith fain ar arwyddion ffordd yr ardaloedd gwledig o hyn ymlaen. Hyd yma, uniaith Albaneg oedd yr arwyddion yn y rhannau gwledig ond dwyieithog yn y trefi mwy Seisnigaidd. Mae hyn yn gam yn ôl i statws yr iaith.

Swyddfa yng nGlaschu

Mae Comunn na Gàidhlig wedi agor swyddfa newydd yng Glaschu/Glasgow. Gobeithir ad-leoli swyddfeydd y Cyngor Llyfrau Albaneg i'r un safle. Bydd David McCrossan yn rheoli'r swyddfa.

CELTIC HISTORY REVIEW

A biannual magazine dealing with the histories of the six Celtic countries from a national and inter-Celtic viewpoint.

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Cymdeithas Continue Struggle for Language

The main campaign of Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg, the Welsh Language Society, during this year's National Eisteddfod at Abergele, was for an independent and democratic education system for Wales. With education, as with many other aspects of government in Wales, the Tories in London have taken power away from democratically elected local authorities and given it to nominated committees or Quangos. Cymdeithas organised a petition calling for the setting up of an Education Council for Wales with representation of teachers, students, parents etc. to take over the power of the education Quangos. Over 20,000 people signed the petition but they were not joined by the Welsh Office ministers who visited the Eisteddfod.

The fact that the new Secretary of State for Wales, William Hague, visited the Eisteddfod may be a sign that his

attitude to the language is more favourable than that of his predecessor, John Redwood, the most hostile Secretary of State for many years. However Hague refused to talk to a delegation from Cymdeithas yr Iaith on the grounds that some of their activities break the law. Like Redwood, Hague is an Englishman representing an English constituency.

Also at the Eisteddfod, Cymdeithas declared their intention to lobby the newly created local authorities in Wales over the language. These new councils will replace the existing counties and districts and will have less power. Cymdeithas said that each council should have a committee on Welsh language education to complement a national education council. It was stressed that lobbying of the new councils needs to take place locally.

Robat ap Tomos

For a Welsh National Theater

Wales has a few great institutions, the Welsh National Opera, the International Eisteddfod and above all the National Eisteddfod in the organisation of which the Gorsedd plays a central roll. But there is no Welsh National Theater, the campaign for such a company to which the well-known playwright Dedwydd Jones has for many years now devoted his energy was some time ago echoed in *Carn*. He has written numerous plays, his *Iolo Morgannwg* comes immediately to mind.

How should a Welsh National Theater be constituted? Three options are considered in "The Stage" (27.7.95):

- * A small touring company, taking the work to the people.
- * A large, Cardiff-based production house staging large scale productions.
- * A company with two seasonal bases, in Cardiff and in Mold (in the N.), supplemented by a "touring partnership" that would embrace three or four other major towns.

The author of the article, Phil Gibby, says that an amalgam of the first two proposals seems more appropriate than the third although this is financially sound. A Welsh National Theater has to be for all the people and while a flagship Cardiff base is vital, a widespread, accessible touring policy is equally important... There should be new work for Welsh writers in both languages, while English language classics could be translated for Welsh-speaking audiences. A Welsh *Macbeth* could be staged in rep with a new play in English by a Welsh writer, for example.

That should widen the potential audience, and narrow the language gap. Of three figures which have already emerged as possible standard bearers - Michael Bogdanov, Julian Mitchell and Dedwydd Jones, the latter is without the slightest doubt the only one who would ensure that it would be a truly Welsh national institution. Dedwydd Jones, says Ph. Gibby, is a writer and director, he has campaigned and rallied support for the concept like no one else, his Welshness is not to be disputed, and most important of all, he has no trucks with the cliques and Mafiosi that seem hell-bent on choking Welsh drama.

Trade Missions

In May the Welsh Office organised its first ever trade mission to South America. Appropriately it included Argentina and, in particular, Patagonia, including the possibility of a 400 km railway refurbishment.

"D" or "L"?

The Welsh Office have consulted about the desirability of permitting learner drivers display the letter "D" instead of "L". As with the debate over bilingual road signs, the same opposition comes from English lobbies. In Northern Ireland newly qualified drivers carry "P" plates, and this is acceptable to the same (Unionist?) lobby.

Nursery Schools

The current number of children in nursery and 'mother and toddler' groups by language are:

	No.	Total Children	Welsh speaking
Nursery groups	607	9639	4045
Mother & Toddler groups	377	4315	2102

Language Guideline

Following extensive consultation the Welsh Language Board presented their revised guidelines for public sector Welsh language schemes under the 1993 Welsh Language Act to the then Secretary of State early in the summer. He approved them without any modification and, as the law states, put

News from Wales

them before the English parliament for the statutory 40 days. There were no objections and we can look forward to the first organisation being required to produce schemes in the autumn.

Welsh Official

Clwyd County Council has designated Ysgol Gynradd Bryneglwys, Dyffyn Clwyd, as an official Welsh language school.

S4C Viewers

The percentage of Welsh speakers watching S4C at peak-time evening viewing fell from 19.4% to 18.9% last year - the target is 20%. Top programmes attract around 125,000 viewers, many around 50,000. During an average week 82% of Welsh speakers watched the channel, down 2%, and again, below the target of 85%. However, income from the government rose 4.1%, and self-generated revenue also rose by £5 million. Money spent on programmes rose by 16.6% to 93% of total net revenue and rose from £48,000 to £51,000 per hour. Broadcast hours rose from 32.7 per week to 33.7, far above the target of 25 hours. Some 75% of C4

England's programmes are broadcast. Just over half of the Welsh language output was sub-titled, this year's aim is 60%.

Cost of a Welsh Parliament

One of the last acts of Governor General Redwood was to estimate the annual cost of a Welsh Parliament as £124 million per annum. This is broken down as follows:

Salaries - £8 million (members paid as at Westminster!)

Administration - £4 million (pro rata to the grandeur of Westminster)

Advertising - £4 million (based on existing Welsh Office costs).

Translation - £0.5 million (staff of 20).

Election Costs - £1 million (but could be at same time as local government!)

Cars - £350,000 (delusions of grandeur?)

Maintenance - £4 million (based on Westminster costs, not Cardiff).

Travel and subsistence (£1 million)

Quango Saving - less £1 million (it is hoped to abolish many Quangos!)

Welsh Office - £19 million (need to provide new support for Secretary of State as Governor General).

Start up costs - £12,800,000 (Exaggerated!)

New Policies - £67,000,000 (Assumes that Assembly would generate new public expenditure).

These allegations should be compared with the entire cost of the Dáil in Éire of £25,000,000 per annum!

Clive James

Whose National Identity?

When the Isle of Man government issued a new design of driver's licence two years ago, it added one noticeable departure from previous practice in that in addition to the technical data it also included a photograph of the holder. It was speculated at the time that this provided a useful first step to establishing an identity card system.

Earlier this year the United Kingdom government introduced a green paper and started to take soundings on the possible re-introduction of a national identity card system. Libertarian groups in the UK were understandably concerned at this development and there is little doubt that opposition will be focused on the plans. The issue is also likely to be contentious in the Celtic areas where the argument over infringement of Liberty will be compounded by political and cultural concerns.

In the Six Counties, Wales and Scotland for example, there are significant numbers of people who regularly indicate via the ballot box that they have no desire to be part of the British nation State, and the "National" card system would provide a useful *cause celebre*. Similarly many people in the Celtic areas now take strong exception to official documentation that is not either bilingual or solely in their national language. The introduction of the cards again would provide a useful focus and it immediately springs to mind that they would need to be manufactured from an extremely durable material!

The UK operated an ID card in the period of the 1939-45 war and they continued in use into the early 1950s. In 1952 plans to extend their use indefinitely were shelved following an outcry when a member of the public was prosecuted for refusing to show his card when asked by a police officer.

Successive governments, since the demise of the wartime ID, have toyed with the idea of its re-introduction. The supposed merits of a system have varied over the years; in the seventies when the Troubles in the Six Counties spilled on to the streets of Britain they were argued for

as a necessary tool in the fight against Terrorism. Eventually the government settled for the introduction of what were considered less contentious measures, and the Prevention of Terrorism Act was introduced, as a temporary measure. Subsequently, with the media furore over football hooliganism, the idea was variously touted as a selective or all-embracing measure. With rising crime now the buzz word the idea is once again to the fore. Of course as well as dealing with criminals and helping us to identify ourselves at the bank etc., the cards will be a useful tool in the fight against that other scapegoat of annual UK Conservative Party Conferences, the illegal immigrant. One does not have to be a clairvoyant to appreciate the scope for harassment of ethnic communities, particularly black and coloured people.

It is worth considering some of the criteria above before developing the argument against cards any further.

Many of the United Kingdom's European neighbours operate either compulsory or voluntary systems. Many of those countries have also had to combat internal security problems. The operation of ID card systems has not assisted counter

terrorism to an acknowledged degree. Indeed it is fair to say that it is more likely those states which have countered internal subversion have invariably had to resort to illegal clandestine means themselves, far in excess of any statutory regulation the States citizens would officially sanction.

Even the British government by-passed any thought of ID in relation to the Six Counties and resorted to blanket clandestine surveillance on a scale unprecedented in the history of the British Isles.

Michael Howard (MP, Westminster) is proceeding cautiously. His green paper sets out a number of options. These range from retaining the *status quo*, through to a system based on a compulsory "super ID card", which in addition to basic information to remind you who you are and where you live, would contain personal information on its holder. Advances in technology make the scope for introducing a personal data base on the subject feasible.

Mr. Howard is said to favour a middle road involving a non-compulsory basic ID card. I prefer on this occasion not to take Mr. Howard at face value, and feel sure that his middle road will ultimately lead us down the path to the super data base ID card storing all manner of easily accessible information, including DNA and other records.

If the UK government green paper does lead to the introduction of legislation, we should ensure now, as a campaigning organisation, that we mobilise opinion throughout the Celtic areas, to mount a vigorous programme of opposition. Fortunately given the position outlined in the opening paragraphs in the article sizeable groups in Scotland, Wales, the Six Counties and Cornwall will not require much stimulus!

Bernard Moffatt

The Coracle Men

They were at work before the Romans came.

They spread their nets while Peter fished at Galilee.

They watched unmoved the passage of two thousand years and rode the river tides they loved.

They had their rules before we had our laws and kept their vigil in the quiet night.

Be grateful if you see them now: the privilege is rare.

For these are the coracle men.

They and their craft will not endure long.

Victims not of time or tide but of our own indifference.

How much we hear of ancient things, often a few square feet of rubble with grants, custodians and all the attention they command, yet we neglect this living real history and we allow nonentities to maul it.

We have stood by while the unelected body like the National Rivers Authority has

The Celtic Realms

'Beyond the Grave'

Dr. Harmut G. Rentsch

This is a collection of 65 original musical compositions for the Scottish Clàrsach. The tunes are based on the pattern of Celtic folk music, mostly Welsh and Scottish, but there are some reminiscences to Breton music. The music, essentially composed for the clàrsach, can also be played on a flute, whistle, fiddle or any other leading instrument plus accompaniment.

Dr. Harmut Rentsch, a seasoned visitor to Celtic countries, has gained an intimate knowledge and vast experience of our musical traditions. The tunes and dances featured in this booklet were written during the past 15 years and each tune has a short footnote regarding origin.

This attractively produced booklet is A4 size with 68 pages and is available directly from Dr. Rentsch at a cost of

the celtic realms



'Beyond the Grave'



compendium des compositions musicales originales pour le clàrsach
(65 Tunes and Dances from the Celtic Tradition for the Clàrsach)
Dances et mélodies folkloriques des traditions celtiques pour le clàrsach

Stg.£15 plus p+p. (Outside Europe postage prices to be negotiated) Address: Am Erlenkamp 51, 44801 Bochum, Deutschland. An Ghearmain/Germany.

Owain Lawgoch Memorial Proposed

There is a plan to erect a memorial to the Welsh leader Owain Lawgoch in the village of Mortagne-sur-Gironde, near Bordeaux, France, where he was assassinated in 1378. Owain Lawgoch was the nephew of Llywelyn II, the last reigning Welsh leader before the conquest. He had gone to France along with many Welshmen of that period to fight for the French against the English who were occupying part of France as well as the whole of Wales. It had been his intention to lead a fleet of ships to Wales, with French support, to liberate the country. He had actually succeeded

in setting sail twice, but had to return to France because of the weather in 1369 and then because of a last minute change of plan by the French in 1372. The English government were aware of the danger he posed and Owain was murdered by an English agent at Mortagne in 1378. During this period there was an expectation in Wales that a 'Mab Darogan' or Liberator would appear to free the Welsh and it was widely believed the Owain Lawgoch would be this leader. This was not to be, but a generation later the prophecy would be fulfilled by another Owain, Owain Glyndwr.

It is understood that the local authorities in Mortagne-sur-Gironde are in favour of the plan and that the way is clear for further progress.

Robot ap Tomos

treated these men like toys.

It has increased their licence fees eightfold in nine years and now intends to decimate their working hours.

It has strangled an ancient way of life and for what reason?

It is because the stock of salmon in the rivers of West Wales has been diminishing for years and the local netsmen have to take the blame.

There is no secret about the real culprits.

They are the people who pollute our river waters and the Atlantic trawlers which take

salmon by the ton.

But the NRA will not confront them.

They choose instead to crucify the little men... the habit of the bully through the ages.

But when the last coracle is taken from the water and hung on a museum wall, who will the NRA blame then?

And when your children ask what happened what will you say?

David Sallis

ÉIRE

Seirbhísí breise do lucht foghlama an Gàidhlig

Mar is eol do chuile dhuine a léann CARN go rialta tá borradh agus fás tagtha ar theagasc na Gàidhlig ar fud na hAlban, sa Ghaidhealtachd agus lasmuigh de, agus ní amháin sa chóras oideachais ach i ranganna ófche agus cúrsaí ar leith do dhaoine fásta. Le freastal ar an lucht foghlama seo tá cumann ar leith ann ar a dtugtar "Comunn an Luchd-Ionnsachaidh" nó CLI. Cé gur bunaíodh an cumann deich mbliana ó shin, is le deireanas a ceapadh stiúrthóir lánaimseartha - sé sin Peadar Morgan a scríobhann do CARN ó am go chéile - agus oifigeach riaracháin leis an cumann a reachtáil, agus rinneadh ráitheachán den iris 'Cothrom' a fhoilsíonn CLI. Is de bharr chabhair airgead ó Chomhairlí ar nós Comhairle Roinn a' Mhonaidh, Comhairle Roinn na Gaidhealtachd, chomh maith le Comunn na Gàidhlig agus Oifig na hAlban a chuir ar chumas ChLI an fhorbairt seo a dhéanamh. Seachas deontais ó na dreamanna thuasluaite, is ar bhallaíocht íoctha atá CLI ag brath; táille £10 atá ar bhallaíocht aonar sa Ríocht Aontaithe, £12 sa chuid eile den EU agus £14 ins na tíortha eile. Tá ballaíocht ar £15 do bhaill chorpartha m.sh. eagraíochtaí, clubanna agus coláistí. In eagrán an tSamhraidh den iris 'Cothrom' a chuirtear ar fáil saor in aisce do na bail, luaitear breis is tríocha Baill Chorpartha idir Clubanna Gàidhlig agus Coláistí in Albain agus na clubanna agus cumann thar lear sa Bhruiséil, ins na Stáit Aontaithe, sa tSéalann Nua agus Nova Scotia, chomh maith le cumainn eile nach bhfuil baint díreach acu leis an Ghàidhlig, leithéidí an *Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society* agus an *Highland Regional Library Service* agus an *Scottish Centre for Information on Language Teaching*. De bhreis orthu siúd uilig tá mogallra de sheirbhísí le haghaidh lucht foghlama ar a dtugtar 'lìon' a riaradh ag CLI.

Tá táille speisialta de £5 do mhic-léinn agus daoine difhostaithe cuma cé as dóibh. Siad na haidhmeanna atá ag CLI guth a thabhairt do lucht foghlama na Gàidhlig, eolas ar chúrsaí Ghàidhlig a scaipeadh ina measc, forbairt a dhéanamh ar na háiseanna foghlama, go háirithe do dhaoine fásta,

agus spreagadh a thabhairt don lucht foghlama páirt a ghlacadh in imeachtaí agus i bhforbairt na teanga.

Maidir leis an ráitheachán 'Cothrom', is iris snasta dhátheangach de 50 leathanach é, le grianghrafanna agus fógraí go leor. Ní iris dhátheangach é sa chiall go bhfuil altanna éagsúla i nGàidhlig agus i mBéarla inti. Tá an Ghàidhlig agus an Béarla taobh le chéile ar chuile leathanach, saor aistriúchán ó theanga amháin go dtí an teanga eile, aistriúchán Béarla curtha ar an nGàidhlig i bhformhór na n-altanna. Níl d'eisceacht ar an riail seo ach litir oscailte amháin atá scríofa i mBéarla ag leas-Cathaoirleach CLI, Anthony Dilworth (ball den Bord Stiúrtha) mar shreagra ar alt a bhí ar an 'Scotsman' le duine darbh ainm Peter Clarke, ina ndearna sé ionsaí gránna ar an Ghàidhlig, idir teanga agus litríocht, fíu gur chaith sé amhras ar fhiúntas filíochta Shomhairle Mac GiollaEathain. (Sampla den cineál masla aineolach a bhí san alt "... vernacular Gaelic is a low level peasantish sort of debris..." "there is nothing Gaelic that is worth passing on to the rest of mankind...") Ní hé an chéad uair a chualamar, na Ceiltigh, a leithéid faoin ár dteangacha dúchasacha, ach chuirfeadh sé droch mhisneach ar dhuine go mbíonn nuachtáin le seasamh áirithe i measc an phobail sásta an brocamas seo a fhoilsíú.

Alt suimiúil eile is ea an tuairisc ar an léacht a thug Alasdair Mofat, príomh-fheidhmeannach 'Iomairt Telebhisean na hAlba agus iar-stiúrthóir na gclár ar STV le linn Féile Idircheilteach Scannán agus Telefise sa Ghearasdan i mí Aibreán seo caite. I mbeagán focail bé an teachtaireacht a bhí aige "Chan ionann na Gaidheil agus an Ghàidhlig". Is duine den lucht foghlama é féin agus cáineann sé polasaf atá ann faoi láthair gan ach cainteoirí dúchais Ghàidhlig a ceapadh ar an 'Comataidh Telebhisein Ghàidhlig: dar leis go bhfuil na cláir Telefise i nGàidhlig dírithe ar phobal níos leithne, go deimhin ar phobal iomlán na hAlban agus ba chóir go mbeadh ionchur ag an pobal sin ins an clár a chraoltar i nGàidhlig. Ní féidir a rá go ndéantar dearmad ar an lucht foghlama ar Thelefís na Ghàidhlig: in alt eile san iris luaitear go

bhfuil an t-ú stáith den chlár "Bruidhinn ar Cànaoinn" (Speaking our Language) a ullmhú le craoladh amach anseo.

Seachas na dea-scéalta, tá corr ábhar buartha ag CLI agus ag Comunn na Gàidhlig, go háirithe teirce múinteoirí Ghàidhlig. Ní féidir dul ar aghaidh le cuid de na haonaid lán-Ghàidhlig i mbunscoileanna in iarthar na nGarbhchríocha i mbliana ceal múinteoirí cáilithe. Le dul i ngleic leis an bhfadhb seo tá pacáiste nua gairme eisithe ag Comunn na Gàidhlig "Thig a' Theagasc" (Come Teaching) atá dírithe ar dhaltai iar-bhunscoile a bhfuil líofacht acu sa teanga, agus a spreagfadh iad le staidéar a dhéanamh ar an Ghàidhlig go dtí an Ard-leibhéal agus dul le múinteoireacht ina dhiaidh sin. Meastar go mbeidh gá le 35 múinteoir in aghaidh na bliana ins na bunscoileanna Gàidhlig as seo go deireadh an chéid. Tríd is tríd tá an t-ábhar ar aon dul leis an gcineál a bhíonn in iris dhátheangach Chonradh na Gaeilge .i. CNAG, le tuairiscí ar na himeachtaí, cúrsaí, seimínéir agus rí. a mbíonn á reachtáil ag na clubanna agus cumainn éagsúla atá nasctha le CLI mar a mbíonn ag craobhacha an Chonartha abhus. Is iris dhátheangach de chineál eile é CNAG dar ndóigh mar nach mbíonn ann go h-iondúil ach an beagán Béarla agus ní bhíonn aon aistriúchán ar na h-altanna Gaeilge. B'fhéidir gur léiriú é an difríocht idir an dá iris ar staid na teanga sa dhá thír? Caithfear a rá go bhfuil dul chun cinn mór a dhéanamh in Albain i dteagasc agus i gcur chun cinn na Gàidhlig, agus léiríonn an tacaíocht láidir agus leathan atá ag CLI go bhfuiltear sásta acmhainní nach beag a chur ar fáil chuige sin.

Bríd Heussaff

Summary

In Scotland in recent years great strides are being made in the promotion and teaching of Gàidhlig, especially among adult learners. This article gives an account of the association established to provide services and help for learners. 'Comunn an Luchd-Ionnsachaidh' (CLI) the 'Voice of Gaelic Learners' has recently appointed a full-time director, and their well-produced magazine 'Cothrom' has become a quarterly. CLI is supported by a broad spectrum of organisations, clubs and colleges in Scotland and abroad. Their new office is at 3 High Street, Dingwall, Ross-shire, IV15 9HL, Alba, Fòn/Facs 01346-862820

Decommissioning — British Should Lead by Example

Great play is currently being made by the British government for a need for the paramilitaries (in particular the IRA) to decommission weapons. In the context of what has to date been a successful peace process, a dangerous game of 'chicken' has developed between Sinn Féin on the one side and the British government on the other.

The negative context of this posturing has been highlighted in the past by the so-called extremists on the loyalists side. The Progressive Unionists with their call for a statement on *no first strike or defence only* from the IRA are showing a pragmatism that should be an example to those, including the British, digging their heels in.

It is easy, twelve months on, to forget the momentous move that was made on the Republican side when Sinn Féin opened the door to political dialogue and carried the armed wing of Republicanism with them. No one is suggesting, (despite all the talk of prizes) that they should get



an award for this. The precious prize of peace was won on the first day - but how to keep it?

Sinn Féin could listen to the pragmatism on the Loyalist side and see if it can use its influence to consolidate the process.

The real body to influence matters however are the British government who to date have presented an increasingly ridiculous international spectacle with their obstinacy. The developments in early August in which they all but called former Taoiseach, Albert Reynolds, a liar when he recorded his understanding of talks with them, further undermined their credibility.

The British could influence matters by

moving the process to all party talks. They could also move it by progressing the situation of those people from both communities in N. Ireland who the whole world (outside London W1) regard as political prisoners.

There are other positive moves which could be made, at great gain to the process and little loss to British government pride. The military run down to date has been minuscule. This should be speeded up. In addition to the Security hardware and network of bases which festoon the 'border' area, tangible efforts should be made to remove the more repressive aspects which have dominated life in N. Ireland for too long. We recall to what one former British Statesman (Winston Churchill) in the context of Nazi Germany referred to as "all the terrible apparatus of the Police State".

The decommissioning of British intelligence machinery in Ireland, the MIs, the Special Branch, the snooping, the surveillance, the harassment etc. A presence, over twenty five years, as malevolent to the Nationalist Community as the IRA is perceived by the loyalist.

If Mr. Major wants decommissioning perhaps he should lead by example!

AGM Resolutions Progressed

Following the Celtic League AGM the General Secretary sent the following two letters to the Northern Ireland Secretary on the 25th August, 1995

...

Dear Sir Patrick

At its Annual General Meeting held in Inverness on 18/19th August the following resolution was moved by the Irish delegation and received unanimous support from the delegates from the other five Celtic countries.

"This AGM deplores the behaviour of the British Government in stalling the Peace Process. We question their commitment to the process and urge them to move matters forward by initiating all party talks immediately."

We have noted the comments delivered by yourself at a press conference today in N. Ireland in which you launch a spirited defence of the British government's position to date and unveil further proposals to continue the process. We appreciate also that in relation to a situation as sensitive as that in N. Ireland there is a need to advance matters on a broad front with all sections of the community considered. However you must agree that

the very fact that you needed to stage today's conference indicates an underlying malaise to the process which certainly supports our concerns outlined above.

On the 14th of this month we issued the attached press release (see above) which whilst condemnatory of the British position also criticised others. In relation to the United Kingdom we identified two positive moves (relating to the prisoners and the emergency legislation) that could be made, both of these were addressed in part today but the British government seems inert on the talks issue.

All party talks are the major factor which would 'concrete the foundations' of this process therefore we urge the British and Irish governments to advance them without delay

...

Dear Sir Patrick

Recognising that one of the cornerstones to lasting peace and security for all the people of N. Ireland is recognition and respect of the cultural diversity of the community it is disappointing that the British government is apparently still acting via its educational policy to the detriment of the Irish language.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Celtic League held last weekend (18/19th August) in Inverness delegates unanimously supported the following

motion proposed by the Irish delegation.

"This AGM condemns the lack of recognition and regularised funding for Meánscoil Feirste Bunscoil an Iúir and other Irish medium primary schools in the North of Ireland. We call on the Department of Education in Northern Ireland to grant immediate recognition and provide adequate funding now."

I believe that the intent of the resolution is self-explanatory and I would welcome a commitment from you to address these concerns.

J.B. Moffatt

APPEAL

Due to other commitments Janice Williams is unable to continue on as Secretary of the Eire Branch. We thank Janice for all the work she has done for the Celtic League over the years.

We are, at present, attempting to reorganise and expand the branch. Any members willing to become involved actively should contact the Editor of Cam (addr. pg 24).

Articles for the Eire section, in Irish/English would also be welcomed - these must relate to our aims.

Notice of the next branch meeting will be posted to members in the near future.

P.A. Bridson

Employment Discrimination in the North of Ireland

Despite Fair Employment Law in the North of Ireland being more effective than equivalent legislation aimed at protecting minorities in Britain, we argue that there is still a long way to go to eliminate sectarian bias in the work-place.

The origins of the present conflict in the Six Counties is often perceived in traditional or historical political terms but the recent twenty-five year long struggle also had its basis in much more mundane social inequalities. Housing discrimination and electoral gerrymandering may jockey for first place in the league table of inequality, but another strong contender was employment discrimination.

Keen followers of the saga as it unfolded may have wondered from time to time why the IRA seemed to have a penchant for attacking school bus drivers, in areas such as Fermanagh and Tyrone. It would have needed more than a passing interest to identify this group, often Loyalist/Unionist and invariably members of the UDR or its predecessor the B-Specials, as beneficiaries of the twisted employment strategy followed in West Ulster, which saw the majority of prime public sector employment opportunities go to the minority Unionist community.

No serious attempt was made in the early days of the struggles to address the issue of sectarian discrimination in the work-place, despite the high flying rhetoric of some Unionists, today described by historical analysts as reformers. Even the adoption, by the direct-rule Stormont regime, of specific Fair Employment legislation in 1976 did not noticeably eliminate the problem. By the early 1980s the combined efforts of the increasingly social programme of Sinn Féin, left-wing political agitation in the Westminster parliament (particularly targeting key industrial employers in Belfast) and the McBride Principles campaign directed at the United States produced groups for political sanctions against the UK in N. Ireland and was the catalyst which forced British action. As a result of this pressure, in the mid eighties the UK government were forced to admit that despite ten years of the 1976 Fair Employment legislation, the minority catholic community remained "at a serious disadvantage in employment, in both quantitative and qualitative terms".

The result was the 1989 Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act which put in place a more decisive framework to

tackle religious and political discrimination in employment matters.

The result of the Act has been significant, but has to be offset against an overall picture of continuing high levels of unemployment. In the North Catholics are more than twice as likely to be unemployed than Protestants. This simple statistic also conceals the fact that where employed they tend to be numerically over-represented in lower paid, low-status employment. In these respects there are remarkable parallels between them and the ethnic communities in Britain.

In the UK, ethnic concerns about employment discrimination are addressed by different legislation administered by the Commission for Racial Equality. A statistical analysis of the two sets of legislation shows significant advantage in respect of the operation of the N. Ireland legislation, which is the newer of the two. Applicants to a N. Ireland Fair Employment tribunal:

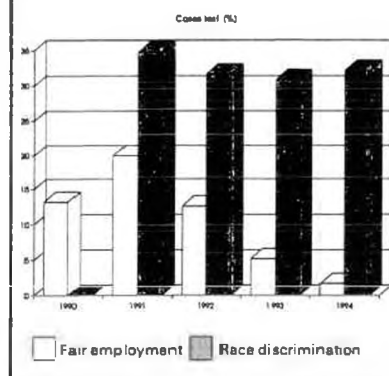
- * were found to receive up to three times the compensation achieved in UK race discrimination applications.
- * were also three times more likely to have the case heard under the N. Ireland system.
- * When settlement occurred out of court the compensation level was even higher equalling on average four times in N. Ireland than achieved in Britain.

The imbalance between the operation of the two systems in the UK has understandably excited social research groups in the UK, who tend to believe the structure of the Fair Employment Act 1989 (under which Employers are obliged to implement a number of specific measures to ensure and monitor fair treatment) give it the edge on the equivalent racial equality legislation in Britain. Also, and significantly, the N. Ireland model uses a distinct tribunal to process fair employment cases as distinct from the UK where the matter is handled by the Industrial Tribunals set up under labour law.

Social affairs correspondents in the UK regard the N. Ireland system as a model for Britain, and believe it indicates that the British government has demonstrated a political will to fight discrimination by developing laws with real deterrent effect.

This is a somewhat naive analysis. The imperative driving the UK in its desire to tackle the problem is the force of both internal and external political pressure. The fact is, that despite the rosy picture presented by British Sociologists,

Percentage of cases lost by the Fair Employment Commission and Commission for Racial Equality



comparing had legislation aimed at tackling race discrimination in Employment in Britain with the UK's mediocre efforts in N. Ireland cannot obscure the fact that we have some considerable way to go before sectarian discrimination in employment is eliminated.

Bernard Moffatt

As part of our fact sheet programme in 1996, it is hoped to produce a more detailed report on Employment Discrimination in the Six Counties. To that end comment on this article, critical or otherwise, is most welcome and should be forwarded to the General Secretary, Celtic League. (addr: pg 24)

The Celtic Pen

A quarterly journal, mainly in English, dealing with Celtic language literature. Available from all good bookshops or direct from:
The Celtic Pen, 36 Fruithill Park,
Belfast BT11 8GE, Ireland.
Tel: 0232-232608.
£1 per issue + 25p p&p.
Annual subscription (four issues)
£5 (include p&p).

KERNOW

CUZAL HA TEAGE

En Spanack ma lavar coath ell boaze traylez avel *Gen an termen pubtra vedn doaze*, tho neb en tavaz Kernuack an nessa ellen dry ew *Cuzal ha teage, sarrah wheage, moaze pell!*

Alcbma hunt tho meeze vlethan, en 1046 en gweer en taa, e ve comerez ker an sea a Bosvena ha Lannaed, ha reze o than Kernowian contentya go hunnen gen vewa dadn lagas zans an espack a Careesk en Powe Densher. Gothe adgan drewa dro tho 120 moldeer a Careesk terebah Pleaw East! Eze pleaw en hole Breten leb o e theeze mar bell thur ago espack?

Bedn duah an 15vas cansblethan mouy avel edn leav o derevez aman a peidgy dre vea gotheffiez than Kernowian sea go hunnen arta, whathe na ve terebah 1879 dro hedna colenwez; heb dowte hanaw droage angye gen an Sausen en kever ago leez draffa reeg tedna rima tho glenas, ragowne teez Kernow tho sendgy go hunnen ree greav! Mean leer an cathedral noweth a ve settez en 1880, ha pubtra o cowle wreze en 1910. Thur peleah theath an monnah rag an wheal broaze ma? Dar, e ve teeze Kernow poran an droze!

A termen coath, mor menga nebun Kernow presentya e hunnen than unyversyta gotha dotha moaze tho

Resodgon, sketh heere. Agoye tho proces a dermen, unyversyta noweth a ve fowndez tho Careesk keffrys ha tho leez trevow erol, ha hethow nageze scantlower edn powe en hole ennis heb e unyversyta... buz Kernow ew onen a rima, conorea!

Whathe, gero nye gwella gon cheare, rag an vlethanma an pednzhivigian reeg daryvas dre venga Unyversyta Careesk hetha e hunnen aberha tho Kernow, ha war 25ans pednbluth an Institucion an Meddrans Kernuack is-Chancellor an Unyversyta a gomplaz deraage an bobell drera towle dybblans a fowndya Unyversyta Kernow mar scoen drella boaze, ke na veath hedna gwreze meaze a doam; na whathe, en dallah meeze Gorefan nye reeg desky driggez a whellas telhar kenz lebmen, lebma derevall an Unyversyta noweth. Mehall! nag ew hedna rag fra regoyssya?

Teeze Dew vedn laull tha whye pegebmys ve matter an sea Kernuack rag bownaz an Eglos en Kernow. Urt an Unyversyta, nag eze dowte en beaze dre vedn hebma comeras wara nye en broaza manner alga boaze peddeerez: rag rina tho neb ew sewena sparyans an powe an mouyha leas, seere ew dre veath dres tha Kernow na en ednack meare a wheal

noweth, buz leez milveel a benzow en vlethan; rag rina eze honegath rag spercz an powe, veath dres nab peath a neb ve faut thene aban terros Coleg Glasney... dyskar, exampill, leder, creis, colon deffry, ra' gon esperans avel teeze dybblans, avel teeze Kernuack.

O hebma gwreze ken dallah thassoras an tavaz, na vea an miscomeriangaw oll andro tha nye ew gwellez en owre ma, ha pezeal mouy pelha vea an styrt nye rag hedna!

Nye ell gwettias gwellhas tridga soon hogan, metessen... Kernow ha dothe goverans e hunnen arta! Pew a ore?

Richard Gendall

Summary

All in good time! Cornwall having lost her see in 946, it was over 1000 years before it was restored to her. Having lost Glasney College under Henry VIII, it has taken till now for Cornwall to be offered, at last, a University of her own. Announced in 1995, this will have an immense effect upon life in our country, serving as power house and mentor for our highest aspirations.

The Literature of Wales

Ass yw da geles bos dyllys wor'tiwedh lyver a'n par ma. Lemmy'n yma genen lyver poket a wra ri dhyn istori kott lyenn Kembra a'n hweghves kansblydhen bys y'n eur ma.

An deg chaptra usi ynno a wra ri dhyn istori an vardhonieth, an yeth plen ha'n gwari-mir skrifys (po formys) yn Kembra. Yndella ni a wra kavoes ystori lyenn Kembrek ha Sowsnek ynwedh. Rag an dus na gonvedhons Kembrek yma meur a ensamplow a'n lyenn trelys dhe Sowsnek. Ynwedh yma kals a dheliniansow a'n dus ha'n taklow a vri.

An lyver a dhalleth gans an verdh gottha, an "Cynfeirdd" a'n hweghves kansblydhen, berdh a gana y'n gwylaskordhow usi lemmy'n yn Pow Sows po Alban Dheghow. Y fia an chaptra dhe les dhe Gernowyon rag y kana an verdh ma yn yeth a dheuth ha bos agan teyr yeth ni. An lyver a yn-rag dhe dherivas yn kever bardhonieth moy diwedhes "Beirdd yr

Dewisyans Ranndirrek 95

Yn Kernow 5 ha 1/3 konsel a wrug sevel rag dewisyans (Pennwyth a wra dewisi tressa rann pub blydhenn). An dewisyans ranndirek mis Me 95 a wrug gweles ogas oll an Bagas Tori fyllel. Yma lemmy'n le es 20 konsellor Tori yn Kernow (ha brassa rann an re na eusi yn Pennwyth may yn wrug sevel rag dewisyans) kansrann le es Alban.

An Lib Dems a wrug brassa rann aga ober yn Karadon ha Kernow Kleth ha wrug gwaynya erbyn Tori, Mebyon Kernow hag Independents yn randirow na. Mes yn ranndirow erel i a wrug gwitha aga le mes gwrussen kelli nebes le dhe Lafur hag Mebyon Kernow.

Mebyon Kernow a wrug profya 9 rag dewisyans yn 5 Ranndir (an vrassa nyver wosa 1979) gans 2 a wrug gwaynya ha nebes esel a wrug sevel avel Independent.

Yma lemmy'n konsoller Mebyon Kernow war hanter an Konsellow Ranndirek yn Kernow. (ynwedh Mebyon Kernow a wrug ughella aga nyver war Konsellow Plu ha Dre dres Kernow oll).

Summary

The May District elections saw the Conservatives lose almost all their seats. There are now less than 20 Conservative Councillors in Cornwall, a lower percentage than Scotland.

The Liberal Democrats put most of their effort into Caradon and North Cornwall where they took seats from Conservatives, Mebyon Kernow and Independents but in the other Districts they kept their position.

Mebyon Kernow put up 9 candidates in 5 Districts (the largest number since 1979) Also Mebyon Kernow increased their representation on Town and Parish Councils throughout Cornwall.

Martyn Miller

An Assembly for Cornwall?

A survey of attitudes from a Mebyon Kernow report

The debate within the UK Labour Party recently has put regional government within Britain back on the political agenda. With this in mind Mebyon Kernow wrote to a selection of politicians from the main London-based political parties, who represent Cornish constituencies.

Mebyon Kernow feared that the media debate would be stilted, by-passing all discussion of the case for a Cornish Assembly. Unfortunately this fear was proved to be correct. The Britain-wide (English) newspaper's coverage was superficial concentrating on inconsistencies between the Labour leadership, rather than investigating the actual case for regional government. In the media in South-West Britain and Cornwall it was almost totally ignored. The Western Morning News published an article by George Parker, the paper's political editor, entitled "But will the West want to take the high road to Home Rule?" in which he stressed the "distinct history, culture, landscape and way of life" of the "South-West" (sic) as a reason for regional government covering that region. He did not consider these same reasons enough for an Assembly for Cornwall - a nation in its own right - rather than some ambiguous South-West region.

Literature of Wales (contd)

Uchelwyr" po "Berdd an Dus Nobyl".
an Mabinogi, Dafydd ap Gwilym ha lyenn
an Oesow Kres.

Yma chaptrys a-dro dhe'n
kansblydhynow bys y'n ugensves had 3
l3a-wosa y teu tri chaptra a-dro dhe'n
gansblydhen ma. Dres an gansblydhen ma
y feu dasserghyans lyennek y'n dhiw yeth
kewsys yn Kembra ha'n lyver a dheriv yn
ta orthyn displegyans an eyl ha'y ben. Ni a
yll dyski yn kever Kate Roberts ha
Saunders Lewis, mes ynwedh yn kever
skriforyon meur aga hanow avel Dylan
Thomas hag R.S. Thomas.

Skrifys yw gans Dafydd Johnston.
pregowther yn Kembrek orth pennskol
Kerdwyth ha dyllys seculabrys. Ny gost
marnas £5.95 (rag 145 folenn) hag y hylir
y gavoës diworth Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru.
6 Stryd Gwennyth. Caerdydd CF2 3DB.
Kembra. Y'n keth kevres yma dew lyver
arall, onyn yn kever usadow an wlas ha'y
gila yn kever istori Kembra (dyllys yn
Sowsnek ha Kembrek ynwedh).

Yndella mara'gas beus edhom
aswonnvos gwell lyenn agas hwoer-yeth.
prenewgh an lyver splann ma.

Guto Rhys

Westcountry Television were even worse. Power Game, the channel's political programme, compared the aspirations of Wales and Scotland to those of their "independently-minded Celtic cousins in the Westcountry", without mentioning Cornwall at all.

It was only non-newspaper media outside of Cornwall and the South-West that paid any real attention to Cornwall. A "New Statesman and Society" editorial entitled "Labour's Local Difficulty" noted that "there is little real interest in new tiers of regional government" in England (sic) except for a few notable exceptions, and specifically gave Cornwall as an example. Also BBC Radio 1 compiled a six and a half minute feature on Cornish identity as part of a series of debates on devolution in its nightly Newsbeat programme.

Mebyon Kernow asked the following questions of selected local politicians:

- Q.1. Are you in favour of Welsh/Scottish Parliaments or Assemblies?
Q.2. Do you believe more decision-making powers should be decentralised to Cornwall?
Q.3. Are you in favour of regional government for Cornwall and England?
Q.4. If the regional government became a reality, would you support calls for Cornish regional government/ Assembly, rather than an assembly to cover the South-West?

Conservative & Unionist Party

	Q1	Q2	Q3
Neil Badcock	No	Amb	No
Sebastian Coe	No	Amb	No
John James Daniel	No	Yes	No
David Harris	No	N/A	No
Robert Hicks	Yes	Amb	No
Nigel Linacre	No	Amb	No

Liberal Democrats

Andrew George	Yes	Yes	Yes
Terry Jones	Yes	Yes	Yes
Matthew Taylor	Yes	Yes	Yes
Robin Teverson	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paul Tyler	Yes	Amb	Amb
Colin Breed did not respond			

Labour Party

Chris Fegan	Yes	Yes	Yes
George Greene	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mark Jeffery	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colin Godolphin, Dennis Knight, Godfrey Smale, SW Regional Office and St. Austell Constituency Office did not respond.			
Key: Amb = Ambiguous; N/A = not answered			

Question 4: If regional government became a reality, would you support calls for Cornish regional government/ Assembly, rather than an assembly to cover the South-West?

From a nationalist point of view this is the most important. Who if it came to the crunch, would back calls for a Cornish Assembly serving the needs of this historic Celtic nation as a distinct political/cultural unit; or settle for submersion in an amorphous South-West Region?

Those answering Yes

Neil Badcock, Andrew George, Matthew Taylor MP, Robin Teverson MEP, Chris Fegan, George Greene, Mark Jeffery. Nigel Linacre's answer was ambiguous, he said "if regional government became a reality... there may be a stronger case for... regional government in Cornwall rather than the South-West as a whole."

Those answering No

Sebastian Coe MP, John James Daniel, Robert Hicks MP.

Of those opposing Cornish regional government only Robert Hicks MP expanded his reasons. He wrote "I have to say I would not support calls for a Cornish Regional Assembly... the economics of Devon and Cornwall are both interlinked and interdependent. Plymouth is in effect the principal centre and major economic growth point. These basic economic considerations cannot be ignored particularly in the context of any dealing that we have both with Whitehall and the EC Commission in Brussels."

Those who did not specifically answer

Paul Tyler MP, David Harris MP, Terry Jones.

The Cornish Branch View

It is interesting to note the positions of the main personalities (of the London based parties) in Cornwall. It is also interesting to note how these views differ from that of their party's official position, and how the avowed views are acted on by the individual respondents.

The Conservative Party are at least consistent in their opposition to decentralisation at all opportunities. But Robert Hicks MP is a mystery, how can he support Scottish & Welsh devolution yet oppose any form of Cornish devolution, is there any difference? On the other hand the actions of the most Liberal Democrat led Councils seem to be working towards Devonwall structures mostly run from outside the Duchy, contrary to their stated support for Cornish regional government. The full Mebyon Kernow report "An Assembly for Cornwall?" cost £1 is available from: Dick Cole, Shell Cottage, Moorland Road, Indian Queens, St. Columb, Kernow.

M. Miller

Cornish Today

An examination of the revived language by N.J.A. Williams, MA, PhD., pp 280, Stg £8.90 (ex p+p)

In the publicity leaflet published recently this book is claimed to be the most important study of the Cornish language since Henry Jenner's *Handbook of the Cornish Language* of 1904. In **Cornish Today** Dr Williams analyses both the traditional language and the main varieties of the revived language currently in use. The publicity leaflet states, "Not only does the work break new ground but all opinions advanced are supported by extensive quotations from the texts."

Dr. Nicholas Williams is a professional Celtic scholar, who lectures in the Department of Modern Irish in University College, Dublin. His main interests are Irish, Manx Gaelic and Cornish. He qualified as bard of the Cornish Gorsyth of 1962 and won first prize for Cornish poetry in the Gorsyth literary competitions of 1961, 1964 and 1965. He has more recently been described as 'perhaps the foremost Cornish scholar of the present time'. Dr Williams was instrumental in 1989-90 in removing the unnecessary combinations *tj* and *dt* from Kernewek Kemmyn. In this book he widens and deepens his analysis of both traditional and revived Cornish.

The conclusions of **Cornish Today** include the following:

- The Cornish language enjoyed a resurgence as a result of the Norman

Conquest. In consequence English-speakers in Cornwall learnt Cornish and brought into the language English speech-habits.

- Some of the differences between Middle and Late Cornish are in fact differences of regional dialect.
- Kernewek Kemmyn is very unsatisfactory.
- Since Middle Cornish and Late Cornish are the same language Cornoack Nowedge has little or no *raison d'être*.
- The way forward for the revival is to emend the few errors in the sound-system of Unified Cornish and to simplify its grammar in line with the later Middle Cornish texts.

The last part of **Cornish Today** consists of a revision of Unified Cornish. This emended Unified Cornish Dr Williams calls Unified Cornish Revised (UCR). UCR has already been warmly welcomed by the supporters of Unified Cornish.

Cornish Today also contains a dictionary of UCR in which the forms in their original spelling are given from the various texts. The work also contains a section of Cornish tests both traditional and revived—each in its own orthography, a glossary of symbols and technical terms, a general index and five place-name maps to elucidate dialect features etc.

Cornish Today can be obtained from Kernewek dre Lyther, 6 Halton Road, Sutton Coldfield, B73 6NP. Pow Saws/England.

UK

Government to end GCSE Cornish?

It is possible that due to reorganisation of the UK's examination boards, regional (sic) GCSE's like Cornish may be abolished. The head of the Cornwall Association of Secondary Head Teachers (Lancashire born John Evans) is reported to have said that Cornish may not be worth preserving as a subject to study for a "national" exam subject. The UK government's view is that commercially run examination boards should decide whether it was worth their while to offer subjects at GCSE level outside the "national curriculum", meaning that after 1996 Cornish would not be on offer as a GCSE subject.

This would be a retrograde step, since the Cornish language is not only part of the unique Celtic culture of Kernow, but also an important part of the heritage of Great Britain and Europe. The GCSE is a public demonstration of some degree of official recognition for our language.

I suggest that Cornwall's LEA should be encouraged (and funded) to follow the example of the Manx Government, and set up a survey of the demand, if the Cornish Language was offered as an *optional* subject to every pupil in a Cornish school of 11+ (preferably 7+) or whose parents would like it. This would either refute or validate Mr Evans' claim that there was very little demand among pupils for a Cornish GCSE. But if the Manks example and apocryphal evidence from teachers who are interested in the Language are borne out then it would suggest that around 10% would be interested in some form of Cornish Language lessons.

It would then be useful if funding could be found to provide suitably qualified teachers in order to provide lessons in the Cornish Language to all those who would like it.

I ask that those who wish to protest about the UK Government's decision, write to: Gillian Shepherd, MP, Minister of Employment & Education, C/o The House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA, England.

(Perhaps noting that it was a Cornish man who was instrumental in preserving the English Language from extinction in the 13th Century).

Martyn Miller

A New Dictionary for Modern Cornish

Teere ha Tavaz, *Land and Language*, is currently working on the production of a completely new set of language books that will be compatible with the setting up by the University of Exeter at Redruth this autumn of a certificate course in Cornish, to be followed next year by a degree course.

The new publications will include: (a) *Part 2 (Cornish-English) of the Student's Dictionary of Modern Cornish*; (b) *A practical Grammar of Modern Cornish*; (c) *A Practical Dictionary of Modern Cornish*; (d) *The Pronunciation of Modern Cornish*; (e) *A Practical Manual of Modern Cornish* (this will replace *An Cornoack Hethow*); (f) *A Concise Dictionary of Modern Cornish*.

All these are being prepared parallel to each other as one bears upon another, but the *Concise Dictionary* part 1 (Cornish-English) is already available. Of A5 format, fine-printed, it is not too ungainly to be carried about

in pocket or bag, and though not so full of synonyms and the rarer words that will be found in the *Practical and Student's* dictionaries, nor yet having space for etymology etc., its vocabulary of approximately 6000 entries is adequate for most everyday use. Against each entry is given its pronunciation. It also contains an Appendix with the paradigms of essential verbs, prepositions etc., together a gazette of personal and place-names. *A Concise Dictionary of Modern Cornish* will eventually be published as a two-way dictionary... This is expected to be before Christmas 1995.

For details please write to the Secretary, Teere ha Tavaz, Tregill Vean, Menheniot, Cornwall, PL14 3PL, enclosing a stamped envelope.

The Secretary, Teere ha Tavaz
(per R.R.M. Gendall)

MANNIN

Reuyrey Ayns Ellan

Er aght ennagh, ta red ennagh feer chooie bentyn rish y treealtys ec Redlands Aggregate dy yannoo quarral moor ass towse ayns ny Harrey (Harris). Harrish keeadyn dy vleecantyn, ta lught yn argid er soiaaghey beg jeh seihll ny hAlbinee Gaelgagh. Va'n chengey marrooit, bunnys. Va thousaneyn dy 'leih scughit magh ass dy yannoo reamys da ny kirree. Va'n sleih hene coontit dy ve gyn feeuud erbee.

As nish ta treealtys ayn dy reuyrey as spoonille y thaloo hene dy yannoo raaidyn vees gymmyrkey tooilley gleastanyn vees tilgey magh tooilley nieu. Shen y seihll dhyt.

Ta colught Redlands Aggregate gecarree jannoo quarral feer vooar ec Lingerabay ayns ny Harrey Jiass. Veagh y quarral shoh costal jeih as tree feed million punt as veagh eh ry-akin veih'n eayst. T'eh jeeaghyn dy vel ny creggyn ec Lingerabay feer vie ry-hoi raaidyn. Dy dooghyssagh, veih'n toshiaght, ta sleih er duittym magh dy lajer noi as son y quarral. Ta sleih ynnydagh ennagh smooiinaghtyn dy bee startaghyn ry-gheddyn sy wharral, as ta sleih elley gra dy bee brock ass towse jeant jeh'n cheer.

Va brialtys theayagh currit er hun dy chlashtyn arganeyssyn noi as son y quarral.

Va imraa (report) jeant ec fir-choyrlee son Cumhairle nan Eilean mychione y quarral. Er aght ennagh, hie yn imraa shoh dys Redland Aggregate roish my jagh eh dys ny coonseilee reihit (gyn ourys, ta'n lhiied taghyrt ayns Mannin neesht). Dooyrt yn MP son ny hEllanyn Heear, Calum Mac Donald dy nee 'scammylt' v'ayn dy row 'imraa follit' ry-akin ec ny lhiaseydeyn (developers) roish my vaik ooilley ny coonseilee eh. Reesht, shoh heoynd (tendency) lajer ayns ymmodde cheer. Mannin my mast'oc. Ta 'shirveishyn theayagh' soiaaghey beg jeh sleih reihit as freayll pooar dauesyn hene liorish folliaght.

Ayns Mee Boaldyn 1995, chlou yn West Highland Free Press ny hearrooynd haink ass towse-barel ayns ny Harrey mychione y quarral moor. Sy towse-barel, dreggyr 82 sy cheead jeh'n sleih. Jeu shid, va 68 sy cheead noi'n wharral as 32 sy cheead ayns foayr jeh. Tree bleaney roish shen, va ny hearrooynd bunnys bun-ry-skynd

casley rish shen, lesh 62 sy cheead ayns foayr jeh as 38 sy cheead noi echey.

Myr shen, ta caghlaa moor er jeet ayns baryl y phobble.

As t'eh jeeaghyn dy haghyn yn un red sy choonseil. Sy toshiaght, va'n choonseil ayns foayr jeh'n wharral, son y chooid smoo. Agh lurg tammylt, va ny smoo as ny smoo coonseilee noi. As ta'n Cheshaght Obbree ayns ny hEllanyn Heear noi'n wharral neesht. Ta Redland Aggregate treishteil dy bee y Scrudeyr-Steat ayns foayr jeh'n wharral (cha bee eh ny red noa my ta politickeyr jannoo neu-nhee jeh baryl Albinee as eshyn ny oltey jeh sheshaght pholiticaght ta goll rish yn Auk Moor ayns Nalbin).

Haink y brialtys theayagh gy kione er aght fud-y-cheilley. Va'n choonseil er votal nane as feed noi hoght noi'n wharral: caghlaa moor veih'n vote daa vleind roish shen. Er y hon shen, cha row turneyr y choonseil shickyrt c'ed dy ghra ec y vrialtys.

As kyndagh rish shen, t'eh jeeaghyn dy row coonseilee dy liooar coontey nagh row yn caghlaa-aigney soilshit magh ec y vrialtys. Va'n stayd ommdjagh ayn dy row lught y vrialtys goll er myr dy beagh y choonseil foast ayns foayr jeh'n wharral as fys mie ec lught y vrialtys dy row y choonseil (goll rish y theay) er jyndaa mygeayrt dy ve noi'n wharral.

Ta'n skeeal shoh ny skeeal cadjin. Ta treealtys ayn jeant ec reiltys ny colught moor. Cha nel monney sleih cur geill da sy toshiaght. Eisht, ta tooilley sleih smooiinaghtyn er y chooish as toiggal dy bee y treealtys jannoo assee moor.

As ta tooilley sleih loayrt magh. Shoh yn tra ta lught-reiltys loayrt mychione 'possan beg jannoo boirey'. As foddee t'eh ro anmagh dy chaghlaa red erbee.

Ta boirey dy liooar jeant liorish folliaght oikoil. Ta sleih ayns ny hellanyn shoh loayrt mychione 'yn co-phobble neu-follit' ('the open society') as 'reiltys neu-follit'. Dy firrinagh, ta reddyn gaase ny smessey. Ta reiltys Lunnin lhiigey er dy vod sleih geddyn greim er stoo va screet my-nyn-gione ec sleih-reiltys. Agh dy firrinagh, ta reiltys Lunnin shirrey argid dy liooar veih sleih ta laccal feddyn magh cre

ren 'scaan' enagh screeu my-nyn-gione. Jarrood 'reiltys neu-follit', ta ny 'scaanyn' foast reill.

Ayns ny Harrey, va boirey jeant dy fardailagh er y fa dy row peiagh ennagh ny sleih ennagh geeearree freayll imraa myr imraa 'follit'. S'cosoylagh dy beagh ny sloo assee jeant dy beagh yn imraa er ve currit roish y theay dy chelleeragh. Agh ta ram sleih ta gobbraghey ayns offishyn foast slane shickyrt dy vod ad freayll seihll kiune daue hene my t'ad glassey stoo ayns kishtaghyn - ny lhiigey da sleih 'scanshoil' fakin y stoo 'follit' oc.

Orree Crennell

The row over the superquarry in Harris once again highlights the need for less secrecy in government.

Feailley Gaelgagh

13th to 18th November, 1995, organised by Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh. Events will include: Concerts, Manx Classes, Ned Maddrell lecture, a Gaelic Forum and a Giense Moorar (Ceili).

The aims of this festival are to increase the use and awareness of Manx Gaelic nationwide.

Contact: Phil Gawne, Cooil Bane, Cregneash, Mannin.

Human Rights Concern Vindicated

British and Manx Government criticised by two United Nations Committees.

A damning condemnation of the United Kingdom's Human Rights record was issued in July by the United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC). This followed with criticism by the UN Committee of the Rights of the Child, of the Isle of Man Government's policy of Child Imprisonment. The decision of these two important bodies is a powerful endorsement of the Statement the Celtic League issued in January of this year highlighting human rights abuse. A section of the statement was published in *Carn* 89 (Spring 95) issue. Copies of the document were also supplied to the Breton Secretary of the Celtic Congress, ahead of that organisation's L'Orient meeting which considered the Rights Issue.

The League statement was timely and extremely prophetic. Both UN bodies focused specifically on two administrations whose abuse of rights our pamphlet had highlighted.

Secretary of the committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Soussan Raadi-Azarakhchi said in a letter to the Manx Council for Civil Liberties that: "the general concern expressed by the Committee in its concluding observations about the compatibility of the application of secure training orders on young children with the principles and provisions of the Convention in relation to the administration of juvenile justice *does naturally also cover the specific situation in the Isle of Man* arising from the provisions contained in the Criminal

Justices (Penalties etc.) Act 1993. The recommendation by the Committee that serious consideration be given to raising the age of criminal responsibility throughout the United Kingdom and reviewing legislative principles and provisions of the Convention will also be of relevance to the legislation applicable in the Isle of Man."

Pointedly the UNCRC had considered the issue after concluding its deliberations on the UK earlier and had obviously considered the issue serious enough to warrant specific condemnation.

Our pamphlet's criticisms of the powers conferred by the operation of the Prevention of Terrorism Acts, both in the United Kingdom and Isle of Man were also vindicated. Julio Prod Vallejo, Ecuadorian member, of the UNHRC, contributed a comprehensive survey of the powers of the UK P.O.T. Act and cited its intimidatory effect upon Irish people living in Britain. Similar concerns we had voiced in relation to the treatment of political prisoners were also echoed by the Committee.

It should be recalled that it was this same body the UNHRC that in the 1970s was instrumental in highlighting the systematic torture and abuse of political detainees during interrogation in Northern Ireland. It is of concern that twenty years on the Committee still found the United Kingdom's Rights record to be so fundamentally flawed. Expert after expert produced a litany of abuse covering the questionable use of legislative powers, prisoners rights, emergency powers,

restrictions on freedom of expression and the cynical manipulation of Human Rights protection procedures. In this latter regard the British government were accused of taking refuge "behind the more conservative judgements of the European Court of Human Rights" using those judgements to defend emergency measures such as restrictions on broadcasting and exclusion orders.

The British delegation, headed by John Halliday, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, are reported to have been overcome by the weight of criticism, and "appeared at times flustered and irritated". Halliday denied this later saying the delegation "had expected a robust examination".

The Committee focused in particular on the United Kingdom's repeated failure to draw up a Bill to safeguard rights incorporating either the European Convention on Human Rights or the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Almost all other European countries have enacted such measures, which allow individual citizens to bring complaints to the UN.

The focus provided by these two Committees on the Human Rights record, in both the Isle of Man and United Kingdom, supports our contention set out in the pamphlet "Human Rights on the Celtic Fringe", that a standing Commission should be established to continuously monitor the situation.

J.B. Moffatt

New Sea Dump Explosives Warning

The frequency with which obsolete munitions are washing up around the Isle of Man has prompted the Island's Department of Transport to issue warnings to members of the public. In recent times beaches on both the west and east coast have been affected.

Whilst warning posters are a feature of most Harbour or Coastguard Offices the Dept. has now gone one further and posted newspaper adverts alerting people to the danger and warning that the latest 'crop' of devices coming in give off noxious fumes and can explode.

For many years the Island has had to contend with a variety of ordnance, some emanating from British MOD post-war sea dumping in the Irish sea and to the west of Scotland and Ireland, and others from the now disused Jurby sea bombing range.

Since 1993 however, large quantities of incendiary type devices with a phosphorus content have appeared with alarming

frequency. They appear to originate in the Beaufort Dyke sea dump area and in addition to the Isle of Man other areas of the Irish sea coastline, particularly SW Scotland and the Antrim area of Northern Ireland have been affected.

The contents of the Dyke may have been disturbed by considerable seismic work which has gone on in the North Irish sea.

However, a more likely scenario is that the material encasing the munitions is simply breaking up after forty years in the sea.

The main body of explosives currently coming in, whilst partially chemically based, are easily dealt with when recovered.

The Celtic League's continuing concern however is that other chemical and nerve gas agents now known to have been dumped may also be on the move.

Urgent action is required from the British government to address this problem

J.B. Moffatt

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT HARBOURS DIVISION

SAFETY NOTICE

1. A number of yellow coloured canisters and fragments as illustrated below have been found on beaches in the Isle of Man.
2. As with any unidentified object, the public are warned not to touch or remove these items.
3. In a number of cases, these canisters have ignited resulting in some flames and smoke. If this is observed, remain well clear of any smoke.
4. If you come across one of these items, please note its position in relation to the point where you came on to the beach and report the information by

**DIALLING 999 and ask for
THE COASTGUARD**



Fish and Ships - Angela Kneale

1995 ISBN 1 873120 19 2 Paperback £6.99 *The Manx Experience, Slieau Dhoo, Tromode Park, Douglas, Isle of Man.*

Fish and Ships set out in a highly readable form depicts another "link between the Celtic Nations" that unfortunately, with developing pressures of the modern world, is passing. Great fishing fleets have plied the waters around the western British Isles for centuries ensuring that the traditions of Brittany were known in northern Scotland and vice versa. In 1957, by an accident of fate, a young Belgium woman living in the Isle of Man was catapulted into a position which would make her name 'Madame Angele' synonymous with hope and assistance to a generation of Continental Fisherman, a very great majority from the Ports of Brittany. The wreck of a Breton trawler on cliffs near Port St. Mary in the Isle of Man led to an initial involvement as Interpreter which ultimately in 1961 led to her appointment as Consular Agent for France. This was no dull diplomatic post however, and the 208 pages of this book are a testimony both to the variety of the work and the savageness of the sea. In her detailed records, which she started to compile in 1961, she chronicles 1,800 incidents dealing with 450 vessels from France, Belgium, Holland and Spain. The vast

majority, as with her first encounter, from Brittany.

When Angela Kneale first mentioned the project to me she indicated that her intent was to write it up from her records. I had the idea that this might detract from its impact and appear almost diary-like. The finished article however is immensely readable, and indeed this reviewer scarcely set it down between front and final page. The book is at times informative, amusing and serious. The final section which relates an encounter in a hospital in L'Orient, I found humorous. I then moved to browse through the appendices. The list of vessels, some marked with a simple asterisk and number, indicating a loss and death toll made me immensely sad.

This book should especially appeal to those who work in or have an affinity with fishing communities like those in west Brittany, the Isle of Man, the Celtic Countries and the other coastal areas of the British Isles. It will I feel also be appreciated more widely. It constitutes a rich and sometimes tragic chronicle of a disappearing tradition.

Bernard Moffatt

Bridging that Gap

London branch is at present considering how to publicise the League, in particular by means of leafleting large political rallies. Such rallies are few and far between these days. The next one may well be held in Manchester. Nobody is likely to be interested in joining if we call ourselves London branch up there.

Less than half our members live in London or the Home Counties. Nearly all the remainder live elsewhere in England.

It seems only reasonable that the name of the branch should reflect the area we administer. This would give us a chance of picking up some more members and *Carn* readers.

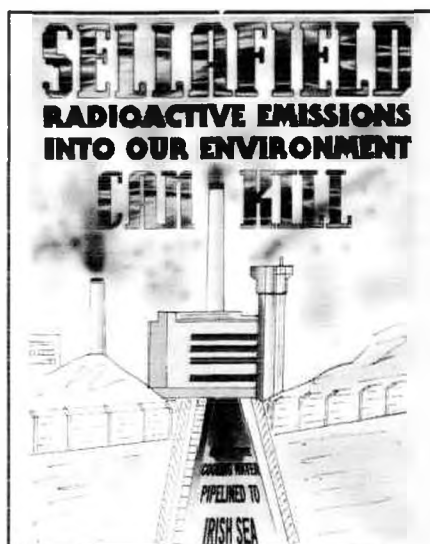
Accordingly we agreed at our AGM to change our name to England branch with the decision to be finalised at our committee meeting in October.

We are, of course, merely regularising a situation which exists, not seeking additional powers for our branch. It will be nice, though, to see England below Mannin on the *Carn* branch secretaries' list!

If there are any *Carn* readers living in England who would like to join the League please contact our Secretary. Robat ap Tomos.

Ifor Kenna

Chairman, London Branch.



This booklet is produced by the Thorp - Shut it Now (Jeigh eh Nish) group. The group campaigns to increase public awareness of the dangers arising from the British Government's Nuclear Policy. Available from : Cathy Clucas, 'Reayrt my heear', Cregneash, Rosien, Mannin IM9 5PS

Da Mihi Manum

Marion Gunn, Everson Gunn Teo.,
Baile Átha Cliath (1994), 128 pp.

This book is a selection of words and phrases in all six Celtic languages given side by side serving as an inter-Celtic phrase book. There is an explanatory introduction written in the six languages and also in English and French, but the body of the book is in the Celtic languages only.

The book is intended for those who have a good knowledge of a least one Celtic language and who wish to speak to other Celts in their languages, typically at inter-Celtic gatherings such as the Celtic Congress (or the Celtic League Annual Conference!). To this end the selection of words and phrases given is especially useful, being different to those given in e.g. a tourist's phrase book. Since no pronunciations are given the user needs at least a basic knowledge of this aspect of the language being looked up.

As a method of learning a language a phrase book is no substitute for a full course with grammar etc., but as a compliment to other studies a book such as this can provide the student immediately with words and phrases that will be of use in situations encountered and which may not be provided early in traditional courses.

The book is relatively free of errors, which would be difficult to avoid in work so linguistically complex, but in a few places the given equivalents do not correspond, possibly because the translators interpreted the meaning of the original phrase in different ways.

Throughout the book the Cornish is repeated three times, in Modern/Late Cornish, Unified and Common. Given the situation in Kernow this is a fair enough policy. Strictly, however, Unified and Common differ only in spelling, and where the Unified and Common equivalents given in this book differ the user can regard them as interchangeable. The Late Cornish forms are frequently quite colloquial and idiomatic and could well be observed by all Cornish speakers.

Robat ap Tom

CELTICA

Annual General Meeting

A very successful and well-attended AGM took place in Inverness, Alba on 19th August this year. The venue was Balnain House, the Home of Highland Music, which meant that over the weekend, after business, delegates enjoyed a variety of entertainment, including a most enjoyable music session which included Scottish, Manx, Welsh and Irish tunes and songs.

General Council Members elected: Chairman - Cathal Ó Luain; General Secretary - Bernard Moffatt; Assistant General Secretary - Mark Kermode; Treasurer - Paul Kelly; Editor - Patricia Bridson.

The following resolutions were passed:

- This AGM notes the increasing identity of a wide range of organisations within the Celtic countries, their heritage, languages, history and politics. We recall the decision of past AGMs to promote links at governmental level between the Celtic countries. This process has been far slower than we would wish.

Therefore this AGM seeks to progress this League policy by means of a working group elected by the AGM.

This AGM wishes to see progress reported as soon as possible and not later than the next AGM.

- The Ard-Fheis calls on the English government to ratify the European charter for Regional or Minority languages immediately and condemns their delaying tactic of claiming to be considering the consequences of doing so.

We call on the French government to ratify too.

- This AGM urges the Celtic League to investigate with appropriate agencies the establishment of a Standing Commission on Human Rights in line with the recommendations set out in the General Secretary's discussion paper "Human Rights on the Celtic Fringe", published earlier this year.

- This AGM denounces the decision of the French Government to carry out a series of nuclear tests in the Pacific as

contrary to the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and likely to revive the nuclear race, and asks against which military threat France feels the need to upgrade its nuclear armament, if it is not for the purpose of supporting a claim to hegemony in Europe.

- This AGM recalling concerns first raised at the 1985 Annual General Meeting of the Celtic League concerning the sea disposal of munitions by the British government in the North Irish Sea calls upon the League's General Council to seek to have the dangerous pollution problems caused by these dumps raised in the European Parliament with a view to bringing pressure on the United Kingdom to investigate and if necessary stabilise the dump sites.

- This AGM informed that the Postal Services have in certain communes of Finistère repeatedly refused to forward letters bearing the forms of the commune names in Breton, even though they were preceded by the corresponding post code numbers and were easy to identify, considers this refusal as a denial of the Bretons' right to use their own language in public life, asks you to a) recognise that right by making available to your employees the list, published by Servij ar Brezhoneg, (74F rue de Paris, BP3166, 35031 Rennes-Cedex) which gives the names of all the communes of Finistère in their Breton forms opposite the official versions with the post code numbers, thus removing any possible difficulty in forwarding such letters.

b) To instruct your employees to act accordingly.

- This AGM considering that it is an obligation on the part of the French State to meet the Breton's demand for the teaching of their language, informed that several bilingual classes in State-administered primary schools risk being without teachers of Breton at the start of the 1995-'96 school year, and that a similar situation exists in secondary schools, protests most strongly against the decision to dismiss five experienced teachers of Breton who have

university qualifications in the language from their posts in various parts of Brittany and to replace them with holders of the CAPES in Breton instead of appointing the latter to posts in other schools where a proven demand exists for Breton classes which allegedly cannot be met for lack of qualified teachers, calls on the French Minister of Education and on the Rector of the Academy of Rennes to ensure continuity in the teaching of Breton, and to provide for the training of competent



Mark Kermode

teachers of the language on the basis of a clear and coherent education policy adapted to the Breton's demand.

- This movement adds its voice to the appeal for the release of Sion Aubrey and other Celtic political prisoners used as pawns in the "British" and "French" game.

- This Celtic League AGM deplores the behaviour of the British Government in stalling the Peace Process. We question their commitment to the process and urge them to move matters forward by initialising all party talks immediately.

- This Celtic League AGM condemns the lack of recognition and regularised funding for Meánscoil Feirste, Bunscóil an Iúir and other Irish medium primary schools in the North of Ireland. We call on the Department of Education there to grant immediate recognition and provide adequate funding now.

- This AGM calls on the UK government's Education department to ensure the continued provision of a GCSE



Entertainment at AGM Céili

in the Cornish Language despite reorganisation of Local Examination Boards.

- This AGM condemns the decision to proceed with the proposed Royal Navy firing range off Dodman Point on the South Cornish Coast.

Reiterates its opposition to the Range and pledges to give all assistance to environmental groups and fishermen who also oppose it.

- The Cornish language - and its various versions - is the responsibility and liability of the Cornish people and themselves only, and this organisation should not interfere.

- This AGM mindful that the Isle of Man is, via obligations entered into on its behalf by the United Kingdom, a signatory to various Conventions of the United Nations, expresses its concern that the Manx government has indicated that it will not amend legislation which established "Child Prisons" despite criticisms of that legislation voiced by the UNCRC.

- This AGM calls upon the General Council of the Celtic League to seek action, via the Irish Government, to obtain an apology and compensation for persons detained on the Isle of Man under the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act in 1989.

- This AGM calls upon the TV broadcasting media serving the Isle of Man to recognise the needs of Manx speakers when planning their programming. Whilst it is recognised that Manx speakers are only a small minority of the total viewing public on the Island we feel it is not unreasonable to ask for a small amount of Manx language programmes to be commissioned and broadcast.

- Following Tynwald's recent request that the Department of Education should look into the future of the Manx language

this AGM calls upon the Department to recognise the considerable role which successive Manx governments have played in the decline of the Manx language. This recognition of the Government's neglect and at times open hostility to Manx should now be balanced so that Manx is adequately promoted and supported.

Celtic Congress

The Celtic Congress, an organisation which exists since the beginning of this century and is devoted to the promotion of the Celtic languages and cultures, held its annual gathering this time in An Oriant (Lorient) from July 26 to 31. One of its themes was "Human Rights and the Celtic countries." The text on the same subject published in *Carn 90* was referred to by Brian Mac Stoyll from Mannin. To the question whether our languages would get a better chance in the European Union, Per Denez, president of the International Congress, replied "Yes, if it becomes democratic!"

{One might point out that the safeguarding of a language is not a matter of human rights alone but also and above all a collective, national right. It depends for its survival, when under threat, on more complex relations than those between *individuals* and a State. It has to be seen as pertaining to an organic community, its speakers must be or become an organic community, if it is to live. Many parallels could be mentioned from the fields of sociology and other disciplines (biology, physics etc.) to show that the general rule applies that the properties of complex

bodies and systems and the relationships which govern their behaviour are of a different, higher order than those of their constituent elements. This does not invalidate the claim to human (individual) rights, but these are not sufficient. Our languages require recognition as essential characteristics of the Celtic nations. Failing that they remain condemned to a low larvate or mutilated form of life. The problem is essentially political!}

Thanks to the co-operation of the Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies and to the initiative of Eibhlín Ní Chathailriabhaigh (Irish branch of the Celtic Congress), Coiscéim, the prominent Irish language publisher directed by Pádraig Ó Snodaigh, brought out just in time for the meeting in An Oriant a 64 page book reproducing three talks or lectures delivered at a commemoration, in Dublin (June 1990), of the Breton language pioneer, writer and linguist Roparz Hemon who died in Dublin in 1978. On one side are the texts in Irish (2) or English (1), and opposite the equivalent texts in Breton. They give excellent information on different aspects of the life and work of a man with whom the authors were in touch for many years. Per Denez talks about R.H.'s achievements in the linguistic struggle, Malachy Mac Kenna about his place in the Breton literary tradition and the present writer gives his own recollections of him over more than thirty years. The book can be ordered from Coiscéim, 127 Bóthar na Trá, Dumhach Trá, Baile Átha Cliath 4. (Ir£4 or 40 FrF plus postage 10%).

A. Heusaff

Political Correctness for Celts Number 3 This Country

The English media frequently refer to the whole of the island of Britain as "the country", and the same habit is widespread in daily conversation in England. Those of us who want Wales, Scotland and Cornwall to remain distinct national entities and not to be absorbed into a Greater England should reject this practice and where possible object to it. When in Wales "this country" should refer to Wales, when in England it means England etc. The same should apply to Brittany as against France.

R.apT

In the municipal elections held in June, over 90 of the candidates belonging or closely related to the Union Démocratique Bretonne were elected. Although it is hardly 1% of the total number of Breton municipal councillors, it is an increase of 20% compared to the previous number. It was by making arrangements with local branches of French Leftist parties (where it was possible without contradicting its own policies) that the UDB candidates could join lists put forward by one or the other of those parties. It was deemed they had thus a better chance than by going out on their own.

There are UDB councillors, some appointed deputy mayors, in several of the main Breton towns. The party uses a

Municipal Elections

regionalist, not a nationalist, language. This year's elections showed 51% of the Breton voters favouring the Left. The percentage of those supporting J.M. Le Penn's

National Front was much lower in Brittany than overall in France. This may have to do with the fact that there are relatively few immigrants here.

A close monitoring of the performance of the various elected representatives concerning the specifically Breton interests should be carried out and its results published in the Breton periodicals. This would be more useful than devoting a lot of their space to the problems of far-away ethnic groups as most of them are doing!

A.H.

Al Liamm

Literary magazine in Breton. 5 issues/year, subscription 150/160F - 200F airmail outside State to Per ar Bihan, 16 r. des Fours à Chaux, 35400 Sant-Malo. The Summer double issue Nr 290/291 has 124 pp containing a dozen contributions, some long ones like R. ar C'halan's study of the link between playing (four aspects) and literature - he illustrates this mainly

by reference to works in French -, others short like the moving story of a seven year old disturbed by the prospect of his widowed father's remarriage and lively pieces from four secondary school pupils. Alan Botrel tells of the strange experience of a Greek girl whose lover has been killed at the battle of the Thermopyles. In addition to translations by Mark Kerrain, Goul'han Kervella (of Seán O'Casey's play "Bedside Story" and others, there are 30 pages of Notennou full of information about the Breton publications etc.

Attempted Murder... A Pictish Perspective on the 1707 Treaty of Union

Scottish Exchequer Press,
Caledonia House, Alness, Easter Ross,
Alba/Scotland, Stg. £4.95

In every century a prophet arises from among the Scottish people often of a purely secular type. They tend to be larger than life with splendidly inspiring powers of rhetoric and deeds. The artist-writer the late Wendy Wood was the previous one. She stirred more to the struggle for Scottish independence than the Scottish National Party of that time ever did and they envied and hated her for that. The media was particularly mocking of her heroic triumphs, for the same reasons.

The media is marginally kinder to her successor - Robbie the Pict... The Pictish kingdom of which we know comparatively little was situated in the North-East of Scotland. Its people are understood to have been Celts. Their art certainly is in the Celtic art tradition. Robbie has seen the publicity potential of latching on to them

Hence his sobriquet - Robbie the Pict.

His paperback book *Attempted Murder... A Pictish Perspective on the 1707 Treaty of Union* is a very good read... scholarly and flamboyant. The Recommended Reading list at the end of the book reveals that he has expended considerable research in putting this breezy but erudite book together.

We know how Czechoslovakia fell to Hitler. The surrounding circumstances around 1707 by which England annexed Scotland are arguably similar. Sadly, we are not referred to the relevant historical details in this splendid little book. But a quick resumé of the facts relating to the period under consideration may make Robbie's book even more interesting. At the Restoration of the English King Charles II most of the key posts in the Scottish government were filled by those who were pliant to the English establishment. Around 1707 vast bribery and corruption was made. The most amenable traitor was Lord Banff who not only threw in his vote for the extinction of his country but also changed his religion for £11 and 2/- (£11.10)! Compensation was also offered to ruined investors in the botched-up Darien Scheme. The right to trade in the English (British) Empire was also offered to the weak and

greedy. Scots had been excluded from this Empire till 1707. Bad harvests and being cut off from trade by Scots with Europe on account of the English wars of Empire both helped to ruin the Scottish economy.

Above all, John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough had become the mightiest military commander in the world at the beginning of the eighteenth century after defeating Scotland's ally the French King Louis XIV before the Union in 1704 at Blenheim and Ramillies in 1706. He moved his troops to the Border at Berwick and Carlisle (as Hitler did with Czechoslovakia almost 2 1/2 centuries hence).

It might be added that Marlborough became the all-powerful force in England when he married Sarah Jennings in 1678. Sarah could be regarded as an earlier Maggie Thatcher and virtually ruled England by bullying Queen Anne into submission.

These are an extraordinary combination of circumstances peculiar to the end of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries and in no way justify the continued subjugation of Scotland by her Southern Neighbour almost into the twenty-first century.

This book will delight and educate its readers in a way few other books can.

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La Maison du Connemara - Histoire d'un Breton

*Tome II by Yann Fouere. Published by
Coop. Breizh 1995. 338 pp 158 FrF.*

This book is the continuation of "La Patrie Interdite" published in 1987 and reviewed in *Carn* Nr 62. These recollections constitute an essential part of the contemporary history of Brittany in which Fouere has played an irreplaceable role. He has published several books but the originality of this one is that it reveals an aspect of his personality which we thought we knew but of which many of us were not aware.

We knew the Breton political figure, one of the greatest - if not the greatest - in this century, the untiring fighter endowed with that extraordinary adaptability which transformed him from being almost exclusively an intellectual reared in the ranks of the French Administration into a company manager who succeeded in particularly difficult conditions. Here he appears as an affectionate head of family and as a Celt sensitive to the beauty of the world, also with a feeling for the beyond that surrounds us. Living on one of the headlands in the West of Ireland, he often gets the impression of being at the limit of two worlds, the visible and the invisible, at the point of departure from the sacred edge of Ireland for the Islands of Eternal Youth.

This is the most intimate of his books, although his extreme discretion leaves us with much to guess of his anguish and suffering.

There are four parts, in chronological order. The first two concern the vicissitudes of his exile in Wales and then in Ireland. The difficulties encountered by a number of other Breton activists, obliged like himself to seek refuge from persecution, trying to survive in almost impossible conditions in spite of the generous aid given by our brother Celts, are also related here, though more briefly.* The fourth part tells us about Y. Fouere's periodical returns to Brittany and France after his acquittal (in 1955) by a court finally worthy of the name, the beginnings of the (unpolitical) *Committee for the Study and Co-ordination of Breton Interests* (C.E.L.I.B.), the launching of the Project for the Organisation of Brittany in 1956 leading the following year to the foundation of *Movement for the Organisation of Brittany* which marked the political rebirth of our country after ten years of repression. This section belongs therefore to its more general history, a history which sectarian petty bourgeois have tried to occult or rewrite in their own way.

However the pages which are for me the most moving are those which describes his life in Connemara, the meticulous

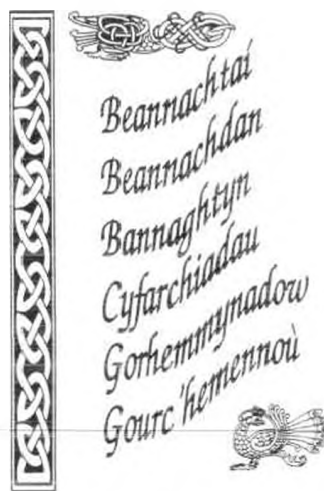
observation of the innumerable personalities of various backgrounds whom he came across in the course of his business, as well as socially, along that seaboard of Connaught to which Cromwell and his like relegated the Irish Celt in the hope of exterminating them. The picture of this westernmost, least known, part of Ireland is drawn with great affection and irresistible humour. It is for us unforgettable. But this Ireland will vanish. It has begun to get in tune with the new Europe, for better or worse. Yet it will live on through this book.

All the account is mingled with reflections testifying to the great wisdom of a man now in old age who had lived an exceptionally full life.

Yann Bouessel du Bourg

** Practically all had to move to Ireland, a country of high unemployment where only a few could eventually get a lasting and satisfactory job. A few inaccuracies in the details concerning some of the former members of the Bezen Perrot, although not serious, might be rectified in a future edition.*

A.H.



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CAFN

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

No. 92

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- Green Lands or Green Deserts?
- Breton on Internet
- Shaping the Divisions in Wales
- Demand for Irish Education Board
- 'Kernow near England'
- Getting the Celtic Message Across
- The Future of the Manx Language
- Promoting National Self-Determination

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COMMEEYS CELTIAGH

CELTIC LEAGUE



ALBA

Am Muileann Dubh agus an deidh sin..... An Ungair

Tha iomadh rud nach saoil sibh
'Sa mhuileann dubh, 'sa mhuileann dubh;
Tha iomadh rud nach saoil sibh
'Sa mhuileann dubh 's t-Shamhradh!

Tha'm muileann dubh air thur-a-man,
Tha'm muileann dubh air thur-a-man,
Tha'm muileann dubh air thur-a-man,
'Se togiart dol a' dannsadh!

Ma tha, dìreach a reir an orain 'Tha iomadh rud nach saoil sibh saoil sibh, 'sa mhuileann dubh.... me program coimpiutair sa Ghàidhlig.... damh nam beann mòra air gloine... crochadain is fàinneachan Ceiltich... usgaran... bràiste spòg circe-fhraoich... braistean is eile air a dhèanamh an airgead... mic-samhail bheaga dhe clachan bho linn nan Cruithneach is croisean Cille Dhatam is Naoimh Mhàrtainn... mapaichean dhe Colla... Barraidh ... Leòdhas 7 na Hèarradh... na h-Ubhaistean is Alba uile gu leir.... mugaichean is leabhraichean cloinne... "Bruidhinn ar cànan" ... Karaoke ceilidh... stiocairean cair... lus an traidiseanta na Gàidhealtachd... eungaidhean-maise... curraean is stocainnean traidiseanta... leintean Ceiltich as a' Chuimrigh... leintean-T... cairtean noilaig... miosachan is leabhraichean-latha da-ghananach... clò-rubair le "Moran taing" no "Le deagh dhùrachd"... CD is teipeachan Gàidhlig gu leoir... Sin agad e! Uaidhean Ghàidhlig is Ceilteach gu leoir agus bhon a tha gaol mòr againn air ar cànan bithidh sinn toilichte leis a' chatalog seo bhon a tha e a' leudachadh cleachdadh na Gàidhlig.

Agus bhon a tha sinn a' labhairt mu gaol mòr a tha air a' Ghàidhlig de mu dheighinn bàrdachd a rinn Gilleasbuig Lachlann?

I

Tha blas na meala air ar cànan,
Cho milis ri pòg om leanain
Leumaidh mo chridhe is i na sanas
Ceòl is bruidhinn suilbhir is mi ga cluinninn.

II

Seachd ciad bliadhna' o chionn fada
thoisich ar cradh.

Eadar -theangach Calum a' chinn mhòir,
Bhon nach robh facal Ghàidhlig aig
Mairead,
Agus cha robh Beurla againn feadh Alba.

III

Ach thionndaidh cuibhle an Fhortain,
an deidh an treas cairteal na linne seo,
Shèid gaoth ro bhlath nach robh ann
riamh
Is thàinig croileagan, sgoiltean is colaiste
Ghàidhlig leatha.

IV

Ach bi sinn fathast mar an linn Chalum
'S ar cànan air gach bile, dìleas rithe gu bàs,
Mar a thuirt fear on tìr on dàinig
Mairead,
"Mur an robh sinn dìleas don chànan
againn
Bhiodh Budapest a' bhruidhinn na Gearmailteas fhathast!"

Agus bhon a tha sinn a' labhairt mu Budapest agus An Ungair, thadhail an sgrìobhadair seo an dùthaich sin agus a ceanna-bhaile Budapest. Bha am baile sin mar gun robh e daonnan lan de dhaoine a bha daonnan a' bruidhinn na h-Ungaireis. Bha a h-uile sanas 'sa Ungaireis agus na daoine ga labhairt on chreachail gus an uaigh.

Tha diofar mòr eadar inbhe na h-I ngairis agus na Gàidhlig Dìreach mar

a' chanain aca daonnan air radio, air s na phaipearan-naidheachd. irisean. leabhraichean, an TV aca agus sna sgoiltean, colaiste is oilthighean agus a h-uile cail eile. Carson? Bhon a tha iad a' teagaisg gu tur tre na h-Ungaris feadh an rioghachd aca uile gu leir agus bhon a tha iad neo-eisimeileach Nuair a bha an lompairachd Ostaireach uile-buadhach bha a' Ghearmailteis a' riaghaladh na h-Ungair dìreach mar a tha a' Bheurla a' faighinn làmh-an-uachdar air a' Ghàidhlig an diugh.

Am faca tu mar a tha na meadhanan — radio, TV is na paipearan-naidheachd 7c — a' dèanamh casaid an aghaidh nan Quebecich bhon a chuir iad a-mach lagh gum b'fheudar do gach buth, taigh-osda, taigh-bidh, oifis is a h-uile ionad eile a' bhith cleachdadh na Fraingeis an àite na Beurla sna sràidean.

Ach chan eil adhbhar gearain aca idir. Anns gach àite feadh na h-Ungair uile gu leir chan eil oifis, taigh-osda no eile nach eil a' cleachdadh na cànan aca o cheann gu ceann agus ni sinn an aon rud nuair a bhios ar cànan uile-buadhach feadh Alba neo-eisimeileach!

Thadhail an sgrìobhadair air sgoil nuair a bha e ann am Budapest agus bhruidhinn e ri han-sgoilear (bean-teagaisg) a bha ann. Sheall i dha mar a bha i a' teagaisg a h-uile cuspair tre na h-Ungaris eadhon cànaichean choimeach mar Beurla, an Fhraingeis is a' Ghearmailteis. Chunnac e dealbh agus bàrdachd a rinn Sándor Petöfi, bàrd naiseanta na h-Ungair, agus smaoinich an Gaidheal Albannach ... Cuin a bhios a h-uile teagaisg tre na Gàidhlig?... Cuin a bhios bàrdachd a rinn MacMhaighstir Alasdair no Iain Lom no Màiri Mhòr nan Orain no Donnchadh Bàn no Somhairle MacGilleathain no an fheadhainn eile air ballachan sgoiltean feadh Alba?

Thachair an sgrìobhaiche cuideachd ri urrasairean a bha aig Taigh-Cluiche Naiseanta na h-Ungair... chuala e a chionn gun do leag na Communaich an t-aitreabh aca oir smaoinich iad gun robh an taigh-cluiche ro Ungarach... dh'innis e dhaibh mar a bha sinne a' dèanamh air son adhartas na Gàidhlig. "Ma tha," arsa iad, Dh'òibrich sinne anns an aon doigh air sgàth na cànan againn agus mu dheireadh thall bha sinn soirbheachail!"

Fhuair an sgrìobhaiche dearbhadh on taobh eile... bho seann Ostaireach ann an Vienna.

'Sa bhliadhna 1949 bha an sgrìobhaiche na shuidhe air being air an Ringstrasse, Vienna. Bhon a bha feileadh beag uime, mar b'abhaist dha, thuig bodach aosda liath le cu dachshund, gum biodh



Muileann Dubh, Sràid a' Mhargaidh, Baile Dhiùbhthach, Siorrachd Rois IV19 IAR
Fòn/Fac: 01862 893 553

brecadh de Bheurla aig an Albannach òg agus esan na shuidhe air an aon bheing.

"Bha mi anns an Seirbheis Shìobhalta Impireil (Ostaireach) ann am Budapest (chanamaid mu 1880+ oir bha e cho aosda) agus bha an riaghladh nam oifis sna làithean m'òige sa Ghearmailteis.

"Sa chiad dol a-mach nuair a bhuailleadh neach an doras agam.

"Thigibh a-staigh," theirinn daonnan sa Ghearmailteis, ach beagan is beagan dh'fhàs luchd na h-Ungaireis na bu làidire is na bu làidire. Mu dheireadh thall dh'ordaich an riaghalas.

"Bruidhinn a' chanain a tha aig an neach a thigeadh a-steach don oifig agadsa!"

An deidh sin dh'fhanainn gus an cluinninn de cannt a bha aig an neach air taobh thall an dorais, nuair a theireadh e (no i)

"An urrainn dhomh tighinn a-steach?"

"Nan canadh e sin sa Ghearmailteis bhruidhinn sa chanain sin ach ma canadh e sin sa Ungaireis dh'fheumainn bruidhinn gur tur sa chainnt aige."

"Agus nam biodh e samhach?" arsa an Gàidheal.

"Dh'fheumainn radh.... ah ha, ah ha, ah ha, ah ha.... ah ha!"

An deidh sin, beagan is beagan, gus an robh an Ungaireis na h-aon chanain cleachte an riaghladh na h-Ungair.

Mar a theireadh ar sinnirean.... Ruigidh each mall muillean!

Gilleasbuig MacMhuirich
(Gilleasbuig Lachlainn 'Illeasbuig)

P.S.

Sgrìobh Horvath László a Budapest mun Ungair agus a canain an ceithir cuibhrrinn an "GAIRM".

1. Urachadh-canain anns an Roinn-Eorpa.
2. An Ungair is Ungairis anns an 18 linn... le cheile an "Gairm" 156.
3. "Cogaidhean-peanna" — deasbairean beachdail air an urachadh-canain... "Gairm" 157.
4. Toraidhean an urachadh — a dh'fhan 's a chaidh às... "Gairm" 158.

Summary

One might consider a catalogue a pretty dull pedestrian means of selling goods but this is a first all-Gaelic "Muileann Dubh" which has appeared with only skimpy English translations. It breathes the very soul of the Gaelic renaissance that is on-going throughout Scotland. This is followed by a discussion of the survival and rehabilitation of Hungarian.



Gaelic Dictionaries

One of the main problems which has always faced Gaelic learners and the Gaelic movement in general is the lack of decent dictionaries. While there are a number of dictionaries in publication, their range and quality fall well short of the standards of those in the major European and even some Celtic languages. In bookshops there are typically a variety of French, German, Italian and Dutch dictionaries to name but a few. Dictionaries for these languages come from a variety of different companies and are made in different sizes and for different markets such as beginners or businessmen. This could not contrast more strongly with Gaelic where the number of Gaelic dictionaries first published in the Twentieth Century is still in single figures.

As well as the small number of dictionaries, many are outdated or of poor quality. Only one ageing Gaelic to English dictionary remains essential, this is Edward Dwelly's "Illustrated Gaelic-English dictionary" (Gairm), first published in parts from 1901-11. As well as being comprehensive, it also reveals much of the eccentric and admirable Englishman who compiled and printed it single-handedly.

Fortunately the situation has improved in recent years. 1979 saw the publication of "Abair" (Gairm), a two way pocket dictionary by Renton and MacDonald. Unlike most, this dictionary gives the plurals and genitives of nouns which makes it ideal for learners. Unfortunately it is very short, shorter than a Collins Gem for example. Containing far more words is Professor Thomson's "New Gaelic-English Dictionary" (Gairm 1981) which has recently been updated with the addition of 1000 more words. Robert C. Owen's "Modern Gaelic-English Dictionary" (Gairm) published in 1993 provides an excellent companion to Thomson's dictionary.

Other recent innovations include Sabhal Mòr Ostaig's "Stor-dàta Briathrachais Gàidhlig/the Gaelic Terminology Database" (Clo Ostaig), which gives Gaelic words for modern and technical terms. The 1990s have also seen the publication of Richard Cox's "Brìgh nam Facal" (1991, Glasgow University Celtic Department), the first ever Gaelic-Gaelic dictionary. While it is intended for primary schools, it is also of use to older children and to learners.

Despite improvements in the dictionary situation, much remains to be done. The range needs to be broadened for example. A small, cheap but extensive two-way dictionary on the model of a Collins Gem is needed urgently. A large two-way

dictionary with more words than currently contained in Thomson and Owen would also be a useful addition. It could well be that the time has come for Gaelic lexicology to be professionalised. So far Gaelic dictionaries have been written by pioneering individuals like Dwelly and Thomson. Today dictionaries in most other languages are produced by teams of writers with full time workers, sophisticated computer technology and with financial support behind them. A comprehensive range of Gaelic dictionaries would require the support either of a project, probably linked to a university, or alternatively of a large publisher. Why not a modern Gaelic dictionary association to match the Scottish National Dictionary Association? The involvement of large publishers might also be able to bring Gaelic dictionaries to a wider range of bookshops.

If you want to take action on this matter, why not write to publishers of dictionaries on this subject. You could point out to Collins that they have just published a new Scot-English Gem and a two-way Irish Gem and suggest that Scottish Gaelic is the logical next step particularly due to the Gaelic revival. You could also congratulate Chambers on their excellent range of Scots dictionaries and suggest that they produce a Gaelic dictionary, pointing out that they have produced some books in Gaelic in the past. Their addresses are:

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Alasdair MacCaluim

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GREEN LANDS OR GREEN DESERTS?

Book Reviews

On the Other Side of Sorrow (Nature and People in the Scottish Highlands) by James Hunter, published by Mainstream, 1995 hardback price £17.50, ISBN 1 85158 765 9

Green Agenda (Essays on the Environment of Wales) edited by Robert Minhinnick, published by Seren, 1994, price £7.95 ISBN 1-85411-101-9

James Hunter is a Highlander born and brought up in Appin, North Argyll. His doctoral thesis, "The Making of the Crofting Community" published in 1976 was a ground breaker. At last it has appeared in paperback, to complement the long popularity of John Prebble's works on many bookstands. Mr Hunter has since written a series of important books on people and the land which drew on his home area in Skye and the ideas of Highlanders he met on his travels to form the Scottish Crofters Union in 1985. Since then he has looked at the diaspora to North America and compared the hardships and achievements of the emigrants after their flight from the estates ruled by the factor's of the absentee lairds in Scotland.

"*On the Other Side of Sorrow*" drives straight to the heart of the contemporary debate about sustainable lifestyles in the post-industrial age. Hunter draws strong lessons from the attachments of inhabitants of the Highlands and islands to their natural surroundings ever since the Celtic monks living on remote Hebridean islands lyrically praised their surroundings. He notes the detailed ancient Celtic laws which had such high regard for trees and woods and traces the umbilical chord of current thinking through a continuous Gaelic concern of the people for their land.

In contrast he charts the emergence, via Rousseau and then James MacPherson's hugely influential poem "Ossian" in the 18th century, of the huge European school of thought which "re-discovered" scenery and wilderness and which pictured the Noble Savage as doomed hero in wild and hugely romanticised Highland scenery. He links the views of early conservationists like Henry Thoreau with this romantic school of thought, including, controversially, John Muir, the great Scottish founder of Yosemite National Park. To this day, Hunter argues, individuals who see the Highlands as a "last great wilderness in Europe" deliberately ignore the place in that environment of the most endangered species of all, the indigenous peoples.

James Hunter's evidence ranges widely over literature, conservationist writing and

poetry, in Gaelic and English. He acknowledges Frank Fraser Darling's pioneering "*West Highland Survey*" written in the mid 1940s, but only published in 1955, as the key text which recognised the real origins of the "man-made desert". He cites writers like the high Tory, Samuel Johnson, who visited the North West twenty years after Culloden, along with Gaelic poets such as Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir, Alasdair and Duncan Ban MacIntyre during Jacobite times and today's poets such as Sorley MacLean in Gaelic and Norman MacCaig in English, along with others, who realistically view people in their landscape. They and not the Romantics are the prophets of a radical shift in thinking which is needed to transform the prospects of the Highlands and Islands.

Dr Hunter, notes his own origins as a descendant of a shepherd brought to the Highlands at the time of the Clearances. So he is careful to reference the waves of incomers and ideas, of cultures and languages which make up the contemporary scene, he respects the Gaelic core as the essential cement of sustainable ideas but believes that the considerable influx of peoples from various countries to live here in recent years will realistically incur multi-cultural responses to sustainability as much as it did to landscape development in the days of the Picts, Vikings and Scots.

Those who value the environmental, cultural and economic future of the Scottish Highlands and Islands will be stimulated to action by James Hunter's book. These Atlantic coasts and islands have inspired their inhabitants for several millenia, we have a priceless inheritance to build upon.

To say that the "*Green Agenda*" for Wales is far more prosaic than Jim Hunter is not to demean the intention of gathering experts to give a snap-shot of their concerns and these for a sustainable Wales. Robert Minhinnick's guests range over the urban and rural condition, the prospects for energy and farming. His contributors provide much useful information on sources and comparative statistics and how to source information. He also allows analysis of how best for activists to bring about change.

Mr Minhinnick provides a damning analysis of the reasons why various "breeds" of environmentalist largely fail to co-operate in Wales today. He tackles the drawbacks of green consumerism against the development of the holistic debate. He looks at environmental degradation and dire poverty in other parts of the World and pleads that Wales should not be complacent in its cocoon of relative Western European affluence.

Essays on energy, by Phil Williams, professor of physics and veteran Plaid Cymru activist, shows what could be done in Wales if it had the political will. Neil Caldwell shows how chinks in the latest planning guide-lines for England and Wales at last include some sustainability criteria. The threat of the tarmac collar is expertly by-passed by Rory Francis. Margaret Minhinnick calls for better liaison between environmental and "people-caring" groups (like James Hunter above) John Barnie shows how to escape the clutches of the built environment in the "Suburban Park".

Alwyn Jones looks at villages in Fiji to see beyond environmentalism to the imperatives of "green" philosophy Alan Watson probes environmental information which is available to the public as the means to fuel change and Robert Minhinnick's own essay surveys the role of huge firms like Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water, British Steel, ReChem, Cardiff Bay Development Corporation etc., in their mismanagement, pollution, bad planning and corporate consequences for life in Wales today.

Perhaps for me the most telling contribution is by Nic Lampkin and Peter Midmore, they are pessimistic about rural economy but argue coherently that "the maintenance and enhancement of social, cultural and environmental quality must become key goals alongside traditional economic objectives." They praise examples of bottom-up community development, farm forestry and organic farming which have strong resonance for all the Celtic countries.

These essays from Wales exhibit a keen interest in making sense of powerlessness and lack of balance. They express the core of a programme for change. James Hunter shows us why we should view the Scottish environment "as if people mattered". They each demand your attention.

Rob Gibson

L'Avenir de la Bretagne, organ of the party P.O.B.L. (for a free Brittany), 16pp. monthly. Sub. 200F (but 250F outside State) to B.P. 4103, 22041 Saint-Brieuc Cedex 2.

In the issue Nr 398, read J. Cevaer about France's return to hypercentralisation under a technocrats' regime progressively reinforcing the borders of the State.

Formation of the Scottish Separatist Group

The Scottish Separatist Group (SSG) was formed on Sunday 22nd October, 1995, following discussions over a period of many months.

The decision to form the new group was dictated by the reality of the Scottish situation, which sees the Scottish people rapidly becoming a minority in their own country. In large parts of Scotland, such as Argyll, Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, and many other rural areas, the Scots already are in a minority! But the situation affects the whole of Scotland, and the pressures of English immigration are felt in urban and rural areas alike, with wealthy English colonists forming a privileged élite throughout Scotland.

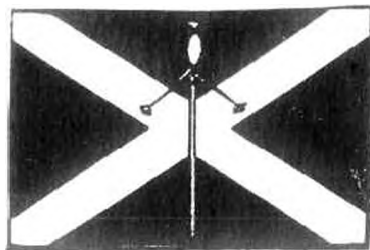
English immigration continues to increase with the active assistance of the State and its agencies, and to the detriment of the indigenous population who are deprived of jobs, homes and education as a result.

Anyone who doubts the involvement of the State should be referred to the records of the various agencies, such as the Scottish Development Agency which had the promotion of English immigration as its official policy since the 1960's, or to the State's own figures which reveal that in the fifteen years 1976-1991, when Scotland's oil wealth was pouring into the English treasury, Scotland lost 1.5 million people or approximately 25 percent of its native population. Equally, anyone who doubts the effects of English immigration on the Scottish population should visit the caravan parks in rural Scotland, where the unemployed and homeless Scots are located in increasing numbers.

The vicious circle of English immigration on the one hand, and mass migration of Scots from Scotland on the other, ensures that, in the very near future, the Scots will be a minority in their own country, and the extinction of Scotland will be complete. The oblivion of the Scots as a national entity is at hand.

The response of the Scottish media, and the political parties, has been to ignore the situation. Anyone who raises the issue is immediately denounced as a "racist".

The SNP, the constitutional nationalist political party, also ignores the issue, and, like its Welsh counterpart, Plaid Cymru, in a similar situation, is attempting to gain electoral support from the English immigrants. When Gateway, a supermarket group in Northeast Scotland, admitted that its official policy was to employ only English people, local MPs, including SNP leader, Alex Salmond, remained silent. When the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds evicted the last Scottish inhabitant from Isle Martin, there was a public outcry. But again the SNP remained mute, even although Isle Martin is in the constituency of the SNP's Winnie Ewing, MEP for the Highlands and Islands.



The Scottish Separatist Group, has no interest in constitutional politics and will concentrate on active opposition and resistance to English immigration, and to opposing discrimination against Scottish

people in jobs, housing and education.

Despite initial publicity (e.g. the report in the Daily Record of 23/10/95 that the SSG is the "political wing of the SNLA"), the SSG will operate on the basis of a legal and legally-functioning organisation. The SSG is unlinked to any other group, membership is open to anyone who agreed with its aims, a number of individual activists have been recruited, several support groups are in existence, and the newspaper, "The Scottish Separatist", will be available from November 1995 onwards.

Details of membership and subscription available from: The Scottish Separatist Group, P.O. Box 4960, Dublin 1, Eire.

New Gaelic Courses

Three Gaelic courses aimed at Gaelic learners have recently been established. The Higher National Certificate (HNC) in Gaelic and Communication Skills (HNC ann an Gàidhlig agus Sgilean Conaltraidh) at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig has now entered its second year. This course, taught through the medium of Gaelic, aims to promote fluency in all aspects of communications in Gaelic. It is intended to be particularly relevant to Gaelic related employment opportunities. Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, the Gaelic college on the Isle of Skye, also runs full time courses in Business studies, Rural development and Television broadcasting, all taught through the medium of Gaelic. Next year these courses will be joined by a new HNC course in the Gaelic Arts. Short courses in Gaelic are also available as is Distance Learning. Possible future projects at Sabhal Mòr include a Gaelic immersion course and a Gaelic medium degree in Celtic.

While the Sabhal Mòr Ostaig course is aimed at relatively advanced learners, beginners will be pleased to hear of a new one year immersion course. This course, currently in its first year, has been developed by Comunn na Gàidhlig and Inverness college. It is being held at the Inverness college Lochaber centre in Fort

William. The course, the first ever Gaelic immersion course, is a pilot project which if successful will be copied in other areas.

The third course is also suitable for newcomers to Gaelic. This is Clydebank College's National Certificate (NC) course in "Media Studies and Gaelic". This course will introduce students considering a media career to both the industry and to Gaelic. Agreement has been reached with Sabhal Mòr Ostaig that successful students may proceed to the Sabhal Mòr HNC Gaelic and Communication Skills course. This course will improve provision for learners in Central Scotland and help to create a clear pathway leading complete beginners to fluency in Gaelic and to the career opportunities currently existing in the Gaelic world.

Such courses are very welcome developments for the language movement. Until now, there has never been much of a coherent infrastructure for those wishing to become fluent in Gaelic.

The addresses of the colleges are:

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, An Teanga, Sleite, an t-Eilean Sgitheanach IV44 8RQ

Clydebank College, Student Information Centre, Freepost GW5551, Clydebank G81 1BR.

Inverness College, 3 Longman Road, Inverness IV1 1SA.

Alasdair MacCaluim

Political Correctness for Celts

Number 4: "DORIC"

The word "Doric", meaning "rustic" or "unrefined" among other things, is sometimes used to describe affectionately the local dialect of an area in contrast to more "standard" speech. It has in recent years become commonly used to describe the dialect of Lowland Scots spoken in North East Scotland, which remains one of the strongest Scots-speaking areas with a relatively large number of speakers whose Scots is relatively unanglicised.

Its use has become so frequent that a degree of public confusion has arisen,

with some people thinking that the "Doric" of the North East is "one of the languages of Scotland". This usage has been encouraged by British propagandists whose aim is to confuse the linguistic identity of Scotland in order to maintain the dominance of English.

It is unfortunate that what started as an affectionate term for the language is now used as a propaganda term by its enemies. This being so, however, the term "Doric" should be used with care. It is better to refer to the language as "Scots", and if it is really necessary to distinguish one particular variant of it, this should be done explicitly.

The Celtic Scottish language should, in accordance with official Celtic League policy, be referred to as "Scottish".

Robat ap Tomos

BREIZH

Ar yezhou Keltiek, evel ma oar lennerien **Carn**, zo daou skourr bras anezho, ar skourr gouezelek hag ar skourr predenek, ha tri adskourr da bep hini. Deveret int diouzh ur yezh voutin, an hengeltieg, ha n'eo anavezet evit ar pep brasañ nemet dre c'herioù distag ha dre adsavadurioù diwar ar gouezelegoù hag ar predenegoù. Kerentiadoù ar yezhoù germanek, slavek, latin/italek, h.a. zo anezho kenurziadoù heñvel. Henstummoù an darn vrasañ eus ar yezhoù europek, d'o zro, zo perzhioù boutin dezho: deveret int eus ur yezh a reer an indezeuropek anezhi ha ne c'haller anavezout nemet ur brastres anezhi o kenveriañ an hengeltieg, an henc'hermaneg, ar sanskriteg, h.a. diwanet diouti.

E pe lec'h e veve ar bobl a gomze ar yezh-se, ha penaos e teuas d'en em ledañ a-dreuz Europa ha darn eus Azia? A bep seurt goulakadurioù zo bet kinniget abaoe 1860 pa voe diskouezet gant ar yezhonour alaman August Schleicher an ereoù zo etre ar yezhoù indezeuropek. An hini a vez degemeret peurvuiañ eo e oant o vevañ er stepenn vras en hanternoz d'ar Mor Du pe pelloc'h c'hoazh er reter pevar pe bemp mil vloaz 'zo hag en em skignjont a bep tu, o c'hounit broioù nevez en ur vrezeliañ war varc'h. Deuet e vije an indezeuropek da forc'hañ e yezhoù nevez gant an amzer dre ma voe dispartiet an dud a bobladoù an eil re diouzh ar re all dre ec'honderioù bras, pep poblad o lakaat ar re trec'het ganti da zegemer he yezh-hi.

Disheñvel eo an dezenn kinniget gant an hendraour A. Colin Renfrew er e levr "Archaeology and Language: the Puzzle of Indo-European Origins", embannet gant Cambridge University Press (1988). Burutellet e voe un tammig e **Carn**. Un diverradur eus e venozioù a voe roet gant an aozer er gelaouenn "Scientific American" e miz Here 1989. Hervezañ n'eo ket en Ukraina met en Anatolia emañ kavell Indezeuropiz. Eno hag er Reter-Nesañ (etre Turkia, Iran hag Egipt) e oa pleustret al labour-douar seulabred a-raok 6000 KJK tra ma kendalc'he Europiz da vevañ diwar an hemolec'hiañ hag ar frouesha. Dilerc'hoù eus ar seurtoù plant (gwinizh, heiz) a veze gounezet hag eus ar seurtioù loened (deñved, givri) a veze maget ganto - ha na oa ket anezho en Europa betek neuze - a voe kavet gant an hendraourien en hor rannved evit ar milvedoù da heul, pezh a ziskouez e oa en em ledet ar gounezerezh-douar er

Donedigezh Ar Gelted Da Gornôg Europa

prantadoù-se war-du ar c'hornôg hag an kanternoz. Tizhet en doa Gres hag ar Baikanoù a-benn 5000-6000 KJK, Reter Iberia, Su Galia, Alamagn a-benn 4000-5000 KJK, an Izevroù hag gevred Enez Vreizh mil vloaz goude, Kernev-Veur ha Portugal mil vloaz diwezhatoc'h c'hoazh.

Renfrew a ra dave da enklaskoù an denoniourien hag ar vevoniourien koulz ha da re ar yezhoniourien evit harpañ e c'houlakadur. Hentoù nevez d'an enklask a-zivout dilec'hiadurioù ar pobloù er ragistor zo bet digoret e-doug an 20 vloaz diwezhañ dreisthoñ a-drugarez da labour molekulvevoniourien er Stadoù-Unanet. Dre studiañ skignadur genennoù (kevrennoù eus ar c'hromosom) evel an hini ha zo pennabeg d'ar "faktor rhesus" er gwad e c'haller muioc'h-mui dezastum pelec'h edo gouradoù ar bobl-mañ-pobl, pe darn anezho, o vevañ ha dre belec'h e tremenjont a-hed ar milvedoù tremenet. Ur skourr eus ar ouiziegezh eo ha zo da vat war ziorren hiziv an deiz. War-bouez martezeadoù ha goulakadurioù eo ez a ar skiantoù war-raok!

Gouez da Renfrew e c'hall ar yezhoniourien anaout e c'hoarvezas un heuliad a dreuzfurmadurioù en henezhoù indezeuropek hag a zo kenstur gant an heuliad a gammedoù milvedel meneget a-us. (Ne zisklêr ket penaos e c'haller gouzout pedavare e c'hoarvezjont pa n'eus ket a stummoù testeniekat eus an henezhoù a-raok, lakomp, 1000 KJK). Gant-se ez eo gwirheñvel-mat ez eo gant al labourerien - douar o tont eus ar reter hag ar gevred e voe degaset ar yezhoù indezeuropek da gornôg ha da norzh Europa.

Kinnig a ra Renfrew ur skeudennadur arnodek, un heñveldres, eus an doare ma vije c'hoarvezet an emled. A-drugarez d'al labour-douar e oa gouest Indezeuropiz da vagañ kalz muioc'h eus o zud dre gilometr karrez eget an hemolec'herien-froueshaerien. Gant ar boblañs o tont da vezañ re stank e ranke ar re deuet d'an oad mont pelloc'h war harzoù o ziriad da zifraostañ tachennoù nevez ha da ziazezañ tiegezhioù nevez. Evel-se e vije bet

astennet ar gorread gounezet a 18 pe 20 km a bep tu bep bloaz, well-wazh. Hep mar e voe gorrekaet an emled a vare da vare, du-mañ ha du-hont. Hervez Renfrew e c'hoarvezas ent peoc'hiek, dre vras; met o lakaat e vije bet kemeret an douare'hounezerezh gant henvroiz digant

Indezeuropiz pe e vije bet enebet e lec'hioù'zo ouzh ar re-mañ, an argerzh a vije bet gorrekaet. Ha pa vije bet div wezh gorrekoc'h e klotf mat a-walc'h koulskoude gant an heuliad a vilvedoù anataet gant hendraouriezh an dilerc'hoù plant hag al loened donv.

Dre ma 'z ae diskennidi Indezeuropiz pelloc'h-pell hag ar rummadoù anezho dispartiet an eil re diouzh ar re all e tiwanas rannyezhoù ha diwezhatoc'h yezhoù disheñvel, a reas anezho pobloù a-ziforc'h. Krediñ a ra Renfrew evelkent ne voe torr trumm ebet pa c'hoarvezas an tremen eus nevezoadvezh ar maen da oadvezh an arem (war-dro 4000 bloaz 'zo) hag eus hemañ da oadvezh an houarn (war-dro 3000 bloaz'zo). Setu a lavar:

"Ar c'heltieg a vije diwanet e kornôg Europa diwar gwrizioù indezeuropek. Kentoc'h eget bezañ ur boblad arallouenn dispennet gant Indezeuropiz, an dud a savas Stonehenge ha meurvein all Europa a oa Indezeuropiz a gomze ur stumm eus an indezeuropek hag a zeuas diwarnañ yezhoù Keltiek an amzer-vreman".

Ha pelloc'h:

"Ragistor Europa a ziskouez evel-se bezañ un heuliad a dreuzfurmadurioù hag a emdroadurioù diwar un diazez kentindezeuropat hag un nebeut aspadennoù nannindezeuropat", (Euskariz. Etrusked, marteze Picted). Tregont vloaz'zo en doa diskouezet N. Henaff (C. Lainé) ar c'henglodadur sebezus a zo etre framadur kenstrollad meurvein Stonehenge ha hini deiziadur Keltiek Coligny. Ur skouer a-douez re all: pemp trilit (= trimaen) o danvez sklaer, arouezius eus unvezennoù o tennañ d'an heol (bloavezhioù), o kenglotañ gant pemp bloaz an deiziadur drouizel. Dougen a ra ar c'hevatalder-se da gadarnaat ar mennozh e oa Kelted en Enez Vreizh d'ar mare ma voe savet Stonehenge (2500-1500 KJK). (Studienn Henaff zo chomet diembann, diheklek!) Klotañ a ra ar goulakadur-se ivez gant ar martezead meneget gant ar yezhonour iwerzhonat Myles Dillon en ur pennad digantañ embannet en unan eus bloazlevrioù ar C'Hevre Keltiek, war-dro

1968: e c'halle bezañ e oa degouezhet ar Gelted en Enez Vreizh hag lwerzhon a-benn 1800 KJK. Klotañ a ra c'hoazh gant ar pezh a skriv ar bevonour bras Walter Bodmer el levr "The Book of Man" (1994) a-zivout skignadur an dud a ra diouer dezho ar faktor "Rhesus" (tud di-rhesus) en Europa. Ar paotañ emaint e Kornôg Europa (9-16% eus an dud, 16-25% pe ouzhpenn zoken en Alba hag er Pireneoù), war zibaotaat ez eont dre ma 'z eer war-du ar Reter. Araok donedigezh ar c'hounideien e oa bras moarvat dregantad an dud di-rhesus en Europa a-bezh. Ar c'hounideien o tont eus ar reter, eme v-Bodmer, a zegasas ganto o sevenadur, o yezhou - hag o gen, a oa rouez genenn ar faktor rhesus en o mesk.

Harpet eo disoc'hoù ar studi eus skignadur ar c'henenn-se gant re an enklaskoù diwar-benn genennoù all. O varn diouzh ar paotoc'h ma 'z eo an dud hep faktor rhesus e Kornôg Europa, en Euskadi dreist-holl, hag en un doare heverk e Bro-Skos ivez, e c'haller sonjal en em veskas eno an enbroerien deuet eus ar Reter, eleze ar Gelted, gant un niver brasoc'h eus an henvroiz eget e broioù pelloc'h war-du ar reter. Pe e troas an henvroiz abred da labourerien-douar ivez evit bezañ gouest da gevezañ gant an nevezvroiz.

Ken buan ez a studi ar c'henoniezh (pe heroniezh) war-raok, hag implij an disoc'hoù evit anaout dilec'hiadurioù ar pobloù er ragistor, ma vo gallet moarvat kent pell gouzout resisoc'h a-zivout orin (où) ar pobloù Kelt. Hañval eo e oa degouezhet Kelted en hor broioù a-benn 1500-2500 KJK hag e voe gouest ar Rak-Kelted da genvevañ ha da gendeuziñ ganto, o tegas o lodenn, korfel ha sevenadurel, d'hon herezh.

Gerioù nebeut anavezet
seulabred: dija; molekulvevonour;
molecular biologist; skignadur;
distribution; heñveldres: model; argerzh;
processus; gen: genes; kentindezeuropat;
proto-indo-european; genoniezh: genetics.

A. Heusaff

Summary

This article elaborates on the review made a few years ago by our subscriber K Collins of a book by the archaeologist A. Colin Renfrew according to which farming would have spread gradually after 6000 BC west - and northwards from Anatolia, reaching the Atlantic by 2000-3000 BC. He identifies those farmers with the Indo-Europeans. The Celts would have been established in our countries by the time Stonehenge and other major megalithic monuments were being built. Renfrew's hypothesis is supported by conclusions drawn from the latest research in genetics. These however don't invalidate the accepted view that non-Indo-Europeans also contributed to our "genetic pool", though it seems to a smaller extent than the Indo-Europeans.

DIWAN Continues to Grow

The DIWAN schools reopened with a total of 1390 pupils. Attendance in the colleges, of which there are now two, increased by 15% compared to the previous year, and by 10% and 11% respectively in the pre-primary and the primary schools. The college in An Releg near Brest became a lycée in 1994, its terminal class will now be preparing its pupils for the baccalaureat. As well as the new college in Plijidi near Gwengamp, three new primary schools were opened (Plabenneg, Brest, Naoned/Nantes), hoping this would not be countermanded by a court decision which would not be known until November 27.

DIWAN remains subject to judicial control: it must satisfy the court that its budget is balanced. An agreement with the

ministry of education providing for 60 teachers to be put on the State's payroll is not being implemented to DIWAN's satisfaction, thus adding to its financial difficulties.

In the State-administered bilingual classes, the total has reached 1035, an increase of 16%. In those under Church control, it is 620, i.e. 20% more than last year. Breton/bilingual education is now being provided to 3037 children and teenagers in 66 "sites" (schools). This increase is encouraging, but the problem of finding qualified teachers to meet the mounting demand has yet to be solved. The number of places offered by the public training colleges to prospective teachers of Breton is only a trickle of what is needed.



Dominig Jolived, principal of the Plijidi Diwan College with some parents and pupils. (Courtesy of Bremañ)

Breton on Internet

Breton is available on Internet thanks mainly to the initiative of Romuald Texier from Roazhon. Already in 1994, Alan Cedelle from nearby Bruz, had started to feed lessons in Breton into the system with the help of a Scottish friend, Caoimhin Ó Donnaille in Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, I. of Skye. But since July, a program designed for that purpose was installed by R. Texier at the Telecom school near Brest. It is called Kervarker, after the collector of the Barzhaz Breizh.

It disseminates lessons taken from the textbook "Ni a gomz brezhoneg" (= We speak Breton), which includes conversations. To-date it contains 17 lessons with grammar, explained in French, and four through the medium of English (thanks to A.C. and Caoimhin, do doubt). A Swiss has started to put them into

German and it is hoped to find someone to do the same in Spanish. Use is also made of songs, and there are simple texts for beginners. Kervarker is looking for further assistance for the Breton part, as they want to offer a variety of materials - articles dealing with history, science as well as stories, news in Breton, French and English, with illustrations. They hope thus to be able soon to bring our language to learners and fluent speakers alike in every school and every house, to provide information at a moderate cost, independently from the ordinary State- or corporation-controlled media. You can get access to Kervarker by dialling <http://titan.enst-bretagne.fr/~leleanne/kervarker/>

You can otherwise write to Romuald Texier, 17 Straed Kerjaouen, 29200 Brest or phone him, 98.46.75.34, for further information.

From Bremañ/M.K., Oct. '95

Welsh Poetry in Breton Translation

Recently *Al Lanv*, which publishes a magazine in Breton, has brought out a survey of the Welsh poetry of this century by Morwenna Jenkin under the title "Ar Varzhoniezk Kembraek, 1902-1986". This book of 204 pages testifies on her part to a wide ranging scholarship and taste. It can be considered as quite an event, the more so that its aim is to acquaint us through the medium of our language with the best of the contemporary poets of our sister-nation. I have always deplored that there is not a deeper osmosis between our literatures which to me are two aspects of the same culture. As our Flemish friends say, *Eendracht maakt macht*, there is strength in union. I am not forgetting that our literary productions were, inevitably, subject to different influences. I would also welcome a closer cooperation in the creation of neologisms, the need of which is constantly felt with the evolution of modern life. Why would the Celtic, particularly the Brittonic, peoples not establish a Words Bank on the model of what has been done for the Scandinavian languages. We should in Brittany give a greater place to the adaptation of Welsh words where needed.

Sometimes our new words are quite apt, but too often incomprehensible ones are proposed, based on long vanished words and roots. Let us keep in mind that Cymru remained down through the ages the guardian of a treasure of which our ancestors had a share.

How fortunate we are that Morwenna Jenkin, who is now a Breton with all her heart, presents to us in our language, so skilfully, these most recent poets from her country, those whom she selected as particularly significant and whom, apart from the most prominent, we knew little about.

It is by gaining a knowledge of that other half of ourselves that is Cymru – even though we have long gone dissimilar ways – that we shall authentically achieve our own "renaissance". As expressed by T.S. Eliot and, with particular reference to our situation, by Roparz Hemon, this can be done only through a return to the basics of our identity combined with a more open relationship with the wide world.

This work, in its faultless style and structure, simple, luminous and accurate, embellished with excellent photographs of the poets under consideration – who will now be around us as a circle of friends – will certainly incite us to become better acquainted with that other face of our common heritage.

Yann Bouessel du Bourg

performance was in Cill Chiaráin. In the small harbour there is a factory where a type of sea-weed, *ascophyllum nodosum*, is dried and burnt to make ashes. The Connemara coast is rich in sea-weeds. To us, Paganiz and Leoniz, who inhabit the coastal area of NW Brittany, it was a pleasure to see that here, as in our home area, the seaweed is put to good use.

In the afternoon, we were in Camus. Next morning, having crossed two sea channels over stone bridges, we played in *Tir an Fhia* – which means The Doe's Land – then in a school in *An Cheathrú Rua*. On the Wednesday it was in a hall in *Tulach* next door to a big modern factory and then in a school in *An Spidéál*. Two days later we were back in *Tulach*.

"Ar Roue Marc'h" was performed in Breton. A local girl who accompanied us translated into Irish summaries of the scenes as the play went on, to facilitate understanding. In fact, everything went well, the children were attentive, participating, laughing. But visual elements are an important part of the play, there is no need to understand the words to know what is going on.

We had already used that method in Ireland and in Wales. We should do it also more frequently in Brittany where it is not often we can perform a play for children entirely in Breton, unless they are attending *DIWAN* or bilingual schools. Too often we tend to intersperse with French, the teachers request it. The experience we have gained in Ireland will enable us to improve our method: Breton with translation, also when we play in other countries.

Our tour was useful from the point of view of the interceltic relations. We are always encouraged when coming back from Ireland or Wales by their great determination in struggling for their languages.

"Pleáracá" offered many other displays of course, particularly in the pubs. They were well attended by people of all ages speaking Irish. We had also the opportunity to visit *Inis Mór*, the main Aran Island and its numerous vestiges from the time of the Ancient Celts and the Early Christians. Tourism plays here an important role. It is sad to see the local people waiting for the visitors, in their cars and their horse-drawn hackneys. Here, they say, culture helps to make a living. The language itself is seen as a prop to tourism."

"Ar Roue Marc'h" is to be published bilingually in December '95 by 'A-bouez Penn, c/o Maivon Berthou, Leztevennok, 29260 Plouider, together with a cassette of the actors' performance in Breton. It will include a summary of the story in the other Celtic languages. Ar Vro Bagan are staging 8 performances of another play, *Amoko 2*, during this Autumn in six venues in various parts of Brittany.

From a report in Breton by
Goulc'han Kervella

"Ar Vro Bagan" in Ireland

The professional Breton theatre company Ar Vro Bagan was invited to present a play as part of the Irish language festival "Pleáracá '95". This is an annual event which takes place in the autumn in the Galway Gaeltacht. Singing, dancing and music figure prominently in it.

It was not the first time for the company to play in Ireland. Three years ago they gave performances of a play, "Imram", in the Taibhdhearg in Galway, in *Inis Oírr* (an Aran Island), in *Cill Chiaráin* and an *Cheathrú Rua* in Connemara. This time they were at the Pleáracá, from the 8th to the 17th of September with a play created in 1994: "Ar Roue Marc'h e zivskouarn-varc'h" (King Marc the Horse-cured). They had applied for, and obtained, a subvention from the European Commission – thanks to Anna Vari Chapalain of The European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages – on condition that they would use it for a tour abroad. They decided they would come to Ireland, and then to Scotland, Wales and Cornwall.

"Ar Roue Marc'h" was written by Goulc'han Kervella. He based it on the well-known myth, combining several forms of the story and using an important

research work by Gael Milin, professor of Mediaeval Literature at Brest University: *Le Roi Marc aux oreilles de cheval* (Publications Romanes et Françaises, 1991). Thus we have here versions of the tale collected in Brittany ("Roue Karn", in Porsall: Yann ar Floc'h...) as well as in the other Celtic countries, particularly Ireland. It is found everywhere in the world (Number A.T. 782): Korea, India, Nigeria, the Ukraine, Greece, Bulgaria, etc. Sometimes the king has horns or ass's ears. In the Celtic countries it is nearly always horse's ears.

Ar Vro Bagan arrived via Roscoff and Corcaigh with a big lorry carrying sets, dresses, lights, etc... heading for An Spidéál, W. of Galway. They were scheduled to play in seven schools in the Connemara Gaeltacht, during school time. This was no small matter as they had to play in different places twice a day. "As soon as we had finished in one place, we had to pull down the set, move quickly to another place and put it up again. We drove in narrow roads, at times towards the sea, at others towards the mountains. A marvellous country, so beautiful, and the people so friendly and hospitable! Our first

Blinkered Thinking Serves Neither Ireland Nor Brittany

We were quite surprised in the Association Solidarité Irlande in Brittany to see an article in CARN (summer issue) repeating the now familiar line of a writer in *Combat Breton*, the organ of the Breton nationalist party Emgann. This writer, whom we will refer to as P.C., peddles the line that Solidarité Irlande is a French, and by inference, a French nationalist organisation. We would have thought that Carn might contact us for a comment before trotting out the now familiar Mr P.C. Solidarité Irlande bashing line.

Solidarité Irlande is registered as an Association in Paris and separately in Brest (Brittany). Those who call us a French association must then be assumed to accept completely the present status quo of Brittany being part of France. One of the forerunner associations of S.I., the Association Irlande Libre, also existed organisationally in Belgium (Flanders and Wallonie) and in Quebec. Unfortunately, when S.I. was formed from the remnants of the 3 Irish solidarity groups existing in the Hexagon (as the French state in Europe is called here), the anti-imperialist movements in general were not sufficiently strong to repeat the feat of Irlande Libre (one of whose founder members was Roger Faligot).

As regards boycotting Emgann, the Breton nationalist organisation, the facts are far removed from the wild claims of P.C. Because of the time schedule permitted for Brittany in this hexagonal tour, meetings were only organised in 3 towns, Lorient, Brest and Rennes. Peripheral press conferences and encounters were organised in these 3 towns, as well as in Quimper and Plougastell-Daoulas. Letters of invitation were sent to what we thought to be 2 personalities (including P.C.) in the Lorient region and Emgann members were also invited in the Brest region. Mr André Le Gac, Mayor of Plougastell-Daoulas and an Irlandophile since at least the '70s, invited a number of personalities (including a local socialist MP and Roger Faligot, a resident of Plougastell Daoulas) to a reception for and an encounter with Mr. McElduff. In Rennes, students from Dazont, the Breton Students Union organisation (Another

French organisation?), some of whom are members of S.I., organised encounters and a meeting. The present writer turned up at Rennes to meet Mr McElduff and subsequently introduced him to a number of Breton nationalists. When Sinn Féin representative Dodie McGuinness toured Brittany in 1991, members of Emgann (including P.C.), participated in organising meetings and encounters which included French socialists, Greens and the UDB.

We in S.I. are not surprised to receive criticism from any political parties (or factions of political parties) who have their own political agenda as regards Ireland. We are quite happy to remain independent of French, Breton and Irish political parties, believing that this non-sectarian approach permits us to reach a wider audience and thus to spread support for freedom, justice and peace for all the Irish people.

Stiofan Mac An Ri

(Irish member of Solidarité Irlande in Brittany)

Association Solidarité Irlande, Centre Social Penn Ar C'hreac'h, Rue Prof Chaetien, 29200 Brest, Brittany, via France.

Dubious offer

At a round table conference organised by the Breton Cultural Council of Ploermel on Sept. 19, representatives of Radio France including the director of its decentralised services proposed to have 2 hours of Breton broadcast daily in the evening from its RBO/RBI station in Kemper, instead of 1hr 50mn at various times of the day as at present. The advantage would be very doubtful since the programmes would be at TV peak viewing times! Moreover, R.F. wanted the "Regional" Council to contribute 800,000 FF to the costs, the same amount as is now given to FR3 Television. This demand coming from a "national" service was strongly objected to. It would serve much better the interests of the listeners to allocate that sum to local radio stations such as Radio Kreiz Breizh and Radio Gwened which are committed to our language.



At the "Round Table": (2nd, 4th and 5th from left) Per Denez, J.L. Latour, L. Kergoat of the Breton Cultural Council, with Radio France officials. (Courtesy of Bremañ)

38 Bretons on trial in Paris

November 6. Of the 120 persons who have been questioned by the French police since May 1992, mainly in Brittany, for giving shelter to Basque fugitives, 38 are to go on trial on Nov. 13. Several of them are in police custody or on remand.

Of those who were subjected to an investigation, generally for alleged "criminal conspiracy" or for "complicity with criminals planning to carry out an act

of terrorism", about ten had their case dismissed for lack of evidence.

The association Skoazell Vreizh, set up some 20 years ago to help Breton militants condemned for their activities, or their relatives, chose Mr Yann Choucq, of the Nantes bar, to defend the 38 accused.

In an article published on October 26 on the page "France" of a regional daily, Brittany is depicted as a "rear base" where Irish and Basque terrorists can link up with the help of the Breton autonomists. There would even be a "training camp" in Fouenant, South Finistere! What will be thought on reading such wild totally unfounded statements? That type of articles

is more and more frequent. In the view of most Bretons, the aim is to discredit their country abroad. Fortunately, reactions from all sides have not been long in coming, particularly from elected representatives. In the Perroz-Gireg, Lannuon, An Oriant and Brest areas, protest movements, some of them vehement, are beginning to appear.

V. Le M.

Sympathisers of the accused make the point that those who put up Basques were not supporting violent activities but acting on humanitarian grounds as they believed that if the fugitives were extradited to Spain they would be subjected to torture.

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

CERNYW

Diwedd Y TGAU Cernyweg:

Ers 1991 mae CBAC yn cynnal arholiadau TGAU Cernyweg (Kernewek Kemmyn) ar ôl i Fwrdd Arholiadau De Lloegr beidio â'u cynnal. Ond oherwydd pwysau ariannol bydd y Cyd-Bwyllgor yn peidio â'u cynnal eleni, a ni fydd arholiadau ganddynt ym 1996. Roedd yr Undeb Celtaidd wedi pasio cynnig yn cefnogi'r ymgyrch i gadw'r TGAU Cernyweg yn ein cynhadledd flynyddol yn Inbhir Nis.

IWERDON

Ffigurau'r Chwe Sir:

Mae poblogaeth y 6 sir wedi cynyddu i 1,610,000. Yn ôl y cyfrifiad mae 38.4% yn Gatholigion, 50.6% yn Brotestaniaid, 3.8% yn ddi-grefydd a 7.5% heb ateb y cwestiwn. Heb gyfrif y rhai di-grefydd a'r rhai heb ateb mae'r gyfartaledd o Brotestaniaid i Gatholigion yn 56.9% i 43.1%.

YR ALBAN

Stiwidio Teledu:

Er mwyn cwrdd â'r galw am stiwdio teledu ychwanegol ar gyfer rhaglenni

Albaneg newydd, hwneidir adeiladu stiwdio newydd ar gost o £1,200,000 yn Steornabhagh/Stornoway ar gyfer ymddiriedolaeth leol.

Prinder Athrawon:

Oherwydd nad oedd athro ar gael ni fu'n bosibl agor uned Gàidhlig ar Ynys Muile/Mull eleni unwaith eto, ar ôl ceisio sefydlu un ers tair blynedd. Ond bu'n bosibl agor dosbarth yn ardal Angus, yn nhref Forfar.

Myth Y 'Lowlands':

Mae cangen Llundain o'r Undeb Celtaidd yn bwriadu ail-argraffu'r gyfres o erthyglau "The Lowland Myth in Scotland" a ymddangosodd yn Carn yn 1978 a 1979. Mae'r erthyglau yn amlinellu hanes dirywiad yr iaith Albaneg yn Neheudir a Dwyrair yr Alban a sut y daeth cymaint o bobl i gredu'r celwydd sefydliadol na siaredid yr Albaneg yno erioed. Mae ail-argraffu'r erthyglau yn gyson â pholisi'r Undeb o heidio â chyfeirio at yr iaith fel "Gaelic/Gaelic".

Clive James/R. ap Tomos

Ni chydnebydd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfun y gall y trais ailddechrau. Y mae hi'n meddwl nad oes rhaid iddi weithredu mwy. Peidiodd yr ymladd ac y mae'r Llywodraeth yn teimlo'n rhydd i rwystro unrhyw gam ymlaen. Mae hi meddwl y gall hi ennill buddugoliaeth trwy orfodi amodau annerbyniol. Cytuna hynny ag amcunio yr Unoliaethwyr. Irechu'r Gwerinlywodraethwyr yn gyfangwbl.

Dwedodd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfun nad oedd ganddi ddiddordeb mwy i aros yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Amheuaif ddiffuantrwydd y gosodiad hwnnw. Ildia hi Hong Kong oherwydd nad oes dewis ganddi i wneud fel arall. Nid ildia hi ddim os na fydd gormod o anawsterau iddi ddal ei gafael. Mae hi'n rhwyddach i San Steffan ddal gafael ar Ogledd Iwerddon nawr na chyn y cadoediad. Deallia Byddin Gwerinlywodraethol Iwerddon hynny'n ddigon da. Mae perygl cynyddol y collith hi ei hamynedd a rhoi ei ffydd mewn defnyddio arfau unwaith eto. Beth a wna Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfun wedyn? Rhincian dannedd, sarhau'r Gwyddyl a gormesu'r cenedlaetholwyr yn y Gogledd fel o'r blaen.

Yr hyn sydd ei eisiau ar unwaith yw trafodaethau gwleidyddol heb ragamodau. Deuai'r Unoliaethwyr i mewn i'r trafodaethau'n ddigon clau i amddiffyn eu buddiannau. Ond y mae'r Llywodraeth yn defnyddio anghymodlonrwydd yr Unoliaethwyr fel esgus cyfleus i lusgo ei thraed. Y mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn henderfynol i ddal gafael yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Mae lle i bryderu am y rhagolygon. Gall pethau fynd yn wenfllam yn fuan iawn.

Summary

The British Government says it has no wish to impose its presence in Northern Ireland. The Government's policy of preventing peace talks belies such an assertion.

Merfyn Phillips

Cadoediad, Hyd Ba Bryd?

Ni fu ymladd yng Ngogledd Iwerddon oddi ar 31 Awst 1994. Diolch am hynny ond nid yw cadoediad ym golygu'r un peth â heddych. Peth ansefydlog yw cadoediad. Gall heddych fod yr un mor ansefydlog oni bai iddo fod ar seiliau cadarn.

Bydd seiliau cadarn i heddych yng Ngogledd Iwerddon yn ddi-hynol ar ganlyniad trafodaethau rhwng y gwahanol bleidiau. Byddai dyn yn meddwl taw cyntaf i gyd iddyn nhw ddechrau gorau i gyd. Ond cedwir un blaid bwysig mäs, set Sinn Féin, trwy henderfyniad Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfun. Myn y Llywodraeth honno fod rhaid i Fyddin Werinlywodraethol Iwerddon ddechrau ildio neu ddirymu arfau'n gyntaf. Dwedodd Gerry Adams, Llywydd Sinn Féin na allai te drefnu hynny.

Gellir dweud bod dwy aden i'r un mudiad Gwerinlywodraethol, Sinn Féin a

Byddin Werinlywodraethol Iwerddon. Y mae'r sôn am Sinn Féin/IRA fel yr un corff yn gamarweiniol. Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfun, Progressive Democrats Gwerinlywodraethol Iwerddon ac Unoliaethwyr Gogledd Iwerddon a gamarwain bobl fel hynny. Gallaf dderbyn bod gan swyddogion un aden ddylanwad ar y llall. Nid yw hynny yr un peth ag i ddweud bod awdurdod gannddyn nhw ar yr aden arall. Darbwylodd y corff gwleidyddol y Fyddin i roi cyfle i drafodaethau gwleidyddol. Ildiodd Byddin Werinlywodraethol Iwerddon yr awenau gwerinlywodraethol i Sinn Féin a dderbynodd y cyfrifoldeb. Ond heth a all Sinn Féin wneud os na siarada Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfun â nhw? Os na all Sinn Féin wneud dim ni saif Byddin Werinlywodraethol Iwerddon o'r neilltu am byth. Y mae pen draw i'w hamynedd.

Esperanto-Welsh Course

The Esperanto Federation of Wales launched a free postal course in twelve lessons, designed to offer an introduction to the planned language.

For a copy of Lesson One and further details, please contact: The Esperanto Federation of Wales at 8 Vardre View, Deganwy, Gwynedd, LL31 9TE.

70 mlwyddiant baner Llydaw

Ym 1923 y lluniwyd baner ddu a gwyn Llydaw gan Morvan Marchal, pensaer a gwladgarwr o ardal Roazhon. Ond ym 1925 y'i gwelwyd am y tro cyntaf ar ben polyn, ar stondin Llydaw yn Arddangosfa Fawr y Celfyddydau ym Mharis. Fe'i cydnabyddwyd gan Strollad Emrenerien Breizh yn eu cynhadledd genedlaethol gynaf yn Rosporden ym mis Medi 1927. Am flynyddoedd fe'i hystyrid gan lawer yn faner y "cenedlaetholwyr". Ond yn hyn yr oedd Morvan Marchal eisiau ei wneud oedd "creu nid baner gwleidyddol ond arwydd modern i Lydaw" a fyddai wedi'i seilio ar symbolau traddodiadol y wlad. Ac fe'i defnyddiwyd o fewn ychydig gan bobl fel y "Bretons Emancipés", mudiad Marcel Cachin, ac yng ngwylliau r Bleun-Brug. Fe'i gwelwyd eto ym Mharis yn Arddangosfa Ryngwladol 1937, yn chwifio yn y gwynt uwchben stondin Llydaw. Ac fe'i gwelir heddiw ym mhob math o lefydd – o flaen adeilad Cyngor "Rhanbarth" Llydaw, o flaen ffatri Citroën Roazhon, mewn protestiadau pysgotwyr a hyd yn oed gan filwyr byddin Ffrainc yn ymladd yn Kuwait!

Mae hanes ymledaeniad defnydd baner Llydaw yn debyg i hanes baner du a gwyn Cernyw oedd hefyd yn cael ei hystyried yn

"faner cenedlaetholwyr" ond sydd erbyn heddiw yn gyffredin drwy'r wlad.

Mae du a gwyn wedi'u defnyddio i gynrychioli Llydaw ers canrifoedd. 'Roedd baner gwyn â chroes ddu gan rat marchogion o Lydaw yn y drydedd Groesgad yn y 13eg ganrif. Yn ystod y Canol Oesoedd a hyd at ddiwedd yr "ancien régime" byddai du a gwyn ar farchogion a chychod Llydaw. Mae baner wen â charlwm du wedi'i defnyddio ers amser y Dug Yann I yn y 13eg ganrif. Lluniodd Morvan Marchal y faner fodern drwy gyfuno'r ddwy faner draddodiadol uchod, â dylanwad baner yr Unol Daleithiau, gyda naw o resi du a gwyn i arwyddocáu naw hen esgobaeth Llydaw.

Mae baner Llydaw wedi i gwreiddio yn hanes y wlad ac fe'i gwelir yn ddigon aml heddiw. I'r gwrthwyneb, anaml y bydd neb yn trafferthu dangos y faner a luniwyd yn arbennig ar gyfer "Rhanbarth Llydaw" (4 département).

(Oddi wrth erthygl yn "Bremañ". Cyf. gan Robat ap Tomos.)

Summary

It is now 70 years since Brittany's black and white national flag was first flown.

much publicised two year all Wales consultation process, most contributors wanted a Parliament with primary legislative powers. The report, and ultimately the document, failed to reflect those wishes.

The S.T.V. document is strangely at odds with the growing demand in Wales for devolution. It is disturbing that at a time when opinion polls show support for a Welsh assembly/Parliament at 67% and growing and when even a recent survey of C.B.I. members in Wales showed a slim majority in favour of an assembly, Labour are moving away from an opportunity for real constitutional reform.

Tony Blair's hatchet man in Wales is Dr. Kim Howells, M.P. for Pontypridd. He is officially a front bench spokesman on home affairs and sat on the Party's policy commission charged with drawing up the assembly blueprint.

Dr. Howells is a past opponent of devolution of any kind and his attitude to the Welsh language and its speakers whom he refers to as an "elite" and particularly on Welsh language television reminds this observer of 'Blue Books' mentality.

Ron Davies, present Shadow Secretary of State for Wales (S.S.S.W.) is in an unenviable position. Like Dr. Howells he also is a past opponent of devolution for Wales. But unlike Dr. Howells it is understood that Mr Davies wanted the document to go much further, perhaps even encompassing the primary legislative powers demanded by Plaid, Lib. Dems. and P.W.C. The choice of F.P.T.P. instead of the expected endorsement of proportional representation was a significant snub to the more progressive members of the Welsh Labour Party and illustrated the remarkable extent of Dr. Howell's influence on the document.

It is ironic that now Dr. Davies has accepted devolution as being essential for Wales he is having to battle against much the same reactionary mentality which contributed to the devolution defeat of 1979. Mr Davies was an ardent 'Kinnockite'.

So considerable tension exists within the Welsh Labour Party and indeed between the Welsh Party and their overlords in London particularly after Dr. Davies' rather stage managed clash of the document's launch with Mr Blair's itinerary of public statement of intent speeches. Mr Blair's office has denied suggestions that the launch went ahead without his permission.

But there is still hope for Mr Davies even amongst speculation that he will be replaced on the Shadow Cabinet by Dr. Howells. Some of his fellow Welsh M.P.s notably Paul Flynn, Newport West, have already (in interview) publicly expressed their satisfaction with Mr Davies in this current position.

Plaid Cymru are at present it seems reluctant to capitalise on this tension. Even after some acrimonious exchanges during

Shaping the Divisions

The Labour Party's 'Shaping the Vision' (S.T.V.) document on devolution for Wales has been greeted with almost unanimous dissatisfaction in Wales.

The complaint of most is that the "Report on the powers and structures of the Welsh Assembly" does not go far enough. Indeed the only developments in Labour's thinking since 1979 seem to be the adoption of the modern increases in executive powers for the Welsh Office introduced by the Tories.

Even the presentation of Labour's proposals is weak; there is actually very little detail in the document and it does not even fully define the role of the Welsh Secretary or Wales' representation in Europe.

In brief, Labour's Welsh Assembly would have no primary legislative powers, no tax raising powers and will be elected by first past the post (F.P.T.P.). It will be an executive body whose most important function, it seems, and Labour's main selling point, is controlling the quangos in Wales (presumably by appointing more Labour members).

Criticisms of the proposals as they stand have been voiced not only by the opposition parties in Wales, Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats, demanding more powers; Tories, those that are left, bleating about threats to the 'Union', but also by members within Welsh Labour including some M.P.s.

Indeed at this year's National Eisteddfod in Abergele Gareth Hughes, a member of Labour's Welsh Executive, sharing a platform with Lib. Dem. Plaid's Dafydd Iwan and Eleri Carrog, Parliament for Wales Campaign (P.W.C.), has launched a "Campaign for an Assembly with Real Powers" hence the acronym, Woops' (C.A.R.P.) within the Welsh Labour Party.

Mr Hughes' opposition is significant. During the Welsh Labour Conference in Llandudno in May, Mr Hughes, one of the dozen members of the policy commission drawing up the devolution plans, refused to sign the commission's final report and after suffering personal criticism from other delegates, was the next day re-elected to the Labour Party's Welsh Executive by a substantial vote signifying considerable support for his ideas amongst the delegates.

Mr Hughes argued that during Labour's

(contd overleaf)

Carn 11

the local election battle in Cynon Valley. Plaid certainly want to see a Parliament established after the next general election – a far stronger one than Labour at present propose, of course, but Plaid have admitted that without a Labour government in office, Wales will get nothing from the English Nationalist alternative.

But, taking into account Mr Davies' genuine shift from anti to pro devolution, his attitude to Welsh culture (he is at present regaining his own language and his daughter attends a Welsh medium school) and his association with P.W.C. and its aims, it could seem foolish to add to his present allegedly embattled position especially if it encouraged the reactionaries in his own party to use the language issue as a means of attacking him. The language and nationalism is still considered synonymous in Wales by many in the Labour party.

The Tories have leapt upon the supposedly emotive aspects of the proposals. The dangers of partition, isolationism, xenophobia are often quoted; one wonders whether John Major uses the same arguments against his own Europhobes, ultra Unionists, right wing rebels and "bastards".

One good point, however, and one often quoted by the Tories is the disparity between what's on offer to Wales and Scotland. As popular appreciation of the devolution debate continues to develop more people are beginning to wonder why they should be treated like third rate citizens. It strikes a strong chord within a Welsh society which values social equality but enjoys so little of it!

The real danger of these proposals is that by half heartedly trying to solve the democratic deficit in Wales, Labour will merely compound the problems that already exist.

It is feasible that a hostile English government could quite easily abolish Labour's assembly. A legislative body would be much more difficult to remove. Labour's assembly could be easily controlled or crippled financially by an unsympathetic and penny pinching Westminster. Most importantly the credibility of a Welsh assembly would be in doubt if Labour do not attract the broadest possible support from all sections of Welsh society and politics. How can this be done when they choose F.P.T.P. which would secure 56 out of 80 proposed members for Labour on only 49% (1992 election figure) of the vote.

"F.P.T.P. would appear like vested interest if not greed" (Labour Campaign for Electoral Reform). CARP on!

Robert Jones

NEWS FROM WALES

Home Rule under Labour

The Labour Party's proposed devolution plans show Wales are far less than those proposed for Scotland as the summary below shows:

Wales

- * **Title:** Assembly/Senedd to be legislated for in first year.
- * **Method:** Details worked out by Labour Party policy commission with public consultation.
- * **Location:** Cardiff, but no precise location, possibly the coal exchange.
- * **Members:** 80.
- * **Election:** All by first-past-post.
- * **Membership:** Full-time.
- * **Hours:** To be decided.
- * **Make-up:** One chamber. Fully bilingual.
- * **Term:** Fixed for four years.
- * **Admin:** To be decided. But Cabinet-style rejected; likely to be undertaken by a range of committees.
- * **Powers:** Limited law-making powers. No tax-raising powers. Take on functions of Welsh Office such as health, education, housing, arts, environment, employment. It will review quangos. Wales has over 100.
- * **Money:** Take on Welsh Office Budget. Currently £68m a year. Auditor to oversee spending.
- * **Europe:** No Europe minister, but Welsh Secretary given enhanced Euro role: a Euro committee likely to be set up.
- * **London:** Westminster will retain control over main economic and legal matters. In theory Assembly could be abolished by Westminster.

Scotland

- * **Title:** Parliament. To be legislated for in first year of a Labour government.
- * **Method:** Details worked out over six years by special constitutional convention that included Labour, Lib Dems, church, community groups and Scottish TUC.
- * **Location:** Old Royal High School, Edinburgh. Location of some committees will vary. Each parliamentary term will be opened by the Queen.
- * **Members:** A total of 129 MSPs.
- * **Election:** 73 on first-past-post basis and 56 allocated by PR from eight Euro constituencies.
- * **Membership:** Full-time, so neither Westminster MPs nor Euro MPs will serve.
- * **Hours:** Normal business hours.
- * **Make-up:** One chamber. No role in the law-making process for the House of Lords. Procedures to be overseen by Speaker and deputies.
- * **Term:** Fixed term of four years.

- * **Admin:** Headed by Chief Minister normally leader of largest party. He or she will choose Cabinet.
- * **Powers:** Raise revenue, chiefly the ability to vary income tax by 3p in £; control education, law, local government, health, transport, planning, industry, training and the environment. It will be able to abolish quangos. Scotland has more than 160.
- * **Money:** A block grant from Westminster based on Scotland's population - about one-tenth.
- * **Europe:** Will have its own Europe Minister with office in Brussels.
- * **London:** Westminster will retain powers over main economic and fiscal matters, defence, foreign affairs, immigration, nationality and social security. Any legal disputes over jurisdiction between Westminster and Edinburgh will ultimately be decided by House of Lords. In theory the Scottish Parliament could be abolished by Westminster.

It is evident that the Labour Party still does not recognise the equality of Wales with Scotland.

Clive James

Tiez Hor Bro

There are now ten centres devoted to the development and furthering of the Breton language and culture, and in two cases also of the Gallo-Roman dialect of Upper Brittany. They are: Amzer Nevez in Ploemeur near An Oriant/Lorient, the Per Roy centre in St. Vincent-sur-Oust near Redon, Ensavadur Breizh in Kommannz S. of Landivizio, Kan an Douar in Landelo near Karaez/Carhaix, An Oaled in Treglonou on the NW coast, Savenn Douar in Becherel NNW of Rennes, La Soett in Concoret near Ploermel, Ti Chapel Nevez in Chapel Nevez near Kallag, Ti ar Gouren (for Wrestlers) in Berrien S. of Montroilez/Morlaix, Centre Regional d'Information Bretonne at 30 Place des Lices, Rennes. Some of them, in addition to providing information, offer facilities for holding courses, meetings. They are grouped since November 1993 in a federation called Tiez hor Bro (= Our Country's Houses), itself linked to a European federation of which the president is Andreu Roparz of Ensavadur Breizh. It held a congress in Brittany in 1994 which was attended by 30 people from a dozen countries including Ireland and Cornwall.

Alan Heusaff

Ti ar Brezhoneg
15 rue de Tourelles
Paris 75017

ÉIRE

Eagrán nua d'fhorógra saoirse na hAlban

De réir tuairiscí ó Albain tá an scannán *Braveheart* a ndearnadh cuid mhór de in Éirinn le haisteoirí agus acmhainní Éireannacha tar éis dul i bhfeidhm go mór ar Albanaigh, go háirithe orthusan nach raibh aon eolas acu ar chor ar bith ar stair a dtíre. Stair "Bhriotanach" a mhúinte ar scoileanna na hAlban i.e. stair Shasana. Ní ar an chéad agus an dara leibhéal amháin atá sé amhlaidh. Léachtóir ollscoile i nDún Éideann é Hugh Kearney (a chaith tréimhse i gColáiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath) ar foilsíodh athchló dá leabhar *History of the British Isles* le déanaí. Tá Kearney chomh mór sin ar bís le *British Isles*/Sasana Mór a bhunú mar aonad "nádurtha" na staire go gcaitheann sé uisce fuar ar náisiúntacht na hÉireann, na hAlban agus na Breataine Bige (agus déanann sé neamhshuim den Chorn agus de Mhanainn gan trácht ar an mBriotáin). Dar le Kearney ba é Richard I Shasana an réabhlóidí agus ba é Wallace an fhrihbheartaí. Bí ag caint ar chinneúnachas! Shílfeá ó shaothar Kearney gur thoradh ar éabhlóid aiceanta dosheachanta (agus inmhiannaithe) atá sa Ríocht Aontaithe.

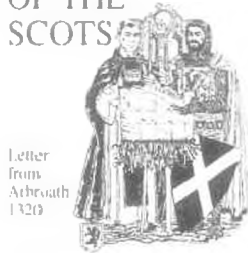
Píosa scannánaíochta thar cionn é scannán Mel Gibson, *Braveheart*. Agus é sin ráite is trua go n-imíonn sé ón tailéad staire le leagan spósraithe de sceal William Wallace a thabhairt dúinn. Tá neart amadaíochta tarraingthe isteach sa scannán gan ghá, go háirithe na headarluidí gan bhunús a bhaineann leis an mbanphríonsa Francach. Is deacair aon ghá ealaíne ná eile a fheiceáil leis an gclumhilleadh ar Raibeart Brús.

Ar ndóigh is é an lochtú is mó atáthar a dhéanamh ar an scannán i meán na bunadóchta go bhfuil sé rónáisiúnaíoch. Deir Fintan O'Toole san *Irish Times* go bhfuil *Braveheart* "Anglophobic". Is fíor go léiríonn an scannán sotal na Sasanach go seoi. Is dócha go gceapann Fintan bocht gur ar mhaithe le leas na hAlbanach a rinne na Sasanaigh slad agus scrios ar Albain. Sceal fuilteach é mar a slogadh Albain isteach sa stát Sasanach.

Duine de mhórlaochra na staire é Wallace. D'éirigh sé amach in aghaidh na Sasanaigh i 1297. Níorbh fhada gur léirigh sé ardhumas míleata. (Tá bunús staire le húsáid na lansaí in aghaidh an mhareshlua, faoi mar a léirítear sa scannán). Thaispeán sé an cumas sin nuair a bhuaigh sé ar na Sasanaigh ag Cath Dhroichead Stirling.

Cheap na Sasanaigh pianós barbartha ar leith do Wallace bhí an oiread sin fuath acu dó – crochadh, tarraingt agus roinnt ina cheathrúna – pianós a imríodh, go teoiriciúil ar a laghad, ar dhaoine a ciontaíodh i dtréas go dtí an aois seo féin. D'fhulaing Wallace an phianpháis sin ar Chéadaoin Dhubh, 22 Lúnasa 1305, faoi bhráid dhaoscarshlua London.

DECLARATION OF THE SCOTS



Naoi mbliana tar éis bhás Wallace bhuaigh arm na hAlban faoi cheannas an Rí Raibeart Brús ar na Sasanaigh ag Bannockburn agus ruaigeadh na Gaill as Albain.

Ar 6 Aibreán 1320 chum Parlaimint na hAlban litir cháiliúil chuig an Papa Eoin XXII a bhí ag tacú leis na Sasanaigh. Sa litir sin – Forógra Obair-bhrothaigh – tá an *cri de coeur* ar thagair Ruairí Mac Easmaint dó agus é ar a thriail i 1916: "*Quia quamdiu centum vivi remanserint nunquam Anglorum dominio aliquatenus volumus subjugari. Non enim propter gloriam, divitias aut honores pugnamus, sed propter libertatem solummodo, quam nemo bonus nisi simul cum vita amittit.*" ("Fad agus a mhaireann oiread agus céad duine againn ní ghéillimid ar chor ar bith

d'fhorlamhas na Sasanach. Ní ar mhaithe le gloir nó maoin nó gradam atáimid ag troid ach ar son na saoirse agus é sin amháin, rud nach ngéilleann fear maith coíche ach lena anam.")

Tá téacs an fhorógra ar fáil in *The Declaration of Arbroath* curtha in eagar ag James Adam (The Herald Press, Arbroath, £3.75). Go deimhin, Tá an téacs ann faoi chúig san fhoilseachán gleoite seo – sa bhun-Laidin, i Laidin "chaighdeánaithe," i nGaidhlig, sa Scotsaigh Ghearmánda agus sa Sacs-Bhéarla.

Tugann an forógra éirí amach Iúdás Maccabeus chun cuimhne:

"Rinn Raibeart treun ar Prionnsa gaisgeil

stri mhór mar Iúdus Maccabeus, a chur ar cul brúadarán Shasainn le aintighearn a chaoidh nar riaghladh"

Ceann de na gnéithe is suntasaí den fhorógra an dearbhú a déanann sé ar ghaol an rí leis an bpobal agus an nós Ceilteach gur feidir é a bhriseadh agus duine nua a chur ina áit dá mba gha:

"Chuir sinn air áirde Rígh nar taghadh, fear gléidhídh treun air saorsa Alba, a rugadh 'na rígh is 'na dhuine fiúthail, airson sin tha sinne deas ri sabaid, Ma stríochdas e anfhann gar treigsinn, sin bitheamaid grad 'n Rígh ud a dhiúltadh, ma ghéilleas e fhéin ri sirbhis Shasainn, 'n sin Rígh nas fheàrr bidh sinn a' taghadh."

Meabhraítear don Phápa go bhfuil an dlí morálta céanna ann do na Sasanaigh agus atá do na hAlbanaigh araon:

"There's but ae law for Jew an Greek an anc alane for Scot an Saxon, for He abune will judge the wrangs owre anguished years o tribulation".

Is suimiúil a shoiléire agus a bhreathnaigh na hAlbanaigh orthu féin mar náisiún an tráth sin: "Edward King of the English... did... invade and occupy as an enemy our kingdom and people, who then had no head..."

Ceann teaghlaigh na mBrúsach, an tIarla Elgin, a scríobh an réamhrá do *The Declaration of Arbroath*, James Adam a chuir Gaidhlig agus Scotsaigh (i riocht véarsaíochta) ar an bhforógra. Angus Mure Mackenzie a d'aistrigh go Béarla agus James Quinn SJ a sholáthraigh an dara leagan Laidine. Tá iarscríbhinn ann le Andy Stewart nach maireann.

(contd overleaf)

Carn 13

Is there a Peace Process?

As we go to press news changes daily and one cannot be sure of how matters will develop.

Some things are constant. The English remain obdurate and obviously think they have the "high moral ground" on the issue of de-commissioning arms. That topic was not part of the agreement between the governments of Reynolds and Major. Obviously Major's advisers thought they had a more malleable partner in the process when John Bruton became Taoiseach. They relied too much it seems on the deep antipathy of the Democratic Left to the republicans, the Workers' Party, from whom they split, left not that long ago – in historical terms. They seemed to think that Dick Spring of the Labour Party would echo the line of the English Labour Party and in this they have been discomfited. While Spring has occasionally distanced himself from the nationalists' consensus he has not really leaned to the Blair/Mowran being closer to the McNamara group in English Labour. Bruton on the other hand seemed to concede and agree and mollify Major and Mayhew but as we write, in mid-November, he has issued a strong reiteration of the Irish position: a statement of which he gave, by courtesy, advance copies of to the English authorities, and which because of this courtesy reached the media in tandem with a rebuttal from Westminster: hardly an augury for cooperation.

Major's is a lame dog government and this factor and his dependence on the support of Ulster Unionists is not taken into account often enough in assessing his actions, reactions and inactions.

What is obvious to all is the consistent English failure to live up to the letter and spirit of the agreement between both governments. They undertook e.g. to be encouragers and facilitators of dialogue and have turned deaf ears to practical suggestions on the way forward. They

promised a generous and imaginative response to a cease-fire: those words of hope have proven to be the empty phrases of a sound byte if they haven't been shown to be cynical in the release of Clegg the convicted killer of a young unarmed unattached civilian, and in the return to northeast Ulster of the 2nd Battalion of the Parachute Regiment whose murderous attack on unarmed protesters on Bloody Sunday was excused in the propaganda war Ted Heath said they were also involved in back then.



Gerry Adams

What then is this issue of decommissioning? It is a very good debating ploy thought up, I suppose, by one of the recently instituted Unionist think tanks – a need for them was perceived, their publications and pressures and press releases are not analysed enough by nationalists. It appears to be reasonable: why should we negotiate with someone who has a gun behind his back. (One answer to that is "why not"). It appears, by dint of rhetoric, to join Sinn Féin and the IRA in mind as one and the same organisation; and thus by extension to have all negotiators from Sinn Féin labelled IRA activists. It tries by extension and by diplomatic double talk to associate the SDLP and the Irish government with the IRA and thus to render all Irish nationalist aspirations anathema in the eyes of English voters and Unionist supporters.

It is a clever ploy and needs to be addressed but not at the superficial way most who disagree with it do. It must be taken seriously as indeed must the other position be so thought through.

The Loyalist paramilitaries have said they will not initiate (this time – they did, it must be recalled, in 1964, 1966, 1968,

1969 and earlier in this century) any armed action if the IRA guns stay silent. Most believe their spokesmen (no sexism here, only men spoke on their behalf), and the great majority hope that what they say holds.

Irish nationalists have no reason now, nor had they in the recent or distant past, to believe that England is benevolently disposed: no empire, by definition an exploiter, can be benevolently disposed except insofar as it is obviously in that Empire's interests to be so. One can therefore understand that any group official, unofficial, sovereign or (in their eyes, in it doesn't matter how many eyes) illegal who are in conflict with England, its armed forces and its armed associates, will not trust the English before good will and practical steps are evinced and taken. No group in our times has in effect surrendered their arms and then asked the armed antagonist to negotiate. That is not the way of life, history or politics and the world is redolent of examples of the contrary in recent times.

The fact is the English are a heavily armed presence in part of Ireland, the Royal Ulster Constabulary is an armed force – an armed constabulary not an unarmed police force – of about 14,000 members, the loyalist population has over 100,000 legally held arms throughout the area and the guns of the original – illegal – UVF, for example, however out of date now were never handed up, surrendered or decommissioned, let alone any of the thousands since acquired.

But even if all those facts are ignored or left aside the whole drift of the English argument was shown to be hollow by John Hume when he said – a statement seldom adverted to, though it cuts through the tripe and the posturing rhetoric – that if the IRA gave up its arms in the morning they could readily acquire replacements.

If it were only a debate one would say they should so do, if only to call the English bluff (they know that as long as England doesn't want to negotiate they will continue to invent or discover preconditions) but it isn't merely a debate, however much it seems to be on the floor of Westminster.

England has now deployed an army of redundant spies, a colloquy of the best professional diplomats in the world, and a phalanx of journalists and writers in their propaganda war against Irish nationalism. And they never fight cleanly.

P. Ó Snodaigh

BRITAIN GUILTY

In early Autumn Britain was found guilty by the European Court of Human Rights of unlawful actions in ambushing and summarily executing alleged terrorists on the Rock of Gibraltar in 1988. The outcry and outrage from British politicians was predictable with calls to withdraw from the Council of Europe but no admission of the fact that such 'shoot on sight' policies have been implemented in the North for many years.

(contd from page 13)

Summary

It is a pity that the film *Braveheart* about the freedom fighter, William Wallace, takes unnecessary liberties with the details of history. The barbaric punishment of hanging, drawing and quartering was instituted to wreak vengeance on Wallace. Fifteen years after his cruel death and six years after the Scots won their independence on the field of battle at Bannockburn their parliament sent the famous letter from Arbroath to Pope John XXII protesting at his support for the English. It is reproduced with translations in *The Declaration of Arbroath*, edited by James Adam. (Herald Press, Arbroath 1993) £3.75 ISBN 0900 454 10 5

DEMAND FOR IRISH EDUCATION BOARD

A number of Irish language organisations have called for the establishment of a separate education board for Irish medium and Gaeltacht schools. The White Paper on Education proposes the establishment of new regional educational boards but it contains no such provision for schools teaching through Irish and indeed the Minister for Education, Niamh Bhreathnach, has already rejected the idea in debate in the Dáil. Organisations supporting the call include Conradh na Gaeilge, Comhdháil na Gaeilge, Eagraíocht na Scoileanna Gaeltachta and Gaelscoileanna. At a conference in Dublin organised by Gaelscoileanna in early November a spokesman for the organisation Breandán Mac Cormaic, stated that the proposed boards would lead to the neglect of various non-mainstream sectors of education, including all-Irish schools and schools in the Gaeltacht.

Under the proposed structures, teachers, parents and other groups represented on the regional boards will be charged with selecting the representatives of minority interests.

Gaelscoileanna fears that in some areas groups hostile to the development of all-Irish schools will be able to block representation for them on the regional boards. It is seeking a separate education board to deal with the specific needs of all-

Irish and Gaeltacht schools. This could eventually have a cross-Border dimension and include all-Irish schools in the North.

Mr Mac Cormaic said that despite an intensive consultative process in the lead-up to the White Paper on Education, the White Paper ignored the needs of all-Irish schools.

Speaking after the conference, he called on the Department to clarify the reasons for this. "We put our arguments very strongly, and our concerns and the concerns of people like Educate Together were reflected in the various documents that were issued, for instance, in the report on the National Education Convention," he said.

"When the White Paper came out there was nothing in it about this. The question has to be asked: why, after all that discussion, wasn't anything put in there?"

At a meeting in an Ceathru Rua, Conamara, in mid November, organised by Eagraíocht na Scoileanna Gaeltachta, speakers condemned the decision not to set up a separate board for Irish language schools. The very bad experience of the Gaeltacht at the hands of the various existing Regional Boards (Health etc. on which the new Boards are to be modelled) was cited extensively. The state run Bord na Gaeilge was condemned for not supporting the demand of the other organisations

British Black Propaganda

The Widgery Whitewash report on the murders of civil rights marchers in Derry in January 1972 by the British Army was revealed (to those who needed convincing) in early November for it really was, another piece of black propaganda in Britain's war in Ireland. A confidential Downing Street memorandum was uncovered in a file in the Public Records in London by lawyers acting for relations of the victims who are preparing a case to be submitted to the European Commission of Human Rights.

It is a seven-page memorandum, signed by Robert Armstrong, private secretary to the British prime minister, which records a long conversation between Sir Edward Heath and Lord Widgery (now deceased), who had just been appointed to head the tribunal of inquiry.

The note records that the prime minister drew Lord Widgery's attention to a "number of points". One of these was: "It had to be remembered that we were in Northern Ireland fighting not only a military war but a propaganda war".

The Bloody Sunday Justice Campaign and relatives of the 14 civil rights marchers killed by the Parachute Regiment claimed that the disclosure clearly invalidated the so-called Widgery report of the tribunal of inquiry into the events of January 30th, 1972.

OIREACHTAS IN DUBLIN

The Irish language festival, An tOireachtas, was held in Dublin this year in early November. The festival was centred on the Stephen's Green area and it proved a popular venue with good attendances and enthusiasm. A first this year occurred in the premier Sean Nós (traditional unaccompanied singing) competition which was won for the first time ever by a singer from outside a Gaeltacht area. Mairead Ní Oistín from Dalkey, Dublin won the Corn Uí Riada performing in front of a capacity crowd of three hundred in the Shelbourne Hotel.

The Irish prose writer and language activist Máirtín Ó Cadhain was remembered at a seminar at which many of those who knew him recounted their experiences of working with Máirtín in various groups. He died 25 years ago and was remembered as the greatest prose writer in Irish. He was a life long radical Republican and fought many battles for the Irish language harrying many political and establishment figures for their failure to work for the benefit of Irish. Although the seminar was interesting there seemed to be a lack of focus on the relevance of Ó Cadhain's ideas and methods for the language movement today. The magazine *Comhar*, edited by Vivian Uíbh Eachach, brought out a special commemorative issue.



Máirtín Ó Cadhain

Irish Medium Schools

Nine new Gaelscoileanna opened in the Republic in September '95. Five of the schools (Tipperary, Kildare, Bandon, Co. Cork, Sandystown, Co. Dublin and Cavan) were recognised by the Department of Education and are well established. The other four were not given recognition but decided to open as unofficial schools. In the North an Irish stream opened in Armagh in the Catholic Primary School and in Coalisland, Co. Tyrone an official school started up.

Gaelscoileanna Submission to Forum

Gaelscoileanna was invited to participate in a session of the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation devoted to Irish medium education, North and South. The difficulties of the Irish language schools in the North relating to lack of recognition were outlined. It was made clear that the Belfast second level school, Meán Scoil Feirste, was not receiving subvention from the Northern Department of Education although financial assistance had come from 'Making Belfast Work'. In its submission Gaelscoileanna called for a National Authority for Irish medium schools and Gaeltacht schools. A cross border institution was favoured which would be responsible for planning, support and linguistic services to all schools in the island of Ireland teaching through Irish. The unifying aspect of the work of the language school movement was stressed and the fact that parents of all religions (or none) were brought together to work for a common aim.

KERNOW

Newodhow Gwydhaleg Alban

Arwedhow Fordh

Towlenn dyworth Comhairle nan Eilean (Konsel an enesow) dhe worra treylans sawsneg yndann an gwydhaleg war arwedhow fordh yn enesow a wrug dri krodhval dyworth Comann Ceiltech Ollthigh Dhun-Eideann (Rann Kelteg Pennskol Duneden). Kowser D.W. Stiubhart a leverys "An hynwyn 'Sowsneg' yw marnas kammlytherennans an re ewn gwydhaleg ... Termynn yw rag tewlel an kamderrow ma dhe'n kysk attal a istor".

Isa Kesstrif kan Gwydhaleg

Allan Mac Donald a wrug gwaynya an kynsa kesstif kan fundys gans BBC Radio nan Gaidheal h'an 'National Gaelic Arts Project' rag kavos kan nowedh gwydhaleg. Seyth kan o kemmeres dyworth 57 neb a dheuth a Steornabhag dhe Surrey. An seyth kan o kennys gans Mary Sandeman ha dyllys gans Radio nan Gaidheal. An kan a wrug gwaynya "Cum 'Ur Gealladh" (Gwithough agas ambosow) yw herwydh an skrifor ynkever an iselder a'n Gwydhalyon yw polytegeg.

Dasformyans skoedhyas gans ysylli An Comunn

Towlennow rag dasformyans An Comunn Gaidhealach re beu skoedhyas gans ysylli dh'aga KGB 9ves mis Metheven '95. Mes yn talleth marnas taklow heb kost a vydh gwres.

Kresenn Gwydhaleg 2sa tro rag 'Arghans Millenium'

Yma skoedhyor a'n Bail' Ur Ostaig Kresenn Gwydhaleg towlennys rag Sleat yn Skye ow tybi yn kever dasprofyans rag arghans millenium. Towlenn Bail' Ur Ostaig - dhe gost a £26 milvil - yw rag gul kresenn an bys rag an yeth ha gonysegryeth gwydhaleg.

STV a hedh towlenn pellwolok

Wosa STV a wrug tenna an dowlenn "Tomhais" kevres gwres gans bagas a Steornabhag hynwys Eolas. CTG (Comataidh Telebhisean Gaidhlig) (Keskusulyans Pellwolok Gwydhaleg) a wrug gelwel rag Bagas pellwolok Gwydhaleg rag hedhi an kalleter ma. Pan yll unn bagas pellwolok hedhi towlenn heb

lever travydh dhe'n CTG. "Tomhais" o dyllys gans Grampian.

10 Blydhenn a Dhyskans Gwydhaleg

Dhe fer dhe verkya 10 blydhenn a dhyskans dre Gwydhaleg kaderor dhyskans Konsel Rannidir Ugheldiryow Val MacIver a leverys pubhuni a wrug oberi rag dyskans Gwydhaleg y koth bos prowyt yn ewn. 1985 esa marnas dew skol a wrug gul dyskans dre Gwydhaleg (Central Primary School yn Inbhir Nis he Portree Primary School yn Skye) yn termynn na esa marnas 20 flogh he dew dhyskajor. mes lemmyn yma 600 flogh yn 17 skol ha 50 dyskajor.

Kaskergh rag aswonvos soedhagel Gwydhaleg

Mr Roy Wentworth usi ow sewya kaskergh y honen rag kavos formow soedhagel yn gwydhaleg dre skrifysans dhe'n Soedhva Alban. Mr Wentworth a wrug nagma lenwel formow soedhagel skrifys yn Sowsneg yn unnik. Gorthyb diworth Soedhva Alban a lever a vydh re kostek gul formow diwyethag (Various Scottish Gaelic news items)

Ruairidh Muileach & Martin Campbell
(translated by Martyn Miller)

"Kernow near England"

Ez ezez mennau a goofen thurtam pandrew breaz an bobell Curnoack adro tho matter Kernow avel nacion... Eze whathe a kurtas nab peath an ko edn ooz pell passhez?... Po igge an Curnowean hethow a quellas go hunnen vel Sausen?

Weare, ma oll sortow teeze a treegas en powe nye enowrma a leb an broaza part ew Sausen, rag drew an Curnowean leihez tho 35% an holl lebmen, mouy po lee: hebma ve menegez leeaz trevathi. Whathe, ma deaw sort Curnowean: rina ew Curnowean thea genesegeth, ha rina reeg gweele go hunnen Curnoack. An sort nessa ew neverah parrez tho gozw meaze drenz Curnoack, buz mesk an kensa sort, ke vea nebbaz vedn protestia derag teeze an nacionalite angye, an broaza radn ew ree vethack dressa angye gweele pecare. Whathe arta, ma an crengh eze dothans rag an power angye a resack per

thowne ha leall, ha pecarna gweeth en mena tane ma hebma terry hedgeth cuzal an teere terwitheyaw.

Andelha, po angye inflammyez, ma leall matter go hollan squatchia meaze thosympyas, ha nye ell gwellas hedna an mouyha leeaz ha pemthack campier quethez en owr ha due ombla rag anar Kernow en gweal rugby! Nye ell gothas hedna po ruth contlez warbarth, rag ma teeze a goerah tane et e gillez, ha ma neverah mouy corag choye than ruth: talvez mouy ewa po dean ednack a dylla meaze heb gweras e hinga driggeva omsenge vel Kernow kenz vel Sows: rag ma matter an resegeva an yeigenas en Terathe Euhall adewethaz tisquethas hebma poran:

Nebun heller yeigenas, leb a usyaz comparya gen deffrans beastaz, a gomeraz zoer edn jourma pe reeg an rowlers requyrya dressa kenevrah perhen derevall aman buz edn yeigen en ednack. Na venga e gwary rag hedna. Eah, an marchant ma ew guthvethaz per thaa vel onen an kensa gwaryers yeigenas an powe, ha e theeze keffrys ha e guthmens reeg plodia gonga tho chawngya e vreeze. En duah, ewe a roze an gwelha, laull, "Me an gweele rag anar ma powe, Kernow!"

Terwitheyaw an Curnowean vedn kelas go lelldury rag an laze angye dadn gwarhaz geaze. Alebma nebbaz journiow me reeg dryvya aleaze pe riga ve mettia gen kittareen, ha war an delhar notha an tytel **Hambly Coaches, Pelynt, Kernow near England**. Ero whye credge drew hebma geaze?

Nagew an deeze ma seli neb bagaz nacionalistiek na gwlascerers omwreze, buz Curnowean leeaz. Thurt hedna, nye ell comeras collan, a perry ko an lavar coathna *An webesan a latha marth a calla!*

Summary: Among the remaining 35% of the population of Cornwall who claim to be Cornish, the self-made Cornish make the most of the notion of nationality. The native Cornish are shy of revealing their national sentiments except as excited members of a crowd, as when supporting their rugby XV. When the individual gives voice to his convictions, however, this is more significant.

Richard Gendall

LETTER

Y charrey

In any discussion of Curnoack as Modern Cornish there is a danger of getting hold of the wrong end of the stick. It would appear to be labelled Modern at both ends!

I am sorry if my "fantastic gobbledygook" as he calls it (See my letter in *Carn* 89 and replies in *Carn* 90) has blinded Mr Phillips to the fact that I am not in principle opposed to his "Modern Cornish". I just don't like the name. Perhaps the more discerning reader who knows some misunderstandings when "there would appear to be some..." could try and explain to him why. Meanwhile he comes up with some rather extraordinary statements of his own "There is no record of the sounds of Medieval Cornish by anyone who heard them". What did the scribes think they were writing down then... hot air? Conclusions are either sound or they are not. The difference is academics are trained to arrive at them rather than to jump to them. Of course we don't know with the 100 per cent accuracy Mr. Phillips demands what the sounds of Medieval Cornish were but if he were to honestly help himself to the precision tools and techniques of linguistic science which

are available for everybody to master providing they are prepared to take the time and trouble and were to make a painstaking analysis of the data himself in order to establish the phonological base c. 1500 he would come to realise for himself that that "bid to research the unresearchable" as he calls it was not nearly so miserable a failure as his dismissive comments would tend to suggest. According to Mr. Phillips I "advocate a 20th century re-hash of Medieval Cornish with its meagre vocabulary and sounds unknown" and he would appear to know something I do not. I wonder precisely how he knows and how precisely...? His assertion sounds like guess-work to me. Mr. Phillips does rightly advocate a 20th century restoration of Modern Cornish (why not call it Restored Modern Cornish?) with sounds known, i.e. Lhuyd's definite description, but with a spelling that does not reflect them. I do not think the soul of Cornish is enshrined in its orthography but there is still a good deal to be said for common-sense and I do wonder why he doesn't come up with a "home-grown" phonemic spelling system for Curnoack. This would take it into Europe and into the 21st Century. The real point about Modern Cornish (as opposed to Old and Middle) in its strict linguistic sense, is its modernity of structure, simplification of grammar etc. and this is what makes its restored form easier to learn for Cornish people who after all speak Modern English

(Breton speakers might find it more difficult though) and hence find it more familiar. I don't know about languages "deserving" anything but people do deserve to be well-informed. I am glad that Mr. Gendall has the ear of academia; I should like to see Mr. Phillips who if he cares deeply enough will take the trouble to inform himself better, in possession of its mouth. Meanwhile somebody out there is probably planning to revive Old Cornish on the grounds that it's purer and closer to the Ancient British tongue. Another quicksand? Let readers of *Carn* work out if all this "hubbadulya" is "historically justified".

Philip Chadwick

Mebyon Kernow AGM

It was decided at Mebyon Kernow's AGM and conference held at Fraddon November '95 that MK would put up candidates to fight the next UK General Election for the first time since 1979.

Dick Cole Campaigns and Press Secretary reported that this years district and parish council elections had been the most successful for many years. He also said that press coverage had been patchy with the 'Western Morning News' printing some 90% of MK press statements although less success had been had following the revamp of the paper.

The Chairman Dr Loveday Jenkin called on the party to actively promote MK's vision of the future of Cornwall. She described Mebyon Kernow as the only forward looking party operating in Cornwall. Dr Jenkin attacked the main London based parties for not understanding the Cornish economy "The Tory party looking back to the mythical 'Good old Days' of Victorian England... And the Lib Dems paying lip service to Cornish issues but actions speak louder than words."

She said that MK must pin-point the difference between words and action. MK must promote a sustainable economy, not dependent on vast inward investment and working for a sustainable future yet retain our integrity working in Europe and Britain. MK should co-operate positively and combat racial antagonism working outside and inside Cornwall.

Martyn Miller

Cymdaithas Edward Llwyd

A recent issue of *CARN* (No. 90, Summer 1995) carried an interesting article on Edward Llwyd's outstanding contribution to the study and preservation of the Cornish language as he found it in 1700. The author of the piece, Merfyn Phillips, takes Cymdaithas Edward Llwyd to task for including in its periodical *Y Naturiaethwr* little that refers to Llwyd's language interest. I should like to correct the impression that this might give to your readers.

The article, which is largely a review of Derek R. Williams' excellent booklet *Prying into every hole and corner*, rightly draws attention to Llwyd's philological work and also to his numerous other important scientific interests. It is indeed as a scientist that most people will think of Llwyd - both as a practical observer and as a conscientious and accurate recorder. Llwyd's recording in Cornwall was scientific in its method and it is this that gives his work there its great value. He was known to his learned and scientific contemporaries as an outstanding figure, e.g. Sr. Hans Sloane (later to become President of the Royal Society) in 1706 called him 'the best naturalist now in Europe'.

When a Welsh natural history society was established in 1978 it was most appropriate that it commemorated one of

Wales' greatest naturalists in its name. Thus, Cymdaithas Edward Llwyd. The society's journal, *Y Naturiaethwr*, contains, to date, mostly articles and accounts of field meetings together with some substantial annual lectures. Although the latter are largely focussed on natural history, Llwyd's impact on language studies has not been ignored. Indeed two of the published lectures deal specifically with language, viz. Edward Llwyd fel ieithydd (Edward Llwyd as a philologist), gan David Thorne (No 19 (1988), 2-7) and Lle Edward Llwyd yn hanes yr iaith (The place of Edward Llwyd in the history of the language), gan Rhisiart Hincks (No 21 (1989), 2-17). Should any of your readers have any contribution to make concerning Edward Llwyd then I'm sure that the society will consider it for publication (in Welsh) in its new-style *Naturiaethwr* at some time in the future.

Anyone interested in Cymdaithas Edward Llwyd should write in the first instance to the current secretary: Ms Elinor Gwynn, Maes Meheli, Sawmills, Ceri, Y Drenewydd/Newtown, Powys, Cymru/Wales. Field meetings are held throughout Wales on most Saturdays and in all seasons.

Gyda dymuniadau goran i ddarllenwyr *CARN*.

W. Brian L. Evans

Getting the Celtic Message Across

We, in the Celtic League, face the paradox that no one can find out what we stand for unless they buy *Carn*. People tend to buy only those publication with which they generally agree. They are like the man who did not know how Guinness tasted because he did not like it.

This is a problem that many organisations have learned to live with. We need to be more ambitious. Our General Secretary sets us a fine example by all the correspondence he has with the press and with individuals. All the same, we cannot leave everything to the General Secretary and a few proficient letter writers.

Leafletting is the answer. It reaches the unconverted direct. The majority of those leafletted will, on first glance, disagree with what we have to say. Not to worry. They cannot shut our ideas out of their minds. Few of those who agree will join the League. Their normal reaction will be to take our ideas into their own organisations where they can discuss them with people they know and trust.

Printed below is a copy of a leaflet which the English branch leafletting sub-committee distributed at the Trades Union Congress **Unite Against Racism** demonstration in Manchester on October 28th.

The Celtic League Says:- Down With English Racism!

English racism has a long history. The barbarian Anglo-Saxons conquered the land now known as England and exterminated the original Celtic population of that country, estimated at 6 million when the English invaded in AD 410. By the time the English occupation was complete in AD 590, the total population estimate had dropped to 440,000.

Genocide is the ultimate form of racism.

The civilised Celts had lived in stone houses. The barbarian Anglo-Saxons lived in split log cabins and let the cities crumble away.

Over the years the English rulers gradually subjugated the Celtic nations of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and the Isle of Man. For example, the native Irish were deprived of the land, massacred, starved, expelled, forced to emigrate, etc.

The Celts were used by their English rulers to join in the massacre, subjugation and exploitation of the native peoples of Australia, North America, Asia and Africa which has culminated in today's anti-black racism and Third World poverty.

Throughout the world every self-respecting nation speaks its own language built up over centuries by the people of that nation. The above five Celtic nations all have their own beautiful and expressive languages. Because of English racist bullying their peoples mostly use the English language even for personal names.

English racists are no good at languages. Actually they think other



Celtic League Representatives at the Unite Against Racism Rally.

languages are no good. Just try speaking a Celtic language in their hearing. The effect is the same as that of a black family moving into a white racist neighbourhood.

Celts, like blacks and others whose ancestors were subjugated by English, have nothing to apologise for, except that they were on the losing side in the first place.

However, it is not too late. Everybody

oppressed by English racism should say that they want no more of it.

The English have got England. They should behave in a decent civilised non-racism manner within their borders. They should let Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and the Isle of Man determine their own futures.

Ifor Kenna

Review

"Cornish Today" by N.J.A. Williams

Kernewek Dre Lyther, 289 ff A4, £9 inc postage.

Williams is a Celticist and phonologist who some may remember brought the problem of the putative phonemes 'tj' and 'dj' to Ken George's attention. This led to the amendment of *Kernewek Kemmyn* by their replacement with 's' or 'j' as appropriate. Since then Williams has done further extensive research. In "Cornish Today" he sets out his findings and conclusions.

Anyone who is not an expert phonologist will be unable to satisfy themselves as to the validity of much of "Cornish Today". One can either accept it on trust, or wait to see what comment is forthcoming from other academics. This matters little in the leisurely world of academia. However, having examined Cornish phonology and three orthographies - *Kernewek Kemmyn*, *Unified* and *Modern Cornish* - Williams proposes that his own form of amended *Unified Cornish* be adopted by the revival. Considering that 95% of fluent

speakers (and classes and students in proportion) now use *Kernewek Kemmyn*, this advice is at least five years too late. Who would want to return to 'qu' and 'c' and the uncertainty of using 'v' for three sounds?

Williams seems to be unaware of this. Antiquarians in previous centuries refused to speak to Cornish speakers as they had no Latin or Greek. Williams comments on the revival from afar, which negates much of his work.

While criticism of Williams' phonology may be beyond the lay person, his general reasoning is not and it is here that severe doubts about the thrust of his argument will begin to form.

It seems unlikely that Dr Ken George will have any difficulty in refuting Williams' criticisms. It remains to be seen if the Late/Modern Cornish supporters can answer his criticism of their work.

GSB

MANNIN

Chengaghyn as Reiltyssyn

Ta'n Oik Oarpagh cour Myn-Chengaghyn er chur magh lioaran mie mychione yn ymmyd jeh myn-chengaghyn ayns dellal oikoi! Kyndagh rish cooishyn sheshoil as cultooroil, adsyn ta loayrt 'chengaghyn sloo ymmydit', t'ad bunnys ooilley daa-hengagh (ec y chooid sloo). Myr shen, foddee ad goaill ymmyd jeh chengey oikoi! tra t'ad dellal rish reiltyssyn. Er y hon shen, ta dy chooilley phegiagh jeant bwooiagh, nagh vel?

Foddee nagh vel. Coardail rish lioaran yn Oik Oarpagh, screuu yn Olloo De Witte voish Maastricht: 'My ta shirveish rygheddyn ayns un chengey ny lomarcen, ta ny fir-oik dellal rish lught yn ymmyd er yn aght cheddin, agh foddee nagh vel ooilley ny h-ymmydeyrn geddyn yn shirveish cheddin. Adsyn as chengey elley oc, cha nel ad geddyn shirveish ta cho mie as oddagh eh ve, ga dy vel ad geeck son yn chirveish goll rish yn sleih elley... adsyn as myn-chengey oc, t'ad geeck son yn chirveish ta smoo foaysagh da'n tromlagh (majority)'.

S'feer shen. Adsyn as myn-chengey oc, t'ad geeck keeshyn goll rish sleih elley. Cre'n fa nagh lhisagh ad geddyn shirveishyn theayagh chammah as sleih elley?

Lhisagh reiltys cur arrym da'n heneoilaght (identity), ny fraueyn as yn eiraght chultooroil jeh dy chooilley phegiagh t'ayns boodeeys (community) ennagh.

My oddys sleih goaill ymmyd jeh myn-chengey tra t'ad dellal rish kiannoortys, ta'n kiannoortys shen goaill rish dy vel yn chengey shen feeu as dy vel staydys eck.

Ny sodjey na shen, t'eh cur bioys as niart da'n chengey. My ta chengey eginit dy ve follit, bunnys, as goll er loayrt mastey sleih cheu-heear jeh dorryssyn dooint, ta shen cur er yn chengey dyn y vishaghey as 'aase. Cha bee ny focklyn as raaghyn cooie ec yn chengey shen dy loayrt mychione dy chooilley nhee ayns seihll y voodeeys.

Ny sodjey foast, goaill ymmyd jeh chengey ayns offishyn as cur urree dy ve fakinit er fograghyn oikoi!, ta shen soilshaghey magh da sleih ynnydagh as da joarreeyn ta cheet dys y cheer dy vel yn lught-reill cur arrym da'n chengey as da'n chennaghys as tradishoon.

Ta'n Ard-whaiyl Oarpagh er choardail rish kiarail (resolution) ny ghaa ta guee er reiltyssyn dy chur arrym da myn-

chengaghyn ta goll er loayrt ayns ny steatyn oc.

Va Kiarail Arfé coardit ayns 1981 as Kiarail Kuijpers ayns 1987. Ren ny kiarailyn shoh guee er reiltyssyn sy Voodeeys Oarpagh dy lhiggey da sleih goaill ymmyd jeh ny chengaghyn oc hene tra t'ad dellal rish reiltys ennagh, as dy ghoail rish sliennooyn as enmy-n-buill ayns chengaghyn dooghyssagh.

Ayns 1992, hug yn Choonseil Oarpagh magh Conaant Oarpagh ny Myn-chengaghyn. Mastey reddyng elley, ta'n conaant shoh guee er reiltyssyn dy lhiggey da sleih goaill ymmyd jeh ny chengaghyn oc hene. Agh ta'n conaant feer 'resoonaagh'. T'eh loayrt mychione reddyng goll rish 'raad ta loayrtee dy liooar' as 'choud's t'eh jantagh er aght resoonaagh' dy lhiggey da sleih goaill ymmyd jeh'n chengey dooghyssagh.

Ayns 1994, choard yn Ard-whaiyl Oarpagh Kiarail Killilea, va guee reeshtagh er reiltyssyn dyn jannoo reddyng olk bentyn rish myn-chengaghyn. Agh ny-yei shen as ooilley, as ga dy vel y Conaant cho faase as resoonaagh, s'goan y reiltys ta er chur yn ennym er yn Chonaant dy chur bree da. Mastey ny reiltyssyn ta foast gobbal shen 'yannoo ta'n reiltys Frangagh, reiltys yn Reeriaght Unnaneyssit as (nearey orroo) reiltys Nerin. T'eh jeeaghyn dy vel ny Sostnee as ny Yernee boirit mychione ceau argid er myn-chengaghyn (Yernish ayns Nerin!) as dy vel ny Frangee noi chengaghyn erbee er-lhimmey jeh Frangish.

Syn Unnaneyss Oarpagh ec y traa t'ayn, she ny Frangee as ny Greagee ny drogh ghuillyn ayns cooishyn-chengey. Cha jeant ad goaill rish dy vel myn-chengaghyn erhee ayns ny steatyn oc! Dy dooghyssagh, cha nel ny myn-chengaghyn ayns ny steatyn shen geddyn staydys oikoi! erbee. Agh er aght ennagh, cha nel ny Frangee cho scammyltagh as v'ad. Ga nagh vel monney ymmyd jeant jeh myn-chengaghyn ayns offishyn-reiltys sy Rank, ta ny chengaghyn shen cheet stiagh ayns scoillyn, ny veggan as ny veggan. Ayns Corsica, t'ad loayrt mychione daa hengey oikoi! nish.

Sy Vritaan as ayns Alsace, ta ny reiltyssyn ynnydagh ayns foayr jeh ny chengaghyn oc hene. Agh ta Paris kinjagh noi red erhee ta cooney lesh ny chengaghyn dooghyssagh as t'eh doillee agglagh dy 'endeil ad.

Fy yerrey hoal wass, ta Paris er lhiggey da ny Britaanee cur seose fograghyn ennagh ta daa-hengagh. Ayns towse-barel, va sleih gra ny v'ad coontey jeh fograghyn-raad ayns Britaanish as Frangish. Va'n sambyl jeant jeh 1,000 dy 'leih, 400 jeu cummal ayns Finistère as 600 jeu nyn durrysee. Cha row agh 4.5% dy 'leih noi ny fograghyn. Va ny smoo na tree as kiare ayns foayr jeu. Shegin dooin cur bwooise son paart dy speeideilys.

Gimraa chengey elley sy Rank, shen Occitanish. Ta'n chengey shen ec daa villioon dy 'leih as cha nel ymmyd erbee jeant jee ec y reiltys! Ealish ayns Cheer ny Yindyssyn, dy jarroo.

Ayns cheeraghyn elley syn Unnaneyss Oarpagh ta reddyng goll foddey ny share. Myr sampley, sy Spaainey, ayns Catalunya. Agh foddee nagh vel eh cho doillee dy chur yn chengey dooghyssagh er y hoshiaght ayns shen. Va'n chengey niartal dy liooar hannah, as cha nel baarney voar eddyr ee as Spaainish.

Ta reddyng goll mie dy liooar ayns Bretin neesht, ga dy vel sleih jannoo arganys mychione yn earroo dy loayrtee aegey ayns shen. Haink Slattys Vretnish dy ve leighoil as ta Boayrd Vretnish jannoo obbyr vie. Ta'n Slattys Vretnish cur er offishyn-reiltys dy aarlaghey daue hene dy yannoo dy chooilley nhee trooid Bretnish chammah as Baarle. Ta raad mooar liauyr ain dy hooyl er ayns Mannin!

Orree Crennell

Worthy aims are set out in the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, but many governments have yet to sign the Charter.

KELAOUENN

Brief news from Brittany, in Breton and French, as well as information about festivals, festoù-noz (ceilidh's), courses (music, dance, language), addresses of associations, Skol Uhel ar Vro/Cultural Institute, new books, etc. can be obtained on minitel 3615 KELA, on the phone 99.87.69.12 or by fax 99.63.82.28.

Tynwald Ceremony

In September many Manx organisations took the opportunity to submit their views regarding the annual Tynwald Day Ceremony. Below we print in part papers submitted by Mec Vannin and the Manx Branch of the Celtic League, both complementary to each other.

Mec Vannin in its submission gives an excellent overview of what the Tynwald Ceremony was and what it is now. It reads:

"Although popularly considered to be the invention of the Vikings, study increasingly shows that open air parliamentary assemblies were a feature of Celtic society well before the Vikings appeared on the scene. These assemblies fulfilled an extremely important function. The principle of promulgation meant that no-one should be ignorant of a law. Grievances could be heard and pronounced upon according to judgement by the representatives of the people. In Celtic (as opposed to Viking) society, the chieftains also had to demonstrate and re-affirm their compliance with the laws of the society. A leader who broke the rules could be deposed by law rather than by force.

Even during the dark era of the Stanleys, when the Manx people were nothing more than the property of the Lords of Mann and Tynwald had become self-electing, certain fundamentals still had to be observed: Tynwalds had to be held within a certain time span (eighteen months, we believe), no law could be enforced until promulgated and grievances could be heard.

During this period, St. Johns became the established site for the Manx Tynwald, and the old mid-summer day the accepted time. It was a legal requirement for Manx citizens to attend the ceremony and consequently a market fair established. These conditions led it to be our National Day.

In the past hundred years, several things have combined to make Tynwald Day a very different event, even if loosely based upon the original concept.

Victorian pomp and ceremony led to a flashy, brassy military presence to remind the natives that they were a colony of the British Empire. In 1914, the important principle of Promulgation was compromised when, in a quite unnecessary and thoroughly objectionable act of grovelling on the part of the Tynwald to the UK government, emergency legislation was enacted to allow conscription to the UK armed services to be implemented without having to wait for Tynwald Day. This atrocious act of boot-licking on the part of those who were safe from dispatch to the trenches has never been rectified.

The intervention of the Second World War appears to have caused serious damage to the ceremony as a National gathering. Before the war, thousands of people

gathered to attend the fair and watch the ceremony. This appears to have ceased during the war and the custom of centuries, once broken, was never properly re-established.

The fair became revitalised during the 1960s but was not quite the same event as previously, however people who may not have seen each other from one year to the next still made the annual pilgrimage to socialise as much as anything. Along the passage of time, the compunction to attend the Tynwald had also lapsed and the event became geared more for tourists than the Manx people.

Wanton vandalism was exercised by the organising committee in 1979 when the fair was relegated to a position of obscurity behind the seating stands erected for tourists. This was in the year that was supposed to celebrate 1000 years of Tynwald.

And so to today. The contradiction in terms of elements of the ceremony is often commented upon by visitors and Manx people alike: A celebration of ancient independence compromised by an irrational prostration before a foreign and frequently hostile force in the shape of the UK.

There are two separate events: The fair and ceremony on the hill. Those who attend the fair may very likely not see anything of the other and vice versa.

Although supposedly our National Day, the event is more popular with tourists than with Manx people.

The fair has degenerated into a rather shoddy affair, with professional stallholders selling tacky imported goods whilst long established Manx organisations who have patronised the fair for years have been ousted.

An intimidating and unnecessary UK security presence reinforces the colonial atmosphere.

A fly-past by RAF jets leads us to wonder which particular totalitarian regime the organisers have used as a role model: Communist Russia or Nazi Germany? Should we simply be glad that we haven't had a parade of armoured cavalry ripping the fairfield to shreds...yet?

When the Tynwald finally deems it fit to emerge from the church, the scene must be most perplexing to those who have never witnessed it before: This thousand year old ceremony is celebrated in Victorian costume!

These observations and a frustration with the realisation that the Tynwald ceremony is increasingly becoming a pathetic act of self-glorification for the members of Tynwald led to numerous recommendations."

At this stage we can turn to the Celtic League's (Manx Branch) submission which supports and gives a much briefer version of Mec Vannin's recommendations (too

lengthy to carry here). The recommendations are as follows:

1. Tynwald Day (July 5th) should be a recognised National holiday. The practice of defaulting to the 6th when the 5th falls on a Sunday should continue.
2. There should be no British military presence at the event, either working or ceremonial.

The Tynwald is a symbol of continued Manx independence and the presence of the British, or indeed any foreign military is a shameful compromise of the integrity of the event and, indeed, the Manx nation.

3. In keeping with the intent of the above, there is no place for the playing of the UK national anthem at the event.
4. The Tynwald should be presided over by the President of Tynwald.

Having the Lieutenant Governor or any other deputy of the Lord of Mann, presiding over the event is an objectionable act of symbolising the colonial subjugation of a nation.

5. The fair should be reinstated to its rightful position on the Fairfield.

The siting of the fair behind the viewing stands has resulted in the whole atmosphere and integrity of the event being severely eroded.

6. Manx cultural/political/charitable organisations should be given preferential allocation of stalls.
7. The Right of Petition should be formally embodied in statute. Furthermore, any petitions that are accepted must be progressed within a reasonable space of time.

We understand that the "Right of Petition" does not exist as such. This important element of the ceremony and Manx "democracy" must be protected. The fact that petitions are left to await a member of Tynwald's grace and favour means that it is not, in fact, a grievance procedure at all but simply a sham.

8. The requirement to Promulgate laws before becoming statute should be reinstated.

Mark Kermode

Mec Vannin's full submission can be obtained from Yn Screendeyr, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel, Mannin IM5 1BU, British Isles.

The Future of the Manx Language

The Department of Education invited submissions from the public regarding the future development of the Manx language. A committee, led by Dr. Brian Stowell, Manx Language Officer, will investigate and compile a report on the matter in due course.

Some sixty submissions from groups and individuals in support of maintaining the impetus of the Manx language programmes were received with only two against. The Island's main nationalist groups banded together in a bid to restore Manx as a living language; these co-ordinated submissions are probably the most significant call for radical action this century.

On behalf of the Celtic League's General Council, Bernard Moffatt drew the Committee's attention to the broader aspects of the rights of minority languages on the international scene.

In the submission, he writes:

"I should commence by saying that the Manx government and the Department undertook a bold initiative when the decision was taken to provide facilities for Manx language education in the Island's schools.

The Celtic League's case for seeking an enhanced commitment, particularly at primary level (or even pre-school) is based on the provisions for the rights of minority language users under International law.

The Isle of Man government, via commitments entered into on its behalf is duty bound to honour those obligations. A whole raft of these underpin the guarantee to freedom from linguistic discrimination. The *Universal Declaration on Human Rights & Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* and the *European Convention on Human Rights* are the basic building blocks which underpin the rights of linguistic minorities. In this decade alone two important provisions were introduced, i.e. the *Convention for the Protection of Minorities* and the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages*.

The important point in highlighting these provisions is that even in the dark days of the decline in the fortunes of the Manx language, before the 'bold initiative' mentioned earlier, the Manx government was internationally obliged to support and promote the language.

The Department and Manx Government in considering at what level to support or promote the Manx language should be mindful of solemn International Covenants entered into and sustain these via substantial commitment."

The Assistant General Secretary, Mark Kermode, submitted a lengthy document on behalf of the Manx Branch of the Celtic League which included the following seven proposals for consideration:

- * To transfer the provision of Manx language education from policy to statute;
- * To implement the report of the 1986 Celtic Forum on the future of the Manx language;
- * To recognise and address the Department of Education's failure to adhere to its existing policy regarding the language, i.e. to provide lessons to all children who wish to learn it;
- * To actively encourage government employees to learn and use Manx;
- * To recognise the viability of re-establishing Manx as a community language;
- * To recognise the potential economic benefits to be accrued from the study and teaching of the language;
- * To create a standing committee of government with responsibility for Manx to ensure the progression of these recommendations.

Phil Gawne, Mee Vannin's Cultural Officer, focused the Committee's attention on the practical ways in which Manx should be promoted both in Mann and abroad. Mee Vannin, he states, would like to see —

- * A unit set up to teach children Manx from reception class through to the end of their primary education.
- * The department encourage pre-school Manx play groups.
- * A Manx A-level course to be provided after the department has established its planned GCSE exam course in the language.
- * Funding for research into Manx made available. In the long term, it calls for a Celtic studies department to be established which would include courses in Manx.
- * A post should be created for a Manx language coordinator to liaise with the language groups, Celtic governments and the Manx public.
- * More time should be made available on Manx Radio for Manx language broadcasting.
- * The Manx Heritage Foundation should be reorganised so that it is more in touch with the people it is supposed to be helping.

The submission concludes: "The proposals listed in this submission would of course require a considerable increase in the current amount spent on Manx Gaelic were they to be implemented.

Tynwald has recognised the importance of the Manx language to the Manx nation. Tynwald now needs to put its money where its mouth is."

In light of all the submissions in favour of promoting Manx one would hope that the Committee will recommend further improvements to enhance the status of the language.



Phil Gawne

At the Celtic League's AGM this year the following resolution was adopted:

"Following Tynwald's recent request that the Department of Education should look into the future of the Manx language, this AGM calls upon the Department of Education to recognise the considerable role which successive Manx governments have played in the decline of Manx. Recognition of the Government's neglect of and, at times, open hostility to Manx should be combined with a plan of compensation towards Manx in which the language is actively promoted and supported".

This Tynwald would be wise to address the damage successive governments and official bodies have inflicted on the Manx Language.

Footnote

In a response to a request from parents to cater for the growing number of Manx speaking children in Manx schools, the Department of Education offered a Saturday morning school at a cost of £15 per term per child, if the Department could find a teacher. The class would be open to non-Manx speaking children'

The parents said no.

The Celtic Den

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CELTICA

New Visions for the Future

Some 200 delegates attended The Second Green Dialogue Conference organised by the Jamahir Society for Culture and Philosophy in Tripoli, Libya over the weekend 3-5th November. The delegates came from all over the world and included representatives from the Progressive Nationalists, Marxists, Socialists and Green/Environmentalist movements.

The Celtic League's General Secretary attended the conference to present a paper (text below) in the section *New Visions for the Future*.

In addition the General Secretary was asked to act as *rappporteur* for the penultimate session (Panel 5) which considered the threat posed by global nuclear weapons and also the impact of the mass media and the threat posed when external cultural values are imposed via that medium on indigenous societies and ethnic minorities. The General Secretary was also a platform member for the concluding session which called for world peace, recognition of the differing cultural aspirations and global security free from weapons of mass destruction.

As indicated above the conference represented a wide and diverse range of people from different cultures and religions. **That is was able to reach a positive consensus and aspiration for a better world society was no mean achievement.**

PROMOTING NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION

The basis of any effective International Organisation

The following builds on a previous paper presented by Bernard Moffatt at a Conference in Rumania just over a year ago. See "National Self-Determination to counter the Euro-American political economic bloc" *Carn* 85.

OLD versus NEW NATIONALISM

Throughout history, the potential for the extreme has always manifested itself

and certainly through nationalism. This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War 2, an anniversary that reminds us of the cruellest and most abhorrent manipulation of nationalist sentiment. The continuing existence and support (no matter how minimal) of fascist groups and political parties across Europe are themselves potent warnings of the potential for disaster still.

Other events illustrate the terrible consequences of blind patriotic fervour. The Bosnian tragedy presents a harrowing example of the capacity for terror. There are hundreds of examples of territorial disputes aligned with the various cultural differences of groups involved. I think instantly of N. Ireland, where each side uses religion, language, music, dance, to mark themselves apart.

Less dramatically, I look at the less openly divisive and violent nationalism of, say, Britain and America which presents a stagnant jingoism which is used to justify actions and stifle opposition or debate. This is perpetually used by many governments to justify policy or ideology – nationalism as an empty tool to pacify and fool. On a smaller scale I look at those who deny nationalism a political dimension at all. In my own country, I have encountered many who believe encouraging cultural nationalism alone will guard against that which I have just described. These purists are making a big mistake.

Nationalism, in whatever form, always consists of a tension between the cultural and political. If the gut instinct of nationalism is a feeling of belonging to a community, then culture is crucial in defining who belongs.

Without the political, these individuals will only gel (come together) as a cultural entity and remain unrepresented. The tension comes when the definition of who 'belongs' is called into question – when instead of culture representing, it begins to dictate. Simply speaking, we have always seen the dangers of nationalism when it becomes inflexible, and as the political and cultural dimensions reflect and react to each other the consequences are potentially disastrous. Cultural nationalists can never become complacent – burying your head in the sand and ignoring the politics of nationalism is no answer. It is apathy – and

that is as dangerous as the most virulent Fascism. It allows fascism to flourish and manipulate.

So there needs to be a political dimension, but again there needs to be a balance. Essentially most political action by nationalists is negatively driven. It is always critical without presenting its own alternative. Irish nationalism has suffered from this, for example, I am reminded how republicans pre-1916 procrastinated endlessly about the alien system of Britain, and the 'foreign' structures unsuited to Ireland. When taking power in newly independent Ireland, they essentially adopted these structures, having spent no time devising new ones.

In essence, there was no social message. Nationalists constantly make the mistake of assuming that because they want to run a country, it will automatically be better run! Nationalism has to offer more – we have to present a real feeling of ownership of one's country.

'New' progressive nationalism must proceed on two fronts – the cultural and the political.

Culturally we have to accept that nationalism must seek to become inclusive not exclusive. Who 'belongs' cannot be defined by race, religion, hair colour or other increasingly ludicrous criteria. It's not realistic or human. I live on a small island (Mann), relatively unknown in the wider world but with enough of a population influx to 'upset' traditional ideas on what makes a person authentically 'Manx'. It basically comes down to acceptance. Do we accept different cultural influences and viewpoints as enriching to our existing culture or do we reject and seek to isolate ourselves? I know a little of the development of my own Celtic culture to see the influences from Europe and further East still. Mixing, diversifying made my culture and will continue to do so. I despise purists – they cannot accept progress, and the political translation of the cultural piety reaches its zenith in acts of 'ethnic cleansing'.

A multi-cultural approach is needed because most societies are multi-cultural. Culture must not become the single defining aspect of a country. To allow that to happen would be to celebrate uniformity and isolation, and set dangerous

precedents. Diversity in culture is possible, and much needed, within any nation-state.

The potential for national unity comes through the political expression of this tolerance and open-mindedness. I always quote the Irish revolutionary James Connolly because no one expresses this idea better:

"True patriotism seeks the welfare of each in the happiness of all"

The socioeconomic dimension presents the best opportunity to pursue unity. A nation that pursues its inhabitants welfare on equal terms can be the only true incarnation of nationalism. Nationalism without an intertwined socialist ethic is useless. It is the love of a piece of land, not the pursuit of individual and collective well-being. It reinforces a sense of powerlessness, of detachment and alienation, instead of replacing that with mutual involvement, responsibility and dependence. Briefly, and somewhat idealistically I admit 'new' nationalism re-introduces a little humanity into ideology.

To achieve this I believe we have to roll back the engulfing political and economic power blocs that continue to develop. They represent a depressing internationalism and an illusory one.

CURRENT INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Presently we have two main types of international blocs. The first is the economic-dominated power bloc, best represented by the European Union, which pursues seemingly common interests of the main European countries. The other is the mainly political United Nations which has more honourable intentions of promoting dialogue and co-operation between nations on a worldwide basis.

The EU first. Its position is both strong and flimsy. The current scale of involvement necessitates strong commitment from all member states. But there has been much resistance from member states on the question of sovereignty. Many countries, including the United Kingdom and Denmark, are worried that what they initially saw as an economic alliance is gradually gaining an unhealthy influence over purely 'state' affairs. I sympathise strongly with this view – however little I like the English government, I recognise its sovereignty over its own people. I also dislike the idea of a bureaucracy hundreds of miles away, making decisions that affect lives and situations without any real accountability or consultation. The potential for disaster is enormous. The faceless organisation of Orwell's 1984 springs to mind, or perhaps more appropriately that of Kafka's 'The Castle'. Could the EU possibly be compared to a rigid/inflexible/unstoppable/self-serving power bloc?

The point is that economic interest is not the key to real co-operation. It can be broken down as easily as markets rise and fall. Witness the roller-coaster relations of EU countries as testimony to that.

The UN serves as an example of the other extreme. It is again an example of bureaucracy gone wrong, but this time without the motivation of economic interest – it in fact suffers because of lack of motivation and real direction. As the EU acts, regardless of diversity, the UN splutters impotently, inconsistently and half heartedly. For instance, it thrusts straight into Somalia, but prevaricates over what to do in Bosnia. It establishes a war crimes commission as a way of doing something, anything, over Bosnia, but ignores Cambodia. Worse still it seems as the world becomes more volatile with the ending of the Cold War the agency set up to seek peace seems incapable of change. As one former UN Commander in Bosnia, Major General Lewis Mackenzie asserts, from his own experience

"after five decades, the UN's bureaucracy is firmly entrenched and stubbornly resistant to change..."

It is in effect another power bloc that detaches and diffuses efforts to produce change.

So what is the solution?

Well we have to start somewhere, we have to start by changing the structure of our own nations, and the way they think and co-operate.

Again I quote M.G. Lewis Mackenzie

"When we look closely at the UN we really see ourselves. For the UN is merely the sum of all its parts"

With the changing of the structure of our own individual 'part', we can begin to look again at the whole. We need to integrate our approaches to world trade and defence. How else can we keep a grip on the sort of nationalism that produces Bosnia, N Ireland.....?

Huge power blocs are not the answer to our problems. We should know by now that any attempt to stifle or repress individual or collective identity is a huge mistake and is always counterproductive. Instead small state government can form the basis for mutually productive relationships. By promoting economic, cultural and global concerns beyond our borders we can perhaps learn to reconcile nationalism with internationalism, and make the two essential to the well-being of each.

So I propose, as I did in Rumania, a counter attack by nationalists. Narrow self-interest will never succeed - as we owe the diverse cultures within our borders respect, intelligence and representation, so too we owe all those beyond.

Same but different – we must operate on that principle.

J.B. Moffatt



B. Moffatt outside the National Archive, Tripoli



Manx Parliamentary Delegation visits Ireland

A parliamentary delegation from the Isle of Man visited Ireland in the first week of November as guest of the Cathaoirleach (Speaker) of the Dail, Seán Treacy.

The delegation consisting of Minister of Education, Hazel Hannan, MHKs S. Roden and B. Braidwood with Pam O'Connor as secretary, met various Irish Ministers of State and visited a number of facilities including Scoil Lorcain an Irish medium school in south Dublin which made a strong impression on the delegation. A lunch was hosted by P. McKiernan Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Iveagh House in mid week. Amongst the Irish invitees was Cathal Ó Luain, Chairman of the Celtic League. He was glad to hear expressions of support for the Manx Language from newly elected MHKs Roden and Braidwood and took the opportunity to reiterate the Celtic League submission on the Manx Language to Minister Hannan. (see page 21)



Appeal

Jakez Kerjean, secretary of Ti ar Brezhoneg, Paris, wants to establish, ahead of the Expolangues exhibition held annually in February in the French capital, a list of all the universities in the world in which Breton can be studied. May I appeal to the readers of CARN who know about such courses to send me this information for transmission, see address p. 24. Additional details (number of hours/week, diplomas/degrees, etc...) will be welcome.

Alan Heusaff

The Scottish Separatist Group

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There is a very lively 4-page interview with several 15 to 20 year-old students from the Lannuon Lycée in the Sept.-Oct. issue. They testify to a widespread renewal of interest in Breton traditional music and dances. They expressed preference for festoù-noz instead of the rock concerts: they allow a closer contact between people they foster a sense of community, the sound is not deafening, there is no gesticulation, a change from the individualism of modern society.

CELTIC HISTORY REVIEW

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AL LIAMM, literary magazine in Breton, 5 issues/year, subscription 180F (Brittany and France), 200F/250F airmail (other countries) to P. ar Bihan, 16 rue Fours à Chaux, 35400 Saint-Malo.

In the Sept.-Oct. issue, the most substantial and original pieces are from Y. Guehennec, reminding of the social conditions which led to the widespread double revolt of 1675 in Brittany, and from Reun ar C'Halas exemplifying the use which could be made of mimicry to enrich our literature. F. Favereau contributes recollections of the recently deceased writer P.J. Hélias, and G. Kervella gives an account of Ar Vro Bagas's tour in Ireland.

C.L. data given to Irish Department of the Marine

At the request of the Irish delegate to the Irish Maritime Organisation, Mr Guilfoyle, the Celtic League, General Secretary, Bernard Moffatt supplied a full dossier on dumping of munitions in the Beaufort Dyke and sea areas. The information identified five categories of dumped materials:

- 1 Munitions – vast quantities which the British Government admit has been dumped at approx. 20 sites around Britain and Ireland.
- 2 Chemical weapons – now admitted to have been dumped at sites around Ireland and off Scotland. The most potentially hazardous of these are the nerve gas deposits off Kerry and Donegal and the substantial quantities of mustard gas in the North Channel.
- 3 AEA disposals again admitted for the Biscay site south of Kerry and also north of Donegal. Also the suspected dumping of 2500 tonnes in the Beaufort trench. A question mark also surrounds the disposal of contaminated material from the 1957 Windscale incident.
- 4 Commercial disposals included explosives and chemicals. Large quantities of cyanide contaminated spoil was dumped in the Beaufort Dyke.
- 5 Finally details were enclosed relating to the C.L.'s attempts to elicit information on the de-commissioning and disposal of chemical and biological agents manufactured at the British chemical weapons plant (now closed) at Nancekuke in Cornwall.

The Irish Department of the Marine was requested to continue pressure for a full disclosure of the British Sea dumping programme.

Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including *Carn*) and subscription rates are IR£10; Stg£10; 90FF or US\$20.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank). Europe Stg.£10 and airmail outside Europe Stg. £13.00

For information about the Celtic League, applications for membership, subscriptions, etc. write to any of the following secretaries:

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