

celtin

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A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS



MAIN CONTENTS

Second Highland Land League

Environment and Language

New Venture in Publishing

Culra ceolteach Jack Kerouac

Sordyans Y'n Cuntelles Keltiek?

Gwyddeleg — Anogaeth Neu Orfodaeth?

For a Celtic Music

20p

QUARTERLY PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH & IN CELTIC LANGUAGES
PUBLISHED BY THE "CELTIC LEAGUE"

ALBA

SNP — HOME RULE ONLY A START!

The SNP Conference at Oban in May earlier this year revealed a buoyant Party almost in the same mood as the 1968 Conference at the same venue, but with important developments in ideological outlook. The much-heralded split between right and left wings of 5 years ago over social and economic issues belied a party feeling the effects of recent mass recruitment. This year issues such as land, holiday houses, military bases, the social services and the tramp card — oil — brought out a high standard of purpose which was coherent in its philosophy. Whereas the sham fight of right and left centralists permeated the SNP at the time of the upsurge in the 1960s, and clouded the SNP wish to give power to the people, the dominant decentralising line has become the key to convince all sections of the Party to take strongly radical lines in both action and policy.

Also, the fear of State intervention is being dispelled; the overwhelming support for a motion for land to be controlled by public ownership in order to secure for the common good the heritage and potential of our country, while securing tenants rights and which meets the qualifications required by Parliament. It was generally agreed that the most local form of control in this matter was desirable to avoid "departmental socialism," the Labour Party alternative to absentee landlordism and is leading to a new detailed policy statement on this vital issue.

Strict control of the proliferation of holiday houses and overwhelming condemnation of increasing military activity in areas like Berriedale and South Uist, where the heartland of Gaelic culture and expression is under attack, were other important notions which were supplemented by speeches from Party Chairman Wolfe, and M.P. Donald Stewart; they emphasised these issues as attacking the moths of the future of Scotland. But the debate on oil, the reception of Gordon Wilson, the narrowly defeated candidate at Dundee by-election and Director of the S.N.P. Oil Policy, and the showing of films pressing home the value of oil to Scotland, all these gave the Press much to write about, and underlined the fact that it was the SNP and no other party or organisation which had done the most to evaluate the meaning of oil in Scottish terms. So accurate has been the arithmetic, even in the forecasts, that Government spokesmen have had to reluctantly admit that the SNP has had the most sensitive finger on the oil pulse. The SNP is determined, by a new oil campaign, to give new facts and figures to the public, and to publicise its determination to fight for the slowing down of the exploitation of oil to a level commensurate with Scotland's interests.

SCOTLAND'S OTHER LANGUAGE

by Iain MacWilliam

It may seem paradoxical that a journal devoted to the revival of the Celtic languages should carry an article on a Germanic language. But a description of the language variously described as Scots, Lallans, Synthetic Scots, and other names, may possibly be of interest to readers outside Scotland as an example of "the problem of language revival," even though ours is the only Celtic country to possess its own unique, but non-Celtic language.

The language which we may call "Scots" (asking the pardon of those who would reserve that name for Scottish Gaelic) is descended from an Anglo-Saxon dialect introduced into the territory of what is now Scotland about the 9th Century A.D. This was not the same dialect as that which gave rise to modern English, and because of the different political development of Scotland and England, their languages began to differ also. Scots is obviously distinct from English in the 14th Century even though the Scots then called it " Inglis "; by the 16th Century, it had grown up to be recognised as a separate language, and the word "Scottish" was first used to describe it.

Unfortunately it was in the same century that the decline of Scots began. When the Reformation came to Scotland, the Protestant Church adopted the English Bible rather than producing a Scots translation, and English therefore became the language of the Church. After the Union of the Crowns in 1603, English gradually became the language of the State also, even before Scotland lost its Parliament in 1707. Scots was, however, still used in common speech by the working classes, as well as for poetry — as the works of Burns show. During the 19th Century, when other languages of Europe were experiencing a revival, Scots did not, because the upper and middle classes regarded the language as one which no educated person would use: English was of course the language of the schools. It seemed that Scots had no future — even the poetry being produced was of very low quality.

But the 20th Century brought hope of a Scots revival. In the 1920s a group of writers led by Hugh MacDiarmid, believing that Scotland should escape from English influence in every way, advocated the use of Scots for this reason, and produced some of the best poetry seen in the language since the 16th Century. This revival is still being carried on. (See my article on the subject in the "C.L." Annual Volume for 1971.)

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of Scots is that, it being closely related to English, it is not easy to tell where one language ends and the other begins. A person may speak anything from pure English to fairly pure Scots, there being at the moment no standard literary Scots to define what "pure Scots" really is. Even a single person may use a different kind of speech on different occasions — Scots at home and Scottish-English for official purposes. As a result of its loss of status since the 16th Century, Scots has become practically excluded from many fields, in which people would now consider it unthinkable to use Scots. The English-centred educational machine has taught them that Scots is a mark of social inferiority. Whereas, for instance, Gaelic is used generally for religious services in the Gaidealtachd, a service in Scots is almost unheard of. Even the meetings of societies concerning themselves with Scots have to be conducted in English, for Scots has failed to develop a vocabulary capable of dealing with such aspects of life in the modern world. So the attempted revival of Scots has a long way to go.

There are, however, signs of hope even now. The closeness of Scots to English means that, though there may not be large numbers of people who habitually speak pure Scots, the great majority of Scottish people have some knowledge of the language, and given an educational policy sympathetic to it, might be brought to use it more. The recently founded Association for Scottish Literary Studies, many of whose members are teachers, aims to improve the teaching of Scots language and literature in our schools and universities, and the even newer Lallans Society, a more uncompromising body, may succeed in its aims of making Scottish people more conscious of their language and encouraging them to use it. The output of Scots poetry is being maintained, and there is now some work being done in modern Scots prose.

The question of Scots has obviously political implications. If, as is universally recognised, a nation's identity is strengthened decisively by having its own language, Scots is an obvious candidate to fill this position — at least in the Lowlands of Scotland — since it is much more easily comprehensible to the average (Lowland) Scotsman than Gaelic. This is not to say that there should not be a revival of Gaelic — far from it — nearly all the modern Scots writers, with MacDiarmid at their head, have been strong sympathisers with the Gaelic revival. There is no conflict between Scots and Gaelic, since they are spoken in different areas of Scotland. The conflict is between English — the official language of the British State — on the one hand, and Scots and Gaelic — the officially unrecognised languages of ordinary Scottish people — on the other. If circumstances are favourable to a revival of Scots, they will also be favourable to a revival of Gaelic, and both languages would find their best chance of flourishing under an independent Scottish Government.

Scottish National Party senior vice-chairman Gordon Wilson has called on the Secretary of State for Scotland to produce a land map of the country, showing how much is owned by outsiders.

"Concern is growing in Scotland about alarming and recent developments in which Scottish land is being acquired in large units by both companies and individuals who are not domiciled in Scotland," said Mr Wilson.

"Over the last two years, Scots have been priced out of ownership of many houses in the country by incomers who require the cottages as holiday homes. As a result, rural communities have been depleted and, although the position is not yet as bad as it is in Wales, it is deteriorating steadily month by month.

"Apart from the activities of the land speculators, who are now largely English, there is a danger that agricultural land will also be bought by overseas interests.

"In particular I refer to recent German purchase of Morphee Farm, Montrose, and the tourist developments in Ross-shire. With UK entry to the Common Market, there is a strong possibility that the land of Scotland will be bought out of the control of the people of Scotland, who will then occupy the undignified position of being tenants in their own country.

"I therefore call on you to publish a land map of Scotland which will show the extent to which Scottish land is now owned by foreign interests, and to publish in early course your proposals for protecting the integrity of Scottish land."

* * *

Attractive Celtic Design Christmas Cards (Mollag Cridheil) in colour. Three designs available; all cards 4p each with envelope. Design: A — deer/serpent; B — fish/cross/deer; C — Celtic design initials. Send S.A.E. for samples to Club Leabhar, 31 Braehead Park, Balloch, INBHRIMS, IV1 2HL.

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GAELIC PUBLISHING FIRST

Published recently is the first-ever Gaelic commercial full-colour handbook children's book, issued by Club Leabhar, Inverness IV1 2HL.

The book is a joint effort between Club Leabhar and William Cullins & Sons, printers and publishers of Glasgow.

Although children's coloured books have appeared in the past for Gaelic-speaking children, they have not been designed specifically to take their place on bookshelves on a par with the many similar productions for English-speaking children. Thus the book is a milestone of some significance in Gaelic publishing.

The book tells the story of Mog, a forgetful cat, who is always in disgrace with the MacThomas family, but who eventually redeems herself.

The book is in full colour and has 40 pages. The Gaelic text, by Alex MacDonald, Inverness, is translated from the English original of the author, Judith Kerr, who has had such success with her other story of *The Tiger who came to Tea*, which was released in 1972 and has also been translated into Irish.

Mog, An Cat Dìochumhach is an excellent reader for Gaelic-speaking children and learners of Gaelic. It will also make an unusual present at any time. The price is 75p post free.

* * *

Dr Nellie Davies, Treasurer to the League since its foundation has now retired. A vote of thanks for her services was passed unanimously at the League's AGM in Bali. We wish her 'sonas b'ùile latha' in the years to come.

THE SECOND HIGHLAND LAND LEAGUE le Sonnas Mac a' Ghobhainn

There can be few people living today in the Highlands who do not know something about the famous Highland Land League which, through its agitation, won a better deal for the crofters. This was, of course, the Highland Land League that had been founded in Edinburgh early in 1882 and which soon had branches in every parish throughout the Highland area. Due to its constant agitation, the Crofters Holdings Acts, which gave commissioners power to fix fair rents and cancel arrears, were passed in 1886.

Despite this new legislation, the original Highland Land League carried on for some time but it finally ceased its activities in the mid 1890's. Although the passing of this legislation was a step in the right direction, those who were most knowledgeable of the subject were convinced that the position of many crofters was worse than ever before. Therefore, the Highland Land League was revived in 1899.

At its inaugural meeting, held in Glasgow, Dr G. B. Clark, who had been prominent in the first League, stressed the need for an organisation to agitate for a really fundamental reform of the crofting system than had been affected by the Acts of 1886. At this meeting, the object of the new Highland Land League was clearly defined as "the resettlement of the Highlands by means of the nationalisation of the land" and it was announced also that its purpose was to return M.P.'s to work towards that end. The candidates supported, however, this time had to be members of the Scottish Labour Party. Dr Clark was elected president of the new organisation.

Dr G. B. Clark was one of the most colourful personalities that has ever graced the Scottish political scene. He was a graduate of not only one university, but three, Edinburgh, Glasgow and London. He was active in several 'advanced' causes. In the 1870's, while in London, he had been a member of Karl Marx's International Workingmen's Association and it was not without significance that the International gave much attention to the question of land tenure. He was also a member of the Fabian Society, and the Scottish Home Rule Association. During the Boer War, it was said that he had been in the Boer camp at Majuba Hill. In the General Election of 1885, he was elected to Parliament for the 'Crofters' Party, a loosely knit organisation which had some links with the Liberal Party but who, nevertheless, put up candidates to fight Liberal held seats. At this election, Dr Clark was returned for Caithness winning the seat by 2,110 votes to the Liberal's 1,218. Two years later an attempt was made to deprive him of his seat because he was holding the office of Agent General for the Transvaal in South Africa. He claimed that he was receiving a salary for this post but this was not the case; only expenses were allowed him for this office. On top of all this, he was editor of the Good Templar, the ten-total magazine. This brought him in touch with Keir Hardie, who was also a member of the Good Templar organisation.

For the thirteen years of its life, the second Highland Land League did much good work for the crofters of Scotland. The most significant thing about it was that it was a truly grassroots organisation. As distinct from most organisations of a political nature, it did not just content itself with talk and theory and the usual vague promises beloved of such like organisations but actually helped in a practical way the people it sought to represent in the political field.

During the terrible years of the First World War, not only the men in the Armed Services suffered awful hardship, but often because of their absence, so did their relatives at home. This was especially noticeable in the crofting counties of Scotland. There was especially noticeable in the crofting counties of Scotland. There was especially noticeable in the crofting counties of Scotland. There was especially noticeable in the crofting counties of Scotland.

Because of the absence of the young men in the forces, the arduous work of the croft had to be carried out by the old folk and widows. Many of the big landlords took advantage of this situation just as their predecessors had done during the wars against Napoleon to step up their oppression of their humble tenants. This took the form

of victims, imprisonments, and general harassment of crofters and cottars.

In the winter of 1918, when the country was suffering from a food crisis, seventeen crofters and cottars, including one woman, who had together over forty sons and near relatives serving with the armed forces, were sent to gaol from the estates of the Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Sutherland for the "terrible crime" of using idle ground to provide a little bit of extra food for their families.

The Annual Report of the Highland Land League for 1918 gave just a few examples of cases where the League had extended legal, financial, and welfare aid to help alleviate the plight of victims of landlord tyranny. "In the Western Isles, a widow with a son serving in the war was granted a reasonable pension by a Local Committee. This pension had been reduced to one-fourth by a Government official with no knowledge of the case."

"In Perthshire, a soldier, formerly a game-keeper in the Western Isles, was taken from his home during the illness of his wife and sent, while supposed to be serving the nation in the Army, to do game-keeper's work on an estate in Perthshire. The wife was left alone in a remote area till the League arranged for a nurse to be sent to her." Two "classical" eviction cases reminiscent of many of the horrors perpetrated by landlords against the crofters in the previous century were reported from Ross-shire.

"A mother of a soldier serving in the war was evicted from her home and her furniture thrown into the road in severe winter weather by order of the landlord. A wife of a local post-master was evicted from her home as soon as her husband left for the war. She was graciously allowed by the landlord, however, to shelter in a derelict wash-house a mile from her home."

On Raasay, the inhabitants had a double cross to bear. They had two masters to contend with: the landlords and the Ministry of Munitions who had work being carried out on the island. The League demanded and secured a public inquiry. So much interest was generated by this inquiry that the printed report of the proceedings ran into two editions of many thousand copies and was distributed throughout the British Empire.

Despite this inquiry, the islanders' grievances were not redressed and they came out on strike. The government then brought in German prisoners-of-war as strike breakers. A union of the islanders which had been organised by the League was then enlarged in order to take in mainland workers employed upon the island.

The Secretary of the Highland Land League on the island was a disabled pensioned soldier. Such was the government's antipathy to the Land League that he was drafted into the Army again and other League members were very harshly dealt with. The Raasay Union was, after a short time, affiliated to the National Union of Scottish Mineworkers and a despatch from the union came to the island and published a report of the whole situation, which proved the government's falsity in the whole matter.

(to be concluded)

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The Celtic League wishes to thank CylGyntraeg for allowing the use of a corner in their tent at the Eisteddfod at Ruthin. Thanks are also due to those in charge of the Draig Coch and Breton tents for selling copies of CARN.

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Copies of the 1972 Celtic League annual are available from Frang MacThomáis, Inbhirnis, at 22p post free.

BREIZH

UNDESIRABLE, REDUCED TO BEGGING

Someone said at the Pondivi meeting (CARN Nr 1), last November, that the time for petitions was over. But recently 115 professors, lecturers, assistants of the University of Rennes called on the French minister of education to institute a degree for the teaching of "Celtic" and denounced a linguistic policy contrary to the psychological balance of the Breton speakers. A similar demand in 1972 had no effect. This year, the ministry replied that new regulations concerning degrees were being prepared, so that it was not desirable to take such a step at the moment.

In its annual petition for the Breton language, the (elected) General Council of Finistère said that the French refusal to observe international conventions about minority languages and cultures was seen by more and more young Bretons as the persistence of a policy of assimilation. The Council expressed the hope . . .

WHY DO THE RENNES PROFESSORS AND THE GENERAL COUNCILS NOT TAKE A LEAD IN ORGANISING AND FINANCING BRETON CLASSES AND THUS CHALLENGE THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO RESPECT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE?

The report given by Mrs Skadegard at the St-Malo Congress of the FUEN (26-27 May) concerned the place given to "minority" languages on Radio and Television in the various European States. Those interested should write to her, Rolighod, DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst, Denmark. If Turkey is excepted, France comes last, even after Spain, for the amount of recognition given to such languages. THIS UNDERLINES ONCE MORE HOW MUCH THE EUROPEAN PEOPLES SHOULD BEWARE OF FRANCE'S CLAIMS TO THE LEADING ROLE IN EUROPE. Her chilling mission allows no appreciation of other cultures than her own.

* * *

A collection of money on public roads was organised on April 26th by the cultural commission of C.E.L.I.B. to help those who teach Breton in various schools without any pay. It can be argued that, since the State fails in its obligations towards the Bretons, the latter must raise as much money as possible among themselves for that purpose. Obviously, the proceeds of collections will be totally inadequate. IF BRETONS SHOWED THE SAME DETERMINATION IN FIGHTING FOR THEIR LANGUAGE AS THE WELSH DO, THEY WOULD DECIDE HOW MUCH OF THE TAXES THEY PAY SHOULD GO TO EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION THROUGH BRETON, WITHHOLD THAT AMOUNT FROM THE FRENCH STATE AND GIVE IT, RECEIPTED, TO THE LANGUAGE FUND. THIS WOULD HAVE TO BE CONCERTED AND CARRIED OUT BY A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE who could be assured of the effective solidarity of the whole Breton "movement".

The collection was denounced by the Nantes section of Jeunesse Eraltante Bretonne as an undignified act of begging. "Breton will be taught properly only if the existence of the Breton people is officially recognised and thereby the right to use Breton at equality with French. "We in Nantes, in the French-speaking part of Brittany, consider it necessary to teach Breton at all levels of education wherever at least 10 pupils or students want it, and to have courses in Breton and on the culture, history, art of all Celtic countries, given by qualified teachers to all interested students. This is a right for which we won't beg."

(A.B., D.B.)

* * *

DIVIDE AND RULE

In the best imperial tradition, the French government has decided to proceed with its plan to partition Brittany. The scheme, due to take effect this autumn, consists of annexing the département of Loire Atlantique to an artificial region by the fanciful name of "Pays de Loire," thus disregarding historical and cultural ties, the wishes of the whole Breton population and its economic interests. This was announced by President Pompidou during his holiday in Fouesnant, Brittany, last August. His main argument seems to be that the Pays de la Loire need a capital city. He further stated that Brest is also a capital. Is this an indication that in future plans Brittany could be reduced to its Western half? The Nantes plans Brittany could be reduced to its shipyards, refineries, food industries, its seaport at St-Nazaire and its trading activity. Although the attributions of the new regions will be severely controlled by a jealous central government, this partitioning could have consequences for the future development of Brittany as enormous as the separation of Belfast had for Ireland. All the Breton organisations have protested to the French government, with no results.

In 1969 when De Gaulle got a bit scared by the number of people involved in the Breton Liberation Front, Brest was promised a petrochemical complex. This has dwindled now to a small refinery project. It is the Douglas refinery, near Nantes, which it is to be extended. This announcement was worded in such a way as to foster resentment in Brest against Douglas-Pompidou is now notorious for fanning disagreement between the West and the East of Brittany. One way to counteract the French propaganda is for the Breton organisations to hold as many of their meetings as possible in Loire-Atlantique, and to be on the look-out for every possible demonstration of solidarity with the struggle of its inhabitants.

What might be the beginning of a campaign to erect bilingual road signs and re-establishing the Breton names of towns and villages throughout Brittany has claimed its first victim. A young Breton was tried at Moutrolles for having carried out the changes to the administration to do the work, and more care not to be caught next time! The judge and the French press described his action as childish, although it was justified by unanimous resolutions from popularly elected department councils.

* * *

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

More mergers, more take-overs, followed by dismissals of workers such is the story unfolding itself all over Brittany, now that the full impact of the Common Market policies is being felt by all sectors of the economy.

In St-Nazaire, the boiler-makers Babcock-Atlantique dismissed 600 of their 1214 workers as a result of a huge deficit and the merger with another French firm. The promise of re-employment in the shipyards made through an inspired press campaign so to dampen the popular reaction is unlikely to be fulfilled since shipbuilding is already in a depressed situation, and there are

already 1300 unemployed in St-Nazaire. Nor are the other 600-odd workers secure in their employment since a cutting back in production makes the industry uneconomic.

In Lorient, trouser makers Robin placed 180 mainly female workers on "technical strike" because of a deficit in accountability. The direction and marketing is seated in Paris. Early in May the workers decided to occupy the factory, supported by trade unions and leftist parties, and singing performances by Servat and others. They decided to start work again on July 1 although there was no decision on the future of the firm. But with one month's payed holidays due, the start occurred in fact only on August 1. Latest news were that a positive outcome was likely. It would have been won only after a long struggle for the right to work in a factory where production and orders were at a satisfactory level.

In Fougères, a strike by 95 metal workers of the firm Gaillard and Mignot went on for many weeks this summer. In support of a demand for a pay rise of 0.50 F/hour on a monthly wage of 800 to 850 F (less than £80). In answer to appeals to the population, they were helped by young farmers and by a group based in Rennes. "Although this solidarity movement in no way compared to similar action last year, it shows that the Bretons remain sensitive to conflicts of this colonial type." (P.B.)

2500 farmers staged a sudden demonstration in the streets of Kemper on May 30, following a drop in cattle prices to an unremunerative level. They blamed "national" and European policies for this.

On hearing that 1035 tons of salt was being imported from Sicily, a hundred "palaudiers" (sea salt producers) from the Guenault/Guerande district went to La Rochelle to oppose the unloading. They were attacked and beaten by dozens of policemen. It is not the first occasion that they demonstrated against an EEC arrangement which is destroying their livelihood.

The transport company Robust from Karazec, the building company A. Marc (Brest) and a third in Rennes are in financial difficulties or being liquidated as a result of the systematic dumping practised by Parisian firms which are seeking to grab all the regional contracts: they offer tenders well below normal levels but thanks to their connections in high places they later get "extensions" due to "unforeseen difficulties." Their Breton competitors are beaten or forced to work at a loss (DB).

Strikes at Brestois's (building industry, Brest) and Confection Industrielle Generale (Guemene-Penfoll) illustrate the strong opposition of some employees who were attracted to Brittany by the prospect of getting cheap labour to the affiliation of their workers to trade unions. Recognition of this right was won in both cases. Solid one of the gri-strikes "We learned to fight, that is good." (B.Rev.)

* * *

ENVIRONMENT AND LANGUAGE

A meeting of the newly created Union Bretonne de l'Environnement held in Rennes early this year was attended by about 800 people who are concerned with the destruction of natural sites. It was argued however that care was needed not only for the geographical features of our environment, the fauna and flora, but also for the ways of living, the cultural atmosphere and the native languages.

It is a bit alarming to find the "defenders of the Breton language" trying to jump on the environment bandwagon and putting it last in the list of concerns. If a case exists for associating the two things, then it must be clear that the present linguistic environment is not healthy, that a new environment has to be created for those who want to use Breton daily.

"Were the educated people to morrow to adopt Breton as their ordinary language, says Yann Beaulieu, it is no longer unthinkable that the rest of the population would follow." Well, some educated

people have given this example in Rennes, Nantes, and other towns for a long time, and it is time that their example were followed by the mass of those who attended the Posingiv meeting without fear of the ignorant who, until recently, regarded it as a crime to speak Breton to one's child. The first step is to learn to speak Breton, the second when one has children to speak only Breton to them, the third is to create for them and other Breton-speakers the environment in which they can naturally use their language.

It is the same problem from Thurso and Storoway to Rennes and Nantes. So long as we, who decided to raise our families in our national languages, live scattered in a sea of English or French speakers, we shall see our work being constantly undermined and endangered. How can we form communities which will resist erosion without enclosing ourselves in ghettos and cutting ourselves off from those whom we want to recruit? One thing is certain: our "native speakers" are not going to cling to their language, no matter how well they are paid to do it, unless the rest of their fellow-countrymen are seen to be serious about it too. Our Gaelic-speakers need internal props but more than that they need to see new ones growing throughout the Galltacht. That is where environment comes in.

You remember that bilingual signposts were demanded unanimously by the popularly elected General Councils of Western Brittany. Some local councils (e.g. Kastell-Pell) have gone to the trouble of making them ready but they could not legally put them up: this right is reserved to the Administration of Roads and Bridges, which is not accountable to any Breton popular will.

Signposts like street names are only a small part of our environment. As pointed out in BARR-HEOL (Spring), Bretons are subject today to the French school environment from the earliest years till they reach 16 or 22 years of age, and TV sets are daily if not hourly pouring French indoctrination into every recess of the Breton social landscape. Changing signposts would not greatly affect the situation. Yet it is an area where determined Bretons could challenge the French environment. They have the sanction of popular will. Few young Bretons refuse to do compulsory military service in the French Army: would they not be prepared to risk one year in French jails by contravening an alien law and putting up the signposts themselves? Here is a field where non-violence can prove its worth in small discrete groups, winning popular sympathy if they are careful not to interfere with danger-warning signs and using clearly visible weather-resistant plates to replace the French or Frenchified ones; and it might be wise in the early stages, to allow for local pronunciation since popular approval is essential. This sort of operation should be based therefore on preliminary enquiries and some linguistic advice.

A.H.

Footnote Early this summer, night workers replaced Frenchified forms of town names by correct Breton ones, particularly in the Montrozier area. One of them, a student, was tracked down and fined.

* * *

CONGRESSES AND CONFERENCES

Long reports on the 10th annual congress of the Union Democratique Bretonne and on the first annual congress of Strollad ar Vro are given respectively in *Le Peuple Breton*, June 1973 and in *L'Avenir de la Bretagne*, July 1973. The former reviews the UDB's stand on various issues which affected the life of the Breton people during the past year (strikes, elections) and gives concrete details about the activity of the party and the problems it wants to tackle, in order to become stronger. The latter, concerning a party which until recently had no clearly defined structure, dwells on general and theoretical aspects of policy and apart from details about the 12-member executive elected at the congress.

The UDB appears quite frank about its shortcomings but may well thereby strengthen confidence and the impression of dedication.

They wanted to increase their membership by 50% and fell short by one third. They were not so well represented in the East as in the West of Brittany.

The UDB sees in the conflicts which agitated Brittany during the past year a justification of its economic and social analysis.

Although slow to start, they put a great effort in their March electoral campaign; they were not out for immediate results: the struggle would be prolonged.

In Brittany the French-left had given a Breton "colonisation" to its propaganda, but during the election, its candidates had not spared the UDB's (although the latter had decided to abstain in their favour rather than in favour of Strollad ar Vro in the second round). They had advocated left unity but in practice it had been difficult, often disappointing.

To certain observers, the UDB appears too intransigent towards the other Breton organisations while hankering for greater understanding on the part of the branches of the French socialist and communist parties in Brittany.

The UDB should know how the English Labour Party played with the Welsh and Scottish national aspirations, while in opposition, only to let them down when they got into power in a state with a long imperialist tradition like the French, and yet less bound by ideology. At least, the UDB sees that the interest now shown in Breton themes by the French left is due to tactical opportunism.

The UDB wants to stand on a wide theoretical basis: a Breton people exists; so does the class struggle; an end must be put to the exploitation of man by man. The Breton people are economically underdeveloped, badly informed and lacking in political awareness: this results in a colonial type of exploitation.

Although the Breton language is officially recognised by the party, all its work is done in French; thus — by their own admission — perpetuating "linguistic colonisation" (what are they going to do about it? Letters in Breton to *Le Peuple Breton* have either not been acknowledged or were answered in French, in this writer's experience).

However the UDB has the great merit of having published a monthly *POBL VREIZH* for many years, and it is now being increased.

The FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF STROLLAD AR VRO was attended by 350 people (Avenir). Yann Fouere dealt with federation and its application to self-management in the social and political fields. He reiterated the advice given in many editorials, to steer the struggle clear of right and left and not to allow the issue of socialism v. capitalism to dominate it; socialism as practised beyond the Iron Curtain was simply State capitalism, which destroyed nations as well as citizens.

J. P. Meleder, provisional secretary general, said that SAV was now the first Breton party — it got over 30,000 votes on its first appearance in the electoral arena. "We are nationalists because Brittany is a nation, and we are autonomists, advocating self-management down to the last levels of social organisation. The role of the state must be reduced. Yet the protection of the workers required strong social laws and eventually State arbitration in social conflicts. Employers should share responsibility with enterprise committees elected by the workers, and concerns fully managed by the workers themselves should be experimented with. SAV wants this scheme to be extended to the whole of Europe (as European federalists they want the constitution of the U.S.E., but it should be "l'Europe des peuples", not a Europe of the present States. However the first step should be the federalisation of the French State.

SAV wants to co-operate with the other Breton political organisations but excludes dialogue with the branches of the French parties in Brittany.

One of the speakers urged the party to define its social policy and to take maximum account of proposals from members and local groups. One criticism of SAV is that too much is decided unilaterally by its president and that too little is known of him.

(A.B.)

CONGRESS OF CFDT-Finistere

It seems that a higher percentage of the Breton workers join the Confédération Française des travailleurs than the other, communist dominated main French federation of trade unions, CGT. Each of them is organised on a "department" basis. The CFDT's Union in Montrozier, Finistere held its annual congress on June 17th (that the "public authorities" were unable (or unwilling?) to pursue a genuine policy of employment in Brittany. The 6th French Plan now in operation was a means for capitalists to increase profits by creating jobs in already industrialised areas. As a result less and less people were finding work in Finistere; and crisis after crisis was developing in every kind of enterprises (Robou, Marc, EDF, Rice salaisons).

The decision to set up an oil refinery in Brest was politically motivated and not due to a real will to industrialise. It threatened the livelihood of 1000 fishermen and small farmers without creating half that number of jobs.

The kind of socialism proposed by the CFDT implies 1) the social ownership of the means of production and exchange; democratic planning on the basis of the people's needs; workers self-management in enterprises to enable man to fully play his part — but this was possible only after the expropriation of the capitalists.

The Congress considered that a strong trade union movement was necessary for the liberation of the workers and equality of opportunities for all; the trade unions must retain their autonomy and the right to strike, both prior to and after the advent of socialism (this implies a rejection of sharing ownership with employers; and a criticism of the denial of the right to strike in communist States).

Breton aspects. The CFDT is prepared to organise itself on a regional basis covering only 4 of the Breton departments. A Regional congress is planned for November 17th in Pouldu, from which the Loire-Atlantique Union will be excluded. This acceptance of the Napoleonic framework was denounced by the Kartez local union as co-operating with the French government to divide and destroy the Breton people. It was surprising on the part of an organisation which had not so long ago published posters with the slogan "Debout Bretagne!"

The reality of the Breton people and of its colonial status was recognised by the French secretary general of the CFDT, Edmond Maire when he praised the congress for basing their statements on an analysis of the local situation. He wished they would bring with them "all the wealth of the Breton cultural fund and associate it positively and combatively with the social struggle: solidarity with their fellow French workers did not require them to adopt a uniform French model. No centralised regime, even socialist, is likely to understand the problems of regional development. "A socialist system must allow the regions a political status, a certain autonomy within a national plan, a power to initiate and propose."

(Ref. P.B. July)

A month earlier, 230 delegates of the CGT Union for Finistere had also held its annual congress in Douarnenez. They drew attention to a situation where of 125,000 wage earners in Finistere, almost half of the men and 70% of the women were earning less than 1100F (£100) a month; average wages being 13% less than the overall French average and 35% less than in the Paris region; although in Finistere the mean working week is 46½ hours as compared to the 44 hours French average. 10,000 people are looking for jobs in Finistere. The expectation of life was 2 years less in Brittany than in the rest of the "Hexagon," and the decrease in the birth rate was noticeable.

The Finistere CGT does not see on this situation as resulting from a colonial policy but from a general policy applied throughout the State. "It is true that the latter oppresses all its inhabitants, but it is bringing death to the Bretons as a people. It exercises selectivity in the application of its policy."

(P.B.)

"BRITANNY AND SELF-MANAGEMENT" this was the theme of a meeting in Mur on June 23-24 which brought together, in their individual capacity, 130 active members of 20 or 25 Breton political and cultural organisations, trade unions, branches of French political parties. They unanimously decided to support the struggle for:

- 1) the right of all Bretons to live and work in Brittany, including those forced to emigrate by unemployment;
- 2) the right to work in conditions on a par with those obtaining for similar work and qualifications in France;
- 3) equality with French for the Breton language at all levels of education, in the administration, on radio and television, for those who claim this right for themselves and their children.

(B.Rev.)

Note

Would anyone with friends or relatives living in Canada or the USA, and who might be prepared to help in the dissemination of Scottish Culture and political ideology, send their names and addresses to:

Stanley M. Elliott, B.A.,
John S. Elliott, M.D.,
7630 Bellfont Boulevard,
Houston, Texas, 77017, USA.

Willie Clancy

The death of Willie Clancy, one of Ireland's foremost traditional Uilleann pipers, on January 24th last was felt as a personal loss by many pipers around the world, especially those who had known him for many years and had drawn their inspiration from his piping.

His home in Sráid na Cathrach, Co. Clare, was open to musicians from all parts of Ireland and abroad, and Willie was always generous in giving of his time and knowledge to all; he was a true friend of Uilleann Pipe learners. He had a large store of old traditional tunes in the "sean-nós" picked up in his native West Clare.

He believed firmly in the vital link that existed between the traditional "sean-nós" music and the Irish language, its original source; his advice to young musicians was to study the language first, preferably from native speakers.

... Ni bhíodh a léinn arís ann ... Go drúgasáid Dia solas dá bhéan chéile, Doirín agus ar dheis Dé go raibh a namn naomhtha. (above condensed and translated from the Irish of Tomás Standereri)

A Committee has been formed in Sráid na Cathrach to honour and perpetuate the memory of Willie Clancy. This is to take the form of an annual event in Sráid na Cathrach at which a number of lectures and classes would be held on various aspects of traditional music. As well it is planned to have a "Workshop" at which intensive instruction will be available on the care and maintenance of Uilleann Pipes, etc.

This is the first attempt in Ireland to establish a school for traditional musicians, and it is hoped to make a success of it.

Anyone wishing to assist in this project can do so by sending a subscription to: The Secretary Múiris Ó Ríocháin, Sráid na Cathrach, Co. an Chláir.

significant about life and the state of man in Wales today, not only in a state of critical anguish but in a way suited to this scientific age."

Further information may be obtained from the publisher at 6 Rookwood Close, Llandaff (SE153) or the Welsh Books Council, Queen's Square, Aberystwyth (4151).

POP MAGAZINE SET TO MAKE A COMEBACK

After 10 months of silence, SWN is back again. A gap was left in the Welsh pop scene when SWN ceased publication after last October's issue because of financial difficulties. It had been a paper on the same wave-length as the young people, but nevertheless came to an end.

The main problem was that the preparation of the paper took a long time, and since the paper did not make a lot of money, Lofa, the publishers, had to cease publishing it.

But since this happened, a lot of people have realised its loss and have urged the editors to start publishing it again.

SWN will now be published and printed by Gwaig y Tir, Pen-y-groes, of which the editors are owners, but the first issue will be printed by Gwaig Gwynedd. The new publishers hope they will receive the backing of many in this venture, not only in buying this paper but also in a practical way, such as contributing articles, photographs, cartoons, etc., and also by offering their services in distributing, collecting of adverts, and in the preparing of the paper for printing.

This is very important since a grant is not received and therefore volunteers are needed to bring the paper out. Since the publishers did not print the August issue, it was possible for them to do most of the above work (unpaid of course), but as they will also be printing the paper from now on, it will be impossible for them to do this and therefore help is needed.

Apart from having new publishers SWN will also have a new editor, Dafydd 'Mlaw' Owen, a long-haired, ugly and unconventional being, who will replace Shardun Huws as co-editor with Dafydd Meirion.

Although SWN has concentrated in the past on the Welsh pop scene, it hopes to vary the contents of the paper in the future.

Nevertheless the bulk of SWN 5, the summer edition, out this month, is concerned with music. It contains articles on Eleri Lloyd, traditional folk singer 'Ben Back', Alain Stival from Brittany, folk singing in Scotland, poetry, a review of the drinking societies in Wales and hundreds of other items.

The new SWN will be out three times a year — August, December and March. The first issue being in the shops now and on sale at the Eisteddfod.

SERVING THE BOOKS OF WALES

by Melc Stephens
Assistant Director (Literature) of the Welsh Arts Council

As a bilingual country, Wales has two literatures. Welsh literature — that is literature in the Welsh language — is about fifteen hundred years old and is therefore the senior literature of Britain. English readers may well be astonished to learn that not only is it ancient but that it flourishes today, written by as many writers as there have been at any time in its long and illustrious history. The issue is that by now only a quarter of the country's population speaks Welsh — some 600,000 at the 1961 Census.

The three quarters who speak only English are the first audience for the other literature of Wales, Anglo-Welsh literature — that is literature in the English language. With antecedents in Henry Vaughan and others, Anglo-Welsh literature is primarily a twentieth century phenomenon, a product of the anglicising influences of the 1890 Education Act, the decline of nonconformity and the socio-economic depression of the inter-war years. Thus 'the three Thomases' — Dylan, Owen and R.S. — are properly known in Wales as Anglo-Welsh, not Welsh, writers. The term 'Anglo-Welsh' is no more than a device used to avoid confusion with writers

in the Welsh language, implies no common ideology or style, and refers to the literature, not to the nationality of the writers. Only the perverse persist in their quarrel with it.

Much of the acrimony was caused in the 'twenties and 'thirties by such Anglo-Welsh writers as Caradoc Evans and, since then, by critics in the Welsh language who have denied the very existence of Anglo-Welsh literature. But with the growth of political nationalism in the late 'fifties and 'sixties, there has been a large measure of reconciliation between writers in the country's two languages. Old wounds were healed when a majority of Anglo-Welsh writers publicly expressed their support for the National Eisteddfod's all-Welsh Rule in 1967 and when, reciprocally, Yr Academi Gymreig — the national association of writers in Wales — opened its doors to Welshmen whose creative work is done in English.

At the same time, there has occurred a 'small renaissance' in both Welsh and Anglo-Welsh writing. A record total of 177 titles were published in Welsh last year, with children's books, popular fiction and poetry among the most numerous, while all the principal publishers such as Gwaig Gomer and Christopher Davies have opened Anglo-Welsh lists. There are also more magazines than ever before in Welsh and in English, as well as much lively discussion of new writing in the press, on television and radio, especially in Welsh. If English readers have never heard of the leading writers in Wales today — Bobi Jones, Penmar, Davies, Islwyn Fflew, Ellis in Welsh and Raymond Garlick, Harri Webb and John Groomed in English, for example — it says as much about the curious parochialism of literary London as about the Welsh reluctance to inform the world of the many fine writers who have appeared in recent years.

It is generally agreed that the body responsible for stimulating and sustaining a great deal of this new activity is the Welsh Arts Council. Even the *Times Literary Supplement*, not always the kindest of the Arts Council's critics, has admitted 'the literary scene in Wales has been transformed' since the establishment of the Welsh Arts Council's Literature Department, in 1967.

But the Welsh Arts Council is not alone in its patronage of literature in our country. A grant of £12,500 from the central government is administered every year by the University of Wales Press Board as grant-aid to publishers of books for adults in the Welsh language. Although it is now proving inadequate, without this subsidy there would hardly be a publishing industry in Wales and the members of the Union of Welsh Publishers would have to earn their living as the printers they really are. Few Welsh books sell more than 3,000 copies, even the paperbacks which are beginning to appear, and most novels rarely sell more than 1,200 copies, about half of which are guaranteed sales to public libraries. On the Anglo-Welsh side, the figures are even less encouraging. For another irony is that the two and a half million Welsh people who speak only English have not yet shown the same interest in Anglo-Welsh writers as the Welsh speakers, who are heirs to a highly literate and articulate culture, show in theirs. Only with books in Welsh for children sponsored and guaranteed by the Welsh Joint Education Committee can the publisher expect to cover his costs, a direct result of the growing demand for text-books and general books for young readers nurtured by the Welsh Schools Movement. In such a situation, facing the usual problems of a small, scattered market, the Welsh publishing industry needs its subsidies while learning to do without them.

The body with an interest in all aspects of the publishing process in Wales is the Welsh Books Council. Founded in 1962 with support from the local authorities, the Council has its offices at Aberystwyth where its Books Centre serves as a distributing warehouse for that books published in Wales as well as for those of Welsh interest published elsewhere. Among its projects are a scheme for the payment of grants to the authors of popular fiction in Welsh, another for the publication of foreign novels translated into Welsh for use in libraries only, a programme of exhibitions and competitions in the schools, and an annual Books Festival. With the financial assistance of the Welsh Arts Council, the Books Council has recently established three new Departments — Editorial,

Design and Publicity — which are confidently expected to help realise its ambitions to become a central agency for the whole of Wales. The Director is Mr Alan Cressant Davies.

The Welsh Arts Council works in close co-operation with the Books Council but there is a number of projects for which it alone has special responsibility. As the only public body with an interest in both literatures, the Arts Council has done much to encourage the growth of Anglo-Welsh literature and to win for it the same status as Welsh literature has for long enjoyed. The Literature Committee's programme is therefore thoroughly bilingual, so that writers in English are beginning to share with their Welsh-speaking compatriots the recognition in their own country that many would prefer to success in London. Indeed, there is now a complete system of patronage for the writer in Wales which includes commissions, grants for book publication, annual prizes, and so on — all sponsored in one way or another by the two Councils — a situation which writers in other countries (even in English) might well envy. As the *Times Literary Supplement* has said recently, 'The weight of Welsh Arts Council grants to both literatures (roughly £200,000 over the past five years) and the modest cash aid given by the Welsh Books Council to Welsh-language authors, are between them putting authorship in Wales on the reasonably viable commercial footing it has never before enjoyed. The bases of patronage and each particular act of patronage are properly the subject of debate; but the need for patronage in Wales has long been acute, and the desire that it should now come from Welsh not English sources is just about unanimous. How this system will be affected by the proposals for a Public Lending Right is being considered at the present time by a working party under the Welsh Books Council's aegis.'

This year the Arts Council's allocation to literature in Wales is £74,000 — nearly twice as much as in Scotland (£38,500) and more than half that in England (£123,000), but still only 8% of the Welsh Arts Council's total budget. As in previous years, writers will again receive about £21,000 of this sum as bursaries, travel-grants and prizes. Another £13,000 is being spent as grant-aid in the editing and printing of 9 literary magazines and as payment to their contributors. Publishers will receive about £14,000 towards the cost of publishing books of literary merit, and £14,500 has gone to the Welsh Books Council for its three new departments.

As the Welsh Arts Council's interest in a book-shop suggests, it is in the sale of books to the public — 'the final link' as we call it — that so much of our effort is known to run into the sand. Wales, even in the university towns, must be among the bleakest countries in Europe as far as bookshops are concerned. Several good ones have opened in the last few years, such as Sioy y Tŷ in Cardiff and Sioy y Ffêr in Aberystwyth, where the books of Wales are made available in an enthusiastic and efficient service which supplements the general stocks of older shops like Lear's in Cardiff. But there are still no more than a dozen bookshops worthy of the name. As a result, despite substantial subsidies from the patron bodies and valiant efforts by the Welsh Books Council, the sales of Welsh books and books of Welsh interest have not yet improved to the point at which the publishers can hope for more than to break even. Most claim to be engaged in publishing for reasons of prestige or patriotism, rarely for profit. It is not that the public is not interested in its writers — on the contrary, the writer in Wales has always played a very important role in our society — but quite simply, or so all the evidence suggests, that there are not enough shops in any part of Wales, whether Welsh or English-speaking, where a wide selection of books can be seen and bought. Areas which are particularly badly served are the industrial valleys of the south-east, where nearly two million people live, and the counties along the northern coast. Nevertheless, in towns where shops have been opened recently (e.g. Pwllheli, Bala and Llanelli), the demand proves to be immediate and promises to be consistent. In these shops, books about Wales from London Houses, such as Glyn Jones's *The Dragon Ais Two Tongues* (Dent), Ned Thomas's *The Welsh Excrement* (Gollancz)

and Trevor Fiebbok's *Wales and the Welsh* (Casell) are reported to be among the most popular English titles, while books in Welsh begin to find new, if comparatively small audiences, in such places.

For the moment, it would be foolish to expect more. The rest — and the Welsh Arts Council is among the most ambitious for the publishing industry in Wales — will depend not only on government support but on the publishers' own initiative and, above all in these days of national crisis, on how the Welsh people decide their country's culture with its languages and literatures, are to be saved and served.

Note: We wish to reserve our position concerning the literature written in our countries in English and French. Of course, writers who don't feel involved in a national struggle will use the medium they know best and which is capable of conveying their messages farthest. If they want, however, to take part in the task of rebuilding well-integrated, national communities, they may be asked whether by contributing to the greatness and prestige of the English or French literature they are not helping to perpetuate the disarticulation from which these communities have suffered for centuries. When we come across poems in French, for instance, which have purely literary pretensions, in some of our Breton 'revues de combat,' we cannot help wondering what the logic of it is . . . (A.H.)

Harassment alleged by Irish
Irish people living in Britain are being harassed by police and Special Branch detectives hunting those responsible for the latest wave of bomb explosions. It was alleged recently.

The claim was made by the Irish Civil Rights Association in Britain who called a Press conference in London to condemn an 'anti-Irish propaganda campaign' by the police. Press and politicians. The association said they condemned the bombing without reservation but deplored the 'cush to judgment' to blame Irish people.

Mr Jim Curran, the association's chairman, alleged that in one case the police had used a crowbar to break down the door of a house. In another case, an Irishman's flat in central London had been raided by armed police while he was at work, and his clothes and papers removed. They were later returned without apology or explanation.

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EIRE

EISTEDDFOD NIASIUNTA CYMRU

Rhithun i Sir Ddinbych, balle beag in oirthuaisceart na tíre a tionoladh Eisteddfod Naisiunta na bliana seo. Balle beag gloiste...

Eirgheann an Eisteddfod deontaití cuisnach fathuill o chomhairle...

haghaibh rampanteas mhór mar e, £130,000 i mblána mar...

mblána freisin bhí pabail ar leith fa choinne foghlaiméirí na...

an file ag ar a beonnadh an 'choron' agus an 'chathair' — an...

Cuira Ceolach Jack Kerouac

Gní don impirilachas i gearraí cultúrtha ina an dghé go...

Ce gur ragadh san Alger e is mar scríbhneoir de chuid na...

Bainneann Jack Kerouac leis an Domhan Uile ceart go léir ach...

Ach tá leabhar le Jack Kerouac — ceann de na cinn is deanaí...

'Satorí in Paris' is teicil do, a chead-bhoilteadh sa bhliain 1967...

Bheadh se fúairiste e saó a chruthú ach neart síochraí as an...

"I search blindly for that old Breton name Duossias, of which...

"Sainn Breton" "Sainn Breton" I yell, emphasizing as you see the 'o' noise of the...

if 'Celtic' were pronounced with a soft 'y' sound, as the Anglo-Saxons used to do, my name would sound like this: (and other names)

Jack Kerouac Johnny Saxon Senator Bob Kennedy Hopalong Cassidy

P.O. Snaodhgh

* * *

Rhodesia, Fascism and Belfast

An ominous new arrival in the "Loyalist" book stalls of Belfast...

The distribution of these white supremacist news-sheets from Rhodesia...

Another indicator of "loyalist" philosophy was the defence and apologetics for the English Fascist National Front...

We warn the Dictator (i.e. Whiteley) that the days when he could order the murder of a couple of loyalists...

They were warned by "Cosmolett" Lindsay Mason in the 10 February 1973 edition of The Ulster Constitution

We warn the Dictator (i.e. Whiteley) that the days when he could order the murder of a couple of loyalists...

Irish members, Cathal and Caitlín Ó Luain, Eoin Ó Riain — in Dublin area, and Nollaig Ó Gadhra, Galway, are willing to participate (see Carn 2). Details to be given in CARN 4.

Nuis Ide-Ghaeltachta

The Irish Minister for the Gaeltacht, Tomás Ó Dónaill, visited Barra in the Outer Hebrides at the end of August. His visit...

An t-Uasal Ó Dónaill has, since becoming minister, visited most of the Gaeltacht areas in Ireland. He is now the best informed minister for the Gaeltacht in the history of the office.

One, would be the requested extension of the Radio na Gaeltachta services to Alba. And if to Alba why not to Man? Can we expect such a gesture? At least let us endorse Barra's request.

The Human Cost

The killing of 13 citizens of Derry by soldiers of the Paratroop Regiment on Bloody Sunday was described by the Derry Coroner...

Professor Daly of the University of North Carolina has produced evidence that the victims of "Hooding" and the other "refined" (i.e. Ader-tested) methods of torture...

But since Heath has said that interrogation in depth (distinguishing euphemism) will continue, To what end? Time for Tories?

Northern Ireland Now: Plus ça change . . .

As I write, a riot is going on about a hundred yards from my window where an 810-interment march to Long Kesh was stopped.

The people have been marching too, because of a special sympathy for Michael Farrell and Tony Canavan, two young members of "Peoples Democracy".

The case of Farrell and Canavan is extremely interesting in that it demonstrates the extent to which nothing has changed in Northern Ireland. Farrell, a young lecturer in higher education...

When the Stormont regime introduced internment in 1971, Farrell was interned. His release, months later, lends weight to the widely held belief that he was interned, merely to remove from the scene, an outspoken opponent of internment. That was under Brian Faulkner.

But readers will have been led to believe that the corruption and injustice, associated with the Orange-Unionist junta has now been swept away. Farrell and Canavan are only two of the people in the North of Ireland who have reason to know otherwise.

The situation is this. Extremist-Unionist groups are permitted to parade through the centre of Belfast. The U.D.A. in masks and battle-dress have done so. Farrell and Canavan in protest against sectarian assassinations. But Farrell's friends, as Socialist and anti-partitionists, are not allowed to march through the centre of Belfast. That was the situation under Faulkner. It is also the battle-dress have done so. Farrell and Canavan tried to lead about fifty members of the P.D. through the centre of Belfast in protest against sectarian assassinations. But Farrell's friends, as Socialist and anti-partitionists, are not allowed to march through the centre of Belfast. That was the situation under Faulkner. It is also the situation under Whitelaw.

As a result of their attempt to march, Farrell and Canavan were jailed. They were not given political status, although the so-called "offence" was obviously political. When one sees this against the backdrop of another recent case where a Protestant who murdered a mentally retarded boy and raped his mother was recognised by the court to have committed a political offence, the idea that there is equality before the law is seen to be ridiculous.

The mass media in Britain and Northern Ireland give partisan support to Whitelaw's attempt to impose an English military solution to the Irish problem. Irishmen who fight to free their country are labelled "terrorists", while the English army of occupation is called "the forces of law and order". The British army in N. Ireland continue to think that the way to impose their solution is to lean on nationalist areas. I have been collecting newspapers for a considerable time now. Week in week out they tell the same story. The British army arrest and intern continually but I have it from a reliable source that I.R.A. men who are interned (and we must remember that a high proportion of those interned are not in the I.R.A. are easily replaced, thanks largely to the British army policy referred to above).

The I.R.A. have almost never fired a rocket in the Six Counties that did not, according to the British army statement — highlighted by B.B.C. and I.T.V. — narrowly miss a school or old people's home. But I do not want anyone to think that B.B.C. biased reporting is restricted purely to matters military. Recently the report of the N. Ireland Community Relations Committee was finally made public. The facts were there that upwards of 60,000 people have had to move because of intimidation, the highest number in any country in Europe since the second world war, and that 80% of these were Catholics. In one B.B.C. programme which I saw ("Scene Around Six") there was an interview with a sociologist about the findings. No reference was made to the fact that about 80% of those forced to leave their homes were Catholics. The sociologist made hasty reference to the fact that "there was intimidation on religious lines," and then he went on to dwell at some length on the fact that those who did not conform to the norms of their neighbours (the cited homosexuals, and "people who would not contribute to one or other of the terrorist organisations") were widely intimidated. Boy, have we a problem — not so much sectarianism, as 60,000 displaced, tight-fisted homosexuals!

The Northern Assembly is almost certainly England's last attempt to "solve the Irish problem." The loyalists and the I.R.A. have vowed to make it fail. Not long ago, when loyalists thought the solution was already to be complete, they made advances to the Republicans. Most of them are clearly not interested in the British link as such. They were interested in maintaining a system of privilege which they now realise cannot be maintained. What is now growing increasingly clear is that the Irish problem has no British dimension. Padraig O'Maolchaoibh.

The Irish Sovereignty Movement and EEC Regional Policy

The Common Market referendum in May 1972 in the Irish Republic was carried with an 83% 'yes' vote. The 17% 'no' vote was not on a party basis; it represented a broad cross-section who refused to be brainwashed into an abandonment of sovereignty. The Irish Sovereignty Movement arose out of the unsuccessful attempt to obtain a 'no' result to the EEC referendum. It is organised on a non party-political basis, and has the support of the language movement. It is concerned to resist, step by step, the abandonment of sovereignty implied by the Treaty of Rome.

At present, the regional policy debate rages. The amount of the regional fund looks like being much less than that held out by Garrett Fitzgerald (now Minister for External Affairs) as an E.I. Dorado during the Referendum campaign. To get things in perspective, a sum of the order of £20 M is being mentioned as the share for the Irish Republic in the regional fund. The regional subsidy paid within the U.K. by Britain to Northern Ireland, prior to the present troubles, amounted to some £100 M, or five times the sum for half the population. Yet Northern Ireland had the highest unemployment rate in the U.K. This regional subsidy is no substitute for control over one's own affairs, i.e. sovereignty.

The Irish Sovereignty Movement is holding a conference on EEC problems in Dublin in October. There is scope for the establishment of cross-contacts between the ISM and appropriate bodies in other 'celtic fringe' countries, in order to examine how best the common interests of the peoples in the 'celtic fringe' can be used to put leverage on the various national governments to frame the regional policy of the EEC in the interests of the maximum autonomy of the celtic nations.

Does it seem outside the bounds of possibility that a Dublin Government, committed to delivering the EEC E.I. Dorado to an increasingly sceptical electorate, might be seen establishing missions in other Celtic countries, and lending active support to regionalist and autonomist groups, so as to increase the pressure for a regional policy from which it might draw benefit?

The effect of the visit of deGaulle to Quebec on the development of the Quebec autonomist movement was appreciable. Cosgrave is no de Gaulle, but it would be interesting to explore the effect of a visit by his Minister of External Affairs to Scotland, Wales, Brittany etc. in order to discuss regional policy issues with 'Celtic fringe' autonomists. If the regional policy as promised does not materialise, Fitzgerald may yet be forced into this position, to the benefit of the Celtic Movement.

One practical step open to 'Celtic fringe' autonomists is to begin to establish fact-finding contacts. A letter to the Irish Sovereignty Movement, 24 Belgrave Rd., Dublin 6, Ireland, will elicit details of the October conference. In Dublin on problems arising from the accession of the Irish Republic to the EEC.

Roy Johnston.

Inter-Celtic Communications

The car-ferry which runs between Rosslare and Le Havre constitutes an important link between Ireland and the Continent. The Irish government now has a direct interest in it; this came about as a result of the threat by the shipping company (Normandy Ferries) to withdraw the service at the end of the 1972 season.

Now that the Dublin government, in the interests of the tourist trade, has a measure of control, it becomes possible to put pressure on to make it serve more directly as an inter-Celtic link. The old route Rosslare-Havre was detested by the use of the same boat on the Southampton-Havre run. This need no longer be the determining factor.

A more natural, and shorter, route would be Rosslare-Brest, communicating directly towards the less crowded roads of the South and West, where many Irish wish to go. Similarly, it would be possible to build up a Celtic ethnic market, initially on the basis of cultural and tourist exchanges, ultimately on the basis of commerce.

The type of commerce initially to develop might be commerce at the level of ideas, conferences and exchanges between peoples' organisations and their representatives, concerned to find common ground in the battle to increase regional autonomy within the EEC.

Ultimately, as a result of the existence of these cross-contacts, there is the possibility of developing a genuine trade in products and services, such as to permit the economic lives of 'Celtic fringes' to draw together.

The possibility exists of making this direct route more economic by introducing an intermediate stop at Falmouth. This, as well as a market pressure for the development of this route, would provide a convenient route for traffic originating in Exeter or westwards wishing to go to Ireland or the continent. It would also provide a convenient route from Brittany to England via Cornwall.

The Celtic League in Brittany and Cornwall could develop some market pressure for the development of this route, by organising some voluntary market research, getting the matter discussed in chambers of commerce, writing letters to the press etc.

Any pressure developing out of this idea should be conveyed to the commercial attaché at the Irish Embassy in London or Paris. A copy, for information, should be sent to the Irish Sovereignty Movement, 24 Belgrave Rd., Dublin 6, so that equivalent pressure can be put on from the Irish end, in the knowledge of what has been done abroad. See also feature 'Irish Sovereignty Movement and EEC Regional Policy' on previous page.

Roy Johnston.

(Impatience among young Welsh activists with constitutional methods of political action to save Wales may be heading towards political violence, according to Clive Betts, Managing Editor of the "Welsh Nation".)

"Ta Clive Betts, Rheolwr Stiwtai a phabar Bhrwstnack "An Arian Bwrstnack" fier bhoirid do bheil daoiné aga einneach sa Talu Bhrwstnack fiod do bhe se de polioitacacht leighoil. Te goil eagal do bi na daoiné aga seo deanu ruidan gal rhi lona taighnean 'ta Soutnai er cheomnacha sa Talu Bhrwstnack. Ta aihil na dhu er the ann cheana, ann Sir Ddinbych mai samplair. As bha teaglain faoil cumant anns Sir Gaerfyrddin do loirt mo-cheann lona 'a-thaighnean." Ta seo taghairt er 'a' fu do bheil reitias Shostan deanu a chuid 's thearr do chur fu chois na daoiné ta noigh lona as blaostai 'ta Cymdeithas y Iaith Gweltach na Breatnain slon noigh ceas bhleg do 'laigh er bhfagail an tseacht thiu do theanu ruidan mi-leighoil.

* * *

In the largest movement of population in Europe since the war, 60,000 people have been driven from their homes in Belfast by violence and intimidation in the last 3½ years. Most of these people are anti-Unionists. The English Government is keeping quiet about these figures.

Anns scial foilait curait mach er do ghoirid, ta sinn foaidain mach do rohb 60,000 slaih ceamh mach as nan dtaighnean anns Bui Feirise misirs 1969. Se slaih poblachtach a' chuid 's mi dloibh seo. Bha'n scial seiriat loitais Comisiun re-hoigh Co-tuathas, comisiun eiceoil curait er bun ce' a' reitias anns eEirinn Tuait-beach. Thug na airian seo lonaas do muanan daoiné: cha rohb a leid ann nuair a' caga misir. Cha math leis Reitias Shostan na airian seo a thoir mach do foilait er 'a' fu do bheil ad solleacha mach do bheil ad coda uile an slaih ann eEirinn Tuait-beach. Cha pet seo for.

KERNOW

Work to Win

In every national movement there are a number of people who are not interested in philosophising, theorising or romanticising, they can only express themselves by action. If they cannot do something for their cause they loose interest and leave the movement which is a thing we cannot afford to let happen. Perhaps it is because we have attracted so few of these people and lost so many that our progress has been so slow. Dedicated workers are the strength of every movement and if we are to get them and keep them we must put ourselves out to cater for them i.e. we must find useful work for them to do and show them how to do it.

This difficulty does not arise in organisations that rely upon violence, there are always plenty of stones and petrol bombs that can be thrown and plenty of targets for them but in an organisation like ours which keeps within the law, it is more difficult to devise methods of resisting the exploitation of our resources which is permitted by the law nevertheless we must be continually trying to devise such methods if we are to survive.

One tactic that is being successfully used in Cornwall is to re-inforce activities which people outside of our movement are making to protect Cornish interests in their own locality. This has the effect of adding their strength to ours, enabling us to engage in more activities than we could if acting alone and it also increases our movement's prestige.

This tactic is being used in two ways: one, to put in a working party to help anyone who is protesting against some unwanted development. Two, at municipal elections by providing approved candidates with an efficient organisation to fight their campaigns under their direction. Subsequently keeping in close contact with them and thus building up an effective influence in the local council.

An example of what can be done by real workers using these methods is given by one Melyon Kernow group of six members (plus recruited relatives) which played a major part in securing the election of five approved candidates to local Councils at the last elections and building up a friendly and co-operative relationship with them.

We have lost many workers because we have failed to provide work for them to do. The methods described above have succeeded but we need ideas and suggestions for still more practical activities if we are to tap the resources of patriotic energy available to us from within those people who believe that faith without works is just not on.

May one hope that our intellectuals will take time off from writing about the past and the future and apply their talents to devising methods whereby we can capture the present for if we fail to do that, we have lost the future.

R. C. Boyd.

Cornish County part of Wales?

Should Cornwall once again become part of Wales? The question is raised in a letter to the Nation from Cornish Celtic League Secretary, Mr R. C. Boyd of Meadowswent, Spar Lane, Illogan, Redruth.

Mr Boyd raises the question in referring to the hoped for Welsh Assembly. Should Cornwall be regarded as a Welsh county, once more, and ask for it to be transferred from the English political system.

"The Cornish Branch of the Celtic League is very interested in this suggestion," writes Mr Boyd, "but, of course, cannot make any decision until it has accurate information as to the wishes of the Cornish people and our Welsh kinsmen in this matter."

Mr Boyd is therefore testing Cornish opinion on the matter and

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Celtic League was held in Y Bala on the 4th and 5th of August. Delegates of the branches in Alba, Breith, Cymru, Eire, Kernow and London attended.

In his introduction, the chairman P. O. Conchuir said it was appropriate that the meeting be held in Welsh Wales, particularly as Wales spear-headed our struggles in the language field.

From the secretaries' reports the League appeared to have been outwardly less active during the past year. Attention had concentrated on problems arising from changes in our publication scheme. Now that CARN was well launched, it should be possible again to cater for other aspects of the League's policy.

On the whole the C.L. organisation was functioning well. But the Welsh branch had not yet recovered the efficiency and the numerical importance it ought to have, and the Manx branch needed reactivation.

The financing of CARN will pose a problem for some time to come. Income from fees and subscriptions need supplementing by sales of the periodical. Sales in bookshops, though serving C.L. aims, could not help as much as sales by members. Here is an opportunity for every member to become involved and contribute to widening the influence of the League.

It was agreed that the C.L., although abiding by non-violent methods, should contribute to alleviate the fate of fellow-Celts jailed or interned as a result of their political convictions.

The C.L. will continue to assist in organising inter-Celtic summer schools, or organise such itself. It will develop its "Hospitality Scheme" to facilitate exchanges from one Celtic country to another. The main resolutions adopted by the meeting called (a) on the London Government to end their policy of harassment of non-combatants in N. Ireland and to make a declaration of intent to withdraw from the area; (b) on the Irish government to reactivate its case against the London Government in Strasbourg (concerning torture in N.I.); on the new Derry corporation to delete the prefix "London" from the city's official name; on the Irish minister for Foreign Affairs to stand firm by his previous claims on the EEC Regional Funds and to consult with representative bodies in the other Celtic countries regarding this aspect of EEC membership. These resolutions were communicated to the appropriate people for consideration.

A proposal by the Cornish Branch of C.L. to sound out Cornish public opinion on the desirability of Cornwall joining Wales in the event of a Welsh Assembly being set up was approved (with one abstention and despite reserves concerning such an assembly).

The AGM adjourned its Saturday afternoon session to enable the League to associate with Cymdeithas yr Iaith in a demonstration at Dinbyth against the re-imprisonment of Fred Ffransh and for an extension of television services in Welsh. We wish to record our thanks to Cymdeithas for allowing us to display C.L. material in their tent at the Eisteddfod.

FLB at its again

Three days before the arrival of Pompidou on holidays in Ffouenan, SW Breith, 4 cans of 20 litres of an explosive mixture were placed in the new (unfinished) police barracks in this town. Responsibility was claimed by the FLB-ARB. "In view of the massive implantation of military barracks and other bases on the Breton territory, the struggle against this occupation will be intensified. The Breton people must be defended against all the grabbers of the Bretons' heritage."

(Symbolic attacks will hardly impress anyone).

ALBA

Kevredigezh ar Skoseg (Comunn na Canain Albanaich) zo bet savet daos pe dri bloaz evit stourm en un doare efedus da c'houini d'ar skoseg ur plas dezant a buhez foran Alba, dreist-holl er Gouarnela, Embann a ra ur c'hannadeg, Crann Tara. Setu ur roll — menemad, nevez embannet gant CNCA: 1) degas muioc'h a dud da harpañ ar gouezleg ha d'ober gantran; herzel ozh gwelizerioù hol a-enep ar yezh; imbrouc'han stad ar yezh e-touez an dud; 2) atizañ ar penadurezhioù lec'hel da lakaat burez an Droadouriezh da ober embannus e gouezleg evit dedeman touristel (1); Kuzul an Arzoù Skosat da c'houiniad kelennerien sonerezh; ar skolek-meur da sozañ kelennerioù ermaez-a-rol war istad ha sevenadur Alba; 6) stourm ozh ar rolennoù a vir a varilhan an anvioù e gouezleg; 7) gwelout penaos so pourvezet al levraouegoù — pobl gant levrioù e gouezleg pe diwarbenn Alba. (CNCA is currently conducting, or hoping to carry out, various projects in the Gaelic field aiming at 1) promoting Gaelic; 2) countering official discrimination against it; 3) seeking more information about its state among the people).

In May Lord Polwarth was appointed oil "supremo" to co-ordinate developments in Scotland and shortly after that the "Glasgow News", an underground paper, revealed that Lord Polwarth and his family held substantial shares in oil-related trusts — this led to an outcry in Parliament and in public. The " Scotsman", in an editorial that week said: "Lord Polwarth has encouraged a little local opposition on the question of his investments but the Prime Minister has ruled that all is in order." When some of the more untavoury practices of British firms came to light earlier this year much was made of Mr Heath's reference to "the unacceptable face of British capitalism."

Lord Polwarth's appointment itself was made because of extreme dissatisfaction allround with the way the government were mishandling the whole question of North Sea Oil. The derisory amounts they asked for the prospecting rights are now well known. Now other aspects are beginning to cause disquiet. Despite valiant efforts made by the local authorities, Shelland has 40,000 acres in the hands of Noordport, an oil development company. . . . Moreover, an oil-rig construction company, has applied for planning permission for a site at Drumbrin in Wester Ross. This land is held by the National Trust for Scotland and a Trust spokesman has said that it could take £10,000 to fight the application. Moreover have also applied for a second site at Ullapool and it seems there are more "possible" sites. In view of these facts it will be interesting to see the response of the Secretary of State for Scotland to the request of the Conservation Society through its North Tayside Branch (now responsible for the North Sea Oil issue) that the costs of any group of objectors be recompensed whether successful or not. Another item of news that caused concern was that two officials of the Highlands and Islands Development Board left that body to serve in advisory positions with a private oil-related company.

Mr Craig came to Glasgow in July and in the course of addressing a rally in Glasgow promised that he would wreck the proposed assembly for Northern Ireland "the inspiration that we derive from you in Scotland will keep us on our course." The comment of The Scotsman on such matters is worth noting "Ireland north and south has been a hindrance to Scotland's own efforts to obtain a measure of self government." Fortunately in other realms other opinions are beginning to be heard. July is the month when across the country gems of philoophy are delivered by august people at graduations but this year part of one such speech was significant — Sir Samuel Curran, Principal and Vice Chancellor of Strathclyde University said: "there has been in my opinion singular failure to resolve the problems of nationhood within the United Kingdom."

Iwerzhin

(Who cares? There were 460 men in the Mass Prison, Long Kesh, Northern Ireland, last June. Nine Catholic priests sent a report to Prime Minister Heath, stressing that their plight was desperate. They asked that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the UN be applied to them. Some of these men have been interned without a fair trial for 2 years. They are about to break down mentally. Support the campaign for their release or for tolerable prison conditions).

Ha C'hwil Zo Chale?

War-dro 450 den eo e kamp-bac'han Long Kesh e miz Mezherven 1973. War grekion e oa niver. Ken fall eo o stad n'o deus gouzout 1973. War grekion e oa niver. Ken fall eo o stad n'o deus gouzout 1973. War grekion e oa niver. Ken fall eo o stad n'o deus gouzout 1973.

Sanet n'eus ket mui a vac'hadur hep prosez. Ur gomzout zo bet lakaet e karg da ober prozezioù buan. Ne ra avat nemet ober van da lakaet reith. Eus 600 den bet degaset ditraz n'eus bet lezet nemet 100 vout reith. Eus 600 den bet degaset ditraz n'eus bet lezet nemet 100 vout reith. Eus 600 den bet degaset ditraz n'eus bet lezet nemet 100 vout reith.

Ar vac'hidi no dal'bet e S. kler. Ouzhpenn 90 e darn anezho. En hini m'en em lazhas Patrick Crawford e deus Mezherven 8 oer rannet an 90 etre div lochen: a 20/3 m dre 7/5m. Gouzout a reer rannet an 90 etre div lochen: a 20/3 m dre 7/5m. Gouzout a reer rannet an 90 etre div lochen: a 20/3 m dre 7/5m.

Gwasan-holl argadoù trumant ar soudarded e-barzh al Pochou. Graet evit spontañ ar vac'hidi. Da 6 eur beure e teont, evit ma vefe kantadoù anezho paramantet evel evit ur gabaduñ gant furuhoù, bihiner, skeodoù, tokarnnoù gant selloù, o tistagan bonnnoù hadar. Bounnet e vez ar vac'hidi e-giz chatal en al lagell all tra ma vez fardet o lech. A-wechoù e vez graet dezho redde etre div renkennad soudarded hag a lop warno gant o bihiner. Pa zistroont e kavont alioù e dilhad, liberioù, trazoù distrujet, ar penestrom touret, ar magerioù mekanek. Dreist-holl an dud yaoanek diann n'o deus nemet 15 vloaz) hag ar re nevez-deut a vez strafinet gant ar brosez. A-henn ar fin e t'fuer ar post-tarzhian.

Kome a ra ar velenien ivez eus ar skolioù a lakaer d'ar gweladennnoù: ne vir ket ar penadurezhioù ar rolennoù. E seurt plegennnoù n'oo ket souezhas e ve un darn vat war-nes koll kaon ha diaktianin. Pet a vo evel P. Crawford, gweloc'h ganto en em lazhas? Dek den zo en ur stad truzous-meurbet: Peter Mallon, bac'het abaoe Eost 1971, touret e javed hag e fri ha gaozet e ospital ene e'hell ket parañ; Liam Hannaway, 57 vloaz, e kevrenn vikored an ospital gant gwak-gwad uhel; Michael Donnelly, Gerard MacNerr, Patrick MacNally, Kevin Hannaway, Joseph Clarke, Liam Shannon, kougalet ha goulenmet en-don e 1971, aliv hep prosez, izel o spered; Terence Magee ha Tony Wilkinson, bet skejet ganto o dsaourstrem, klann, digalenkaet.

Ret eo harpañ an dud-se. Goullenn ma vint dieubet pe ma vo graet dezho ur prosez reith. Mirout na vint lakaet divarrek da veran pa vint laouket er-maez. Ar penadurezhioù a zo kalonus kement hag an dud-se da dibanant. Bremañ e klaskout o lakaat da goll o spered. Setu da gwasan heurt gwakerezh.

Alan Stivell for a Celtic Music

In the remarkable new generation of Breton singers, Alan Stivell occupies a special position. He is also internationally the best known and has reached the point where he enjoys the appreciation of as many admirers as the most popular singers. He has sung to fully packed halls in Paris (crowds of up to 20,000 on some days for 3 weeks) and other parts of France, in several countries in Western Europe including Ireland and Wales, in North America. To ally fears that success had gone to his head and that he had no time for the people of Brittany, he gave 13 performances in various parts of the country in May and an equal number again in July. Halls in most places being too small, he used a marquee ("chapiteau").

Alan's aim for many years had been to turn the tide of assimilation and win the Bretons back to their own culture by developing its musical aspects. Some stern critics wonder if money and international fame will not deflect him from this service, while others reflect on the ephemeral nature of popular crazes. In order to give an idea of what Alan Stivell himself has in mind, the following notes were culled from interviews given to "Armor" and "Le Peuple Breton" (a good deal abridged).

"What is most important," he says, "is to convert the Bretons to the Celtic music. . . . Five years ago, they still despised anything to do with Brittany. So, to convert them, I had first to convert the world around. When I was hailed in Paris and other countries, they took me seriously. There was a certain Breton awareness but it needed crystallising around something. Why not music? The lack of self-confidence could not be overcome while our music remained "regionally confined" in its search for "actualisation" (adapting to present-day tastes).

"I am interested in Celtic music. In order to recognise what is Celtic music, to throw it into relief, one has to familiarise oneself with the Irish, the Scottish, the Breton musics, and distinguish what is Celtic in them from what is "saxonic" or "germanic." The world is undergoing profound changes. We can afford to lose certain elements but others are essential and must be preserved. Celtic music must continue to exist. This requires us to keep what is strong and common to the Celtic countries.

Panopticism is a quite concrete proposition. Music is not its only aspect. A synthesis of all aspects will create a Celtic culture. . . . I had to work gradually to bring the Bretons to accept innovations. . . . (Armor)

"To get away from the stage-Breton image, I used modern instruments (electric guitar. . .) People tried to understand instead of mooring. I then chose the harp to express both the will to go back to Celtic sources and the evolution of Breton music. (The harp was in use in Brittany when it was culturally independent).

"I had to get acquainted with the history and the art of the Celtic peoples and it was essential to improve my knowledge of Breton. . . . I recognised a trend towards Celtic music in the "rock" or radio music. I decided then to work to insert a new Breton music into the pop and folk current.

"The interest in my music is a passing craze? After the fashion, comes the discovery that the Celtic culture, the Celtic peoples, the Celts as individuals are equal to others. The essential is that this music should have helped the Bretons to recover their dignity. I am trying to reach the whole world with a new music expressing a culturally free, politically autonomous Brittany in which an intelligent use of technology will permit a reduction of working hours. . . .

"I did not sign the Breton Singers' Manifesto (see Carr 2) because it would have been inconsistent with my choice of the Phillips circuit, Olympia, Europe No 1 as channels for a break-through. Let everyone be honest with himself.

"The two forms of Breton music, one based on texts (Glennue, Servat, Gweltaz) the other on sound (Stivell, Diaodet ar Menez, Tri Yann) are complementary. "Usually it is the radio producers who popularise the singers. In my case, it is the people, not only in Brittany but throughout the "Hexagon" who wanted to hear me. First the radio announcers would make sneering remarks about Breton things, but now they are claiming my music as theirs: "French pop music." "our new music-hall" "the best French group" (P.B.)



MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

All who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are entitled to membership. The membership fee (entitling to CARN) and the subscription rates are kept as low as possible to enable all to share in our work: 15F Breizh (and France); £1 minimum, other Celtic countries (and England); £1.25 other European countries; £1.60, non European countries (allowing for air-mailing).

In view of devaluation, the rates given in Sterling barely suffice to cover our publication costs — not to mention other expenses. We are therefore very grateful to those members who have sent generous donations. May we request that all who wish to see the League free from chronic money starvation to raise their contribution to the equivalent of £1.50 — surface mailing?

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An additional fee is payable for membership of the New York Branch — enquire from Mr Stock. In certain cases (e.g., Libraries and members of religious orders) subscriptions to CARN will be accepted at the same rates as the membership fees.

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I wish to join the Celtic League and to receive its quarterly CARN. Please also send me a copy of the C.L. Constitution. I enclose £..... and contribution towards C.L. Expenditure. £.....

Name

Address

.....

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