

CELTIC NEWS

AUTUMN 1969.

No. 23.

ALBA: A remark was made to the writer that, despite her history, Alba is the least Celtic-minded of the Celtic nations. Unfortunately, this is true. This remark sparked off the project of an Inverness Group of the Celtic League which is well on the way towards establishment and the membership, however slowly is surely increasing. Frang MacThomais is the mainspring of this movement and his work, not only in this respect but in many others connected with the communal good, cannot be too highly praised.

The Scottish 'Take-over' continues at breakneck speed. The Western coast and Islands of Alba might well be the perimeter of Western Defence. Not only are three lochs closed to Scotsmen by the Ministry of Defence, but the fishing industry is impeded by the movements of Nuclear submarines operating out of Faslane and Holy Loch together with the comings and goings of so-called 'Trawlers' owned by foreign powers and which are nothing more or less than espionage ships. Now that the Ministry of Defence has increased its establishment and demands for firing time at the South Uist Rocket Range the Lobster Fishermens' livelihoods are threatened. It has been our conviction for some time that the aim of the Ministry is the evacuation of South Uist. The Lobstermen have put up a stout resistance and say that they will continue to fish in the danger area. It will be interesting to learn the results of the meeting which Secretary of State, "Unwilling" Ross, is to have with the Fishermen, at the end of his Western Islands pilgrimage.

In Ross-shire, some 1,100 acres of excellent farming land was earmarked for industrial use and to make way for a Petrol/Chemical Complex. The negotiations of Grampian Chemicals and of one of their principals, Planet Oils of America (where else?) have been devious and this swung the Recorder's verdict in favour of the objectors to the

project, who maintain that Nigg Bay could be reclaimed and the complex constructed at a saving of the land and £2 millions. As usual, the findings of the Court of Enquiry were overturned by our Westminster masters, but the objectors are bringing an action in the Court of Session in an attempt to have the matter re-opened. What a gallant group they are. May they succeed!'

The greatest impertinence of all emanating from Westminster is the government's refusal to subsidise the shipments from Aberdeen to the Orkneys and Shetlands, thereby forcing up the cost of living in the islands to an intolerable level. The government is prepared to do so much as long as the remainder of the sum is forthcoming from increased town and county rates. The life-line from Aberdeen to Orkney and Shetland is analagous to the Great North Road (from London to the North) none of the upkeep of which is chargeable to local rates. Secretary of State Ross declined to meet a deputation of the County Councils of Orkney and Shetland, but his understrapper, Dr. J. Dickson Mabon, has graciously agreed to visit Lerwick in the near future. We are overwhelmed by his condescension!

Since the appointment of Sir Hector MacLennan, the eminent gynaecologist, as chief of the new Tourist Board, at a salary of £3,000 per year, we now expect a great future in gynaecology for Colonel Maclean of Inverness, our professional expert on tourism.

* * * * * Welcome to Celts. We have been very
C Y M R U * happy in Cymru to have been allowed
* the opportunity to welcome hundreds
* of fellow-Celts to our country.
***** Scores visited our National
Eisteddfod in Flint and enjoyed
themselves greatly. The Inter-Celts Camp of the Urdd
at Glan Llyn, near Bala, restarted and will certainly
grow. A Breton language School group met at the Ty-
tan-Domen old school at Bala. Many prominent Celtic
scholars met in mid-summer at the Arthurian Conference

at Cardiff and others attended the Taliesin Conference, in early autumn, again in Cardiff.

Celtic Interest Grows quickly: The visits of so many Celts may be one of the reasons for a rapidly growing interest among Welsh people generally in the affairs of the other Celtic countries. We look forward to the day when our main newspapers will have, say, monthly 'Letters' from Ireland and from Scotland. The rapid increase in Celtic League membership in Wales in 1969 reflects this interest.

The Commission on the Constitution is one of the London government's schemes for delaying the overdue self-government for Cymru and Alba. It received its first evidence in Caerdydd in Mid-September. The five-men Plaid Cymru delegation gave exceptionally powerful evidence with Mr. Gwynfor Evans, leading and introducing them. One member of the Commission, a Labour Party Chairman, seemed to be more interested in finding how Wales had voted in the past - for Plaid Cymru or for the English parties - than in the justice of the cause of self-government.

After the Investiture and the scares of the period, many people are asking how fares Plaid Cymru and Welsh nationalism? The ceremony was intended to harm Welsh Nationalism. It has not done so. Many who had little pride in their nation and language in the past are now awakened. More and still more want to learn Welsh. In other countries, many people have realised for the first time that Wales is not a part of England, but a distinct nation.

Welsh Disk: Step by step, the Language is winning official recognition. One official form after another is demanded - and granted. The Ministry of Transport, however, was adamant that it would not provide a bilingual Motor Licence Disc for cars. The magazine "Barn" took up the challenge; it asked some 500 of the most prominent people in Cymru to declare that they would not show the English disk on their cars after a certain date; the 500 agreed; their names were published in "Barn". The Ministry immediately gave way; it could not risk taking 500 prominent people to court! Everyone here laughed. Of course, the whole thing was well-organised, as all battles should be.

All our annual functions have been most successful again this year: The National Eisteddfod at Flint: The Urdd camps and its last Eisteddfod at Aberystwyth; and also the Plaid Cymru Summer School, the Aberystwyth Crash Course in Welsh, the Harlech Welsh Language Week, etc. Yes, it has been a good year for Welsh Organisations.

***** Law and Order: Those unacquainted with the situation might regard the allegations against the Royal Ulster Constabulary and particularly against their auxiliaries, the "B" Specials as verging on the hysterical. An element of hysteria is understandable. The B-Men are part of the apparatus of a police state. Subject to little or no control, particularly in the rural areas, they can be described as terrorists with official licence for the use of firearms. Those with 10/6d to spare could well be advised to purchase a copy of "Burntollet"++. This pamphlet gives an account of the ambush of Civil Rights marchers, at the beginning of the year. It illustrates the interpretation of 'Law and Order' in 'Ulster'. The whole course of events was marked by the close liaison between Paisleyites, Specials and the R.U.C. The 'British' standards that the Unionists claim to emulate will remain a sick joke until there is a complete re-structuring of what Stormont euphemistically describes as a police-force.

The Cameron Report on these earlier disorders is marked by an attempt to apportion blame on as wide a front as possible. Even so, a reading between the lines raises serious doubt as to the desire and/or ability of the Stormont regime to effect the necessary reforms. The removal of the barricades (ironically, largely through the clerical influence that the Unionists so much decried) is a very dangerous move, while the Ulster Volunteers are allowed to drill with no hindrances. With Mr. Wilson a pastmaster in the art of 'keeping his options open' by doing nothing it is difficult to be optimistic about the pressure Westminster will put on its Stormont

satellites. There is talk of Civil Rights pressure being applied in English marginal constituencies. If this is organised it will have more effect on English pragmatists than appeals to English standards of fair play. This has not been in evidence during half a century of Stormont's one-party rule. Mr. Wilson's own constituency contains an appreciable Irish vote!

The Irish Branch of the Celtic League passed the following resolution:

"We pledge our support to the campaign to obtain full civil rights for all citizens in the North. We recognise that responsibility for the state of violence prevailing in the North rests squarely with the succession of English governments which has acquiesced in the malgovernment by the Unionist Party, including their use of a partisan police force.

It is our opinion that the only long-term solution rests in a United Irish Republic; but that full account should be taken of the fears of the religious minority that in such a setting they would be victims of the prejudices of the majority. Towards the elimination of such fears we feel that the 26-County Constitution needs to be secularised with a minimum of delay bringing it into line with the 1916 Proclamation and the 1919 Democratic Programme."

A similar resolution has been passed by the London Branch (the greater part of whose members are Welsh), the Breton Branch, and the New York Branch. Since these resolutions were passed up An Taoiseach has indicated the likelihood that the clause in the Constitution recognising a special if ambiguous status for the Roman Catholic Church will be rescinded.

++ By Bowes Egan and Vincent McCormack (I.R.S. Publishers, 48 Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11.)

***** This Cornwall, which stands between the old passive KERNOW * Cornwall and her self-governing future, again gives us the regular pattern of unemployment, industrial attraction, cuts, proposed dissection and nationalist activity in politics and language.

This summer, catering did not reduce unemployment much because four years of credit squeeze have consumed reserves of visitors. Local factory recruitment explains (says the press) the better employment at St. Ives and Camborne. We are inclined to attribute the concern of

Bodmin Borough Council over primary education there rather to a dawning fear that its guilt in breaking the anti-overspill front will be made plain, if London children arrive, than to educational virtue. This 'policy' continues to be negated by the arrival of new firms and expansion of old ones. As this sector of the economy is not by any means an employer of size, comparable with catering and construction, it cannot yet compensate for the unemployment casualties in those activities, but the moral that economic activity means greater variety is underlined. Unhappily the Chairman of the Siamese Tin Syndicate says that the more favourable fiscal situation in Malaya and Thailand may endanger plans to expand Wheal South Crofty's tin production in 1971.

To the Maud proposals that Plymouth shall annexe S.E. Cornwall comes a storm of protest. Phrases include "Revolted at the Thought!", "The Tamer is a sacred river", "loss of £840,000 of rateable value". Celtic League in Cornwall is exploring calling a conference. Mebyon Kernow has denounced the proposals. The Cornish National Party has roused St. German's Rural Council.

Non-Cornish readers will need to know, regarding the last sentence, that the new group claims to be more nationalist than Mebyon Kernow and will be specifically a political party. Now should all concentrate upon guarding Cornwall's integrity.

"The Story of the Cornish Language", long unobtainable is now available in a new edition in which Talek has revised the original work by the late A.S.D. Smith. This account of a struggle against overwhelming odds may be obtained at 3/6d post free from: An Lef Kernewek, 16 Trevu Rd., Camborne, Kernow

* * * * * The big news from Breizh in recent months has been the release, last June, of all Breton Political prisoners, under an amnesty law passed by the French government, following the election of the new President of the Republic.

This unprecedented manoeuvre by the French Government was the result of the widespread support for the Breton prisoners and their aims (if not always for their methods); also

also of great help was the publicity given to the case by the International news media and the numerous petitions, sent from abroad to the French authorities. One such letter was signed by representatives of all the National Movements in the Celtic countries calling for the release of the Breton Prisoners. In Breizh, the prisoners' families staged a hunger strike at the shrine of St. Anne D'Auray, patron saint of Brittany. These events embarrassed the French Government and put an end to the series of arrests which was to include many political workers in no way connected with the Front (F.L.B.). The French Government could not bring itself to admit the existence of a Breton problem to the world at large and were glad of the opportunity to announce the amnesty. The reasons for the avoidance of a political trial were summed up in the words of the new Minister for Justice (sic), M. Pleven, a renegade Breton: "It is in the interest of the state not to prosecute these people (53 Bretons) charged with offences against the security of the state and it is also the wish of the Breton people". He added, "While these people were misled in taking such actions (40 acts of sabotage between 1966 and 1968) their motives were genuine. Their sense of frustration explains their action, but does not excuse them." By this simple manoeuvre the French Government hopes to have solved the Breton problem. Such an attitude would only be justified if it were an indication of a genuine change of heart on the part of the French politicians and were followed by the necessary reforms. However, nothing of the sort is even mentioned in French political circles. Nevertheless, the courage and sacrifice of the released prisoners was not in vain. The support and sympathy of the Breton People for them and their cause are a measure of the success of their campaign, which was aimed at arousing the attention of the world to the plight of Breizh, when all peaceful means of protest were lacking; after all the peaceful protests of the past 50 years had proved futile.

It seems that the Bretons will have to press much harder before they can expect any concession from the French Government. Perhaps a widely based movement on the lines of the Civil Rights Movement in the 6- Counties could be the answer.

* * * * * At the present time Mannin is being swamped by a wave of prosperity, due to the influx of outside capital. Far from a shortage of work we now have a shortage of labour. This is causing a backlash, both from young people who cannot afford to buy houses at the present inflated prices and from those people of diverse shades of opinion who feel that the island's character is being destroyed. Attitudes vary from annoyance

at being unable to find a convenient parking lot to a genuine regret at the passing of our national characteristics. The dispute with the U.K. Government over our Radio has weakened the ties which our establishment have had with Whitehall and destroyed the mask of benevolence which so many have believed to be a real face.

Students of language will be interested to note that Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh are republishing Cregeen's Dictionary with the help of the Manx Arts Council and that Mr. Doolish Fargher has published a Glossary of Manx Plant names.

The Manx Government has recently stated that the demand for Manx Passports has exceeded all expectation

CELTIC LEAGUE CONFERENCE, 1969 (Baile Atha Cliath, 12 - 14 September) All the Celtic Countries were represented. The mornings were devoted to internal Celtic League affairs, the afternoons to seminars and the evenings to lectures. The meetings were well attended and characterised by a lively participation from the floor.

Secretaries' Reports: The Welsh Branch remains by far the largest. Mr. J. E. Jones attributed the large increase in membership to the high quality of the Annual Volume. The Branch had contributed generously to the fund in aid of the Breton prisoners' families. Janice Williams reported a series of meetings of the Irish Branch, an Anti-Investiture picket on the English Embassy, help in setting up the Irish Committee in support of the Breton prisoners' families, the appeal to the other Celtic countries to help the refugees in and from the 6-Counties and statements in support of the Civil Rights campaign in the North.

Mrs. M. Donovan described the rapid increase in membership of the Scottish Branch. Local groups, as for example around Inverness, were being formed to facilitate contact between members. Also a list was being compiled of members wishing to make personal contact with one another. In Mannin membership had remained steady and contact was maintained through the meetings of Mec Vannin .. Breton membership was relatively small in relation to population, due mainly to the English

medium of League publications. The Branch had issued an appeal on behalf of the 6-County refugees and written to the English Embassy in Paris in connection with the trouble in N. E. Ireland. The Cornish Branch had held meetings and its secretary had initiated a letter signed by the C.L. President & non-Breton Vice-Presidents to the candidates for the French presidency. They were asked, it elected, to give due consideration to Breton claims. The formation of a Breton-Cornish association was announced. The London Branch had held meetings and lectures every second month and had organised a demonstration in support of Brittany and drawing attention to the arrests, on the occasion of De Gaulle's visit to Breizh in February. The New York Branch, with members from all the Celtic countries except Mannin, had held a number of social functions and was likely to expand.

Financial Report: Dr. Noelle Davies, was able to show that the League is paying its way but has no grounds for complacency. She urged the renewal of all subscriptions due to help meet the printer's bill for £380, incurred for the 1969 Annual volume.

Sport: Seamus O hEartain, commissioned last year to report on the possibilities of Inter-Celtic sport exchanges had been involved in a great deal of correspondence. He had arranged a demonstration of Breton wrestling in Dublin and other Irish centres. There was a likelihood of linking Eire and Alba through Hurling and Shinty.

Celtic News: Many thought the bulletin too dry, but the view prevailed that it should continue to provide readers with a brief digest of what was happening in the countries other than their own. It was agreed that a larger proportion of the League budget would be applied to it to improve its appearance.

Annual Volume: Frank Thompson's work as editor of the 1969 volume was much appreciated. Objection to English as the medium for Inter-Celtic communications was raised. The only practical solution was felt to be the utilisation of crash-courses in the Celtic languages, while a long term objective for those in a position to influence the evolution of the languages would be to foster a gradual reproachment by suitably adapted neologisms. It was agreed that if the Breton Branch saw its way to a cheap method of duplicating French translations of some of the more interesting articles this could be financed from Breton membership subscriptions.

(Note: The 1969 Volume is now available and its editor Frank G. Thompson is to be congratulated on a fine job completed with exemplary punctuality. There are over 30 contributions, running to 156 pages. The accent is on the present and the future. Those who have renewed their subscription will have received their copy and the others should not delay. 10/- is our minimum subscription, but more generous support is greatly appreciated.

Correction: At foot of Page 127, of the Annual Volume, delete Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Celtic League Officials: All the outgoing officials were re-elected. Frank Thompson, Chairman of the Highlands Area Council of the SNP, and Maolseachlann O Caollai, President of Conradh na Gaeilge, were elected Vice-Presidents for Scotland and Ireland respectively.

The Year Ahead:

- (a) An increased membership of 25% was to be aimed at.
- (b) Dissemination of information abroad about our national struggles.
- (c) A working group (through correspondence) to investigate the best way of organising a Celtic League information service. Mr. Berresford Ellis to supply a memorandum as a starting point for study by the C.L. secretaries or their nominees.
- (d) The London Branch to arrange for issue of an Inter-Celtic Christmas Card if sufficient time is available.
- (e) Mr. O hEartain to continue his efforts towards sports exchanges.
- (f) Mr. R. Greene, Cornish Secretary, to be asked to undertake the charge of co-ordinating the efforts of all those able to work towards a comparative history or chronology of the Celtic peoples.

Celtic League members are urged to give whatever support they can to these projects. They can help the membership drive

by showing, lending or passing on their own annual volume. On receipt of the new name, address and subscription their national/area secretary will replace their annual, if they have given theirs to the new member. Another useful aid is the writing of letters to newspapers on suitable occasions, drawing attention to the work of the League.

The Conference was addressed by Maolseachlann O Caollai, president of the Gaelic League while the last formal event was a public meeting addressed by Mr. Gwynfor Evans. Participants were entertained in Aras Conradh na Gaeilge and in Bru nanGael. Our thanks go to Flann O Riain, Mairead Ni Chinneide, Caitlin Maud and their helpers for providing such enjoyable evenings. The seminar side of the conference provided some stimulating discussion and no doubt much of this will provide scope for next year's Annual Volume. The session on 'European Unity and Celtic aspirations' was led by Yann Fouere and Filip Solieg. It led to a consensus of opinion that the Celts under English domination are dangerously unconcerned and uninformed about their possible future within a European setting. The programme for the Conference was a little too ambitious and insufficient time was left to deal with a number of resolutions received. These will be passed on to the National and Area Secretaries.

Positive value of the Celtic League: Post-Conference Message for Celtic News from our president, Gwynfor Evans, M.P. for Wales)

The function of the Celtic League has positive value and importance, although it is of necessity limited.

It was formed in 1962 to foster co-operation between the national movements, especially in the countries which lack all self-government.

During the 7 years of its existence we have seen an astonishing growth in the national parties in Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany and the Celtic League has contributed by the fact of its existence and through its activities to the developing consciousness of the special relationship between the Celtic countries.

As a result, we have, at least in embryo, a community of Celtic nations.

We accept the fact that our limited resources, and the character of the different situations in each Celtic country, prevent our doing many things our members would wish to do. If we hindered rather than helped the national movements whose auxiliary we are we would defeat our own purpose. There are times when we all have a sense of frustration because of the stritt self-discipline we have to practice.

The activities of the Celtic League weigh very heavily on the shoulders of its dedicated honorary General Secretary. These activities can be listed under five heads:

- (1) Publications: The fine annual volume and the quarterly bulletin "Celtic News", take the first place in value. These are the most important medium through which Celtic consciousness and co-operation are fostered. Their material has often had further publicity in periodicals, some major daily newspapers and on radio and television.
- (2) The annual council and conference. These, too, have had considerable publicity in the Press and on television.
- (3) The work of the national branches and those in London, New York and, in the future, we hope, in Paris. The nature and extent of this work depends directly on the branch leaders. It has included meetings and demonstrations.
- (4) Intervention by the League to help victims of injustice, as in Brittany and the Six Counties; and statements to aid the work for national Celtic cultures and languages.

- (5) To be a clearing-house for Celtic news and information.

The work done by the League has tended to increase with each year, and it is essential that Mr. Alan Heusseff, to whom we owe so much as General Honorary Secretary, be given effective assistance.

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INTERCELTIC SOLIDARITY

Substantial donations were received from numerous friends, particularly in Wales, for the fund to aid Breton prisoners and their families. We wish to thank these people for their generosity.

Further Help is urgently needed for :

- (1) The families of the two Welshmen who were killed in Abergele, on the morning of the Investiture of Prince Charles of England; one of them left a wife with a one-year old child, the other a wife with three young children. The Fund is being organised by the local vicar in Abergele, but all donations from the League could be sent to: Gareth Lockwood, 5, Thorverton Road, London, N.W.2.
- (2) The victims of intolerance who lost their homes and belongings in Derry, Belfast and other places in the 6-Counties and who are now living in refugee camps. Send your donations to:

Brid Heusaff (Ciste Uladh)
9 Br. Cnoc Sion,
Dromchonrach,
Ath Cliath 9, Eire.

"The Creed of the Celtic Revolution": This pamphlet by P. Berresford Ellis may be obtained from the Irish Secretary or the London Branch Secretary (See Celtic League addresses Page 15) for 5/- which includes commission to the League.

Another Civil Deprivation

In Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, some 30 people wished to learn Irish and approached Enniskillen Technical School so as to arrange evening classes. As this was a viable proposition the school agreed and advertised in the local paper for a teacher. Seeing the advertisement, The Fermanagh Education Committee, banned the class. The view of the Unionist controlled Council was that Irish had no place in 'Ulster' and was "no good to anyone". Should some of the students manques be forced to emigrate to one of the more enlightened English centres, they will be able to attend Local Authority Irish Classes. However, we have not yet heard the last of this story.

Example for our masters

The Canadian government is to enact that in areas where French-speakers number at least 10%, French is to be accorded full Civil Rights in the local administration. Similar rights for the Celtic languages in Wales, Scotland and, sad to admit, in Ireland would be a desirable importation. The French, as everyone knows, have long since accepted the principle of egalite; as far as the Bretons are concerned, this means the equality of cultural assimilation. They will have a much sterner struggle than the French-Canadians'.

Did YOU get your copy of the 1969 Annual Volume "The Significance of Freedom"? If not, did you renew your membership fee this year, after getting the 1968 Volume? We need all the subscriptions, particularly at the moment when bills are accumulating. Please do not postpone renewal this time.

If the Celtic League is not doing quite what you would like it to do, come forward to give a hand in the work. Or send your suggestions to the Secretary General ... they must be practical, realisable in terms of personnel, time and money.

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A meeting of the Dublin Section (Irish Branch) of the Celtic League was held on October 2, to consider action for the coming months, arising from decisions taken at the annual conference. Co-operation from members was promised for the preparation of the C. League Calendar being prepared by the New York branch; of the Comparative History of the Celtic peoples; also for the proposed Celtic Information Bureau. Members present raised problems of Celtic League organisation and expressed the need for a written Constitution for our organisation. In order to develop a more active participation in the work of the League, members of the Irish branch will be urged to form local groups wherever they are numerous enough, as is intended in Scotland.

Resolutions which could not be discussed because of lack of time at the Conference will be circulated to national branch secretaries with a view to obtain agreement. Proposed resolutions concern in particular the rejection of the partition of Cornwall, the organisation of the intensive ("crash") courses in Celtic languages, a definite commitment of the Celtic League to these languages as the national languages of our countries.

- CELTIC LEAGUE ADDRESSES: (National/Area Secretaries)
- Alba: Mrs. Denovan, Errolbank, 9 Dalgleish Rd., Dundee.
 - Breizh: Jacques Derouet, 2 Place du Martray, 44-NANTES.
 - Cymru: J.E. Jones, 1 Heol Esgyn, Cyncoed, Caerdydd.
 - Eire: Miss Janice Williams, 47 Pairc Liosain, Ath Cliath 6.
 - Kernow: R. Green, Travellers Rest, Illogan Downes, Redruth.
 - Mannin: J. Irving, Tynwald Grove, Peel.
 - London: Dr. D. ap Glynn, 23 Belvedere Close, Teddington, Middx.
 - New York: E. O Cuinn, 30 Hamilton Street, Newton, New York 07860, U.S.A.
- (Other Officers) Gen. Sec: Alan Heusaff, 9 Br. Cnoc Sion, Dromchonnach, Ath Cliath 9, Eire.
- Treasurer: Dr. Noelle Davies, Cul na Geid, An Cloch Liath, Co. Cill Mantain, Eire.
- Celtic News Editor: P. O. Conchuir, 84 Pulleyns Ave., East Ham, London, E.6.
- Annual Volume Editor: Frank Thompson, 17 Viewfield Rd., Culcabock, Inverness, Alba.

If you wish to correspond with other members of the Celtic League, send your name and address to Mrs. Denovan (see C. L. addresses) with brief indications of your particular interests.

A Breton Class will be held again in Dublin from the beginning of October onwards. Provisionally it will be at 6 p.m. on Thursdays in 6 Harcourt Street, but alternative arrangements will be discussed there at 7 p.m. on October 9. Those interested should write to the C. L. Secretary General (Phone 373957)

A "Committee d'Action Progressiste" named GALV in Breton was formed this summer with a view to involve the Breton people more closely in the struggle for the Breton Language. Its first action was the publication of a "Black and White Paper" in French (Livre Noir et Blanc) on this struggle. Available from :

Fanch Broudig, Boite Postale 7, 29 N Brest (Price 4fr + Postage) to be sent to F. Broudic, CCP 2572-32, Rennes, specifying "pour GALV"

CELTIC LEAGUE: MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name

Address

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(To be sent to your national/area Secretary)