



# AN Aimsir Cheilteach

## THE CELTIC TIME

MONTHLY PAPER OF THE CELTIC PEOPLES



THE ORGAN OF INFORMATION WITHIN THE CELTIC PEOPLES AND ABROAD. THE RALLYING ORGAN OF THE CELTS TO PROMOTE INTERCELTLIC OUTLOOK & CO-OPERATION.

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# A MESSAGE OF STRENGTH AND CONFIDENCE

## CELTIA'S BASIC ECONOMY

One of the principal arguments levelled at the idea of Independence for the Celtic nations—and one which gives an inferiority complex to otherwise nationally minded Celts—has been their supposed lack of wealth and their inherent incapacity to eventually work up a balanced economy, without the support of the next bigger country, to whose factual subjection they could not thus escape, because man cannot escape the material exigencies of life.

To ventilate this, we shall try to see how the production of the Celtic countries compare with their requirements. Owing to the lack of space, we shall restrict ourselves to the all important agricultural and industrial lines of food, clothing, fuel and power, iron and steel, transport means.

The production figures given hereunder are those of the year 1937, when available to us; being that of a pre-war year and of a relatively stable period, they can be considered as a normal basis. For Scotland, however, most of the figures we could only obtain up to the time of writing were those of 1934, but this will not really make any appreciable difference. The year is mentioned whenever it is not the 1937 one. When the 1937 figure was largely exceeded at other times, we have given that of another period to show what is the production capacity; this often happens in the case of crops which have been under-produced through lack of policy or the policy under alien rule.

It is not possible for us to produce the figures of consumption which are not published for each Celtic country, except for the State of "Eire", but we shall use that one, and assuming that the other countries have the same consuming capacity per head of inhabitants of "Eire", we shall make up the total consumption for the 15 million people of the Celtic lands as being 5 times that of "Eire's" three million.

### FOOD

The main products required in our hemisphere for food are cereals, potatoes, vegetables and fruit, meat and fish, and dairy produce. These are the producing figures:

### CROPS

#### WHEAT:

Tons	Productive Capacity
26 Counties	187,000
Six Counties	4,400
Ireland (1934)	191,400
Scotland (1934)	111,000
Wales	14,700
Brittany	83,900
TOTAL	835,400

#### OATS:

Tons	Productive Capacity
26 Counties	978,300
Six Counties	644,000
Ireland (1934)	819,000
Scotland (1934)	643,900
Wales	101,100
Brittany	282,000
TOTAL	1,833,300

#### BARLEY:

Tons	Productive Capacity
26 Counties	117,000
Six Counties	95,000
Ireland (1934)	117,000
Scotland (1934)	107,300
Wales	37,400
Brittany	107,300
TOTAL	531,400

### POTATOES:

Tons	Productive Capacity
26 Counties	2,706,000
Six Counties	312,000
Ireland (1934)	3,574,800
Scotland (1934)	1,023,000
Wales	98,000
Brittany	2,645,000
TOTAL	7,547,000

### TURNIPS:

Tons	Productive Capacity
26 Counties	2,756,000
Six Counties	469,000
Ireland (1939)	3,120,000
Scotland (1939)	5,490,000
Wales	325,000
Brittany (1938)	4,875,000
TOTAL	13,825,000

### HAY:

Tons	Productive Capacity
26 Counties	4,744,000
Six Counties	953,000
Ireland	5,277,000
Wales	784,000
Brittany	3,385,000

Scotland's figure is not available but production is sufficient for home requirements.

We produce all the cereals required for human and animal consumption except rice, of minor importance, and maize, which can be replaced by oats and potatoes.

The consumption of wheat in Eire is about 450,000 tons corresponding to 2,050,000 tons in Celtia. While we produced a little under half the amount in 1937, we have proved to have a productive capacity of over three quarters of it, which is definitely lower than the real productive capacity. "Wheat might yet become a large Scottish crop", writes Donaldson, "if sufficient research were undertaken".

The oats produced in "Eire" broadly satisfy the home requirements and a look at the comparative figures for cattle and horses set further below will show that the production of oats in Celtia is in a similar proportion to the number of animals as that in the case of "Eire". An increased average of suitable lands for wheat and oats could be tilled at will. In barley, the productive capacity is sufficient to meet the general requirements on the whole.

In potatoes, the consumption of Eire is 6 to 700,000 tons (the first officially published figure is 688,000 tons in 1945) making the proportion to be some 3,400,000 tons for Celtia; we have thus a surplus of almost four million tons on the 1937 figure and 5½ million tons on the productive capacity figure. One might mention here the enhanced value of the reputed seed potatoes of Scotland, Ireland and Brittany which are known as the best in Europe for their natural qualities.

For turnips, mangolds, and hay, the same remarks as for oats apply; the requirements are fully met, the surplus of turnips in Scotland and hay in Brittany overcoming the shortage in Wales.

While Ireland, Scotland and Wales do not produce all the vegetables they actually consume, Brittany has a considerable export surplus out of a production of 828,000 tons (average 1926-36 figure) of prime beans, cauliflowers, cabbages, artichokes, onions, green peas, shallots and other prime vegetables.

The fruit deficit on Scotland, Ireland and Wales is about balanced off by the extra production of Brittany, the first items of the latter being:

Tons (1937)	
Eating Apples	22,000
Cooking and Cider Apples	1,077,000
Strawberries	28,000

In sugar beet, Eire is almost self supporting. In Scotland, Wales and Brittany the production is successfully extending from none, while natural conditions are altogether favourable to their producing all their needs.

### MEAT AND FISH

The following are the number of animals and poultry alive in each country:

26 Counties:	3,955,000
Six Counties:	730,000

Ireland:	4,685,000
Scotland (1938):	1,316,000
Wales:	844,000
Brittany:	1,188,000
(aver. 1926-36)	
Total	7,963,000

### HORSES:

26 Counties:	429,000
Six Counties:	81,000

Ireland:	510,000
Scotland (1938):	145,000
Wales:	121,000
Brittany:	369,000
Total:	1,145,000

### PIGS:

26 Counties:	934,000
Six Counties:	570,000

Ireland:	1,504,000
Scotland (1938):	265,000
Wales:	240,000
Brittany:	848,000
Total:	2,849,000

### SHEEP:

26 Counties:	3,000,000
Six Counties:	828,000

Ireland:	3,828,000
Scotland (1938):	7,909,000
Wales:	4,463,000
Brittany:	190,000
Total:	16,450,000

### POULTRY:

(Fowl, turkeys, geese, ducks)	19,491,000
26 Counties (a)	10,182,000
Six Counties (b)	29,673,000

Ireland:	7,500,000
Scotland (1938):	4,591,000
Wales (1939):	5,480,000
Brittany (1929):	5,480,000
Total:	47,244,000

### SEA-FISH:

The amount landed was—	Cwts. (50 Kgs.)
26 Counties (a)	167,000
Six Counties (b)	71,000

Ireland:	238,000
Scotland (1938):	5,380,000
Wales:	2,080,000
Brittany (c)	2,080,000
Total (cwts.):	7,698,000
(a) plus 536,000 lobsters	
(b) plus 307,000 cwts. fish in 1944.	
(c) plus 181,000 cwts. in 1945.	
(d) plus 38,000 cwts. of lobsters and 586 million oysters.	

For the 26 counties ("Eire") only could the output figures (1938-1939, drawn out of the annual population in 1937) and also the home consumption figures (1945 only available) be got. It will be reasonable to assume that the output in each class of animal and in poultry is directly proportional to the number of animals and poultry possessed by each country as shown in the above figures. This will give us the following figures:

"EIRE"	Output (number)	Average according to actual population
Cattle	1,758,300	230,000
Sheep	1,371,000	280,000
Pigs	1,135,000	900,000
Poultry	9,450,000	7,708,000
Fish	187,000	266,000

### BY — ABCONAN.

This shows a considerable surplus in the production of all classes of animals and 80% of the fish landed.

With regard to dairy produce it is also reasonable to estimate a milk and butter surplus in proportion to the surplus output in cattle, and a comfortable supply of eggs round requirements.

### CLOTH MAKING PRODUCTS

No cotton can be grown in the Celtic countries, but there is a considerable superabundance of wool. The surplus for "Eire" has been between 900,000 and sheep. To this corresponds an overall surplus of about two million cwts. for the 16½ million sheep in Celtia, after taking into account the needs of the proportional human population.

These are the flax production figures:

Tons	Productive Capacity
26 Counties	803
Six Counties	4,187
Ireland	4,956
Wales	51,600
Brittany (1938)	2,550
TOTAL	7,890

We have no consumption figures for this industrial crop, but the six countries where all the Irish flax is spun (about half the total production in Celtia) shows a considerable surplus over and above Irish requirements (only a small fraction of the 12½ million pounds worth for 1938 and 2½ million for 1945 going to the 26 counties) and it can be safely assumed that the flax grown in Celtia broadly covers the amount therein required.

### FUEL AND POWER

These come from three main degrees, wood and turf—, petrol—, coal—and in a lesser amount hydro-electricity.

### COAL

These are the production figures:	Tons	Capacity (1913)
Wales (1937)	40,544,000	59,213,000
Scotland (1936)	31,367,000	42,897,000
Eire (1943)	6,000,000	6,000,000
TOTAL	77,911,000	108,110,000

The exploitable deposits are estimated at: Wales, 28 billion tons; Scotland, 16 billion tons; together, 45% of the whole of Great Britain, or 4,400 tons per head of inhabitant against England's 1940 tons.

The average requirements of coal for the whole of Ireland (pre-war figure) was 3,100,000 tons, corresponding to some 12 million Kwt. hours.

PROPORTION FOR CELTIA	Output	Approx. according to actual population	Approx. requirements	Approx. surplus
Cattle	1,848,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	350,000
Sheep	3,473,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	580,000
Pigs	6,800,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	2,300,000
Poultry	23,540,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	None
Fish	7,698,000	1,350,000	6,350,000	

million tons for Celtia; taking Ireland's higher proportion in the use of turf into account—though somewhat balanced off by more wood burning in Scotland and Brittany—and a higher industrial requirements in Wales and in Scotland, the requirements would probably be within the twenty million ton figure, leaving a surplus of some fifty million tons on the 1936-37 figures and eighty million tons on the productive capacity figure. The importance of the deposits in Scotland and Wales shows how strong is the future position of these two countries with regard to coal.

The turf saved in the 26 counties was 3,310,000 tons in 1937; we have no figure for the six counties; it was 30,000 tons in 1937; we have no figure for Brittany, while we have not the higher figure of war time production there.

The areas under forestries are:

26 counties (1936)	258,000
Six counties (1939)	39,000

Ireland	297,000
Scotland	1,000,000
Wales	254,000
Brittany	410,000
Total	1,961,000

Areas under forestry could be largely increased in Wales and in Ireland where progress is already under way and it is estimated that suitable lands for it in Scotland extend over four million acres.

Like in all European countries apart from Galicia and Albania, there is no petroleum production in any Celtic country but it is common knowledge that for almost every use of petroleum extracts, some equivalent or substitute can be got from coal, if necessary, with addition of highly important by-products such as synthetic rubber and plastics, of special value for the making up of prefabricated houses.

### THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC

power actually produced is:	Kwt.h.
Eire	273,341,000
Scotland	260,000,000
Wales	36,000,000
Brittany	36,000,000
Total	539,000,000

Major exploitable schemes would give in addition:

	Kwt.h.
Ireland:	500,000,000
Scotland:	6,450,000,000
Wales:	120,000,000

As for Brittany, we have no actual figures, but an enormous potential is available from the strength of the highest tides in Europe flowing there in and out through narrow 'abers'.

We have the total consumption figure of electric power for the Six Counties, which is 230 million Kwt. hours, corresponding to some 3,200 million units for the whole of Celtia on a proportional basis per head of population. Therefore about one-sixth of the present requirements of electricity is actually produced from native hydro-electric power, while much more than the quantity at present in use could be eventually harnessed.

### IRON and STEEL

The figures for the exploitable bedded iron ore are:

Wales:	15,000 million tons.
Scotland:	7,870 million tons.
(International Geological Congress of Stockholm figures)	
Brittany:	3,000 million tons.

Or a total of some 25 million tons. We have no estimate for the Irish reserves in Antrim, which are exploitable and of good quality; the tremendous value of this iron ore is shown by the figure of England's total exploitable iron ore, which is 11 million tons. Those deposits have not been exploited to the full, or at all like in Brittany, because it did not suit the ruling country for reasons of internal competition or others.

The steel output of Wales was:

1937:	2,635,000 Tons.
1946:	2,650,000 Tons.

We much regret that it has not proved possible to get the Scottish figure, but the Welsh production of crude steel alone was ten times the weight required to meet the total imports of iron and steel or articles made of same into Eire, which is about quarter million tons. (257,000 tons in 1937).

Of the other less important subterranean resources, if mercury and gold, manganese are missing, we have quite a good range of other minerals: Copper and Zinc, in all Celtic countries, especially in Wales, Lead, principally in Wales, and in Brittany and Scotland. Tin in Brittany. Silver in Wales, Scotland and Brittany. Antimony and Uranium in Ireland. Chromium and Magnesium in Scotland. Apart from chalk, basalt, limestone, clay for cement, sand and gravel, granite, gneiss, in large quantities generally, particular mention may be made of the facts that Wales produces 50% of the total output of slate to Great Britain and a large proportion of the building stones. Scotland 49% of the roadstones. Brittany is very rich in these materials and was up to lately the largest producer of jettery clay in the world.

Continued on page 2, col. 1.





# Welsh Home Rule and Republicanism

For all of us who are Welsh Patriots and home-rulers the time has come for us to consider deeply and finally, the precise delimitation of the status which we must set for a self-governing Wales.

Those of us who are not afraid to face the realities of our circumstances know with final certainty that it is the next few years which will decide whether Wales the nation goes out from the human story, or on to her waiting generations of posterity. It is vital during these decisive years when our struggle for Wales must reach its highest intensity, that we should find this struggle on those aims which give the best hope of arousing the Welsh nation to the highest state of political resistance against London rule.

This is the paramount fact to be borne in mind by the Leaders of the home-rule movement when they consider the political mould into which they shape their own and their followers' patriotism in these fatal years. We must use the mould which will most quickly and effectively shape in Wales a new tradition of political resistance against London government.

With this in view, and with more than a casual eye on the European scene as the thrones fade one after another into history, we must as Welsh Nationalists examine, or re-examine, less claims of republicanism—a Republic of Wales—upon our allegiance.

The Welsh nation is now in the fifth century of her complete subjection to the rule and law of England. During the whole of that time, until recent years, there has not been one sustained national movement aimed towards political emancipation of the nation. And yet we know that during this period the majority of the Welsh people have not gladly suffered their role as a submerged nation. What are the reasons for the failure of this Welsh frustration and discontent to break to the surface with anything more than a desultory ripple or two throughout the long centuries?

One outstanding reason, as we know, was the almost complete desertion of the Welsh people by their aristocracy. But perhaps it is another, more subtle, though related, reason which is of greatest relevance in the examination of republicanism as an issue in present day Wales. Although their nation had no existence in the political scene, the Welsh people found it means to interpret their nationality and their resistance. The development of religious nonconformity in a rural country is the first manifestation of this. And the radicalism which developed and which has become by now as traditional in Wales as her nonconformity has been its later manifestation. Underlying them both is the will to live, the nationalism, of a politically headless nation.

Because these expressions as an outlet of the national energy of the Welsh people developed so strongly, Welsh nationalism, as such, failed to find its place in the political scene. It is the reason why, even today when the Welsh people are so generally represented in English politics by that same radicalism, the political nationalism of Wales is so slow to emerge. In effect the Welsh nation has evolved side by side with her other traditions a tradition of circumvention and evasion of the plain political implications of her position as a suppressed nation. Perhaps it is a misfortune which could only happen with a very deep, innate sense of nationality in the bosom of our early nonconformity and our strong radicalism give support to this suggestion. If so, there is no stranger paradox in history.

That is the position which faces Welsh political nationalists today. How shall we meet it?

The first thing we must take full account of is this traditional shyness of the Welshmen in presenting his nation's political rights. It is no good reviving him; it is now almost an established national characteristic that we should be apologetic for our nationality. There is no purpose at all in blaming the Welsh people; if blame must be laid somewhere it would be fitter to look towards the Captains and Kings who deserted them so long ago. We must accept the fact that in the English political field the Welshman is shy of his own nationality (although at home in Wales, as the record of broken elections witnesses, he is naturally less retiring).

How under these circumstances is Welsh Home Rule to be won, when the very promise of its existence as a cause is undermined by such national diffidence? The answer is not far to seek. We instinctively search for the political tenets about which the Welsh man is not shy—his radicalism (i.e. his inverted nationalism). Of this he is proud, at home and abroad. If we substitute for radicalism—republicanism—for long which there are more than fair grounds in Wales today—then it is possible that we as nationalists are taking into our hands the key that can at last unlock the door which has so long barred Wales from her freedom and her full heritage.

A nationalist belongs to his nation. The force and full meaning of this apparent platitude still eludes many a long professed Welsh nationalist. A true nationalist belongs first to the political cause of his nation's freedom. All other allegiance in the field of doctrinal politics is incidental and secondary to that. Our over-riding duty as Welsh nationalists is to seize upon the political temper and circumstances of Wales as we find them today and to use and apply them to the supreme aim of winning her freedom. If we accept this we are therefore, holding whatever personal views we may, ignore the importance of the common ground which the political issues of Welsh nationalism and Welsh republicanism share?

The first postulate of Welsh republicanism is freedom for Wales from London government. The development of a Welsh republican consciousness would mean the retention and accentuation of the identity of the Welsh people as a separate nation. And is there anyone who will deny that the Welsh national consciousness today is in the dire need of the help of such a strong and confident ally as Welsh republicanism might become? Is there a better arguement that they would complement and mutually thrive around each other than to know that they are from the same deep root of our national consciousness? They are more than allies.

As we give this question our thought let us have now to set a new standard of resistance in Wales. It is the vital and decisive need of the hour: a tradition of resistance and heroism around which the Welsh people will muster their pride of nation again, and so find strength and inspiration to value their part in our struggle.

C. BERE.

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## NOZVEZH ARKUZ E BEG AN ENEZENN (NIGHT OF WAKE AT THE END OF THE ISLAND).

Open your eyes and keep quiet and hear the morning serenade  
To lull your mourning and to give accompaniment to your  
wake brooding  
I have given you, o son, the sighs of night and the roaring  
of surf.  
Wake up, now I and draw your breath, as in former days.  
Look around you! Past the Kombrid heights, with blithe  
bouncings  
Brightly burst the arrows of the Bower, the Warm One,  
Enemy of all fogs, the dazzling white light-giver.  
Look around you! In dew-drop-wet grass, to celebrate your  
return,  
I have scattered the white snow of numberless Easter dances  
And blithely dances in the warren the furze lively goid.

Having shuddered away the  
scars of night  
Whilst the grove is awaking  
Whilst the scents of earth are  
warming  
A turtle-dove is quietly cooing.  
From their hedges, from their  
boughs,  
Also from the cave in the shore-  
rocks  
To the merry flapping of their  
wings,  
Followed by their cackling, and  
hubbub  
Rise up towards the open sky  
All the birds of the island.  
Slowly heading to the field in  
fallow  
Move the black and white cows  
And hens, quick, catching  
earthworms.  
Hear the galloping horses  
Reserve to the shouts of the man-  
servant  
In the lane leading to the  
seashore!

Through the limpid sky, hear the  
chime  
From Lop-Tudi and Kombrid,  
From Pont-an-Abad and the  
Island,  
From Leskoni and Ploneour,  
Rise over the land tinklings of  
bells  
To greet the break of morn-  
ing  
In the island and Lop-Tudi  
Whose foundations dip into  
the water.  
Bright facades are now laughing  
On the stones of the pier and in  
the boats,  
Resound the sailor's boots,  
Whilst clicks the anchor chain.  
Their blood refreshed after a  
night of sleep  
Cheerful and hale, their strength  
renewed,  
Ready to strain in the fields,  
In town and at sea,  
To live a livelier life,  
Let the people of your race is  
rising.

I shall not offer you cherry blossoms today,  
Nor willow kittens, nor the chirping of nests,  
Nor the cooings of Spring.  
But these—they are at the top of their best—  
The gently moving waves of the yellow corn,  
And in the intoxicated gardens the triumph-feast of apples.  
To sing, to bloom, to beautify under the eye of Sun  
Such is, o son, over your land rough and sweet,  
The ascertained mission and the destiny of everything  
To grow, to ripen; to give forth fruit, with the seed of a  
new life  
In each fruit, such is, surely the significance of living,  
Shown to you by bird, animal, flower and corn.  
To the beauty of the world nothing is useless,  
Neither the furze dried-up stump, nor the fountain water-moss  
They have their share in the world regulation, the tame cow,  
The ladybird and the Christian's soul alike.  
Though his purpose be incomprehensible, yet God's will is  
obvious  
You, therefore, should carry on to the end your life's  
programme  
Instead of being always asking why and pining in regret,  
But to revive your heart and your mind  
So that will bloom, in spite of every evil, your cheerfulness  
So that you keep, undefiled, the fruit of your bliss.  
Today, o son, as of yore, your country is offering you  
That which does not grow old, that which remains the same  
When it has reached resplendent beauty.  
Untouched, o son, has your country preserved  
The sources of your hope, food of your youth,  
The fane of your islands, the magic of your eternal sea  
YOUNEN BREZEN.  
(From the poem published in the review "Gwalarn"  
Dec. 1938. Translated by KERLANN).

## Irish Spelling Reform ?

A chart,  
The article in your July issue by Ailbhe O Monachain is most interesting and instructive. The proposals set out in 'An Litraí Gaíde' have raised a storm of protest. Critics have pointed out that many of the proposed changes are so drastic as to render many words completely unrecognisable; that there has not been judicious 'pruning' but reckless hacking and slashing of important parts not only of the tree but of the very roots; that it will create chaos in the language revival; introduce 'partition' in the most important element in preserving the unity of the nation, and that if it persisted in, cause the destruction of the language. Such criticism cannot be levelled against the proposals put forward by Ailbhe O Monachain. Here one sees evidence of the good husbandman, looking carefully and lovingly over his tree considering how best he can prune it so that as a result it will become more beautiful, more symmetrical and produce more abundant fruit. I sincerely hope that you, Sir, will be able to afford him sufficient space to give a fuller

and more detailed outline of his proposals. His suggestions could be reprinted in pamphlet form and would, I believe, be a basis for general agreement. In the interest of the language and for the sake of the rising generation, I hope Ailbhe O Monachain will continue his efforts towards such agreement.

Mise le meas,  
AILBHE MacCADAÍN.

## Complaint

An Irish correspondent—who has declined to make any statement for publication—strongly objects to the words "Gaeilge is not of Irish origin" which appeared in the article "The Case for Irish" published in our July issue, where the author D O Duail, M.A., referred to the spelling reform which has been sponsored under that name.

★ Our Publicity Charges are moderate. ★  
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## LANGUAGE AND INTERCELTIC RELATIONS

The question of Inter-Celtic relations through the medium of the national languages being of great importance and likely to loom large in coming years the present thesis may prove acceptable as serious ground for study. The Celtic languages being divided between the Gaelic and the Brythonic it can be safely assumed that they can provide their own bridge over mutual chasms thus rejecting English and French. As any manner of scheme calls for learning another language, it is strongly desirable that that extra language be called from the Celtic thus proving the Celtic a living tree of speech. Any acceptance otherwise for ever relegates the Celtic to the hewers of wood and drawers of water thus ensuring their final decay.  
A list of essential words reduced to, say, a thousand should be set up from Welsh, Breton and, in some extent, Cornish. The essential grammatical and idiomatic forms should also be selected.  
Thus would be evolved a sort of basic Brythonic which would mainly entail the learning of a comparatively small number of altogether new words and a few forms for Breton and Welsh speakers.  
For the Gaelic languages, the differences between Irish, Scottish and Manx Gaelic being little more than dialectal ones, the above method would prove much more simpler.  
The following rules could be put forward as a concrete suggestion in the case of the Gaelic group. (1) Roman lettering common to all three be adopted. The Scottish past participle as regular all through be accepted, examples: olte, buailte, ceannais, etc. Irish forms being too numerous. The Scottish form of 2nd per. pl. Imperative also accepted for same reason, examples: curribh, togabh, etc. (2) The best forms of "have been", "will have been", etc. being in Manx also accepted by all, examples: ta mee ar veih, boe me ar veym, etc. (3) The Scottish and Manx lacking a present tense will accept the Irish, examples: Tuiteann, falls; cuireann, puts; the 3rd person only of present, past, future and conditional be used by all with Irish personal pronouns me, tu, se, si, sinn, sibh, siad by virtue of their being the most euphonious and verb stem-strengthening. (4) In difference to Scottish and largely Manx, scilpbes be dropped, likewise the Autonomous forms of the verb, easily replaced by "bheidh togte" etc.

Once it is agreed that any system demands learning a language, what more natural than for the Gael to learn Brythonic and vice versa. A body like the Inter-Celtic Congress at a later date could authorise pamphlets in both abridged languages for the learners on opposite sides. It is in the credit of this scheme that it shall arouse the scholarly to delve deeper into the six full languages and shall save the Celt from having to use the wretched dialects commonly called English and French. Whilst providing uniformity so also shall vary. One noteworthy Celtic language would represent NOXE and be learned by NOXE and would become the philological foothold of inter-Celtic Societies. A start being essential sometimes the adopters of above system should style themselves "The Ancient Order of Celtic Speakers" in Celtic words, or other title as acceptable. The above should provide the inter-brothering long awaited by Celtic intelligentsia.  
Eugenia O Faircheallaigh,  
Owen O'Farrelly.

## HA DEROU AR REIZHDDE E VEFÉ ?

E penn-kentañ nuz Genere, ne vefe kaoz gant ar c'helaouennou e Gouele-Breizh nemet eus afer ar Sal-G'hdas, ar gerig war ar muez e-kichen Kemper. Edou a vont da zorn ar vambonad-tad, tamallet da vout laer et ha lazhet war-egizur kendeb'el ar 'Resistans', ha kuzitaz ar 'Genlabourerz'. Hervez ar c'helaouennou e vefe d'roug spontus ar Bohl a-nep an hal-loned-se.

An darn-vuhañ anezho a seblant bezañ estrened, da skouer, Plednoir ha Freddy Pills. O rener, da vihan, an istrogiell Poux e anv, a-nuz ket ar Breton, evitad da chom e Kerdas; Ganet eo e Paris hag e vez da oa eus ar Junn Duont da se, e vefe o c'hoari a boar met e Kemper, oneds er penn kentañ er gouleu en enor d' "dieubdigeb'el" ha test tamaller e vefe ivez ar prosezour (Ne dron ket ar 'Cours de Justice' (30 desan ket an anv e brezhoneg; ne c'heller ket e envel 'Leston-barn ar Reizh').  
N'hon eus ket liaset kehoñs eus ar Breizh aboue ha ne oomp ket petra o zo bet barnet. Ne oomp ket kenabed hag e oa an duñbe kabus pe get on ater-mañ.

Ar pezh a fell dezomp notennet ha heñvel eus ar d'noar: Arzav a vez brezhoneg eus bet, kals fordeleorien ar labourad d'ant an ar 'Resistans' kouls arant an d'lestrag hag aboue. Anaf e tes konteñse da vout an hall. Ha n'ous ket an hal leant an dud evit hal leant an gant ar varnerion evit d'parhian.  
Brezhoneg e ten ar wiriañ tam-ha-treuz da splannad. Sperrmañth a reer ne vefe ket bepred an d'fordeorien d'ant an tu a gredet. Seta, pevar eus oomp honen o vout ar varnerion o lakat o fri e steredio. Ne, Koumout evit evit ne e hell bezañ nemet derou ar labour brez; kastitaz ar gwr d'fordeorien ha lemañ ar bezh d'war an dud d'rouk ha d'rouk an an bet barnet a-nep o p'lezh.  
Stourmet e vo gant tud an a-nep ar nemet-se ha k'lañsket e vo gant honen o lakat skoll evit outon outañ ar d'fordeorien da gus. ar c'helaoueged da bezañ. Gant ar no k'lañsket abred pe gredet, evit gant an dud d'noar bet k'lañsket, ha bet auster e brezhoneg evit outon, e vefe d'war ar Reizhdde. Ne, eus tud hag e deus gant Brezhoneg vad war e d'noar; ar pezh o deus gant ar Breton. Gant evit e deus gant ar Sant war e d'noar. Petra a c'hoariz ar d'fordeorien evit skarzheñ ar vro eus ar contrer-nev-er? Harpet e vout gant an dud d'noar; ar d'fordeorien bezañ a g'hoñsket.  
T. KERGOULE.

# A Myth

To the Editor,  
"An Aimsir Cheilteach".  
Dear Sir,

Many of us who read the September issue of "An Aimsir Cheilteach" may remember a letter from Miss Mall Williams concerning the revival of the Irish language.

Miss Williams related the story of a small Welsh boy who had been repeatedly told that a unique country Eire was. On his first visit there, he exclaimed in great surprise and reproach: "Ond y maent i gyd yn Saesneg!"—(That they all speak English!)

It is most probable that he was taken to Dublin. Myself, and maybe some other Welshmen who read the letter, felt somewhat guilty because plainly we have nothing to boast about.

We who face the facts, hard and heart-rending though they are, have to say most reluctantly "Maent i gyd yn siarad Saesneg yng Nghaerdydd!" (They all speak English in Cardiff!) To put it more exactly, the majority speak English only. There are of course many who will refute this statement.

I have not forgotten 'Y Gaer' the Cardiff Welsh tongue, nor 'Sloop y Castell', the city's one and only Welsh shop, but there are very few who would argue that 'Y Gaer' has a larger circulation in the city than "Illustrated", "John Bull", or the "News of the World". Mr. can Sloop y Castell be described as one of the city's largest shops.

Arabic in Tiger Bay has as much influence on the city as Welsh—at least Arabic is taught in the mosques.

Certainly Wales has no reason to boast that Cardiff is a great deal more Welsh than Dublin is Gaelic.

The small boy may not necessarily have been taken to Dublin, but to the countryside.

It is the fact that Sir Ffrwyd and Casgraw in Sir Ffrwyd has no higher percentage of Welsh speakers than County Dublin has of Gaelic!

The hill country round Tref-y-clawdd and Llanandras in Sir

Received is no more Welsh-speaking than County Wexford is Gaelic-speaking. The country people in Trawsfynydd and the remaining parts of Eastern Merioneth have no more "Gyrnau" on their lips than County Meath has Gaelic.

I may have pointed an altogether too grim picture concerning the Welsh language but let it be a warning to Welshmen not to boast of their so-called bilingual superiority over other folks, but to take an active part in the fight to achieve their country's independence.

**RICHARD R. BLAKEWAY,**  
Crown Arms, Salop.

**Editor's Note:** While Mr. Blakeway's reminder of the decline and virtual extinction of the Welsh language from extensive areas of Wales is timely and valuable, it may be misleading to readers not familiar with Wales. Such extensive invasions have been made by English in recent years that no Welshman should feel complacent about the future of Welsh; yet bad as things are, they are not so bad as to make any comparison with the present state of Gaelic in Ireland and Scotland possible. One of the great problems of the Irish government is the fact that the country as a whole is thoroughly anglicised in speech; but against the areas of Wales which Mr. Blakeway mentions it would be just as easy to quote others where Welsh is normally spoken. Cardiff has at no time been a Welsh city; indeed, as Mr. Alan Oldfield Davies, Director of the BBC in Wales, points out in his latest issue of "Y Gaer", Owen Glyndwr burnt it as an English stronghold. Today, with its population including many thousands of speakers and with the language being taught in the schools, the city, although still cosmopolitan, is more Welsh than it has ever been. And no one would ever claim that Cardiff has played the part in Welsh life that Dublin has in Irish. Is it not important to the success of our national struggle that we should remember that we are defending a living speech?

It is the fact that the majority of our country, and that we are indeed in this respect in a fortunate position compared with Ireland and Scotland?

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\* Use any opportunity you may have to get more paying advts., for insertion into "An Aimsir Cheilteach". Our publicity charges are at your disposal.

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# SCOTTISH NEWS

Scottish Federalistic interest.

Miss Dett, Secretary, was the delegate of the Scottish National party to the "Congress of Europe" at the Hague last-May.

A resolution of the national Council carried at the late conference of the S.N.P. welcomed steps towards a Federation of Europe on the basis of equal co-operation of self-governing countries, in which Scotland would have a direct representation in a European Federation which may consider matters of customs, trade and military co-operation.

**Scottish Folk Music and Dance Festival.**

The Folk Music and Folk Dance Festival which was held in Edinburgh from the 28th June to the 3rd July was a most successful Festival and one which will be held up as a model of the type of affair the Festival part of a Celtic Congress could be.

Here were hundreds of enthusiasts from Ireland, North and South, Wales, Man, Shetland Isles and we understand even from England... gathered together to share each other's dances and music.

Lord James S. Murray, speaking to the members on the conclusion of the Festival said that Scottish jigs were found mostly in the West, which showed the Irish influence, dating back to that peaceful penetration of Gaelic tribes from Ireland which took place in Scotland just about the same time as England was being occupied by the Anglo-Saxons. Before that they were one people, and it was not surprising to find a Cossack dance danced in Devonshire, as well as in the North of Scotland.

**Oldest Step in Europe.**

The reference to the Cossack dance followed an explanation by Lord James that the oldest dance step was what used to be a "low" step. This, he said, was probably the oldest-known dance step in Europe, because, from the evidence of pottery we know that it was danced by the Ancient Greeks. It was still danced in Eastern Europe, where it was called the MASURKA.

"During the last war", he continued, "there was a branch of the Country Dance Society in practically all our cities, so that Canadian, American, and even Polish soldiers became enthusiasts for Scottish country dancing, with the result that it has been disseminated throughout the 'Allies'."

**Clann Albainn Society.**

The July Bulletin of the Clann Albainn Society informs us of a possible site for their first community having been selected—in West Invernesshire—to be surveyed by Clann Albainn members and scientific advisers in the near future.

**AN AUSTRALIAN LETTER**

I noted in No. 7 issue (February) an article entitled "Scottish review". I am not very much acquainted with the Gaelic tongue as I am not Highland born but Australian, although I have the various versions of the Scripture on my bookshelf, viz. The Scottish Gaelic Version, the Authorised Version, the Revised Version, the American Standard Version and the Douay and Rheims English translation. The Scottish Gaelic translation is not a translation of the King James Version as I have tried to translate passages one another and found that I could not do so.

In that case, the Gaelic people of Scotland have the Scriptures in their own language and directly translated from the Hebrew and the Greek. It is good to compare the various translations and the Codices which all scholars have access to.

ARCH. C. ERWART,  
41, Chisholm Street, Sydney.

Continued on Col. 4

# BRETON NEWS

Breton Association in U.S.A.

The Breton cultural association "Britanny" set up in New York in March 1948, has taken part in the United Irish Council Annual Feis. The flag and the national song were enthusiastically greeted. The choir of the association is to give two concerts next autumn at the University of New York City and at Columbia University.

In June last, it organised a window display of Breton works of art in the centre of New York which drew a considerable crowd.

**Catholic Schools Sentenced.**

Sentences up to 50,000 francs, have been confirmed on people, including 2 priests, who refuse to pay taxes on funds collected from fetes, plays etc., organised to subsidise the "Free Schools".

As our readers know, no state subsidy is given to these Catholic schools, thus victimising the Catholic community under French law. Under the same law, the subsidies which had been voted by a number of Breton parish councils were declared null and void as illegal. Thus Breton parishes who wish to give this money to the schools where the parents of the parish wish the children to be taught were not allowed to dispose of their funds, because the French have their own ideas about religious "freedom" and must have the Breton to share their own ways about "freedom".

**Summer Fixtures.**

25th, 26th July. At Del (N.E. Brittany). **Commemoration of the coronation of King Sevenoe.**

21st, 22nd August. **The first Congress since 1939 of the "Bleun Brug",** Catholic and cultural association will take place at Kastel-Paol, Bro Leon, (N.W. Brittany).

23rd August. **A camp for Breton speakers only** will be held at Kleder (Bro Leon).

← **Scottish News (continued).**

**The Art of the Picture Postcard.**

Under this title the collection of over 2,000 cards of special Scottish traditional interest, belonging to Mr. John Murdoch, Glasgow, will be exhibited in the "Old Glasgow" Museum Art Gallery from the 17th July till the middle of August. The two chief features will be:

(1) Reproductions in colours of famous paintings.

(2) Cards depicting the traditional costumes formerly worn and in some cases still worn in European and other countries, for example, the kilt in Scotland.

As far as can be ascertained, no such public exhibition has ever been held before and it is therefore impossible to assess the public reaction. Nevertheless it is hoped that this display, besides being of general interest, will also be of educational value to children and that art teachers in secondary schools may be led to use postcard reproductions of paintings and other subjects to a greater extent than hitherto as a means of visual instruction.

## Comunn Impireachd Na H-Alba.

Comunn Albannaich chum cùis na h-Albannaich a dhìon aig an t-àghas chum riaghachd na h-Alba agus an impireachd a dhìon thar mara.

Chum an dàigh Chrìstaidh fheicinn thilleadh do na h-Albannaich, agus chum an cuid thainn de ionannas na dùthcha a thoirt dhaibh.

Calum Mac a' Phearsain,  
Fuar-thìonal a' Chomunn Balmiero, Danbury, Essex, England.

# HEOL AN TREC'H

Tromeur, Pol, Mariadeg

HERRIEU

informs us of his consecration to the priesthood in the Cathedral of Guenedon on the 21st June last. He is a son of Louis Herrien the well known farmer, bard and writer of Kernewed near Henbont (Bro Wened) whose ordeal suffered on account of his nationalist stand was reported in our October issue.

**BRETON RIGHTS FOR THEIR LANGUAGE DENIED**

**ONCE MORE.**

Another request for the teaching of Breton in the schools of Brittany has been snubbed by the French Ministry of Education.

This time, the request was made on behalf of the "Union of the Defenders of the Breton language" by its President, Dr. Du Jardin, of St. Roman, in a letter which was handed to Mr. Yves Jaouen, President of the General Council of "Finistère" (Western Brittany's major administrative division) for transmission to the President of the French Republic upon his visit there last June. Mr. Y. Jaouen joined a personal letter backing up the request of the Union where he stated that the demand reflected the firm and unanimous desire of the "Finistère" Council which wanted to see the language of their ancestors being safeguarded.

Mr. Jaouen informed Dr. Du Jardin of his request having been transmitted to the President of the Republic and of asking him to submit it to the Council of Ministers.

The French President did not care to reply to Dr. Du Jardin. A month later a scant reply was sent by the Minister for Education to the local French Commissioner, the "Prefet" of Finistère, in which the Minister turned down the request, stating that "in the present circumstances it was impossible for him to give satisfaction to the wishes formulated" in the request.

Those "present circumstances" have lasted without a break since French rule smothered Brittany.

This reply has driven "Le Bretonne à Paris", a paper renowned for backwardness to write: "The question is to know whether France has a right to suppress a language spoken by 1,200,000 inhabitants by banning its teaching; if it is Justice to deny the Bretons what is granted to the Malgaches (the natives of Madagascar) and what all the States in the World grant to mere linguistic minorities; whether it is Democracy to refuse the unanimity of the Breton people what they want with the sternest determination"

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Wat shon  
"Kanchale Juluan Kachoudd"

1.  
Paotred e bro, kleicir ar c'han  
Hag a skilr d'houk an avel  
c'hon! (div wech)  
Galed hor gwevad an euzgan  
bras  
Hon ambrouge holl war an hent  
kras.  
Paotred war-se: Evit hor Breizh  
Ni a lakay hu war al lorned  
preizh.

2.  
Sklaer eo an neiv, bouez ar  
c'hoad,  
Deuit ta va breudeur, deuit  
d'an argad. (div wech.)  
Pellet hon euz, Doue hor bro  
H' bregan kadarn ez atmp  
d'hon tro

3.  
Vel ar re gozh, e stourmad  
d'ho.  
Da skeñ an taol c'houez war an  
enbour gail.

4.  
Koned ar bleiz, drantir ar bed  
A lakao enmp tan hu gred.  
(div wech)  
En nevez-huy na pezen kaer  
Dispign nerzh hor c'houer  
kreñ ha taer:  
Garnod a drec'h darzh a bep tu  
Hag uhel en aer e silik ar  
gwevad ha du.

5.  
An novez-huy ond bet en hent  
O vale mibun gant c'houez ha  
fent. (div wech)  
Tost eo ar pal; da darzh an deiz  
E krogimp ar sturim 'vit  
frankiz Breizh:  
Ouzh gail hor c'han ar bobl  
a-stroll  
A enavo kris evit an huveur foll

6.  
Ar c'houez pep Breizhad a vo  
mezer,  
Ar c'houez hor bro gozh vo  
digalvete. (div wech)  
Klevit 'ho mouez an amzer gent  
O toudigant d'emp e ar  
gwevad.  
Echig ar vezh, d'ar Gall 'ho  
bee'h  
Hag an heol yaouank a skeñ  
war hon trec'h!"

LYLDRAWR.

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