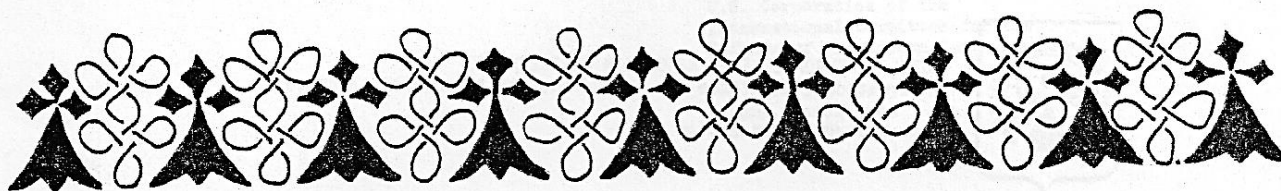


KUZUL ETREVROADEL EVIT KENDALC'H  
AR BREZHONEK

International Committee for  
the Defense of the Breton Language

NEWSLETTER OF THE U.S. BRANCH

Number 3 May 1982



FROM THE EDITOR:

Readers may have noticed that I have tended to dominate the newsletter. I am pleased to inform you that this will be changing. To help with the work of producing the newsletter, and more importantly, to insure a higher quality and more varied content, a newsletter staff has been recruited. Starting with the August issue (No. 4), the following persons will be responsible for different sections of the newsletter:

*General Editor:* Lois Kuter, 312 W. Dodds St., Bloomington, IN 47401

*Breton Language Editor:* René Galand, Department of French, Box 45,  
Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181

*Editor for Breton Language Learning Materials:* Lenora Timm, Linguistics  
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*Editors for DIWAN:* Laurie O'Keefe Fadave and Barry J. Vejby, P.O. Box 171,  
Camp Meeker, CA 95419

*Book Review Editor:* Amy Varin, 14 Carson Street, #2, Dorchester, MA 02125

*Celtic News Editor:* Anne Habermehl, 3925 North Main, Marion, NY 14505

*Editor for Non-Celtic Languages:* Joseph-François du Conroy, Creative  
Associates, P.O. Box 14439, Philadelphia, PA 19152

*Information Exchange Column Editor:* Jennifer Parks, 2345 Cobb Parkway, A15,  
Smyrna, GA 30083

*Recipe Editor:* Laurie O'Keefe Fadave, P.O. Box 171, Camp Meeker, CA 95419

*Editor for News of Breton, European, and International Organizations and  
Events:* Lois Kuter, 312 W. Dodds Street, Bloomington, IN 47401

Contributions and ideas are welcome and invited from non-members as well as members of the U.S. ICDBL. Please try to mail contributions so that they arrive by the 1st of the month preceding newsletter publication (July 1, October 1, January 1, or April 1).

LETTER FROM THE U.S. BRANCH ICDBL

It has not been uncommon for branches of the ICDBL to send letters to French government officials or to French embassies located in their own country. Indeed, this has been a major activity of the ICDBL in past years to show their interest in the future of the Breton language. Below is a copy of a letter from the U.S. Branch sent to French President François Mitterrand, French Minister of Education Alain Savary, and French Minister of Culture Jack Lang. For the convenience of English-language readers an English translation is also printed. Copies of the letter have been sent to over 50 organizations and individuals in Brittany and to French consulates in the United States.



KUZUL ETREVROADEL EVIT KENDALC'H AR BREZHONEG  
International Committee for the Defense of the Breton Language  
*United States Corporation*

le 9 avril 1982

Président François Mitterrand  
Palais de l'Elysée  
55A57, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré  
75008 Paris FRANCE

Monsieur le Président,

Au nom de la Section Américaine du Comité International pour la Sauvegarde de la Langue Bretonne (Kuzul Etrevroadel Evit Kendalc'h ar Brezhoneg), j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser l'expression de notre reconnaissance pour les sentiments favorables que vous avez exprimés à l'égard des langues et des cultures nationales et régionales à l'intérieur de l'Etat français.

Membres d'une organisation créée aux Etats-Unis en octobre 1981 pour soutenir les Bretons qui veulent parler leur langue maternelle, nous trouvons encourageantes les déclarations du Ministre de la Culture et de l'Education Nationale, ainsi que les vôtres. Nous nous inquiétons néanmoins de voir que ces paroles n'ont pas été suivies d'actions en faveur de la langue bretonne. Nous tenons à exprimer notre attente et notre grand espoir que des actions concrètes de la part du gouvernement français assureront l'avenir de la langue bretonne.

Vous avez déjà reçu des demandes persistantes des Bretons eux-mêmes au sujet des décisions requises. Nous soutenons les Bretons dans leurs demandes que soient créés en Bretagne les instruments indispensables à la sauvegarde de la langue bretonne. Pourquoi, par exemple, ne pas accorder une augmentation significative des programmes en breton à la radio et à la télévision, et ce, dès maintenant? Parce que l'avenir d'une langue dépend des enfants, nous sommes aussi d'accord avec les Bretons dans leurs demandes que le breton figure au programme des écoles de Bretagne, à tous les niveaux, de la maternelle jusqu'à l'université. Nous souhaitons également que le gouvernement français fasse tous les efforts nécessaires pour financer les écoles DIWAN ou pour les intégrer à l'enseignement public. Ceux d'entre nous qui ont séjourné en Bretagne peuvent témoigner des efforts sérieux de la part des parents et des enseignants pour assurer la qualité de l'enseignement dispensé dans les écoles DIWAN. Tout en nous réjouissant de l'autorisation habilitant l'Université de Haute-Bretagne à délivrer les diplômes de licence et de maîtrise de Breton, nous déplorons l'absence d'efforts pour créer les postes d'enseignements correspondant aux effectifs inscrits. Quand les enfants de la Bretagne auront-ils le droit et la possibilité d'apprendre leur langue dans les écoles de Bretagne?

A en juger par les déclarations du nouveau gouvernement français, nous devons estimer que vous pensez aussi qu'une réponse aux pétitions que les Bretons présentent depuis des années n'a que trop tardé.

Les projets de loi débattus et votés au sein du Parlement européen et du Conseil de l'Europe, tout comme notre propre activité en tant que section d'une organisation internationale fondée et animée par des personnes qui, en grande majorité, ne sont pas bretonnes, ont démontré que l'intérêt pour l'avenir de la langue bretonne et des autres langues nationales et régionales de l'Europe n'est pas limité aux "fanatiques" bretons.

Nous exprimons l'espoir que vous voudrez bien accorder une sérieuse considération à nos réflexions au sujet du rôle que soit assumer le gouvernement français dans la sauvegarde de la langue bretonne. Notre intention n'est pas de critiquer, mais d'inciter à l'action nécessaire pour appuyer vos sentiments si positifs à l'égard d'un héritage linguistique qui appartient à toute la France.

Nous voulons espérer que l'expression de notre intérêt pour l'avenir de la langue bretonne encouragera une action favorable à cette langue, et nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de nos sentiments les plus respectueux.

Gant hor gwellañ gourc'hemennoù,

Robin Brendan Mackey  
President  
U.S. Corporation of the  
International Committee for the  
Defense of the Breton Language

P.O. Box 341  
Vaughn, Washington  
U.S.A. 98394

## Text in English

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the U.S. Branch of the International Committee for the Defense of the Breton Language (Kuzul Etrevroadel Evit Kendalc'h ar Brezhoneg), I have the honor of extending to you our appreciation for the favorable feelings you have expressed for the national and regional languages and cultures within the French State.

As members of an organization created in the United States in October 1981 to support Bretons who want to speak their native language, we are encouraged by the declarations of the Minister of Culture and the Minister of Education, as well as your own. However, we are concerned to see that these words have not been followed up by actions in favor of the Breton language. We wish to express our great hope and expectation that concrete action on the part of the French government will insure the future of the Breton language.

You have already received persistent requests on the part of Bretons themselves concerning necessary actions. We support Bretons in their demands for the implementation of the necessary tools for the defense of the Breton language in Brittany. Why, for example, not accord a significant increase in Breton language programming on the radio and television, and why not now? Because the future of a language depends on children, we are also in agreement with Bretons in their demands that Breton be given a place in the schools of Brittany, at all levels from pre-school through the university. We also hope that the French government will make all possible efforts to finance the Diwan schools or to integrate them into the public educational system. Those of us who have spent time in Brittany can attest to the serious efforts made by Diwan parents and teachers to guarantee the quality of the education given in these schools. While pleased with the authorization allowing the establishment of Breton degrees at the University of Haute Bretagne, we deplore the absence of efforts to create teaching positions corresponding to the enrollments in these training programs. When will the children of Brittany have the right and the possibility to learn their language in the schools of Brittany?

To judge from declarations made by the new French government, we must conclude that you also feel that a response to petitions presented by Bretons for many years is long overdue.

The resolutions debated and voted by the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, as well as our own activity as a branch of an international organization founded and operated in great majority by people who are not Breton, have demonstrated that an interest in the future of the Breton language and other national and regional languages of Europe is not limited to Breton "fanatics".

We express our hope that you will seriously consider our thoughts on the role that the French government must assume in the defense of the Breton language. Our intention is not to criticize, but to stimulate action in line with your positive feelings towards a linguistic heritage which belongs to all of France.

We hope this expression of our interest for the future of the Breton language will encourage favorable action towards this language. With our respect.

Gant hor gwellañ gourc'hemennoù,

LETTER FROM THE GENERAL-SECRETARY OF THE ICDBL

The following letter addressed to the Prime Minister of France was received from the General-Secretary of the ICDBL in Belgium, Mr. Gerke Somer.

KUZUL ETREVROADEL  
EVIT KENDALC'H  
AR BREZHONEG



COMITE INTERNACIONAL  
PARA LA SALVAGUARDIA DE  
LA LENGUA BRETONA  
+  
COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE  
PER LA DIFESA DELLA  
LINGUA BRETONE

COMITE INTERNACIONAL  
POUR LA SAUVEGARDE DE LA  
LANGUE BRETONNE  
+  
INTERNATIONAAL COMITE  
TER BESCHERMING VAN DE  
BRETONSE TAAL

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE  
BRETON LANGUAGE  
+  
INTERNATIONALER AUSSCHUSS  
FUR DIE ERHALTUNG DER  
BRETONISCHEN SPRACHE

P.O. Box 249  
B 1040 Brussels

19 AVR. 1982

Mr Pierre Mauroy  
Prime Minister  
Hôtel Matignon  
F 75700 Paris

Sir,

The International Committee for the Defence of the Breton Language was set up in Brussels in late 1975 with the aim of gaining support, via international public opinion, for Breton cultural claims, which were being expressed that year and which culminated in a day of action, on 17 October, organized by teachers' unions and parents. Our Committee consists essentially of university staff, linguists and other personages, most of them non-Breton, who are concerned about the lack of attention being given by successive French governments to the cultural rights of minorities.

Since then, the Committee has expanded and has representatives in fifteen or so democratic countries, which means that it has been able to denounce, through the press in those countries, the two-faced attitude of the previous regime - while broadcasting liberalism to the outside world it was ostracizing regional languages and cultures within France.

This ostracism, which consists in refusing to admit the existence of linguistic and cultural minorities in France, is even in evidence in the population census; there is no question about the language spoken by each citizen - it is automatically assumed to be French. On the other hand, our American branch informs us that, in the 1970 census, 37 722 people living in the United States gave Breton as their mother tongue. The attitude of the French government has always been to say "we're not going to ask that question", just as though it was a question of eradicating an unpleasant difference by preventing statistical records of it.

In granting a Cultural Charter for Brittany Mr Giscard d'Estaing took a step in the right direction, even if it was during an electoral campaign. The Charter acknowledged the Breton cultural identity but it was devoid of all potential because it was not allocated sufficient funds at the outset and these have been whittled away even more now by inflation. They have lost 40% of their value. Moreover, the virtual blackout imposed on the Breton language by the state-controlled media has not helped to put an end to the secular discrimination against the language.

Ever since it was set up, our Committee has not stopped decrying this situation, which is a denial of human rights in the cultural sense. It has made appeals to the members of the French parliament, to the diplomatic missions accredited in Belgium and to the members of the European Parliament.

In its letter of 10 May 1977, the Socialist Party, which was then in opposition, gave a favourable response to our appeal. During the 1981 election campaign, mention was made of a bill which would confer a status on the minority languages and cultures in France. The time has now come to make these promises come true.

Information reaching us from Brittany would indicate that the lot of the Breton language has not improved noticeably since your government came to power. Pending the implementation of the bill on the status of minority languages and cultures, for which there is no definite timetable as far as we know, urgent measures are called for, in view of the following important facts which are endangering the very existence of the last Celtic language on the European mainland.

The sorry state of Breton language teaching in the first and second cycles remains as it was under the previous regime and the Breton socialist deputies feel it is their duty to demand, as a matter of urgency, that 200 teaching posts be created;

by refusing to integrate into the national educational system some twenty infant or primary schools set up on the initiative of DIWAN, the government is making sure that they will collapse unless they can live on charity and the financial sacrifices of the parents. The financial argument is hardly a convincing one at a time when the state is intending to integrate thousands of denominational schools; the only explanation for such discrimination is a kind of linguistic imperialism which puts French in a privileged position;

the situation in the media looks like becoming even worse than it was before the Cultural Charter was accorded. Because of lack of funds, so it claims, FR3 television is stopping the programme entitled "Hekleo an Deizioù"; the financial argument is lacking in credibility since it is well known that out of the F 279 m paid in radio and television licence fees by the Bretons 98.5% goes on programmes in French and 1.5% on Breton. On the other side of the Channel, in addition to the 6 1/2 hours of HTV Wales and BBC Cymru's seven hours per week, a television channel is to be set up in 1982 broadcasting every day of the week in Welsh. Meanwhile, Breton is left with its 30 minutes - less than five minutes a day!

another laughable concession is the 5 1/2 hours of radio in Breton, which go on the air at off-peak hours and on wavelengths that are difficult to find. Compare that with the 240 hours of French. A motorist driving around in Brittany and trying to hear a few words of Breton on his car radio is bound to be disappointed.

Also, the "historical compensation" owing to the Breton language and claimed by the socialist deputy, Mr Yves Le Drian, cannot be put off any longer.

It does not fall to our Committee to suggest projects to you which would afford the Breton language the status it deserves in education, the media and administration; numerous political parties and cultural associations have been doing this for decades - to no avail.

From what we know of the present situation we are convinced that, for a long time now, France has not been adhering, as far as this language and culture are concerned, to the Helsinki or any other declarations, nor to the international conventions signed by its representatives.

It is in the hope that your government will honour, without further ado, its electoral promises, the international commitments of its predecessors and, in so doing, your country, that we have taken the liberty of appealing to you to do your duty in assisting an endangered culture. We are aware of the obstacles which the administration, particularly in Paris, can dream up to counter any innovatory measures which would restore a long-refused modicum of dignity to "provincial" cultures; we should like to think that your instructions would ensure that the declared policy in this field was implemented.

Yours faithfully,

Gerke Somer (NL)  
Secretary-General



(93 avenue du Kouter  
B 1160 Bruxelles)

\* \* \* \* \*

THE BRETON CONNECTION Jennifer Parks

*Editors' note: With this newsletter we are initiating a new column edited by Jennifer Parks. Below is her introduction to herself and to this column. L.K.*

My name is Jennifer Parks. I am a 25 year old secretary-accountant. I live at 2345 Cobb Parkway, Apt. A-15, Smyrna, Georgia 30080; which is 10 minutes from Atlanta. My interest in Breton started with my interest in my Scottish-Irish ancestry and in Irish music. I am a member of several Celtic organizations, among them being the ICDBL. I am going to be the column editor of "The Breton Connection" which will be a column intended to do two things - first, to try to bring the ICDBL closer together through contacts between members with similar interests, and secondly, to act as a clearing board for information such as where to find such things as books, learning materials, addresses, etc., or any other purpose that we may find along these lines. I requested this column because I know for a fact that it can be a rather frustrating experience when seeking out information and not knowing where to go. Hopefully, this column will help you as well as me, because I am just now really getting interested in Breton as well as other things Celtic. If you should have any information that you would like to pass along to be added in the next newsletter or if you are looking for information or other members with similar interests, you may contact me at the above address.

RADIO AND TELEVISION IN BRITTANY - Lois Kuter

Some history

Although potentially rich as a media for the Breton language, radio and television have remained strongly dominated by French state control. Progress has been made in Breton programming over the past years; the enactment of the Charte Culturelle in 1977, for instance, meant that between 1978 and 1980 daily Breton radio programming was boosted 83% and television time by 282%. But, even so, Breton language programming amounted only to 5 1/2 hours per week on the radio while television viewers got only 1 hour 20 minutes per week.

Like demands for the inclusion of Breton language and culture in the schools, demands for Breton programming on radio and television date back many years. Breton programming on the radio came first under the Vichy government in 1940. For several years Roparz Hemon had a bilingual radio program dealing with Breton culture, history and economy which grew from an initial 1 hour per week to 1 hour per day. Mimeographed documentation by FR3-Bretagne-Pays de Loire includes a chronology of "Les émissions en langue bretonne" which begins with the date 1946: the beginning of a weekly 20-minute Breton language broadcast (reaching only the far western part of Brittany) by Pierre Jakez Hélias and Per Trépos. With the later addition of Charles Le Gall, the emission was expanded to 40 minutes and then to 1 hour per week. The next dated cited is 1964, the beginning of a daily 5-minute Breton language program in the Brest broadcast area. Also at that time, Breton could be heard on television--for 1 1/2 minutes per week. 1971 marks the real beginning of television broadcast with the program "Breiz o Veva" Plans for Breton language television for 1979 included 46 emissions of 20 minutes each, a total of 15 hours and 20 minutes for the year. April 1974 marks the beginning of two daily radio bulletins of 10 minutes each. Since then, radio time has slowly expanded. However, it must be remembered that transmission has not reached all of Brittany, being limited for the most part to only part of western Brittany.

Several problems of "censorship" have also marked the history of radio and television broadcast in Brittany-- first in 1974, when several seconds of news concerning the formation of support groups for Breton political prisoners was cut from the 90-second T.V. broadcast of Charles le Gall. This was met by protest from a wide range of Breton cultural organizations who pointed out the peculiar logic behind censoring several seconds in Breton which would reach a maximum of 500,00 listeners when the same information had been published in French in a daily newspaper reaching 5 million readers. Other problems in radio broadcasting have followed with the censorship or "release" of several Bretons who lacked the proper discretion in their broadcasts or public discussion on their job.

Bretons who have felt they have little or nothing to expect from the state-controlled media have not remained silent. The most spectacular protest was perhaps that found in the 1974 bombing of a television transmission tower in the Monts d'Arrée (Roc Tredudon) but the F.L.B. (Front de Libération de Bretagne). This spectacular attack brought lines of cars to see the toppled tower and mixed feelings on the part of Bretons "deprived" of their television for approximately a month and a half.

RADIO AND TELEVISION (cont'd - 2)

Radio-Télé-Brezhoneg (R.T.B.)

Longer term protest is found in the actions of Bretons who withhold thier television-radio tax. The group Radio-Télé-Brezhoneg grew in the late 1970s as a support group for Youenn Gwernig, a well known Breton singer and poet, when police arrived at this home to seize his belongings after he chose to not pay his taxes. The R.T.B. supports those who choose this action and works to propose and promote decentralization of administration and programming of television and radio media. While R.T.B. protests the lack of Breton language programming, its primary concern is that there is no input into these media on the part of the people they serve.

Atelier Régional de Communication Orale de Bretagne (ARCOB)

Another project which reflects a local orientation and felt need for an oral news media to serve the Breton population is the development of the Kazetenn ar Vro Plin (Journal Parlé de Lanrivain) begun in 1979 with funding from the Fonds d'Intervention Culturel and SIVOM, an economic development grouping of six communes in central-west Brittany--the Pays Plin. Monthly cassettes recorded in Breton--the Breton of the pays--cover local news; music; stories, projects and events as reported by the local people. Viewed as a stimulant to local activity in promoting the Breton of the area and the local culture as worthy of "media" coverage, the number of subscribers reached 300 in 1978 and 400 by 1979.

The success of the idea of the "journal parlé" can be measured in the role it has played in stimulating the activity of local communities and in giving people pride in that community. It can also be measured in the role it has played in stimulating the growth of new Journaux parlés. Modeling themselves on the Pays Plin experience inaugurated by René Richard, other groups throughout Brittany have begun to produce cassette journals concerning the life of the local community. Five regular monthly journals are now diffused: Journal an tri c'hanton (Le Faouet, Géméné, Gourin), Kazetenn ar Menez (Chateauneuf du Faou, Huelgoat, Carhaix), Kazetenn bro Dreger (La Roche Derrien-Plouaret), the Kazetenn ar vro plin (Lanrivain), and the Les Ouï-dire du Mené (Gallo-speaking area of St.-Gilles-du-Mené).

In 1980 the federation Atelier Régional de Communication Orale de Bretagne (ARCOB) was formed to better coordinate these journals as well as other cassette projects. Based in the town hall of Lanrivain this organization continues to grow with the initiation of new projects in both Breton-speaking and Gallo-speaking communities. The following catalogue of recordings and journals reflects the production of regular monthly editions as well as special cassette issues to cover music events, contests and festivals, storytelling, etc.:

1. 40 issues of Kasetenn ar Vro Plin.
2. 3 issues of Kelou Bro-Dardoub.
3. 12 issues of Kazetenn Bro-Dreger.
4. 7 issues of Journal an tri c'hanton.
5. 9 issues of Kazetenn ar Menez.
6. 10 issues of Les Ouï-dire du Mené.
7. Kanerezed Mael-Karaez (singers of Dañs-Fisel music).
8. Konkour Sonerien Breizh 'bar' Laruen.
9. Kan ar Bobl 79 'bar' Laruen.
10. Fest-deiz ha Fest-noz 'bar' C'hastell-Nevez.
11. Musique Bretonne: no. 1: Dol, no. 2: Dardoup, no. 3: Cogles, no. 4: Treger.
12. Bezhin e Bro-Leon (Skol Vreizh).

RADIO AND TELEVISION (cont'd.-3)

- 13. Kanaouennou deus ar C'Hap.
- 14. La Gazette du Voyage.
- 15. Le Lian qui cause (Gallo)
- 16. Les assemblées gallèses de la Hunaudaye.
- 17. Kazetenn ar re gozh.
- 18. Chansons du Pays de Ploërmel, 79.
- 19. Obidou Roger Cospérec.

Planned cassettes include a cassette for children, the Kan ar Bobl festival for 1980, a method for learning bagpipes, and other collections of songs, music and stories from various regions.

Further information on the kazetenn or subscription information can be obtained at the following address:

René Richard  
"Kerjouan"  
22480 Lanrivain

More detailed description of the history of the journals can be found in an article by René Richard called "Les radios locales sur cassettes ou le bon pré-texte" which appeared in the journal Ar Soner (no. 261, June 1981, pp. 7-9). Regular news of the production of cassettes and the activities of oral collection projects is found in the Breton journal Musique Bretonne (SKV, Hôtel de Ville, B.P. 65, 22023 St. Brieuc).

Radios Libres

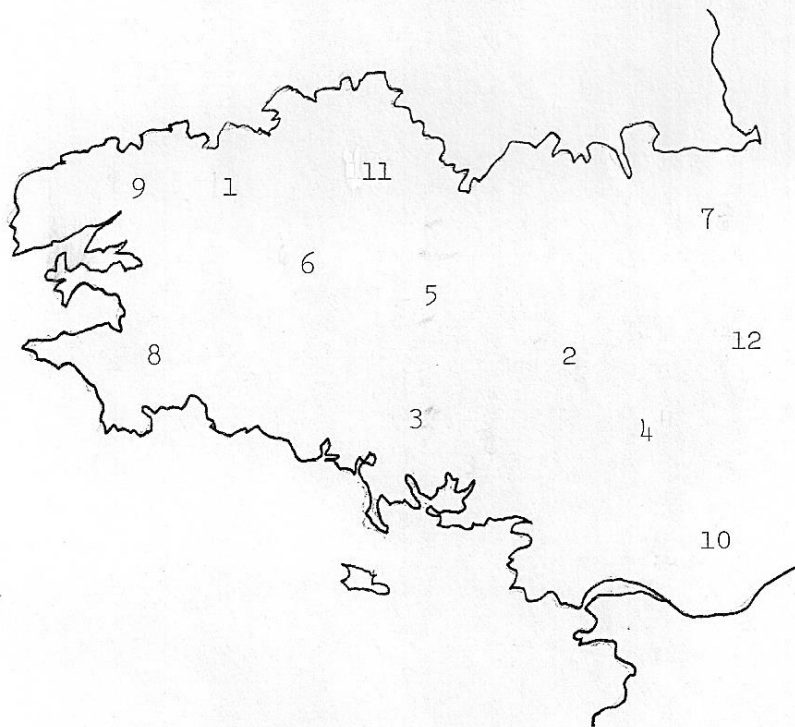
The current situation of radio programming in France is quite complex. Working from bits and pieces of information I will try to present only major issues. With the change of government, use of air waves was opened up in the spring of 1981 for the creation of local radio stations--limited to a broadcast range of approximately 30 kilometers (18 miles) and run primarily by volunteers with local support. While in the past the formation of local radios, called "pirate" radios was strictly illegal, today these are legal competitors to the national and regional stations sponsored by the French state. The growth of local stations is still somewhat tenuous due primarily to uncertain funding. While the national and regional stations benefit from the nationally collected radio-television tax, local radios must count on subventions from local government bodies, publicity, or fund-raising on the bake-sale level. Programming and broadcast hours on the part of currently existent local stations varies according to the region served and the means and tastes of broadcasters. The use of French, Breton or Gallo for broadcasting is unrestricted and much discussed in terms of the merits of using local dialects vs. a more standard language.

Fédération Bretonne des Radios Locales et de Pays

This organization has been created in an effort on the part of cultural and economic development groups in Brittany to coordinate the creation of local radios so that they can better serve the needs of existent and recognized cultural and economic regions within Brittany. Twelve "pays" for radio projects which would promote cultural as well as economic revitalization and a better relation between urban and rural areas have been proposed:

## RADIO AND TELEVISION (cont'd. - 4)

1. Pays de Morlaix
2. Pays de Loudéac - Penthièvre - Mené - Poudouvre
3. Le Vannetais Bretonnant (Breton speaking area of Vannes)
4. Pays de Vilaine et de Redon
5. Centre Bretagne
6. La Montagne (central-west Brittany)
7. Le Coglais - La Bouèze - Dol
8. Le Pays Glazig et le Cap
9. Le Léon
10. Sud de la Haute-Bretagne
11. Le Trégor
12. Rennes and area



*This  
could either  
be cut off or  
successfully  
divided in  
school*

In their charter, this federation underlines the role of local radios as services for the local population, with their participation as a means of promoting the cultural and economic development of the area.

For more details on the Fédération Bretonne des radios locales et de pays see:

Musique Bretonne, no. 18 (October 1981) and no. 20 (November 1981)  
Breizh no. 272 (November 1981).

A copy of the federation's charter is available from me (L. Kuter, 312 W. Dodds St., Bloomington, IN 47401). Please send \$1.00 to cover xeroxing and postage if you would like a copy of this document.

E KOUN EUS ANJELA DUVAL - Reun ar C'halan

N'em eus ket bet darempredoù gant Anjela Duval, ha koulskoude e kav din e oan kar-tost dezhi. Keloù he marv (Doue d'he fardono!) a oa un taol mantrus evidon, evel ma vije bet hini va mamm-gozh. Pa oan paotr bihan war ar maez, ouzhpenn daou ugent vloaz zo, siwazh!, em eus tremenet ul lodenn vras eus va amzer gant va zud-kozh, labourerien-douar anezho, war vord ar Ster Aon, e parrez ar C'hastell Nevez, ha kavout a rae din e oa Anjela un tammig evel ma mamm-gozh, ur vaouez jentil ha truezus ken e oa. N'em boa ket kredet skrivañ dezhi. Gouzout a ouien e oa beuzet gant al lizhiri a veze kaset dezhi eus pep lec'h pa oa deut he anv da vezañ brudet dre Vro-C'hall a-bezh goude un abadenn-skinwel gant André Voisin, met gant Anjela ha gant Bretoned evelti e oa va soñj pa'm-boa savet ar barzhoneg "Huñvre", bet embannet er gelaouenn Barr Heol. Kavout a rae din e oa o buhez evel un "iliz ankounac'het", ur "santual savet e-kreiz ar maeziou/A rummad da rummad, a-hed ar c'hantvedoù". Embannet e oa bet "Huñvre" gant "Deiz ha bloaz", ur barzhoneg all savet ganin en enor d'ar brogarour yaouank Yann-Kel Kernalegenn. Anjela a oa bet fromet o lenn ar skridoù-se, war a glevis. Fromet e oan o lenn he barzhonegoù, se zo sur. Enno e oa daskoret din bro va bugaleaj, al loened, ar gwez, ar bleunioù, ar c'hleunioù ne oant ket bet diskaret didruez, ha dreist-holl kan hon douar genidik, hor yezh. Anjela a oa chomet dizimez, ha koulskoude n'eo ket an amourouzien he doa bet diouer anezho. Karout a rae un den yaouank, me ret e voe dezhi dibab etre karantez an den yaouank ha karantez he bro. An den yaouank a voe lezet da vont. Kriz e oa an dibab:

E korn va c'halon 'zo ur gleizenn  
 'Baoe va yaouankiz he dougan  
 Rak, siwazh, an hini a garan  
 Ne gare ket pezh a garen.  
 Eñ ne gare nemet ar c'hêrioù,  
 Ar morioù don, ar broioù pell,  
 Ha ne garen 'met ar maeziou,  
 Maeziou ken kaer va Breizh-Izel.

("Karantez-vro")

Krisoc'h e oa ar pezh a c'hoarvezas gant he bro a-hed ar bloavezhioù: ar maeziou "o tistreiñ da fraost ha da repu d'al loened gouez", ar savadurioù "o tremen e daouarn an estren evit un dornad paper", ar "mammoù yaouank o komz yezh ar mac'her d'o bugaligoù", ar gozhidi "e marvdiez ar c'hêrioù o ouelañ d'o ffoan

gollet" ("Dismantroù Breizh"). Gant Anjela ne vo ket bet kollet he foan tra ma vo kavet e Breizh tud yaouank prest da stourm evel m'he deus graet evit ar Yezh hag evit ar Vro.

English Summary: IN MEMORY OF ANJELA DUVAL

I did not know her personally, but I had the feeling she was very close to me, since she was so much like the Breton peasants among whom I spent my childhood. I had them in mind when I wrote the poem "Dream": I saw their lives as "a forgotten church", as "a sanctuary built among the fields, / From generation to generation, through the ages." Her poems gave me back the land of my childhood, the animals, the trees, the flowers, the hedges which had not yet been razed so senselessly, and above all the song of my native land, our language. Her love for Brittany was stronger than any human love, as she confessed in this poem: "In a corner of my heart there is a wound. / I carry it since my young days, / For, alas! the one I loved / Did not love what I loved. / He cared only for the cities, / The deep seas, the faraway lands, / And I only loved the fields, / The beautiful fields of Brittany." Hard as it was to forsake this love, she found it still harder to witness the fate meted to her beloved land, fields returned to the wilderness, farmhouses passing into strangers' hands for a handful of paper, and the old people mourning their wasted lives in the death houses of the big cities. Anjela's life will not have been wasted as long as there are young Bretons ready to fight as she did for their language and for their land.

*NOTE: Three publications have recently carried interesting articles by and about Anjela Duval. Brud Nevez (see Newsletter 2) has devoted a special issue to honor Anjela Duval--Number 46, 1981. She had been a regular contributor to Brud and to Brud Nevez. The special issue includes a listing of her publications.*

*The journal Tud ha Bro which since 1979 has produced 7 volumes of life histories collected in Brittany, devotes part of Volume 7 ("Changer de Monde" 1981) to Anjela Duval. Rather than talk about Breton life, the Tud ha Bro publications allow Bretons to present their own experiences and feelings. (A review-essay of Tud ha Bro will appear in our next Newsletter). In a 40-page document collected by Christian Brunel, Anjela Duval speaks of her childhood, everyday events or rural life in Tregor, her feelings about changes in Brittany, and her reflections on her life as a peasant and writer. This volume (in French) is available for the cost of 36 francs plus postage from:*

*Tud ha Bro  
Sociétés Bretonnes  
B.P. 25  
29232 Plouguerneau  
Brittany (France)*

*Al Liamm has published works by Anjela Duval in the past, the best known being her collection of poems Kan an Douar (1973). (See our Newsletter 2 for a description of this journal and publications). To pay their respects to this poet, Al Liamm has dedicated an entire issue of 104 pages to her. This special issue (in Breton) is available from the cost of 30 francs plus postage from:*

*Yann Ber d'Haese  
Pont Keryau  
29191 Pleyben  
Brittany (France)*



# DIWAN

## Ewid ar skolioù brezhoneg



More commonly found French versions of the place names listed:  
 Portsall, Cleder, Huelgoat, Plomelin, Fouesnant, Pont l'Abbé,  
 Lorient, Auray, Vannes, Nantes, Rennes, St. Brieuc, Guingamp,  
 Lannion,

The above map was adapted from a map prepared by DIWAN printed in the  
 journal *Armor* (no. 147, April 1982). While the DIWAN map used the  
 cultural areas Bro Leon, Bro Gerne, Bro Dreger, Bro Wened, Bro Roazhon  
 and Bro Naoned, this map uses the administrative départements defined  
 by the French state.

In past newsletters we have introduced DIWAN. Information for this newsletter  
 has been drawn from an article by Diwan Breizh printed in *Armor Magazine*, no. 147,  
 April 1982.

In 1982, 16 DIWAN pre-school classes and 2 primary school classes opened with 6  
 more pre-school classes in the planning stage. As we indicated in our past notes  
 about DIWAN, financing remains a major problem, draining the energies of teachers  
 and parents who must spend too much time fund-raising. While support groups have  
 grown in Brittany and in the Breton emigrant community in Paris, help from the  
 outside world is always welcome. We can help with contributions for the operation  
 of DIWAN schools or through investment in Oaled Diwan, a cultural center at  
 Treglonou, projected for the Spring of 1983.

To give readers a better idea of this center, I have translated and summarized slightly the article which appeared in Armor:

*OALED DIWAN - A CULTURAL CENTER FOR BRETON*

*Besides the instruction given to children at the pre-school and primary school levels, the Diwan movement hopes to promote cultural development in the Breton language for a wider population. That is why it moved in 1980 to obtain the buildings of the former private school of Treglonou, located in the heart of Leon.*

*The cultural center to be transformed from these old school buildings will first of all be a center for the promotion of Breton, a language still alive but spoken less and less by young people. The center will offer a place where all people--children, adults and even retired people--can learn Breton (for older people who already speak it, reading and writing skills). It will also work to popularize Breton by sponsoring and spreading cultural productions in Breton. Finally, it will aid in the conservation of a rich heritage through a library and audiovisual laboratory.*

*Oaled Diwan will be a center where all cultural organizations and Breton artists who want to work together can gather to give dynamism to Breton cultural life, whether this be in theater, music, or dance. It will also be a place for the exchange of ideas where cultural organizations can make their work better known and enrich it with input from the local population or other visitors at the center. Oaled Diwan will be a center welcoming all those who live in or come to Brittany to workshops and meetings, and cultural and recreational evenings. The center will be open to the local population and organizations, to visiting groups, and to tourists, who, in the magnificent setting of the Aber Benoit, can come to better know the region's maritime and rural life and become more sensitive to its culture.*

*To put this project into place, the existent structures, in excellent physical condition, must be transformed into a functioning cultural center. Once the work is completed in 1983 (work primarily carried out by volunteers) the center will be able to take in groups of 100 people, or several meetings of groups of 20 or so people, for language workshops (with the language laboratory), cultural workshops or work-camps, vacation camps, concerts, theater, dance, or festivals. The center will be equipped to feed 100 people and house 50, with camping for an additional 50.*

To help open Oaled Diwan, individuals and organizations are asked to invest by buying "shares" in the center. Each share of 100 francs will help speed up the work a little to get this center for the Breton language operating by 1983. If you would like to help in this project, send your request for one or more shares to the following address with a check or international money order:

S.C.I. DIWAN  
29214 Treglonou  
Brittany  
FRANCE

AR FALZ

Ar Falz (Breton for "the sickle") was founded in 1933 by Yann Sohier with the help of several other public school teachers to defend the Breton language and culture. With its slogan of "Bretagne-socialisme-laïcité" Ar Falz works for Brittany and in particular champions the working class, condemning capitalism as a system where a few profit from the exploitation of others. As an organization working to develop materials and curricula for use in the public schools of Brittany, Ar Falz rejects private education institutions as tools of the Church or State for cultural genocide. What is most important to understand about Ar Falz is that it works for all Bretons. The activities and publications of this organization speak for themselves.

Ar Falz is the name for the quarterly journal of this organization which contains articles primarily in French concerning activities of the organization and its sub-groups throughout Brittany, as well as excellent articles on the Breton language and culture, theater, literature, history, or economic and social issues. The issue of the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 1981, for example, included news of the Ar Falz general assembly and a dossier on the problems of radio and television programming in Brittany. Several pages were also devoted to an article on the well-known Breton writer Louis Guilloux (1899-1980). See below for subscription information.

Planedenn is a quarterly publication of approximately 60 pages entirely in Breton. It covers a variety of subjects as can be seen in a sampling of materials found in its issues of 1979-81: the situation of women in Leon, theater pieces performed by the Breton-language theater troupe of Plouguin, interviews with parents about raising their children in Breton, poetry by a variety of contributors, popular sayings from the area of Callac, a discussion of 19th century Vannetais journals published in Breton, seaweed collection in Leon, and various literary studies including an entire issue devoted to Armand Robin. See below for subscription information.

Skol Vreizh is a quarterly publication including a shorter magazine format as well as books of combined issues. Publications are primarily in French and intended specifically for teachers, providing them with information about Breton culture and society as well as discussing pedagogical issues. For instance, the issue of October-December 1981 included several articles devoted to experiences in the teaching of Breton in pre-schools with advice as to how to introduce Breton language and culture to this age group. Best known, and perhaps of most interest to readers of this newsletter, are the book-length publications of Skol Vreizh which offer scholarly, well-researched treatments at an introductory level to Breton history, geography and culture.

Skol Vreizh publications that have appeared thus far include the following:

Histoire de la Bretagne et des Pays Celtiques:

Volume 1: De la Préhistoire à la Féodalité (135 pages)	30 francs
Volume 2: L'Etat Breton 1341-1532 (133 pages)	30 francs
Volume 3: La Bretagne-province 1532-1789 (240 pages)	50 francs
Volume 4: La Bretagne au XIXe Siècle (280 pages)	60 francs
Volume 5: La Bretagne au XXe Siècle (due to come out in 1983).	

These are perhaps the best introduction to Breton history available. Each book is clearly written (in French) with abundant illustrations, maps, time-lines, and charts. Breton history is from a Breton point of view and tied to the history of other Celtic nations.

Géographie de la Bretagne:

Géographie de la Bretagne (240 pages)	50 francs
L'Agriculture en Bretagne (127 pages)	20 francs

Like the history books these publications are highly recommendable for their clear and well-researched presentation.

Maisons rurales de Bretagne, by Patrick HERVE (79 pages) 30 francs

Published in 1981, this book offers an excellent description of traditional and new Breton architecture, discussing the relation of the rural house to local ecology. While written in a style perfectly comprehensible to anyone interested in Breton houses, the book describes in detail the construction and various styles of houses in Brittany, with clear drawings and 80 excellent photographs to illustrate structures of doors, roofs, etc. (In French).

Pedagogical materials developed by Skol Vreizh also include Breton language learning materials for both adults and children. In future newsletters we plan to review language materials in more detail; thus, we will only mention the Skol Vreizh publications briefly here:

Le Breton à l'Ecole. Livre de Maître (264 pages)	55 francs
Le Breton à l'Ecole. Livre de l'Elève (136 pages)	30 francs
C'hwech kontadenn e brezhoneg aes ha bew (six easy-to-read stories, with vocabulary) (28 pages)	29 francs
Kanaouennoù haw Rimadelloù: two records (45 rpm) with notes; popular rhymes for children	35 francs
Liorzh ar Drezhoneg. Method for learning Breton (with felt board and figures)	260 francs
Ober gant ar Brezhoneg. Method for adult beginners.	70 francs

Skol Dre Lizher ar Falz. Using the method of Fanch Morvannou, Le Breton sans Peine (published by Assimil), this correspondence course is offered free of charge. Students must assume costs of books and materials and postage, of course, for the mailing of corrected lessons. Anyone interested in this correspondence course should write to: Albert Deshayes, 15 blvd. de Bretagne, 29000 Quimper, Brittany, France.

Kreisenn Vakañsou Bugale Brezhoneg (K.V.D.B.) is a 4-week summer camp held each year for children (6-12 years old) who know no or little Breton. A staff of native Breton speakers work with the children to progressively teach them the language in the context of daily activities: games, meals, washing up, nature walks, etc. This summer's camp is scheduled for July 29-August 21 in Sizun (Finistère).

Subscription to Ar Falz is 50 francs per year; to Planedenn 60 francs per year; and to Skol Vreizh 60 francs per year. For additional postage necessary to the U.S. allow for at least 20 francs more (for surface mail). Postage rates in France are higher than those here. All inquiries about the above publications and other activities of Ar Falz should be directed to the following address:

Sekretourva AR FALZ  
1, plasenn ar Marc'hallac'h  
29210 Montroules - Morlaix  
Brittany, France

*NOTE: Readers may be interested in the issue no. 37 (1er trimestre 1982) of Ar Falz which is devoted primarily to coverage of the continuing problems of teaching Breton in high schools and universities in Brittany. This issue is especially interesting in bringing readers up to date on the lack of progress that has been made in creating teaching positions for Breton teachers. The issue also includes an 8-page dossier on the teaching of Breton in schools in the department of Loire-Atlantique (southeast Brittany, region of Nantes). Note also that the journal Skol Vreizh devotes the entire issue of 75-76 (1st quarter of 1982) to questions of pedagogy in teaching Breton.*

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters to the editor of the ICDBL Newsletter will be welcome and printed in each newsletter. All letters should be clearly marked for inclusion in the newsletter if that is the writer's desire, and should arrive at least by the 15th of the preceeding month (by July 15, October 15, January 15, or April 15). Letters published reflect the views of the correspondents; their publication does not signify endorsement by the ICDBL or the newsletter editors. All letters received will be printed except those without signature; anonymous letters will be read, but will not be printed except in exceptional circumstances. Note that some information you may wish to share might be appropriately addressed to Jennifer Parks for THE BRETON CONNECTION column. Also note that letters in praise of the newsletter make extremely dull reading. The editor always appreciates receiving encouraging words, but would prefer to print letters containing thoughtful and provocative criticism or useful suggestions.

ER KEGIN - IN THE KITCHEN - Laurie O'Keefe Fadave

There are many ways to get to know a people--through their music, their language, literature, art--but what more basic way than through their cooking?--taking the fruits of their labor and making from these a meal--sharing the meal, sharing food, conversation, and life.

Breton cooking primarily depends for its ingredients on the produce of Breton lands and the bounty of the sea. For inspiration, it draws on the down-to-earth versatility of the Breton people. It is hearty, plentiful, mildly-seasoned--great fun to cook and greater fun to share.

This column's purpose is to share Breton cuisine with the readers. It is not out of place in a Newsletter which concerns itself with the Breton language struggle. After all, what more traditional setting for conversation is there than mealtime? This column, then, is a means for sharing the fare and the spirit to which the Breton language is tied.

The first two columns have come from my own recipes--collected in Brittany, from cookbooks and from friends. I am sure that there are many of you with recipes of your own that you'd like to pass along. And, I am sure that there are just as many of you who have particular favorites in mind for which you'd like recipes. This column hopes to be of service in both situations!

If you have Breton recipes to share with the readers, please send them to me at the address given below for inclusion in ER KEGIN. If you have recipe requests or general questions on Breton cooking, send them as well, and I'll do my best to include recipes and answers in the subsequent Newsletters. For a quicker reply, send a self-addressed stamped envelope with your requests.

Any items concerning ER KEGIN should be sent to me, Laurie O'Keefe Fadave, at P.O. Box 171, Camp Meeker, California 95419.

### CREPES

The crêpes recipes given below are for use in a standard crêpe pan or on a flat cast iron griddle. They also work in a frying pan with even heat distribution. Whichever pan you use, make sure it is lightly greased, heated evenly, but not smoking. If the pan begins to smoke during cooking, turn the heat down. If the crêpe sticks to the pan, wipe the pan with a lightly greased cloth or paper towel and/or turn down the heat. Making a perfect crêpe is as much a matter of trial-and-error as it is recipes! But it's well worth the effort, because crêpes, with an endless variety of fillings (traditional Breton and not-so-traditional) make delicious, versatile and economic meals and deserts.

There are two types of traditional Breton crêpes: one made with white flour, the other with buckwheat flour. White flour or plain crêpes are usually, though certainly not exclusively, desert crêpes, while buckwheat crêpes are the more conventional meal-type fillings.

Plain crêpes

1/3 cup flour  
 1/4 teaspoon salt  
 3 eggs  
 1 cup milk  
 3 tablespoons melted butter  
 1 tablespoon cognac  
 (optional)

Sift together the flour and the salt. In a separate bowl, beat the eggs and milk together. Pour these into the flour-salt mixture, stirring constantly to eliminate lumps. Add butter, again stirring constantly. Add cognac, stirring lightly.

Allow the batter to stand for at least one hour. Before cooking, stir gently, and stir before each pouring of batter into the crêpe pan to ensure even distribution of the batter.

Buckwheat crêpes

1 1/2 cups buckwheat flour  
 1/4 teaspoon salt  
 4 eggs  
 1 cup buttermilk  
 1/4 cup milk, or more to  
 thin batter  
 1/4 cup cognac  
 1 tablespoon melted butter

Sift together buckwheat flour and salt. In a separate bowl, beat the eggs, add butter, and blend. Add to the buckwheat-salt mixture, stirring constantly to avoid lumps. Add milk and stir. Add butter, then cognac and stir gently.

After the batter has been allowed to stand for 2 hours, thin it, if necessary with a little more milk. In cooking buckwheat crêpes use a slightly lower heat than for plain crêpes.

Cooking crêpes

Lightly oil and heat crêpe pan.

The size pan you use will determine how much batter to pour per crêpe. A good rule of thumb is 1/4 cup batter for a 7-inch pan.

Pour batter into the pan, swirling the pan to help coat it evenly and lightly with batter. Replace on heat. Allow the crêpe to cook through on one side until the uncooked surface is marked with small, popped air bubbles. The edges of the crêpe should show a light golden-brown color. For plain crêpes, this usually takes about a minute, slightly longer for buckwheat crêpes.

Gently loosen the crêpe from the pan with a spatula. Flip it over and cook it for another minute. This is the part of the process that takes the most practice, so don't be discouraged if a crêpe or two tears while you're trying to turn it. One hint is to make sure the crêpe is evenly golden brown, and dry before flipping it.

Once cooked, crêpes can be stacked until you are ready to fill them.

In future columns, I will include other recipes for crêpes fillings, but, not to leave you wondering about what to do with the crêpes you've made, here are some simple suggestions.

For either the buckwheat or plain crêpes:

Ham, spinach, and cheese filler: Steam fresh spinach until lightly cooked. Place on an open crêpe, on an oven-proof plate. Cover spinach with a slice of warmed ham, and sprinkle with grated cheese (Gruyere, Swiss, Jack, Cheddar--your choice). Top with a second crêpe, or fold the one over onto itself, in half. Place in a pre-heated oven, 350 , until the cheese melts.

If you like, top with a fried egg.

Of course, the variations on this recipe are endless--omit spinach, and have a simple ham and cheese crêpe. Even a plain cheese crêpe, particularly with a combination of cheese is delicious.

For plain crêpes, as desert:

Fill crêpe on one side with your favorite preserves. Fold in half, and then fold that half back onto itself, so the crêpe is now quartered. Top with a scoop of vanilla ice cream. A, perhaps not-so-traditional option, would be to pour warmed cognac, flambé, across the ice-cream, and serve.

A more traditional desert, or sweet crêpe, simply calls for thinly sliced apples, lightly tossed in melted butter and brown sugar, placed on a half of the crêpe. The crêpe is folded in half, and half again, and brown sugar lightly sprinkled across the top.

Whatever your fancy, enjoy!

*EDITOR'S NOTE: In this newsletter and the next (August), we will try to introduce column editors to our readers. Laurie O'Keefe Fadave, born in San Francisco, California, February 3, 1951, is currently a lecturer at San Francisco State University in Comparative Literature (primarily Celtic mythology, literature and cultural history). She has travelled extensively throughout Celtic countries, photographing, collecting lore, music, poetry, and is now working on a book on the cultural history of the Celtic peoples. She enjoys folk musics--Celtic and all other varieties--playing harp, cooking, woodworking, and has been active with the U.S. ICDBL as a member of the board of directors.*

By the way, "preserves" are jam, in my dialect.

L. Kuter

## SONG AND THE BRETON LANGUAGE

"Discovered" in 1977 at the Kan ar Bobl, an annual music contest in Brittany featuring traditional and new Breton musics, Jean-François Quemener is today well known in Brittany and beyond.\* Born in 1957 in Saint-Ygeaux (near St.-Nicolas-du-Pelem), he is one of a small number of young performers known for unaccompanied traditional style singing in the Breton language. While songs in Breton to accompany dances are performed frequently today--especially in central western Brittany--it is less common to hear songs in Breton for "listening". Just as the major problem in the development of a Breton language literature has been the lack of development of a Breton language reading public, singers in the Breton language face the discouraging fact that their audience is limited. The sheer beauty of a voice such as that of Jean-François Quemener attracts an audience, but this singer wants people in Brittany to understand the words of his songs. The future of Breton language song cannot be divorced from more general problems threatening the Breton language: the lack of Breton teaching in the schools and the limited place of Breton in the media.

The following letter, addressed to the Minister of Culture, M. Jack Lang, was written by Jean-François Quemener after he was recently honored as the recipient of the "Prix de Patrimoine" ("heritage prize") given by the Academie Charles Cros. In this letter J.-F. Quemener presents his views on how the French government can better honor Breton song by honoring and acting in favor of the Breton language.

\* Jean François Quemener has recorded three 33 1/3 rpm records under the ARION label:

Kanou Kalon Vreizh/Chants Profonds de la Bretagne, Vol. 1 Arion 34386.  
 Kanou Kalon Vreizh/Chants Profonds de la Bretagne, Vol. 2 Arion 34476.  
 Kanou Kalon Vreizh/Chants Profonds de la Bretagne, Vol. 3 Arion 34587.

Monsieur Jack Lang  
 Ministère des Affaires Culturelles  
 4 rue d'Aboukir

75002 PARIS.

Caurel, le 19 mars 1982

Monsieur le Ministre,

C'est seulement au moment où vous décerniez au Palais des Congrès les Prix de l'Académie Charles Cros que j'apprenais en direct sur FR3 Bretagne, que j'avais le prix du Patrimoine, pour un disque enregistré chez Arion, dans le cadre du Festival des Arts Traditionnels.

J'étais absent la semaine précédente parce que malade, lorsque la nouvelle est arrivée à la Maison de la Culture de Rennes. La nouvelle a été gardée secrète jusqu'à l'heure des informations sur FR3 annonçant en même temps l'ouverture du 9è Festival des Arts Traditionnels de Rennes.

## SONG AND THE BRETON LANGUAGE (cont'd.)

Continuation of letter to M. Lang from J.-F. Quemener:

**J'aurais aimé être des vôtres et vous prie de bien vouloir excuser mon absence. Je suis très honoré d'avoir reçu ce prix qui me permet en plus de vous écrire et de vous soumettre quelques réflexions concernant la culture Bretonne et Celtique.**

**Me décerner ce prix, c'est reconnaître la valeur et l'intérêt de la chanson bretonne que je m'efforce de maintenir et de faire connaître.**

**L'opinion comprend difficilement que les mesures déjà prises (licence de Breton et Celtique,...) n'aient pas été jusqu'ici suivies d'effet par la création de postes dans les enseignements (primaire, secondaire, supérieur,...).**

**Par ailleurs, la place du Breton est toujours aussi réduite à la radio et à la télévision, et les médias en général.**

**Je suis certain que vous comprenez bien ces problèmes. Vous savez combien la langue est importante pour la sauvegarde du Patrimoine.**

**Puissiez-vous faire partager votre conviction à d'autres ministères, notamment l'Education Nationale.**

**La richesse de la civilisation française comporte aussi une importante composante Celtique.**

**Les langues Celtiques sont de plus en plus étudiées dans le monde (Etats-Unis, Grande-Bretagne, Allemagne, Italie, Norvège, Canada,...) et il est dans l'intérêt de la France de ne pas abandonner ce champ d'études de ce patrimoine aux pays étrangers.**

**La diversité est une richesse, à l'heure où le monde s'uniformise et où tant d'hommes recherchent leurs racines.**

**Nous espérons beaucoup de votre action, et je vous prie, Monsieur le Ministre, d'agréer mes sentiments déférents et très distingués.**

**Jean-François Quemener,  
Attaché aux Cultures Régionales à la  
Maison de la Culture de Rennes.**

## PREVIEW OF THE AUGUST NEWSLETTER

Besides regular features concerned with the Breton language, the August newsletter will focus on music in Brittany, including reports from the east and west coasts on the January-February tour of Alan Stivell. Other features on music will include book and record reviews and notes on festivals and organizations in Brittany giving life to both traditional and new styles of Breton music.

California is known to many people for many different things. It merits recognition as an active center for Celtic studies and interest in Celtic cultures and languages. The following descriptions concern only three of many existing organizations in California concerned with Celtic languages, arts, music, as well as politics and social issues. - L. Kuter

### The Institute of Celtic Studies

P.O. Box 44  
Oakland, California 94604

The history and purpose of this organization is described in this excerpt from their brochure:

*The Institute of Celtic Studies is a nonprofit corporation concerned with the promotion of a greater awareness of Celtic culture in Northern California.*

*A grass-roots organization, formed in the spring of 1979, by a group of individuals with a deep interest in the traditional culture of the Celtic people of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Cornwall, the Isle of Man, Brittany and Nova Scotia, it was to be more scholarly than a social club, but not as academic as the universities; more interested in cultural events than political ones; and open to everyone whether they were purely Celtic or not...*

*The individuals who formed the Institute of Celtic Studies felt that there was much richness and depth in traditional cultures which were threatened with extinction by rapid technological advance in the world. Institute members also feel that Celtic people have the right to cultural self-determination, regardless of the larger political units in which they currently find themselves.*

*The Institute is presently an all-volunteer organization, open to everyone, and has no paid staff. Dues are kept low to encourage a large membership, with the hope of attracting public funds and foundation grants in the future. Current income--both members' dues and admission at events--is being used to cover the expenses incurred by the program.*

*At the end of the first year, the Institute had more than 60 members and a mailing list of more than 800 names, the latter representing people who had attended some event during the year.*

Anyone interested in promoting Celtic culture and in encouraging people to study the language, folklore, myths, art, poetry, songs, music and literature, is invited to write to the group at the address above. Annual membership is \$25, with a reduced fee of \$15 for students and senior citizens; a household may pay \$40 for two people.

Celtic Colloquium

Associated Students, University of California  
 300 Eshleman Hall  
 University of California  
 Berkeley, California 94720

This is an official student organization at the University of California, Berkeley, founded two years ago on the model of the Old English Colloquium. It exists as a forum for scholarly lectures on Celtic topics, and sponsors a Celtic conference every spring jointly with a parallel group at UCLA, at which Celtic papers are read. Both groups are working towards the establishment of a Celtic Studies major at both universities.

Among recent activities of this group are a lecture on the Christian Church in Roman Britain, readings in medieval Welsh, a bagpipes lecture/demonstration, and a slide lecture on the visual arts of the Celts. The annual conference takes place in early May.

For information on joining this organization, or to receive their monthly newsletter write to the address above.

Cairdean na Gaidhlig

*Buidheann de Chaliforniaich aig a bheil uidh mhor ann an canan, ceol is litreachas na Gaidhealtachd.*

*A group of Californians who have a great interest in the language, music and literature of Gaelic Scotland.*

This group's goals are to promote the study and enjoyment of Scottish Gaelic and its rich heritage; to foster an awareness of the value of the language among Californians, especially those already involved in Scottish cultural activities; and to lend support to the efforts of Scots in improving the status of Gaelic within Scotland. The group is also interested in the music and literature of Gaelic Scotland.

For information about membership, classes and other activities, write to:

Elizabeth Rowland  
 220 Bungalow Avenue  
 San Rafael, CA 94901

## SUMMER PROGRAMS - WELSH - Lois Kuter

Celtic Myth and Literature

The Evening College of the Johns Hopkins University, in cooperation with the Welsh Studies Institute in North America, Normal College of Bangor, and University College of North Wales (University of Wales), is sponsoring a two-week travel-study seminar at Bangor, North Wales, June 19 to July 2, 1982.

For information and applications contact (as soon as possible!):

The Johns Hopkins University  
Office of Continuing Education  
102 Macaulay Hall  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Welsh Heritage Week

The Third Annual Welsh Heritage Week is to be held July 18-25, 1982, at Keuka College on Keuka Lake in the beautiful New York State Finger Lakes. Seven days of traditional Welsh culture under the guidance of native Welsh-speaking staff. Welsh and harp lessons, singing, folk dancing, traditional events such as the nosen lawen, eisteddfod, gymanfa ganu, and a lot more!

Welsh Heritage Week is ideal as a preparation course for anyone contemplating a trip to Wales, for students of Celtic culture, and for Welsh Americans who want to increase their Welsh awareness. Welsh Heritage Week is a fine family vacation, and all ages from young to old are welcome.

For more detailed information and applications, contact:

Anne Habermehl, Director  
Welsh Heritage Week  
3925 North Main  
Marion, New York 14505  
Tel.: (315) 926-5318

Cwrs Cymraeg 82

The sixth annual Welsh language course sponsored by Cymdeithas Madog will be held August 22-29 in Toronto. As described in Y DRYCH:

*A full week for language instruction, expert teachers from Wales and North America, classes for all levels of learners, including children and beginners, a wide range of cultural activities centered on the language, an atmosphere which is truly Welsh... these are some of the features of Cwrs Cymraeg, a language course with a proven record of success.*

WELSH SUMMER PROGRAMS (cont'd. - 2)

The course returns to Canada after a three-year absence. The 1979 course was held at Brock University in St. Catherines and attracted 80 students, some of whom are now virtually fluent in the language. As usual the course will be directed by John Albert Evans from Cardiff.

The course will be located this summer at St. Michael's College, one of eight colleges forming the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the University of Toronto. As the home of a thriving Celtic Studies program involving some of the leading Celtic scholars in Europe and North America, this college will lend a pan-Celtic flavour to the Cwrs Cymraeg.

Anyone interested in this course is urged to contact the following address for information and details of costs. It is advised that anyone seriously interested in enrolling send a \$50 deposit to insure a place (payable to Cwrs Cymraeg Toronto, and refundable before July 1):

Alun Hughes  
329 Queenston St.  
St. Catherines, Ontario  
L2P 2X8 CANADA  
Tel.: (416) 684-5913

NAME FOR THE NEWSLETTER

It has been pointed out to the editor that the name appearing on our front page, "Newsletter of the U.S. Branch", is very dull. While this is an appropriate sub-title, it is long and uninteresting as a name for our publication. Readers are invited to submit suggestions for a name for the U.S. ICDBL newsletter. The best title will be judged by the officers and board of directors.\* Titles will be judged for their originality, memorable quality, and appropriateness to the aims of the ICDBL and the nature of our newsletter. All titles should be received by the general editor by July 1, 1982, so that a winner can be announced in the August newsletter.

\* Those board members or officers submitting a title will be relieved from the duty of serving on the judging committee.

Lois Kuter

Note: Titles in Breton are of course welcome.

## NEWS OF OTHER LANGUAGES - Lois Kuter

Language Problems and Language Planning is the title of a journal published three times a year (April, July, October) by the University of Austin Press in cooperation with the Center for Research on International Language Problems. As described in a brochure introducing this journal:

*LANGUAGE PROBLEMS AND LANGUAGE PLANNING is an international, interdisciplinary journal examining social, political, economic, and other problems related to language, within and among nations. LPLP brings together scholars and practitioners from all parts of the world in a stimulating exchange of research, theory, policies, and techniques oriented toward the solution of language-based problems.*

*LPLP is directed to all who study, face, or work to solve language problems. It is an essential resource for sociolinguists, applied linguists, social and linguistic anthropologists, language teachers, literacy workers, language planners, psycholinguists, lexicographers, bibliographers, demographers, and specialists in intercultural communication, as well as students of economic development, the Third World, ethnicity and nationalism.*

Founded in 1979 by the Center for Research on International Language Problems, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, as La Monda Lingvo-Problemo, LPLP is currently edited by Richard E. Wood, Department of English, at Southeast Missouri State University. Articles, reviews and review essays are accepted in all languages and a high quality of scholarship is guaranteed by an editorial board representing different viewpoints, geographical regions and professional specializations. Despite the high scholarly quality of the journal, it is certainly not inaccessible to non-scholars. Subscribers include a diversity of people interested in language problems.

Yearly subscription rates are \$12 for individuals (U.S.) and \$20 for institutions. Subscription can be made c/o: LPLP, University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, Texas 7812. Any questions concerning the journal can be addressed to: Richard E. Wood, Department of English, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701. This journal can be highly recommended to any of our readers interested in keeping up with work in the area of language planning and in learning about problems of languages throughout the world.

Frisian News Items is a 6-8 page bulletin edited by Dr. Geart B. Droege and issued by the Frisian Information Bureau, Columbus, Ohio. It contains articles, announcements and book notes about the Frisians, a people whose homeland today lies split between the European states of West Germany and the Netherlands. Frisian News Items comes out nine times a year and includes news about Frisians and their culture in Europe and in the U.S. and other parts of the world where emigrant communities are found.

## NEWS OF OTHER LANGUAGES (cont'd. - 2)

For readers who perhaps don't know what a Frisian is, the following very brief excerpt from a very interesting article by Dr. Droege\* should help to introduce you:

*Frisian (the language) is unique as a major division of Germanic in that it has no non-Germanic neighbors. It shows primeval kinship with English Germanic. Frisian is the nearest thing to English without being English. In Frisian, for example in the supralocal Frisian of (Netherlands) Friesland, tsis sounds like English cheese, not like Dutch kaas or German Kase; and Frisian kaai and English key are quite unlike Dutch sleutel and German Schlüssel. In North and East Frisian, the indigenous verb for grind is the same as in English and not like Low German malen or Dutch male. In Helgoland (North) Frisian this is grin, as it may still have been (but with the narrower meaning 'to grind with a quern') in Wangeroge (East Frisian) before two old sea dogs, the last known speakers of that dialect, died in the year 1950. In English a dog barks. Back in (Netherlands) Friesland, in the island dialect of Skiermuontseach/Schiermonnikoog, the verb bark is barkje. Dutch has blaffen and German belten.*

*Dutchmen and Germans usually do not understand Frisian. Nor are they always as concerned as Frisian about personal freedom. "Rather dead than a slave" is an age-old North Frisian proverb. In the building and maintenance of dikes ("God created the sea. Frisians the land") they learned that their democratic, non-feudal society worked best. But even native Frisian islanders of Helgoland, who never had to contend with dikes, are steadfast adherents of Frisian freedom and equality as a lifestyle...*

A subscription to Frisian News Items is \$6 for the U.S., \$7 for Canada and overseas (\$12 A.O. Printed Matter rate overseas). For further information, contact the Frisian info-mation Bureau, 895 Kenwick Road, Columbus, Ohio 43209.

\* Geart B. Droege. "Frisians, ethnicity and America in twelve questions and answers", Europa Ethnica, 36 year, vol. 1, 1979, pages 28-41.

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## CORRECTIONS FOR THE FEBRUARY NEWSLETTER (No. 2)

Page 2: The address given for the U.S. branch of the Celtic League was incorrect. Please note the following address which should be used for correspondence with the U.S. Celtic League:

The Celtic League  
P.O. Box 322  
Rego Park, NY 11374

Page 5: Niamy is not the capital of Nigeria, but of NIGER.

The above mistakes are the sole responsibility of the general-editor for the Newsletter, Lois Kuter.

## Breton

Breton is a Celtic language. With Cornish and Welsh it makes up the Brittonic branch of Celtic languages; Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic and Manx make up the Gaelic branch. The Celtic character of Breton is found both in its vocabulary and its structure. Breton is the everyday language of approximately 500,000 to 700,000 Bretons living primarily in western Brittany (Breizh Izel), but also dispersed in eastern Brittany (Breizh Uhel) and Breton emigrant communities throughout the world. Estimations for the language which include those who know it but do not regularly speak it would include approximately 1,200,000 persons. Due to Brittany's location in the highly centralized French state, where French nationalism has demanded cultural standardization, the Breton language is today threatened. School, military service and the media in France have worked to make French speakers of Bretons and to turn Bretons against their own language and culture. Through the long and hard work of Bretons themselves, attitudes are changing in Brittany. Although at first the Breton linguistic and cultural revival was the work of a handful of intellectuals, today it has become the cause of a much wider population.

## The ICDBL

The ICDBL was set up at the beginning of the 1975/76 school year to support the repeated demands of teachers and people of Brittany that their language be recognized as long last, taught, and accepted as a fact of daily life by the French authorities. This Committee was set up and operates today on a voluntary basis by non-Bretons who in this way show that, while the future of the Breton language does not directly concern them, they consider it to be a cause meriting their support. The ICDBL is concerned with the defense of cultural rights; it is non-political, and open to all regardless of race, religion, or heritage. Branches of the ICDBL have been established in Canada, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, England, Wales, Ireland, and Australia. The U.S. branch was officially incorporated by the State of Indiana as a not-for-profit corporation on October 20, 1981.

## The ICDBL - U.S. Branch

Officers: President - Robin Brendan Mackey  
Secretary-Treasurer - Lois Kuter

Board of Directors:  
Laurie O'Keefe Fadave  
Christine Renee C. Forster  
Rene Galand (Reun ar C'halan)  
John S. Hennessey, Jr.  
Dennis King  
Lenora Timm

With the primary aim of promoting education in and about the Breton language, the U.S. ICDBL will be initiating the following activities in 1982: a bibliography project, the development of classroom materials about Brittany and the Breton language for use in U.S. schools, the development of information packages, work to make books and journals published in Brittany better known and more accessible in the U.S., and the planning of festivals and concerts featuring the Breton language to benefit organizations in Brittany such as the DIWAN schools.

## U.S. Branch Newsletter

Published quarterly (February, May, August, November) this 20-25 page newsletter is designed to inform people in the U.S. about the Breton language and the work of Bretons to support it. Regular features include:

- news of Breton language and cultural organizations
- a column in Breton
- short book reviews and bibliographical notes
- notes on Breton language learning materials
- news of other Celtic languages and organizations in the U.S.
- news of European and international groups to defend Breton and other national and regional languages
- a recipe column
- an information exchange column
- various notes on ICDBL activities

The aim of the newsletter is to be both a source of and a source to information about the Breton language and culture.

Subscription to the U.S. Branch Newsletter for 1982, starting with the February issue (no. 2) is \$5 for the U.S. and Canada; \$6 overseas (surface mail); \$7 overseas (airmail, printed matter). Note: Subscription to the newsletter is included in membership dues. Subscription requests for the newsletter should be addressed to the general editor:

Lois Kuter  
312 West Dodds Street  
Bloomington, Indiana  
U.S.A. 47401

Permission is granted for quotation or reproduction from the U.S. ICDBL Newsletter provided acknowledgement is given.

## Membership

Members of the U.S. ICDBL receive the newsletter automatically for the year of their membership. Two membership categories exist:

Voting members have the right to cast one vote for their membership on all issues brought to vote. Groups or several individuals may hold a membership in common. Dues are \$5.00 for 1982.

Non-voting members have no voting rights but are welcome and encouraged to be active in all branch activities. This category is primarily for those who would like to show support, but who do not want decision-making responsibilities. Dues are \$3.00 for 1982.

Those wishing to join the U.S. ICDBL are invited to contact the U.S. Branch Secretary:

Lois Kuter  
312 West Dodds Street  
Bloomington, Indiana  
U.S.A. 47401

Persons living outside the U.S. are urged to join ICDBL branches existent in their location. The U.S. branch newsletter is available to non-members through subscription.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE  
DEFENSE OF THE BRETON LANGUAGE  
U.S. Branch  
c/o Lois Kuter  
312 West Dodds Street  
Bloomington, Indiana USA 47401

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**KUZUL ETREVROADEL EVIT KENDALC'H  
AR BREZHONEK**

**NEWSLETTER OF THE U.S. BRANCH  
Number 3 May 1982**

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