

# comann

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

No. 141

Summer 2008

€4.00 Stg£3.00

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ALBA: AN COMANN CEILTEACH  
BREIZH: AR KEVRE KELTIEK  
CYMRU: YR UNDEB CELTAIDD  
ÉIRE: AN CONRADH CEILTEACH  
KERNOW: AN KESUNYANS KELTEK  
MANNIN: YN COMMEEYS CELTIAGH

CELTIC LEAGUE 



# Alba



## Teagasg Gach Cuspair Tron Ghàidhlig

Nuair a bha mi òg, mar a thuir an seanfhacal, “nuair a bha Gàidhlig aig na h-eòin,” chuala mi Gàidhlig shimplidh a h-uile latha mar, “ith do bhiadh”, “na h-abair facail”, “trobhad” agus mar sin air adhart. Ach nuair a chaidh mi don bhun-sgoil, cha robh facail Gàidhlig ann. Cha robh ann ach Beurla...Beurla...Beurla, fad an latha, a h-uile latha.

Bliadhnaichean an dèidh sin, san àrd-sgoil ro na saor-làithean fada, as t-samhradh, bha deasbaireachd ceadaichte ann, airson nan sgoilearan. Dh’fhaighnich mi, “Tha a’ Bheurla, an Fhraingis, a’ Ghearmailtis, an Laideann agus a’ Ghreugais rim faighinn san sgoil seo. Carson nach eil a’ Ghàidhlig ri faighinn cuideachd?”

“Chan eil thu a, ‘buntainn ris a’ chùis/You’re irrelevant! Macpherson!” ghlaodh a’ bhean-teagasg.

Cha do thuig mi carson a bha ar cànan Albannach.....a’ Ghàidhlig toirmisgte feadh nan sgoiltean. Nam bheachd, chaidh Alba na colonaidd Sasannach nuair a chaidh Rìgh Seumas VI na rìgh ann an Sasainn. Mar sin, chur Sasainn a’ chànan aice - a’ Bheurla thairis air Alba, anns gach àite.

Co-dhiù, cha do thuig mise sin gus an deach mi air turas don Ungair sa bhliadhna 1949, no rudeigin mar sin, aig cosgais deich notaichean air fhichead, airson cola-deug.

Air madainn air choireigin ann am Budapest air na saor-làithean sin, bha mi a’ coiseachd gu socrach air drochaid thairis air an Danube, nuair a chuimhnich mi gun do dh’fhàg mi an t-airgead agam fo bhobhstair na leapa agam airson a bhith sàbhailte.

Bhon a bha na saor-làithean air cho beag pris, chaidil sinn ann an sgoiltean ged a bha na leapannan glè chofhurtail. Ach cò bha san t-seòmar-chlas an latha sin ach a’ bhean-teagasg, mu dheich bliadhna fichead a dh’aois: boireannach bòidheach. Chunnac i gun robh fèileadh-beag orm. Mhìnich i gun robh i a’ lorg tuilleadh jotters a cheartachadh aig an taigh.

“Bheil an seòmar-clas seo coltach ri fear ann an Alba?”

“Ceart,” fhreagair mi.

“Bheil thu cinnteach?”

“Seadh”.

“Ma-tà, tha e san Ungairis.”

“Direach sin,” fhreagair mi.

“Ma bhios tu airson cànan a chumail beò,” arsa ise,” feumaidh teagasg tron chànan sin. Mar sin, bidh a’ chànan Albannach aig a h-uile Albannach mar a tha Ungairis beò

feadh na h-Ungair ma bhios tu a’ teagasg tron chànan Albannaich”

Gu h-obann, thuig mi gun robh i ceart. An dèidh Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005, tha mi fìor thoilichte gu bheil iad a’ fosgladh sgoiltean Ghàidhlig an siud ‘s an seo, ann an Dùn Èideann, Glaschu, Inbhir Nis agus mar sin air adhart. Fosglaidh iad sgoil Ghàidhlig ann am Port Rìgh a dh’aithghearr.

Feumaidh sinn a bhith a’ teagasg a h-uile cuspair tron Ghàidhlig feadh gach àite ann an Alba. An uair sin bidh ar cànan cho slàn is fallain ris an Ungairis ann an Ungair agus ris a’ Bheurla ann an Sasainn!

### SUMMARY

*Here we have an account of how the writer was from the age of five asking why English was the language of all teaching when one would have expected to have such teaching to be through the Scottish language...Gàidhlig.*

*Raising the subject of Gàidhlig medium teaching only brought out a hostile snub. That made me wonder if anyone in teaching would agree with me. The problem was solved when the writer was out for a morning stroll in Budapest across one of the bridges across the Danube. He had no money! He had hidden it under his mattress which was in a school classroom as costs had to be kept down to have been able to offer a fortnight's holiday for thirty pounds! Back in the classroom where he slept during his Hungarian holiday he found that the teacher had returned to get more jotters for home correction. Yes, the Scot admitted, the classroom looked the same as one in Scotland, but he had to agree with the teacher that to keep the Hungarian language it must be the language of teaching throughout Hungary. He was glad to agree that therefore the appropriate language for teaching was through the Scottish language, Gàidhlig, in Scotland, Hungarian in Hungary and English in England!*

*It was with joy that he saw that the Gàidhlig/Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 was producing schools where the language of teaching was in Gàidhlig as the one in Edinburgh, one in Glasgow, Inverness etc. and a new one was opening in Portree.*

**Archy Macpherson/Gilleasbuig mac Lachlain ‘ic ‘Illeasbuig ‘ic Lachlain ‘ic ‘Illeasbuig.**

## GAELIC SCHOOL PROGRESS

Campaigns have begun for all-Gaelic schools in Fort William (Lochaber) and Portree (Isle of Skye). This follows a commitment in Highland Council’s statutory Gaelic Language Plan to establish two stand alone Gaelic schools. If the campaigns are successful, the two new schools would join Bun-sgoil Ghàidhlig Inbhir Nis (Inverness Gaelic Primary School), the only other all-Gaelic school in the Highland Council area.

In Edinburgh, a consultation process is also to start shortly on the possibility of establishing a Gaelic school in the capital. An earlier campaign for a dedicated all-Gaelic school in the late 1990s and early 2000s was unsuccessful but Edinburgh City Council has become more positive about Gaelic promotion in intervening years.

## Caithness Gaelic Signage Controversy



**Celtic scholar Dòmhnall Uilleam Stiùbhart**

Provisions regarding signage in Highland Council’s statutory Gaelic Plan have been criticised by a majority of councillors in Caithness. The Plan states that all road signs throughout the Highland Council area will be replaced by bilingual signs when they become due for replacement. However, the Caithness Councillors have argued in the face of historical and place-name evidence to the contrary that there is no history of Gaelic use in the area and that Gaelic should not appear in signs in the area. Celtic scholar Dòmhnall Uilleam Stiùbhart, however, has challenged the argument that Gaelic was never a community language in the area in a newspaper article:

[www.bratach.co.uk/bratach/archive/Jun08/jun08\\_caithness-gaelic.html](http://www.bratach.co.uk/bratach/archive/Jun08/jun08_caithness-gaelic.html)

**Màrtainn MacLeòid**

## ARBROATH ABBEY: WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Arbroath Abbey was founded in 1178 by King William ("the Lion") for a group of Tironesian Benedictine monks from Kelso. It was consecrated in 1197.

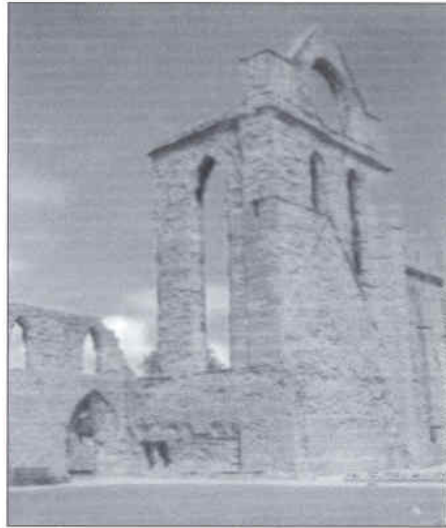
It was here in 1320 that the Abbott of Arbroath, Bernard de Linton (who was also Chancellor of Scotland) drafted the "Letter of Arbroath."

The letter was to be sent to Pope John XXII. It asked the Pope to recognise Robert the Bruce as the legitimate King of Scotland. It also asked him to remove the excommunication that had been placed upon Robert since his involvement in the murder of John Comyn (the "Red Comyn") in a Dumfries church in 1306.

The letter is famous for the phrase, "as long as a hundred of us remain alive, we shall not on any condition be subjected to English rule." The implication was that any King of Scotland could only rule with the approval of the people. That support was conditional on the King continuing to uphold and defend the principle of Scottish independence.

It was a whole new way of looking at royal rule. Previously the talk had been of rule by "divine right." Now the King was seen as having duties and responsibilities to his people.

The letter -known as the "Declaration of Arbroath"- was signed by the "great and good of 14th century Scotland" including eight earls and 31 barons. They declared, "we fight not for glory nor riches, nor hon-



**Arbroath Abbey**  
©Gazetteer for Scotland

our, but only for that liberty which no true man relinquishes but with his life."

Little surprise then that it came to be seen as one of the most important documents in Scottish history!

More recently, on 11 April 1951, the Stone of Destiny was found on the altar of Arbroath Abbey after its removal from Westminster.

And now there is a campaign to secure World Heritage Status for the Abbey. It's a campaign I'm sure we all support!

**Alan Stewart**

## Strathaven Martyr Remembered

The annual rally organised by the 1820 Society in memory of the Scottish Radical leader, James Wilson, was held on Saturday 14th June in his native Strathaven.

After the laying of a wreath at the Monument erected in his memory in 1846, followed by a minutes silence and the playing of a lament by the piper, the ensuing rally was addressed by the principal Guest Speakers, Linda Fabiani, Culture Minister in the Scottish Government, local Labour coun-



**James Wilson**



**Anne Maggs SNP**

cillor James Molloy, South Lanarkshire SNP group leader Anne Maggs, John Glen of the Communist Party of Scotland and James Holloway, the Director of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

Although the 1820 Insurrection was one of the most important events in recent Scottish history, relatively few people are even aware that it took place. Linda Fabiani stated that the Scottish Government is determined to

## Alexander Departure Exposes 'Incompetent' Electoral Commission

It is not only Wendy Alexander and the Labour Party who should be feeling discredited by events over the past few weeks leading up to the decision of the former leader of the Scottish Labour Party to resign.



**Alex Neil**  
MSP, SNP

The United Kingdom Electoral Commission conducted an enquiry some weeks ago. However the commission ruled she had taken "significant" steps to comply with the law, though not all that was required, and therefore had decided not to report her to prosecutors.

Their decision was rightly condemned by Alex Neil MSP, SNP who claimed the commission had shown itself to be incompetent by failing to refer Ms Alexander for accepting an "impermissible donation".

The Scottish Labour Party farce was therefore allowed to drag on until the Scottish Parliaments own standards body effected a just and rightful determination on the Labour leaders wrongdoing.

It is to be hoped that in addition to analysing the propriety of the donations system which led to Scottish Labours political scandal questions will also be posed about the effectiveness of the Electoral Commission.

It ill behoves the democratic institutions of the United Kingdom to point fingers at democratic abuses abroad when decisions such as the Electoral Commissions infamous 'Alexander decision' remain unchallenged.

**J B Moffatt**

redress this by ensuring that significant events in the history of ordinary working people are taught in schools. Other speakers sought to link the events of 1820 and particularly the ideals of James Wilson and the Scottish Radicals, to the continuing struggles in Scotland for social justice, democratic rights and political independence.

The Chairman of the 1820 Society, Ian Bayne, commented on the first class nature of the contributions and publicly appealed to East Kilbride District Council to repair the headstone to the martyr which is sadly lying on its face in the nearby cemetery. Before closing proceedings, he invited Stephen Coyle to make a financial appeal on behalf of the Society.

1820 Society Website: <http://the1820society.150m.com/>

# ANNUAL BANNOCKBURN RALLY

On 21st of June, members of the Francis Hughes, Cumann of Sinn Fein Poblachtach in Glasgow, attended the annual Battle of Bannockburn Commemoration. Members of the Cumann gathered alongside Scottish Nationalists to remember the men who struck the biggest blow against the English army since the battle of Hastings in 1066.

It was in a field near Stirling that an army of Scots and Irish clans joined forces to take on an army that vastly out-numbered them. It was a battle that was strategically fought and the culmination of a seven year long guerrilla war that brought the English army to its knees and as the song goes, "Sent them homewards to think again."

One of Robert the Bruce's chief supports at Bannockburn was an Irish auxiliary legion of the O' Neill's. The district of Kincardine O'Neill in Aberdeenshire was granted as a reward for their services and the name of this ancient village, perpetuates the memory of this exploit. The Celtic connection was recognised by Bruce when he told his Irish allies,

"Our people and your people, free since ancient times, share the same national ancestry and are urged to come together more eagerly and joyfully in friendship by a common language and by common custom." Two years later his brother Edward was invited to ascend the Irish throne and was crowned King of Ireland near Dundalk.

The march assembled near to Stirling Bridge, the place of another hard fought fight against the English army in 1297, and headed off on the three miles walk to where the memorial sits above the field, one mile South West to where the battle took place.

After a wreath laying ceremony various speeches were given by local councillors telling of the events of the two day long battle. Nicola Sturgeon, the Deputy First Minister of the Scottish National Party, then went on to tell the crowd that gathered of the importance of remembering the battle and how it was one of Scotland's greatest achievements in asserting itself as an inde-



**Nicola Sturgeon, the Deputy First Minister of the Scottish National Party**



*Patriots gather by the cairn*

pendent nation. She then stated how relevant it is that the fight for freedom continues today until English rule is ended and Scotland becomes a free nation once again.

To end the day songs of Scotland and of the battle were performed by numerous artists on stage and enjoyed by the men, women and children enjoying the day out.

#### **Why the Irish should Commemorate Bannockburn**

One of Robert the Bruce's chief supports at Bannockburn was an Irish auxiliary legion of the O' Neill's. The district of Kincardine O'Neill in Aberdeenshire was granted as a reward for their services and the name of this ancient village, perpetuates the memory of this exploit. The Celtic connection was recognised by Bruce when he told his Irish allies, "Our people and your people, free since ancient times, share the same national ancestry and are urged to come together more eagerly and joyfully in friendship by a common language and by common custom. Two years later his brother Edward was invited to ascend the Irish throne and was crowned King of Ireland near Dundalk.

In the early 1900s the Ancient Order of Hibernians in recognition of Irish involvement at Bannockburn held an annual procession to the battlefield. Members of the Irish Republican Movement also took part in the Nationalist rallies down the years.

It would be fitting to see the participation of the Irish community in this year's rally. We can honour the Irish soldiers who took part in the battle and commemorate a great Celtic victory against the common English foe. Moreover, at this important juncture in the history of the Scots, we can express our solidarity in the forward march to freedom and independence.

**Stephen Coyle**



**Independent Scots read the 'Scots Independent'**

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# Breizh



Ya! go for a  
NEW LOOK...

## Implijadez Kuzul Penn Ar Bed A Labour E Kernev-Veur

Er grenn-amzer e veze al liammoù etre Kernev-veur ha Breizh kreñv hag anat. Meur a Vreizhiz a zeue da Gernev-veur evit labourat, rag ar gobr a oa 50% uheloc'h. Met goude trec'h ar Brotestanted e Kernev-Veur e 1549, hag an Dispac'h Gall e Breizh e 1789, al liammoù-se a veze steuziet ha tost disoñjet. Ar vag-treizh etre Plymouth ha Rosko a sikoure da adsevel liammoù en envor ar bobl, ha da c'houde war al live ofisiel. Kuzul Penn ar Bed hag hini Kernev-veur a sinas un emglev evit kenlabourat hag evit eskemm menozioù. N'eo ket deuet a-benn. Un eil a voe sinet. Aet eo da get ivez.

Ret e oa klas un deroù nevez. Mar vefe unan bennak eus Breizh o labourat evit Kuzul Kernev-veur, hag unan eus Kernev-veur diazezet e burev Penn ar Bed e Kemper, ez afe traoù war-raok. Hanter ar raktres-mañ a zo en e blas. Emañ Nolwenn Baot e Kernev-veur, o labourat a-berzh Kuzul Penn ar Bed. Komañset he deus e miz here 2007 hag e pado betek miz here 2009. Emañ e labour dindan pevar penn: ar mor, al labour-douar, an endro, hag an touristelezh.

Bet on bet da welout Nolwenn en he burev e Truru, e ti bras Kuzul Kernev-veur. Kaozeal a ra saozneg flour hag aes, gant an disterañ blas Amerikanek. Tremenet he doa ur pennad-amzer e Miami, emezi. Hag a-raok-se? Ganet e voe e bro-C'hall, e Sarthe, eus ur familh Breizhek. Graet he deus skiantoù politikel e skol-veur Ar Vourdel, ha goude-se muioù e studioù e Pariz.

Daou live a zo gant he labour. El live Europek emañ o klask arc'hant dindan an abadenn INTERREG. El live rannvroel (Penn ar Bed ha Kernev-veur) emañ o krouiñ liammoù etre ar yaouankiz, an enezourien, hag implijidi ar mirdiezh. Emañ o studiañ penaos emañ tud e Kernev-veur o labourat er ger, evit ma c'hello an doare-labour-se bezañ astennet e Penn ar Bed.

En em blijout a ra Nolwenn e Kernev-veur. Rannañ a ra un ti e Truru gant tud all. Ne gred ket c'hoazh bleniañ ur c'harr e Kernev-veur; neuze e rank beajiñ e kirri-boutin hag e trenoù, evit he labour hag evit he flijadur. Ne oar ket c'hoazh petra raio pa vo echu he daou vloavezh e Kernev-veur. Sur a-walc'h e vo plaset mat da gaout ur post er melestradurezh europek. "Ne vefen ket a-enep labourat e Brussels" emezi. Met gant he skiant-pren hag he saozneg ampart, e vo dezhi ur choaz ledan. Chañs vat dezhi!

Ken George



Nolwenn Baot

### Summary

Ken George writes about an interview he had with Nolwenn Baot, representative of the Finistere Council in Brittany, who is working in Cornwall as part of a protocol of co-operation to allow the two regions to work more closely on topics of common interest.

### BitDefender, the first antivirus in Breton

After an agreement signed with Microsoft in March 2007, a Breton version of the anti-virus software BitDefender is now available. Produced by Editions Profil, BitDefender is the most popular antivirus suite sold in the French state.

Stéphane Pacalet, Sales Manager for Editions Profil, launched the Breton version of the famous antivirus in Roazhon/Rennes on Thursday, June 19th, 2008. The translation of this antivirus software confirms the commitment that has been made to ensure the future development of the Breton language in the strategic area of Information Technology and Communication.

This software has been produced as a result of the Microsoft-Région Bretagne-Office partnership signed in March 2007, and it provides a choice between French and Breton anywhere in the French state. Thirty-day free downloads for evaluation are available at:

<http://www.bitdefender.fr/site/Main/view/bzh.html>

The first Breton weekly Ya! was born three years ago (cf.:Cam132). It had a tremendous start, with more than 1,000 subscribers. After three years of experience, the small team together with the editor, Gwenaél Dage, and the contributors have improved the quality and the quantity of the magazine with a lot of new ideas.

The most striking change is the inclusion of coloured photos on most pages, which has made the weekly more attractive visually. In terms of content there are also some interesting features.

One of the main goals of the newspaper is to increase the Breton language all over Breizh. That's to say from the West where 250,000 people understand the language and to the East where most people have traditionally spoken a Latin language (Gallo) in recent centuries. With articles now included in Gallo it will help this language survive, alongside the French and the Breton languages. I find this idea very good in terms of Human Rights and respect for lesser spoken languages. Ya! also offers readers a new look in the pages on leisure.

The cartoons will grab young people's attention as well as gather fans. The puzzle Sudoku will of course interest all ages. The centre pages are devoted to general news with interviews, reports on politics, economics and social matters. In order to keep in touch with their readership the weekly invites readers to submit their ideas on different features...a few columnists write about the 'meaning of life' in an everyday style like the priest Job an Irien, Fanch Bodenes and GéGé Gwen.

The new look Ya! still retains information about jobs, books, TV, websites, CDs, DVDs, films and festivals, etc...everything usually found in a weekly. To get a better idea of the brand new Ya! go to their website <http://keit-vimp-bev.info>

Gi Keltik



## Literature strengthens the links between Brittany and Scotland at Begerel with its Scottish book town counterpart, Wigtown

About 40 km north west of Roazhon (Rennes), in the direction of Dinan, Begerel has been Brittany's book town for 19 years now, and celebrated its 20th book festival at Easter 2008, while Wigtown was awarded of the status of Scotland's national book town in 1997. The idea of cooperation between the two Celtic villages only came up in the last two years. This trans-national project revealed many surprising parallels between the histories of the two book towns: while Begerel was a fortified medieval town dating from 12th century, archaeological signs of a castle dating from the 13th century have shown Wigtown as an ancient Royal Burgh. Further, both villages developed a rich commercial history, the former trading in linen and hemp, the second relying on important maritime trade. Both suffered from an economic and social decline from 1850 onwards. A parallel can even be showed up to the 20th century, when the railway line linking Begerel to Roazhon closed after 1945, while the railway line linking Wigtown to Newton Stewart closed in 1950!

But both towns launched a revival programme: Begerel acquired the status of "Brittany's Small Town of Character" in 1979, while Wigtown saw the restoration of the County Buildings, ancient seat of the County of Wigtownshire, and the re-opening of Bladnoch Distillery in 2000. And eventually, both towns were awarded the status of book towns, the only ones of their kind both in Brittany and Scotland, with the same purposes of linking culture and tourism and therefore economy.

What a great idea it was then to link our two Celtic villages! So did Begerel, who organised their 20th festival on the theme of "Scotland", naturally supported by the Brittany-Scotland Association. Begerel volunteers invited their Wigtown counterparts of course, and also Kenneth White, now living in Brittany for many years, Christine de Luca, a poet born in the Shetland isles, and Angus Peter Campbell, a poet from South Uist now living on the Isle of Skye. Conferences on Scottish literature and culture were held by Bernard Sellin and Jean-Yves Le Disez, Breton academics, and by Pierre Delignière.

But the whole festival was not too serious a matter! Eddu, Whisky made in Brittany from buckwheat, was also honoured, while legends from Scotland were told by Fiona Macleod, and excellent music was provided by Alix Quoniam and Dominique Molard (Hebridean songs), Patrick Molard launching his new album "The Waking of the Bridegroom", the Val de Rance Pipe Band, and "The Glentrootligans" from



**Pierre Delignière, president of Brittany-Scotland Association, at Begerel 20th book fair festival inauguration, with Bobbie Ingram, representing Scottish book town Wigtown, at his side, Easter 2008 (photo: Sonia Velly).**

Wigtown district, at the Scottish pub every night of the four day weekend!

From September 26 to October 5, Wigtown will celebrate its own book festival, with a massive Breton presence of course! Please, don't miss the great event!

*(Pierre Delignière is grateful to Begerel and Wigtown staff and volunteers for the information provided in the introduction of this article, and also for all the enthusiasm they showed and will show on the*

*cooperation between both Celtic towns, hoping we are living the beginnings of a great adventure!)*

**Pierre Delignière,**

President of Association Bretagne-Ecosse  
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Kemper  
bretagne-ecosse@orange.fr

## Recognition of the Regional Languages

**"The regional languages belong to French heritage". Is this latest new amendment to the 1st Article of the French Constitution part of a wider modernising process?**

What an important step forward in the development of the European Charter for the Lesser Used languages. It was a huge surprise to see republican hardliners from the UMP (French conservatives) and PS (Parti Socialiste, French left) voting for this government amendment. After this positive step the electorate are waiting for the implementation of this law which was promised by the French president during his campaign last year. Otherwise this amendment must be voted on by the senate, the parliament and the congress, along with other important modifications. The president wants to update the Constitution and the changes are important. In order to be successful these modifications need to gain the vote of the majority in the PS and the UMP. So wait and see because it has a long way to go. This amendment was not possible under the former president, J. Chirac, nor the socialist (PM) L. Jospin, because these conservative leaders graduated from the

ENA (Ecole Nationale d'Administration), called ENArchists, who held fast to their religion. The religion of 'GOD... the Jacobin-République'. On the other side Sarkozy is a lawyer, who originates from Hungary and has a different outlook on French society.

Mark Ar Fur, the UMP MP, well-known for numerous proposals on the subject, was positively surprised by the way things have been changing since January. He underlined the fact that we must change the Constitution first. Only then can real progress be made in the law. During the debate in the parliament in March, the socialist MP for Montroulez, M. Lebranchu, former minister in charge of justice, underlined the fact that "if the second article ('French is the language of the Republic') of the Constitution is not changed, all the bills about the development of the Lesser Used Languages will go straight into the rubbish bin." Another strong reaction came from the Breton teachers'

trade union UGB. They were upset to read that the Breton language is considered a heritage. In other words something to drop in museums. They feel very alive, as do the pupils. They are also upset because the Lesser Used Languages are not under the protection of Human Rights in the amendment. Therefore, they believe it will be quite easy for the state to keep away from the European Charter. At the end of the day, it is a huge symbolic step taken by the republican majority and voted by the hardliners of the left wing. The game is not over - we know that the Jacobin-Republicans are still going strong. One week after the amendment, H. Bourges, a former TV leader, sent his report to the government saying that we must fight hard against introducing English at primary school level. This idea is bad because all children in Europe need to speak English in order to cope internationally. But we are well aware that the real goal is to go back to French conservatism, in which French is the language of the 'République'. That's to say that French is exceptional, French is universal, French is much better than the Lesser Used Languages...of course. Next stage is the need of money for French lessons but because of a lack of money, there will be more conservatism, in an open world...So I have a dream...I dream that the French politicians will respect the will of the electorate who voted for Sego & Sarko who are willing to change this 'old' state to better fit in the European community...

**Gi Keltik.**

**Sorosoro Foundation:** After being strongly opposed to the ratification of the European Charter for Lesser Used Languages as well opposing Diwan's status, Jacques Chirac, former French president, opened this new foundation to help the Lesser Used Languages. So, even if we like French jokes, we must boycott the Sorosoro foundation for a decade at least...

## Ar Bed Keltiek

On line books, records, Celtic art.  
Kemper: 02.98.95.42.82  
Brest: 02.98.44.05.38

<http://www.arbedkeltiek.com>

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omit the 0 in the prefix.

## Local Elections in Breizh

Local elections were held in Breizh in March this year for cantonal and community councils simultaneously, the two lowest tiers of government in the French state. In Breizh, as in France, these elections were an opportunity for the people to send a message to the president elected one year ago. Typically the opposition do well in such elections. The newspapers in England made much of the visit of President Sarkozy and his glamorous wife to London early this year as a celebrity event, but the French right-wingers have problems with the presidential "bling bling" style. Therefore, the right-wing candidates who distanced themselves from the mainstream conservatives (the Union pour un Mouvement Populaire, UMP) did quite well...and the left-wingers, much better. The local elections, like the regional and European, are also an opportunity for regional parties to make felt their presence on the political field.

The first round (of the two rounds of voting involved in French state elections) showed that the left wing was strong in the big cities of the west, in Breizh Izel. In the east, apart from in Naoned (where the Parti Socialiste, PS, did well), the right wing were strong in Gwitreg, Dinan, and Redon. Two Breton groups of note took part in the elections, though they are to be counted among the more "extremist" parties. On the left wing UDB (Unvaniezh Demokratel Breizh) with 200 candidates, ran more or less as part of the left block, with the Socialist Party and the Greens. In the Centre there was a new party "Strollad Breizh" (Parti Breton) with about twenty candidates. They tended to be more aligned with the centrist Mouvement Démocrate of François Bayrou.

In the municipal elections held at the same time, in the towns of Landerne and Karaez respectively the pro-Breton Yann-Berr Thomin (PS) and Christian Troadeg (close to UDB) both held their seats. Christian Troadeg continues as mayor of Karaez, but in Landerne attempts to form a ruling coalition (PS+UDB+Green+PC) failed when Yann-Berr Thomin, who is in charge of the Breton language at the Council of Breizh, could not find an agreement with a very aggressive leader of the Green Party. After the second round they lost control to a new leader, Patrick Leclerc, a businessman in charge of a shop called le comptoir des produits bretons. We hope he will work for the Breton culture. Anyway, this is very bad news for the Breton language which lost an important supporter at this governmental level. In Karaez, the Breton challenge was also important on the left side, because of the future of the Breton lise. In order to win Christian Troadeg, the outgoing mayor, had to beat the socialist



**Christian Troadeg –  
Mayor of Karaez-Plougèr**

Richard Ferrant. This hardline republican was a dangerous candidate for the Breton culture and language. Here, the hardliners on the republican side are very much in favour of Paris and therefore against regional power, so we must be thankful to the people of Karaez who helped Christian Troadeg to win the first and second rounds. Since Karaez is, in a way, the cultural capital of Breizh, this victory is symbolic as well as of practical benefit for Breton culture. He will have to face two major controversies now - the cultural centre of Kerampuilh and the maintenance of medical facilities in the Central Brittany area, kreiz Breizh.

On the left, UDB did well in big cities like Naoned, Roazhon, An Oriant, Brest, and Kemper. In this last city the Green Party did very well. Unfortunately, Bernard Poinant (PS), the mayor, is a hardline republican opposed to Breton in public life. At the end of the day the UDB party had nearly fifty percent of their candidates elected. Some of them have gained high profile positions in big cities.

In the centre the 25 candidates of Strollad Breizh did quite well for their first try. Seven were elected, often well-known personalities like Yann Jestin (Lesneven), Yves Pelle (Ergear-Mor), or Emil Grandville (Redon). Since they are not associated with the government side, they can improve their chances and gain influence before the next elections and they are very much in favour of Breizh and Europe.

Otherwise, in the first round, the Breton parties from the right and left gained more than five percent of the vote in some places. But without any agreement with other parties, they have no chance to share power in any council.

At the end of the day, those local election results were a response to governmental behaviour more than a protest against its policies. The left gained more big cities in Breizh, and the right wing did well in medium and small towns like Landerne, Montroulez (Morlaix), Kastellin, Douarnenez, Konkerne, and Kemperle, in the west, Breizh Izel. On the regional level we must note the arrival of Strollad Breizh and the good progress of UDB with more than 80 candidates elected and half of them gaining important responsibilities, mainly in big cities.

**Gi Keltik**

# Dihun-Breizh v. DDEC



Parents demonstrate in Kemper for Dihun.

Dihun-Breizh is the body responsible for the bilingual schools in the catholic school organization (DDEC, *Direction diocésaine de l'enseignement catholique*). Because of the conservatism of the catholic establishment, Dihun-Breizh only started 15 years after Diwan and 7 years after Diveyeh (for state schools). From the beginning the relations were difficult between Yannig Baron, the founder and president of Dihun-Breizh, and the hierarchy. However because of the pressure from parents to offer Breton-medium education Dihun-Breizh was successful. First a few dozen classes were

opened throughout Breizh. Eighteen years later, more than 4,000 pupils are in bilingual catholic classes. That's to say one third of all the Breton pupils. For years the annual increase in pupil numbers was strong, more than 10%. In 2007 the growth declined to only 6% and it looks as if there will be a further decline in September 2008...

All the same, Dihun-Breizh has received an important award from the EU, the European Label for Languages given for its PMB programme. This multilingual programme teaches three languages from the first years. Therefore these pupils will be as good as their counterparts in other small states in the European community...

Dihun's AGM, in February, voted unanimously to condemn the linguistic policy followed by the DDEC during the two last years. This policy looks ominous for the future of Dihun and the future of all the pupils concerned. The parents are very upset at the way the DDEC has not respected their opinion. The DDEC did not respect either the wishes of the Council of Breizh or the wishes of mayors in favour of bilingual schools in their cities. On the other hand the DDEC claim that they do not have enough teachers. Dihun are further

concerned that the necessary steps to overcome this shortage of teachers are not being taken – there are not enough qualified teachers emerging through the system and the DDEC are not helping. Dihun asked for an independent evaluation of the programme called 'restarting plan'. Dihun sent letters to the bishops, and to those responsible in the five Breton *départements*. Because of the lack of answers, before the local elections Dihun decided to organize a demonstration in Kemper city on the 29th of March. Unfortunately, the notice given was short and the parents were not very numerous (300 people were there). Also not all the parents are willing to go against the catholic institutions or, the establishment in general. The good news about the demonstration was the solidarity of the other bilingual schools and bodies. UGB, the trade-union for the Breton teachers, was very concerned by the lack of teachers for the classes in the future. Diveyeh stressed on U.N. Human Rights to speak Breton e *Breizh*. Others supported this argument in their speeches. At the end of the school year, the conflict between the DDEC and Dihun-Breizh for the future of the Breton language in the catholic classes is ongoing.

Gi Keltik

More information on: [www.dihun.com](http://www.dihun.com)  
e-mail: [yb.dihun@freesbee.fr](mailto:yb.dihun@freesbee.fr)

## Ar Redadeg – Diwan 30

1977-2007, Diwan celebrated its 30th anniversary and what a hard-run road. With 5 pupils and an instructor, Denez Abernot, the Lampaul-Ploudalmézeau school began with very little material, almost nothing at all! Today there are around 3,000 pupils undertaking education in the Breton language everyday. On the 2, 3 and 4th May 2008 nearly 5,000 people were re-united in Carhaix to give homage to 30 years of struggle, crises, joys and successes. This year the festival gathered the runners of the "redadeg" (The Race) with the cup perfectly won.

*Ar Redadeg*, "The Race", originated in the Basque Country 25 years ago – (la Korrika) – its 2000km are run by thousands of people over 10 days. In Brittany there are 600km, for this first year, which was run by people of all ages, playing the role as a witness, holding a text written by Nolwenn Korbell, thus symbolising the transmission of the language from generation to generation. Three days and three nights of racing, without a break, across 5 *départements*, from Nantes to Carhaix. Along the way this festive relay race was accompanied with songs, poems and speeches.

For its first edition *Ar Redadeg* has upheld the Diwan network of Breton education through immersion. A beautiful present for its 30th anniversary, knowing that each kilometre was worth 100 Euros.

The "Diwan 30" association began the festival with a grand concert, thus reuniting the Breton artists such as Iwan B, DJ Blue or again Maïon and Wenn, but the artist most eagerly awaited was most certainly the singer Kabyle Idir. In spite of a slight deception as to the numbers of spectators the ambiance was of a meeting. The days following were rich in musical tradition with renowned artists such as Nolwenn Korbell, Dan Ar Braz, Benez Tangi, Gilles Servat and many others. It was impossible to be bored during this weekend, with film shows in Breton, stands, commercial market fairs, Breton games and many other diversions giving dynamism to the festival. A novelty this year, a *Skrabell* (Scrabble) Championship was organised. This creation in Breton demon-

strated very clearly how the language has endured and is fully alive.

The balance sheet is very positive for the Diwan schools, after the opening of a school in Paris, and at a later date another in Châtaulin, the association aims for an opening every year. It is however a great pity that one must wait 10 years to celebrate this event which was moreover a poker trick at the start. Brittany is our country and thanks to Diwan we are able to speak its language. Diwan knew effectively how to demonstrate a scholastic and cultural level. Doors can open in our time thanks to Breton, songs, sport and education ... our elders have sweated to put in place a system of immersion and they can be proud of the path run by Diwan, and today it is our turn to show our solidarity with Diwan here and there for the education received. It is for us henceforth to propose and act with and for the language.

Tangi Merrien







### Academyddion blaenllaw yn galw ar Jane Hutt i sefydlu Coleg ffederal llawn ac nid bwrdd yn unig



Cynhaliwyd Cynhadledd i'r Wasg ddydd Mercher yr 28ain o Fai yn uned Cymdeithas yr Iaith ar faes Eisteddfod yr Urdd. Datganodd y Gymdeithas fod pryder gwirioneddol y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cefnu ar eu haddewid i sefydlu Coleg Cymraeg, sy'n rhan sylfaenol o gytundeb Cymru'n Un. Yn union fel y mae perygl y bydd y llywodraeth yn ildio i bwysau gan gwmnïau preifat mawr i'w hesgusodi o anghyfleustra Deddf Iaith newydd, y mae hefyd berygl y bydd y llywodraeth yn ildio i bwysau sefydliadau Addysg Uwch i beidio â newid y sefyllfa bresennol trwy sefydlu Coleg Cymraeg grymus. Yn hytrach na Choleg Cymraeg aml-safle gyda'r holl rym a chyllid i sicrhau darpariaeth lawn o addysg uwch Gymraeg trwy'r sefydliadau ac yn ein cymunedau, y mae perygl na fydd ond cwango bach di-nod i rannu cyllid bach ychwanegol i sicrhau ychydig o gyrsiau Cymraeg ychwanegol. Mae'r Gymdeithas wedi trafod eu pryderon gyda darlithwyr sy'n gweithio trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn ein sefydliadau Addysg Uwch, ac y mae'r teimlad mor gryf fel bod 29 o'r academyddion eisoes wedi arwyddo llythyr agored at y Gweinidog Addysg. Jane Hutt, yn mynnu bod y llywodraeth yn cadw at eu haddewid i sefydlu Coleg Cymraeg llawn. Mae'r llythyr at Jane Hutt yn rhestru meini prawf sylfaenol Coleg Cymraeg. Isod mae copi o'r llythyr agored sydd yn cael ei basio ymlaen i Jane Hutt ynghyd ac enwau'r llofnodwyr hyd yma. Bydd y Gymdeithas yn denu mwy o lofnodwyr dros yr haf:

Annwyl Weinidog

Yn dilyn ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un i sefydlu Coleg Ffederal Cymraeg mae gennym gyfle arbennig yng Nghymru heddiw i wneud gwahaniaeth o bwys i addysg uwch Gymraeg. Ni ellir colli'r cyfle hanesyddol yma i sicrhau bod darpariaeth trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn ein sefydliadau addysg uwch yn cael ei chyd-drefnu'n briodol mewn modd sydd yn ennyn parch y sefydliadau hynny a bod darlithwyr a myfyrwyr yn teimlo bod ganddynt berchnogaeth dros y cynllun. Er mwyn

manteisio ar y cyfle hwn, mae'n bwysig bod coleg Cymraeg aml-safle yn cael ei sefydlu yn hytrach na phwyllgor neu fwrdd arall "i ddatblygu addysg uwch Gymraeg". Credwn mai dyma nodweddion hanfodol y coleg:-

1. Statws statudol fel sefydliad addysg uwch â chyfansoddiad annibynnol.
2. Siartr annibynnol yn nodi ei gyleh gorchwyl, gan gynnwys addysgu ac ymchwil, a darparu addysg uwch drwy'r Gymraeg i Cymru gyfan.
3. Llif arian annibynnol, yn hytrach na derbyn cyfran o gyllid Addysg Uwch Saesneg. Yn hyn o beth, gelwir ar y llywodraeth i sicrhau llif arian £20 miliwn o leiaf, £15 miliwn yn ychwanegol at yr hyn a addawyd ym mis Tachwedd 2007.
4. Cofrestr myfyrwyr annibynnol a fyddai'n galluogi myfyrwyr i gofrestru gyda'r Coleg Ffederal Cymraeg yn ogystal ag un coleg penodol fel bod gan y coleg gorff o fyfyrwyr sydd wedi cofrestru ynddo ac yn teimlo eu bod yn perthyn iddo.

Dim ond trwy gyfuno pob un o'r pedwar pwynt uchod y gellir creu Coleg Ffederal Cymraeg a fydd yn newid cwrs addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn modd cwbl arloesol. O'u cyfuno, bydd yr uchod yn sicrhau bod y Coleg Ffederal Cymraeg yr un mor annibynnol a safonol a phob un SAU arall yng Nghymru. Ofer fyddai cael sefydliad â chyfansoddiad annibynnol heb sicrhau cyllid digonol ar ei gyfer.

Fel ymarferwr yn y maes pwysaf amoch i sicrhau bod y pwyntiau uchod yn cael eu gweithredu rhag blaen.

Yn gywir

Y Llofnodwyr

#### Summary:

*An open letter signed by numerous prominent academics and education professionals addressed to the Welsh education minister. launched by Cymdeithas yr Iaith in May, is the latest step in the long-running campaign for a federal Welsh-medium university college in Wales. The Assembly government have already promised this, but it is feared they may, under pressure from the anti-Welsh, go back on their word.*

Fel rhan o'r ymgyrch i atgoffa Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o'r angen am ddeddfwriaeth gref ym maes y Gymraeg, mae Cymdeithas yr Iaith eleni yn targedi cwmnïau sydd yn hapus i gymryd ein harian, ond yn gwrthod cynnig gwasanaeth cyflawn trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Maent yn galw ar aelodau a chefnogwyr i gymryd pum munud i lunio llythyr o gwyn i'w ddanfôn at y cwmnïau yma am eu polisïau iaith diffygiol. Yn cyd-redeg â hyn maen nhw'n dal i alw ar yr un cwmnïau i sicrhau gwasanaeth gyflawn trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Gallwch lawrlwytho llythyrâu enghreifftiol perthnasol trwy bwysu ar y dolenni perthnasol ar wefan y Gymdeithas – [www.cymdeithas.com](http://www.cymdeithas.com). Mae'r cyfeiriadau perthnasol i ddanfôn y cwynion wedi'u nodi hefyd. Dyma'r amserlen llythyru:

**Mai/Mehefin'08 – Boots/Superdrug**

#### BOOTS:

- \* <http://www.boots.com/help/BootsStoresServiceComments-richard.baker@boots-plc.com>
- \* Boots Customer Care, PO Box 5300, Nottingham, NG90 1AA, Lloegr

#### SUPERDRUG:

- \* [help@superdrug.com](mailto:help@superdrug.com)
  - \* Customer Services, 118 Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4TB, Lloegr
- Gorffennaf/Awst '08 – Woolworths/W H Smiths

#### WOOLWORTHS:

- \* [customer.relations@woolworths.co.uk](mailto:customer.relations@woolworths.co.uk)
- \* Woolworths Customer Relations, Woolworths House, Royal Barn Road, Castleton, Rochdale, Sir Gaerhifryn, OL11 3DU, Lloegr

#### W H SMITH

- \* [customer.relations@whsmith.co.uk](mailto:customer.relations@whsmith.co.uk)
  - \* The Customer Services Team, WH Smith, Greenbridge Road, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN3 3LD, Lloegr
- Medi/Hydref '08 – Abbey / Y Banc Cydweithredol

#### ABBAY:

- \* [Antonio.Osorio@abbey.com](mailto:Antonio.Osorio@abbey.com) - <http://www.abbey.com/>
- \* Complaints Department, Abbey, PO BOX 5129, Milton Keynes, Swydd Buckingham, MK9 2YN, Lloegr

#### Y BANC CYDWEITHREDOL:

- \* [customerservice@co-operativebank.co.uk](mailto:customerservice@co-operativebank.co.uk)
  - \* Customer Service, PO Box 200, Delf House, Southway, Skelmersdale, Sir Gaerhifryn, WN8 6GH, Lloegr
- Tachwedd/Rhagfyr '08 – Orange/Vodafone

# Cymdeithas accuse heritage minister of political spin

Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg have accused Rhodri Glyn Thomas, the Heritage Minister in the National Assembly, of political spin with his announcement in May that 57 organisations are to treat Welsh on an equal footing with English. A spokesperson on behalf of Cymdeithas said:

"On first sight this list of 57 organisations looks impressive, but on closer examination we realize that this is the same list as the one released by Alun Pugh, the former Culture Minister in the Welsh Assembly Government, over a year ago. There were 59 organisations on the list then. This only proves that the Welsh Assembly Government's Welsh language policy has stagnated over the last twelve months.

"Rather than falling back on this kind of political spin we call on Rhodri Glyn Thomas to concentrate all his efforts on securing a New Welsh Language Act which will have powers extending to the private sector. Such a Language act would make lists such as the one we had today irrelevant.

"In order to emphasise the need for a New Welsh Language Act members of Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg have targeted the Superdrug store in Caernarfon, covering the building with stickers calling for a New language Act. Direct action of this nature will continue until a New Welsh Language Act with powers extending to the private sector is passed."

*Continued from page 10*

## ORANGE:

- \* <http://www1.orange.co.uk/mobilecontactus/form.php?customer=imnotacustomer> - Olaf.Swantee@orange.co.uk
- \* Orange Customer Care, Orange Plc, PO Box 486, Rotherham, Sir Efrog, S63 5ZX, Lloegr

## VODAFONE:

- \* arun.sarin@vodafone.com - <http://vodafone.co.uk/>
  - \* Customer Care, Vodafone House, The Connection, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 2FN, Lloegr
- Os derbynia'r cwmnïau yma gannoedd ar gannoedd o gwynion dros y flwyddyn nesaf, byddwn yn sicrhau newid. Dyma'r cyfle i bawb grynhoi ein hegini i fynnu hawliau i'r Gymraeg yn y sector breifat unwaith ac am byth.

## Summary:

*Cymdeithas's campaign for a New Language Act takes two paths – on the one hand pressure will continue to be put on the Assembly government, while individuals will continue to write to individual companies calling for the service in Welsh that without the Act the companies do not have to provide.*



**Rhodri Glyn Thomas**

The list of 57 bodies to be brought under the Welsh Language Act 1993 includes the Royal Mail, the Bank of England (though bilingual bank notes might be too much to hope for), the British Council (England's international propaganda quango), the Commission for Equality and Human Rights, the Independent Police Complaints Commission, the Welsh Books Council (a ridiculous inclusion – this body has always had a thorough Welsh policy), and OFCOM (the regulator for broadcasting and telecommunications).

Naming these bodies means that the Welsh Language Board will be able to ensure that

these bodies prepare a statutory Welsh Language Scheme. The minister stated: "I'm very pleased to name the 57 bodies under the Welsh Language Act 1993. This is part of our commitment to ensure that there are more services available to the public in Welsh.

"We are currently preparing a Legislative Competence Order in order to ask Westminster to devolve powers to the Assembly to legislate in the field of the Welsh language. But it's important that we also use the powers that we already have to offer a choice of Welsh language and bilingual services to the public.

"The 1993 Welsh Language Act set firm foundations for developing bilingual services in Wales. By now 426 bodies have Statutory Welsh Language Schemes. It is now time to take a step forward.

"The world has changed since 1993, and we want to further extend the Welsh language or bilingual services available to people in Wales in the future."

Secondary legislation is required to designate organisations. This will occur later in the year and we are told that this will be the largest ever number of bodies to be designated in one order. Five previous orders have been made, in 1996, 1999, 2001, 2002 and 2004. Not surprisingly, Meri Huws, Chair of the Welsh Language quango said "This announcement by the Government is very welcome, and will significantly strengthen the status of the Welsh language."



**Superdrug in Caernarfon with Cymdeithas stickers**

# Cumbria Welsh – Part Two

## WHAT WAS THE LANGUAGE LIKE?

### a. Literary evidence.

When Rhodri Mawr ordered the writing down of the literature of the Old North, Old Welsh and Cumbrian were still close enough to be virtually the same language. Consequently to know what Cumbrian was like we only have to examine our oldest works of Welsh literature, chief amongst which are Y Gododdin, and the poetry of Taliesin and Llywarch Hen.

In the 'North' itself, what records there were were kept in Latin. Material in Cumbrian either wasn't written down and died with the language, or, if it was written down, has been lost in the various terrible upheavals there, e.g. Saxon and Viking invasions; Gaelic, and later English, replacing Cumbrian as the language of administration; the Reformation, when the monastic libraries were destroyed; etc.

However, from the Anarawd entry in the 'Brut y Tywysogion', we can assume that the language was still very similar to Welsh in the late 9th century, and there is also some tenuous evidence, from Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd, that the language was still alive and mutually intelligible to Welsh speakers in the late 12th century.

### b. Place-names.

Place-names can only give an example of what Cumbrian words sounded like. We have to remember that many centuries have passed since they were part of a living language and have been changed to suit speakers of a different language, i.e. English. Many are a mixture of Cumbrian and English, perhaps reflecting a time when the local English dialect was rich in Cumbrian words. Also what survives is written in English orthography. However, all that being said, there are still many Cumbrian place-names that sound remarkably like Welsh, although there is a noticeable shortening of vowel sounds e.g. 'Car' instead of 'Caer'; 'Blen' instead of 'Blaen', 'cogo' instead of 'cwcw', etc. Also final 't's have softened to 'd's and final 'c's to 'g's in modern Welsh.

Although there are Cumbrian place-names in southern Scotland as well, the following is sample from Cumbria itself, where the concentration of these place-names seems strongest. I have used a 1:250000 scale roadmap and the Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names as guides, and put Welsh equivalents in italics.

BLENCARN, near Penrith. Blen (W *blaen*) = summit; carn = heap of stones. Stony or Rock summit. Welsh *Blaencarn*

BLENCOGO, (Blencoggou circa 1190), near Wigton. Blen = summit; cogo (W *cwcw*) = cuckoo; Cuckoo's summit. Welsh *Blaencwew*.

BLINDCRAKE, (Blencreye 12th cent.) near Cocker mouth. Blind = Blen = summit; crake (W *craig*) = rock, rock summit. Welsh *Blaencraig*

BULLGILL, near Maryport. 'gill' occurs as an element in several place-names. It comes from 'gil' or 'cil' = a retreat/corner e.g. a saint's retreat. However, unless there was a St Bull, 'Bullgill' doesn't make sense. It's more likely to be a corrupted form of another word, which I think was W *bugail* = 'shepherd'

CARLISLE, (Carleol c 1106). Roman 'Luguvalio'. Car = fortified place/fort + a contracted 'lugvalio', i.e. 'lisle'. Welsh 'Caerliwelydd' (Caer+liwel+ydd), i.e. similar to the 1106 'Carleol' but with -ydd added.

CASTLE CARROCK, (castelcairoc c1165), near Carlisle. Oxford says this is Celtic 'Castel' + Cairoc, a fortified place, therefore a 'fortified castle'. As all castles are fortified anyway, I think it more likely that 'cairoc' was derived from 'carec' (W *carreg*) = rock/stone (see 'Blinderake'). Therefore 'Castle Carrock' = stone castle (W *Castell Carreg*)

CULGAITH, (Culgait 12th cent) near Penrith. Cul = narrow; 'gait' from 'cait' originally 'coit' = trees/woods; a narrow woods; Welsh *Culgoed*.

CUMMERSDALE, (Cumbredal 1227), near Carlisle. Oxford says this is 'the Valley of the Cumbrian Britons' i.e. 'cumbre' + English 'dale'. But 'cummer' is very like W *cymr* = a confluence of two rivers. Thus it could be 'the valley where the two rivers meet'.

CUMREW, (Cumreu c1200) near Carlisle. Cum = valley; Oxford says 'rew' = slope, so that 'Cumrew' means 'Valley by the hill slope', but rew sounds more like W *rhew* = frost, ice than W *rhiv* = slope; besides, all valleys have slopes. Therefore, it's more likely that 'Cumrew' means 'frosty/icy valley'

EAGLESFIELD, (Eglesfeld circa 1170), near Cocker mouth. Egles = church. + English 'field' i.e. the church field. Welsh *eglwys*.

GAITSGILL, south of Carlisle, 'gait' from 'cait' originally 'coit' = trees/woods; 'gil' or 'cil' = a retreat/corner e.g. a saint's retreat (see 'Culgaith' above); the retreat in the woods. Welsh *Coedgil*

LANERCOST, (Lanrecoast 1169), near Brampton. Lanerch = glade, clearing + Aust (from Latin Augustus) i.e. lanerch + Aust. W 'Llanerch'.

PENRITH, (One 12th cent spelling was Penrid), Pen = top/head/chief; 'rith' from 'rid' = ford, Main Ford. Welsh *Penryd*.

PENRUDDOCK, near Penrith. Pen = top; 'ruddock', *rhudd* means red or crimson in

Welsh, *rhuddog* = red breast; top of the red breast.

RED DIAL, near Wigton. red, rid = ford (W *rhyd*, Cornish *Red-ruth*); in Welsh *dial* means 'revenge' but given the time factor this 'dial' could be shortened from *diafol* (devil) or be a form of *dail* ('leaves'); it could mean 'the ford of the revenge', 'the devil's ford' or 'the leafy ford'.

The above is only a sample, there are many more place-names, both in Cumbria and southern Scotland, Glasgow being the best known (*Glasgu* 12th century; see note 3). Other place-names, like 'Wigton' could have a Welsh element e.g. *wig* = woods/forest in Welsh. There are also words still used in the local dialects of Cumbria (see Wikipedia). However, the remains are still scanty, and there are not enough to reconstruct late Cumbrian. Yet what vocabulary does remain, even though in a now corrupted form does show that the language was still very similar to Welsh even in the 12th century i.e. the earliest written versions of place-names. Although the orthography is English, the language may still have been in use, that is, if we are to believe Watson and Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd.

Colin Lewis

(Part 3 will follow in a subsequent issue.)

## Money with a political message

"United Coins for a United Kingdom"



The new "United British" pound coin.

The increasingly unionist English government, concerned about the continuing threat of Celtic nationalism, particularly, perhaps, in Scotland, have decided to make a politically motivated change to the coinage used in the territory they govern (Wales, Scotland, Cornwall, the 6 Counties, and England itself), the 'United Kingdom'. While most of western Europe now uses the euro, with increased parity of status for members of stateless nations (not having to use the conqueror's money) as well as greater convenience for travellers, the English have retained their Pound (Sterling) as their currency, the usage of which remains imposed on their subject nations. The main reason for

doing this is the promotion of a unitary UK identity by maintaining internal uniformity while making a distinction between the UK territory and the neighbouring parts of the European Union. For the same reason they continue to promote the system of 'imperial' weights and measures (miles, pints, ounces, etc.), against the economic interests of the state, while almost every other state in the world now uses the metric system (SI). This is all in accordance with the old imperialist tactic of maximising external differences and minimizing internal differences in order to retain the integrity and independence of the territory.

Although the usage of English coinage in Cymru (and in the other Celtic territories) is symbolic of our conquered status, the present coinage does contain elements of recognition of Cymru and Alba (not Kernow) in that the design on the 5 pence piece is the badge of Scotland, and that on the 2p piece is the badge of the (English) Prince of Wales (with the badge of England on the 20p piece and the crest of England on the 10p). Further, the design on the pound coin, introduced in 1983, has rotated each year with designs representing Wales, Ireland (6 counties), England, Scotland, and the English royal family in turn. Some of the 'Welsh' ones even bear the motto in Welsh 'Pleidïol wyf i'm gwlad', a line from our national anthem (though 'One Pound' is in English only of course). Not ideal, but there is an element of recognition.

Now this is to change and a new set of coin designs will start appearing this year all based on the Royal Arms – a shield bearing the emblems of England (twice), Scotland, and (the whole of) Ireland in its four quarters. There is nothing representing Wales. The smaller coins, up to 50p, show parts of the shield and they can be put together like pieces of a jig-saw puzzle while the shield is entire

on the one pound coin as a symbol of the unity of the kingdom.

Literature issued by the Royal Mint itself states:

"As a powerful symbol of royal authority the Royal Arms, in its various forms, has featured on the coinage of almost every monarch since the reign of Edward III (1327-77). Coins were, and still are, issued under the personal authority of the monarch and came to be regarded as vehicles for royal imagery ... As heraldry itself started to grow as a symbol of royal identity, it was a natural progression for it to appear on the coinage.

"Virtually unchanged since the reign of Queen Victoria, the Royal Arms is a symbol of the Queen's authority over the whole of the United Kingdom, and has been used to powerful effect by numismatic artists ... and

"Matthew (Dent, the designer) explains how this piecing together of the elements of the Royal Arms to form one design has a satisfying symbolism: that of uniting the four parts of Britain under a single monarch."

It is a sign of the desperation of the English establishment to maintain their absolute control over their little empire in north west Europe, in the face of European integration and Celtic nationalism, that they are now going to use coinage to spread a subliminal political message. We would recommend to Celts living in the area affected that they symbolically refuse to accept the new coins, thus drawing attention to the matter, when they first come out later this year and remain few enough for this to be practical. The reasons for us to press for liberation from English money by the introduction of the euro, where all the Celtic lands appear on the picture of Europe, (and there are limited opportunities for using euros in Wales already) are now stronger.

Robot ap Tomos

## European Championship 2016 – Cymru-Alba to host?



Jill Evans MEP

Plaid Euro MEP Jill Evans is backing the proposed joint Wales-Scotland bid for the 2016 European Championship Football Finals.

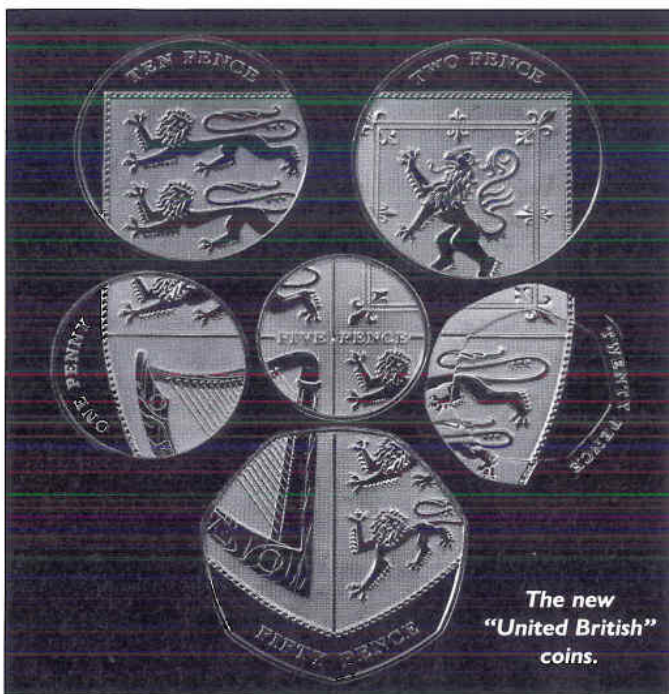
Responding to the news that Scottish First Minister, Alex Salmond, has requested a meeting with his counterpart in the Welsh National Assembly to discuss the proposal, and that Rhodri Morgan had responded positively, Speaking in June at the time of this year's finals held jointly by Austria and Switzerland Jill Evans said:

"I would urge the Football Association of Wales and the Scottish Football Association to agree as soon as possible on a joint bid, so that there can be a concerted effort to bring the tournament to our two countries.

"Bringing the finals to Wales would have a number of benefits for us as a nation. For example, economists working for the Austrian government, where the present finals are being co-hosted expect to see their country benefit by 321 million euros. In addition they expect 263 million euros to be spent in Austria during the competition, plus several thousand jobs created in construction, tourism and services. In the hotel trade alone, they expect an extra 830,000 hotel rooms bookings from teams, officials and supporters.

"There are also health and social benefits. With the increased investment in sporting infrastructure, this should have a positive effect on the health of our nation. The fact that Wales would be competing in the finals on home soil should help to inspire people of all ages.

"I would like to think that visitors who come for the football would return to Wales after the competition bringing a boost to our tourism industry. With the worldwide exposure such an event would bring, we could only benefit."





## Insint réadúil ar stair an Choirn

Tír ann féin é an Corn. Is léir sin do léitheoirí *Corn* agus tá glactha leis sin i bhfad níos forleithne anois ná mar a ghlactaí tráth bunaithe an Chonartha Cheiltigh. Mar sin féin bíonn an dá insint ann ar aon ghné de shaol na tíre. ‘Kernowlárnach’ agus Kernowsceipteach’ a thugann Bernard Deacon ar an dá leagan de stair an Choirn ina leabhar nua *Cornwall A concise history* (Gwasg Pryfysgol Cymru, Caerdydd, clúdach bog £16.95). Dar leis léiríonn an dá mheon an dá mhórghné de stair na dúiche, gné an dúchais Cheiltigh agus gné thionchar Shasana. Is é a dhearcadh nach féidir an stair sin a scríobh gan an dá rud a chur san áireamh. Tugann sé le fios gur dearmad é a cheapadh go raibh leanúnachas sa ghleic in aghaidh fhorlámhas na Sasanach agus gur dearmad níos mó fós é a cheapadh gur múchadh an fhéiniúlacht Chornach i bhfad siar sa chaoi is nach bhfuil mórán níos mó sa Chorn anois ach contae Sasanach, “contae” atá “patronised, romanticized and ignored in turn by policy-makers and cultural elites who reside in or look towards the metropolis of a post-imperial Britain.”

In ainneoin gur chuir na Sacsain an leithinis faoi smacht go han-luath choinnigh na Briotanaigh ansin greim ar a gcultúr ar feadh na gcéadta bliain agus luann Deacon an ceangal leis na mBriotáin mar cheann de na cúiseanna ar tháinig pobal Cornach ar leith ar an saol tar éis thurnamh riocht Bhriotanach Dumnonia. Bhí an fhéiniúlacht sin láidir a dhóthain sa 10ú haois gur thuar údar Breatnach *Armes Prydain* go mbeadh athaontú idir na Breatnaigh, muintir Bhaile Átha Cliath [Lochlannaigh, is dócha], Gaeil Éireann, Món [gach seans gur Manainn a bhí i gceist aige] agus Alban, muintir an Choirn agus Sruth Cluaidh agus go n-éireoidís amach. Ar ndóigh ba i an Choirnis urlabhra thromlach mór na gCornach ag an am. Deir Bernard Deacon nach bhfuil dóthain staidéir déanta fós ar fhéiniúlacht na gCornach sa Mheán-Aois. Tá sé go mór in amhras faoin tuairim choitianta gur bogadh an teorainn teanga siar de réir a chéile thar na céadta. Bíonn teorainneach teanga socair ar feadh tréimhsí agus ansin léimeann siad de phreab agus fághtar “oileáin” de theanga amháin taobh istigh de limistéar teanga eile. Mar sin bhíodh “oileáin” Choirnise thoir agus ag an am céanna bailte san iarthar ina raibh Béarla, Fraincis agus Pléimeannais á labhairt iontu. Agus ní i dtreo amháin i gcónaí a bhog an teorainn. Aontaíonn Deacon le tuairim Nicholas Williams go raibh “ath-Cheiltíú ar oirthear an Choirn sa 12ú agus 13ú haois.



Bernard Deacon

Chomh deireanach leis an 16ú haois shilfeadh duine ó théacs an dráma Coimise *Beuans Meriasek* go raibh an teanga á labhairt fós ag an am sin ar fud an Choirn.

Déanann Bernard Deacon scrúdú géar ar obair scoláirí agus údair eile maidir le gach gné den stair. Ceistíonn sé an leagan amach gur institiúid dúchasach de chineál i Diúcacht an Choirn agus léiríonn sé gur eascair sí go hiomlán as monarcacht Shasana agus go bhfuil sé bunaithe go huile agus go hiomlán ar an monarcacht chéanna. Go deimhin ós rud é go bhfuil an Diúcacht ceangailte in intinn an phobail le fhéiniúlacht Chornach daingnaíonn sé na Cornaigh leis an teaghlach ríoga Gallda. Ábhar spéise é sin do chuid againn a chloiseann roinnt náisiúnaíthe ó thráth go chéile ag tagairt go mór-tasaach don tír mar “an Diúcacht.” Is i tuairim Deacon gur rómánsaíocht é sin ag éirí as an míthuiscint nach bhféadfadh pobal cultúrtúrtha a bheith ann gan insitiúidí nó ceannasaíocht pholaitiúil. Ba ghné thábhachtach de chultúr an phobail sin sa Mheán-Aois gur bhreathnaigh siad amach i dtreo na Briotáine, na Breataine Bige agus na hÉireann ar laghad chomh mór is ar bhreathnaigh siad soir i dtreo Shasana. Mar an gcéanna insíonn sé mar a tháinig cúirteanna na Stánachtaí ar an saol le córas dlí a bhunú don mhianadóireacht stáin ar an mbonn céanna agus a forbraíodh a leithéid in áiteanna i Sasana mar The Forest of Dean agus na Mendips.

Serúdaíonn Bernard Deacon gach tréimhse de stair an Choirn anuas go dtí an lá inniu.

Seachnaíonn sé téis shimplí agus ar nós staraí maith ar bith spreagann sé níos mó ceistean-na ná mar a thugann sé d’fhreagraí. Ach muna bhfuil d’am ag duine ach leabhar amháin a léamh faoin gCorn seo an leabhar.

Colm de Faoite

### Summary

This article is a review of the book *Cornwall A Concise History* by Bernard Deacon (Gwasg Pryfysgol Cymru, Caerdydd, paperback, £16.95).

## Cuairt na bhFilí Albanacha 2008

Bhí Cuairt na bhFilí Albanacha go hÉireann ar siúl ón 3-9 Bealtaine i mbliana. Chuaigh filí, ceoltóirí agus amhránaithe ó Albain ar chamchuairt timpeall Chonamara, Árann, na Gaillimhe agus Bhaile Átha Cliath, le hoicheanta móra siamsaíochta ar an mbealach le togha na filíochta agus scoth an cheoil.

Cuireadh tús le himeachtaí An Chuairt 2008 le léamh filíochta agus ceol traidisiúnta i Leabharlann na Ceathrún Rua, áit a raibh na filí áitiúla Máire Holmes, agus Jackie Mac Donncha le cloisteáil agus iad ag léamh píosa dá saothar féin. Bhí neart filíochta Gáidhlice le cloisteáil freisin an oíche seo, le Maletta NicPháil agus Bill Innes, chomh maith le neart ceoil ón dá thraidisiún. Thug An Chuairt aghaidh ar Inis Mór ar an Domhnach, áit a raibh filí agus ceoltóirí áitiúla agus ó Albain ag cur neart siamsaíochta ar fáil.

Ar an Luan, bhí oíche mhór shiamsaíochta ar siúl do mhuintir chathair na Gaillimhe leis na filí áitiúla Nuala Ní Chonchúir agus Colette Nic Aodha, i gClub Árus na nGael. Bhí an babhta ceannais den chomórtas filíochta a d’eagraigh Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge mar chuid d’imeachtaí Chuairt an bhFilí ar siúl ar oíche Mháirt i gClub de Burgo i gCathair na Gaillimhe, agus is é Niall Gordon a bhain an chéad áit amach sa chomórtas seo, leis an dán ‘Rannan na Bliadhna.’ Bhuaigh sé duais de cheardlann scríbhneoireachta dá rogha féin de luach nach mó ná Eur500.

Soir leis an gCuairt ansin ar an gCéadaoin, áit ar cuireadh oíche mhór filíochta agus shiamsaíochta ar siúl do phobal na príomhchathrach, in íoslach na Comhdhála, ar Shráid Chill Dara. Ba i an oíche dheireanach den fhéile an oíche is bríomhaire uile, rinne An Chuairt 2008 nasc le Club Sult a bhí ar siúl an oíche chéanna in ionad The Vaults i mBaile Átha Cliath, agus bhí slua mór millteach i láthair chun ceol agus filíocht na hAlban a chloisteáil. Chuir Aonghas Mac Neacail iontas ar an lucht féachana leis an luas agus scil a bhí aige mar phiobaire, agus ní fada go raibh deora le feiceáil i súile an tslua nuair a chan Màiri Nic Ille Mhaoil amhrán binn brónach ó cheantar Uibhist a Deas.

Continued on page 14



**Aonghas Mac Neacail, piobaire.**

Is scéim idircheilteach sheanbhunaithe thábhachtach í An Chuairt thosaigh si i 1970. Tá meas mór ag muintir na Gaeilge agus na Gàidhliche ar an gCuairt, go háirithe ag filí, ceoltóirí, agus amhránaíthe ón dá thraidisiún atá fite fuaite lena chéile. I measc na bhfilí agus na gceoltóirí Éireannacha a chuaigh ar an gcuairt go hAlbain, bhí Máirtín Ó Direáin, Caitlín Maude, Louis de Paor, Lasairfhiona Ní Chonaola, agus Tomás Mac Siomóin. Eagraíonn Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge An Chuairt le cúnamh airgid ó Fhoras na Gaeilge.

#### Summary:

*The visit of Gaidhlig poets, musicians and singers from Scotland to Ireland took place in early May. The event visited Conamara, Aran, Galway City and Dublin and was a great success. It is the longest running inter Celtic exchange, having started in 1970.*

## ABAIR. IE!

**Abair.ie** is the product of the university research project (funded by Foras na Gaeilge) "Cabóigin I", whose goal was to develop a complete text-to-speech system for Irish. "Cabóigin" is used to refer to their first synthetic voice, which speaks Ulster (Gaoth Dobhair) Irish. The project is led by Professor Ailbhe Ní Chasaíde of the Phonetics and Speech Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin.

Cabóigin I built on foundational research done in the WISPR (Welsh and Irish Speech Processing Resources). The current research project, Cabóigin II, extends the work of Cabóigin I. In this project, the synthesis system is being revised, concentrating on corpus development and synthetic voices for other dialects. The project hopes that their synthesis system will be used to produce support tools for teaching and learning Irish.

## Lisbon and the Irish No Vote – the Empire strikes back!

Following the result of the Lisbon Referendum vote in Ireland in early June Celtic League Convenor (and Chairman of the Irish Branch of the League), Cathal Ó Luain welcomed the result of the Irish Referendum on the Lisbon Treaty. He said "The Irish Branch was active in the campaign against the Treaty. The Treaty was rejected by the Irish electorate with 54% voting against in a poll turnout of 53% of the electorate (this turnout is significant in the context of the rerun of the Nice referendum, rejected but then resubmitted and passed on a much lesser (35%) turnout, so no questions can be raised about the validity of the result and that at least is recognised by the losing Yes side). The political establishment in Ireland and Europe may well be in a state of shock but this decision must be respected!"

League General Secretary Rhisiart Talebot wrote to Irish Foreign Minister M. Ó Máirtín prior to his first meeting of EU foreign ministers "We would therefore like to urge you to stand by the people of Ireland during these discussions and show that the no vote provides Ireland and Europe with an opportunity to take a fundamental and fresh look at the EU integration process. We firmly believe that it is not in the interests of the Irish people or the peoples of other nations within the EU, to belong to a Union that is given the constitutional form of a State. Moreover, we believe that democracy must be upheld at an EU level and therefore think that if one country says that it cannot ratify a treaty as it stands - in Ireland's case because the Irish people have rejected it - there is no point in the other countries proceeding. Consequently we see it is now the duty of the Irish Government to request the EU to stop pushing the Lisbon Treaty forward at it stands and for Ministers to reform the text so that it is more compatible with what people want"

After a Dáil (Irish Parliament) debate on the referendum result (called only after opposition complaints led to the Irish Government conceding extra time for it in the Dáil schedule to allow debate on the results), the Convenor called for an apology from Taoiseach Brian Cowen. "The initial reaction of Irish Taoiseach Brian Cowen after the Irish No vote to the Lisbon Referendum seemed to be to respect the vote and have some reflection on the reasons for the result. In this debate his real attitude became clear. Instead of taking to heart the reasons for a NO vote and considering carefully how he should put the Irish NO vote case in Europe he, and his Minister Roche, choose instead to (as in the run up to the vote) to castigate those who did not agree with the political establishment's attitude. They also attempted

to smear them by comparing their attitude in voting NO to that of right extremists in Europe.

Brian Cowen knows quite well why a majority of the Irish electorate voted no. He is well aware of an EU Commission Poll carried out in conjunction with the Taoiseach's office which found that 80% of No voters support Irish membership support the EU. Three quarters of the NO voters believed the text could be renegotiated by the Irish Government! NO voters said they wanted to protect Irish identity, to protect Irish Neutrality, to keep an Irish Commissioner and to protect the tax system. The Nice Treaty would remain in place. A majority of women voted No and a majority of those between 18 and 30 (2 to 1, this was labelled as 'very serious', [imagine!], in the report to EU Commission Supremo Barosso)."

Cowen's reception in Brussels was muted and he did not make the clear case for Ireland's position and the renegotiation called for by the referendum result. The leaders of France and Germany stated clearly that renegotiation was not an option. Later there seemed to be acceptance in some quarters that retention of a 27 member commission (allowing Ireland to retain its commissioner) might be feasible but this was later being said to be 'simply non negotiable' by the Giscard D'Estaing, who was president of the Convention that drafted the failed European Constitution.

The press in Ireland was full of reports for weeks after on the fall out, with the vast majority of political commentators and correspondence taking a very pro-establishment view. If one were to take reports on the attitudes of other European politicians at face value some countries seemed to playing a 'good politician / bad politician' routine with Premiers putting forward some semblance of common purpose while maintaining that the Treaty had to be presented for voting on again in Ireland while some of their more extreme ministers or other politicians called for more extreme approaches or made clear rather than veiled threats – for Ireland to leave the EU for example.

Sinn Féin, the only political party to oppose the Treaty, issued a position paper to the Government with a comprehensive list of seventeen key amendments to the Lisbon text they proposed be sought to address the issues of concern to the Irish electorate and democrats in Europe.

French President Sarkozy, who has taken over the EU Presidency for the second six months of 2008, made his attitude clear, continue with ratification to isolate the Irish

and make them vote again. He plans a visit to Ireland on 21st July to press his agenda and has stated that June 2009 is the absolute deadline due to the European elections set for then.

Anti Lisbon groups intend to protest during his visit.



*Patricia McKenna of the Peoples Movement at No vote celebrations.*

On of the leading NO campaigners, Anthony Coughlan of the National Platform, issued a statement telling No-side campaigners it was imperative if they did not want their 12 June victory for Irish and European democracy to be thrown away, that everything that could be done be done now to bring home to Fianna Fáil, Fine Gael and Labour TDs, Councillors and MEPs that it would be a democratic abomination - a profound insult to the Irish people - to make us vote again on the Lisbon Treaty next spring, when a majority of Irish voters have already voted on it. He called for an intensive canvas of all parties and politicians at national and local level and a campaign to challenge them and get them to stand by the Irish people. He said "In lobbying there are four lies from the Yes side need to be exposed - these are:

**LIE No.1: That the 9 EU States still remaining to ratify the Lisbon Treaty have a right to do that and that Ireland could not stop them:**

If Taoiseach Brian Cowen had said to his EU colleagues the June Brussels summit that the Irish people have given their verdict on the Treaty and that therefore Ireland could not and would not be ratifying it, the ratification process would have ceased and Lisbon would have had to be opened, although Germany, France and the EU Commission would have been furious at this, for Lisbon endows them with vast extra power.

This is what happened when the French and Dutch voted No to the previous EU Constitution in 2005. Their Governments respected their peoples' referendum votes by making clear after a pause that they did not intend to re-run those referendums. Further Treaty ratifications by the EU States still remaining to ratify became then clearly pointless. The other EU States respected the French and Dutch Governments' decisions

by ceasing their ratifications. For an EU Treaty must be approved by all to be able to come into force for any.

British Foreign Secretary David Miliband told the truth just after Ireland's referendum. He said that whether the Lisbon Treaty was alive or dead depended on Brian Cowen. It is therefore Taoiseach Cowen, and he alone, who has effectively decided to keep Lisbon alive, with Ministers Michael Martin and Dick Roche at his elbow and the Euro fanatical senior diplomats in Iveagh House giving him wrong advice.

Taoiseach Cowen will therefore be primarily responsible for the 26/1 situation which he is steering Ireland and the EU towards by the end of this year. Most No-side voters expected Lisbon to be opened and the EU States to draw up a better Treaty. It is Brian Cowen's responsibility that this has not occurred. He should be urged to represent the Irish people at the October-December EU summits and tell them what he had not the courage to tell them last week: namely, that the majority of Irish people have voted on the Lisbon Treaty and that they must respect the Irish No.

**LIE No.2: That if we do not say Yes in a referendum re-run, Ireland will be "marginalised" or isolated or even expelled from the EU, or that the other EU States can somehow "go ahead" without us:**

It is legal and political nonsense to say that the 26 other EU States can in some way "go ahead" without Ireland to ratify the Lisbon Treaty. Or that the others can "leave Ireland behind" in some way. Or that they can expel Ireland from the EU or "marginalise" us.

Lisbon can only be ratified if all 27 agree. Any other Treaty too must be agreed by all 27. People who say otherwise are showing their ignorance of EU law or else just nursing their resentment at the 12 June vote and clutching at straws in the hope of reversing it.

There has also been much nonsense in the media to the effect that the other EU States can adopt various provisions of Lisbon under the current Nice Treaty rules governing "enhanced cooperation". But for that to happen they would have to abandon Lisbon first. The Nice Treaty rules governing "enhanced cooperation" require that closer integration by some States in certain areas must be compatible with the Nice Treaty provisions. These just cannot be applied to push through most of Lisbon. That is legal fantasy.

**LIE No.3: That a Lisbon Two referendum would be different from Lisbon One**

As a law-governed community, the EU operates currently under the rules of the Treaty of Nice, which require unanimity for all major Treaty change. The Lisbon Treaty can come into force for all only if Ireland ratifies it, and that cannot be done unless the Irish people vote Yes in another referendum

to exactly the same Treaty they rejected on 12 June, without a jot or tittle of it being altered. To ask us to vote again on the same Treaty on which a majority of the Irish people have already voted once, would be an insult to any self-respecting nation. Yes-side as well as No-side people should be up in arms about any such suggestion.

New Declarations or political statements that might attach to Lisbon Two would be like trinkets for the gullible, without legal value. They would not alter the fact that Lisbon was unchanged. A commitment by the 27 Prime Ministers and Presidents that all EU States would retain their national Commissioner after 2014 can be made without opening the Lisbon Treaty, which allows for this being done by unanimous agreement. A similar unanimous agreement can deal with the Nice Treaty provision that the number of Commissioners should be reduced by some unspecified number from 2009. That would be useful, but it can be done as things stand, while leaving the Nice and Lisbon Treaties unchanged.

**LIE No.4: That Lisbon is a good Treaty for Ireland and for the EU.**

By voting No on 12 June Ireland has saved itself and the EU from a thoroughly bad Treaty. Most people still do not know just how bad it is, for many aspects of Lisbon were either ignored or played down in our referendum debate - mostly by the Yes-side parties.

Remember that, as is made clear in the first sentence of the constitutional amendment the Irish people rejected on 12 June, Lisbon would establish a constitutionally new European Union which would be profoundly different from the EU that we are currently members of, which was established by the 1992 Maastricht Treaty.

This post-Lisbon EU would have the constitutional form of a supranational Federation - in effect a State - in which Ireland and the other Member States would have the constitutional status of regional or provincial states - like Massachusetts inside the USA or Bavaria inside Federal Germany. Lisbon would thus make Ireland a province once again and end its formal existence as a sovereign State. But most Irish voters were not told this. It was the Referendum Commission's statutory duty to tell them, but it was out to help the Government, not do its proper job.

This new post-Lisbon EU would act as a State in the international community of States. It would sign treaties with other States in all areas of its powers, have its own diplomatic service, embassies, and voice at the UN, and we would all be made real citizens of it for the first time, owing allegiance to its laws and loyalty to its authority, as against our being merely symbolical or notional EU "citizens" at present.

All States must have citizens and one can only be a citizen of a State. If Lisbon were to

be ratified, our rights and duties as EU citizens would be superior to our rights and duties as Irish citizens in any case of conflict between the two. Such conflicts would be decided by the EU Court of Justice, not the Irish Constitution.

Giving the EU Court of Justice the power to decide all our rights as EU citizens under the Charter of Fundamental Rights opens up horrendous possibilities, for no one knows what this "Court with a mission", as one of its own judges once described it, might decide in the years and decades to come if it should acquire such power (The Court's "mission" is to expand the powers and competences of the EU to the utmost through its judgements).

This post-Lisbon EU would make some two-thirds of our laws each year and would do so on a primarily population-size basis, which means that the governments of the Big States would dominate EU policy-making. Lisbon is a power-grab by the Big States through shifting EU law-making on to a population basis. This might be appropriate in a Federal State governing one people, but it is totally unsuitable for sovereign States governing different peoples, although cooperating with one another.



Anthony Coughlan

And there is much else in Lisbon that even most No-side campaigners do not know about. Do you know that under Lisbon Ireland would lose its right to decide who its own Commissioner is, in the ten years out of every 15 when we would have a Commissioner? Or that the Lisbon would permit the death penalty under EU law in times of war or preparation for war, although its 27 Member States have outlawed the death penalty in all circumstances? These are accurate facts about the Treaty, but most Irish voters never heard of them.

#### LEARN MORE ABOUT LISBON AND THE EU

Now that the immediate pressure of referendum campaigning is over people should do more to study this Treaty and learn how the EU has got to the stage it is at. We need to learn more about what we have been fighting in the recent referendum - so

that if they have another referendum, we will be even better positioned to expose the lies and misrepresentations of the Yes-side elements.

You can get the Consolidated EU Treaties as they would be if amended by the Lisbon Treaty by downloading "*The Lisbon Treaty-The Readable Version*" by former Danish MEP Jens-Peter Bonde from euinfo.ie or from bonde.com or from euabc.com. Read also Bonde's account of how Lisbon came about, "*From EU Constitution to Lisbon Treaty*", as well as his scheme for a more democratic and less centralised EU in the same book.

The best general book on the history of the EU is "*The Great Deception*" by Christopher Booker and Richard North (Continuum Publications). The "deception" of the book's title refers to how successive EU treaties have been presented to people as necessary for jobs and growth, while each one was a step in moving the EC/EU towards a federal-style political union under the hegemony of the Big States and in particular France and Germany.

**Finally, remember that ours is an historically unprecedented fight, for we are struggling to defend democracy not just in Ireland but for most of Europe.**

We should be encouraged by knowing that all over our continent we have allies who do not want an EU that is run by elitist politicians and apparatchiks, but who value national democracy and independence and who want the laws to be made by people directly elected to make them, and whom they can change in regular elections. These principles after all are the ABCs of democracy - of which the EU proposed in the Lisbon Treaty is the absolute opposite."

## Amnesty Criticises Rendition Flights

Amnesty International accused Ireland of being complicit in the torture of people detained in prison camps by refusing to inspect US military flights landing at Shannon airport.

Speaking on the UN's International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, Colm O'Gorman, said, 'For a number of years Amnesty and other organisations have been asking the Government to ensure Irish air space is not being used to assist the US in transporting illegally detained people to places where they are imprisoned for years'

Amnesty is supporting an initiative by the Galway Alliance Against War to set up voluntary 'inspection' teams which will offer their services to the State in relation to the use of Shannon.

## Irish Language Broadcasting Fund gets Reprieve

The Irish Language Broadcasting Fund, Ciste Craoltóireachta na Gaeilge, is based in the North of Ireland and had financed Irish language programming to the tune of £3m each year. Since being set up 4 years ago the Fund has created scores of jobs in the television production sector in the North as well as providing up to 75 hours of high quality programming each year to broadcasters such as TG4. The Fund had been threatened with closure from March next year when it's current funding was to end.

After a meeting with Gordon Brown in mid June Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams revealed that the British Prime Minister has promised £6m for the fund for a further two years, beginning next March. This allocation, which will allow the Fund to continue for at least another 2 years, was secured by Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams after a meeting with Gordon Brown in Downing Street in May and a further meeting at Stormont. Irish speakers north and south welcomed the decision.

Announcing it, Gerry Adams criticised the former Minister for Culture at Stormont, Edwin Poots of the DUP, for not doing enough to press Westminster to release money for the Fund. However the DUP's Nelson Mc Causland said his party had vetoed an Irish Language Act. He continued "It will not come to pass and by way of a fig leaf, Gerry Adams has managed to produce some money for the continuation of the Irish Language film fund." Sinn Féin, however, insisted that securing the future of the Fund is only the first part of their long term aim of ensuring that the rights and entitlements of Irish speakers are met.

## www.anlionra.net

While there quite a number of internet social networks in English there is now one available in Irish. It developed from enterprise courses for those working through Irish. It is hoped to create a vibrant Irish language community on the site. Like other such sites profiles, photos and videos can be posted as well as blogs. There are quite a few videos of groups playing songs in Irish and Irish speakers describing their work. The site was designed by Conn Ó Muineacháin, the creator of An tImeall, a blog which won the best Irish blog of the year and winner last year of the Grand Prix in the Digital Media Awards. Unfortunately when one signs on all the welcome receipts come in English! Surely this can be rectified.





# Kernow



## Radyo an Gernewegva

Yma Radyo an Gernewegva ow solempnya an kynsa kwarter blydhen wosa dalleth an kodhethlians ma. Ha hwi ow redya hemma, yma moy es dewdhek towlenn dyllys war [www.radyo.kernewegva.com](http://www.radyo.kernewegva.com).

Dalleth a wrugavy an gonis ma yn hwir gans Nowodhow an Seythun, neb a dhallathas mis Gwynngala yw passyes, hag gans an dowlenn ma, my re dherivas nowodhow re hwarveu yn Kernow ha'y gonisogeth.

Byttegyns, apert o dhymm bos hwans a bro-fya moy a Gernewek kewsys dhe dus. N-an-S yw nowodhow sad, ytho y hevelis dhymm bos aswa rag towlenn hirra hag ynni ilow ha kows skav.

Dalleth a wrug gans diw dowlenn a ugens mynysenn war wiasva heb kost, hag ena y teuth gweres dhiworth Ben Bruch hag Albert Boch. I a dhastrhevis aga gwiasva may hallo dos ha bos porth rag Kernewek kewsys der an kesroesweyth. Dredhi y hyllir po frosa po iskarga dyllansow R-an-G ha N-an-S.

A-ban dhallathas an gonis ma, my re sonas meur a ilow yn Kernewek gans ilewydhyon kepar ha: Phil Knight; Ahanan; Graham Sandercock; Skwardya; Krena; Ryb an Gwella; Cam Kernewek; Bucca hag erell. My re glappyas dhe dus kepar: ha Pol Hodge; Graham Sandercock; Jori Ansell; Rod Lyon ha moy.

Chons yw keffrys a woslowas orth kevres koth arta, gwrys gans Rod Lyon ha Julie Allard: *George ha Samantha*. An kevres ma a holl bywnans a woer ha gwreg yn gis didhanus.

Hag yma neppyth arbennik fest gans an gonis ma: Kernewek yw yn-tien!

Ytho, mar ny wrewgh hwyhwi goslowes pub seythun, heb mar hwi a vydh kelli neppyth splann.

**Radyo an Gernewegva** yw dyllys pub dy' Sadorn der [www.radyo.kernewegva.com](http://www.radyo.kernewegva.com).

**Nowodhow an Seythun** yw dyllys po dy' Lun/Meurth der [www.nowodhow.mypodcast.com](http://www.nowodhow.mypodcast.com) hag ena der [www.radyo.kernewegva.com](http://www.radyo.kernewegva.com) diwettha y'n seythun, ha der [www.magakernow.org.uk](http://www.magakernow.org.uk) wor'tu ha diwedh an seythun.

### Summary

*A flam-new podcast service has been launched in Cornish. Radyo an Gernewegva (Radio of the Cornish speaking area) is streamed every week from [www.radyo.kernewegva.com](http://www.radyo.kernewegva.com). It is a half hour magazine programme in Kernewek. It*



**Matthew Clarke, broadcaster and musician, 'Radyo Kernewga'.**

*has light chat, music of all types (as long as they are instrumental or in Cornish), and even a mini soap. The same site also streams the weekly news service Nowodhow an Seythun.*

## Truro Council Vote to Award Staff St. Piran's Holiday

Cornwall's only City Council has voted to make St Piran's Day an annual holiday for all their employees following a Celtic League campaign to raise the issue across Cornwall.

Following a full Council meeting on Monday (30th June 2008), Truro City Council voted for St Piran's Day to become a holiday for its staff. The decision was voted on after the Council's Finance and General Purposes Committee were asked to assess how much the cost an extra days holiday would be to the council.

The Celtic League were told by an anonymous council source that the cost of an extra days holiday would be less than the cost of the annual fireworks display for the city's new years eve celebrations. Truro city council will now join two other town councils in Cornwall – Bodmin and Penzance – who offer their staff an annual day's holiday on the 5th March. The League will continue its campaign to persuade other councils in Cornwall to follow suit.

St Piran is the patron saint of Cornwall and his feast day is held on 5th March every year, in what has become an increasingly popular festival throughout Cornwall, with events and celebrations taking place over the course of several days.

## Cornish Standard Written Form Ratified

**The Cornish Language Partnership met on Friday 9th May with the specification for the Standard Written Form as the main item on the Agenda.**

There was discussion in which all language group representatives spoke on behalf of their members.

For Kowethas an Yeth Kernewek, Laurence Rule noted that the reaction from members had been mixed, but the majority wanted a resolution and acceptance. Cussel an Tavaz Kernuak also, despite reservations from some members, backed the SWF, chairman Bernard Deacon saying that it would 'create an opportunity to break down barriers'. Kesva an Taves Kernewek presented a statement which noted that despite its disappointment that Kernewek Kemmyn had not been chosen to be the orthography for use in schools and local government "Board members have played a full part throughout the process in the discussions to find a consensus...and are prepared to recognise the outcome of the process in order to draw a line under this traumatic period in the history of the language and move forward."

Agan Tavaz Chairman Craig Weatherhill noted that Agan Tavaz were balloting their members and recommending the SWF to them for the purposes of formal education and public life. The vote to ratify the SWF was carried and the minutes have been posted on the MAGA website <http://www.magakernow.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=38594>. The formal Kesva an Taves statement is appended to them.

The final version of the specification is available in pdf on the Maga website and will also be available in hard copy shortly. Anyone requiring a hard copy may log that request with the office and it will be sent as soon as possible. Training sessions on the SWF are in preparation and dates will be notified shortly. The Partnership will now be looking at its own use of Cornish and the office will be moving towards bilingual working!

Gans meur ras dhe buponan a wrug oberi mar gales dres an dhiw vledhen eus passyes. With thanks to all who have worked so hard over the past two years.

Jenefer Lowe  
Cornwall Language Development Officer

# Wot – No Saint George?

Strange things are happening in a little land somewhere to the South West of England. Of course, I refer to Cornwall, otherwise known as 'Kernow' by some of its Celtic inhabitants.

St. George's Day, March 23rd, dawned in Cornwall but there was a positive glut of Saint George's flags seen draped across many English Counties.

Those brave English patriots at Bude in north Cornwall decided to raise the red crossed white banner at 9AM over the weather station. By 10am, it had disappeared and local police were called in to investigate. A man had been seen taking the flag down and making off with it but who the man was remains a mystery. Diligently, officers fully recorded the crime and broadcast an appeal for information.

<http://www.buxtonadvertiser.co.uk/latest-south-west-news/Flag-of-St-George-stolen.4017855.jp>

Later in the day, construction company, Wimpey's released a public apology for upsetting the Cornish people by encouraging its workers in Cornwall to celebrate Saint George.

Following howls of protest and letters and scores of e-mails, Janine Davey, Wimpey's Associate Sales and Marketing Director officially apologised and stated that the apology would be made public in the same local press where the company had advertised its support of England's Saint.

<http://www.cornwall24.co.uk/Article960.htm>

On another Cornish website, one English patriot moaned that his Saint George's flag had been pelted with eggs. On the same website, comments referred to the flag as the 'blood cross' 'banner of blood' and 'foreign emblem'. On another website, one poster said that to fly the St. George's flag in Cornwall was alike to 'flying a swastika over Jerusalem' and that the only flag for Cornwall was the St. Piran's flag, a white cross on a black background. According to local news reports, more of these were to be seen on St. George's Day than the English flag even though St. Piran had been celebrated by record numbers on and around his official day in the Duchy, March 5th as well as by ex-pat Cornish people across the globe.

On BBC Radio Cornwall, Dick Cole, a local councillor and leader of Mebyon Kernow (translated from the Cornish language as 'Sons of Cornwall') was asked his opinion on Saint George's Day and was careful not to dismiss it outright but informed listeners that perhaps Saint Piran was a little more relevant to Cornish people, who may not be, well, English but more closely related to other Celts around the fringes of the British Isles. No sign of the English Loving Cup of St.



George in Truro this year either although it may well have been smuggled in. Last year, its appearance in Cornwall's only city sparked widespread demonstrations and outcry in the press and media.

A group of people who remained nameless demonstrated their feelings on Englishness in their own way, by burning a Union Flag at an ancient site in Cornwall, apparently in protest that the site is currently owned by English Heritage rather than a designated Cornish Heritage or British Heritage body.

Although the media generally portrayed a widespread celebration of St. George, the patron Saint of England but also of many other nations and states, cities and quite bizarrely, sufferers of syphilis met with mockery not only in Cornwall, but also at the hands of BBC Radio 4, where Elvis McGonagall read a short poem entitled 'By George!' much to the hilarity of many listeners:

"Once more unto the breach, dear Morris Dancers, once more Jingle your bells, thwack sticks, raise flagons Cry "God for Harry and Saint George!" Gallant knight and slayer of dragons Patron saint of merry England – And Georgia, and Catalonia, and Portugal, Beirut, Moscow Istanbul, Germany, Greece Archers, farmers, boy scouts, butchers and sufferers of syphilis Multicultural icon with sword and codpiece On, on you bullet-headed Saxon sons Fly flags from white van and cab But remember stout yeomen, your champion was Turkish So – get drunk and have a kebab"  
(<http://www.elvismcgonagall.co.uk/>)

Tom Graham

## Controversial website & dangerous book in Cornwall

Outspoken and controversial Cornish historian, researcher and author, John Angarrack, has again revealed much of Cornwall's secret history in a new website to be found at: [www.duchyofcornwall.eu](http://www.duchyofcornwall.eu)

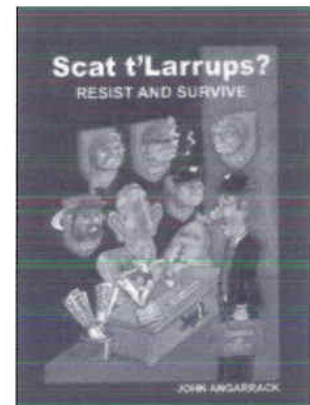
The website bears much similarity to official Duchy of Cornwall sites but claims to reveal the terrible truth and intrigues of Cornwall's actual monarch, Charles, Duke of Cornwall, Prince of Wales et al.

Certainly the talk in Cornwall is just how long the website will be allowed to remain as most believe that the Duke will use his considerable power to have it removed.

Mr Angarrack, whose previous books include 'Breaking the Chains' and 'Our Future is History' has gone on to write and publish yet another book which seeks to reveal the truth about Prince Charles' iron grip on his private feudal estate and massive personal income and wealth of the Duchy of Cornwall. 'Scat t'Larrups?: Resist and Survive' is bound to provoke hot debate in Cornwall and probably further afield and is tipped to become a best seller.

'Breaking the Chains' was so popular that it ran out of print and 'Our Future is History' has had repeated print runs and following continual police raids where the book was seized, soon achieved cult status amongst Cornish and other Celtic activists. Indeed, in bookshops across Cornwall, Angarrack's books have outsold even Harry Potter novels!

'Scat t'Larrups?: Resist and Survive' sets out to explain the history and hidden laws of Cornwall and reveals how the devious Prince Charles seeks to destroy Cornish identity by various nefarious means and abusing his position of power and privilege, influencing the Judiciary, the media, press control, the police, educationalists politicians perhaps even to the point of arranging for harassment and raids on the homes of Cornish Nationalists which continues as this is written in the case of Tony Leamon of Falmouth, who has been subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment at the hands of the police in Cornwall.



Described as more thrilling than a Tom Clancy novel, Mr. Angarrack has warned all who gain possession of his latest book that it carries a 'public health warning' in that it might provoke more police raids on those found in possession of it.

Many people in Cornwall who have their houses raided and copies of his books seized would probably be inclined to agree. However, there is no official ban in place on any of his work - yet!

More details of Angarrack's books may be found at: <http://johnangarrack.co.uk/>

Tom Graham



## Make or Break for Mebyon Kernow?

With the up and coming 'make or break' elections to the new Unitary Authority followed by town, parish and general elections Mebyon Kernow more than ever needs a policy direction for obtaining autonomy and bringing power closer to the people of Cornwall.

Previous to the undemocratically imposed Unitary Authority MKs proposition for devolution and answer to Cornwall's democratic deficit was three fold:

- 1) Powers devolved from central government and quangos to an elected Cornish Assembly with powers akin to the Scottish Parliament and certainly no less than those of the Welsh Assembly.
- 2) The vast bulk of local government powers and functions of the erstwhile county council devolved down to the district councils or amalgamation of districts.
- 3) Where possible and agreeable powers and functions devolved to parish and town councils.

So what to campaign for now that the district and county council have been sunk and the schema above made redundant?

MK has created a working group called 'Home Rule' whose purpose is to address this question and they are looking for all ideas and comments on a future direction in the campaigning for Cornish autonomy. All organizations and think tanks with an interest in devolution and decentralization are invited to submit their ideas to MK and help form a new policy for bringing power down to our Cornish communities. MK is asking for all comments and ideas to be sent to:

Home Rule Working Group, Mebyon Kernow, Lanhainsworth, Fraddon Hill, Fraddon, St Colombe, TR9 6PQ. Kernow

Coincidentally 2008 is the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the of the unrecinded Charter of Pardon issued by King Henry VII that restored the Cornish Stannary Parliament following the rebellion of 1497 and gave it the right of effective veto over parliament and King. To commemorate this event the contemporary pressure group, the Cornish Stannary Parliament are looking to start a debate in Cornish civic society on the following and so are looking for all opinions.

Based on their analysis that the Cornish are effectively prevented from recognition and devolution because of the; unwritten nature of the UKs constitution; lack of a guarantee of equality before the law and the discriminatory nature of the Duchy of Cornwall:-

- 1) Is a written constitution with ensured legal equality a necessity for the UK?
- 2) Should the Cornish be recognized as a national minority?



**Mr. Peter Facey of Unlock Democracy.**

What would I like to see? Well with regards the Duchy of Cornwall there do seem to be more questions than credible answers, so starting there, a full and public inquiry into the Cornish constitution followed by a debate on the future shape of said constitution would seem the least we might expect during this period of supposed constitutional renewal in the UK.

Acknowledging that the Duchy seems to be a fear-inspiring untouchable constitutional can of worms (see Duchy of Cornwall Human Rights Association) and realizing that the government is all mouth and no trousers when it comes to constitutional renewal where can we go with the Unitary Authority?

Peter Facey of Unlock Democracy has suggested that UAs and other local authorities, either individually or in clusters, should be able to request the devolution of powers down from central governments and their quangos. Cornwall is champing at the bit. "Show us the powers!" is all I can say. A conference which brought together the players in the Cornish devolution movement and interested UK democratic reformers might also be an idea if just a little expensive. One question must be asked however and that is why isn't the Cornish Constitutional Convention doing more at this time? Unfortunately the CCC has remained unusually silent throughout the undemocratic process that has resulted in Cornwall going forward to become a UA.

Both the CSP and MK are open to and asking for dialogue. They want to hear from all those interested in bringing power closer to the Cornish public. The petition of 50,000 calling for devolution gives legitimacy to our demands so what can we do to move forward?

Philip Hosking

## UPDATE

### Tony Leamon Case Bail Extended for Fifth Time!



**Tony Leamon on his way to Camborne police station.**

The police bail of Celtic League campaigner, Tony Leamon, was extended for a fifth time on the 5th July following a visit to his house by a Detective only four hours before he was due to appear at Camborne police station.

In an email to the Celtic League, Mr Leamon, who is the Kernow Branch Treasurer, said:

"I am sitting here shaking like a jelly. Surely this delaying tactic is against the law!

My solicitor rang up yesterday to confirm the date-which they did. So I got everything prepared. Now I am delayed to the 31st July at 3 pm. This is the second time they have cancelled my hearing at the last moment. I am sure such delaying and shock inducing tactics are illegal somewhere, but clearly not in Cornwall.

It will be over 10 months since I was arrested, and I still haven't been charged. Arrested yes, but not charged. I have been interviewed for over 18 hours, have had my computer, mobile phones, paperwork, flags, and John Angarrak books seized, and still no charge.

I asked DC Hampson why he couldn't get things organised. He said it was "out of his hands". I asked if that was so, could I be seen by the person in whose hands it was. Again, he said, it was out of his hands. The term monkey and organ grinder come to mind."

The psychological strain that Mr Leamon has been undergoing has been enormous. Also the amount of energy and work expended by the Branch and other supporters of Mr Leamon, in furthering the campaign and highlighting his plight, has been considerable. On the last two occasions in particular, where bail was delayed on the day, protests had been organised and callers to Camborne police station from different time zones around the world had woken up in the night to phone to ask after Mr Leamon's welfare.

**A video short of Mr Leamon speaking about his 'Reaction to Police Bail' can be found at the link below:**

<http://rhisiart.talebot.googlepages.com/tl2>

# Mannin

## Y Kaart Oarpagh son Chengaghyn Ardjynagh as Mynchengaghyn as y Reeriaght Unnaneyisit

Ta'n Kaart shoh ry-hoi coadey as cur er nyn doshiaght chengaghyn ardjynagh as mynchengaghyn syn Oarpey. Choard reiltys y Reeriaght Unnaneyisit dy chur bree da'n Chaart shoh yn chield laa, Jerrey Souree 2001. Dooyrt y reiltys shen dy row ny chengaghyn ardjynagh as mynchengaghyn v'eh dellal rish myr shoh: Gaelg Albinagh, Yernish, Bretnish, Albinish as Albinish Ultagh. (Ayns shoh, ta mee gra 'Albinish' rish 'Scots'.) Sy vlein 2003, choard reiltys y Reeriaght Unnaneyisit dy chur Cornish as y Ghaelg fo smaght y Chaart. Myr shione dooin ooilley, cha nel Mannin ayns y Reeriaght Unnaneyisit, agh ta'n Reeriaght shen feer jeean dy ghellal rish 'cooishyn joarree' ass lieh Vannin!

Ta'n Kaart ayns tree aymyn. Aym Nane, shen sorch dy roie-raa. Ta Aym Jeas cur list dy reddyn lhisagh reiltys jannoo my ta'n reiltys shen er chur yn ennym echey hug y Chaart. As ta Aym Tree cur ny reddyn lhisagh reiltys jannoo dy lheanaghey ymyd chengey ayns y vea theayagh jeh cheer. Mastey chengaghyn elley, cha nel y Ghaelg fo smaght Aym Tree foast – cha nel reiltys Vannin arryltagh shen y jannoo. Jeeaghyn er y list dy reddyn t'ayns Aym Jeas jeh'n Chaart Oarpagh, t'eh toshiaghey lesh goaill rish dy vel chengey ta fo smaght y Chaart, dy vel ee soilshaghey 'berchys cultooroil'. Shegin da reiltys gra ny t'eh jannoo dy ghoaill rish shen. Red elley sy list, shen shickyraghey nagh vel yn agh ta cheer giarrit seose ayns ardjyn-reiltys lhiettal cur chengey er e toshiaght. As red elley, ta feme er reiltys reddyn 'daaney' ('resolute') y jannoo dy choadey chengey as cur ee er e toshiaght. Chammah as shen, lhisagh reiltys ta fo smaght y Chaart greinnaghey yn ymyd jeh chengey bentyn rish loayrt as screeu yn chengey shen, ayns bea theayagh as preevaadjagh. Foast loayrt mychione Aym Jeas y Chaart, lhisagh reiltys greinnaghey kianglaghyn eddyr possanyn ta gymydey chengaghyn ta goll rish y cheilley. Red feer scanshoil sy list shoh ayns Aym Jeas, shen seyraaidyn ry-hoi ynsaghey as jannoo studeyrns er chengey ee gagh leval dy studeyrns veih brastyllyn-oie gys olooscoillyn.

Ta Aym Tree goll ny s'diuney. Screeu sheese ayns shoh, ta ny reddyn lhisagh reiltys jannoo, bentyn rish ynsaghey chengey ayns scoillyn, colleishyn as olooscoillyn, jannoo ymyd jeh chengey

ayns quaiylyn as ayns offishyn reiltys, as jannoo ymyd jeh chengey ayns radio as chellveeish. Ta ram jeh shoh jeeaghyn yindyssagh hoshiaght, agh, my t'ou lhaih ny t'ayns Aym Tree lesh paart dy chiarail, hee shiu dy vel levallyn dy liooar ayn. Myr sampleyr, oddagh reiltys ennagh goaill ayns laue dy chur er bun un vrastyl-oie raad ta sleih aasit gysaghey chengey ennagh – er nonney cur er bun slane scoill raad ta dy chooilley nhee goll er ynsaghey trooid chengey ennagh. As ta levallyn elley eddyr oc shoh. Bentyn rish cooishyn quaiyllagh, oddagh reiltys coardail rish lowal da peiagh e chooish y phleadail ayns quaiyl ayns mynchengey as eeck son peiagh elley dy hyndaa shen gys chengey yn tromlagh – er nonney, oddagh reiltys reaghey dy beagh ooilley yn chooish whaiyllagh goll er jannoo trooid y vynchengey (as y reiltys abyl reih leval ny ghaa eddyr y daa leval shoh). Ta'n red cheddin ry akin sy Chaart bentyn rish dellal rish offishyn reiltys as yn ymysseraght – ta 'listyn-yecarree' ayn da reiltyssyn. Cha nhegin da reiltyssyn jannoo monney as foddee ad gra 'Jeeagh-shiu – nagh vel shin yindyssagh!' Agh ny yei shen as ooilley, s'braew dy vel y Kaart ayn – choud's nagh vel oo cummal sy Rank, raad ta'n reiltys coontey yn Kaart dy ve myr obbyr y Jouyl.

Lurg blein ny ghaa, reiltys t'er chur yn ennym hug y Chaart, shegin da cur tuarastyl gys Cooncil yn Oarpey dy ghra ny ta jeant echey. Ta oaylleeyn lhaih yn tuarastyl as (son y chooid smoo) cur shilley er ny buill raad ta ny chengaghyn goll er ymydey dy loayrt rish sleih ynyddagh dy 'eddyn magh ny share ny ta goll er (agh cha daink oaylleeyn gys Mannin. V'ad leshtallagh son shen as loayr Manninee roo ayns Lunnin). Eisht, ta oaylleeyn screeu tuarastyl ta soilshaghey ny t'adsyn smooinghyn mychione obbyr reiltyssyn. Ec y traa t'ayn, ta reiltys y Reeriaght Unnaneyisit er chee cur stiagh y trass huarastyl echey gys Cooncil yn Oarpey. As t'eh anaasagh dy looar dy yeeaghyn er tuarastyl ny oaylleeyn mychione y nah huarastyl haink veih reiltys y Reeriaght Unnaneyisit. Reir tuarastyl ny oaylleeyn, son bunnys gagh chengey ta'n Reeriaght Unnaneyisit dellal rish, ren loayrtee shirrey reddyn stroshey dy ve jeant dy choadey nyn jengaghyn. By vie lesh Yernisheyryn ayns Nerin Twoaie geddyn Slattys Chengey son Yernish ayns shen. Ghow ny oaylleeyn tasteey dy row bree currit da Slattys Chengey ayns

2006 son Gaelg Albinagh, as dooyrt ad dy nee kesmad er oi scanshoil v'ayn. Bentyn rish Albinish, hug ny oaylleeyn my ner nagh row earrooyen oikoil ry gheddyn foastagh jeusyn ta loayrt y chengey – foddee dy row shen kyndagh rish sleih nagh row toiggal dy nee chengey 'firrinagh' v'ayn. Cha row ny oaylleeyn jeant booiagh ec y stayd jeh Albinish – boayl ennagh v'ee grait dy ve ny 'chengey-eiraght'. Bentyn rish Cornish, dooyrt ny oaylleeyn dy row ad jeant booiagh dy row lughtyn-reill ynyddagh co-obbraghey lesh ard-lughtyn-reill dy chur tashtey er bun Cornish y chur er oi. Cheet gys Mannin, ren ny oaylleeyn goltaghey ny reddyn jarrooagh va reiltys Vannin jannoo yn Ghaelg y chur er oi. Ooilley cooidjagh bentyn rish 'chengaghyn Aym Jeas', dooyrt ny oaylleeyn dy row genney buntowshanaghey ayn – va feme er y lheid my hed chengey er ymydey ayns bea theayagh. As, dy mennick, va staydys injil ec 'chengaghyn Aym Jeas' as genney plannal-chengey. Hug shen er loayrtee dy choontey nagh row reiltyssyn feayr-chooishagh.

Bentyn rish reiltyssyn jannoo reddyn 'daaney' dy choadey chengaghyn, dooyrt ny oaylleeyn nagh row dy liooar jeant dy chroo polasee ooilley-ghoaillagh son Yernish ayns Nerin Twoaie, ga dy row reddyn jarrooagh jeant son y chengey bentyn rish yn ymysseraght. Er y laue elley, ren ny oaylleeyn goltaghey yn argid va currit 'dy feoil' son Albinish Ultagh. Red va boiragh, va shen dy row polasee ayn ayns Nerin Twoaie dy ghellal rish Yernish as Albinish Ultagh 'dy corrym' er agh neulhoobagh. My va Yernisheyryn laccal jannoo red ennagh nagh dod lught yn Albinish Ultagh jannoo er chor erbee, va lhiettalys currit er ny Yernisheyryn. Cha row shen cairagh, dooyrt ny oaylleeyn. Lhisagh reiltys dellal rish gagh chengey as ee myr unnid ny lomarcen.

Bentyn rish ymydey ny chengaghyn ayns bea laaoil, dooyrt ny oaylleeyn dy row eh feer scanshoil dy gheddyn coardail mychione yn agh ta Cornish goll er lettraghey. Va tree sorchyn dy lettraghey ayn va croo doilleeidyn bentyn rish fograghyn theayagh ayns Cornish, as ayns ynsaghey erskyn ooilley. Bentyn rish Mannin, cha dooyrt ny oaylleeyn monney stoo jiooldagh. Agh dooyrt ad nagh row monney jeant dy skeaylley ymyd y Ghaelg mastey yn theay. As va feme mooar ayn er traenal ynseyderyn Gaelgagh dy tappee. Ayns tuarastyl ny oaylleeyn ooilley cooidjagh, ta foddey ny smoo ayn mychione ny chengaghyn na ta mee er nimraa heose ayns shoh – she tuarastyl liauyr t'ayn. Chammah as shen, bee paart jeh'n tuarastyl ass daayt. Myr fockle jerrinagh, s'feeu gra reesht dy vel y Kaart Oarpagh braew feudagh – son yn eddyr-ashoonaghys ny lomarcen.

### Summary

*Under the Council of Europe's Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, the United Kingdom government has undertaken*

*Continued on page 22*

# Manx Gaelic Forum

The end of May saw a well attended Manx Gaelic Forum / Forum ny Gaelgey held in St Johns. This will be a yearly event aimed at developing both a strategic plan for the language but also trying to come up with solutions to our immediate challenges.

There were two main points of discussion this year: Manx in the education system and improving adult access to the language.

The main concerns and immediate targets raised regards learners of Manx included the following:

1. Information for the various language groups in the Island would be added to the [www.learnmanx.com](http://www.learnmanx.com) website
2. It was agreed that the Manx Heritage Foundation would develop a facility to sell books through either [www.learnmanx.com](http://www.learnmanx.com) or [www.manxheritage.org](http://www.manxheritage.org)
3. An improved system to sell language resources on the Island was deemed a priority.
4. The new course for adults being developed from the Welsh experience should be completed by Christmas
5. A tutor from Wales will come to the Island at the end of the year / start of

2009 to help develop teaching methodology. The course will be open to those who would like to teach adults.

6. A central events calendar of activities was being developed and was considered crucial to developing language skills for learners.
7. All organizations represented expressed a need for more teachers. There will be some money available for those willing to help, whilst the new course and resources, together with training should ease the pressure on trainers. The Manx Heritage Foundation would like to establish a centrally organized team of teachers for teaching adults.
8. Hopefully, there will be a summer course for all levels of ability established next year; the aim, by then, is that an adult course together with resources, teacher training and a language team will have been established
9. There is an exciting possibility to develop a partnership with the BBC/IOM which would include a dedicated area on their website for Manx.

## Manx in schools

1. No surprises here but the key issue is resources! This is a real issue in particular for the Manx Peripatetic Team. There definitely needs to be a joined up / co-coordinated approach by all involved to develop this although the appointment of a Manx Gaelic writer in this field has eased the pressure on teachers at the Bunscoil.
2. Moinjer Veggey needs to work towards increasing the profile of its playgroups.

This Forum followed on from the successful one held at the Cooish last November; both have been important in enabling those in the language movement to share ideas and prioritise immediate needs. It is certainly the opinion of the Manx Language Officer for the Manx Heritage Foundation that we need to develop a professionally run and administered adult language programme that involves more resources, training for teachers and a systematic events calendar for adult learners.

**Adrian Cain**

## GOW AYRN – JOIN IN

Earlier this year Undinys Eiraght Vannin (Manx Heritage Foundation) launched a new Manx music resource for the Island's infant and primary schools. Gow Ayrn is a collection of more than 40 tunes, songs and dances in book form, with a supporting CD, designed for use by both music coordinators and non-musicians. It is intended for both classroom use and for extra curricular activities, and linked to other areas of the Manx curriculum schemes of work produced by the Department of Education.

The resource has been produced by Dr. Chloe Woolley, the Heritage Foundation's Manx music specialist. Pages are set out clearly, with music, song lyrics, dance instruction and additional information such as, background to lyrics or melody, activity suggestions, checklist of teaching points and



CD references. An important part of the resource is the CD, which has appropriate recordings for each item in the book, to assist with teaching a song or providing dance accompaniments, with additional tracks to help with Manx pronunciation. There are some tracks to increase listening skills.

The appendices include notes on Manx dance steps, playing the whistle, ensemble instrumental playing, a reference chart to the National (English) Curriculum for Music, with references to the Manx Curriculum, a bibliography and references to further reading and listening.

Gow Ayrn was devised for Manx schools and is not on general sale in shops. Following its launch, there was so much interest and demand that the Heritage Foundation has decided to make copies available on application for the cost printing (£5.00, plus p & p). Details below. It would be a very useful resource for schools elsewhere (especially in other Celtic countries) which have an interest in the Isle of Man. All those responsible for this production should be congratulated for the care to detail, and user friendly nature of Gow Ayrn and I hope schools will make good use of this worthy production.

For a copy apply to:-

Chloe Woolley Manx Music Specialist  
Centre for Manx Studies, Kingswood  
Grove, Douglas, IM13LX.

Tel : +44 1624 695159

Mob: +44 7624 404455

Email : [manxmusicspecialist@mhf.org.im](mailto:manxmusicspecialist@mhf.org.im)

**C.J.K.**

*Continued from page 21*

*to safeguard and promote Scottish Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, Scots, Ulster Scots, Cornish and Manx. The UK's third report on its performance is about to be submitted at present. The Committee of Experts' report on the UK's second report makes interesting reading.*

**Brian Stowell**

## Back Issues of Carn

Available at £1 per copy plus postage, apply to Cristl Jerry at 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel IM51BU or by email to, [cristl@manx.net](mailto:cristl@manx.net)  
Almost all back issues are available except the very earliest.

# RESTORING MANX

With reference to Adrian Cain's article in Carn 140, there are some gaps in the availability of Manx language teaching which need to be addressed, if a significant and meaningful advance is to be made towards restoring Manx as a community language in the proper sense. Adrian admits one of the weak links is sufficient adult opportunities, and I'm pleased to learn that the problem is beginning to be addressed by some new initiatives he alludes to in his article.

I'm sure I shall that be accused of impatience and maybe that's true, considering the efforts of the people (many of whom, no longer with us), who kept the language going in the many lean decades when Manx was considered worthless and best forgotten. No doubt those who worked so hard in the past would be delighted, even amazed that the language is being taught in schools. That doesn't mean we should be satisfied with what has been achieved so far. We should always seek more progress, to honour the tenacity of those who went before, and confirm their belief that the language was worth saving from oblivion.

I understand the problems of training enough teachers who have fluent Manx, to teach a subject at secondary level, that is, in my opinion, where the first crucial gap is developing right now. At the moment we are just about managing, but we have to look to future needs. Now that the very small, first group of children has left Bunscoill Ghaelgagh and is reaching the end of the first year in secondary school; much more consideration needs to be directed towards provision after primary school. If we don't want to dissipate the efforts made so far and continue to make significant progress, this, I believe is a priority. These children could be our future Manx

teaching resource! There is one secondary school that offers the possibility of learning a few subjects through the medium of Manx. Manx is only a small part of the students' school timetable, and limited to subjects that are not set according to ability. Another small group of children from Bunscoill will be joining this coming September. Timetabling for another year group could be a difficulty with a limited pool of teachers available. Peel does not have a bus service to all parts of the Island, timetabled to suit school hours, so some children could potentially be precluded from attending, for purely practical reasons. No doubt this difficulty could be overcome.

The best opportunity to ensure teachers for the future is to give them the opportunity to receive as much of their education as possible through Manx. "Use it or lose it", is perhaps a cliché but it sums up an important truth. Of course I realize this is not a problem which can be solved overnight, but I hope those who have any influence will make teaching Manx an attractive proposition to those who are already teaching or who are considering a teaching career, with suitable courses to support them, particularly at secondary level.

Certainly the gap for adult learners Mr. Cain refers to is also important, particularly for young adults who might consider raising families in Manx in the future. Many of the children who attend Bunscoill come from homes where little or no Manx is spoken. If there is a specific course for parents who send their children to Bunscoill, (and I do know they are encouraged to learn the language to support their children's learning), it might be advisable to put a little more stress on the fact that parental support is vital and expected.

C.J.K.

## TYNWALD DAY - SIDESHOW OR CIRCUS?

Although 5th July, is the National day in the Isle of Man, the 'official' Tynwald Day ceremony this year was moved to a weekday, Monday 7th July.

Tynwald day was very much a day for the whole Island community to meet and socialise around the ceremonial Tynwald Hill on which laws were promulgated during the course of the morning. It remained virtually unchanged up until about twenty-five years ago when two features which have destroyed its unique historical and cultural significance crept in.

Firstly, the public were, for the most part, restricted from the front part of the Tynwald field (the Green) which was taken over for ceremonial purposes. In tandem with this first dilution of Tynwald tradition, there was a creeping militarisation of the proceedings which, although now much diminished, clings on in the form of a military band, guard of honour and a fly-past by, originally four but now two, RAF Hawk trainer jet aircraft.

Secondly, about a quarter of a century ago the small number of refreshment stalls which dotted the green were moved to the rear area of the Hill. There a much more commercialised intensive market-type operation operates for most of the day. To this cross between a village fete and funfair the serious business of the Hill is just mostly inaudible background noise.

It is doubtful if Tynwald Day, as epitomised by the Hill, has any great cultural meaning for the community in the Isle of Man. That community is now much dissipated by waves of immigration from England. The Islands population of fifty years ago has now almost doubled.

This year's ceremony will also feature a Royal presence, Princess Anne. Commenting on her visit, the British - BBC - said; "she will also attend the official Beat Retreat, a historic military ceremony at Government House" This is more nonsense as the accuracy of describing this military side-event as 'historic' is dubious.

Also commenting on the visit were the 'local plod'. They said, "She is coming here for a job to do, to be seen, and her wish is that her presence on the island doesn't cause a great deal of difficulty for anybody else on the island."

In a way it summed Tynwald Day up. The government have made it a cross between a sideshow and a circus which is increasingly irrelevant.

J.B. Moffatt

## INTERCELTIC STAMPS



In May, Isle of Man Post Office issued a set of "Interceltique" stamps, promoting the Manx language and "celebrating the Celtic languages of Alba, Breizh, Cymru, Eire, Kernow, Mannin, Asturias, and Galicia".

Each of the eight stamps has a representation of a flying flag, the name of the country and the maxim, "No Language - No Country", in the appropriate language.

The launch was celebrated with a presentation to a delegate of the Festival Interceltique de Lorient, Brittany. Isle of Man Post Office will be attending the festival in August.

Stamps can be viewed at [www.iompost.com](http://www.iompost.com)

## Un Resolution on Linguistic Rights Presented

- CIEMEN, in conjunction with International PEN, Linguamón and EBLUL, presented the draft resolution in Geneva at UN Headquarters.
- The aim is to persuade the United Nations Human Rights Council to address linguistic rights specifically.

The year 2008, declared the International Year of Languages by the United Nations, could see linguistic rights admitted to the UN Human Rights Council. A group of Catalan and international organisations are working to make this possibility a reality. On **Wednesday June 18** they publicly presented their proposals at the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Organized by EBLUL (European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages) and with the support of CIEMEN (International Escarré Centre for Ethnic Minorities and Nations), International PEN and Linguamón-Casa de les Llengües, and co-sponsored by the Armenian and Bolivian embassies, the presentation took place in parallel to the session of the Human Rights Council and aimed to persuade Council ambassadors of the need for the UN to provide linguistic rights with specific protection. A draft resolution was presented, which ambassadors will be able to adopt and present at the next session of the Human Rights Council in September.

Since 1996, when 61 NGOs, 41 International PEN centres and 40 specialists from around the world approved the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights (UDLR) in Barcelona, issues relating to the defence of linguistic diversity have been taken up by hundreds of organizations and public institutions around the world. The organizations behind the UDLR now wish to take the spirit of the Declaration a step further and convince the UN to recognize linguistic rights as a vital part of human rights. *Among those organisations was the Celtic League whose Convenor and Asst. Gen. Sec. signed the UDLR on behalf of the League and the Celtic countries.*

### Draft Resolution

In response to the objectives proposed by the United Nations, insofar as 2008 was designated the International Year of Languages, and in order to obtain tangible results before the end of this period,

*Considering* that linguistic rights form part of human rights and therefore fall within the scope of the responsibilities of the United Nations Human Rights Council,

*Bearing in mind* the fact that human beings express their identities in different languages and that linguistic diversity is one of the most important cultural values of humanity,

*Conscious* of the challenges globalization presents for cultural and linguistic diversity,

*Drawing on* the purposes, terms and general provisions of the United Nations Charter and, in particular, on the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially article 2, which states that the rights and freedoms of everyone must be exercised without distinction or discrimination of any kind, including on linguistic grounds, and article 27, which recognizes the right of everyone to participate freely in the cultural life of the community,

*Guided* also by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, especially article 2, which stipulates that the rights enunciated in the Covenant must be exercised without distinction or discrimination of any kind, including on linguistic grounds, and article 15, which recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life,

*Evoking* the recent adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on 13 September 2007, which recognizes the rights of these peoples to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their languages, rights extendable to all linguistic communities without exception,

*Recalling* the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, adopted by the UNESCO General Assembly in Paris on 20 October 2005, which recognizes linguistic diversity as a fundamental part of cultural diversity and recommends measures be implemented for its protection and promotion,

*Given, inter alia*, the various declarations of the European Union and the declarations and conventions of the Council of Europe, such as the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 1950, which advocates recognition and respect for the different languages spoken within the scope of its responsibilities; the Charter of

the Organization of African Unity of May 1963, which recognizes the vital need to allow African languages to develop freely; the American Convention on Human Rights adopted by the Organization of American States in November 1969, the Arab Charter on Human Rights adopted by the Arab League on September 1994, the Iberoamerican Cultural Charter adopted by the Organisation of Iberoamerican States in November 2006, and the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations of November 2007, which set forth the need to respect linguistic differences in order to guarantee and reinforce union between peoples,

*Remembering* the Helsinki Accords of 1973-1975, which begin with the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, the seventh principle of which refers to the commitment made by signatory states to respect human rights without discrimination on linguistic or other grounds,

*Valuing* the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, which condemns linguistic discrimination alongside other discriminatory practices,

*Emphasising* the fact that, despite the numerous international declarations, conventions, charters and treaties that highlight, even just by alluding to the principle of discrimination, the importance of respecting linguistic rights, maintaining and promoting linguistic diversity, no single UN declaration specifically defines linguistic rights in positive terms and sets forth which rights constitute linguistic rights,

*Noting* with interest the contributions made by civil society towards the recognition and development of linguistic rights, such as the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights, inter alia, approved in Barcelona in 1996 by legal experts and qualified linguists from

### 2008 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF LANGUAGES

Parallel event:

#### Linguistic Rights to enhance Human Rights

Presentation of the resolution proposal on linguistic rights to the UN Human Rights Council

Neasa Ní Chinnéide (President of EBLUL)  
Josep M. Terricabras (International PEN)  
Antoni Mir (Linguamón-House of Languages)  
Aureli Argemí (CIEMEN)

Date and time:  
Wednesday, 18th June 2008, 2 pm  
(buffet lunch during event)

Place:  
Palais des Nations, Genève-Geneva

Room:  
Salle XXIV

EBLUL (European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages)

CIEMEN (International Escarré Centre for Ethnic Minorities and Nations)

Republic of Armenia  
Republic of Bolivia

Continued on back cover

around the world and adopted by parliaments,

**1. Recognise** that all languages are of equal value and deserve equal respect, insofar as each language is an expression of the identity of the speaker and of the speaker's community.

**2. Assert** that the more linguistic diversity is respected, the greater the likelihood of different human beings being able to co-exist harmoniously, and that respect for linguistic diversity can therefore contribute towards a constructive peace between peoples.

**3. Urge** states and international institutions to continue to develop policies which ensure that all languages are respected, promoted

and used in society, in all domains that affect the life of the individual and the community.

**4. Pledge** to pursue these issues, as a specific contribution to the United Nations Human Rights Council, to ensure that linguistic rights are developed across the world, in accordance with the objectives noted above in this International Year of Languages, bearing in mind the considerations, concerns, claims, studies and initiatives mentioned above and others that are analogous.

**5. Call** for the UN to approve, in the short term (or within two years), with the help and support of this Council, a Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights, as a necessary complement to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

## COMPETITION

The lucky winner of the first Book Competition was:  
England Branch member Steve Bradley.

As *Yesterday Begins* by Les Merton is up for grabs this time. Readers need only answer the following question – answer can be found in this issue!

### Question:

*Who produced the new music resource Gow Aryn?*



### REVIEW

As *Yesterday Begins* by Les Merton

ISBN 1-904781-30-6, Published by Bluechrome at £7.99

Les Merton is the editor of Poetry Cornwall/Bardhonyeth Kernow and the author of several books as well as being a publisher and member of the Cornish Branch of the Celtic League. His latest book, *Oall Rite Me Ansum*, is published by Countryside Books of Newbury and is a salute to the Cornish dialect.

*As Yesterday Begins* starts off with a sequence of nostalgic, but far from transcendent, hippy poems recalling the naivety of a way of life long since lost, prior to introducing us to one of the other major topics of his writing, Cornwall. But here and throughout the more personal lyrics, we remain on the surface of the language and are seldom borne away by it. Les Merton's work is at times clever and he employs the dramatic shift at the end of some of his poems to good effect, but he is at his best when vernacular and humorous.

<http://www.bluechrome.co.uk/store/>

## CELTIC LEAGUE AGM 2008

Dublin, Éire  
Saturday 16th August 09.00-18.00

Comhdáil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge,  
44 Sráid Chill Dara, BÁC 2  
(Kildare Street, Dublin 2).

For further information contact your National Secretaries

## Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership/subscription rates (including *Carn*) are: € 24.00, Sterling £14.50, Europe (airmail) £20.00, Outside Europe £22.00. US\$30.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank).

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Articles for *Carn* should be e-mailed to the Editor. Appropriate photographs should be sent with them.

Material for the next issue of *Carn* should reach the Editor no later than 1st September 2008. Articles sent for publication in *Carn* must relate to our aims. All materials copyright © *Carn* unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in *Carn* are not necessarily those of the editor or of the Celtic League.

ISSN 0257-7860