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No. 65

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CELTIC LEAGUE



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ALBA

A' TUITEAM AIR AR CINN

Ann an Alba cha bhì a chis chinn — no a' chis choimhearsnachd, ma a dh'abras na Tòraidhean rithe — fada gun tighinn oirnn. Tha an iomairt "Stad I" aig a' Phàrtaidh Làborach air tighinn is air falbh gun cho math ri dàil a chur oirre. Tha e nis suas ris an SNP agus an iomairt neo-phàighidh aige, agus ris "a' Chomataidh de Cheud" (air a stèidheachadh le Làboraich reubaltach) gus a' chis agus an Riaghaltas a thoirt gu dubhlan.

Tha sinne a-nis am imis an strì-fhèin a chur, agus tha roghainn shoilleir air beulaibh nan Albannach. Ach anns a' Chuimrigh tha an deasbad is an deasachadh dìreach an dèidh toiseachdainn — cha bhì a' chis a' bualadh air na Cuimrich (no air na Sasannaich) airson bliadhna an dèidh a' chiad togail ann an Alba. Agus mar-thà tha e coltach gun cluinn na Cuimrich na h-aon argamaidean is breugan 's a tha sinne air cluinntinn.

Dh' aontaich Plaid Cymru aig a' Chòlabhairt Nàiseanta aca an ùraidh gun dean iad strì chruaidh an aghaidh na cise agus air 14 Faoilleach mhol Pannal na h-Iomairt gun cuir am Plaid an gnìomh iomairt "s urrainn pàigheadh, diùltadh pàigheadh" mar a th' aig an SNP. Ma thèid gabhail ri seo leis a' Chomhairle Nàiseanta dhen phàrtaidh air 25 Gearran bidh iad ag iarraidh orrasan a 's urrainn na cosgaisean a bharrachd fhulang gun a' chis a phàigheadh. Tha an SNP a' sireadh 100,000 Albannach a tha deònach a ghabhail

anns an iomairt acasan — àireamh a tha gu math àrd — ach chan eil Plaid Cymru a' gealltain ach gum bi ceud dhe na prìomh bhuill aca air ceann na h-iomairt Cuimrich. Anns an dà dhùthaich cha bhì an iomairt aig na Nàiseantaich a' cur stad air gnìomharran ioma-phàrtaidh an aghaidh na cise.

An dà chuid ann an Alba agus sa Chuimrigh tha a' ghairm gus an lagh a bhristeadh stèidhte air da argamaid — nach eil a' chis idir ceart cothromach, agus nach eil còir aig na Tòraidhean a leithid a chis a thogail ann an dùthchannan a dh'èibhl iad agus an cuid pholasaidhean. Agus tha na Làboraich anns a' Chuimrigh a' deanamh shoilleir mar-thà gum beil dìon na h-Iompaireachd nas cudromaich dhaibh na dìon an t-sluaigh.

Cho luath 's a chuala John Smith, Cathraiche nan Làborach sa Chuimrigh, gur dòcha gum biodh iomairt neo-phàighidh aig Plaid Cymru rinn e ionnsaigh orra, a' cantainn gun robh na Nàiseantaich gun bhonn cùramh poilitigich dar bu chòir do na pàrtaidhean uile a bhith dìon an lagh an aghaidh nam bomairean teine. An Lagh roimh Cheartas, Breatann roimh Chuimrigh, an Riaghaltas roimh Shoiscealachd. Mar nas motha a thuigeas na Cuimrich is na h-Albannaich nach bi Riaghaltas Làborach ann a-rithist, 'sann nas motha a chì iad fìor nàdar nan Làborach. Gu dearbh, anns a' phòla bheachdan mu dheireadh anns a' Chuimrigh dh'èirich an taic

aig Plaid Cymru uidhir eile gu 11%, is iad a' toirt taic bhon Phàrtaidh Làborach.

Ach chan i a' chis chinn an aon rud a bhios a' tuiteam oirnn. Mar a fhuair muinntir Locairbidh a-mach tha sgrios nas miosa buileach ann dar a thig pleana a-nuas ort. Fhad 's a bhios feadhainn ann a bhios deònach daoine neo-chiontach a mharbhadh gus follaiseachd no dìoghaltas a chosnadh, chan urrainn duinn a bhith cinnteach nach tachair a leithid rithistich. Ach tha call Locairbidh air sealltainn gu soilleir nach eil neach no nì sàbhailte bho thubairt adhair fiu 's anns na ceàrnaidhean dùthchail far am beil na bailtean beag is sgapte. Bha a leithid a mhòr-thubairt an dhan dhuinn uair air choireigin — ach is iongantach nach b'e itealan cogaidh a thuit air baile an toiseach. Gus an cuir sinn stad air na geamannan cogaidh fos ar cinn feumaidh sinn a bhith an dùil ri sgrios a' tuiteam oirnn a-rithist.

Falling on our heads — the poll-tax is almost upon us in Scotland, but England and Wales have another year to wait. Already the situation in Wales looks like a replay of that in Scotland, with Plaid Cymru likely to follow the SNP in heading a "can pay, won't pay" campaign, and Labour bitterly attacking this breaking of the law. To them defence of the British State in the face of a nationalist upsurge is more important than justice or socialism. Meanwhile the Lockerbie disaster reminds us that the small towns of rural areas are in constant danger from the war-games played above them.

PEADAR MORGAN

CRAOBH-SGAOILEADH

Chan aithne dhomh duine sam bith a bhiodh deònach a ràdh gu bheil gu leòr de Ghàidhlig ri fhaighinn air an teilebhisean neo air an rèidio an duigh: (uill, ach airson Ban-Shasannach a tha a' fuireach faisg air an Gearasdan agus a' gearain nach eil i a' faighinn nam prògraman à Sasann gu soilleir mar bu chòir.) Ach, dona 's a tha an suidheachadh an duigh, tha e coltach gum bith e a' fàs fada nas miosa. Aig deireadh an ùiridh, chuireadh "pàipear geal" a-mach leis an Riaghaltas ann an Lunnainn air craobh-sgaoileadh anns na bliadhnaichean a tha romhainn. Tha iad airson leasachadh gu math farsaing a dhèanamh air a' chraobh-sgaoileadh agus is math an rud sin fhèin. Ach nuair a ghabhas tu sùil gu mionaideach air na tha iad a' cur air adhart, chì thu gum bith na molaidhean aca a' bualadh gu math trom air

na cànan Ceilteach ann am Breatainn, agus gu h-àraidh air a' Ghàidhlig.

Tha na molaidhean a' toirt taic dhan na seirbhisean anns a' Chuimris. Thatar ag aontachadh gu bheil feum sònraichte aig na Cuimrich agus gum bu chòir dhan na seirbhisean acasan a bhith a' dol air adhart mar tha agus airgead fhaighinn bho na companaidhean Sasannach. Ach chan eil guth air a-leithid airson na Gàidhlig! Thatar ag ràdh gum bith cothrom aig na Gàidheil seirbhis ùr a stèidheachadh dhaibh fhèin agus ga craobh-sgaoileadh troimh cables neo microwave. Ach cha tèid a-leithid a dhèanamh air a' Ghàidhealtachd gun a bhith a' cosg an t-uamhas de dh'airgead, rud nach eil ri fhaicinn anns na molaidhean aca idir.

A bharrachd air sin, tha am "pàipear geal" a' cur air adhart gum bu chòir dhan na

companaidhean saora na cosgaisean chraobh-sgaoilidh aca fhèin a phaidheadh iad fhèin. An-nis, tha e fada nas daoire teilibhisean a chraobh-sgaoileadh air a' Ghàidhealtachd na ann an Lunnainn. Mar sin tha e coltach gum bith e ro chosgail do chompanaidh mar Grampian seirbhis a thairg do luchd na Gàidhealtachd; agus 's e call mòr a bhiodh ann do phrograman Gàidhlig agus Beurla cò-ionnan nan tachradh sin.

De tha faineart dhuinn ma-thà a-thaobh Gàidhlig air an teilibhisean anns a' phàipear gheal seo? Mar as coltach, cha bhì Gàidhlig sam bith ri fhaighinn ach aig a' BhBC agus a' chuid acasan air a sìor gearradh sìos airson cion airgid. (Cha mhòr nach e an aon suidheachadh a tha ann a-thaobh Gàidhlig air an rèidio.)

Feumaidh an Riaghaltas seo aideachadh gur e cànan beo a tha anns a' Ghàidhlig agus gu bheil còir aig na Gàidheil do làn-sheirbhis anns a' chànan aca fhèin air rèidio agus air an teilibhisean. Tha am "pàipear geal" seo

A MAN FOR ALL PEOPLE

David Stephen who died at the end of January this year was one of Scotland's greatest nationalists. Above that, he was many things — farmer, writer (journalism and fiction), linguist (translator of Spanish, as Spain was a country he loved having lived there in his youth), broadcaster and talker (no one has ever done more to enlist young and old to caring for the world around them, photographer (see his own books), and possibly after his years as a local government officer a most sympathetic human being.

Where he will be missed most at the moment will be from his column in the "Weekly Scotsman", "The Outside World". From comments made since his death it is obvious that many people read his sane words of wisdom first before tackling another work of the reported sayings and doings of that most dangerous of mammals — man.

However there will still be his books — since a lot of them were published by Collins perhaps a great demand for them soon might have an effect on the new bosses there! If you think that no matter how young they are children deserve fascinating facts not anthropomorphic fiction than "Wild Animals and their Ways" is the book. "A Guide to Watching Wildlife" is aimed at many people but no one should ever be too old for it, with "Nature's Way" written in collaboration with Jim Lochie the ecological aspects are introduced.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board published, in the seventies an excellent "Highland" series — Man — Animals, Birds, etc. and since excellence was required David Stephen was asked and accepted the remit for the book on animals. After a lifetime's work in many practical areas no one could have done better. In the foreword he thanks the many people who collaborated and being the scholar he is refers to the "many books and papers consulted". Three of the books are named (listed below) but in his opinion, "the modern classic" is still Fraser-Darling's "Natural History of the Highlands and Islands".

Circumstantially, one of this week's headlines in the "Scotsman" was "Treasure Island waiting for the highest bidder". The text went on to tell that Tanera Mor one of the Summer Isles just off the west coast from



DAVID STEPHENS

Ullapool is for sale. The last owner has died after spending a lot of money and effort for two decades in an attempt to make the island "viable" — repairing derelict houses — starting a fish farm. Not that the island has always been a desert — its fortunes had always depended on fish and its excellent, natural harbour was a factor in its prosperity when fish was plentiful. The last of the "natives" left in 1931 and the island was uninhabited by man until Fraser Darling rented 25 acres and spent four years there, an account of which is in his book "Island Farm". It would be viable for ordinary people with some financial aid but at the moment the fate of the island will be decided by the next owner — the upset price for the island is £800,000 and though there is no "upset" price for the fish farm, the turnover is agreed to be about £2 million — if you have a few million to spare the agent to contact is Savills. No sign yet that any national policy is being implemented. Still there is hope — to quote directly the first few paragraphs in David Stephen's introduction to "Highland Man". "Up to the Second World War the Highlands and Islands were still pretty much of a closed book to people living outside; for two hundred years before that they were a book that successive Governments would have liked to see closed. Generations of politicians worked their lips to death in the Highlands service, hiding behind mountains of paper while the real mountains were being degraded by misuse, and a culture and a way of life were being eroded away.

Hail sacred cow of economic growth! One day thou shalt find quiet pasture in the Celtic twilight.

That was the hope — I say hope because I am one of the unrepentants who still believe that the rundown of this unique area was a definite policy. *But it wasn't quite achieved* — despite de-population, deforestation, the coming of the sheep, the creation of wet deserts and intensive game preservation."

So he hoped that bodies such as the Nature Conservancy and the H.I.D.B could even at this late hour preserve what is still a rich and varied fauna. However with the first body run by Civil Servants and the second a government appointed quango, perhaps a fitting way of keeping David Stephen's memory would be for all of us to take a closer interest in this work.

Not that David Stephen was interested only in the Highlands — he lived in the "Lowlands" and — Palacerigg — the Country Park which he and his wife created, near Cumberland was the best known and most visited in the country. Ten years ago it was proposed that a walkway be made across the Central Belt of Scotland and he supported the idea. Nothing has been done to date so now the idea is being revived and this time to be the "Stephen Memorial Walkway" — 125 miles long from Dunbar to Helensburgh or Dunbarton taking in four other country parks in addition to Palacerigg. Let's hope it will materialise this time.

Books referred to in foreword to "Highland Animals":

"The Influence of Man on Animal Life in Scotland" by James Ritchie Cambridge University Press (1920).

"Natural History in the Highlands and Islands" by F. Fraser Darling, Collins (1947).

"Ecology and Land Use in Upland Scotland" by D.N. McVean and J.D. Lockie.

M.D.

NEW SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

A new Scottish nationalist publication, "Scottish Review", will be available from March 1989.

The magazine will advocate a "back-to-basics" Celtic nationalism in Scotland and, based on the Gàidhlig Republicanism of the late R. Erskine and the Scottish National League, will strive for complete national freedom and national revival through the restoration of Gàidhlig as the national language of Scotland.

Subscription: £3 per annum

"SCOTTISH REVIEW",
8 Synott Place,
off Dorset St.,
Dublin 7,
ÉIRE.

a' toirt cothrom àraidh dhuinn fìor leasachadh a dhèanamh air an suidheachadh. Tha Mhgr Rìfkind 's a chàirdean air a bhith a' bruidhinn a-mach mu na Gàidhlig bho chionn fhada. Seo cothrom aca ri rudeigin a dhèanamh!

Seo na rudan a tha a-dhith oirnn:

- seirbhis reidio anns a' Ghàidhlig a tha a' dol a-mach air feadh na h-Alba agus troimh an latha air fad.
- seirbhis teilibhisean coltach ris an fhear a tha aca anna a' Chuirigh a tha freagarrach do sheuman agus do ùidh nan Gàidheal
- taic gu leòr dhan na seirbhisean seo a bhios gan cumail aig ìre àrd.

Uill, a Mhgr Rìfkind, dè do bheachd?

AILPEIN STIÙTHAIRT

"INDEPENDENCE IN EUROPE" — AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW

The sensational SNP victory in the Govan by-election on November 10th 1988 is being seen as an endorsement of the SNP's new pro-EEC policy of "Independence In Europe". This policy was adopted by, or, as some SNP activists have complained, forced down the throat of the SNP National Conference only a few weeks before the by-election.

However, the SNP's new policy was not responsible for the SNP victory in Govan. An exit poll conducted in Govan revealed that 69 per cent of SNP supporters were opposed to the new policy.

Among SNP activists there are also grave doubts about the new policy. How can there be "Independence In Europe", for Scotland (or any other country), when the EEC is anti-national, undemocratic, has already eroded the sovereignty of all its member States, and its ultimate aim is the creation of a unitary "European" State — a Superpower based in Western Europe? As anyone who has studied the Single European Act knows, membership of the EEC simply means the crushing of national and democratic rights in order to create a supranational imperialist State which will only serve the interests of a handful of leading monopoly capitalists. How can the SNP, while claiming to be a "nationalist" party, support the inclusion of Scotland as a mere peripheral region within an imperialist State? How can Scotland achieve "Independence In Europe" when there will be no independent member States in only a few years time?

The SNP, true to its stated aims as a nationalist party, was originally strongly opposed to the EEC and to Scottish membership and many of the SNP traditionalists e.g. Jim Fairlie, Isobel Lindsay, remain strongly opposed to the EEC.

The architect of the SNP's "Independence in Europe" policy is Jim Sillars MP, who went on to win the Govan by-election for the SNP and who has claimed that the new policy had "considerable support" among the Govan electorate — although, as already pointed out earlier, 69 per cent of the SNP supporters in the Govan by-election declared themselves opposed to the policy.

Sillars, a shrewd career politician, entered parliament as Labour MP for South Ayrshire in 1970. Known as the "Hammer of the Nats" (Scottish Nationalists), Sillars declared that "separatism has been hit on the head for once and for all." However, as "separatism" (i.e. Scottish Nationalism) continued to grow in strength, Sillars, always a populist, linked himself to the pro-devolution lobby in order to avoid political isolation. Sillars later formed the Scottish Labour Party which had a vague policy of devolution combined with "a strong voice for Scotland within the E.E.C." This party quickly crumbled largely due to Sillars' mass expulsions of members and his insistence on running the party as a one-man band.

By the 1980's Sillars — the "Hammer of the Nats" and the man who could never describe himself as a "Nationalist" — had joined the SNP, quickly forming alliances with opportunist and careerist elements and rising rapidly through the ranks to a position on the NEC. At the SNP's 1988 National Conference the party "re-defined" (i.e. abandoned) its traditional aim of Scottish Independence in favour of full member status of the EEC and the empty, misleading slogan of "Independence In Europe". But even this slogan and the continued use of nationalist rhetoric cannot disguise the fact that the SNP is now a pro-"European" regionalist party.

In reality the SNP has succumbed to populism, rejecting its own aims in order to gain electoral success by currying favour with the British mass media which is overwhelmingly pro-"European" in policy — and media sympathy, support and attention played a major part in the SNP's victory in Govan. The SNP has also joined the unspoken but nevertheless united coalition of pro-"European" political groupings which dominates the major British parties and the British political system. Undoubtedly this will bring continuing political and personal "success" to the careerists who lead the SNP, but what will be the eventual outcome?

The Scottish people have legitimate rights to national self-determination and genuine democracy. These rights belong to the Scottish people themselves, not to any section of the people or to "representative" organisations such as political parties, the trade unions, churches, etc. It will be the Scottish people themselves who will democratically decide their own future.

The SNP's claim to uphold the legitimate rights of the Scottish people is obviously not consistent with a policy of support for an anti-national, undemocratic and oppressive "European" State. It is equally obvious that genuine patriots and democrats within the SNP must either unite in opposition to "Independence In Europe", or leave the SNP and set up their own organisation to renew the struggle for Scottish self-determination and democracy.

"Independence From Europe" would be a useful slogan for such an organisation.

A. BUSBY

Formation of National Liberation Front for Scotland (NLF)

Following discussions by revolutionary Scottish nationalists and republicans, a special meeting was held in Dublin, Ireland, on 10th January 1989, at which the decision to form the National Liberation Front for Scotland (NLF) was unanimously taken.

The meeting of the founder members was held in Dublin to allow the attendance of Scottish patriots who are currently in exile or "wanted" for patriotic activities by the English State. Additionally the venue prevented interference by the English Special Branch and, for this reason, the meeting also decided that the headquarters of the NLF will be based in Dublin initially.

The delegates, including past and present members of the SNP, agreed that the SNP had nothing to offer the Scottish people, and the urgent need for a new type of mass political organisation could only be met by the formation of the NLF.

The NLF will function as a fighting political organisation rather than a tame political "party" (such as the SNP) enmeshed in the corrupt "British" electoral system.

The sole aim of the NLF is the basic right of national self-determination for the Scottish people i.e. the seizure of State power by the Scottish people themselves, by whatever means are necessary.

The NLF regards the foreign occupation of Scotland as illegal and criminal, and only recognises the sovereignty of the Scottish people in Scotland. The NLF does not recognize the "British"/English state or its "laws" or "authority", and the NLF will organize itself on this basis.

Further meetings will take place soon and a direct action campaign of militant resistance is being planned.

The NLF welcomes support from all sections of the Scottish national movement including SNP members. However, it has been agreed that, while SNP members who join the NLF may remain in the SNP, all NLF members must give first loyalty and allegiance to the NLF.

Details and membership (£2 per annum) from Ms. M. Mitchell, NLF, 8 Synott Place, Dublin 7, Eire.

WILLIE McRAE 4TH ANNIVERSARY

The 6th of April 1989 is the fourth anniversary of the killing of Scottish nationalist Willie McRae (see Carn 61).

Despite a sustained campaign for a Fatal Accident Inquiry, the British authorities have refused all demands for a public inquiry, and have failed to answer, or respond to, the charges that Willie McRae was murdered by agents of the British State because of alleged links with the Scottish National Liberation Army (SNLA).

The campaign for a public inquiry continues. . . .

BREIZH

GALLOUD D'AR RANNVROIOÙ?

Evel ma iavare Rob Gibson en hon niverenn diwezhañ emañ al luskad a-du gant frankiz politikel Bro-Skos o vont war greñvaat. Dilennet eo bet Jim Sillars, eus an SNP, da gannad en unan eus kelc'hparzhioù-dilenn Glasc'ho. Eñ a oa gwechall e Strollad al Labour Breizhveuriat. Drouklaouen gant an diouer a evezh er Strollad-se ouzh ezhommoù Bro-Skos en doa savetg ur Strollad al Labour Skosat met ne reas ket berzh. Aet e oa neuze e-barzh ar Strollad Broadel Skosat. En un addilennadeg eo en deus gounezet ur sez e Westminster: peadra da galonekaat ar vroadelourien.

Atizet gant al luskad-se e teu izili eus Strollad al Labour e Bro-Skos da sonjal ez eus traoù mat e menozioù an SNP! N'eo ket diouzhtu ec'h en em zisklêrio ar pep brasañ eus ar renerien a-du gant ur gouarnamant skosat. Ar brezegenn-se gant John Pollock oa heverk koulskoude. Pa'z a un den hag a zo bet kadoriad ar strollad e Bro-Skos hag ivez sekretour-meur sindikad-kelenerien brasañ ar vro betek lavarout he deus bremañ muioc'h da c'hounit o kemer perzh war-eeun en aozadurioù kenvarc'had ar Gumuniezh "Europat" eget dre hanterouriezh gouarnamant London, se a zegas dour d'ar vilin vroadel, ma n'eo ket da hini an SNP end-eeun. Sur a-walc'h ez eo nec'het an It. Thatcher hag unanourien he strollad gant an eadroadur-se. Aet eo-hi da C'Glasc'ho e derou C'Hwevrer da ziskleriañ dirak pennaouerien gelaouennoù hec'h enebiezh dibleg ouzh digreizennadur an disterañ galloud eus London ha kentoc'h meiz ouzh emrenerezh Bro-Skos. "Ma gouarnamant, emeze reut, zo mennet da virout unaniezh ar Rouantelezh. Reiñ muioc'h a c'halloud d'an hiniennoù ya!" (Piv a hiboud n'eo bet live ar frankiz hiniennel ken izel er United Kingdom ha ma'z eo bremañ abaoe dekvloavezhioù?) "Krouiñ ur solieradur-gouarnamant ouzhpenn, o foranañ arc'hant an dud, NANN!" Un arguzenn honnezh a sachu hep mank trajiidi a-du ganti.

Ha da leuskel ur bir all:

Ma teufe an disrannourien da drec'hiñ e vefe darnaouet ganto ar Gumuniezh Europat, lakaet harz d'hec'h arakaat ha distrujet he nerzh".

An "disrannourien", ur ger-spontailh! Ar ouenn skosat anezho ne glaskont ket mont er-maez, atav o deus disklêriet e felle dezho bezañ e-barzh ar G.E., hogen ret dezho en divizout evel pobl dieub. N'int ket gwashoc'h disrannourien eget an Itron hag a embanne warlene e rankfed derec'hel da harzoù'zo e diabarzh ar G.E. ha diwall da ziorren Europiz Peurunvan ("identi-kit"). Warlerc'h hon eus klevet ar Pah ha Gorbatchov ivez o sevel a-du gant al liessurtiezh met int n'o deus ket diwallet da venegiñ gwirioù sevenadurel ar

pobloù-bihanniver. Evel just n'eus ket da abegañ er Bennvaodiernez pa sav he mouezh a-enep ar beurunvanidigezh europat met da ziskredañ 'z eus p'he gwelomp o nac'h ouzh Skosiz ha pobloù diemren evelto ar pezh a gav mat evit muianiver ar Rouantelezh, ar Saozon: ar galloud da aozañ o buhez vroadel int o-unan.

Pa oad o prientiñ ur referendom en Iwerzhon a-zivout an emezelañ d'ar G.E., unan eus an abegoù a-enep eo he doa bet ar vro-mañ da stourm a-hed kantvedoù ouzh ur galloud impalaerel, e oa galloudoù ez-trevadennel eus holl vroioù ar G.E. (warbouez Luksembourg) hag e ranked doujañ e chome an tech d'an impalaerouriezh gwrizennet-don e div pe deir eus ar broioù-se. Spurmantiñ a reer an tech-se pa zisklêr an It. Thatcher "e fell da dud ar Rouantelezh Unanet bezañ kreñv evit ma vo klevet o mouezh en Europa. N'eo ket avat ur c'hreñvlec'h serrat, un din, e tleer ober eus Europa met un embregerezh gouestl da gevezañ gant ar galloudoù bedel".

Ma n'eus ket tu da herzel ouzh alouberezh (kenwerzhel paneveken) ar galloudoù nanneuropat estreget dre ar c'hevezerezh e ranker a-dra-sur kenurzhiañ strivadou e diabarzh ar Gumuniezh. Met ret eo deomp gouzout da betra en em ouestlomp. Klevet hor boa Pompidou o tismegasiñ ar vrezhonegerien — ne oa ket plas d'ar brezhoneg en ur Vro-C'Hall *tonket* da waskañ he siell war zremm Europa. N'eo ket disheñvel an ton gant gwreg an Toer: n'eus ket plas evit pobloù bihan el laz-hkanañ. Daoust ha piv a zo e penn 'ta?

Deurus e vo da emsavioù politikel ar pobloù diemren gwelout peseurt efed a vo d'ur reoliadur diwar-benn an diorroadur rannvroel degemeret e miz mezheven 1988 gant Kuzul ar G.E. Evodet eo eus an ezhomm da unvanaat programmoù ar G.E. hag an doare da implij ar c'hredadoù gouestlet ganti d'ar frammadur — kredadoù frammadurel. War an Akt Europa-Unan end-eeun e harp ar reoliadur-se. Drezañ e fell d'ar Poellgor Europat lakaat harz d'an implij a vez graet gant Stadoù'zo (evel Bro-C'Hall) eus ar

c'hredadoù-se evel pa vefe anezho un darn eus o arc'hantroll-i. Gouzout a reer e klasker lezel Breizhiz en die'houzvez eus orin ar c'hredadoù pa vez kaset da benn ur steuñvad bennak en hor bro gant skoazell ar G.E. Diwar vremañ e ranko bezañ sklaer ez eo ar seurt arc'hant da gontañ distag diouzh ar pezh a zivizo ar Stadoù gouestlañ da frammadur an diorren en o rannvroioù; ez eo da lakaat OUZHPENN, neket E-LEC'H!

Gouenn a ra ar Poellgor e ve digreizennet ar galloud da zivizout penaos implij skoazelloù ar Gumuniezh: koulz hag ur roll-aliañ e tleo ur roll-merañ he skoazelloù bezañ aotreet da aozadurioù rannvroel. Kement-se zo ret evit parraat ouzh an diefedusted hag ar c'hwitadennoù a zo c'hoarvezet en abeg d'ar c'hreizennerezh. Mont a ra pelloc'h c'hoazh pa lavar e rankor krouiñ aozadurioù-rannvro da gemer perzh kevrennek gant ar Poellgor hag ar Stadoù er gefridi aozañ kinnigoù-steuñvoù, arc'hantaouiñ ar re a vo divizet o seveniñ, evezhiañ ouzh o erounezadur ha tennañ kentel dioutañ.

O lakaat an dud da gemer perzh oberiant evel-se eo e vo gallet tennañ ar brasañ gounid eus danvez-madoù ar rannvroioù. Dont a raio nerzh d'ar re-mañ diwar o emskoazell.

Daoust hag e vo graet er pleustr diouzh ar reoliadur nevez-se? Nevez'zo c'hoazh e oa ur penn bras bennak e Bro-C'Hall o c'houzav e oa arabat da zileuridi eus he rannvroioù mont da genbrezeg gant kargidi ar G.E. Setu ur c'hamalad mat d'an It. Thatcher. . . . A-dra-sur n'eo ket prest gouarnamantoù Paris ha London da lezel ar Poellgor Europat da oberiañ en dizalc'h met kinnig a ra ar "c'hrouadur" ober diouzh e benn e-unan muioc'h-mui. Er sachadeg-fun a savo etrezañ hag ar Stadoù-kreizennerezh e vo mat dezhañ kaout kevredidi er rannvroioù ha sachañ d'e du darn eus al lealded o deus gouestlet betek-hen d'ar Stadoù. Diskouezet o deus Breizhiz ez int tuet a-walc'h da dremen e-biou da Paris evit mont war-eeun da Vrusel. Met aon o deus da dapout bazhadoù. . . . Ha gouest eo c'hoazh ar wrac'h Mariane, koulz hag ar wrac'h Marc'harid, da c'hwezhañ e fri d'ar c'hanfard europat ivez.

Marteze e teuo dre hent Brusel muioc'h-mui eus hor c'henvroiz da deurel brasoc'h evezh ouzh ar pezh o diforc'h diouzh ar C'Hallaoued ha da vagañ c'hoant d'en em ren. An digreizennouriezh diouzh doare ar Gumuniezh Europat n'eo ket koulskoude ar pezh a spiro d'ar broioù kelt evit adsevel o broadelezh. Klask a ra kreskiñ an efedusted armerzhel, aesaat loc'husted an dud hag ar c'hevala a-dreuz hag a-hed he zirigezh. Daoust hag ar pezh hon eus ezhomm n'eo ket ur skoilh war an hent-se? Tennomp splot par ma c'hallomp eus an avel met daic'homp start da sturiañ hor hag war an tu mat evidomp

A LOOK AT THE BRETON POLITICAL MONTHLIES

In its Autumn issues, *Le Peuple Breton*, organ of the U.D.B. (28 pp., subscription 120F/annum but 150F Surface mail/180 Airmail outside French State) surveyed the transformations which have occurred in Breton farming. Social differentiation has resulted in lack of unity in the defence of its interests. Bretons are playing a driving role in the new Confédération Paysanne-Ouest which groups small and medium farmers. A series of hunger strikes have been staged in relays in protest against the EC milk quota system which victimizes small milk producers: they are fined 0.43 F per litre in excess of the 24,000 litres allowed annually per farmer whereas big ranchers producing up to 10 times more pay only 0.06F per litre. Brittany, in spite of a 25% drop in its farming population in 5 years, remains a country of relatively small rural enterprises and is thus heavily penalised by the regulation. The UDB advocates a quota system that would guarantee a minimum income to all farmers.

Following its review in December of the positive gains made during the past 25 years by the Breton movement, the January issue outlines urgent steps which need to be taken: a) transfer to the region of powers similar to those enjoyed by the German Laender (education, planning, communications as well as health, tourism, culture, protection of the environment); b) reunification of Loire-Atlantique with the rest of Brittany; c) attribution to the region of a definite percentage of the taxes collected by the State; d) direct regional representation at European level; regional councillors to represent the region only; e) constitutional recognition of the existence of the Breton people on the cultural level; f) setting up of a public Breton employment service.

In the December issue of *l'Avenir de la Bretagne* (organ of the P.O.B.L., BP 103, 22001 St-Brieuc-Cedex, 130F/140F per annum), Yann Fouere recalls ex-PM Chirac's denunciation of direct contacts between elected representatives of the French regions

Geriou ha n'emant ket e Geriadur R. Hemon: kelc'hparzh, constituency; pennvaodiern (ez): Prime Minister; Poellgor Europat: European Commission; erounezadur: implementation; loc'husted: mobility; tiriegezh: territory.

A. HEUSAFF

Summary:

Stirred by Scottish nationalist progress, Mrs. Thatcher has proclaimed her championship of U.K. unity in a way which hardly accords with her opposition to an "identi-kit Europe". French and English centralism serves to boost ambitions which run counter to a recent EC regulation aiming at the establishment of a partnership with the regions in the use of EC structural funds. Decentralisation would indeed serve regional economic development but does not answer our needs in the cultural and linguistic fields.

and those of other regions of Europe as putting "out foreign policy in a weaker position and thus damaging the national interest". Is it because of such scolding that the Rennes Regional Council is taking no initiative at European level, leaving it to the private enterprise of such people as A. Gourvennec (cauliflowers, artichokes, Brittany Ferries) to fight for our economic interests by opening an office in Brussels?

In the January issue, M. Texier sees the breaking-up of artificial States and empires which started in the 19th century continuing to-day in various parts of the world and urges the readers to reject a recent call to "stop thinking in Breton terms" as contrary to the historical trend. France is waging a rearguard action in peevishly refusing to recognise DIWAN as a public service, to put up bilingual road signs, to allow Loire-Atlantique to join the rest of Brittany. Astronaut Jean-Loup Chrétien (from Karanteg near Montroulez/Morlaix) who shouted "Vive la Bretagne" when boarding a Soyuz spacecraft in Baïku-Nor testified to the permanence and vitality of Breton feeling in the space age.

Before coming to EMGANN, let us draw attention to an investigation carried out on behalf of the Breton Cultural Council in the activities of the various cultural associations which are specially concerned with Brittany (language, theatre, history, radio, TV, wrestling, etc.). The study, published by a new market-research organisation "Infos-Bretagne-Services (11 rue J. Jaurès, 29,000 Kemper) shows how many people are employed or directly involved in the associations. It should convince elected

representatives that our cultural activities are an important potential source of employment and income for our people.

The book, 88 pages in a large format, contains a very revealing map which illustrates how the credits allocated by the Culture ministry were allocated among the 21 administrative regions of France in 1986. The Paris region got 68% (more than 550F per capita) while Brittany — 4 départements had to make do with 1.2% (less than 50 F per capita).

Asked at a press conference in St. Brieuc about this glaring discrimination, the minister for Culture brushed the question aside with: "Let us not talk figures!"

EMGANN (16 pp., BP 71, 22202 Gwengamp-Cedex) goes on to report that at the same conference the president of the Côtes-du-Nord département council threatened to stop putting up bilingual road signs (that has been at a standstill for more than a year now) if daubing of the monolingual signs continued. He was worried that German tourists might lose their way and not return. The fact is that precious little money is made available by the State to the départements for things to do with the Breton language. It is not like the commemoration of the 1789 Revolution for which the equivalent of Stg£20 millions are already budgetted, 143 times the amount available for the Breton TV programmes.

At its AGM held at the end of November, EMGANN (Socialist Movement of National Liberation) decided to seek to present Breton unity lists of candidates for the March municipal elections (ruling out any alliance with French parties). They would also endeavour to find agreement with the political organisations of other minorities, in particular those which are members of the Conference of Stateless West-European Nations, with a view to present candidates at the elections to the European Parliament.



Diwan's outgoing and new president A. Lavanant (left) and Y. Bodenneg. By courtesy of EMGANN.

Youenn Bodenneg has been elected to succeed Andre Lavanant as president of the DIWAN association. Interviewed by EMGANN, he said he would strive to obtain official recognition for DIWAN and its schools, to win support from elected representatives for a better place to be given to our language and

culture in the country's life and (in particular) to better inform the population of what DIWAN is and how successful its methods are. No diminution in the time given to Breton at the different stages of the children's education could be contemplated.

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR DEUG IN BRETON

Demonstrations in support of a Diplôme d'Etudes Universitaires Générale in Breton took place through the streets of Gwened/Vannes (in November) and of St. Brieux/St. Brieuc (4.2. '89) with cars blowing their horns and with lights on. They were organised by the association of Breton teachers (Unvaniezh ar Geleñnerien Brezhoneg), with the support of many other organisations. In a letter sent by A. V. Chapalain, secretary of the European Bureau for "Lesser-spoken" languages ("French" Committee) to all elected representatives in Brittany, attention was drawn to the Ministry of Education's refusal to create this diploma, which exists for a multiplicity of languages including Corsican and Catalan. Without this DEUG which is obtained after two years at the university, the Degree and the CAPES in Breton are of little use. The official excuse is that **THERE IS NO MONEY** and that the demand for teachers might not be there. Such



Demonstration in support of DEUG in Breton – by courtesy of FMGANN

is not the case: the Rennes University has enough staff for the course, so no extra expenditure is required; and many demands for Breton classes cannot be fulfilled because there are no teachers with the necessary qualifications. There are other areas, apart from primary and secondary education, where a DEUG in Breton would be useful (media, tourism, business). Several Breton members of parliament have expressed support.

At present, to teach Breton in secondary schools, a DEUG in English, Spanish, French, anything at all, will do, but what sort

of teaching is that? As for the primary schools, "National" Education does not bother to train teachers for it, the brief and rare "stages" cannot be considered serious.

Serge Richard, with whose prolonged struggle against a transfer to other posts our readers are now familiar, has succeeded in obtaining his appointment officially as a teacher of Breton in schools of the Versailles Academie: he has only 12 hours however, of 18 which teachers have normally. And he must travel to 4 schools.

THE BRETON PLOT OF 1791

For the centralistic State History is the skeleton in the cupboard. It is bad manners to mention its crimes. Only a travesty of history must be presented. Accordingly the Breton revolt known as the Chouannerie was just a royalist insurrection: that is accepted by the average Frenchman. As for its instigator, La Rouerie, his name is absent from the Larousse des Familles.

This is the age of the State-sponsored Big Lie. What counts is the image. No need to go to Eastern block countries to find well-funded teams of historians busy writing official history.

While millions and millions of taxpayers' money are being lavished on the commemoration of the 1789 Revolution we wish to draw attention to a courageous and absorbing little book which throws light on the origins of the Chouannerie: *La Conjuración Bretonne de 1791*, by Yves du Menga (Editions du Thabor, Rennes).

It was undoubtedly religious persecution and military conscription which triggered off that large-scale explosion against the tyranny of the Parisian revolution. It might have been only a powerless and short-lived wave of anger had it not been for La Rouerie, a very gifted organiser, strategist, man of vision who laid the basis for its development and trained its leaders by founding the ASSOCIATION BRETONNE, in reality a secret army with ramifications extending also across Brittany's border to neighbouring provinces.

Without that organisation there would have been no Cadoudal, Tinteniac, Boisguy, no Charette and Jean Chouan.

Armand Tuffin de la Rouerie was born in Fougères on April 13th, 1759. With other young Bretons he shared an enthusiasm for the new ideas of human freedom and equality.

In February 1777 he embarked in Nantes/Nantes to take part in the war of American Independence, a civil war waged for the sake of fundamental freedoms by people of English origin against England. Let us stress that the future instigator of the Chouannerie was a supporter of the principles defined by the constitutions of the first American States, notably that of Virginia of which the French Revolution's Declaration of Human Rights was but a belated version. This has to be said in the face of detractors who would have us believe he was the upholder of absolutism, obscurantism and oppression of the weak and the poor.

Known to the Americans as Colonel Armand, for six years he led a commando recruited at his own expense and was involved in guerrilla operations in which he distinguished himself by his courage, dynamism and tenacity. It was Washington himself who conferred on him the grade of brigadier-general and the famous Cincinnatus cross. The experience he gained there was used in conceiving and preparing another war of liberation, the Chouannerie. From 1790 to 1792 he gathered an impressive number of associates many of whom, still very young, were to prove incredibly daring. He brought them to share his ideal, taught them the essential rules of his strategy. They would soon be at the head of the Chouannerie.

The aims of the Breton Association were defined by La Rouerie himself: as well as the restoration of the monarchy in France they were the reestablishment of religious freedom and of Breton self-government (which had been reasserted in the period from about 1760 to 1788 but abolished by the Revolution in contravention of the 1532 Treaty of Union on

August 4th, 1789). La Rouerie wanted the status of autonomy reinforced but some went further and envisaged a return to undiluted independence. This caused the exiled Bourbons to distrust the whole movement.

The plan was for the Breton army with its auxiliaries in Anjou and Poitou to march on Paris while the Bourbons' army and their allies would close in from the East. A large part of the liberated population would come over, disgusted with the excesses of the Terror regime.

This plan collapsed due to the Prussians' surprising retreat after the skirmish at Valmy (September 1792). In spite of the general disarray La Rouerie decided to carry on. But on January 30th, 1793 the hero who had escaped from countless ambushes and snares, hunted, outlawed, died of disease and exhaustion, an irreparable loss!

But his ideas were alive. When the peasantry revolted in the same year, the men he had trained were ready to lead them. Unfortunately none of them was universally recognised as the overall leader and organiser whom they would listen to and obey. Nor do they appear to have had a sufficiently clear view of the original reasons for the struggle. In spite of astounding feats of heroism the movement ran out of steam during the next 4 years. It got but wavering support from the French princes, unworthy characters who, once back in power, showed the Bretons no gratitude for their devotion and sacrifices, not to mention restoring the slightest bit of their ancient freedom.

HERVE LANNDIERN

In our next issue we hope to review another booklet "La Révolution et les Bretons", Elans et déceptions published by Le Peuple Breton, BP 301, 22304 Lannuon, Brittany, price 20 Fr)

CYMRU

PIGION CELTAIDD

Dialann/Dyddiadur Dwyieithog

Cyhoeddwyd dyddiadur dwyieithog (Gwyddeleg-Saesneg) gan Comhairle an Iuir agus Mhorn (Newry and Mourne D.C.) am 1989. Yn ogystal â gwybodaeth am y Cyngor ei hunan, mae'n cynnwys polisi dwyieithog y Cyngor, hanes yr iaith yn yr ardal, gwybodaeth am addysg Wyddeleg, clybiau cymdeithasol yn yr iaith a sut i ddysgu iaith Iwerddon.

YNYS MANAW — Mewnffudo

Ym mis Mai llynedd, cyhoeddwyd gan lywodraeth yr ynys ddogfen ymgynghorol ar sut i reoli twf poblogaeth yr ynys. Erbyn rwan 70,000 yw poblogaeth yr ynys — cynnydd o 6,700 ers 1981 trwy ludo net. Cydnabyddir ffigwr o 75,000 fel poblogaeth i gynllunio amdanynt. Argymhellir gan yr adroddiad y gellir gwahoddi rhywun i fyw ar yr ynys gan fod cysylltiadau teuluol, cyfraniad economaidd i'r ynys, rhesymau dyngarol neu'r gallu i wneud cyfraniad cymdeithasol. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymhell "UNLESS A PERSON IS EXEMPT OR IS REGISTERED HE IS NOT PERMITTED TO OCCUPY RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION ON THE ISLAND".

Trwy hynny disgwylir rheoli pwy sydd â hawl i drigo mewn eiddo ar yr ynys (ac nid i'w prynu). Ar hyn o bryd mae 24% o'r boblogaeth dros oed ymdeol, a dim ond 70% o ddynion a 38% o ferched sy'n weithgar yn economaidd. Dim ond 53% o'r boblogaeth a anwyd ar yr ynys yn 1981. Heb fudo buasai'r boblogaeth yn syrthio i 62,000 erbyn 2026.

YR ALBAN — Bethyg Llyfrau

Ar ôl cau siopau An Comunn yn yr Alban, Inbhirnis a Steornobhagh, mae'n anodd iawn i brynu llyfrau Gaeleg. Heb werthu llyfrau mae'n anodd i awdur cael incwm. Yn anffodus, nid yw awduron yn yr Aeleg yn medru derbyn arian oddi wrth y "Public Lending Right". Nid oes un llyfrgell, mewn ardal Aeleg, yn y sampl o lyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus yn yr Alban. Yn llyfrgelloedd yr Ucheildiroedd cedwir tua 1,000 o deitlau a benthycir tua 700 o lyfrau Gaeleg y flwyddyn.

Is-Etholiad Govan

Enillwyd sedd San Steffan, Govan (Glasgow) gan yr SNP gyda newid o 33% o Lafur i'r blaidd genedlaethol a'r aetod newydd, Jim Sillars. Gwelir hyn fel rhan o ail-adeiladu cenedlaetholdeb yn yr Alban ar ôl cwmp 1979. Erbyn diwedd Ionawr roedd yr SNP yn ail yn y pŵl (32%) y tu ôl i Lafur (36%).

Cyngor Llyfrau Gaeleg

Yn ystod 1986-87, talwyd £29,400 mewn grantiau cyhoeddi. Gwelwyd cynnydd yn y nifer o lyfrau a werthwyd o siop lyfrau symudol i gyfanswm o £7,900 — ond roedd gwario £4,340 i gynnal y gwasanaeth! Gwerthwyd £2,200 o lyfrau trwy'r post yn ogystal. Yn nhrefn gwerthiannau gwelir y pynciau canlynol i lyfrau plant: cerddoriaeth, crefydd, beiblau, barddoniaeth a deunydd dysgu'r iaith. Cyfieithwyd "Llyfr Mawr y Plant" i'r Aeleg cyn y Nadolig.

Fferiau ar y Sul

Mae Cwmni Fferiau Macbrayne yn ceisio hwylio ar y Sul rhwng Uig ar Ynys Skye i Tarbert (Harris) a Lochmaddy (North Uist). Cynhaliwyd pŵl piniwn gan bapur wythnosol lleol gyda'r canlyniadau canlynol:

Ynys

Lewis
Harris — Tarbert
North Uist
Benbecula — Lochmaddy
South Uist
Skye

Gaeleg yn yr Ysgolion Ywchradd

Gyda'r lleihad yn nifer y disgyblion, gwelwyd lleihad yn y nifer o ddisgyblion sy'n astudio'r Aeleg, e.e.:

	1980/81	1988/89
Port Righ (Skye)	316	268
Lochaber (Ft. William)	123	87
Arn Ploc (Kyle of L.)	60	41
Cyfanswm	798	575

Economi yr Ynys Hir

Pysgota yw'r prif ddiwydiant yn yr Ynys Hir erbyn heddiw. Gwelir gwaith am 1,000 o bobl yn y diwydiant sy'n werth £16.2 filiwn. Yn 1987 gwerth y diwydiant brethyn oedd £20. Beth bynnag mae diweithdra ar yr ynys oedd wedi codi i 22%.

Ysgolion Meithrin

Mae nifer y grwpiau wedi tyfu i 56 gyda chyfanswm o dros fil o blant. Dechreuir cyrsiau hyfforddi ar gyfer arweinwyr.

O Blaid	Yn Erbyn	Cyfanswm
15%	85%	252
5%	95%	179
46%	54%	124
85%	15%	53
100%	0%	88
11%	89%	637

Eglwysi Gaeleg

Pan fo dyn yn ymweld â'r dinasoedd gall lynyachu gwasanaeth Gaeleg yn eglwysi Eglwys (Bresbyteraidd) yr Alban yn Glasgow (St. Columba, 300 St. Vincent Street am 11 y bore) ac yng Nghaeredin (Greyfriars Highland am 3 yn y prynhawn).

Gobaith i Ynys Vatersay

Gaeleg yw iaith yr ynys, ond gan fod prinder gwasanaethau ac absenoldeb fferi addas, gwelwyd lleihad ym mhoblogaeth yr ynys hon, i'r dde o Ynys Barra, o 120 yn 1981 i 65 erbyn heddiw. Ar ôl pwysau mawr, mae Swyddfa'r Alban wedi caniatáu i Comhairle nan Eilean adeiladu sarn i'r ynys.

Polisiau Gaeleg

Cyhoeddwyd polisi ar gyfer yr Aeleg gan Gyngor Dosbarth Earraghaidheal agus Bhoid (Argyll and Bute) sy'n cynnwys ynysoedd Islay, Mull a Tiree. Hefyd mae Comunn na Gaidhlig wedi cyhoeddi cynllun datblygu deng mlynedd ar gyfer yr iaith ar Ynys Muile (Mull).

Ysgolion Cynradd yr Ucheildiroedd

Mae Cyngor Rhanbarth yr Ucheildiroedd wedi penderfynu canolbwyntio ei adnoddau ar ddysgu Gaeleg yn yr ysgolion cynradd. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r 10 athro Gaeleg teithiol yn ymwneud a 70 o ysgolion a 2,500 o ddisgyblion. Yn y dyfodol bydd y staff yn canolbwyntio ar 10-12 o ysgolion "dwyieithog" ar y tir mawr, yn yr ardaloedd hanesyddol modern Gaeleg, neu'r canolfannau fel Inbhirnis a Ft. William. (Heb newid y 20 o ysgolion "dwyieithog" ar Ynys Skye.) Bydd pecyn ymwybodaeth iaith ar gael ar gyfer gweddill yn ysgolion cynradd.

Byth ar y Saboth

Ym mis Awst eleni agorwyd yr ysgol uwchradd cyntaf erioed ar gyfer ynys oedd deheuol yr Ynys Hir. Cynlluniwyd yr ysgol fel ysgol cymuned ar gost o £10 miliwn, gyda phwll nofio, canolfan hamdden, theatr, ystafelloedd cyfrifiadur a chaffe. Ond, yn ôl polisi Comhairle nan Eilean, mae'r cyfleusterau dan glo ar y Saboth — fel rhan o draddodiad Presbyteraidd cul Ynys oedd Lewis a Harris.

Er hynny, Catholigion yw mwyafrif y boblogaeth ar yr ynysoedd deheuol, gydag agwedd gwahanol at y Sul — ar ôl mynychu'r Offeren, wrth gwrs. Hyd yma mae'r cyfleusterau ar gau o hyd.

“Can Seo II' Axed”

Yn groes i addewid cynharach, mae Teledu Grampian wedi cefni ar eu cynlluniau i gynhyrchu cyfres newydd ar gyfer dysgu'r Aeleg i oedolion.

Teledu Gaeleg

Mewn ymateb i bapur gwyrdd y llywodraeth ar ddarlledu, mae Comunn na Gaidhlig wedi cyhoeddi dogfen drafod i hybu datblygiad gwasanaeth teledu Gaeleg. Trafodwyd nifer o ddewisiadau ar gyfer teledu Gaeleg ar un neu ddwy sianel am 520 awr y flwyddyn, gyda chyfundrefn i sicrhau datblygiadau, cyfurddo, comisiynau, arfarnu ac adrodd yn ôl y llywodraeth.

Yn y Papur Gwyr, ym mharagraff 6.37, dywedir, “The new local franchises may also provide the means of delivering the additional services to Gaelic speakers in parts of Scotland. The Governor recognises the importance of broadcasting to the Gaelic language and its future development, and, while no change is implied on present policies towards Gaelic broadcasting at national or regional level, new local services could be an important means of meeting Gaelic needs.” Mewn ymateb, mae Comunn na Gaidhlig yn awyddus i weld Cyngor Darlledu'r Alban gyda chyfrifoldeb am wasanaeth yn yr Aeleg.

Panto Gaeleg

Eleni gwelwyd Pantomeim Gaeleg ar Ynys Lewis am y tro cyntaf erioed. Roedd y daith yn llwyddiant mawr.

Colaisde Sabhal Mór Ostaig

Ymddiswyddodd prifathro'r coleg addysg bellach Gaeleg o'i swydd ar ôl dwy flynedd. Yn y diwedd bydd staff presennol eraill y coleg yn rhannu ei ddyletswyddau.

Mae'r cyn-brifathro, y Dr. Colin MacLeod wedi ysgrifennu yn feirniadol dros ben am y coleg — am ei lediad, ei effeithlonrwydd, safon ei ddarlithwyr, perthynas y cyrsiau i'r byd Gaeleg heddiw a'r ffaith bod dros hanner o'r graddedigion allan o waith o hyd. Mae'n argymhell ail-leoli'r coleg i hen goleg Castell Duncraig ger Am Ploc, dewis newydd o gysiau, a chysylltiadau agos i'r byd Gaeleg newydd.

CLIVE JAMES

MUDIAD YSGOLION MEITHRIN — THE FIRST EIGHTEEN YEARS

Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin — the Welsh Nursery School Movement — comes of age in October of this year. Before the establishment of M.Y.M. in 1971 Welsh medium schools were few in number and on the whole were reliant on the enthusiasm of a small number of parents. The Trefor Morgan Trust known as Cronfa Glyndwr had been established in order to promote Welsh medium education. Mrs. Dorothy Dolben was appointed as the national organiser for the fund, and she devoted a lot of her energy to promoting and funding the setting up of Welsh medium nursery schools, but on her death the schools once more lost touch with each other. Then at the National Eisteddfod in Bangor in 1971 two meetings were held during the week to draw attention to the need for Welsh medium nursery education and the need to unify efforts throughout Wales. U.C.A.C. (The National Union of Teachers in Wales) were responsible for one meeting, the other being sponsored by the former Undeb Rhieni Ysgolion Cymraeg (Parents Association for Welsh medium schools) which has now become Undeb Rhieni dros Addysg Gymraeg (Parents Association for Welsh medium education).

As a result, a national meeting was convened at the Urdd Headquarters in Aberystwyth in order to discuss the establishment of a Welsh medium nursery movement. The hall was packed with enthusiastic supporters of the idea from all parts of Wales, and as a result M.Y.M. came into being with Emyr Jenkins (now Director of the National Eisteddfod) as the first Chairman, Bethan Roberts from Cardiff as Secretary and the late Oliver Gregory, Aberystwyth, as Treasurer. A National Committee was also established and everyone set about with great energy and zeal to promote Welsh medium nursery education.

Such were the efforts at this time that soon nursery schools were opening all over Wales, and the workload increased at a tremendous rate: so much so, that an office had to be established and a Director appointed. Field Officers were also appointed to direct operations in the various parts of Wales.

gweithgareddau ac atyniadau lleol yno. Y cwmni sydd yn gyfrifol am y syniad yw

EMU Information Consultancy (Scotland) Limited,
3 Bridgend Road,
Inbhirpheotharain (Dingwall),
Ross-shire IV15 9SL
Alba/Yr Alban.

Pob chwarae teg iddyn nhw am y syniad, a gobeithio bydd y ffasiwn beth ar gael mewn llyfeydd eraill yn y dyfodol hefyd.

JOHN HUNTER

Eventually the Welsh Office recognised the excellent work being done by the movement and began giving M.Y.M. an annual grant which has increased from year to year.

Other Celtic countries took note of what was happening in Wales, and soon Diwan was established in Brittany to promote nursery education through Breton, and a similar movement in Ireland (they both celebrated their tenth anniversary last year), and also in Scotland where there have been exciting developments during the last few years. Attempts have also been made to set up schools in Cornwall and the Isle of Man.

M.Y.M. is acknowledged by most to be a most effective organisation, and more and more parents in Wales are demanding Welsh medium nursery education followed by Welsh medium state education for their children. At present there are about 550 Welsh medium nursery schools functioning throughout Wales, and about 325 Welsh medium mother and toddler groups. As a consequence of the success of M.Y.M., the pressure for more and more Welsh medium state education is increasing, and the Education Authorities are at times hard-pressed to keep up with the demand. In Cardiff alone there are five Welsh medium primary schools and the need for a second Welsh medium comprehensive school in the country of South Glamorgan.

If the Celtic languages are to survive, then it is essential to see that all young children in the various Celtic countries have the opportunity to receive nursery education followed by an adequate provision of state education through their national tongue. Long may the Celtic nursery schools movements live and flourish, and a special greeting to Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin in Wales on reaching its eighteenth anniversary.

GWILYM E. ROBERTS

BRUZUN KELEIER

The Breton language national festival will take place in Karaez/Carhaix on 28, 29 and 20 April.

An exhibition was staged at the Brest Municipal Library from January 24 to March 31 in connection with the tenth anniversary of the death of Roparz Hemon, the man who did most for the Breton language in this century (and in previous ones, one might say). The theme was: GWALARN, history of a literary movement. It was R. Hemon who was responsible for the publication of GWALARN, a magazine around which he gathered a pleiad of writers who gave our language a modern literature, he being foremost among them. It may be possible to obtain copies of the brochure of 40 pages published by the library's conservateur, M. Le Dro: it contains (mainly in French) testimonies to the influence exerted by Gwalarn on people of his and younger generations. Those who are unaware of the immense amount of work accomplished under R. Hemon's leadership will find it a revelation!

HYSBYSRWYDD YN GYMRAEG YN YR ALBAN!

Y mae rhywbeth arbennig yn y dref “An Craoibh” (Crieff), Tayside, Perthshire, i ymwelwyr o Gymru!

Yn y swyddfa “BÒRD NA TURUSDACHD” (Bwrdd Croeso'r Alban) y mae sgrin cyfrifiadu'r lle'r gewch chi hysbysrwydd mewn ieithoedd o Ewrop yn ogystal â Chymraeg! Y mae manylion parthed

MEIBION GLYNDWR — RECENT EVENTS

The Welsh holiday home bombing campaign has gone on for over ten years now. In the North Wales area alone the number of homes attacked totals well over 100 and there have also been attacks in South Wales. However in recent months those claiming responsibility, a shadowy organisation called Meibion Glyndŵr (Sons of Glendower), have changed tack and now estate agents in high streets selling holiday homes are the target, both within Wales and across the border in England. The reason for the change is fairly evident. Burning isolated holiday cottages may affect sales of holiday cottages and obviously causes inconvenience to individuals — according to estate agents it is now almost impossible to insure second homes in some areas — but the problem is that isolated cottages have little propaganda value. Attacks on high street offices, especially across the border, demand, and receive, a far wider response. It is this very intensification of attacks, including the extension of the campaign across the border to estate agents in England, that is leading to a great deal of concern and has brought the issue firmly out into the open; new urgency is given to questions of economic policy and immigration.

Condemnation of the attacks has been virtually unanimous throughout Wales from local councils, public bodies and political parties. Recently Plaid Cymru MP Dafydd Wigley warned of the danger of Wales "going down the road to Northern Ireland" and criticised the police's failure to bring the situation under control.

The Chief Constable of North Wales, David Owen, said that the comments were "incorrect and singularly unhelpful". Police deny they have been unsuccessful. They claim there have been 19 convictions in connection with the holiday homes campaign although they admit these were mainly in its early days. Puzzlingly police sources also say that a political motive was present in only a few of the cases brought to the courts. Moreover many of these convictions were of young people engaged in "copycat" actions.

Mr. Wigley added that the police should review their operation in order to make arrests and not make political "suggestions". This latter comment evidently refers to some of the spectacularly heavy handed actions of the police involving harassment of prominent nationalists. In another example David Owen recently commented that Meibion Glyndŵr's devices have increased in sophistication since, he explained, "certain groups" have had links with Sinn Féin. It was clear that he meant Cymdeithas yr Iaith, the Welsh Language Society. The Cymdeithas organised reciprocal visits with Sinn Féin in 1987. However CYIG insist that these were essentially cultural links. Furthermore they point out that such arson attacks are at variance with their avowed policy of non-violent direct action.

Such blunders by the police suggest that they lack hard evidence. This has been further underlined by the higher police profile adopted through their recent appeals on television and in the press for information. The response has been variously described by police as both "small" and "encouraging".

Encouraging or not it appears the police have been unable to track down the self-styled Meibion Glyndŵr (Sons of Glendower) and while crimes of this sort obviously present problems to investigation it is puzzling that they have not made more progress considering

the small tight knit communities in which these arsonists work. Recently an article published in a local newspaper "Yr Odyn" in the Conwy Valley stated that the reason for the failure of police to bring the bombers to justice is because local people have "sympathy with the arsonists and many express the hope that they will never be caught". One prominent politician in Wales made a comment recently that all the bombers came from one family, needless to say without further elaboration.

Plaid Cymru MP Dafydd Elis Thomas claims that it is an excuse for police to blame lack of co-operation of the public. He too called on the arsonists to desist, pointing to Plaid's policies to strengthen planning regulations, demands for money to provide housing for local people and help for people on low incomes to compete in the housing market. There have been some moves by the Welsh Office in planning regulations as a response to this.

However Ellis Thomas has recently come under the lash of Dafydd Iwan, the vice-president of Plaid Cymru and former chairman of CYIG, who claimed Elis Thomas was not taking the problem of holiday homes seriously enough. Indeed some suggest that Elis Thomas is not truly representative of Nationalist feeling. His remarks on the well-known poet R. S. Thomas further exemplify this distance from other nationalists.

The poet R. S. Thomas raised a surprisingly mild response a year ago when at a ceremony to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Penyberrth arson campaign (when three prominent nationalists and pacifists burnt a RAF bombing school before it was completed) the poet called for a "secret army" to defend Welsh Wales against the influx of people from over the border. Although he was suitably guarded in his response to interviews after this claiming that he had meant his words in a metaphorical sense there are claims that people in paramilitary uniform were present at the ceremony. He stated unequivocally that policies to stop the influx of people from England must be undertaken and where necessary repatriation encouraged. More controversial still he has said he admires the

bombers' bravery and, more inflammatory still, that should someone be killed in one of these attacks, that he would sympathise with the victim's family, but that it would be better for one person to die than for a whole culture to be destroyed.

Elis Thomas has been strongly criticised for his attacks on the poet, even by the most respectable elements e.g. Bedwyr Lewis Jones, professor and editor of *Taliesin*.

The arson campaign is obviously touching a raw nerve in contemporary Wales and it has focussed attention on the perceived threats to its rural communities. Debate has developed and is continuing over the buying of holiday homes being seen as a threat to the indigenous language and culture and forcing up prices of land making it more difficult for local buyers in an area where wages are notoriously low. Many would add that many dwellings which begin as holiday homes end up as permanent homes for incomers.

Holiday homes being turned into permanent residences raises a far more fundamental issue. The viewpoint is widely held that something must be done to stem the flow of people into Wales. Dafydd Wigley put it like this: the "situation of local people without jobs and without a house" is "explosive" and Plaid Cymru now propose a policy to curb development of second homes and up-market housing developments out of the range of local people. Local councils are very concerned by the influx. It is believed to be necessary to reduce it not just by the extremists but the moderates who attack them most virulently. Immigration is seen as seriously undermining the Welsh way of life. Certainly the influx does cause problems, particularly in education where schools are continually faced with expensive efforts to teach newcomers a modicum of Welsh before they go through the system. Also as many incomers are retired people it is claimed they put a greater strain on the welfare structure while weakening the areas economic position.

Importantly it is no longer merely the nationalists who are adopting this task. Richard Livsey SLD MP has warned of the dangers of immigration and Alan Williams (Labour) has also spoken out. But there is still Peter Walker, the secretary for Wales; the fact that so far Mr. Walker has made no significant comment on the matter is taken as a promising sign. Indeed changes are being conceded by the Welsh Office through the back door as it were. Concessions are being given to local authorities on planning through allowing the effect on the Welsh language to be taken into consideration when considering planning applications. This especially applies to new holiday or leisure developments and new estates intended for commuters (usually English speaking). Pressure is also mounting for powers to ensure that a house may only become a holiday home after permission has been sought for change of use.

In principle, the issues facing rural Wales are very disturbing for a variety of people. Demands are met by indifference, by misunderstanding and it is only by bringing the matter to the attention of Wales as a whole, and indeed Britain, that they will be solved, the only problem is that there seems no real will by the media to bring the matter to

NEWS OF WALES

Dry Sundays again? The 7 year poll over Sunday opening in Wales is possible again this year. At the moment only Dwyfor and Ceredigion of the 36 district council areas are "dry" on Sunday. It is expected that polls will be called to "wet" these two districts and to try and "dry" out Arfer, Meirionnydd, Neath and Carmarthen.



"Wales map in wood".

Well known Bangor-based land artist, Paul Davies, uses his sculptures to make people aware of their Welsh roots and history. A member of the Beca Group — a collective of artists who surfaced 10 years ago at the Wrescam Eisteddfod. Paul Davies says: "You will see that the work of our Beca Group, often produced collaboratively, addresses issues of Welsh and Celtic identity. We often use map imagery but also other symbols."

Recently, Paul Davies, was appointed environmental artist in residence in Merthyr Tydfil. "Latterly, I personally have moved into universal images and plan a world map for Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales, where Art, on this scale, and other cultural activities spearhead ambitious redevelopment programmes."

attention because it is perceived as merely a local problem, not a national and cultural struggle. Because Wales is so close everyone believes that they understand it. Unfortunately the only successful ploy so far has been the attacks on estate agents across the border. Future developments and the effect of the present campaign by Meibion Glyndwr remain to be seen. But their intensification of arson attacks is a potent, if unpredictable factor in the increasingly volatile Welsh political scene.

MICHAEL COX

Decline in the heartland: A parent originated survey of 39 primary schools in central Ceredigion within the catchments of Aberaeron, Llanbedr pont Steffan and Tregaron secondary schools revealed that the percentage of Welsh speaking pupils has dropped from 45% in 1985 to 35% today. Only in 7 schools does the percentage rise above 50%. So parents are campaigning for an official bilingual secondary school for the area probably in Llanbedr. Tregaron school would probably close and Aberaeron become totally English medium. Of the towns in the area only Tregaron has a narrow majority of children Welsh speaking. Newquay, Abcraeron, Llanbed and Llanbydder see Welsh children a minority. There is also a case for official Welsh primary schools, such is the extent of immigration from England.

Welsh in Schools: In 1986 the percentage of primary school children assessed as being fluent in Welsh as either first or second language was 13.1%. The total varied from 59% in Gwynedd to 1.0% in Gwent. Whereas 52% of pupils in secondary forms I to V were being taught Welsh, the range was between 98% in Gwynedd and 8% in Gwent.

Planning Circular: On 20 December 1988 the Welsh Office issued Circular 53/88: "The Welsh Language: Development Plans and the Welsh Language". This at long last recognises the Welsh language to be a material consideration in determining planning applications. Policies relating to the language may be included in Structure and Local Plans, as in the new draft Structure Plan for Gwynedd.

Support for Arson Campaign: An opinion poll by HTV of 1,200 Welsh and English speakers in Wales showed that more than half of Welsh speakers support the aims of the holiday homes arson campaign, but not the methods — in Dwyfed support rose to 85%.

Welsh Tertiary Education in Clwyd: Clwyd county council is still debating how best to provide Welsh medium tertiary (16-18 year olds) education in the county. Current proposals are for a college jointly with Gwynedd in the north west, one in Wrecsam in the east and a bilingual college in Dyffyn Clwyd in the centre of the county.

Use of Welsh by High School Children

The survey of the use of Welsh by pupils in three Welsh bilingual secondary schools in South East Wales realised the following results:

Welsh better than English	61	58	46
Welsh used at home	15	41	21
Welsh used in the yard	79	44	19
Welsh regularly used out of school	26	35	13
Read Welsh books and magazines	41	34	40
Listen to "Radio Cymru"	11	20	12
Watch S4C	44	57	42

Poor and poorest: A survey by the Cardiff Business School showed that Welsh speaking rural Wales is amongst the poorest areas in Wales. There is in fact an East-West split from Rhyl to Bridgend excluding the upper Valley districts. In three districts of Gwynedd more than 45% of households have less than £4,000 p.a. combined incomes. Amongst the criteria used by the researchers to gauge prosperity were unemployment, low household incomes, high household incomes, unfit housing, car availability, population changes, concentration of professional people and the concentration of employers and managers in a particular district. The bottom ten include nine South Wales industrial districts and Arfon in the north.

More immigrant information: A recent survey by N.O.P. for H.T.V. showed that the average percentage of Welsh speakers in the 125 wards where over half of the population spoke Welsh in 1981 had fallen from 71% to 64%. Half the sample of 1,195 interviewed has lived elsewhere for at least five years and of those a fifth had moved into the area within the last two years.

National Curriculum and Welsh: Under the new guideline all schools in Wales, except if specially excused by the Secretary of State will have to teach Welsh either as a core or fringe subject. Currently the percentage of high school children not taking Welsh falls from 21% in Form 1 to 93% in Form 6.

S4C Annual Report: The output in Welsh from S4C rose from 25½ hours per week to almost 27 hours last year. It is scheduled to reach 30 hours in the early 1990's.

Welsh Language Board: The new Board has set up expert working groups in the field of Legislation, Marketing, Private Sector, Local Government/Public Sector and Special Projects. The Board is expected to issue a major report demanding legislative changes before the summer.

Magazines in Welsh: The new weekly magazine in Welsh "Golwg" has now established itself. Its presence has revitalised the formerly subsidised "Y Faner" from which it won its grant aid. The other national weekly "Y Cymro" has also been revamped. The two Gwynedd Welsh weeklies, Herald Cymraeg and Herald Môn, are now said to be profitable. However the circulation of all is pitifully low — none exceeds 5,000. There is of course no daily Welsh newspaper. However the Icelandic capital Reykjavik supports seven daily newspapers in Icelandic and the total population of Iceland is less than half the total of the Welsh speaking population of Wales.

Rhydfelen	Glan-raf	Llanhari	
%	%	%	
Welsh better than English	61	58	46
Welsh used at home	15	41	21
Welsh used in the yard	79	44	19
Welsh regularly used out of school	26	35	13
Read Welsh books and magazines	41	34	40
Listen to "Radio Cymru"	11	20	12
Watch S4C	44	57	42

ÉIRE

CNOC THEAS

Ba mhaith linn go léir treaslú le Gaelscoil Sheirse Clancy ar an gCnoc Theas i Luimneach a bhfuil aithneantas oifigiúil faighte acu ón Roinn le déanaí.

Bunaíodh an scoil Mí Meán Fomhair 1986. Bhí ainm 30 páiste bailithe le freastal air. Níor bronnadh aithneantas oifigiúil ar an scoil an t-am úd toise gur bheartaigh an Roinn Oideachtais go ndearna an Mhódhscóil feastal sáisiúil ar an éileamh ar oideachas lánGhaeilge i Luimneach. Ní raibh sé indeanta do mhuintir an Chnoc Theas freastal ar an Módhscóil de bharr deacrachtaí taistil.

I 1987 tugadh aithneantas do dhá-ghaelscoil eile a bhí ag feidhmiú go neamhoifigiúil ar na cúiseanna céanna (sé sin go raibh módhscóil sa cheantar a dhéanadh an freastal cuí), ach níor bronnadh aithneantas ar Ghaelscoil Sheirse Clancy toise nach raibh 20 páiste acu ná freastal ar scoil cheana. Riail é seo a bhí ag an Roinn i gcónaí de reir dealraimh ach nár cuireadh i bhfeidhm go docht go dtí 1987.

Is feidir a thuiscint gur chuir an t-caspa

aithneantais lag mhísneach ar roinnt tuismitheoirí ach mar sin féin chloigh siad lena dtacaíocht don scoil. Bhí roinnt mhaith teacht agus imeacht ón cheantar ach faoi Shamhain 1988 bhí an líon daltaí a bhí de dháth ón Roinn ag freastal ar an scoil. Tá dalta agus tríocha ag freastal ar an scoil go h-ionlán anois agus tá ceapúchán na Phríomhoide le faomhadh ag an Roinn.

Chabhraigh an t-Achaint Náisiúnta a bhunaigh Conradh na Gaeilge i geomhar le Gaelscoileanna chun airgead a chur ar fáil don scoil chun a gcuid costais a ghlanadh. Bhí beirt mhúinteoirí fostaíthe ag na tuismitheoirí agus chomh maith le sin bhí costais eíosa, teasa, árachais agus srl. orthu.

Níl deireadh leis na fadhbanna go fóill ach is fear ará go bhfuil bunchloch maith curtha. Tá ardmholadh ag dul don Choiste Bainistíochta a bhí ag plé leis an scoil, don Chathaoirleach An t-Ath, Seosamh de Siún agus do Sheán Ó Nuanáin, Cathaoirleach Choiste Réigiúnda Thuamhumhan Ghaelscoileanna.

Tá buíochas ag dul freisin do gach duine a chuidigh leis an Achaint Náisiúnta agus gúimíd gach rath ar an scoil sa todheall.

GAELSCOILEANNA

OIDEAS GAEL

IRISH LANGUAGE & CULTURE COURSES

Language, July 15-22, Glencolmcille, £160.
Language & Culture, July 22-29, Glencolmcille, £170.
Language, July 29-August 5, Glenfin, £160.
Language & Culture, August 5-12, Glenties, £170.
Irish Heritage, July 8-15, Glencolmcille, £200.
Set Dances, July 8-15, Glencolmcille, £140.

Fees are inclusive of classes, lectures, recreational and cultural events as well as accommodation. A self-catering option is available at lesser prices. Information from:

OIDEAS GAEL.

2 Isle Harlech,

Baile Átha Cliath 14.

Teileafón: (01) 213566 or (01) 984774.

IRISH LANGUAGE COURSES

Two-week intensive courses in spoken Irish are available in Carraroe in the Connemara Gaeltacht. They are run under the auspices of University College, Galway. The courses run for 14 days offering instruction from 10.00-21.00 daily including weekends. The fee is £200 plus accommodation from £12 a day. Dates from May onwards are May 8-21, June 12-24, July 3-15, August 7-19, October 16-28 and November 6-18.

Courses are also run for third level students with a working knowledge of the language. These run for three weeks, June 5-27, June 29-July 20 and July 24-Aug. 18. They are subsidised and consequently the cost is only £200 inclusive of tuition and accommodation. For further information please contact:

The Centre for Language Acquisition and Maintenance,

Áras Mháirtín Uí Chadhain,

An Cheathrú Rua,

Co. na Gaillimhe.

Tel: (091) 95101/95038/95041.

OR

Bord na Gaeilge (U.C.G.),

Coláiste na hOllscoile,

Gaillimh. Tel. (091) 24411.

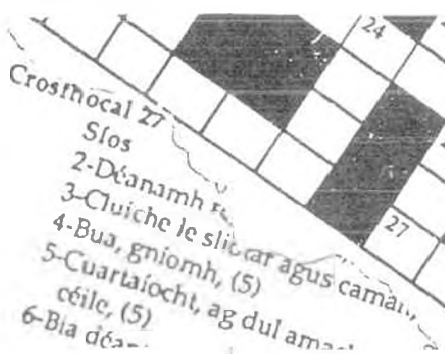
"FITE FUAITE"

Is é "Fite Fuaite" an céad leabhar crosfhocail a foilsíodh sa Ghaeilge. Scríobhadh é ag príosúnach ó Dhoire Cholmcille darbh ainm Eoghain Mac Cormaic, a daoradh chun saol sa bhliain 1977, agus atá go fóill i gCampa na Ceise Fada. Bhí "Gino", mar a thugtar air, i gcónaí gnóitheach ag scríobh leis ach, le deireadh "An Agóid Salach" agus i ndiaidh don Stailc Ocras in 1981, bhí faill aige tabhairt faoin scríbhneoireacht i ndáiríre. Ó shin i leith tá dánta, dramaí, gearrscéalta, litreacha agus altanna scríofa aige. Faoi láthair tá sé ag obair ar fhoclóir 8 dteanga, (na teanga Ceiltise, Fraincis agus Bearla), agus súil aige go bhfoilsíofar sin go luath in 1989.

D'éirigh leis, ins an leabhar crosfhocail seo, caoga chrosfhocail a chumadh a bhfuil léideanna iontu a chlúdaíonn réimse ionlán d'fhoclóireacht na Gaeilge agus atá, ag an am céanna, foirsteanach d'fhoghlaimoírí agus do chainteoirí líofa. Bheireann an réimse focail atá sa leabhar léid don leitheoir den ardchaighdeán Gaeilge atá faighte aige le linn do bheith faoi ghlas.

Cuireadh an leabhar i gcló ag "Nuacht", páipéar seachtainiúil de chuid Shinn Féin, agus tá sé le fáil anois i siopaí ar fud na tíre. Is áis úsáideach é do lucht na Gaeilge "Fite Fuaite" agus áit tuillte aige i measc leabhair Gaeilge na tíre seo.

Tá "Fite Fuaite" ar díol anois i siopaí i nDoire, i mBéal Feirste agus i mBaile Átha Cliath ar phraghas £1.80 (IR£2.00) nó ó oifigí "Nuacht" ag 147 Bóthar Bhaile Andarsan, Béal Feirste, nó ag 15 Sráid an Cabla, Doire Cholmcille.



AMHRÁIN AR AN SEANNÓS

Tá caisead de 15 amhráin le Coilín Ó Conthaola curtha amach ag Cló Iar Chonnachta. Sé an teideal ná "Seal ag Farraingt Feamaine" agus sé an luach díolta ná £5.50. Tá go leor duaiseanna buaite ag Coilín agus tháinig sé sa tarna áit i gComórtas Sean Nos na bhfear anuraidh. Le fáil uaidh féin: Barr Roisin, Ros a Mhí, Baile na hAbhann, Co. na Gaillimhe.

IRISH IS IMPORTANT FOR OUR FUTURE

A major campaign to promote the Irish language was launched by Conradh na Gaeilge President, Íte Ní Chionnaith, in Dublin in February.

The campaign whose main slogan is "Irish is important for our future" redefines and explains the importance of the Irish language as the most distinctive element of our national identity and as a key to our future development. Over half a million leaflets, 40,000 posters and large quantities of other promotional material will be distributed widely throughout the country.

Branches of Conradh na Gaeilge, throughout each of the 32 counties will be distributing leaflets door-to-door, through schools and outside churches. Posters will be displayed in many shops, schools, public houses and public offices.

It was stated that this was without any exaggeration the biggest and most important campaign in support of the Irish language for very many years.

One very important aspect of this campaign is to show young people that Irish is important for them and relevant to their lives at present and in the future. Over 100,000 copies of the special leaflet entitled "Is maith linn an Ghaeilge" ("We like Irish"), incorporating the campaign logo will be distributed through the schools. These leaflets are aimed at the senior classes in Primary schools and the junior classes in Secondary Schools.

An essay competition for primary school children and second level students is also being organised. A scholarship to a Gaeltacht Summer College is the main prize in each of the three categories.

Over 100,000 badges incorporating the campaign logo are also being distributed as well as thousands of car stickers with the same logo.

Why Irish is important

The attractive leaflet explains the importance of the Irish language in simple terms. Some of the main points are as follows:

- The Irish language is a basic and integral part of every one of us. It gives us a deeper

understanding of ourselves. It is our link with our own past.

- The Irish language is the strongest and most distinctive element of our national identity.
- Irish gives us an independent way of looking at the world which is based on the history and experience of the Irish people.
- Learning Irish is an important part of the development of every Irish child. We must give them the best possible opportunity to learn their own language and to gain a proper appreciation of their cultural heritage.
- Our solutions for the future must come from within ourselves — from an attitude that we can overcome our problems, from an attitude of independence and self-reliance.
- The maintenance and restoration of our national language is one of the most important gateways towards the regaining of that national self-confidence.

A bilingual and an all-Irish version of the leaflets are available.

Conradh na Gaeilge has also organised a competition in conjunction with this campaign. People are asked to put 6 points relating to the importance of Irish in order of importance. Short Gaeltacht holidays in Ostán na Páirce (An Spideál), Ostán na Sceilge (An Daingean), Ostán Cheathrú Rua, and return Aer Arann tickets for two to the Aran Islands are the main prizes as well as book-tokens and records.

Conradh na Gaeilge is confident that this campaign will be most successful.

Much help and co-operation is being received from other Irish language and cultural organisations in carrying out this important campaign. Bord na Gaeilge, Údarás na Gaeltachta, Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, Ógras and Cumann na bhFiann have all given great support. Conradh na Gaeilge is, also, most grateful to the Department of Education for agreeing to send sample copies of the promotional literature to all schools in the State.

COMHDHÁIL VICTORY

At the end of 1988 following a two year campaign by Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge (The national coordinating body for Irish language organisations) the Minister for Education, Mary O'Rourke T.D., undertook to implement the Comhdháil's recommendations with regard to the teaching of Irish. The recommendations were drawn up by the Comhdháil in consultation with all member organisations at the beginning of 1987 and were seen as the minimum necessary to restore Irish to its proper place in the educational system. There followed a campaign to promote the recommendations through public meetings, meetings with political parties, the teachers unions, parents associations, student bodies and representatives of church, industry and trade unions.

The first recommendation (of fourteen) asks for a public declaration from the Minister, on behalf of the Government, that the Department of Education will function with increased effort to ensure that all pupils in the State will achieve basic communication skills at least in spoken Irish. The second calls for specific responsibility on the part of the Department Secretary in implementation of this policy. Other recommendations cover the setting up of a planning and monitoring unit, syllabi of both primary and secondary level and in-service courses for teachers. It is recommended that at least one other area/subject in addition to Irish be taught through the medium of Irish in every primary and second level school. Further items deal with teaching training and recognition requirements and third level education. Finally it is also proposed that in future all computer equipment provided at State expenses for schools should henceforth be compatible with the use of Irish.

While such an acceptance of the recommendations by the Minister is to be welcomed it is essential that the momentum gained in this campaign, be maintained to ensure that they are in fact implemented.



At the launch of the campaign, from left, Meabh Ní Chléirigh (Campaign Director), Íte Ní Chionnaith (Conradh President), Proinsias Mac Aonghusa (Conradh Vice-President).

COLOURS IN THE RAINBOW: Ecology, Socialism and Ireland

by John Goodwillie

Published by the author at 25 Mountain View Court, Harold's Cross, Dublin 6, 1988. £1.50.

From page one the author of this provocative booklet shocks us by painting a picture of the present state of the pollution of the environment, a picture worse, I'm sure, than any video-nasty.

"Food is polluted with pesticides and chemicals. Rivers and lakes are polluted with slurry and fertilisers. The air is polluted with the emissions of motor vehicles and of factories and power stations: the Moneypoint power station is now proceeding to add to the damage."

But Mr. Goodwillie is not concerned merely with saying how bad things are or with dispelling complacency. He is pointing to a possible and, perhaps, even radical way forward. He argues most cogently for the urgent forging of links between the environmentalists and socialists. He is very critical of present day (male dominated) socialism. The workers revolution is not at hand, rather they have entered, through their trades unions into a symbiotic relationship with their bosses. Left wing parties here at home are static. They offer no hope. "The socialist inspiration in Western Europe has ground to a standstill."

In the meantime other movements have manifested themselves, mainly outside and independent of the confines of socialism. Feminism, by no means new, admittedly, has made a great break through since the sixties. It is followed by the campaign for nuclear disarmament, the environmentalists, peace people and those who are seeking gay rights, one could include clergy active in the name of Liberation Theology. Most of these are making themselves felt.

"The social democratic parties and Eurocommunists are open to influence from the new social movements than the more Stalinist Communist Parties — a more broadly based socialism is required — but equally greens must consider the social implications of their ideas and see the necessity of incorporating much of the socialist heritage."

But is the letter not just wishful thinking? Left, right and centre have combined before on many issues and then gone their own ways. The combination of groups and individuals who opposed Ireland's membership of the Common Market was typical of such an alliance. Isn't the socialist sector itself, split into many opposing factions?

But "time does not stand still", warns the author. "Environmental problems are getting worse. Nuclear weapons have proliferated and the working class is as far from taking power

as ever. On the sheer basis of probability nuclear war, by accident, will occur sometime. As long as the bomb is in existence that time must be getting closer."

The author might appear to be saying, "Socialists of the world unite, you've only the world to lose" — or have I got it backwards.

There are other themes in this work particularly the destruction of man in the industrial world and its escalation.

In this booklet, Mr. Goodwillie, attempts, with considerable success to re-examine and re-assess the old ideas in the context of the new. The open-minded reader may well feel forced to do the same. There is much to think about in it and it lends itself to considerable discussion — but the time to do so is limited.

PÁDRAIG Ó CLÉIRIGH



TIME TO GO!

A new mass movement called "Time to Go!" designed to agitate for English disengagement from Ireland, has been launched. Its charter has already been signed by many members of the Westminster Parliament representing the Labour Party, Democrats, Plaid Cymru and also by prominent personalities from many walks of life — actors and actresses, musicians, playwrights, writers, scientists, journalists, historians, lawyers, trade union officials, local councillors, community leaders, academics and others.

It is being regarded as one of the most important developments of its kind, uniting all shades of political opinion and all walks of life into one movement which recognises that there will never be peace in Ireland while the English presence remains.

"Time to Go!" as a mass movement was launched in November in London at a delegate briefing conference to which 575 delegates attended from many areas, trade unions, student unions, the Labour movement, women's organisations, Black organisations, Irish organisations and others.

The conference was opened by The Celtic League chairman, Peter Berresford Ellis, who gave a brief historical overview. He told delegates: "English imperialism has cynically created the problem in Ireland; English withdrawal from Ireland is not the solution . . . but it is the first necessary step on the road to the solution."

Other speakers who addressed the conference were Ken Livingstone, Labour MP and member of the Labour Party NEC) and Clare Short (Labour MP and also member of the Labour Party NEC). Also Kevin McCorry, founder member of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association and the recently launched Campaign for Democracy) and Dr. Bob Rowthorn, Reader in Economics at Cambridge University, author of "Northern Ireland: Political Economy of Conflict".

EURO-ELECTION

Raymond Crotty whose Supreme Court victory led to the S.E.A. referendum is to stand in the forthcoming European Parliament elections. In a statement Mr. Crotty said: "Despite the fact that the SEA was ratified in the 1987 referendum by less than one-third of the electorate, and that 30% of those voting — 35% in Dublin — said No to changing the Constitution, the leaders of the main political parties in Dáil Éireann remain wholly committed to deeper involvement in, and greater dependence on, the EEC. The views of those who do not want to go deeper into the EEC or move towards European Union are in effect not being represented

In recent months I have been approached by many people, including a number identified with welfare, community and Third World activities, suggesting that I contest the Dublin constituency in next June's European Parliament elections. Their common theme is that I should seek to represent the concerns of people about the effects on jobs, neutrality and democracy on the moves towards European Political Union now being openly canvassed. With the support of a number of people who have come together in a movement to defend and advance Irish citizens' rights in relation to the EEC, I have agreed to do this. A condition of my agreement has been that, if elected an MEP, all monies received in respect of salary and expenses should be managed by the trustees for public purposes — and particularly for encouraging a more critical public attitude to any deeper EEC involvement — and that I should be remunerated at a salary equivalent to the national average industrial wage, with minimal expenses."

NEW NATIONAL RADIO STATION

Conradh na Gaeilge has written to The Independent Radio and Television Commission urging it to stress the importance of Irish language programming and of programmes relating to Irish culture in all of the broadcasting contracts it enters into.

In its letter to the Commission, An Conradh laid stress on the obligations relating to the Irish language which are contained in the Radio and Television Bill as passed by the Dáil and Seanad.

Conradh na Gaeilge notes that Century Communications Ltd., in its public submission to the Independent Radio and Television Commission, stated that they would have a "learn a phrase a day" scheme to develop people's knowledge of the Irish language and would develop other Irish language programmes. They did not say what these programmes would be developed, how many of them would be broadcast each day, the schedule times they would be allotted etc.

The fact that that company has been selected to run the new independent national radio station highlights the need, in Conradh's view, for specific obligations relating to Irish language programmes to be put in the broadcasting contract.

KERNOW

DAREVAS SAWINYANS THURT KERNOW

Teere ha Tavaz a vee dallathez en meez Mea 1986 gen towl sowya ha maintainya hengo Kernow en pub vor drolga boaz, rag servya vel crease deskans ha venton darevas war maters teithiack. Idn favour an whealma a cawas an tavaz Cornoack, specyall an tavaz dewathez buz gen goolack war gweall deean an Cornoack thurt kenefra oydge. Deaw levar deskans vee towlez ha wharrez, nebbaz assayis ha dowes ledan a gartednow-post. Enurma wheal parra geerlevar ha levar grammar ew gillez pell araag.

En meez Due 1988 Teere ha Tavaz reeg humgomas rag parth pub zeithan en Gwethyas Cornoack. "The Cornish Guardian", dadn hanaw LAND AND LANGUAGE, en form kemesk war an gweall teithiack, sengez etn deskaz en tavaz. Andella, ma an Cornoack dreiz tho 38,000 a ridders kenefra zeithan.

En Kidniath rish deskans war istory Kernow vee sengez tho Treggrill en pleau Venheniot dadn deskadgath Dr Philip Payton. Mesk an brogowthers leh vee creiez tho cowz vel ostigy e fee Dr. Myrna Combellack leb gowsaz war an gwary "Bounas Meriagek", Dr. James Whetter war an meany Bodrigan, Peter Berresford Ellis leb reeg gweetha nye dadn soon der e brogath war an rebelyans a 1497, ha Philip Payton e hunnen leb gowsaz dro thon stenners han devroansow broaze.

Nessa rish thallathaz en meez Jenuar, 17vaz journa. Philip Payton lavarraz thedn mouy war an deez bal, ha Bernard Deacon, cheef othor an levar "Cornwall at the Crossroads", a roze queedy convethians an hunneniath

Cornoack hithe. Mesk an brogowthers erel ra boaz Dr. A. L. Rowse, istoryer gerriez an oydge Teudar, leb vedn clappya dro thon meany Colenso. Adrian Lee war istory pobel ha state, ha Jan Gendall leb vedn comparya dewyowoniath Cornoack ort hedda kene powyow Keltack.

Sawinyans an resegeva ell boaz judgez thurt boaz pub class quoffez.

Pub deskaz ha pub servis eeze profyvez gen Teere ha Tavaz ew heb arveth, atter cost an daffer po hedda provyvez, rag thera nye crege tra gothe thon ertach boaz opeiz thon bobel Gornoack andella. Os hedda ma ry mean gollan thedn gallos darevas boaz receivez gen Teere ha Tavaz nebbaz rohow thurt teez keef a eeze mennas tha nye fara en taa. KENZA deaw vlethan ha hanter an bounas a Teere ha Tavaz a vee preze sawinyans, han termen vedn doaz ew spladn.

RICHARD GENDALL.

Summary: "Teere ha Tavaz" was founded to foster the traditions and heritage of Cornwall. The first 2½ years of its life have been marked by success and progress. Language courses have been published at cost price and a wide selection of language post-cards. Work on dictionaries is well in hand. The group has become responsible for a weekly column in "The Cornish Guardian" covering traditions and language lessons. Free history courses have been held throughout the winter with well-known guest speakers. The future of "Teere ha Tavaz" is full of promise.



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INTENSIVE CORNISH LANGUAGE COURSES SUMMER 1989

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP VISITS
WELCOME AT THE NEW CORNISH
LANGUAGE STUDY AND RESOURCE
CENTRE

AN GRESEN GERNEWEK — The Cornish Language and Resource Centre — has been created to provide courses, accurate information and resources for those who wish to learn about all things Cornish in Cornwall. The centre has a relaxed, informal atmosphere and visitors are welcome (by appointment) with anything from the simplest enquiry to a detailed research project. Intensive week-long language courses are available in the summer. Bed and Breakfast and guides to places and people of interest in Cornwall can also be provided throughout the year at reasonable rates for visitors especially interested in Cornwall and its Celtic Heritage.

AN GRESEN works closely with COWETHAS AN YETH KERNEWEK (the Cornish Language Fellowship) and DALLETH (the children's language movement) as well as the Education Committee of KESVA AN TAVES KERNEWEK (The Cornish Language Board) to teach and promote the Cornish language. Young people are especially encouraged and help with Cornish language and Cornish studies projects can be arranged.

The facilities at the centre include an extensive library of books, archive material, slides, tapes, videos and teaching aids. AN GRESEN can provide information on Cornish and Celtic culture along with details of Cornish language classes, courses and activities. There is a large range of books and tapes for sale including some out-of-print and second-hand books. Photocopying, duplicating and word processing facilities are available and rooms can be hired at reasonable cost.

Activities at AN GRESEN include residential Fun Schools for children, intensive Cornish courses, language classes and study days, visits from Celtic groups, as well as evening cultural events, lectures and seminars. Residential accommodation can be provided for course participants, interested groups and individuals.

For further information please contact Loveday Jenkin at AN GRESEN GERNEWEK, TREGARNE, CUSGARNE, TRURO, KERNOW/CORNWALL. Tel. 0872 864157.

CORNISH PAST

"YOU DON'T KNOW WHERE YOU ARE GOING, IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHERE YOU'VE BEEN"

The great rejoicing at Redruth in January when Cornwall took Warwickshire to "Hell Fire Corner" at Redruth Rugby ground and surged into the final of the County Rugby Championships was great to see. And a stranger watching the T.V. reports seeing the Cornish banner of St Piran being waved all over the field might have thought that here was a crowd of patriotic people flying high their own flag and in many cases speaking their own tongue, as I hear that "Kernow Kernow" was heard all over the field. How wrong would they have been. I wonder? How many of those rugby supporters will vote for Mebyon Kernow, the only Cornish political party in this year's Euro elections?

How many Cornish, 20 years ago, stood behind the dedicated people who worked so hard in the Cornish organisations to encourage the Cornish people to band together and obtain fulfilment through their own efforts? Lest we forget, there have been many true Cornish men and women who worked hard and gave much to give Cornwall a chance to have a say in its own destiny. Sad to say, most Cornish wasted this wonderful opportunity, even tended to ridicule "those old Nationalists". Though they had been brainwashed for so many years by the English establishment, surely they must have known in their hearts that there was a need for the Cornish Nationalist, those dedicated people who peacefully agitated against alien forces all Cornishmen HATE?

Now, when so many Cornish people bemoan what they have lost and are desperate to see the survival of a Cornish Cornwall, I ask them the question: "Why did you not vote for your own party, M.K. or C.N.P.? You could have had five Cornishmen speaking out for you in Westminster now." And they reply with shame: "Yes, I know we should have."

Yet, I wonder how much they really know, because YOU DON'T KNOW WHERE YOU ARE GOING, IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHERE YOU'VE BEEN. Neglecting to teach Cornish history in our schools caused a great weakness in Cornish resolve: the past is a need of the spirit, and the education system made sure that the Cornish spirit was crushed. A great pity, this, as just think how the gullible Cornish would have soaked up all that wonderful Celtic history if it had been taught to them by an English teacher, and how well they could have used it to good effect later.

Now, when you tell some Cornish that they are Celts and have a history, they want to believe you but, then there is always that feeling of wanting to belong to the "master race"; subjugation is second nature to them now. Also, there is the feeling that because it comes from a Cornish person, it may not be correct. Perhaps if it had come from an English person . . . ? Are they afraid of ridicule? The type which made them learn to say "lunch" instead of "dinner", that made

them neglect all their old dialect words and Cornish manner of speech, and turned so many dear unpretentious clever Cornish people into caricatures of suburban English people, that oh so dull and uninteresting arrogant breed.

I can forgive the young of today who ape "Eastenders", and other T.V. programmes: that is a natural occurrence. However, I find it hard to forgive the older generations who sweat blood and tears to rid themselves of their country's way of speech for some odd snobbery's sake: that was a pathetic thing for a Celtic nation to do.

And perhaps I can forgive the Cornish who were given no past, so saw no future. Those I find hard to understand are the ones who did know and did nothing about it. Sir Arthur Quiller Couch in his "From a Cornish Window" writes: "Unless Cornishmen look to it their country will be spoilt". Yet despite his despair at what he saw happening in Cornwall, he said: "I confess with shame that I temporised". Ah yes, so many did just that, the very people who should have led us with their knowledge and abilities, in the main, joined forces with the English to submerge the Cornish identity under an Anglo-American type of culture. They joined the Council for the Preservation of Rural England rather than M.K. and voted outsiders on to Committees and Councils rather than keeping a Cornish dimension in the corridors of power.

What is it that makes the Cornish so servile to the outsider? It could be that they have always responded to strangers with that modesty which is the first secret of fine manners. It reminds me of the story of Mayow whom Kingston hanged at a tavern post in St. Columb. As his crime was not a capital one, his wife was advised to hurry to the town to plead for her husband's life. To render herself a more amiable petitioner in the Marshal's eyes, she spent some time attiring herself in fashionable clothing. She took so long, her husband was put to death before her arrival.

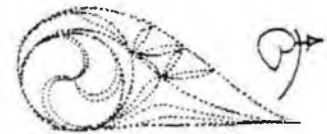
Perhaps too many Cornish have been so over the years being amiable to the outsider, they have ignored the death of the Cornwall we know.

Some have recently decided to think about our sad destiny, not I fear from a feeling of nationalistic pride, more perhaps because they are in fear of losing the view from their windows. The old Cornish Nationalist is not part of their world, nor is voting M.K. or joining the Celtic League, yet our own political party and a strong Branch of the Celtic League is the only way ahead for Cornwall. So called "Conferences on Cornwall" prefer to give the London-based political parties a platform, whilst our own political parties are ignored, and therefore weakened.

We must spread the word, we must stand up and be counted, because despite the centuries of political and cultural subjugation

and all the outrages we have endured, there is still a courage and tenacity and a dogged refusal to lie down, in Cornish hearts. This must ensure that the struggle for the survival of a Celtic Cornish identity can be won. There is an old Gaelic proverb which says: "Three things to beware of, the horns of a stag, the hooves of a stallion and the smile of an Englishman". I would add a fourth for us: "A conditioned Janner". They are our weakness and always have been. They don't like the outsiders and their ways, yet will join forces with them against their Cornish brother any day of the week. It is as if they do not have the grit to carry through what is in their hearts. They back down under the swagger of the outsider. We have got to reach out into their hearts and try to release them from the chains they inherited from their ancestors. Only then will we carry the pride of Cornwall, and being Cornish, into the Hell Fire Corners of every part of this Celtic land.

LOWENNA.



CROSSROADS OR CROSSTALK?

January saw a number of developments on the planning front. It was marked by the official launch of the book "Cornwall at the crossroads" (see CARN 64) and the EIP (Examination in Public) of the Cornwall Structure Plan. At the same time the Tregothnan Estate owned by Lord Falmouth (the Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall), announced plans to develop land at Wheal Busy.

All three items reflect the divergence of opinion over Cornwall's future. The Wheal Busy proposals follow in the footsteps of Peter de Savary's plans for Hayle. This proposed development includes plans to build 1,750 houses, create an airstrip and provide an estimated 5,500 jobs. The probability is that of the various elements in the scheme only the housing will go ahead. However at present the local populace have not seen fit to imitate the people of Hayle in succumbing to the blandishments of the developers.

The EIP procedure touched on a number of the problems facing Cornwall today. However the format as such neither allowed for a full debate or covered all subjects. The major omission was transport policy, a topic which many consider plays a critical role in encouraging in-migration. The list of people invited to participate in the proceedings made interesting reading. Cornwall Council who are responsible for producing the Structure plan were there, together with the six District Councils. The Cornish perspective was put by three groups: CASP (Cornwall Against the Structure Plan), CoSERG (Cornish Social and Economic Group), and the Cornish Green Party.

Housing was the most controversial facet of the EIP. Three main groups emerged — the House-Builders Federation together with North Cornwall and Restormel District Councils, who wanted the housing allocation increased to 45,500; four of the Districts who supported the Cornwall Council's figure of 33,000, and the Cornish groups arguing for a reduction in the figures. Of these CoSERG suggested a maximum figure of 25,500 and a lower one of 14,000.

Other items under discussion were tourism, employment, minerals and shopping. The tourism debate showed the enormous gulf that exists between the established viewpoint and its opponents. The official line is that tourism is a "good thing". The Cornish groups had a rather more critical approach pointing out the harmful effects of the industry. In the short-term — low wages, seasonal work etc. and in the long-term — encouraging immigration on a massive scale leading to the demise of the Cornish people and culture.

The EIP was for the outsider seemingly a matter of simply arguing about figures — the number of houses, potential jobs, or tourists visiting Cornwall over the past decade. Most people in the street were probably unaware of these arguments, regarding them as totally irrelevant to everyday life. In one sense this is a correct interpretation of events. EIP's are structured to consider only a limited range of subjects. Even if the panel agreed with the views put forward by those presenting a Cornish angle, the Secretary of State can simply rewrite the Structure Plan as he sees fit.

There will now be a period of waiting to see what amendments the Secretary of State will make. If as seems likely he pushes up the housing allocation, what will happen? If such a policy were implemented the problems of chronic unemployment and lack of housing will only get worse. Will this lead to a major protest by the Cornish people, will the lack of effective opposition to Thatcherism create an opening for the nationalist parties to exploit? What will the role of CASP and CoSERG be in the future?

PETER WILLS

PERRANPORTH CONFERENCE

The Kernow Branch is helping organise the first day of the Perranporth Conference on Saturday, 20th May which will be held at the Ponsmere Hotel, Perranporth. The day's proceedings will be entirely devoted to all aspects of the Celtic League and the guest speakers will include the Chairman, Peter Berresford Ellis and the General Secretary, Davyth Fear. It is hoped that as many League members as possible will be able to attend on 20th May. Also friends of League members will be made welcome. For further details, and possible accommodation, please contact the Kernow Branch Secretary: Alison Nicholls, 4 Paul Lane, Mousehole, Penzance, Kernow.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO CORNISH BRANCH

The Cornish Branch, C.L., was visited in November by the League's chairman, Peter Berresford Ellis, accompanied by Director of Information, Seamas O Coileáin. The meeting, held at "Teere ha Tavaz", the Cornish Centre at Treggrill Vean, Menheniot, attracted a fairly good turnout.

Berresford Ellis made it clear that he had not come to "preach at" the Cornish Branch but to listen to their problems and try to answer their questions. It was his policy in the ensuing year, as well as that of the new General Secretary and the Director of Information, to try to establish personal contacts with all branches and to bring the branches into a closer relationship with each other.

It emerged at the meeting that Cornwall was suffering from bitter factionalisation within the national movement, between differing political groups and between language groups, now split into followers of Unified, Phonemic and Traditional or Cornoack. These differences emerged during a lively discussion at the meeting.

Berresford Ellis, summing up, said that the meeting had given an excellent demonstration

of what the Celtic League was in business for: to provide a forum of debate between the various factions and to seek to bring them together on a common ground, to discuss and agree on a common way forward. The League had a vital part to play in Cornwall, particularly during this difficult period of the development of the national movement. He urged members to take the spirit of their common concern for the welfare of the Cornish people from the Treggrill Vean meeting and use it to engender further meetings with the search for unity. The League was not just another "faction" within the Cornish national movement but stood above factionalisation.

He urged the Branch to develop two strategies, one a long term one aimed at 1992 when, if the opportunity were seized, Cornwall's grievances could reach a broader, international stage within Europe, and a short term strategy of campaigns which would provide a boost to morale and create publicity and increased membership. Above all, he urged the Branch to use their broadbase to act as a bridge between the diverse groups within the national movement.

DYSKYN KERNEWEK

The Cornish Correspondence Course

DYSKYN KERNEWEK (Let's Learn Cornish) is a complete course, arranged in two ascending grades, which can be studied separately over two successive academic years or, if the student so desires, run continuously with a minimal break throughout the entire

course. It has been designed by a Cornish speaker of the language, who is a Language Bard of the Cornish Gorseth and who uses Cornish everyday as his common tongue. It is simply laid out, easy to follow and is provided with a pronunciation guide. For further details of course commencements, write to: **ROD LYON, Gwel an Meneth, Nancegollan, Helston, Cornwall U.K.**

CORNISH BUREAU FOR EUROPEAN RELATIONS

In June, 1987, two members of the Conference on Cornwall, Mrs. Rita Tregellas Pope and Miss Catherine Rachel John, attended the conference organised by the Foundation for International Understanding held at Copenhagen as representatives of Cornwall. So enthusiastically were they received by the other delegates and so relevant to Cornwall's problems were the matters discussed that they returned home, convinced that Cornwall urgently needed a presence in Europe.

Accordingly, the Conference gathered together a small group who, with our Member of the European Parliament, Christopher Beazley, discussed Cornwall's position vis-à-vis the constitutional, legal, social and environmental developments in the various capital cities/centres of Europe. This group then decided to form a body of persons who would seek for Cornwall the status of an historic region of Europe to submit to and receive from the various organisations in Europe material relevant to the

Cornwall/Europe relationship. They would also seek to be represented at meetings in any Continental organisations with similar aspirations.

This body of persons is known as CoBER — the acronym for **CORNISH BUREAU FOR EUROPEAN RELATIONS** — and meets regularly at **OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, MYLOR BRIDGE, FALMOUTH**. Tel: **FALMOUTH (0326) 72736**. John Fleet is the Secretary and oversees the day to day running of the Bureau. The CoBER library of European information is also held in the Mylor Bridge office and can be seen at any time by prior arrangement on the telephone.

As well as the regular meetings of the secretariat there are also monthly team meetings where future plans and actions are discussed and allocated. The team are in the process of preparing papers for submission to relevant organisations on the Continent and where appropriate, these are submitted through our MEP, while others are printed direct.

In this way, Cornwall's links with other European regions are being strengthened and developed and at the same time, CoBER is working on plans to bring all relevant news from the Continent to Cornwall.

MANNIN

CHENGAGHYN CELTIAGH AYNS SCOILLYN

Neayr's ny laghyn va paitchyn eginit goll gys y scoill son y chieed cheayrt. ta ny chengaghyn Celtiagh er surranse dy mooar. Myr ta fys ayd. va shoh er y fa dy row (as dy vel) reiltyssyn joarree gymmydey ny scoillyn dy varroo chengaghyn ashoonagh ny Celtiagh. Shione dooin nagh vel ny scoillyn ooilley niartal as aignaghyn paitchyn goll er kiaddey. Agh ta ny scoillyn feer scanshoil as shegin dooin jannoo nyn gooid share dy chur Celtiaghys stiagh ayndauc. Tra va'n steat Yernish currit er bun. smooince ram Yernish dy noddagh yn chengey oc ve avooghitt lioorish ny scoillyn nyn lomarcen, bunnys. Agh ta fys ain nish nagh ren shen taghyrt. T'eh fassanagh dy jannoo craid nish mysh yn eab niartal va jeant ayns Nerin dy aa-vioaghey yn chengey. Tra t'ou geaishtagh rish paart dy 'leih. yinnagh oo smooinghyn nagh row speeideilys erbee ec ny Yernish. Va speeideilys dy liooar oc, kiart dy liooar. Ta Yernish vie ec thousanenyn dy 'leih as hooar ad y Yernish shen ayns ny scoillyn.

Ec y traai t'ayn, ta reilys Sostnagh y Thooder soiet er chur er bun red t'ad gra "curriglym ashoonagh" (national curriculum) rish. Myr dy kinjagh, son "ashoon" toig Sostyn. Tra va reilys Hostyn loayrt mysh shoh hoshiaght, cha row ad son lhiggey da Bretinsh ve sy churriglym "ashoonagh" ayns y Thalloo Vretnagh! Agh va sleih gaccan dy lajer as nish ta'n Vretnish "lowit", bwooise da Jee (ta shen dy ghra, bwooise da'n ardleeideilagh, y Thooder). Myr dy cliaghtagh, cha nel y sleih oikoil coontey monney jeh Yernish ayns Twoaie Nerin sy resoonaght shoh mychione y churriglym "ashoonagh". Cha nel eh cho olk as v'eh ayns ny shenn laghyn tra va'n Yernish coontit dy ve myr chengey ny apaghyn (ga dy vel ymmodde sleih almoragh foast smooinghyn myr shoh). Ta clara ny jees ayns Yernish er ve er y radio ayns Twoaie Nerin er y gherrit as ta paart dy politickeyryn mastey ny Unnaneyseyryn goaill rish dy vel y chengey scanshoil ayns bea ny cheerey.

Agh ny yeih shen as ooilley, ta'n shenn noidys foast ayn, ga dy vel eh fo cloagey jeh "ymmydoilid" — cha nel Yernish "ymmydoil" as myr shen t'ou beggan keoi my t'ou gynsaghey ee. Er y hon shen shegin dooin goaill aggle dy bee assee dy liooar jeant da'n chengey dy jeeragh tra va treisht ayn dy

row reddyn sharaghey. As ooilley kyndagh rish y resoonaght mysh y churriglym "ashoonagh" ayns Sostyn. Ayns Twoaie Nerin, t'eh jeeaghyn dy vel y fer ta stiurey coorseyn ynsee ayns shen slane soiet er reddyn vees cur yn olk er y chengey. Myr sampleyr, bee eh feer ghoillee dy jannoo studeyrans er Yernish ec leval-A my t'ou laccal jannoo studeyrans er reddyn goll rish carroodys (computing). Son shickyrys, ta'n reih doillee shoh er ve ayn son bleecantyn, agh t'eh gaase ny smessey nish.

Ta mee er lhaih dy vel curriglym "ashoonagh" ec Mannin nish. Foddym credjal nagh been monney Manninaghys ayn, my ta! Y sleih ta reill harrish Sostyn nish, surrys enn nagh vel graih oc er yn ynsaght. She sleih barbaragh, almoragh t'ayn. Sleih ta currit da'n argid as da pouar. Cha nel reilys Hostyn laccal y theay ta fo'n smaght oc dy ve mie ynsit: ta shen ro ghaueagh, ghooinney. Ta reilys Hostyn laccal y theay dy ve abyl lhaih as sreeu stoo aashagh as dy choontey as shen ooilley, t'eh jeeaghyn. As ta lught y Thooder inneagh dy vel y sorch kiart dy hennaghys goll er ynsaghey ayns ny scoillyn ta fo'n smaght oc. Shennaghys ta biallagh rish ashoonaghys Sostnagh, shen y sorch dy hennaghys t'ad laccal. Ga nagh vel Mannin dy jeeragh fo smaght Hostyn, cha nod oo gra dy vel Mannin seyr, erskyn ooilley ayns cooishyn cultooroil. Ta mee goaill aggle dy vel ny moddee keoi ta stiurey Lunnin ec y traai t'ayn jannoo lheid y broek dy bee eh feer ghoillee dy chiartaghey eh tra vees y Thooder ayns yn oaie.

Ny yeih shen as ooilley, ta caa ayn dy hee Mannin scapaill veih paart jeh ny reddyn agglagh ta taghyrt ayns ny scoillyn as colleishyn ayns Sostyn as Bretin ec y traai t'ayn. Erskyn ooilley, cha nel stoo-ynsee Manninagh dy liooar er mayrn foast. Cha nodmayd ve gaccan ro lajer mysh y chooish er y fa dy nhegin dooinyn, ny Manninee Gailckagh, y stoo-ynsee y chroo. Red ta shin laccal dy tappee, shen coorse GCSE ayns Gailck. Ta mee credjal dy vel ny coorseyn GCSE ayns chengaghyn ny share na ny shenn choorseyn leval-O. Va ny coorseyn shoh currit da'n chengey screcut as da reillyn gramadagh. Va shoh feer vie er agh ennagh, agh cha row eh foaysagh dauesyn va laccal gynsaghey chengey dy loayrt ee er agh dooghysaghey gagh laa. Shimmey peiagh hooar leval-O ayns Frangish nagh row abyl kionnaghey cappan dy chaffee sy Rank. Er lhiam dy bee coorse GCSE jannoo foays da'n Ghailek er y fa dy bee lheid y coorse cooie da feallagh aeg as da sleih shinney neesht.

Cha nodmayd croghey er yn chorys (system) oikoil ayns Mannin. Son shickyrys, shegin dooin streeu car y traai dy haraghey eh.

Agh sy jerrey ta shin nyn lomarcen. T'eh jeeaghyn dy beemayd eginit ny fir as mraane-ynsee Gailckagh y hraenal dooin hene, cheumooie jeh'n chorys oikoil. Dy beagh yn argid ain, oddagh shin jannoo obhyr niartal son y Ghailek as cultoor Vannin cheumooie jeh'n chorys oikoil. Agh cha nodmayd jannoo mirrilyn.

Celtic languages and cultures have suffered ever since compulsory education was introduced. The so-called "national curriculum" being forcibly introduced by the English government is a new menace. While every effort must be made to modify state education schemes and work with them, parallel efforts must be mounted to work outside state schemes.

BRIAN MAC STOYLL

A MANX CONNECTION?

A documentary, the "Bandung File" shown on Channel Four in January this year made it perfectly clear what many people know in their hearts to be true — that International Banking and laundering of illegal drugs money, are inextricably linked. Global banking networks and global drugs organisations are inter-dependent. The Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which has operations world-wide, including the Isle of Man, has had nine of its officials indicted in the U.S.A. for laundering of illegal drugs money, and a trial is to be conducted later this year.

The programme exposed the sophisticated methods used by international banking organisations for cleaning up profits from drug traffickers, using off-shore centres for greater anonymity and tax havens for greater profit.

International banking relies utterly on maintaining confidence, so they protect each other. Governments connive, either because they won't provide or have not the resources to prevent it.

What it boils down to is this: are governments prepared to relieve the sum of human misery by stopping it, or do they believe the profit motive to be paramount? — a rhetorical question.

The real question is — do we wish to live off other people's misery?

CRISTL JERRY

ARSON CAMPAIGN AGAINST INVASION

In the past twenty-five years Mannin has felt the impact of two massive waves of enforced immigration as a result of economic policies implemented by the Manx Government.

The Tax Haven Policy and The New Resident Policy were first implemented in Mann in the early sixties as part of an economic revival programme. At that time these policies were strongly opposed by Mec Vannin (The Nationalist Party) and by the early seventies, Fo Halloo (Underground movement) had arrived on the scene. Its alleged activities included the burning down of a luxury dwelling at Ballabridson in Ballasalla, arson and sabotage at building sites, and other publicity-oriented activities, e.g. daubing, firey crosses etc.

Generally Manx national pride and indignation was aroused as new residents flooded in causing land and property speculation with the direct effect of homelessness, evictions and discrimination against the indigenous population.

In the 1976 General Election the Manx voters ousted over two-thirds of the sitting members of the House of Keys (M.H.Ks) with one nationalist gaining a seat. Other independent newcomers had even felt it necessary to express some nationalist sentiments. Unfortunately, but predictably, these new politicians turned out only to be election-time nationalists. A pattern which continues to this day; with most aspiring politicians declaring themselves nationalist in order to gain a seat in the Keys.

As outright support and pursuance of the above mentioned policies faded into the background, so too did Mec Vannin and nationalist feeling generally.

The more recent influx of the eighties began quietly with no vociferous advocates of the Tax Haven Policy in Tynwald (Parliament), nor sadly, any opponents, only 24 "Noddies", who by their silence condoned the sure destruction of the Manx nation.

Opposition from outside Tynwald came from Mec Vannin, the Celtic League (Mannin) and The Society of the Preservation of the Manx Countryside. However, the campaigns mounted by these groups were generally low-key. Some strong opposition came from the labour movement in the form of the Manx Transport and General Workers' Union. In a low wage economy the Manx worker was the first to feel the impact. In addition, some sectors of the Manx press highlighted the plight of the homeless who were being evicted as properties were bought up to be turned into finance houses.

The Manx people began to question Tynwald's forecasts that a population of 75,000 was tolerable. With the Manx-born numbering only 33% after the influx of the sixties and seventies, the threat to national identity this time could only be catastrophic. What had been a fight to revive the language and customs was in danger of becoming a farce: relegated to a hobby for the quaint and eccentric.

In response to the public outcry Tynwald set up the Social Issues Committee to look at ways to slow down the increase in population to the proposed Government level of 75,000. The Consultative Document which was produced by the Committee has too many anomalies to be truly effective, as is typical of any proposals from a body set up to investigate its own ideologies.

By deliberately ignoring public concern Tynwald precipitated the move towards underground activities which came in the form of the F.S.F.O. campaign.

Nobody seems quite certain what F.S.F.O. stands for, one interpretation "Financial Sector — Foreigners Out" seems most appropriate.



Fire damage on £160,000 houses at Beechwood Rise, Tromode.

A mainly publicity-oriented slogan campaign, begun in the latter part of 1987, quickly attracted media attention. The F.S.F.O. campaign sadly lacked any political voice but for some it was not hard to guess at, and sympathise with, its aims and motives.

The F.S.F.O. campaign came to an abrupt halt on the night of November 22, 1988, when three men, Gregory Joughin, Philip Gawne and Chris Sheard were detained by the police for questioning after a fire attack on 3 (£160,000) luxury dwellings at Tromode, near Douglas. They, Ny Troorr Tromode (The Tromode Three), face a total of 17 charges including arson and criminal damage. Also included in the charges are damaging a partially built house at Glenvine and the spectacular daubing of Bearv Mountain and Tynwald Fairfield just prior to the 1988 Tynwald (Open air Parliament at St. Johns).

Ny Troorr Tromode were taken into custody early on the evening of November 22nd. They

have been on remand since that time. To this writers knowledge, having spoken to them, one at least did not see a lawyer for more than 48 hours, nor could concerned friends contact a lawyer "free" to visit the other two until the early hours of the morning of the 23rd November. Under these circumstances it seems hardly surprising that the police, who were under pressure from certain quarters, were able to make swift headway in their investigations.

Ny Troorr Tromode have apparently admitted their responsibility and state quite categorically that they were acting as a group independent of any political affiliations. After they were taken into custody some sympathisers continued to campaign. However, the group are at pains to distance themselves from a very misguided group calling itself The Manx National Front.

To many Manx people it seems easy to understand the frustrations which led to their alleged actions. Unlike the Manx press, who dubbed them "nationalist firebugs", the decision to begin a campaign of non-violent direct action, directed against property rather than against the individual was an inevitable.

completely justified and natural response to the massive assault against the rights and interests of the Manx people.

The arson campaign was a campaign against injustice. The alleged actions of Ny Troorr Tromode are not "crimes". They are political acts of national self-defence. As such these actions enjoy a considerable amount of public support and sympathy.

Whether or not they (2 of whom are Celtic League members) are found guilty of the alleged crimes when they appear in court in mid-March, Chris Sheard, Gregory Joughin and Phil Gawne deserve solidarity and support.

Ultimate responsibility for the arson campaign lies with the Manx Government which pushed these three ordinarily law-abiding Manx men to extreme non-violent action.

P. A. BRIDSON



David Stephens



Gregory Joughan



Chris Sheard

STATEMENTS

It is understood that the statements made at the trial express the sentiments outlined hereunder.

We believe that it was necessary for someone to demonstrate the strength of feeling of the many Manks people against the fundamental social and cultural transformation/change which is taking place here. We could not stand by while the unique traditions and values which have grown up over the centuries, were allowed to vanish overnight for the sake of short term economic gain/success, only to be replaced by a spiritually barren, fundamentally materialistic society. Economic policy should be a tool for satisfying basic human requirements of food, clothing, healthcare and housing. Over here, it (materialism) has in recent years, been elevated to the status of godhead. It now seems there is no higher goal than economic growth for growth's sake, regardless of consequences. At this altar the "Manksness of Mann" has been almost irredeemably sacrificed. Even the concept of a Manks nation has been tacitly abandoned in favour of an economic vision — I.O.M.P.L.C.

We are Manks and felt compelled to protect our birthright and that of our offspring — our right to be Manks and live in a society that is distinctly Manks; one which knows and respects its past and traditions and draws strength, direction and common purpose from this knowledge/self-awareness. We are not against change or progress; only those changes which sever this continuity of past and present.

We acted because we believe that those in power have given up on the Manks people and abandoned them to the wind of market forces. They no longer believe that a revival of Manks fortunes can come from within ourselves, but have to be artificially grafted on from the outside. Some of the results are plain to see: An artificial scarcity of houses has been created by the uncontrolled inrush of wealthy new residents/outsideers, while Manks people are forced to scramble for the few houses left,

or emigrate.

The houses which we damaged by fire, were to us potent symbols of the new society and new wealth which is distorting Manks life. The homelessness, rising property prices which are beyond the reach of ordinary people, despoilation of the landscape and the development of a two-tier society without real roots in Mann, are all symbols of the malaise.

Our protests were intended to signal this discontent in a manner which could not be ignored. We had no ulterior motives beyond protecting what is rightfully ours. We were not part of any nationalist conspiracy, nor were we promoting any political cause/ambitions, or pursuing personal grudges. We simply acted as three deeply concerned Manksmen in defence of our way of life.

Some people will find it difficult to understand what drove three otherwise lawabiding citizens to resort to the strong, illegal methods of protests we used. At the time we could see no other way of effectively influencing the course of events. People were already writing letters which were being ignored. The only people our decision makers seem to listen to are those who accept their utilitarian economic rationale and perception of the common good, i.e. it's only possible to quibble with the details of what is going on, but not to question the underlying assumptions. We believed that the only way to break through the official veil of silence concerning the consequences of government economic and social policies, was to commit some newsworthy deed which would act as a focus for the discontent that many people were feeling but could not express. We accept that we may have gone too far, but on the other hand, it is only because we went that far, that the problem has been brought into the spotlight of public debate.

Extreme care was taken at all times to ensure that the properties attacked were only partially constructed, so that no personal injury or damage to personal property would be caused to anybody. We checked each property before attack and were careful to choose only those houses that were set apart

from occupied dwellings, so as to eliminate the possibility of the fire spreading. No individuals have lost out financially as a result of our actions — only insurance companies.

We were also aware that the insidious changes which are at work here, iradicating any meaningful notion of Manksness, are one and the same as the forces destroying native cultures and their natural environments throughout the world. The only differences are of degree. The changes occurring here are superficially hidden and less dramatically catastrophic than say, in the Amazon, but the engine of destruction is the same: a view that holds creation of wealth via the pursuit of open-ended economic growth, as the highest goal of the individual and of society, whatever the consequences in terms of traditional communities and their historic connection with their own land.

Therefore, the Manks Government's economic and social policies appeared to us to be doubly immoral — i.e. by gratuitously promoting the over-consumption of resources here, so that our standard of living may exceed that of the U.K. and eventually match that of Switzerland, which are fuelling existing inequalities between the rich countries of the Northern hemisphere and the poor countries of the Southern hemisphere, and contributing to the exploitation of many third world economies.

At the same time, the new so called "prosperity" is a betrayal of the Manks people, in that it undermines and devalues Manks ways of thinking about the world and approaches to life as, "traa dy lionar", backward, and only of use as an attraction for tourists. The consequences of such policies are that market forces, with very little let or hindrance are allowed to determine who lives here, who owns the land (the real wealth and foundation of any nation) and who runs the Government, i.e. change being promoted without regard for continuity of people, culture or tradition, instead of change based on those resources; change adding to and enriching Manks identity rather than supplanting it.

THE GREAT GOD PROFIT

The F.S.F.O. campaign appears to those dedicated to reviving the national identity of this beleaguered nation, to have been a last ditch demonstration of national indignation. The future looks decidedly bleak. As numbers of immigrants increase so will national identity diminish. History has shown us that much. The prediction is that the next House of Keys will be less Manx than this administration — the trend is already set in that direction. To such a precariously small nation, proportions are inevitably critical and certainly many people are very anxious about the consequences to the environment and to the Manx people, and rightly so. This invasion by invitation is causing a certain amount of social disharmony amongst Manx people already, which will become more acute unless drastic measures are taken. The feeling of unease of many months past has been ignored and covered up, with Government refusing to either admit the urgency of the situation, or to take positive action — while there is easy money to be made.

The Social Issues Committee of Executive Council has produced a forty page document on the management of population growth, which states that it foresees the possibility that immigration might need to be controlled. Some of its recommendations are based on the experience of the Channel Islands. It sees registration of residential property as the main method of future control, although there is no definite population target and no mention at what stage controls should be employed. If controls are introduced in the future, prospective new residents would require residency permits issued under four broad categories, "each of which might be widened or narrowed according to the circumstances".

The four categories under the heading, POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, are:

1. Residential or family connections.
2. Economic contribution.
3. Humanitarian reasons.
4. Social contribution.

The use of the word "each" suggests that any category/categories may be relaxed or tightened at the expense of any others. Such a concept has the worrying potential for particular discrimination according to the predilections of this or future administrations.

One can have little faith in the document as a whole. It will not protect the people of Mann from numerical or "cultural" domination, which is supposedly in the Island's interest. The Society for the Preservation of the Manx Countryside is seriously worried about the survival of the "Manxness of Mann", although they are in favour of control by registration. There is a vast amount of land earmarked for development in this country where the profit motive has become the great god. One only has to look back to Mee Vannin's "Nationalist Notes" of the early seventies to see that the same mistakes are being repeated, only this time the problem has become far more serious and so too will be the consequences. A country that does not learn from its mistakes is condemned to repeat them. C.J.K.

CAARJYN NY TROOR

A support group, Caarjyn Ny Troor (Friends of the three) has been formed to publicise the aims and motives of the three and to help their dependents. Two of the men, Gregory and Chris, have young families.

Messages of support, addressed individually, should be sent to: **H.M. Prison, Victoria Road, Douglas, Mannin.** Messages in Gaelic (all are speakers/learners) should be accompanied by a translation otherwise they may not be delivered.

Donations to help dependents should be made out to: **The Manx Social History Group, c/o C. Jerry, Slieau Shillee, 6 Glenfaba Rd., Peel, Mannin.**

LETTER

Dear Editor,

Regarding an appeal by the Manx Branch of the League on behalf of three Manx nationalists accused of arson:

1) The appeal states that "we cannot approve of their actions". This is a matter for the Manx Branch, although it is difficult to see why the Manx Branch fails to approve of these actions.

2) The appeal also states that the League "confines its activities to all legal means". In fact, the League merely stated in its constitution that it will pursue its own aims by non-violent means. It does not condemn illegality.

3) The League has in the past given support to those whose actions were by no means "legal" e.g. the Breton insubordinates and the non-violent direct action of the Welsh Language Society. On one occasion the then Secretary of the League's Welsh Branch was sentenced to prison for "illegal" activities in pursuit of perfectly valid aims. Significantly, the three Manx nationalists are also accused of non-violent direct action in pursuit of perfectly valid aims.

Surely their alleged actions should be judged on whether they were morally right rather than legally "wrong"?

In the Celtic countries an absolute reverence for legality is a fault rather than a virtue.

ADAM BUSBY

STOP PRESS

On the 20th March, the three were sentenced as follows:

Gregory Joughan	2 years
Christopher Sheard	2 years
Philip Gawne	16 months

CELTIC LEAGUE A.G.M.

This will be held in 1989 in Cymru near Abergwaun (Fishguard) on July 28th and 29th (Friday and Saturday) which is one week prior to the National Eisteddfod. Members wishing to attend should contact their branch secretaries as soon as possible.

"HOMES FOR CORNISH" CAMPAIGN

The Cornish branch of the Celtic League have accused estate agents and banks of creating dangerous social tensions because of their practice of promoting the sale of Cornish housing outside of Cornwall.

The League believes that those agencies involved in house selling, using brash headlines in their "in-house" newspapers, such as "exclusive retirement cottages and apartments for sale", are giving a slap in the face to local people looking for a home.

"They might as well say, for sale Cornish homes to all excluding the Cornish", says the League in a press statement. "In Wales and areas of England people have taken extreme action to stop housing being sold off to people with bigger cash balances moving in to buy up local housing, but there would have been no need for this to happen if the house-selling agencies were not blinkered to the problem."

At one time, says the League, there were local estate agents to contend with, but now that the main street banks and insurance companies had joined in selling off our land and homes with slick advertising in all parts of the British Isles, the chances of Cornish people getting a home had diminished even more.

The Celtic League will be approaching the head offices of the estate agent-bank conglomerates involved in selling housing in Cornwall, with a request that they put an end to their anti-Cornish activities, however indirect these may be, of promoting the sale of housing outside of Cornwall.

The League believe that more effort could be put into finding ways to counteract the soaring property prices and that the banks and estate agents concerned should co-operate with other organisations which have been especially set up to seek solutions to the problem.

CELTIC LANGUAGES ARTICLES

All these must be submitted typed please or they cannot be accepted for publication. If Celtic placenames occur in English articles they should be written in capitals. Also all articles in Welsh should be submitted to Welsh Secretary, M. Philips, five days before the due date.

INTERNATIONAL CELTIC CONGRESS

Lesneven (30 miles from Roscoff) in Brittany from 24th to 29th July, 1989.

Lectures, study groups, exhibitions, films, songs and music, a Celtic cabaret. Main Theme: Europe of 1992 and the Celtic Countries. Further information from: Kendale'h Keltiek, Kreizenn Sosio-Saevendurel, F-29260 Lesneven, Breizh.

CELTICA

FOR AN INTERCELTIC LANGUAGE

We have received from Youenn Olier, a prominent Breton writer who is also the editor of the Breton language magazine *IMBOURC'H*, a letter in which he outlines proposals for the adoption of a Common Celtic means of communication. We hope that in translating it from Breton he has not been misrepresented. Let us hope that none of our readers will deem him provocative except in a constructive sense. Having complimented *CARN* for the news it gives of the Celts' struggle to maintain their historic identity, to win the right to live and to develop as Celtic nations in a Europe which "will probably be more and more united — at least in its Western parts," he comes straight away to the point:

"It is a good thing that you publish articles in all the Celtic languages. It is daunting however that we have so many languages for such a small number of people speaking them. The impression one gets reading *CARN* is that the Celtic world is badly fragmented. This surely reduces the chances of succeeding in the struggle to repossess our Celticity. Assuming this to be the aim of the Celtic League, is it essential for instance that the Manx should restore their language within the confines of a small island in a way which cuts it off from the rest of the Gaelic world? Should Scots Gaelic, spoken now in restricted areas where its survival is uncertain, continue to develop on different lines from Irish? Would it not be wiser if the pro-Gaelic Scots and Manx agreed to do like the Flemings who adopted standard Dutch instead of clinging to their dialects? In my opinion if we want to survive as Celts we must first unite as much as possible in the linguistic field.

It is obvious enough that there should be only ONE literary or standard language for the countries which speak or have for centuries spoken dialects of Gaelic: they still differ so little as to be really one language. By insisting on preserving the different forms of Gaelic — as if they were museum pieces — one is objectively siding with English since in communicating with fellow Gaels that language will remain indispensable. I would urge all the Gaels to adopt that form of their language which possesses the oldest and above all the richest tradition, the one which benefits most from State support — however insufficient or even insecure it is, more help and recognition is given to Irish than to the other Celtic languages by States which remain fundamentally hostile to our nationalities.

As regards the Brittonic languages, Welsh, Cornish and Breton, the problem is rather different. First of all, they have drifted further from one another than the Gaelic dialects during the course of history. In my opinion however, if the people of Cornwall wanted to assert their Celtic character, it would have been as well for them to adopt Modern Breton as a literary language — the language they have reconstituted is really a kind of Middle Breton. The Cornish should therefore have the same regard for their language as Bretons have for Middle Breton; but to complete its study they should strive to learn Breton

Kernow on its own is bound to have great difficulty in carrying out efficaciously its language struggle. For Cornish writers to get a sufficiently wide readership they would need to write in such a way that their works could be easily read in Brittany as well as in Kernow. Kernow is as close to Brittany as it is to Cymru. There is no modern literary tradition in Cornish, as there is in Welsh. By adopting Breton as an auxiliary literary language, they would distance themselves from the Anglo-Saxon environment which is keeping them down.

We must be clear about it: the Celtic liberation movements should not be like museum keepers' associations. What we need to reject is the civilisation which has developed chiefly through the medium of English and French in the past centuries. Our most decisive step is not that we uphold Cornish or Breton but that we reject English and French. It is not ourselves only but all West-Europeans who must repudiate the senseless way of life that has been imposed on them by the modern States which are sometimes referred to as "bourgeois". For that reason I believe that Breton and Cornish are not to be reserved for their traditional areas but could be shared with anyone, in Britain or on the continent, who wishes to link up with the Celtic tradition of Western Europe going back to Antiquity and to reject the

culture connected with the development of the English, French and Spanish realms in modern times.

Welsh presents a special case. It has a literary tradition which makes for self-sufficiency. Thus the Welsh speakers may not feel the need to lean on any other literary tradition, as would certainly benefit the Manx and the Cornish. Yet the Welsh like the other "Insular" Celts are prisoners of the Anglo-Saxon world owing to the necessity in present circumstances to use English in their mutual relations. They too could benefit from an interceltic language. Of course any of the Celtic languages could be proposed for that role which is for us Celts a necessity. I would suggest — not through chauvinism — that Breton is best qualified for it. It would be suitable as an interceltic language for the following reasons:

1. it would allow the "insular" Celts a way out of the English and English-speaking environment which is in reality a-national and cosmopolitan;
2. it would link them to the continent; and this is important when one considers that the centre of the European community will necessarily be on the continent;
3. Breton is the most evolved and modern of the Celtic languages, the simplest and easiest to learn;
4. in so far as Breton syntax is closer than that of any other Celtic language to the English, it would be the easiest of all for "Insular" Celts to get familiar with.

Other arguments could be adduced. One thing is certain: Celts must be brought out of the world of English, (which presents a greater threat than French does to the Bretons) because it threatens to invade the European continent as it did North America (there are people in France asking that English be taught now on equal terms with French in schools). What hope would there be then for the Celtic languages to survive?

All Celts should at least endeavour to learn a simple, "basic" interceltic language besides their own national one. In Brittany of course we should also learn another Celtic language. Why not Cornish?

Well, there is something to think about! The question deserves careful, serious consideration. It is time for the Celtic language movements to rid themselves of the conservative, museum mentality, which is devoid of perspective, and to understand that their struggle has no sense if it does not contribute something radically new to the European community".

YOUENN OLIER

A TRUE DILEMMA

The article in Carn No. 63, Celtic Identity: Perception or Pedigree, threw up a lot of thoughts in my head and I scarcely know where to start. There are so many people in this world, not only Celts either, who have suffered a similar crisis of identity. I have been fortunate. By the time I began to learn Manks Gaelic almost nobody had it as a birthright, thus everyone had to make the same effort to learn to speak it, and everyone, even an Englishman like myself, was made welcome to the circles where it was used. Similarly with almost all other aspects of Manks culture, there was virtually no oral tradition left, but those who did possess it were more than willing to pass it on to anybody who took an interest. Every element: music, dance, language, folklore or history had to be striven for and still has. Thus both myself and my wife were able to become about as Celtic as any outsider could. We cannot style ourselves as Manks, that is the preserve of the Manks born, but amongst the Celtic Manks we are accepted completely. It has also meant that we have been made welcome amongst the other Celts. As an Englishman I had lost whatever cultural identity I might have had; what I have now more than compensates.

However, we have given our three children a problem similar to Joe Kelly's. They are English born living in a Celtic country. For two of them this is not too serious because culturally they do not differ so greatly from their contemporaries, in fact they may have a slight advantage in a Celtic context. Like the Manks born of a similar age they could choose to acquire the attributes which would gain them admission to a wider Celtic cultural identity. Alternatively they could follow the path that many of their contemporaries and become Manks tinged Anglo-Americans and risk an identity crisis at a later date. One of my daughters has gone to live in Botswana and has considerable difficulty in working out just what her own cultural identity is, or what it can become.

Meanwhile, those of us in Eilan Vannin who are still working to provide the opportunity for our own children and others to take up a Celtic identity, are wrestling with the problem of the difference between — "things as we wish to see them and things as they are". I don't see this as a specifically Celtic problem. I don't remember any time too well when I regarded the world as being anything not capable of improvement. I do however, remember times even in my English past, when there was more choice. The fact that many of my own generation couldn't be bothered to choose change for the better does not mean I am wasting my time. Again, fortunately, I find myself here in Eilan Vannin, not alone in wishing for a future which connects with the past: better than a present which we perceive as being disjunct and in a cultureless limbo. Which of those elements from a recent and distinct past can we dare to ignore or compromise over?

Now do we see the problem for both sides in what is a true dilemma? Some of us have become trustees of a cultural heritage. We would welcome anybody with open arms who has the tenacity to take all that we have acquired from us and extend, deepen and transform and use it for the future. We have no wish to be elitist, but one of the elements we cling to is the language, and we know it to be the most valuable key to a Celtic awareness. What a stumbling-block! If we use the language we separate ourselves from those who would wish to be our allies. If we don't use it, what kind of impoverished future are we bequeathing? I can only speak for those who have Manks Gaelic, but I am fairly certain that none of us wishes to exclude anybody. How do we foster a need to learn on the part of the non-Gaelic speaker, unless we demonstrate our ability by speaking it?

I do hope this debate will continue in Carn. The issues raised by Joe Kelly are very important and I can't tell whether my ramblings above have been of any help. Perhaps more of us should tell of the pain we have experienced so that he knows that he is by no means alone. I can remember much agony, but fortunately, enough pleasure to make it worth persevering.

Only a few hours ago I read a piece of Manks Gaelic composed by a well-respected figure from the past. I now know that the Gaelic I received was of a higher standard in Celtic terms. I hope that I can pass it on in an even better condition. The same goes for whatever I know in other cultural directions. The question for us here is, how many more foreigners like myself can be absorbed by a very small, overstretched and overworked Celtic minority?

COLIN JERRY

THE HISTORY OF PAN-CELTICISM

Celtic League chairman, Peter Berresford Ellis, is collecting research material on the history and philosophy of Pan-Celticism. He would like to hear from any reader of *Carn* who has references, records and runs of publications connected with Pan-Celtic groups and their aims and objectives, or examples of inter-Celtic co-operation at any level, especially during the last one hundred years.

He is especially interested in information about those involved in the production of *An Aimsir Chealteach — The Monthly Paper of the Celtic Peoples*, published around 1950-55.

Also, any information about the establishment of the Celtic Association in 1899, with biographical details of Edouard Fournier, a Breton living in Dublin, who was secretary of the Celtic Association, and of Lord Castletown, who was president.

Correspondence to: Peter Berresford Ellis, c/o A.M. Heath & Co. Ltd., Authors Agents, 79 St. Martins Lane, London, WC2N 4AA, England.

Parliament for the Celts

— M. Phillips Carn 64

The idea at first appears to offer some attractive possibilities. On closer examination the reality if applied to Kernow is not a good idea.

The Assembly based on the 1987 General Election results, would look something like this:

CORNWALL — 5 Parliamentary constituencies would return 15 Senators. Their composition politically would be: Conservative & Unionist 5, Liberals (of all persuasions) 5, Labour 5. Total votes won: Con. 131,194, Libs. 111,064, Labour 23,723. (Total 265,981). Cornwall's population is approximately 450,000.

If we are arguing that *everyone living in Cornwall* has equal rights then the system would be fine. (Incidentally, the number of CORNISH Senators would be 6 out of the 15). This could be argued to be acceptable bearing in mind the percentage of English people now living in Cornwall. But to Nationalists this would be totally *unacceptable* and totally *unrepresentative* of the *Cornish people*, as opposed to a so-called "Cornish Community" which in reality could include 1,001 DeSavarys' and their like.

It should be remembered that the English make us pay £500 for the "privilege" to even stand in the elections. What price democracy?

This is only an opinion in a Cornish context without considering its implications for the other Celtic countries. But it's a definite non-starter for Kernow.

ALLEN FORSTER
of Free Cornwall

COMUNN CEILTEACH (CEAP BREATUNN)

The Cape Breton Branch

A new branch of The Celtic League has been formed in the Scottish Gaelic-speaking area of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, and it is expected that the branch will receive full approval at the January, 1989, General Council meeting. The likelihood of the emergence of this branch was reported in Carn (No. 60).

Officers elected at the September, 1988, meeting of the branch were: Chair, James Watson, RR 2, River Denys, Inverness County, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia BOE 2 YO; Secretary, J.J. MacEachern, Box 111, Mabou, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia BOE 1XO; Treasurer, Ian MacIntyre, 128 MacDougall Heights, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia BIS 3A7; Press Officer, Donald MacGillivray, Dept. of History, University College, of Cape Breton, PO Box 5300, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia BIP 612.

It is hoped that the branch will grow rapidly during the next year and take a very full and active part in the affairs of the League representing, as it does, an area where a Celtic language has been spoken for over 200 years and which has developed its own distinctive national identity.

CELTIC VESTIGES IN NORTH ITALY

I have always been fascinated by the history of the Celts, their magical vision of life and their fidelity to their nations which, though they don't all figure on the map, exist in their hearts and their languages.

I was born in the middle of the Po Valley, in Northern Italy and my interest in the Celts rose to an emotional level when a Gallic necropolis was discovered near the village where my grandfather lived. No traces of Greek ceramic, nor of Roman, or Etruscan chisels were found there and the absence of this material which normally attests exchanges and civilization, just meant "uncontamination" to me. It was easy and natural then to idealize this ancient tribe of Cenomani Gauls that around 500 B.C. crossed the Alps and descended into Italy, followed by other tribes in successive waves.

The fact is that Cisalpine Gaul was really Gaul before becoming Northern Italy. The Roman met their first Celts here and called them Gauls. The whole Po Valley was deeply influenced by Gallic models and gave life to a spoken Latin that is called Gallo-Italic. This was in no way different from the proto-French. In this area the ancient substratum reappears in such words as *mür*, *cör* (wall, heart) pronounced as French *mur*, *coeur* and scholars say that these sounds are native, not "foreign" or "French" as many believe. The palatal sound of "u" and "o" delimits the areas where the Celts lived. Also the fall of final vowels and the nasal sound of tonic vowels illustrated by: *perü*, *serëin*, *bon*, *vin* (bread, serene, good, wine) occurs as in French *pain*, *serëin*, *bon*, *vin*.

In some cases the structure of the sentence follows the rules of the Celtic languages. I learned in fact that the particle "a" between subject and verb: *më a vo* (I go), *te a t'cantet* (you sing) corresponds to Breton: *më a ya*, *te a gan*, Irish: *an t-e a scriobh*.

As long as my grandparents lived I was familiar with words such as:

- *brisa* (crumb) Gael. *bris* (break), Bret. *bressan* (to crush)
- *brie* (mountain peak) Gael. *brigh*, *bri*, Corn. Bret. *bri* (hill)
- *nigun* (nobody) Corn. *nagonan*, Bret. *nikun*, *boria* (pride, insolence) Gael. *borr* (proud)
- *soi* (tub) Gael. *soir* (cask, bag), Irish *soitheach* (?) (container)
- *trus* (round slice of fish) Corn. *trough*, Bret. *troc'h* (cut)
- *sgratsol*, *grisol* (shiver), Bret. *skrijadenn*, Irish *crith* (shiver)
- *benna* (cart in agriculture), Welsh *ben*.

In some Alpine valleys a son is still called "macan" and a small boy is a "matel", "magatel", which appear to be related to Gaelic *mac* (there is also a Celtic *mac- from which Bret. *magan* (to feed), *magadell* (nursling) derive).

Many place-names have a Celtic origin, sometimes it is very evident: the town of Senigallia recalls the Senones; Milan, a city that the Insabres founded means "in the middle of the place" (*med-lan* two Celtic words). The wide Lake of Garda with its long

branch wedging in the Alps is also known as Benaco, like Gaelic *beannach*, horned, peaked. Welsh *bannog*.

It is generally accepted that the Celtic presence gave this area a particular identity, which is not explained simply by the assumption that the Celtic and Italic peoples were related tribes which had met in Central Europe (in support of the latter theory, we have the witness of many words such as Lat. *sol*, Gael. *sul* (originally meaning *sun*), for *sun*; Lat. *mare*, Gael. *muir*, for *sea*; Lat. *terra*, Gael. *tir*, for *land*. But if the origin was the same the nature was different. Centuries later the rational logic of the Romans contrasted with the epic-narrative poetry of the Celts. It is not a mere chance if this land gave birth to Vergil, Catullus, Livius. . . . They wrote their poems in Latin but lived where Gallic groups were active (Vergil was son of a Gaul).

Our most recent link with the Celtic heritage is the monastery that St. Columba built in Bobbio in the sixth century A.D. It rises, now partly rebuilt, in a quiet and green valley which reminds of Ireland.

FRANCA BISSOLATI,
Cremona.

*Scholars have adduced a number of common grammatic (phonetic, morphologic) features in support of the theory that Celtic and Italic had a special relationship within the Indo-European family. Brian O'Connell, in his book "Greek and Celtic", Leo Weisgerber, in a lecture given in Galway (1950) have seriously contested this. It does not affect the point being made by the author of this article.

A.H.

NEW IRISH SEC.

Members please note the election of Janice Williams as Irish Branch Secretary. The Irish Branch would like to pay tribute to the outgoing Secretary Tomas Scott for all his good work over his time as Secretary. He was most diligent in attending to correspondence, membership and all League work.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE Have You Done Your Bit?

In *Carn* 63, Peter Berresford Ellis, new chairman of The Celtic League, called for a membership drive and suggested a simple way to double the strength of the League.

"If every member resolved to take it upon themselves to inform and enroll one new member during the forthcoming year, we would double our membership. Why not give it a try? The bigger we are, the more we can do."

To demonstrate it can be done, Peter has already personally signed up two new members in his own branch area. Have you done your bit in the membership drive?

Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the Constitution and Aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including *Carn*) and subscription rates are: IR£6, Stg£6, 60FF or US\$15. Postage outside Europe is by air mail.

For information about the Celtic League, applications for membership, subscriptions, etc. write to any of the following secretaries:

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Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, Talbodek, Beilh/Baye 29130 Kemperle/Quimperle, Brittany. Correspondence: Yann Bouessel Du Bourg, La Haie d'Ize, Val d'Ize, 35450 Livré-sur-Changeon, Brittany.

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INTERNATIONAL BRANCH

Alan Heusaff, Seana Gharrain, An Spideal, Cn. na Gaillinhe, Éire.

When renewing please send cheques to same Branch as previously, or notify its secretary of any change.

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The Editor is Ms. P. Bridson, 33 Bothar Bancroft, Tamhlacht, B.A.C. 24, Éire.

Our next deadline for *CARN* 66 will be the 8th May, 1989. I would ask regular or new contributors to meet this due date and would appeal especially for more photographs/illustrations (not necessarily accompanying articles).

Materials sent for publication in *CARN* must relate to our aims, be clearly written, if in languages other than English articles should be marked to ease editing (bracket sentences/paragraphs which may be omitted in case of need to shorten).

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COYNO

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

No. 66

SUMMER 1989

£1

The Execution of Devolution

The New Prosperity –
FROM WHOM? FOR WHOM?

Scoillyn Bretnish

Breton Language
STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Pigion Celtaidd

The North:
Local Elections

Lands of Celtic Heritage –
A Proposal

The Cornish Stannary Parliament

CELTIC LEAGUE



ALBA: COMUNN CELTEACH • BREIZH: KEVRE KELTEK
CYMRU: UNDEB CELTAIDD • ÉIRE: CONRADH CELTEACH
KERNOW: KESUNYANS KELTEK • MANNIN: COMMEEYS CELTAGH



ALBA

GHABH E AN RATHAD CEARR

le Gilleasbuig Lachlainn 'Illeasbuig

Seo agaibh an eachdraidh aig Iain Mac Cormaig (no "Rìgh" Iain mar a chanadh iad bhon a bha e cho ceannasach (imperial)). mar a chaidh e fada ceàrr sa bhliadhna 1933 agus mar a tha sinn a' fuiling o'n mhearachd aige fhathast.

Ioma bhliadhna roimhe sin, sa Chèitean 1904 shuidheachadh pàrtaidh nàiseantach d'am b'ainm "The Scottish National League". Ged a bha an t-ainm aige sa Bheurla bha mòran Ghàidhlig ann; coltach ris a h-uile pàrtaidh nàiseantach feadh na Roinn Eorpa. Bha e deidheil ris a' chànan, ceòl is cultur nàiseanta, coltach ri Dvorak agus Czech, Verdi agus Eadailteis agus sgrìobhadairean agus baird le gradh mòr air son na dùthcha aca.

Bha gaisgich ann mar ann an Ruaraidh Arascain agus Mhàirr. Ann an GAIRM 16 thuir na Fir-deasachaidh gun robh e "ann an doigh, a chuir eridhe annainne gus GAIRM a chur air bheairt . . .". Ged a bha e na bhodach ro aosda nuair a sgrìobh na Fir-deasachaidh GHAIM na faclan sin sa bhliadhna 1956, tha co-cheangal againn le Ruaraidh Arascain agus Mhàirr, oir tha GAIRM beò fhathast.

Thuir H. J. Hanham anns an eachdraidh aige d'am b'ainm "Nàiseantachd Albannach" gun robh Arascain agus Mhàirr "fear de na nàiseantaich as seasamhaiche agus as comasaiche a thàinig à Alba gus an latha an diugh . . . ghabh e mòran uidh ann am beachd-smuaintean na pàrtaidh nach robh ach inneal . . ."

Chunnaic Ruairidh coir a h-uile cail san fharsaingeachd . . . chunnaic e Alba saor à Sasunn agus o'n Bheurla agus far an robh a' Ghàidhlig air a h-ath-bheòthachadh feadh Alba gu leir, dìreach mar a rinn ath-bheòthachadh na Czech anns a' Chzechoslovakia no coltach ri aiseirigh na h-Ungaireis a-measg nan Ungaranaich.

Ann an Samhain 1926 thòisich an "Scots National League" am pàipear naidheachd aca fhèin ris an canar an "Scots Independent" a tha beò fhathast. Mata, anns an ath-bhliadhna, ann an Sultuin 1927, ghlaodh Iain Gill'Ìosa anns an "Scots Independent" mar sin air adhart, . . . "Tha feum aig Alba air Pàrtaidh Nàiseanta".

Mar freagairt ris a sin, thug oileanaich nàiseantach san Oilthigh Ghlaschu cuirleadhean a-mach thall 'sa bhos agus, leis a sin, air an treas latha air fhichead den Og-

mhios 1928 bha a' chiad chruinneachadh ann de'n phàrtaidh. Stéidhich iad an "National Party of Scotland" air an aon latha sa chruinneachadh sin ann an Srùighle.



"Rìgh" Iain.

Sin far an d'fhàinig Iain Mac Cormaig a-steach. Aig an àm sin bha e na fhear-lagha òg, ag obair ann an oifis-lagha ann an Glaschu agus ag ionnsachadh an lagha anns an Oilthigh Ghlaschu. Bha e beag is caol na bhodhaig, le bìlean tana agus gun fheusag. Bha deise dhubh uime. Cha do thuig Mac Cormaig gun robh a h-uile pàrtaidh nàiseantach feumach air luchd-leanmhainn dealasach, gu h-àraidh nuair a bha gaol mòr aca a thaobh na cànan nàiseanta, dìreach mar a tha an ear a dhìth air pheatroil.

Fhuair "Rìgh" Iain Mac Cormaig dreuchd mar Rùnaire an "National Party of Scotland" bho'n àm a bha am Pàrtaidh air a rugadh. Chan eil fhios againn na thachair eatorra ach phutadh Arascain agus Mhàirr a-mach as a' Phàrtaidh sa bhliadhna 1930. Cha do thill Ruairidh coir riann agus chaill na Gàidheil an cul-taic aca sa Phàrtaidh.

A thaobh Iain Mac Cormaig, bhuineadh a chuideachd do Mhuile agus a dh'Eilean I — Chalum-Chille. Bha iad nan Gàidheil gu cùl agus bha a pharantan le cheile fileanta sa Ghàidhlig.

A rinn, rinn Mac Cormaig a' mhearachd as mó a nìd e fada a bheatha. Shaoil e gun

soirbheadh e le parlamaid Albannach a bha fo smachd an riaghaltais Shasunnaich fhathast, no mar a theireadh sinn an diugh le "Devolution", ach ghabh e an rathad ceàrr leis a sin. Co dhiu, fhuair e na bha e ag iarraidh anns a' bhliadhna 1932.

'S ann an Og-mhios 1932 a bha ar-a-mach (no rudeigin mar sin) ann, a-measg nan Tòraidh ann an Cathcart, Glaschu. Thuir a' mhòr-chuid den "Chatheart Unionist Association" gun robh iad ann an luchd-fèin-riaghlaidh o seo a-mach.

Stéidhich na Tòraidhean seo pàrtaidh ùr d'am b'ainm "The Scottish Party". Cha do thuig "Rìgh" Iain Mac Cormaig gun robh iad a' magadh a' phàrtaidh nàiseantach.

Thagair iad crìoch don chànan is don chultar Ghàidhlig sa phàrtaidh nam biodh aonadh eadar an "National Party of Scotland" agus an "Scottish Party" ann. A reir an "Scottish Party" bhiodh sgrìobhadaran toirmisgte, bhiodh a h-uile cail culturail toirmisgte agus luchd-dealasach mar an ceudna. Dh'fheumadh a h-uile neach a bhì "reusanta", 'se sin ri ràdh, Tòraidh.

Thuir na Tòraidhean seo gum biodh e "reusanta" ma bhios Sasunn a' stiùireadh an Airm ann an Alba fhathast, agus gum biodh e "reusanta" mur eil Oifis nan Dùthchanan Cein Albannach (economists) fàilteach do na Tòraidhean seo à Cathcart.

Air 27mh den Chèitean 1933, aig cruinneachadh a' Phàrtaidh rinn am fear-lagha beag a dhìchioll rùintean an "Scottish Party" a chur an àite na bha aig a' Phàrtaidh Nàiseanta. Cha robh e soirbheachail idir sa chiad dol a-mach. Ach gheibheadh e doighean eile. Thilgeadh e a-mach a h-uile Gàidheil as a' Phàrtaidh Nàiseanta. Bhiodh na Tòraidhean à Cathcart uamhasach toilichte leis a sin.

Air an aobhair sin, chruinnich e coinneamh gu diomhair air a' chiad latha den Iuchair 1933. Bha sar Ghàidheil ann, d'am b'ainm Aonghus Mac-a'-chleirich agus b'ann à Baile Chaolais a bha a' mhuinntir. Rinn e casaid. Thuir e nach robh Iain Mac Cormaig ach na fhear-brathaidh agus cha robh Aonghus é-fhèin ach ag iarraidh Sasorsa na h-Albain a-mhàin. Chuir Mac-a'-chleirich crìoch air an òraid aige leis na faclan bhon Bhrosnachadh Obair-bhrothaig 1320. . . . Fhad's a tha ceud againn beò cha strìochd sinn do cheannasachadh nan Sasunach. . . ."

Dh'aidich Mac Cormaig san leabhar aige ris an canar "The Flag in the Wind" gun do ghluais na faclan seo aig Aonghus a chridhe ach, a dh'aindeoin sin, thilg e Mac-a'-chleirich a-mach agus 20% den Phàrtaidh Nàiseanta as comhla ris.

Cha do dh'fhàs am Pàrtaidh fallain nàiseantach gus an deach ginealach seachad, ach, chan eil ar cànan 's ar ceòl cho

THE EXECUTION OF DEVOLUTION (OR 10 YEARS HAVE PASSED)

Execution: the act of being executed; the manner, style or result of performance.

Ten years on it can be taken as having both meanings. The 1979 offer, stop gap, hurried, and insincere was certainly executed though by means most foul. After the initial trance people got on with things and now in 1989 the performance is more meaningful, more exciting, involving more people and will be practically impossible to kill off. In 1989 many are looking back over those last 10 years — a few with the intention of celebrating a decade of Thatcherism but most in Scotland to take stock of the effect of same on the country's march to self-determination. A brief summing up might be that just as Edward's hammer so long ago was to create the resistance which finally put paid to his plans so it looks as if the Thatcher hatchet is having much the same effect. The 10 years have been necessary, issues are clearer, and political parties, groups and individuals have clarified their positions in these issues. The fact that the Tories have been in power for that decade and are taking such an intransigent stance on the matter reminds us of Sir Alex Home's promise of better things if we voted "no" in the referendum and the volte-fac of Malcolm Rifkin presently the Secretary of State for Scotland. One of Maggie's bover boys' Bill Walker M.P. for Perthshire is suggesting a referendum now — with only two options — complete "separatism" or the status quo. This is supposed to scarce the living daylight out of the Scots!

The SNP have had to take much criticism of late for leaving the convention which began its deliberations early this year after a lot of work in the past of the Campaign for a Scottish Assembly. Certainly the latter



cudromach an diugh sa Phàrtaidh mar a bhà iad roimh Fuadach nan Gàidheal agus Aonghus Mac-a'-chleirich sa bhliadhna 1933, bu mhór am beud.

GILLEASBUIG MacMHUIRICH
Gilleasbuig Lachlainn 'Illeasbuig

The story is here told of a little known scandal of 1933 whose reverberations caused damage which has lasted to the present day. Though utterly sincere, "King" John MacCormaic's obsession with DEVOLUTION ensured that he got nowhere in the liberation of Scotland, despite every possible effort on his part. In addition, the disastrous consequences to the SNP of the 1979 Devolution Referendum and its crooked 40% rule have taught the SNP that there can be no alternative for Scotland but full membership of the European Community.

organisation did heroic work and got started immediately after the 1979 debacle, but now that the dust has settled, the matter may be viewed more temperately. As the continued revival of the SNP kept the campaign for a Scottish Assembly going so it is possible that a strengthening SNP outside the Convention will be the catalyst needed to power things along — after all how long did it take the more enlightened members of the Scottish Labour Party to get Uncle Tom (sorry Donald) Dewar involved?

He had a week of good propaganda out of the SNP decision and is now gaily leading the "wiser" troops down the central road (now that the SNP has "polarised" itself along with the Tories!) to . . . well . . . "independence in the U.K.". That concept is one for which prizes should be offered for the best scenario. However what it does show is that some in the Labour party in Scotland have not used the 10 years well and have not got very far with their lessons — not even after Govan. To explain the title given to Dewar — Jim Sillars called him that (Uncle Tom) meaning

he is willing to continue in his subservient role to the Tory Government. What an uproar there was about it — leader items in the press et al. Then in return one of the supposedly more gentlemanly Labour M.P.s John Hume Roberston (successor to John MacIntosh) called Jim Sillars in return an "Idi Amin".

We wait in vain for a similar reaction from the press. Having learned what sensitive individuals the press comprises this is surprising — one journalist gave up politics after 1979 and another departed this realm to enliven us with his reports from America. He came back for the "10 years on" junketing, told us (on TV) how shattered he had been by the referendum results, but at the moment is coming no nearer than London.

The Press generally are anti-pathetic to the "independence" idea and of course having come aboard, Donald Dewar is hi-jacking the Convention. So the SNP decision will turn out probably to be the right one but next time any such decision is called for the representatives will probably grin and bear the nasties and come back to have the democratic discussions first.

Much of the debate recently has been to the effect that Scotland will not be accepted in Europe — (ignoring the fact that she is already there) because of the Treaty of Union which some accept cancelled Scotland when she became Britain (North) and so supposedly no longer exists. We know that England continued to exist after the union for that was the name and sense that was used for "Britain". England's nationalism was by that time fully developed — had not John Milton expressed it beautifully and idiosyncratically



A STING IN THE TAIL?

On the 7th February this year after heavy rain, strong winds and a particularly high tide one span of this bridge — the only rail link from Inverness — north to Wick and west to Kyle-of-Lochalsh was swept away. This caused more than just concern at the damage — it revived fears that the Kyle line, often threatened with closure would now go. However at the moment Scotrail have announced that £3m will be spent on replacing this — the Ness bridge and retaining the links with Kyle-of-Lochalsh and Wick/Thurso. One possible snag, with Nirex having named Dounreay and Sellafield as sites they wish to explore as possible repositories for low and intermediate level nuclear waste, is this such a generous offer?

long before — "It is God's manner to reveal himself first to his Englishmen". But if we were in any doubt that Scotland exists as an entity the matter of the Poll Tax has re-assured us. This latest experiment in getting the poor to subsidise the rich is being imposed in its experimental stage on an area called Scotland which is not Britain or any of the divisions into which it has been divided. So what is it? A nation which entered into a Treaty with another nation to form a state and is now experiencing the latest example of the breaking of that Treaty.

One of the myths purveyed at the moment which has sent people finding out more about this "Union" is that it was the saving of Scotland. If it is true that the poor Scots have constantly benefitted from this union, why is it so difficult for them to relieve their benefactors of such a burden? Why was it that after the "Glorious Revolution" (so gloriously celebrated last year), having got rid of the autocratic Stewarts and seeing the way forward for the progress of the landed gentry and the commerce and mercantile entrepreneurs did the English Parliament decide to share these spoils with their beggarly neighbours?

It seems strange that in the 1st decade of the 18th century they should be willing even to "pay" for bestowing such benefit. But is it? Since the Union of the Crowns, Scotland had been governed by the same Stewarts, through the Lords of the Articles who passed the orders on to the parliament in Edinburgh for rubber-stamping. Freed also from this "divine rule", (though a year later), the Scottish parliament framed a more active role. To begin with of course in the reign of Dutch William this brought nothing but disaster — the Massacre of Glencoe and the Darun debacle which affected nearly the whole of Scotland. As the subservient role to London had only brought such rewards a change of attitude took place and by the beginning of the 18th century the Scottish parliament was passing Acts (four of them) whereby the succession to the Scottish Crown was to depend on the approval of the Scottish Parliament. Faced with this delicate situation on "succession", the possibility of Scotland going its own way — regarding trade and, very importantly, the possible withdrawal of Scottish regiments from England's wars, something had to be done. So done it was and it took more than the "parcel of rogues" in Scotland to see it through. In return for the promise of Presbyterian Church Government in Scotland that body supported the Union, fairly understandably not wishing other than a Protestant succession. Ironically however one of the first instances of the Westminster British Parliament breaking the Treaty of Union was in 1712 when they passed an Act imposing lay patronage on the Church in Scotland and the struggle against that bedevilled life in Scotland for two centuries.

And so it has gone on — the hideous aftermath of Culloden — the draining of Scotland's manhood into further English war, the clearances, the relegation of Scotland into a colony — always of course with the token Scotsmen at the helm somewhere — and now having miraculously survived, the last decade has witnessed the most determined attack on what is left.

ON THE GAELIC FRONT

le Frang MacThomas

Against the burgeoning rise in popularity of Gaelic musical forms, Gaelic literature must seem to be in a parlous state. Music, of course, is easily accessible and, as one important aspect of Gaelic culture, its popularity is welcome.

On the other hand, Gaelic literature has an uphill struggle to become accepted by the general Gaelic public. Its low profile in the cultural spectrum is becoming a matter of concern. The recent formation of Comann Luch-Sgriobhaidh na h-Alba is thus more than welcome and hopes are expressed that this new body will breath some much-needed life into all aspects of Gaelic writing.

Compared with an annual publication record of about a dozen books in Gaelic, the record of Welsh publishing is enviable, with well over 300 Welsh-language titles coming out on average each year.

What are the problems? In a recent report produced by the writer, based on information obtained from Scottish libraries and Gaelic writers, areas of concern have been identified which must be addressed with some urgency.

First, the holding of Gaelic book stock in libraries. As might be expected Highland Region and the Western Isles have significant stocks, with annual borrowings which reflect the number of Gaelic speakers in these regions who can also read Gaelic. Elsewhere the situation is dismal. Many libraries have only token stock and their annual borrowing figures are minimal (at times less than 10 per annum).

The problem here is that libraries can only react to a demand from the borrowing public and one can appreciate the unwillingness of librarians to devote shelf space to Gaelic titles which will not be used.

What are the rewards for Gaelic writers? Apart from the occasional prize for the best book published in any year (awarded during the week of the National Mod) financial returns for many writers are poor. Only a handful can claim to earn more than £100 per

The Poll Tax, the plans to undermine education and the Health Service, local government being made impotent, all these are creating the reaction which will put an end to this regime, sooner or later. The pros and cons of "Scotland in Europe" will continue, and rightly, as more must be found out about it. It is most heartening that this week (first one in May) which has seen so much that is nauseating about these "glorious" 10 years, has also seen a very firm stop being put to her ladyship's bullying in Europe. The West German Chancellor and his supporters among other European leaders are refusing to follow her belligerent stance on the short-range nuclear missiles. She can be turned — and Europe can become a safer place.

MARI DONOVAN

annum from writing Gaelic books. That is no real incentive to any aspiring writer to spend time and effort to write.

Where are the readers? Gaelic literacy levels among Gaelic speakers is an unknown factor, though recent figures from a survey in Highland Region suggest that only about 10 per cent of Gaelic speakers have an adequate reading fluency in their own language.

What about Public Lending Right, where writers received about 1 1/2p for each time their titles are borrowed? Unfortunately the sampling libraries in Scotland do not include the libraries in both Highland Region and the Western Isles. Thus, the Gaelic writer, even though he has registered his titles, is sorely disadvantaged and loses any PLR benefit.

In Wales there is a deliberate policy under the PLR Scheme to have a sampling library in at least two areas where there is a high density of Welsh speakers, who are presumably able to read Welsh.

Where are the Gaelic novels? Where are the Gaelic novels for Gaelic-speaking teenagers? Indeed, apart from Gairm's bookshop in Glasgow and the mobile bookshop run by the Gaelic Books Council, where can readers actually buy Gaelic books? Few bookshops, though they may carry token stock, give that section a high profile. The bookshops operated by An Comunn Gaidhealach were closed down a couple of years ago, thus removing potential earnings from sales from both Gaelic book publishers and potential readers.

The new Comann Luch-Sgriobhaidh na h-Alba has much to place on its agenda if Gaelic literature in general is to be given an enhanced profile in the cultural spectrum.

Much could be done by the Gaelic Books Council, but it is sorely strapped for cash, mainly derived from a large grant of £60,000+ from the Scottish Arts Council. Much of this money is used to subsidise Gaelic publishers and to offer commissions to Gaelic writers. It is, however, a paltry sum at a time when, after 20 years' in existence, the Council needs to both expand its activities and increase its staff.

These are hard times, certainly. But the question must be asked: How valid is any linguistic culture if its literature is neglected?

STUMDI, Freglonou, 29214 Lanniliz (north of Brest) organises courses for adults (workers can get days free to attend). This year they are providing a dozen courses, six for beginners (?) and the others in conjunction with teaching such skills as video filming, photography, agriculture, economy.

On Sunday 19 March, KAN AN DOUAR held a competition for new songs in Breton in Landelo. There were 25 entries. The first prize was given to *Son ar Wazem Derv* about an oak tree knocked down by the terrible storm of October 15, 1987.



BREIZH

HALLAIG

gant Somhairle Mac Gill Eàin

"Emañ Amzer" ar c'harv, e koad Hallaig"

Broudou ha pleñk zo war 'r prenester
Ma wehs drezo ar c'hornatoueg
Ha ma muiañ-karet 'tal gwazh Hallaig
Troet da vezvenn, hag atav eo bet

Etre Inver ha Toull al Laezh,
Amañ uhont, 'tro Baile-Chùirn:
Ur vezvenn, ur gelvezenn,
Ur gerzhinenn ecun, moan ha yaoutank.

E Skreapadal ma hendadou,
Lec'h-anez Tormod hag Eachunn Mor,
Ar merc'hed hag ar baotred zo gwez
Anezho o pignat e-tal ar stêr.

Lorc'hus henozh ar c'heger sapt
O c'harmin war gribenn Cnoc an Ra,
Sonn o c'hein ouzh luc'h al loar
N'eo ket ar re-se ar gwez a garan.

Gortoz a rin ar gilli vezv
Da zont d'an nec'h e-biou d'ar C'harn,
Ma vo goloet talbenn ar menez
'Dal Penn ar Garreg gant he gwasked.

Ahendall e tiskennin da Hallaig
Da vadadeg an anaon
Darempredet gant engroez
An holl remziadoù a zo tremenet.

Emaint atav e Hallaig,
Re v-Mac Gill Eàin ha re v-Mac Leoid,
Kempredidi Mac Gille-Chalum:
Ar re varv a weljod bev.

Ar wazed 'n o gourvez war ar c'hlazenn
E penn pep ti a voe eno,
Ar merc'hed troet da vezvenned,
Eeun o c'hein, krommet o fenn.

Etre al Lec'h hag ar Werneg
E c'holo kinva an hent bras,
Ar merc'hed a ya didrouz a-gevred
Da g-Clachan evel en derou.

Hag o tistreiñ ac'haleno,
Eus Suidhisnis ha tir 'r re bev,
Pep hini yaouank ha skañv he zroad
Hep glac'har an doare da zont.

Eus Kan ar Werneg d'ar Savenn Draezh
'zo sklaer e kevrin ar menezier
N'eus tra nemet kengor ar merc'hed
Gant o hale didermen.

O tistreiñ da Hallaig d'abardaez,
En amheol simudet bev,
O leuniañ an diarroziou,
O c'hoarzhadeg ur vorenn em divskouarn.

Hag o c'hened ur goc'henn war ma
c'halon
Kent d'an noz dont war an aber,
Ha pa guzh an heol a-dreñv Dùn Cana
E strako un tenn eus klav Karantez:

E tarc'havo gant ar c'harv saouzanet
O c'hwesa dismantrou geotek an tiez:
Riellit e vo e sell er gilli:
Ne vo roud eus e wad keit ma padin.

Troet diwar gouezeleg Bro-Skos gant A. Heusall

Somhairle Mac Gill Eàin a voe ganet e 1911 e Ratharsair, un enezenn e-kichen hini Sgiathanach/Skye. Brudet eo evel ar brasañ barzh gouezel a zo bet biskoazh ha trec'h eo e ijin da hini n'eus forzh pe varzh skosat a-vremañ. Degaset en deus doareoù arvezet d'ar varzhoniezh ouezelek. Keñveriet e vez gant Aogán Ó Rathaile ha W. B. Yeats. Displeget en deus e varzhonegoù e meur a vro en Europa hag e Norzh-Amerika ha troet int bet e meur a yezh. "Hallaig" eo an hini a blij dezhañ ar muiañ, a lavarar. Mantret eo o sonjal en amzer ma oa e gorn-bro genidik leun a vuhez hag eñ didudet bremañ.

AN OALED, Treglonou, 29214 Lanniliz (north of Brest) has a full programme of courses and gatherings planned for the Summer and Autumn, of interest to young and old, to those interested in practising Breton through entertainment and sport as well as to

people involved in promoting the language in education. If holidaying in Brittany, phone An Oaled: 98 04 07 04, they may have accommodation available, the rates are very reasonable. And you would help a very worthwhile Breton enterprise.

DILENNADEGOÙ E NORZH-EUSKADI HA NORZH-KATALONIA

Berzh zo bet graet gant ar vroadelourien euskarat ha katalontat en dilennadegoù d'ar c'huzulioù-kurun e miz Meurzh diwezhañ.

Pemp anezho zo bet dilennet e Hendaye hag evit ar wech kentañ o deus ur c'huzulier-ker e Bayona. E Biarritz o deus tapet 13.5% eus ar mouezhioù en dro gentañ. E kerioù an arvor eo eman an emskiant euskarat gwanañ, en abeg d'an niver bras a douristed ha tud deut eus lec'h all da ehom eno. En diabarzhvro o deus bet ar vroadelourien 37% e Baigorri, 23% e Hasparren hag ouzhpenn 10% e kumunioù peuz tost d'an aod.

E Katalonia ne voe ket ken mat an disoc'hoù, met bez'ez eus bremañ broadelourien e kuzulioù-ker Saint-Esteve (an eil ger vrasan er rannvro), e Sorede, e Saint-Laurent de Cerdan; hag en Opoul ez eus eizh anezho, o kentoueziañ ar maer. C'hwitet o deus e Perpignan.

Evito da vout izelek e tiskouez an disoc'hoù-se ur c'hresk en harp roet d'ar strolladoù broadel hag a rank stourm ouzh gwaskerezh ar C'Hallaoued war o ferzhioù broadel, ouzh divroerezh an dud yaouank o vont da glask labour hag ouzh donedigezh tud war al leve ha na gomprenont ket peurvuiañ n'eo ket e Paris emaint.

J.E.I. (Euskarad)

Summary: Nationalists received increased support in the municipal elections in the regions of the Basque Country and of Catalonia which are within the French State. They are represented in a number of councils, notably in Hendaye and St-Esteve respectively.

CONDOLENCES

We were sorry to hear of the death, which occurred unexpectedly on March 24th, of the wife of our Breton branch co-secretary Youenn Craft. She had steadfastly supported him through the difficult times he encountered as a Breton activist. She herself participated actively in the work of the Secours Populaire Interceltique which, coordinated by our first Breton branch secretary Charles Le Goff, has provided for almost 20 years now children from the Six Counties of NE Ireland with holidays in the more relaxed surroundings of Brittany. Our secretary general has expressed the Celtic League's deepest sympathy and condolences to Youenn.

BARZHAZ BREIZH

BARZHAZ BREIZH by Kervarker. Foreword by Per Denez. Illustrations from Jeanne Malivel. Published by Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1 Plasenn Ch. Pêguy, 29260 Lesneven, Brittany.

It is a complete paradox that the most famous work ever written in Breton, Barzhaz Breizh, which was greeted with so much enthusiasm throughout Europe when first published in 1839, has become during the intervening century and a half known to practically all its readers, be they Bretons or strangers to Brittany, only through French translations.

This was due undoubtedly to the way in which it was presented in all the editions published in France since 1867: they were bilingual alright but while French figured prominently in the translations, in the long introduction and in the abundant notes preceding and following the songs, Breton was relegated to the bottom of the pages in small print and dissimilar spellings as if to discourage anyone to read the original texts. No wonder that voices were raised in support of a Breton edition or at least one in which our language would be given its due: the first place. This happened in particular in 1940 in an appeal, published in the magazine GWALARN, by Kerlann, a teacher who did a lot to spread a knowledge by Breton songs.

He as well as Roparz Hemon and Maodez Glanndour undertook to transcribe parts of the Barzhaz in modern spelling but they made the mistake of modifying the texts in places with a view to improving them or making them more accessible.

The Barzhaz cannot be changed, it has to be accepted as it is. That is what Per Denez has understood who, starting all over again, has transcribed the songs into the present spelling, restricting himself to a few slight adjustments, e.g. where the grammar was clearly incorrect, and also on two or three occasions using forms which he found in Kervarker's manuscripts, which he considered more authentic but which the collector had discarded.

So we have thanks to him for the first time the Breton text on its own, in all its beauty

and freed from the French garb, with a minimum of explanatory notes relating solely to matters of language. Rereading it in this way has been for me a dazzling experience, like a flood-light.

This edition, illustrated with splendid engravings from the great artist Jeanne Malivel, is the beginning of a new career, a second youth for the Barzhaz. It is more than a literary event, it reveals the life of an entire community as it was lived throughout the ages.

YANN BOUESSEL DU BOURG



Portrait of Théodore Hersart de la Villemarqué/Kervarker.

Further Information about BARZHAZ BREIZH

The title means "Collection of the poetry of Brittany". The work was often compared to the Finns' Kalevala which was published four years earlier. The songs are listed in the index as mythological, epic, historic, as ballads, songs for festive occasions, love

songs, religious legends or hymns. Those in the first categories have brought attacks on the collector, Théodore H. de la Villemarqué (in Breton Kervarker) on account of his claim that they referred to such legendary figures as Gwenc'hlan, Arthur, Merlin/Marzhin or to heroes of the early periods of Brittany's history (Morvan, Nominoe, Alan Barvek). The critics based their arguments on linguistic terms which they claimed to have been "imported" from the Welsh by Kervarker and above all they resented the expression of Breton patriotism and anti-French sentiment such as in the song "An Alarc'h" (referring to an event in 1379).

However, the Barzhaz has inspired numerous artists, musicians, playwrights and exerted a considerable influence on the Breton movement. A thesis by Donatien Laurent, now in charge in the Institute of Ethnology in Brest, showed by studying the notes left by Kervarker that much of the criticism was ill-founded. This thesis has just been published now. Whatever the improvements brought by Kervarker, anyone who has lived close to the common people of Western Brittany and is familiar with the language cannot fail to be moved by these verses and feel that they have the ring of authenticity. The ten bilingual editions of the past 28 years, totalling 37,800 copies, which is three times more than the number published in the previous hundred years, prove that people have not been put off by the admonitions of Canon Fal'hu'n ("a dangerous book"), Gourvil and Co. What counts is not the dates at which this or that song was composed but the beauty of the songs themselves. Barzhaz Breizh is now a great classic which has its place in all the libraries of Brittany and in the houses of every cultured Breton. (The complete bilingual French-Breton edition of 1867, 670 pages, comprises 91 songs and 73 airs. Translations, in varying number, were published in English, German and Polish in the middle of the 19th century).

(based on a text by B. AN NAHED)

A record of Barzhaz Breizh songs, by the well-known singer Andrea ar Gouilh is due out soon.

DEUG VICTORY? WHAT SORT OF DEUG?

It was announced officially at the end of March that a Diploma for General University Studies (DEUG) will be instituted for Breton. But is it going to be the DEUG which Breton organisations have been campaigning for? The DEUG without which students cannot obtain the qualifications necessary to satisfy the demand for posts of teachers of Breton both in primary and in secondary schools? Only a few days before the announcement, Breton MPs including the new mayor of Nantes and president of the Loire-Atlantique département council had intervened with the minister of education and heard again that there would be no Breton DEUG.

On March 8, members of the Association

of Breton Students had occupied French Socialist offices in Roazhon for two hours to denounce the party's ill will and hypocrisy concerning our language. (Hot air?) balloons with Breton inscriptions had been tied to the posters of PS candidates to the municipal councils. On the 10th, some 50 people lit a fire on the runway at St-Brieg airport to protest against the refusal of the DEUG, forcing a plane from Orly carrying socialist MPs to divert to Dinard.

Faced with the increasing support for this demand, the government decided to yield some ground. What was not clear however is whether they have agreed to institute a DEUG similar to the one which exists for English, Catalan etc., a real Breton DEUG according to the submission made by the Rennes University, or is it a bicephalous creature like the Breton CAPES or like the Corsican DEUG which covers all sorts of

"cultural" material and a little Corsican?

To STOURM AR BREZHONEG it had all the appearance of a new trick: it would involve taking another language as well (thus subjecting students to twice as much work as other DEUG students) and it would not provide qualifications for teaching primary school children. SaB responded by painting slogans on the walls of Education offices and of Socialist Party premises in St-Brieg, Brest, Lannuon, Gwengamp on April 4th. The struggle will continue for a genuine Breton DEUG, if necessary.

KAN AR VUGALE, a festival involving children from DIWAN schools in singing in Breton and plays, was held in Plougin, near Brest in April.



Iwan Kadored being arrested in Brussels (by courtesy of BRI MANN)

SaB DEMONSTRATION AT FRENCH EMBASSY

15 members of Stourin ar Brezhoneg briefly occupied the cultural section of the French embassy in Brussels on 17 February as part of the ongoing protest against the policy of ALL French governments towards our language. After scuffles with the guards, the Belgian police was called in and took the demonstrators for the night to their nearest station. They refused to speak anything but Breton, which cut short questioning. The media were alerted, and they were released next day without charge - the French were obviously not willing to draw attention to the situation by having a trial in a neighbouring country.

MULTIPLY BRETON-SPEAKING CELLS

There is no shortage of means (books, cassettes, courses) for learning Breton. What is lacking are opportunities for learners to *hear* it (from radio and television, AND in everyday life) frequently enough for it to come spontaneously on their lips. It seems that one of the most important objectives in Brittany, as in other Celtic countries, should be to multiply the occasions on which they would come together to practice what they have learned.

The party EMGANN is making a contribution to this every year by organising Gouel Broadel ar Brezhoneg (the Breton Language National Festival). This year it was held on April 28-30 in Karaez. The programme included a play by the well-known group Strollad ar Vro Bagan, a concert by Alan Strivell, festoù-noz with the participation of numerous singers and musicians, a discussion on Breton in education, shows and exhibitions.

JOB MORVAN (1920-1988)

No generation of Bretons suffered more than those who took a stand for their country during the second World War, those who instead of seeking refuge in a cowardly wait-and-see attitude or joining later the pack of snarling wolves preferred to risk and to give everything so that Brittany might have a chance of surviving. Their choice may be criticised - it was at the time no easy matter either. One must however pay tribute to their abnegation as they sought to rescue their nationhood from obliteration and only got vilified for that.

Job Morvan was one of them. May he never be forgotten! Born on the 2nd of October 1920 in Daoulas, he lost his father early, was brought up a Breton-speaker, got his secondary education at the Lycee of Brest where he was taught English by Louis Nemo, who was to be known better as Roparz Hemon thanks to his leading role in the struggle for

the Breton language.

Job studied pharmacy, became a member of the Breton National Party as well as of the Lu Brezhon, the paramilitary organisation set up by Neven Henaff. At the end of 1943 he joined the Bezen Perrot, using the cover name of Konval. He was sentenced to five years of penal servitude. On his release he was forbidden to take up his studies again. Common law convicts have this right in France but it is denied to Breton patriots. They must remain pariahs in society.

In 1956 he married Madalen Loyant, the daughter of an active nationalist of long standing. He was a man of great sensitivity and idealism. He devoted his life to Brittany and to the Breton language and had to suffer from the hostility of his own countrymen. He died on July 1, 1988 after a long and painful illness. May he rest in peace in his native land!

YANN BOUESSEL DU BOURG

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The results of the March municipal elections indicate an increased awareness of the fact that Breton interests are not served by French political parties of either the "Right" or the "Left". The 9.74% vote obtained by the independent Breton list of predominantly EMGANN candidates in Gwengamp was very encouraging: they conducted their campaign through the medium of Breton as well as French and kept clear of any alliance with French parties' candidates. A leftist Breton list in Gwidel near An Oriant got over 7%, a Breton-Ecologist list in Redon 6%, 10% was necessary however to qualify for the second round of the elections.

The only Breton party to get candidates elected was the U.D.B. By joining various types of lists, their candidates and others close to them secured at least 40 seats, an improvement on previous positions. They went with candidates of the French Socialist and Communist parties where they got assurances that their views would be taken into account; or they joined with other leftists, or

with ecologists - the latter being the case in An Oriant Orient where their candidate as well as Jacques Y. Le Fouze (editor of Dale'homp Sotij), got elected. Five UDB candidates obtained between 60 and 87% of the vote. The party is represented in the town councils of Rennes, Nantes, St Malo, Douarnenez, it has mayors in two rural communes and several deputy mayors in medium sized towns. The major French parties came out weakened, particularly in communes of more than 3500 inhabitants while the ecologists registered a particularly marked progress in Brittany with 14 to 22% of the vote. No Breton worth his salt was sorry to see such centralists as "Pays-de-Loire" Guichard and Yvon Bourges defeated.

As we write it appears that no agreement will be reached for a list of candidates from all the ethnic minorities in the French State for the June European elections. The Paris government continues gaily to cock a snook at those who believe that "France" is more than one region.

A.H.



Some of the Candidates on the Breton list in Gwengamp headed by Herve ar Beg (Emgann) (in the middle of the front row).

NEWS FROM BRETON MONTHLIES

● **L'AVENIR** (April) reports on the congress of the party POBL held in St-Brieuc on February 25-26. POBL denounces the system of French lists for European elections in which the whole State territory is treated as a single region and asks for real regional lists as in other EC countries. Yvon Pelard refutes the arguments of the politicians of various shades who are agitating for a Grand Ouest region — another way to dilute Brittany's identity — on the ground that the existing administrative regions are too small to compete with those of Germany and Spain. By means of two tables he shows that of the 100 EC regions, the real Brittany of 5 départements comes 13th in size and 21st in population; that in average the French regions are the largest in size with 2478 km² (Germany 21 108 km², UK 22 182 km², Italy 15 064 km²). Suffice it to reconstitute the historic unity of Brittany! If we had freedom to plan for our economic development we could offer work also to the million Bretons who had to emigrate and we could be 15th in terms of population, close to Catalonia which those politicians see as the ideal region. What the French governments should address is the imbalance in their economic planning leading to unhomogeneous densities of population. This can be redressed only by allowing the "French" regions to enjoy the same freedom as is enjoyed by the German Laender. This issue concludes a series of articles by our friend Jakez Gaucher about the Flemings' struggle for emancipation from a centralism inspired by France, with an instructive comparison between the Breton and the Flemish experiences. (*L'Avenir*, monthly, 140 F/annum to BP 103, F-22001 St-Brieuc Cedex).

● **LE PEUPLE BRETON** (April) devotes two pages to a preliminary analysis of the results of the March municipal elections results. It carries an interview with the head of the important food processing enterprise EVEN who see Brittany though handicapped by its geographic position as being well equipped for all animal productions and having good prospects in the EC. It proposes a debate about the difficulties facing those who wish that Brittany, like other Celtic countries, had recognised sport associations entitled to compete internationally. In 1985 the association Escalibur nearly succeeded in arranging a soccer match between a Breton and an Icelandic team, but the Fédération Française de Football put its ... foot down and forbade the Breton players to proceed. The problem is political. *Le Peuple Breton*, bilingual, monthly, 150F/annum to BP301, F-22304 Lannion-Cedex.

● **EMGANN** (March) publishes an article about the Breton fishing industry which illustrates the consequences of neo-liberalism for our economy. The modernisation plan proposed for Lorient (which comes ahead of Boulogne in terms of fishing fleet values) will result in the loss of numerous jobs and a worsening of the already very unsatisfactory conditions under which the workers involved in and connected with the industry are

employed. The economy will be booming and to hell with the people! Are we heading for an EC without social dimension?

This issue draws attention, in Breton, to a further encroachment on the Bretons' freedom by the French military. A beautiful stretch of the coast at Roskanvel, in the Kroezen peninsula S. of Brest, is now declared out of bounds for the public as it has been taken over by the secret service which was responsible for the infamous attack on the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland.

Emgann, 120F/annum to BP 71, F-22202 Gwengamp Gwengamp Cedex.

● **AL-LIAMM**, literary magazine in Breton, 80 pages, bimonthly 150/180 F/annum (outside Brittany/France). In its Jan. Feb.

issue Nr 252 the main contribution is made by Lukian Tangi telling of childhood recollections. Y. Bouessel du Bourg gives an account of the work of Grundtvig to which the Danes owe much of their tradition of high literacy and self-reliance. Seven pages are devoted to a fourth list of Roparz Hemon's works, the first three were published in Nr 192, 193, 194 in 1979 and in Nr 251. What an achievement!

● Much of the information in this issue concerning the Breton language struggle is culled from the monthly BREMAN (in Breton, 150F/annum, but 200F outside Brittany/France, to 8 rue Hoche, 35000 Roazhon Rennes).

LANGUAGE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Indicative of the unrelenting determination of the French State to reduce the Breton speakers to the rank of an insignificant bunch of odd characters was a recent statement by former PM Michel Debré (member of the Conseil d'Etat?) that giving in to the demands of our organisations would be yielding to separatism. When a group of parents of Diwan school children were received on March 21 by an official of the Rectorat d'Académie in Rennes, he warned them that "nothing would be done that would endanger the unity of France". They then planted a Tree of Liberty in the Rectorat's garden to express their will to teach their children in Breton.

Less than one year after the State agreed to take 9 or 10 Diwan teachers on its payroll, DIWAN was taken to court (on March 9) in Brest for failing to pay insurance contributions to URSSAF. DIWAN has to depend on voluntary contributions and subventions from local councils to give a subsistence allowance to its 40 or 43 other employees. Members of DIWAN, not prepared to accept the harassment, decided to close the nursery schools on that day and to stage a protest inside the Education Inspector's office in Brest.

The excuse given by the Head of Education in Morbihan for refusing the demand by the parents' association DESKOMP for a bilingual class in An Alre was that the département needed 40 extra "ordinary" teachers, for which he had no money. DESKOMP is taking their case to the Administrative Court in Rennes. A similar request in Tregastell (Côtes du-Nord) was turned down for the same reason. In both cases conditions set by the law were satisfied.

The Union of Breton Teachers (UGB) reminded that recently a Mr. Barenbom, artistic director of OPERA Bastille (Paris) had resigned because he was not pleased with the State's offer of a yearly salary equivalent to some £400 000 (Stg) for his four months' work. Such a sum would cover half the annual budget of DIWAN and relieve its 53 employees of the constant worry for their livelihood. (I hear: "How dare you pygmies compare an opera house in Paris with Breton schools?"). In 1986 the French Culture Ministry had a budget of 8,945 million Francs, Paris and its surroundings took 68.5% of this. During the previous 4 years, the cultural credits for THE CAPITAL increased by 112% and for Brittany by 0.26%.

Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite, how are you?

A.H.



Members of DIWAN at Inspector's Office (by courtesy of BREMAN).

CYMRU

PIGION CELTAIDD

VAYS FANAW

Protestiadau. Ar ôl carcharu tri dyn ifanc am gyfanswm o dair blynedd a phedwar mis am losgi tai gwerth £750,000 mewn protest yn erbyn polisiau llywodraeth o blaid mewn-fudwyr cyfoethog a'r sector cyllid, yn lle cefnogi'r trigolion brodorol, gwelwyd sloganau ar ciddo llywodraeth yr ynys.

CERNYW

Yuppies. Ar ôl y mewnfudo, yr yuppies. Mae miliwydd Peter de Savary wedi prynu harbwr Falmouth yn barod ac yn codi 225 o dai drud yma. Nesaf ar ei restr yw datblygiad gwerth £200 miliwn yn Hayle. Yn ogystal mae Mr Evelyn Boscawen wedi gwneud cais cynllunio ar safle Wheal Busy ger Truro am 1750 o dai, diwydiant y technoleg newydd a thraddodiadol, warwsdai, datblygiadau hamdden, gorsaf rheilffordd a maes awyr — ar gost o £100 miliwn a 5000 o swyddi — swyddi i bwy?

Cornish Nationalist Party. Erbyn hyn y mae gan y blaid ganghennau tramor yng Ngogledd America, Ewrop, De Affrica, Canada, Awstralia, Llydaw, Llundain, De-orllewin Lloegr, Yr Alban, Seland Newydd a Chymru Ysgriennydd Cangen Cymru yw Ray Lyfard, 83 Heol Pwll, Pwll, Llanelli, Dyfed.

An Baner Kernewek. Gellir prynu cylchgrawn chwarterol y Cornish National Party yn uniongyrchol o CNP Publications, Trellispen, Garran, St. Austell, Kernow am £4.50 gan gynnwys cludiant.

Dosbarthiadau Cernyweg. Cynhelir dosbarthiadau Cenyweg yn y City Literary Institute, Stokely St. (off Drury Lane) yn Llundain bob nos Wener am chwech o'r gloch tan hanner awr wedi saith yn ystod tymhorau'r hydref a'r gwanwyn. Cynhelir dau grŵp — ar gyfer dysgwyr o'r newydd a'r rhai mwy profiadol.

YR ALBAN

Gwyliau Gaeleg. Trwy'r cynllun 'Crofting Life Holidays' gellir trefnu aros mewn llety swper, gwely a brecwast mewn 'croft' ar yr Ynys Hir lle siaredir yr Aeleg. Manylion o'r H.I.D.B., Inbhirnis.

Athrawon Uwchradd. O Fedi 1989 ymlaen bydd Coleg Jordanhill, Glasgow a Northern College, Aberdeen yn cynnig cyrsiau ar gyfer athrawon uwchradd Gaeleg.

Llythyrdai pentrefi mewn perygl. Mae'r Swyddfa Post yn yr Alban wedi rhestru 23 llythyrdy mewn pentrefi bychain yn Ynys a' Cheo (Skye) a Lochalsh lle bydd y presenoldeb yn cael ei israddio i swyddfa gymuned yn unig.

Arian cyfdalaf ar yr Ynys Hir. Yn ystod y 12 mlynedd cyntaf mae Comhairle nan Eilean wedi gwario mwy o arian y pen ar gynlluniau cyfalaf ar yr ynnysoedd deheuol na'r gogledd — Lewis £3,235; Harris £3,126; North Uist £4,755; Benbecula £7,575; South Uist £3,811 a Barra £6,040.

Media nan Eilean. Yn ogystal mae cyn-gynhyrhydd gyda'r BBC — Mr. Allan MacDonald — wedi sefydlu cwmni teledu Gaeleg annibynnol ar Ynys Benbecula. Bydd y cwmni yn gwasanaethu radio a'r papurau hefyd.

Gaeleg yn y Cwricwlwm. Mae Adran Addysg yr Alban wedi cyhoeddi cylchlythr ar "The Teaching of Languages other than English in Scottish schools." Fel arfer nid oes sôn am yr Aeleg ac mae perygl bydd yr iaith yn cael ei gwasgu allan o'r ysgolion o dan y patrwm newydd. Gellir cynnig Gaeleg yn y ddwy fynedd cyntaf yn yr ysfod uwchradd yn ogystal ag iaith fodern arall Ewrop. Bydd rhaid i ddisgyblion ddysgu'r iaith o'r cyfandir am bedair blynedd.

Seanail 4 Alba. Mewn ymateb i bapur gwyn y Llywodraeth, "Broadcasting in the 90's — Competition, choice and quality", mae An Comunn Gaidhealach wedi cefnogi'r syniad o defnyddio rhan o amser y bedwaredd sianel yn yr Alban ar gyfer rhaglenni Gaeleg.

Addysg Aeleg yng Nglasgow. Erbyn hyn mae 68 o blant yn y pedwar dosbarth yn Ysgol Gynradd Syr John Maxwell a 12 mewn un dosbarth ym Meadowburn, Bishopbriggs. Yn ogystal mae rhai plant wedi cyrraedd y flwyddyn gyntaf yn Ysgol Uwchradd Hill Park lle dysgir rhai pynciau trwy'r Aeleg iddynt. Bydd yr arholiad 'S-grade' mewn hanes ar gael trwy'r Aeleg o 1992 ymlaen.

Ysgol feithrin arall. Ceisir sefydlu ysgol feithrin Aeleg ar Ynys Islay yn y dyfodol agos er mwyn ceisio adfywio'r iaith. Amcan nesaf yr arloeswyr yw athraw (-on) Gaeleg yn yr ysgolion cynradd ac arwyddion ffyrdd dwyieithog.

Ynys Watersay. Er mwyn ceisio atal y diboblogi ar yr ynys fwyaf deheuol gyda'r trigolion ar yr Ynys Hir mae'r contract ar gyfer adeiladu sarn i Ynys Barra wedi mynd allan i dendro. Mae poblogaeth yr ynys wedi disgyn o 130 ym 1982 i 85 ym 1986 a 65 ym 1988.

Unedau Gaeleg. Mae rhieni yn ardaloedd Stornoway, Lochdar, Carinish a Bayhead ar yr Ynys Hir wedi gofyn am unedau Gaeleg yn yr ysgol gynradd ar gyfer y ddwy flynedd cyntaf yn yr ysgol.

Fradharc Ur — gweithdy fideo a ffilm Aeleg. Ail-sefydlwyd uned Fradharc Ur er mwyn cynhyrchu rhaglenni teledu Gaeleg gyda'r penodiad o dechnegwr a gweinyddwr.

Dyfodol y 'Crofts'. Adran Amaethyddiaeth Swyddfa'r Alban yw perchennog dros 1,000 o 'crofts' yn yr Alban. Fel rhan o bolisi gwerthu asedau'r wlad mae'r Llywodraeth yn awyddus gwerthu'r crofts i'r tenantiaid. Beth bynnag gan fod y crofftwyr yn mwynhau grantiau arbennig nid yw'n awyddus i brynu'r tir a'r ty. Felly mae'r 'Scottish Crofters' Union wedi rhoi'r syniad ymlaen o berchnogaeth trwy ymddiriedolaethau lleol tebyg iawn i'r Stornowau Trust.

Biliau Treth y Gymuned. Mae'r Swyddfa Bost wedi cwyno gan fod Comhairle nan Eilean wedi danfon biliau ar gyfer y dreth newydd gyda'r cyfeiriadau yn yr Aeleg! Dim ond 4 o'r 26 dyn post yn Stornoway yn gallu darllen yr iaith a 'does dim peiriant ar gael i ddarllen y codau post.

Dyfodol y Diwydiant Glo. A fydd diwydiant pyllau glo yn yr Alban yn y 1990au? Ar hyn o bryd dim ond dau bwll sy'n agored — Bilsten Glen a Langarret. Costau cynhyrchu'r ddau yw £3-28/ gigajoule — dwywaith cost targed Glo Prydain. Dim ond 2,600 glöwr sydd ar ôl — roedd 17,000 ym 1984. Y broblem fwyaf yw gwerthu glo i ddiwydiant cynhyrchu trydan yn ne'r Alban. Ar ôl agor atomfa Tarren ddiwedd 1989 bydd 60% o drydan yr Alban yn dod o atomfeydd ac ni fydd angen cymaint o lo drud yr Alban.

Annibynniaeth. Yn ôl pŵl piniwn gan Scottish Television mae 77% o boblogaeth yr Alban o blaid senedd i'r Alban y tu mewn i'r Deyrnas Unedig. 52% o blaid annibynniaeth ar gyfer yr Alban a 40% y 'status quo'. Ar 30 Mawrth gwelsof cyfarfod o'r 'Scottish Constitutional Convention' yn yr 'Assembly Hall' yng Nghaeredin. Roedd cynrychiolwyr o'r Democratiaid, Plaid Lafur, yr eglwysi, undebau llafur a bron pob awdurdod leol. Y prif elfennau absennol oedd y Plaid Geidwadol a'r S.N.P. Yn ôl yr un pŵl mae 81% o etholwyr yr Alban yn meddwl bod yr S.N.P. yn gam i beidio â mynychu'r gynhadledd. Gellir dileu seddi'r Plaid Geidwadol i gyd yn yr Alban pe bai'r S.L.D. a'r S.D.P. yn peidio â sefyll yn Numfries, Edinburgh Pentland a Tayside North, yr S.N.P. yn Stirling ac Ayr a Llafur yng Ngalloway, Edinburgh West, Eastwood, Perth a Kinross a Kircardine!

LLYDAW

Gwasg y Plant. 'An Here' yw prif gyhoeddwr llyfrau plant yn yr iaith Lydaweg. Ar ôl agor yr ysgol DIWAN gyntaf ym 1981 dealodd y mudiad fod angen darparu llyfrau yn yr iaith a sefydlwyd gwasg — An Here sy'n derbyn cymorthdal cyhoeddus gan lywodraeth leol. Cyhoeddir cylchgrawn misol ar gyfer plant 4-8 oed 'Cholori' ac an bob yn ail fis ar gyfer plant 10-15 oed 'Talabao', recordiau, tapiau a chasetiau. Mae tua 60 o lyfrau yn y catalog a cheisir cyhoeddi un llyfr newydd bob mis gan gynnwys cyfieithiadau. Ar hyn o bryd mae tîm o bedwar yn gweithio ar eiriadur uniaith Lydaweg. Mae cyfanswm y gwerthiant yn amrywio o 500 i 4,000 ar gyfer pob cyfrol. Cyfeiriad AN HERE yw: 16 Straed J. Henriot, Kervezek, 29000 Kemper, Llydaw.

Cymdeithas Cymru-Llydaw. Ym mis Ionawr cyhoeddwyd rhifyn 1 o Newyddion Llydaw — cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Cymru-Llydaw. Mae'r rhifyn yn cynnwys geiriau a thôn cân genedlaethol Llydaw 'Bro Gozh'. Ceisir sefydlu dosbarthiadau Llydaweg yng Nghymru a bydd rhestr ar gael yn mhabeli y Gymdeithas yn Eisteddfod Llanrwst. Ceir manylion am y Clwb Lydaweg ym Mharis ym 15 Rue des Tourelles, Paris 20, ger gorsaf Metro Porte de Liles, rhif ffôn 43.64.63.33. Golygydd y cylchgrawn yw Teewyn Evans, Cadfan, 4 Stafford Gardens, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

IWERDDON

Papur dyddiol yn y Wyddeleg. Mae'r unig bapur dyddiol mewn iaith Geltaidd yn parhau i gael ei gyhoeddi yn y Conway Mill ar y Falls Road ym Melfast. Cyn dinistriwyd yr adeilad blaenorol mewn tân roedd y papur — LA — yn gwerthu 1,000 o gopïau y dydd ar bapur da. Rwan cyhoeddir 500 copi ar beiriant llungopio bum bore'r wythnos yn gwerthu am 20 ceiniog yr un — hanner ym Melfast a'r gweddill a'r gweddill yn Newry, Derry, Armagh a Dilyn. Mae'r staff yn gweithio'n ddi-dâl.

Y DRETH DYNGEDFENNOL

Furfurfiwyd confensiwn cyfansoddiadol yn yr Alban yn ddiweddar i drafod ymreolaeth i'r wlad honno, hynny yw hunanlywodraeth fewnol iddi yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol.

Penderfynodd Plaid Genedlaethol yr Alban beidio â mynd i gyfarfodydd y confensiwn gan ei bod hi dros annibyniaeth i'w gwlad tu fewn Cymuned Economaidd Ewrop. Ym marn aelodau'r blaid honno nid yw ymreolaeth yn werth iddyn nhw hala eu hegni arni gan gofio'r niwed a wnaed i'w plaid yn sgîl cydweithredu â phleidiau eraill yn yr ymgyrch dros ymreolaeth gyfyngedig yn dilyn Adroddiad Kilbrandon ac yn arwain at y refferendwn ym 1979.

Am fod Ceidwadwyr yr Alban yn erbyn unrhyw radd o hunanlywodraeth i'w gwlad y maen nhw hefyd yn anwybyddu'r confensiwn a gynhelir gan Blaid Lafur yr Alban ac etifeddion y Plaid Ryddfrydol yno.

Asgwrn cynnen pennaf rhwng yr Alban a San Steffan ar hyn o bryd yw treth y pen a ddaeth mewn grym yn yr Alban i Ebrill eleni, flwyddyn yn gynt na'r un dreth yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Gyfunol a hynny'n anghyfansoddiadol gan fod un o amodau Deddf Uno 1707 yr Alban yw na chaniateid trethu'r Albanwyr yn wahanol i drigolion eraill Prydain. Torrwyd y Cytundeb a hynny gan San Steffan.

Ceisiwyd dod i mewn â threth y pen yn Lloegr chwe chan mlynedd yn ôl. Gwrthryfel Wat Tyler oedd y canlyniad.

Ni chafodd y Ceidwadwyr fwyafrif yn yr Alban nag yng Nghymru ers blynyddoedd maith. Ond y mae'r Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn defnyddio'r Alban i arbrofi â threth y pen fel dyn yn rhoi bwyd anhysbys i'w gi yn gyntaf cyn iddo'i brofi ei hunan.

Gall y ci Albanaid ymwrthod â'r dreth yn gyfangwbl. Mae Plaid Genedlaethol yr Alban yn cynnal ymgyrch i ballu talu treth y pen. Mae mwyafrif yr Albanwyr yn ei herbyn. Er nad yw mwyafrif yr Albanwyr eto o blaid annibyniaeth lwy'r i'w gwlad, gan gefnogi'n hytrach ymreolaeth yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol hyd yn hyn, gall ymgyrch y Plaid Genedlaethol ennill digon o bleidleisiau cyn bo hir iddi gipio mwyafrif seddau seneddol yr Alban. Gall Lloegr gollu ei gafael ar yr Alban oherwydd gwrthwynebiad yr Albanwyr i dreth y pen yn yr un modd ag i Lloegr gollu ei gafael ar y trefedigaethau Americanaidd oherwydd

gwrthwynebiad yr Americanau i dreth y te yn eu trefedigaethau.

Pan geith Plaid Genedlaethol yr Alban fwyafrif y seddau seneddol yn y wlad honno bydd rhaid cynnal senedd yn yr Alban fel y cynhaliwyd An Dail gyntaf yn Nulyn ym 1919. Beth fydd ymateb Mrs. Thatcher, tybed? Cofier yr hyn a wnaeth Lloyd George yn Iwerddon wedi sefydlu An Dail gyntaf. Dylai Llywodraeth San Steffan roi rhwydd hynt i annibyniaeth yr Alban. Dyna'r peth callaf iddi ei wneud yn enwedig gan fod Cytundeb 1707 wedi ei dorri beth bynnag. Ond a ganiatâ Llywodraeth Mrs Thatcher hunanlywodraeth i'r Alban? Os wreith Mrs Thatcher yn yr Alban yr un peth a wnaeth Lloyd George yn Iwerddon, hynny yw hala'r milwyr yno mewn ymgais i dagu ewyllys gwerinol yr Albanwyr am ryddid cenedlaethol bydd anhrefn lwy'r ar yr ynys hon.

Os torrir gafael Lloegr ar y tir ar ochr ogleddol Afon Tuaidh bydd cyfle i ddiddymu gafael Lloegr ar y tiroedd ar ochr orllewinol Afon Hafren ac Afon Tamar hefyd os dihuna'r Cymry a'r Cernywyr mewn pryd.

Beth wreith Unoliaethwyr Gogledd Iwerddon wedyn?

MERFYN PHILLIPS

Summary:

The yearning for some sort of self government in Scotland has strengthened greatly in the last ten years. One thing that has angered the Scots against their country's present constitutional position more than anything has been the new poll tax introduced into Scotland a year ahead of the rest of Britain contrary to one of the clauses in the Treaty of Union of 1707 which brought Scotland under English rule. The Scottish National Party in its campaign to persuade the Scots not to pay the poll tax may get enough support to win a majority of the Scottish parliamentary seats thus enabling it to set up an effective parliament in Scotland straight away, following the Irish example in 1919. What will Mrs. Thatcher's response be? What happens in the north could have repercussions in the west and in Northern Ireland.

Nid iaith Ewropaidd. Mar Adran Addysg Gogledd Iwerddon wedi gwrthod cydnabod y Wyddeleg fel iaith fodern yn y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Gwyddeleg yw un o ieithoedd swyddogol Cymuned Ewrop ond yn eithriad i'r rhestr o ieithoedd y Gymuned sy'n cael eu cydnabod fel pwnc sylfaenol — Daneg, Iseidreg, Ffrangeg, Almaeneg, Groeg modern, Eidaleg, Portiwgeg a Sbaeneg.

NINNAU, the North American Welsh newspaper, monthly, 24 pp. full of information about social and cultural happenings in the Welsh world of the USA and Canada. Chiefly in English. Takes a very positive stand in support of the Welsh language. \$10 (US/Canada) or Stg£7.50/annum to 11 Post Terrace, Basking ridge, NJ 07920, USA.



PENSEYTHEN KERNEWEK 1989

Cynhaliwyd y 14eg Penseythen Kernewek (Penwythnos Cernyweg) blynyddol ym mhentref gwyliau Porthya/St. Ives ym ymyl St. Erth yng Ngorllewin Cernyw dros penwythnos y 13eg o Ebrill, a daeth rhyw hanner cant o bobl ynghyd i ymarfer eu Cernyweg mewn dau ddiwrnod o wersi, chwaraeon a chymdeithasu.

Hon oedd y tro cyntaf i mi fynd i'r Penwythnos blynyddol. Er i'r trefnyddion ddweud wrthyf fod y nifer o bobl a gofrestrwyd fel arfer, dywedodd rhai wrthyf eu bod yn meddwl bod llai o bobl nac arfer yno eleni, ac efallai fod y dadlau diwedddar ynghylch diwygio'r iaith wedi achosi hyn. Mae cryn ddadlau wedi bod yn ddiwedddar ym mudiad iaith Cernyw rhwng y rhai sydd o blaid diwygio orgraff yr iaith a'r rhai sydd eisiau cadw sustem Morton Nance, ond yr argraff a gefais i ar ôl siarad â phobl o'r ddwy ochr oedd bod pawb yn hapus i gydweithredu a gweithio dros yr iaith ei hun, a cheisio osgoi anghytgord. Ond ni welais neb o'r garfan sydd o blaid sustem R. Gendall (Cernyweg Diwedddar yn yr orgraff wreiddiol) yno — mae'n debyg bod y rhain yn dal i gadw draw o weddill y mudiad iaith.

Ymhlith y sesiynau trafod a gynhaliwyd oedd trafodaeth am fesurau barddoniaeth Gernyweg, pan ofynnwyd a ddylai heirdd geisio efelychu mesurau caeth y Gymraeg, neu ddyfeisio rhai cyfatebol i'r Gernyweg, neu gadw pethau fel y maent a steil barddoniaeth Saesneg yn hrit ddylanwad.

Cafwyd sesiwn i siaradwyr rhugl ehangu eu geirfa drwy astudio geiriau â'u hystyron yn debyg, er mwyn gwahaniaethu rhyngddynt.

Rhan arbennig o ddiweddorol o'r penwythnos i mi oedd sgwrs gan y Dr. Ken George ynghylch tystiolaeth newydd sydd yn awgrymu bod rhai o'r gwahaniaethau rhwng Cernyweg Canol a Cernyweg Diwedddar efallai yn ganlyniad i wahaniaethau mewn tafodieithoedd ardaloedd gwahanol yn hytrach na newidiadau yn yr iaith dros amser. Er enghraifft mae rhai geiriau a sillafir gydag 's' (sain 'z') gan fwyaf yn y llenyddiaeth Gernyweg Canol e.e. crysy 'credu', yn cael eu sillafu â 'j', 'g', 'gg' (sain 'j') gan amlaf yng Nghernyweg Diwedddar. Y golwg traddodiadol yw bod y sain wedi newid rhwng y cyfnod canol (tua 1500) a'r cyfnod diwedddar (tua 1700), ac esbonir hyn gan gyfeirio at enwau lleoedd lle mae'r 'j' yn y gorllewin pell yn ardal Penzance yn cyfateb i 's' yn yr un elfennau mewn enwau yn ardal Truro lle diflannodd yr iaith cyn i'r newid ddigwydd. Ond ar ôl archwilio dosbarthiad yr 's' a'r 'j' mewn dramâu unigol gwelwyd mewn ambell ddrama mai 'j' (neu lythren gyfatebol) a ddefnyddid bron bob amser yn y geiriau hyn, ond 's' a geir yn gyffredinol yn y rhan fwyaf o ddramâu. Mae awgrym yma bod rhai o'r dramâu wedi cael eu hysgrifennu gan bobl oedd yn seinio'r iaith ychydig yn wahanol, pobl oedd yn siarad tafodiaith wahanol efallai. A phan gyplysr hyn a'r amrywio rhwng 's' a 'j' mewn elfennau cyfatebol rhai enwau lleoedd sydd yn rhannu gorllewin Cernyw yn ddwy: gwelir peth tystiolaeth o blaid

tafodieithoedd daearyddol yn y Gernyweg gyda datblygiadau gwahanol o 'd' hanesyddol. Ategir hyn gan y ffaith nad ydyw patrwm dosbarthiad yr 's/j' mewn enwau lleoedd yn cyfateb yn hollol i batrwm diflaniad yr iaith e.e. credir bod yr iaith wedi marw ar Ynysoedd Syllan (Scilly) yng nghyfnod Cernyweg Canol ond ceir enwau lleoedd yno sydd yn cynnwys seiniau nodweddiadol o Gernyweg Diwedddar, e.e. Pednathise, Pednbrose, Rosevear, Illiswilgig, Melledgan. Mae llawer iawn o ymchwil i'w wneud yn y maes yma eto.

Mae rhai pobl wedi bod yn sôn am amrywiathau daearyddol yn y Gernyweg ers amser hir. Credaf y buasai gweld peth o'r gwahaniaethau yn yr iaith mae gwahanol bobl yn ei defnyddio fel canlyniad tafodieithoedd daearyddol yn ei gwneud yn haws dderbyn yr

amrywiaeth fel rhywbeth sydd yn perthyn i bob iaith ac ni fuasai'r cyhuaddiadau o "anwybyddu rhan o hanes yr iaith" neu "siarad iaith ganoloesol" ddim yn codi. Yn yr un modd gellid edrych ar y symleiddio gramadegol, y byrhau geiriau a'r defnydd cynyddol o eiriau Saesneg sydd yn nodweddu Cernyweg Diwedddar fel gwahaniaeth steil — (yr un pethau sy'n nodweddiadol o Gymraeg Llafar wrth Gymraeg Llenyddol safonol), ni fuasai angen ei hystyried yn iaith "lygredig". Yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r bobl a ysgrifennodd rywbeth yn y cyfnod diwedddar yn anwybodus o unrhyw safon lenyddol a dim ond hynny oedd ganddynt ar lafar fedrent roi ar bapur.

At ei gilydd dangosodd llwyddiant y penwythnos yma i mi fod adfywiad y Gernyweg yn dal i ffynnu, fod mwy o bobl yn siarad yr iaith yn rhugl (ac acen Cernyweg ganddynt), fod mwy o blant yn ei siarad, a bod pobl yn fodlon cydweithredu i hybu'r iaith er gwaethaf y gwahaniaethau orgraffyddol presennol.

ROBAT AP TOMOS

An account of this year's annual Cornish language weekend held near St. Ives in April, during which evidence was revealed that suggested that some of the differences between Middle Cornish and Late Cornish, traditionally ascribed to changes in the language over time, may have been the result of variation between regional dialects.

NEWS OF WALES

Pontypridd Bye Election. The result of this critical vote was as follows: Dr. K. Howells (Labour) 20,549; Syd Morgan (Plaid Cymru) 7,755; Nigel Evans (Tory) 5,212; Tom Ellis (Democrat) 1,500; Terry Thomas (S.D.P.) 1,199; D. Richards (Communist) 239. There was an 11.5% swing from Labour to Plaid Cymru.

Majority favour Welsh Language Act. An opinion poll for HTV found that 66% of the 1,062 respondents throughout Wales favoured a new act, with 20% against and 14% didn't know. Support for Welsh medium education at all levels was almost as high at 64% with only 7% against. Bilingualism from all public bodies was 56% support with 11% against.

Language Grants. Refunds of taxpayers' money to assist the Welsh language have risen 40% to £4.6 million. Two organisations fared badly — the National Eisteddfod where the increase is less than inflation and the Welsh Language Education Development Committee who received only £700,000 after requesting £4.5 million. The Welsh Books' Council received £480,000, Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin £300,000, the National Eisteddfod £280,000, the Welsh Language Board £255,000, Urdd Gobaith Cymru £105,000 and Nant Gwrtheyrn £68,000.

New Language Centre. Clwyd County Council have agreed to lease the old library in Denbigh as a language centre for west

Clwyd. The number of Welsh speakers in Clwyd shrank from 103,000 in 1921 to 70,000 in 1981. Immigration is running at over 10,000 people per annum while rural depopulation continues. In 1988-89 1,500 adults were learning Welsh in the county.

Religious Denominations. The present membership levels of the Christian churches are: Roman Catholic, 150,000; Anglican Church in Wales 110,000; Presbyterian (Calvinistic Methodists) 70,000; Welsh Congregationalists 55,000; Welsh Baptists 35,000; Baptist Church of Great Britain 14,000; Wesleyan Methodists 25,000; United Reformed Church 8,000; Salvation Army 2,500; Unitarians 2,000 and the Society of Friends 400.

Welsh language exemptions sought. It is likely that a number of secondary schools in Gwent will seek permission from the Secretary of State for Wales not to teach Welsh as part of the National Curriculum as a foundation subject from 1992 onwards. At present 23 of the 33 secondary schools in the county do not teach Welsh. However some head-teachers in the county are seeking to introduce the language into their schools.

Further decline in coal mining employment. Employment in the pits of South Wales was 210,000 in the 1920's. By 1958 it was still 100,000, in 1968 45,000 and in 1978 29,000. After the recent miners' strike there were still 20,000 but by today there are less than 6,000. By the end of the year only eight pits will be left.

CLIVE JAMES

ÈIRE

FORBAIRT SHEIRBHÍS TEILIFÍSE I nGÀIDHLIG AGUS I nGAEILGE

Tá cur agus cúiteamh ar siúl in Éirinn le tamall anuas maidir le seirbhís teilifíse i nGaeilge agus cé acu ab bhfearr Teilifíse Ghaeltachta nó Teilifíse Ghaeilge a bhunú, chomh maith leis na fadhbanna a bheadh ann ó thaobh chostais agus cad as a thiofachd an tairgead, suíomh, foireann agus stiúrá na seirbhíse seo. Go deimhin ní ceart go mbeadh aon easaontas ar an gceist seo. Tá gear gá le seirbhís náisiúnta Teilifíse i nGaeilge ar aon dul leis an tseirbhís atá ar fáil i mBreatnais, i mBascais, i nGailisís agus i dteangacha eile nach bhfuil ar aon cheim leis an Ghaeilge ó thaobh stadais de gan cur san áireamh fiú nach bhfuil cosaint rialtas dúchasach taobh thiar de chuid de na teangacha seo.

Ní hamhlaidh atá an scéal in Albain maidir leis an éileamh ar son seirbhís Teilifíse i nGaidhlig. Tá feachtas láidir ar bun in Albain le blianta beaga anuas ag iarraidh seirbhís Teilifíse i nGaidhlig a chuirfeadh go mór le líon agus éagsúlacht na gclár teilifíse i nGaidhlig. Cé gurb iad Comunn na Gaidhlig agus na cumainn eile i ngluaiseacht na teanga a chuir tús leis an bhfeachtas, tá tacaíocht láidir a fháil acu ó lucht Ollscoile, ó theachtaí Parlaiminte, ó scríbhneoirí agus eile: sé croilar an éilimh ó chuile taobh go mbunófaí Údarás Teilifíse Gaidhlig ar aon dul le S4C a chuirfeadh seirbhís chuimsitheach ar fáil i nGaidhlig don tír go hiomlán. Is láidre cás lucht na Gaidhlig de bharr aontacht ar éileamh dearfa. Go deimhin, cé nach bhfuil níos mó ama tugtha don Ghaidhlig ar an teilifís faoi láthair ná mar a thugtar don Ghaeilge, is fearr an tseirbhís atá sa nGaidhlig de bhíri go bhfuil níos mó éagsúlachta ag baint leis na cláir i nGaidhlig agus iad ag teacht ó dhá nó trí stáisiún éagsúla. I dTuairisceart na hAlban tá Grampian, an stáisiún is mó a dheanann freastal ar Ghaidhealtachd na hAlban (craolann Grampian cláir do lucht foghlama na teanga — tá ceann dá leithéid a ullmhú faoi láthair), STV a chlúdaíonn lár na tíre, agus BBC 1 atá ar fáil ar fud na tíre. Is ag na cláir i nGaidhlig a chraoltar ar BBC 1 is mó a bhíonn lucht féachana. De réir na bhfigiúirí atá ar fáil don bhliain 1988 bhí 100,000 lucht féachana ag an dá chlár a craoladh go rialta ar BBC 1, clár cúrsaí reatha do dhaoine fásta agus clár do pháistí. Bíonn lucht féachana níos lú ag na bealaigh eile nach bhfuil ar fáil go forleathan sa tír. Maítear gur mó an lucht féachana atá do na cláir i nGaidhlig ná mar atá dá mhacasamhail i mBreatnais (rud atá fíor i gcás chlár Ghaeilge chomh maith) agus cuireann na figiúirí seo le treise an éilimh ar

son seirbhíse iomlán i nGaidhlig. Ag tacú leis an éileamh freisin tá an dá chomhlucht léiriúcháin neamhspleacha teilifíse bunaithe i nGaidhealtachd na hAlban d'fhonn cláir i nGaidhlig a sholáthar chomh maith le saotharlann fiseáin, Fradhare Ur, a bheas ag cur cláir faisnéise ar fáil do na bealaigh teilifíse. Is cinnte go bhfuil an-dul chun cinn déanta ag Gaeil Alban i dtreo seirbhís teilifíse i nGaidhlig. Ach tá dris amháin i mbealach na bpleananna breátha uilig.

D'fhoilsigh rialtas Shasana Páipéar Bán ar Chraolachán ag deireadh na bliana seo caite. An príomh moladh atá sa Páipéar Bán seo ná an tseirbhís craolacháin a chur ar an margadh oscailte le tús áite a thabhairt don thiontas príobháideach, sa chaoi go geuirfí deireadh nach mór le craolachán mar sheirbhís phobail. Cé go luaitear cás na Gaidhlig sa Páipéar Bán (tugtar cúig líne do), — measann daoine áirithe gur dul chun cinn an méid sin féin — moltar gur mar sheirbhís áitiúil ar chábhlá a dheanfaí freastal ar "riachtanais na Gaidhlig" mar adeir an Páipéar Bán.

Is cúis mhór imní don a bhfúrmhór atá ag saothrú go dian ar son Teilifíse Gaidhlig an Páipéar Bán seo. Tá cáineadh láidir déanta cheana ar an moladh go ndéanfaí freastal ar an Ghaidhlig tríd an córas MVDS — córas scaipeacháin iol-fhíseáin — mar nach mbeadh a leithéid feiliúnach do Gharbhcéiríochta na hAlban ach oiread is a bheadh do cheantair Ghaeltachta na hÉirinn. Meastar freisin go bhfuil an baol ann go slogfar Grampian agus STV ag comhluchtáí rachmasacha móra nach mbeidh d'aídhm acu ach cur leis an teacht isteach agus a bheadh beag beann ar phobal na Gaidhlig agus ar spéiseanna mionlaigh i gcoitinne. Faoi láthair tá na cláir Ghaidhlig roinnte leath is leath idir an BBC agus na comhluchtáí ITV. Feasta de réir moltaí an

Pháipéir Bháin ní bheidh aon dualgas i leith seirbhís craolacháin phobail ar ITV, agus tá sé dearbhaithe ag an BBC nach mbeidh aon mhéadú ar a sholáthar siúd ins na cúig bhliain amach romhainn.

Tá freagra ar an Páipéar Bán seolta ag Comunn na Gaidhlig chuig an Fó-Rúnaí Stáit i Londain, ag léiriú mhíshástacht an Chomunn i draobh na moltaí atá ann agus a dtionchar ar fhorbairt seirbhís teilifíse Gaidhlig. Cáinte ar go speisialta an easpa pholasáí dearfa ar chraolachán na Gaidhlig, eilítear go gcaithfear plé leis an Ghaidhlig ar bhonn náisiúnta/reigiúnda mar a déantar i gcás na Breatnais. Cuirtear in iúl sa bhfreagra nach bhfuil sé inghlactha an Ghaidhlig a chur ar aon cheim le teangacha na mionlaigh inimircigh, agus nach ionann Gaidhlig agus gailf.

Is léir mar sin go bhfuil na fadhbanna céanna a bheag nó a mhór ag an Ghaidhlig is atá ag an Ghaeilge i gcúrsaí craolacháin anseo in Éirinn. An fhealsúnacht cheanna sa Páipéar Bán atá taobh thiar de bhunú na stáisiún nua trachtála teilifíse agus raidió anseo. Tá an triú stáisiún teilifíse ceadaithe do chomhlucht príobháideach gan ceangal dá laghad maidir le craolachán sa chéad teanga oifigiúil. Go deimhin ní gá do Bealach a Trí am ar bith a thabhairt don Ghaeilge más é sin is rogha le lucht a stiúrtha. Is náireach an mhaise é don rialtas agus don Aire a chheadaíonn a leithéid.

Níl de dhóchas ag an dá theanga ach go mbunófar stáisiún teilifíse Gaidhlig agus Gaeilge gan ró-mhoill — ach bíodh tomhas aigibh cé acu is tuisce a thiofaidh ar an bhfód.

The above article considers the campaign for the setting up of a TV service/station in Gaidhlig, and makes some comparisons with the corresponding campaign in Ireland for an all-Irish TV station. The implications for the future of broadcasting in Gaidhlig arising from the publication of the White Paper on Broadcasting 'Broadcasting in the 90's: competition, choice and quality' are discussed, as are the demands of Comunn na Gaidhlig and other groups for a national/regional policy on broadcasting in Gaidhlig to put it on an equal footing with Welsh. The article refers to the similar development in Ireland with the imminent setting up of a commercial TV station without any obligation to broadcast in the first official language of the State.

BRÍD HEUSAFF



An file, Micheál Ó Ruairc (griangraf: Pádraig Furlong).

MICHEÁL Ó RUAIRC

Santaíonn gach file poiblíocht, ní dó lein ach don meid ata le ra aige. Má tá smaoinemh ina cheann gur fiú leis a bhreacadh síos ar phar, beidh se ag súil le go dtabharfaidh an pobal — nó an chuid de ar lucht léite na filíochta — aird ar a bhfuil le ra aige.

Ní mar sin i geonai an seail, áfach, agus is minic file don chéad seath ag toisín leis gan aird ar bith a tabhairt ag na meain chumarsaide air. Mura bhfuil se istigh le lucht foilsithe na leirmheasanna na le lárshruth na bhfilí, ní mor dó treabhadh leis ina aonar, ag saothrú leis ina chllín lein mar a dhein a

shinsir roimhe. File den sórt sin is ea Mícheál Ó Ruairc.

“Cad is file ann?” a thiafraíonn an Ruarcach sa dán “Fréamhacha na bhFlaitheas” sa chnuasach dá chuid, “Fuil Samhraidh”. “Páiste a ealaíonn on gelann/Suas an staighre go seomra lochta/Tráthnóna Domhnaigh is an bháisteach go trom” a cheapann sé, b’fhéidir, mar fhreagra. Agus ag amharc duit ar an genuasach céanna, rithfeadh sé leat go bhfuil aithne á cur agat ar an bpaiste sin.

Páiste is ea an file ar iontas leis an saol go leir. Rud ar bith a leagann sé a shúil air, is ábhar iontais agus ábhar dáin aige é — gach rud daingean agus díreach, gach rud pagánach agus beannaithe, gach rud faoin spéir. Ar nós an pháiste, is file é an Ruarcach a thugann rudaí faoi deara agus, ar nós Thomas Hardy, baineann sé brí as a bhfeiceann sé. “This was a man who noticed things.” Dreach na tíre, daoine, is an chiaróg féin, chionn an file iad agus spreagann siad chun páir é.

Tá fogaireacht an pháiste ann, leis, agus is dona leis cás an te atá thíos — coinín le míocsamatóis, Benjamin Moloise arna dhaoradh chun báis, stailceoirí ocras na Ceise Fada, tuigean an file dóibh agus braitheann sé a n-ualach ar a chroí féin.

Mar a bhraitheann an páiste ar thairsigh an tsaol thásta a óige a bheith ag sleamhnú uaidh, chionn an Ruarcach an seanashaol a dhíbirt ag sochaí tomhaltais an lae inniu agus is iontach mar a phléann sé leis an teama sin sa dán “Tragóid Tuaithe” — “Seantlann speile/faoi chrísta rua meirge/mar ursna o re eile amsire/nuair a bhíodh meitheal bailithe/ag caitheamh seilí ar a lamhar/ag cur faobhair ar lanna, ag spealadh.”

“Cad is file ann?” a thiafraíodh, Micheál Ó Ruairc, a mhíceo. Sin file, agus ná bíodh aon dul amú ort faoin méid sin!

DÁIL UÍ CHADHAIN

Máirtín Ó Cadhain’s literary legacy has been the subject of much discussion and study since his death in 1970. Yet Ó Cadhain was also a major political figure, not major in the glib, self-satisfied sense in which many bourgeois politicians are said to be major. Ó Cadhain was major as a thinker and doer. For all too obvious reasons his political legacy has not been given the same attention as his literary work. Ó Cadhain was a committed republican and socialist who showed little respect for the mores and hypocritical etiquette of the establishment and in present-day Ireland the establishment frowns upon republicans and socialists. At the same time Ó Cadhain’s life and writings show a long and consistent devotion to the central ideas of the right of the Irish people to political and cultural independence, of their right to speak and actively promote the Irish language and of the right of all the people to the land, wealth and natural resources of the country. Throughout his life Máirtín Ó Cadhain relentlessly upheld these concepts, as a young man active in the movement which led to the setting up of the now thriving Gaeltacht of Rath Cairn in Meath, through his membership of the IRA in the forties, his internment in the Curragh

Camp during the Second World War and later as a university professor he was to the fore (often militantly) in advocating these ideas and in defending the language from the sustained attacks mounted against it — attacks which, it must be said, continue unabated today.

Máirtín Ó Cadhain wrote a number of political essays and pamphlets in which he linked in a systematic and analytical way the fortunes of the sovereignty of the Irish people and the Irish Language. It was in one of these pamphlets, *Gluaiseacht na Gaeilge: Gluaiseacht ar strae*, that he proclaimed that it was the duty of Irish speakers to be socialists. With this exhortation as their rallying cry a group of people came together last year to set up Dáil Uí Chadhain, an organisation which hopes to examine through debate, analysis and discussion the political thought of Ó Cadhain and to develop this thought in the light of present-day circumstances.

Dáil Uí Chadhain held its first highly successful weekend seminar in April. This event consisted of both reflections on Ó Cadhain’s life and work as well as debate about the issues facing socialists and the language movement today. The weekend began on Friday, April 7th with a lecture by Proinsias Mac Aonghusa on Ó Cadhain as a Republican and Socialist. Saturday morning sessions consisted of talks by Liam Mac Con

Tomáire and Pádraig Ó Snodaigh which posited the main themes in Ó Cadhain’s politics. Michael Ó Riordan of the Communist Party of Ireland who had been interned with Ó Cadhain in the Curragh spoke about the development of Ó Cadhain’s political consciousness during those years. A symposium then took place on the political legacy of Máirtín Ó Cadhain in which along with active participation from those present representatives of The Labour Party, The Communist Party of Ireland and Sinn Féin took part.

At the afternoon session Tomás Mac Siomóin (Cathaoirleach of Coiste Dháil Uí Chadhain), in the keynote address of the weekend, connected the relevance of the principal ideas in Ó Cadhain’s political writings, most notably *Gluaiseacht na Gaeilge: Gluaiseacht ar strae*, to the current situation in Ireland — an Ireland where history is being rewritten at the behest of those who betray the struggles of the past, where the ongoing hypocrisy of the state continues to downgrade the Irish language and where the “supernationalist” capitalism of 1992 and the so-called “European Community” sound the death knell of the nation’s social, economic and political independence. Mac Siomóin called on all those on the left in Ireland to actively strive to realise Ó Cadhain’s wish to repossess the language and the country, its land and wealth for the Irish people. This was followed by a symposium on the role of the language movement in the pursuit of these ideals and the weekend brought to a fitting close on Sunday morning with a wreath-laying ceremony at Ó Cadhain’s grave.

Dáil Uí Chadhain plans to organise similar events in the future the next one being a public meeting involving representatives of left-wing parties and groups to discuss the implications of 1992 in the light of the impending elections to the European Parliament.

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **WORKERS PARTY EMBRACES CAPITALISM.** In one paper’s report on the Workers’ Party annual conference in April the correspondent wrote “so much bathwater was thrown out by the President of the Workers’ Party, Proinsias de Rossa, at the weekend Ard Fheis that some delegates are still looking for the baby.” Even if taken out of context from a basically favourable article the quotation illustrates the about face well. No more a question of putting principled policies forward — if the electorate want market capitalism, give it to them. Gone also was any trace of continuing opposition to the E.E.C.

● **HEALTH CUTS BITE.** The extent of the cutbacks in the Health services and their drastic effect on the quality of medical care was illustrated once again in recent months. The Southern Health Board informed its 6,500 staff that their wages and salaries would have to be deferred from the end of April and that 200 part-time staff were to be laid off. Eventually the Minister for Health pledged that salaries would not be interfered with during the coming year. Children born with Spina Bifida now have to wait a year to see

a specialist unless their parents pay for private treatment. Reduction in the number of beds available in all health board areas is having serious consequences. A leading medical consultant in the West said that seriously ill patients needing surgery were being turned away from the region's main hospital because of overcrowding.

● OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR REACTORS

The Irish Government has lodged objections to plans of the British Central Electricity Generating Board to build a 1,200 megawatt pressurised water reactor (of design similar to the reactor involved in the Three Mile Island accident in U.S. in 1979) at Wylfa, North Wales.

Those opposed to the plan will only have three months in which to lodge objections, according to Mr. Hugh Richards of the Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance who called on "all Celtic people all around the Irish Sea to object to the plan".

● **POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT LINK STRONGER.** At a conference in May (organised by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions) on "Poverty, Unemployment and the Future of Work" the director of the Economic and Social Research Institute, Mr. K. Kennedy, said that seventeen per cent of Irish households are living on less than half the average industrial wage and the link between unemployment and poverty is becoming stronger.

In 1973, 10 per cent of people in this country were poor because of unemployment; this had increased to 15 per cent by 1980 and in 1987, 34 per cent of people were poor because of unemployment, he said.

He called for the establishment of a forum on job creation involving all interested parties in society.

One objective of the forum would be that job creation should be "central to the destiny of the nation".

The ICTU's general secretary, Mr Peter Cassels, told the conference that "the meagre response of the business community and of Irish industrialists to the opportunities that now exist for job creation is extremely disappointing". Business people who "pocket their extra profits or invest them in tax havens abroad" are contributing to poverty at home, he said.

● GENERAL ELECTION CALLED

On 26th May after governing a little over two years without a full Dáil majority Mr. Haughey, Fianna Fáil leader, declared a general election. While he had little difficulty pushing through his economic policies due to the consensus on economic matters amongst the three conservative parties he had suffered a number of defeats on other issues. While his party and himself lead strongly in the polls at present he may yet fail (for the fifth time) to secure an overall majority.

As the election campaign progresses and the concern of the electorate on unemployment, health cuts and emigration are made clear even the major parties have been forced to revise their policies. Whether these will be implemented if elected however is another matter!



CLAB LANGUAGES COMMITTEE HOSTS SPEAKING TOUR

Belfast educator and Irish language activist Feilim Ó hAdhmaill arrived in New York on 19 April as part of a speaking tour hosted by the American Branch's Languages Committee under its chairman Liam O'Carraide. Representing the Irish-language nursery school *Náionra na Fúisceoige* of West Belfast, Ó hAdhmaill's purpose was to raise awareness in America of the revival of Irish in the north of Ireland, and to raise funds towards the construction of a permanent school building for *Náionra na Fúisceoige*.

Speaking to a number of audiences in his six day tour, Ó hAdhmaill pointed out the difficulties that beset Irish-medium education in the north of Ireland, where, despite a growing demand for such education, educational authorities continue to deny recognition or funding for Irish-medium schools, partly on the grounds that they consider Irish to be a foreign language, even in its own country. Consequently such schools as *Náionra na Fúisceoige* and the Irish language primary school *Binncoil Gaeilch* are forced to operate as private schools, subsisting through the out-of-pocket contributions of the people of West Belfast, and the help of supporters abroad.

Starting with a talk before the Gaelic Society of New York University on 19 April,

Ó hAdhmaill was the guest at a private reception organised by Finbarra Ó Broilchain on April 20th. On 21 April he spoke before an interested audience at Brookdale Community College in New Jersey. After being the guest speaker on a local Irish radio program on April 22, Ó hAdhmaill gave a lecture in Irish at the American Irish Historical Society, in an event co-sponsored by CLAB and the Irish school *An Scoil Ghaeilge* followed by a talk in English at CLAB's quarterly general meeting.

The tour was climaxed on April 23rd by a fundraiser at O'Lunney's Restaurant, thanks to proprietor Hugh O'Lunney, who donated the restaurant for the event. A number of noted traditional Irish singers came to contribute their talents to the event, including Treasa Uí Chearúil, Rita Flaherty, Jane Kelton, Kate Phelan, and Meg Rundsdorf. A silent crowd listened while Ó hAdhmaill spoke about both the revival and the plight of the Irish language in the north, and again emphasised the importance of raising a new generation of children as Irish speakers, helped by the presence of his own children Seán and Éamon happily chatting with people in Irish.

As a lasting result of the tour, the first steps have been taken to organise the American Foundation for Irish-medium Education with the support of people in the Irish-American community. The foundation's purpose will be to support Irish-medium educational projects in the north and throughout Ireland.

STEPHEN PAUL DeVILLO

● PETROL PRICES — BATTLE WON BUT WAR LOST?

The power of the multinational oil companies in Ireland was made clear once again earlier this year. When applications for price rises were refused by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, leading oil companies announced they were suspending imports. The Minister made noises about breaking up distribution monopolies and the added cost of gift stamp schemes. Initially it appeared the 5p increase was deferred more or less as a result of the abolishment of gift stamp schemes. The Fair Trade Commission was also directed to carry out an enquiry into the petrol industry and

pricing. Later however, a price rise of 12p per gallon was sanctioned and limiting the increase to this amount was stated to cost the Irish National Petroleum Corporation over £2m a month. The INPC operate the only refinery (ageing and costly) in the State and oil companies must take 35% of their needs from them. The INPC however were denied any increase. The affair highlights once again the need to modernise and increase the capacity of the INPC Whitegate refinery. There have been negotiations with the Nigerian NPC but these seem to have come to nothing. Now it has been stated the way has been cleared for an oil deal with the Soviet Union.

DEFENCE OF IRISH LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION

In presenting his Annual Report to delegates at Conradh na Gaeilge's Ard-Fheis in Rath Cairn, in early May Sean Mac Mathúna, Ard-Rúnaí of Conradh na Gaeilge, said that the Irish language was under attack at all levels of the Educational system.

"It is time", he said, "for the Government itself to make it abundantly clear that it will not downgrade nor tolerate the down-grading of Irish at any level of the educational system. The Government's commitment towards the restoration and advancement of the Irish language needs to be restated publicly."

New syllabi, in-service training courses and the most modern language teaching facilities must be provided on a comprehensive scale. A situation has existed for far too long where pupils spend 8 years or more learning Irish yet all too many of them fail to gain the ability to hold simple conversation in Irish. "The Government's concern for the Irish language would best be illustrated by educational reforms which would give our young people that fluency."

"The teaching of Irish right up to Leaving Certificate is," he said, "strongly supported by the vast majority of the population. That is not surprising as they realise and acknowledge the importance of Irish as an integral part of our Irish identity. The Government must not listen to a small vociferous minority calling for an end to the teaching of Irish to all Leaving Certificate pupils."

Sean Mac Mathúna, in noting that that minority has strong support in influential quarters — the media, for example, said that "the Government's rejection of that demand must, therefore, be all the more pronounced. To show its determination the Government should insist that the Department of Education implements the existing rules and stops the practice whereby some schools no longer teach Irish to 5th and 6th year pupils."

The attempts by Dr. Brian Mawhinney, the Minister responsible for education in the Six Counties, to marginalise Irish within the new curriculum proposed by him for schools in the Six Counties have been thwarted. This was a major victory for the Irish language movement and, also, clear evidence of the depth of feeling shown for the Irish language by the Nationalist population. A lot has still to be done, however, to gain for all students the opportunity to study Irish.

URGENT NEED FOR IRISH T.V.

During her presidential address to the Conradh na Gaeilge Ard-Fheis in Rath Cairn, Co. Meath on Saturday May 13, Ite Ní Chionnaith emphasised the urgent need for an Irish language television channel and called for the establishment of such a channel within two years.

An Irish language television channel is now essential to serve the needs of Irish speakers and to maintain the Irish language and the Irish speaking communities. The lack of Irish language television programmes at present is doing immense damage to the maintenance and extension of the language.

This is particularly evident in the case of children and young people. The influence of continuous English language programming and the absence of an Irish language television service is totally undermining the efforts of parents to raise their children as Irish speakers.

Children seldom see television programmes in the Irish language.

A television channel alone is not enough to restore a declining language but so overwhelming is the power of television that the absence of a television service is enough in itself to destroy an already declining language.

NORTH: LOCAL ELECTION OUTCOME

The local elections in the North of Ireland are always a good indication of political trends within the nationalist and unionist camps. The most recent ones produced two minor surprises which certainly brought some satisfaction to the Northern Ireland Office. First of all, the Democratic Unionist Party of the Rev. Ian Paisley sustained considerable losses with their vote slumping by over six per cent. There was a perceptible movement in unionist areas towards the less extreme party of Jim Molyneux, the Ulster Unionist Party.

The fall-off in DUP support was as unexpected as it was welcome to the British authorities, because it must be remembered that only six years ago, it began to look as if the DUP would take over as the leaders of unionism in the North.

However, while the Secretary of State for the North, Tom King may be somewhat encouraged by the trend towards "moderation", the results have to be put in the context of a very low poll in certain areas.

Dr. Paisley made the point that many of his supporters feel that voting in elections has become irrelevant because the British government does not pay any attention to what Unionists want anyway. There may be an element of that in his party's poor showing, but it does not explain totally the loss of 28 seats.

The more likely explanation is that Dr. Paisley's supporters, who thrive on the sort of extreme rhetoric for which the "Big Man" is famous saw him back off extremism in a very public manner when two members of a paramilitary organisation called "Ulster Resistance" were arrested in France for trying to get arms from South Africa in exchange for a British Blow-Pipe Missile model which had been stolen from Shorts Brothers in Belfast.

One was unavoidably reminded of the comment of the late Ulster Defence Association leader, John McMichael who

This fact is now widely recognised and many other small nations are worried about the influence of television on the future of their languages. In recent years, therefore, television channels have been set up in Wales, Catalonia, Galicia, the Basque Country and the Faro Islands to broadcast in their own native language. All of these stations have been very successful to date and have had a very positive influence on their own language communities. It is time we followed their example.

It is important that this Channel should be a national channel catering for all Irish speakers throughout the country. A station catering purely for the Gaeltacht would not go far enough. There is a very large Irish speaking community outside the Gaeltacht whose needs must also be catered for.

Proinsias Mac Aonghusa, the well-known broadcaster and journalist was elected Uachtarán (President) for the coming year.

always claimed that loyalist paramilitaries were spurred on by the speeches of Unionist politicians, only to be abandoned by them when they were in trouble.

Many of Dr. Paisley's followers, who had seen him and his deputy, Peter Robinson at rallies organised by Ulster Resistance, were shocked to hear the Rev. Dr. publicly disassociate himself from the organisation when questioned by reporters. The other small consolation for the British authorities was the poor showing in certain areas for Sinn Féin. The republican party lost 16 seats. But it must be emphasised that this loss has to be placed in the context of the massive and horrific "mistakes" made by the IRA at Enniskillen and Warrenpoint in which many civilians lost their lives.

Indeed, it was expected that Sinn Féin would lose many more seats. That they managed to hold on to their percentage of the vote and actually increase it in the Belfast area indicates that the party is now very much a part of the political scene in the North. Before this, one could have pointed to emotional issues to explain their support. But, in this election, the emotional issues were, if anything, heavily charged against them. As the party which represents the IRA's thinking, they have had to endure a concerted attack from the British and Irish governments, the Catholic and Protestant churches and just about everybody else. This combined to censorship of their views in the media, should have almost decimated their representation.

It is now quite clear that there is a strong and abiding support for Sinn Féin's view of Ireland in the North. As one commentator put it: if they can maintain their support after the IRA's Enniskillen bomb, what in the future could possibly diminish that support.

While it is true that in Fermanagh, the Enniskillen area, they did lose seats, the message overall is that the fight goes on. If there is a proliferation of IRA "mistakes" however, there will be a gradual withdrawal of support. That is the difficulty with carrying "an armalite in one hand and a ballot paper in the other" — sometimes the armalite goes off and shoots you in the foot.

PEADAR MAC AIRT

KERNOW

GRONT DHE SKOEDHYA GWYDHALEK YN RANNDIR STRATHCLYDE

Ass en ni lowen abarth agan kowetha yn Alban pan redsyn yn paper-nowodhow. West Highland Free Press, bos gront devedhys gans Konsel Dyskans Strathclyde dhe vaga Gwydhalek y'n keth rannir-na.

Department Dyskas Alban a ros yn mis Meurth, myns lowr a arghans rag skoedhya an yeth kenethlek. Myns an gront yn tien yw £176,130, hogen an pyth moyha dhe les a vydh, heb hokkya, an arghans dyllys yn mysk an eth skolhik ha trigens usji ow tyski Gwydhalek yn skol elvennek Syr John Maxwell, yn Glasgow. Ena yma klassyow, peder anedha, may ma dyskans diwyethek. Pella yma studhyoryon Gwydhalek yn skol elvennek Meadowburn hag yn skol Hillpark, yw onyn a'n ughella gradh. Adji an skol-ma an skolhigyon a dhyk testennow erell war vayn an yeth kenedhlek. Hag yn ober, yma stagell gwrys ynter an skolyow-ma hag Ynysow an Howlsedhas rag may fo an yeth sevys war sel kewar.

Yma ynwedh sommen vras lowr, adro £2,000 rag klassyow abarth an re devys dhe oes, ha'n klassyow-ma a vydh heb pe. Moy es henna y fydh neb £1,000 rag skoedhya an megyans gwydhalek a hys a les.

Herwydh geryow Konsellor Dr Malcolm Green, Kaderyor Kessedhek Dyskans yn Konsel an Rannir Strathclyde, pub huni anedjeves lowender ow kessoberi yndella gans Department Dyskas Alban, ow maga y'n fordh-ma an yeth kefrys yn mysk an re yowyrik usji hwath adji skolyow ha'n re kotha re adjas skol war a ga lergth.

Peub ahanan a woer fest yn ta arghans poblek dhe fyllel traweythyow, hogen a dermyn dhe dermyn y klywyr nowodhow mas a'n par-ma. Ytho, pan en ni y'gan pow agan honyn dhe bydji arghans po neb ken skoedhyans, ni a yll diskwedhes an pyth uski ow hwarves yn powyow keltek erell rag may hyllyn tenna po herdhya an soodhogyon dhe skwir.

Summary:

It is noted with satisfaction that a substantial grant was made early in March to Strathclyde education authorities for the promotion of Gaelic in schools where there are already pupils learning the national language. As well as this direct assistance, adult groups are also being supported. A link is being established with Gaelic groups in the Western Isles to ensure the natural development of Gaelic.

GWERTHORYON-TOIOW SOWSNEK A DHALLETH YN BRETEN VYGHAN

Skwithus ow kwertha Kernow dhe'n Sowson, Gwerthoryon-tjiow 'Mansbridge & Balment' yma lemmyn owth assaya gwertha Breten Vyghan. Prout yntji dhe leverel bos aga skorennowydh yn Kemper diwyethek. Mes mar krydjir y fydh an dus ena kowsoryon a Vretonek, hwi a vis kamm. Na, i a gows sowsnek ha frynkek yn unik; skorennow bagas sowsnek yntji. An movyans ma a wra sywa dyspletyans yn Aberplym henwys 'The French (sic) Connection' hag a dhros myns a dus neb a vynn martesen prena tjiow nessa. Onyn a'n taklow profys dhe'n brenoryon a dheu yw nij, isel y gost dhe Gemper, ha'n kost daskorrys dhe'n re a wra prena tji. An soedhva nowydh yn Kemper a wrug igeri an 7ves mis Meurth, mes y'ga skrifv oll nyndj eus travith yn kever Breten Vyghan marnas avel rannir a Bow Frynk.

Yn gwaytyans y hwra an bagasow gwlskarer bretonek kemmeres an fordh ewn, ha hedhi aga gwlas a dhos ha bos kepar ha Kernow, gans kemenedhow distruys ha pub eyl tji avel tji degoelyow po tji nessa. Ny wra hemma distru marnas an blas kemenedh mes ynwedh y hwra gul soedhow tythyek diekonomek, a wra degea wortiwedh ha gadja an enysogyon heb an soedhow yw res dhe dryga y'n trewow ma, rural dre vras. Ytho yma res dhedha mos dhe drevow brassa po dhe'n sita ynn unn adja toll yn kemenedh edja res dhedha gadja, ow kul kylgh drog a soedhow keilys, sywya gans movyans an bobel dhe ves hag a wra kelli soedhow pella. Martesen nyndj eus edhomm a'n tjiow ma lemmyn, mes pyth yn kever an edhomm yn ugens blydhen a dheu? My a wayt Mansbridge & Balment dhe fyllel y'ga ober gwertha Breten Vyghan.

Summary:

Tired of selling Cornwall to the English, Estate agents 'Mansbridge & Balment' are now trying to sell Brittany. Hopefully the Breton patriotic groups will take the appropriate action to prevent their country becoming like Cornwall, with communities destroyed and with every other house a holiday let or second home.

GANS MARTYN MILLER

AN GWEDER KELTEK

'An Gweder Keltek', the Celtic Mirror, will be a festival of work by and for film and television workshops, grant-aided and cultural producers in the Celtic countries. The festival will be held in FALMOUTH, Kernow, over the weekend of 10th, 11th and 12th November 1989 and will provide opportunities for those film and programme-makers outside the mainstream of film and TV production to show work and discuss areas of common interest. The overall theme of the festival, 'The Celtic Mirror' is concerned with the way Celts represent themselves through moving images and provides a broad base from which to debate specific points, how do our representations of ourselves differ from those of the centralised media? Is there a recognisable Celtic aesthetic? If so what is it? We hope debate will range over many areas, practical, political, economic and cultural.

The festival will be non-competitive and open to all workshops, grant-aided bodies and independent cultural producers. It will screen all work submitted or as much as is practically possible within the time available and include seminars on a number of subjects including distribution and the possibility of workshop co-producers.

A number of related theatrical, musical and social events will compliment the festival including a screening of archive material compiled by the newly established Cornish Film and TV archive sponsored by SKEUSOW.

FALMOUTH is the largest town in Kernow with a long tradition of seafaring. From the late 17th to the mid 19th century it was the base for the Post Office Packet ships carrying mail to all parts of the Western Hemisphere and was the busiest port in Kernow. Falmouth maintains its links with the sea through its busy docks which give the town its unique atmosphere as a working port combined with its attractions as a resort for yachts and holidaymakers. A wide range of accommodation is available within the town which is well stocked with restaurants and pubs to suit all tastes. Falmouth makes an ideal base for exploring Kernow's industrial and maritime heritage and its many pre-historic and Celtic sites and associations.

If you would like to know more about 'An Gweder Keltek' please write to: Dave Evans, Gwythva Fylm ha Gwydheo Falmouth, Bank House, Bank Place, Falmouth Kernow, TR11 4AT. "See you in Kernow" "Dha weles yn Kernow!"

THE CORNISH STANNARY* PARLIAMENT

Fifteen years ago, in 1974, at Lostwithiel, Cornwall, the Cornish Stannary Parliament was reconvened by the Cornish People. The prime movers were a number of Cornish patriots who were led by the late Brian Hambley, (alas! no longer with us), Fred Trull, Desmond Mitchell, and twenty-three other Cornishmen who had agreed to become stannators.

Prior to 1974, the Cornish Stannary Parliament had been dormant since 1753.

Before the Stannators were called back to Lostwithiel, the ancient seat of the Stannary Parliament, Brian Hambley, Fred Trull, and others, had made attempts to persuade Prince Charles, the Duke of Cornwall, and his Lord Warden of the Stannaries, to reconvene the Parliament of Cornish Tinnars. All such requests were refused without any attempt to consider the constitutional position of the Parliament.

The modern concept of the Cornish Stannary Parliament is based upon the ancient lineage of that institution. Its supporters claim that it has its own legitimacy and could provide the Cornish People with a native institution which, if properly used, could recover its credibility, grow in stature, and provide a cadre of committed Cornish patriots who might re-ignite in our people an effective Cornish consciousness, self-confidence, and a proud determination to cast off the English yoke.

In 1829, a dedicated and intelligent high official, and eventual Attorney General of the Duchy of Cornwall, Sir George Harrison, began his Report on the "Laws and Jurisdiction of the Stannaries in Cornwall", with the following words:

"That the constitution of the Stannaries in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, as an exclusive system of regulation and government, applicable to certain peculiar and most important local interests in those Counties, was in existence at a period infinitely more remote than the reign of Richard I, which ended more than 630 years ago, is evidenced by a document which is still in perfect preservation in the Record Office of the Exchequer and bears date in the last year of that monarch's reign. The origin of that constitution is lost in preceding ages of unfathomable antiquity."

Sir George Harrison continued:

"... and this consideration might probably carry up the Stannary Jurisdiction very nearly to the time of the Phoenician traffic with Britain for tin."

The Royal revenue from tin mining known as "Tin Coinage", was always of great importance to those entitled to that revenue, whether they were Kings and Queens of England, or Earls and Dukes of Cornwall. Hence, there was good reason why the daily occupations of the working tin miners should not be impeded or interrupted.

"Tin Coinage" was not abolished until 1838, when a perpetual annuity was charged on the Consolidated Fund and attached to the Duchy of Cornwall.

Various Royal Charters, notably those of Richard I, A.D. 1198, John, A.D. 1201, and Edward I, A.D. 1305, confirmed to all persons working in the Stannaries many exemptions and privileges, including exemption from various taxes, and rights of access to special courts. The Charters contained early reference to "foreigners", who were not entitled to such exemptions and privileges.

Officials were appointed; principally, the Lord Warden of the Stannaries and his Vice-Warden, to hold courts between tinnars, and between them and all other persons, to administer justice between the parties. Those officials summoned juries of tinnars to declare the customs of tin mining and that practice developed into the formalised Parliament or Convocation of Tinnars, and the Stannary Courts.

Ultimately, in A.D. 1508, the Stannary Parliament was granted a very important power of veto by King Henry VII in the "Charter or Patent of Pardon". By that Charter the King (in return for the then huge sum of £1,000.00) conceded for the future to Cornish tinnars that no statutes, acts, ordinances, provisions, restrictions or proclamations to the prejudice of tinnars should take effect in Cornwall unless previously approved by twenty-four stannators, being six men appointed from each of the four Stannaries, or tin mining districts of Cornwall.

Cornwall is divided into four Stannaries or tin mining districts, namely, Foweymore, based on Launceston, Blackmore, based on Lostwithiel, Tywarnhaile, based on Truro, and Penwith and Kerrier, based on Helston. The "twenty-four men" referred to in "The Charter of Pardon" comprised six from each of those four Stannary districts. They were not elected by the tinnars themselves, but were returned by the Mayors and Councils of the four Stannary towns of Launceston, Lostwithiel, Truro and Helston.

There used to be a Duchy Palace at Lostwithiel, which became the headquarters of the Duke in Cornwall, and one seat of the Stannary Parliament. The remains of that palace still stand and now incorporate an antique shop. Such remains have been "improved" with great insensitivity by foreigners from east of the River Tamar. Nearby, the Stannary Court building still exists and is used as a Masonic Hall. The Stannary Gaol has gone.

The Cornish Stannaries were attached to the Duchy of Cornwall when it was created in A.D. 1337 by King Edward III.

The Duchy of Cornwall vests in the English Crown when there is no Duke. The first born son of the crowned head of England becomes Duke of Cornwall at birth. No investiture is necessary, as with the Prince of Wales.

The concept of the Duchy rests on the existence of a separate and ancient territory of Cornwall. That separate territory has never been assimilated formally into England. However, as a result of a series of unchallenged usurpations by the Westminster Parliament, Cornwall is now administered as a mere shire county of England.

In Cornwall, the Institutions of the Duchy mirror those attached to the English Crown. There is still a Duchy Council which used to advise the Duke of Cornwall in matters other than farm rents. There is a Duchy Chancellor, Attorney General, and other officials, who once performed important functions in relation to the government of Cornwall. Presently, the Duke of Cornwall, and the Duchy officials, appear to have abdicated all of their constitutional functions. The prerequisites are, of course, jealously maintained. The great pretence is that the Duchy is a mere property agency, that is bound to operate at a profit.

The Dukes of Cornwall and the Duchy officials were once concerned to maintain and protect the Stannary institutions such as the Tinnars' Parliament and the Stannary Courts. That is no longer the case.

The laws enacted by the Tinnars' Parliament used to be given the Royal Assent in the same way as Acts of the Westminster Parliament. If a Duke of Cornwall existed, the laws were given Ducal Assent for, in Cornwall, the Duke was the "quasi-sovereign".

The Tinnars' Parliaments in Cornwall were convened infrequently. Over the centuries the working tinnars were replaced by wealthy merchants, landed gentry, and aristocrats. Eventually, the tinnars were ousted entirely from the institution which had, in the past, provided them with a measure of protection.

The reactionary legislation of the last Convocation of 1752 to 1753 evidences the ability of the landed gentry and the wealthy merchants to exercise their powers in their own favour without regard to the interests of working tinnars, or the proprietors of small streamworks. Among the stannators at that Convocation there were two baronets (one of whom was Sir John St. Aubyn, a Member of Parliament and an extensive landowner), twenty-one esquires and one clerk of Holy Orders, who was a brother of the Vice-Warden.

Since 1753, the Westminster Parliament has purported to pass into law many Acts which affect the Cornish Stannaries, the working tinnars, and the Stannary Courts in which those tinnars once sought protection under the law. It is the view of the writer that such Acts are invalid as they lack the constitutional formality of having been referred for approval to a Convocation or Parliament of Tinnars in Cornwall. It is doubtful whether a court presided over by an English judge could fairly test the validity of those Acts.

*"Stannary", as an adjective, means appertaining to tin mining. As a noun, it means a tin mining district.

Most Cornish people grow up with a knowledge that special rules have applied to miners and mining in Cornwall, just as they have a knowledge that a language other than English is spoken in our land. The ancient rights in Cornwall to pitch tin bounds, and there prospect and win tin, are still governed by laws enacted by Stannary Parliaments. Those ancient rights might prove to be potent weapons which we can use to deflect and defeat the modern despoilers of our land.

We Cornish should honour those who had the foresight to re-convene our native Parliament in 1974. We should look to extend the great work which they began.

PAUL LAITY

KERNOW

"KERNOW" is a news magazine for the Cornish Movement, providing serious and in-depth reports and discussion on matters of concern in Kernow.

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**M. MILLER,
Jjerom, Quethiock,
Liskeard,
Kernow.**

A FILM AND VIDEO ARCHIVE FOR CORNWALL

by Jenny Steele Scolding

SKEUSOW is the Cornish National Committee of the Association for Film and Television in the Celtic countries. It aims, among other things, to promote Cornish identity through film and television, and it would therefore seem appropriate for SKEUSOW to become the agency responsible for establishing a Film and Video Archive for Cornwall.

We are all aware of the drastic changes which have taken place in Cornwall since the war, and that these have accelerated in recent years to the point where the original life of Cornwall is barely recognisable. Because of this it becomes more and more urgent to establish an archive, to rescue and preserve film showing life in Cornwall as it really was.

To this end, a year ago, SKEUSOW commissioned me to undertake a feasibility study on setting up a Cornish Film and Video Archive. This was not a simple task. Not only did finances dictate that the study must be completed within two months, but also there were numerous issues to be raised. These begin with the questions: What is Cornish film? What should be included in the Archive? — and ended with an even more difficult problem: What political parameters do we apply when seeking sponsorship?

The study was completed and SKEUSOW is now seeking finances to progress to the next stage. We feel it is pointless approaching potential sponsors with a written report only. Sponsors are going to want something dramatic to save — moving images they feel would never have come to light but for them. (After all, however genuinely altruistic sponsors are, they also need good publicity.) So, in the near future, we hope to undertake a preliminary three month film search and to compile a list of some of the film around. Of necessity, this work will be fairly superficial, but it is a beginning and it means we shall have written and visual material with which to approach potential sponsors.

At the 10th International Festival of Film and Television in the Celtic Countries, held in Roscoff in March, I had the honour to represent this potential Cornish Film Archive. I attended workshops with film archivists from Brittany, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and together we made a half-hour television programme about Celtic film archives for FR3, the Breton TV channel. The culmination of our work was to form an alliance of film archives in the Celtic countries for the exchange of ideas, information and films. We also agreed on the need to pressurise TV companies and others into greater awareness of the need for preservation of our filmed Celtic heritage.

Several months ago someone told me his father owned old nitrate film of Mullion in the thirties. Rather concerned, I asked where it was stored. "Oh, he knows it might explode" was the reply. "so he's wrapped it in cellophane and hidden it in a disused quarry!" Although we haven't yet started a serious search for film, we know it's there. It always is — in attics, disused cinemas, old sheds. The trouble is that it is in danger and the longer we leave it the more chance there is of it being lost. If it is on nitrate stock it is deteriorating daily and that deterioration cannot be arrested. Old images of Cornwall will be gone forever.

And in case anyone's worried, an archive doesn't steal people's film — treasured heirlooms or someone's personal collection which is being well cared for. A Cornish Film Archive would eventually aim to locate all film pertaining to Cornwall; ensure it is being properly looked after; and where possible copy it in order to provide greater public access. The Archive would wish to work *with* museums, archivists, galleries and existing collections, not in competition with them.

The other Celtic nations are already saving their filmed heritage. It can and must be done in Cornwall.

BOOK REVIEW

PAYSANS, PARENTS, PARTISANS dans les Monts d'Arrée, by Patrick Le Guirrec, 192 pp. Published by Editions BELTAN, 43 St. St-Mikael, Brasparzh 29190. Here we have an analysis of the population of Skrignag which is spectroscopic in its precision. This commune, situated in the Arre Hills South of Montroulez/Morlaix, gained widespread notoriety on account of the assassination in December 1943 of its nationalist parish priest, Fr Yann Vari Perrot, by the communist Francs Tireurs Partisans (see CARN 58). Half a century later it is still haunted by the memory of this tragic event, the shadows of which largely condition deep layers of the political life of its strange rural society. The clock of history seems to have stopped for a while in this fief of the FTP isolated from a world in rapid transformation, maintaining towards the monolithic French Communist Party the originality of a local, not very orthodox, form of communism, heir to a particular history and to traditions rooted in a distant past.

What appeared to me most important in this book, what appealed to me as a man fully committed to country life is the analysis or, I might say, the psychoanalysis of a rural way of life which, behind the State Institutions, continues to impose its own norms to all, including their political behaviour. The author shows an extraordinary gift for observation.

The only fault I find with it arises from its being the work of an ethnologist, not a historian. In references to the Chouannerie he does not appear to have understood its essentially religious motivation and he tries to minimise its popular character. His notes on the Breton movement are devoid of historical value, they are rather akin to slogans (he is not aware that Mordrel fell out with the Germans in the first months of their occupation and played no part in the national movement during the rest of the war). It is surprising how weakly he accepts the attempts

to justify the murder of Fr Perrot whose shining figure appears still to trouble the conscience or the subconscious of the people of Skrignag.

YANN BOUESSEL DU BOURG

THIS EDITION has been edited by me due to other urgent commitments of P. Bridson's. Responsibility for inclusion of articles or holding over of others, for editing done and for any errors must solely be mine.

C. Ó LUAIN

MANNIN

SCOILLYN BRETNISH

Ta stoo dy liooar er ve ayns pabyryn-naight Sostnagh er y gherrit mychione Bretin as Meibion (Mec) Glyndwr. Shoh possan follit ta lostey thieyn ta er ve kionnit ec joarreeyn ta abyl geeck foddey ny smoo na'n sleih ynyddagh son ny thieyn shen. Shoh red ta taghyrt ayns ymmodee buill syn Europey. Ny sodjey na shen, ta Meibion Glyndwr er soie er ny oikyn jeh jantee-thalloon ayns Sostyn as Bretin ta dellal ayns thieyn Bretnagh. Ta'n reiltys Sostnagh jannoo e chooid share dy ghoail greim orroo shid ta jannoo ny reddyn shoh, agh choud's shoh cha nel peiagh erbee er vee goit. Surrys enn dy vel ram Bretnee ayns foayr jeh Meibion Glyndwr. Son shickyrys, ta'n bardagh R.S. Thomas ayns foayr jeu. Ta eshyn coontey ny Meibion dy ve ny ynrican fendeilee firrinagh jeh'n chengey as cultoor Bretnagh. Agh ta lught Plaid Cymru coontey ny Meibion dy ve nyn atchimeyryn ta er ve cleaynit ec y Front Ashoonagh. As ta fertoshee Plaid Cymru, Dafydd Ellis Thomas, noi possan Bretnagh elley nagh vel cho follit as ny Meibion. Shoh y sleih as Bretnish oc chammah as kiartaghyn mie ayns chellooish, radio, ollooscoillyn as y lheid. Ta ram sleih credjal nagh vod oo geddyn kiartey mie ayns Bretin mannagh vel Bretnish ayd as mannagh vel oo ayns foayr jeh'n phossan shoh.

T'eh jeeaghyn dy vel paart dy Hostnee ta cummal ayns Bretin credjal shoh neesht. Cha nel ny Sostnee shoh cur graih da Bretnish son y chooid smoo, agh t'ad credjal dy bee

vondeish ec nyn baitechyn my ta Bretnish flaaoil oc. My ta Bretnish oc, bee ny "Masoonee" Bretnagh coontey ad y ve feeu. Myr sampleyr, haik cubbyl feer Hostnagh veih Sostyn Hostnagh shiaght bleeaney jeig er dy henney. T'adh cummal ayns Bretin, ayns yn ard-valley Caerdydd. Ta mac oc ta hoght bleeaney dy eash as t'ad cur eshyn gys scoill Vretnish, ta shen dy ghra. scoill raad ta ny paitechyn gynsaghey dy chooilley red trooid Bretnish. Cha row fys ec y jishag Sostnagh er y scoill Vretnish shoh gys v'eh ny chiannoort jeh scoill Vaarlagh. Ayns shen, v'eh kinjagh clashtyn goo mie jeh'n scoill Vretnish. Va sleih gra dy row ynsagh mie ry gheddyn ec ny paitechyn. As va ny fir as mraane-ynsee freayll rick mie er ny ynseydee. Chammah as shen, va ny ynseydee ceau cullee cadjin. Kiart goll rish ny shenn laghyn ayns Sostyn! Myr shen, va'n guilley aeg currit gys y scoill Vretnish dy chur vondeishyn da nagh row ry gheddyn sy scoill Vaarlagh. T'eh jeeaghyn nagh vel graih ec ny Sostnee shoh er y chulloor dooghyssagh. Cha nel ad agh shirrey scoill vie son nyn mac. As ta'n vummig as y jishag jeant bwooiagh lesh y scoill tra t'ad cosoylaghey ee rish ny scoillyn ayns Lunnin ren nyn inneeyn goll huggey. Ta ny reddyn undinagh foddey ny share, t'ad gra.

Sostnee ennagh ren garraghey gys Bretin ta cummal ayns Caerdydd, my t'ad libraalagh t'ad cheet dy ve inneagh tra ta sleih elley gra dy vel ny scoillyn Vretnish ayns shen son y

"sleih mullee". Sostnee ennagh ta cur ny paitechyn oc gys scoillyn Bretnish ayns Caerdydd, t'ad boirit ny keayrtyn dy vel ooilley ny ynseydee bane. As t'ad boirit nagh vel fir as mraane-ynsee dy liooar ayn son sheanse as maddaght. Agh ny yeih shen as ooilley, ta ny Sostnee shoh jeant feer wooiagh lesh ny scoillyn Bretnish son y chooid smoo. Lhah mee skeeal mychione scoill ennagh raad va brastyl as shiaght paitechyn as feed ayn. Dussan jeu shoh, va ayraghyn as moiraghyn oc nagh row un 'ockle dy Vretnish oc. Cha row agh tree paitechyn as ayraghyn as moiraghyn oc lesh Bretnish flaaoil. Ta ooilley ny paitechyn loayrt Bretnish ny mast'oc hene sy chooyrt-cloie.

Ayns Bretin ooilley, ta tree keead tree feed as tree bun-scoillyn raad ta dy chooilley nhee jeant trooid Bretnish. Ta shen red goll rish nane as queig jeh ooilley ny bun-scoillyn sy cheer. Ta tree ard-scoillyn as feed ta gobbyr trooid Bretnish. Ayns Caerdydd, ta nuy bun-scoillyn Bretnish ec y traa t'ayn. Ta sleih shickyry dy jed yn earroo shoh seose.

Agh ga dy vel shoh ny red mie, shegin dooin cooinaghtyn dy vel y chengey foast goll sheese ayns ny buill "dooghyssagh" goll rish Gwynedd. Ta ram joarreeyn nagh vel cur geill erbee da'n chengey cheet stiagh as jannoo jeeyl. Lhig dooin guce son mirryl, my ta.

There has been publicity recently about anxious English parents who have settled in Cardiff sending their children to Welsh language primary schools to give them the best start in life in Wales.

BRIAN MAC STOYLL

WHAT ARE THE "GOOD THINGS"?

In a recent interview on Manx Radio's series of programmes devoted to Nationalism in Mann, Miles Walker M.H.K. Chief Minister, had some interesting things to say which vindicated the position of the gaol'd F.S.F.O. three. The three have said in their statements that talking to their politicians was pointless — Mr. Walker's comments proved them to be right. He showed that not only does he have no answers to the problems in Mann, but that he has no understanding of the cultural devastation being inflicted on the Manks Nation.

Mr. Walker began by saying that he considered himself to be a nationalist. An encouraging start you might think, but he went

on to define a nationalist as anyone from native born Manks to the newly arrived money launderers. Anyone who lives in Mann lives here because they love the place (even the tax-dodgers), therefore all residents are nationalists — or so he implied. He then went on to say that only a "handful" of people believed there are major social problems in Mann, and that though he realised there may be some social pressures at the moment, these are far outweighed by the "good things" the government is doing for Mann.

A large number of Manx people are deeply concerned at the way things are going. The only significant benefits of present policies are to the finance sector, estate agents and speculators. What are the benefits to the Manks people of the present "boom"? Greater spending on health, social services and education to accommodate the new residents — little or no change in the standard provided to Manks people, (hospital waiting

lists are considerably longer). One thousand people off the unemployment figures — good stuff, but as soon as the building boom is over there will be one thousand plus unemployed builders on the lists. Huge pay rises for the politicians — one of the poorest paid manual workforces in Europe. The problems are escalating with well over a thousand people on local authority housing lists and more people being made homeless every week as speculative owners get shot of shabby buildings. Young Manks couples forced on to substandard reservations — if they are lucky, or forced to emigrate. There is continued destruction of the landscape, and a loss of the Manks identity and respect for everything Manks. I wonder what the "good things" are, to which Mr. Walker was referring?

PHILLIE BEG

THE NEW PROSPERITY — FROM WHOM? FOR WHOM?

The trial and sentencing of three Manx nationalists took place at a court of General Gaol, Douglas, on March 21st 1989. Chris Sheard and Gregory Joughin each received 2 years and Philip Gawne 16 months imprisonment for their illegal direct action of arson and criminal damage in the F.S.F.O. campaign.

Shortly before the trial their support group, Caarjyn ny Troor (Friends of the three) issued and distributed leaflets in the main towns of the Island which publicised the main issues that were of concern to the three, namely the social and environmental damage and erosion of national identity, directly resulting from lack of Government control in its pursuit of open-ended growth. There were fears that the motives for their actions would be obscured or ignored altogether and they would be considered mere vandals, as they had already been labelled in the press. Manx Radio News played the whole event down and gave a short report once that day and then made no further mention of it the next.

On the day the public area of the court room was full to capacity with relatives, friends and nationalist sympathisers. Their pleas in mitigation were conducted through their advocates. This turned out to be an unwise decision on the part of the three, as contrary to specific instruction, the advocates made it sound as if the three now regretted their actions. This appeared in the press but fortunately their statements were comprehensively reported in the Courier, which made it quite clear that the three saw their actions as "regrettable but necessary".

Opinion has it that that the comparative lightness of the sentences suggests establishment sensitivity to widespread public disquiet about the detrimental effects of the "boom" and the wish to avoid any extra publicity that an appeal would create. Mr. Moyle, prosecuting for the Government, recommended confiscation of the two vehicles used in the illegal acts. Deemster Callow took his advice which appeared to be a bit of entrenched vindictiveness.

Supporters waited outside the Courthouse after the sentencing for the three to be taken back to Victoria Road Prison and were quite surprised to be regaled with Gaelic songs coming from within the Courthouse and emanating from a ventilation grid in the outside wall. It was possible to conduct two way conversations in Gaelic for almost an hour until the van arrived and the three were led out to a cheering crowd. Gregory Joughin was ready for the cameras with a final act of defiance and F.S. clearly marked on two fingers, gestured in a way that could not be misunderstood.

Since their sentencing Manx Radio has broadcast a series of interviews with "nationalists" including the Chief Minister, Miles Walker! Twenty minutes, each weekday for one week were given over to these on the Mandate programme, which deals with current affairs. During the following week David Callister, presenter of a four times weekly phone-in, announced that there would

be a Mannin Line programme with nationalist studio guests. He invited the public to write in questions to be put to the guest speakers



"The Three" — Greg Joughin, Chris Sheard and Philip Gawne — being led away in handcuffs to begin their prison sentences (photo courtesy of "Manx Life").

In the event, the response was such that there was no time to use the letters and priority was given to the callers. Mr. Callister admitted surprise over the overwhelming response the subject had created. It is difficult to decide the relative wisdom of participating in such a programme. On the one hand it presented a rare opportunity for nationalists to have a voice, on the other, the format of the Mannin Line can be operated, at the will of the producers, to present the sort of programme they want. Five speakers were far too many, given the time available. The presenter sometimes cut the speakers short, interrupted, changed the subject or confused the issue. Despite all those handicaps, the studio guests put forward their points well and even managed to wrong-foot Mr. Callister a couple of times. Even so, there was insufficient time for them to develop their arguments which a subject of this importance and magnitude requires.

On March 26th, an article appeared in The Sunday Times entitled "What put the snarl on the Manx cat's face?" This came about as a result of a meeting of nationalists with a journalist from that paper who had travelled from London for that purpose. He was given plenty of hard hitting information, but the resulting article turned out to be weak and superficial.

Students from Swansea University arrived on the Island in April to conduct a survey on nationalism. For what purpose and for whose use it is, we have so far been unable to find out. It does however suggest that news of public concern over national issues has travelled.

Various members of Government are now beginning at last to be critical of the lack of affordable housing for the many people who now find themselves homeless or in sub-standard accommodation. A director of "Shelter" is to visit the Island to meet politicians, church leaders and trade unionists, for the purpose of forming a local branch to

campaign for the homeless. The Treasury Minister Mr. Cunnan had made his budget speech in the previous week in Tynwald and a briefing from the Treasury said "the budget indicates a continuation of the government policy of a prosperous caring society". The issues go much deeper and beyond our shores. To quote from the statement of the three:

"It seemed to us that in the new society being formed here, all that mattered was wealth creation, and that it was unimportant who was creating the new wealth or for whose benefit that wealth was being created, or indeed from what source, moral or immoral, such as South Africa or drugs laundering, the money was ultimately coming from. The Manx people and their historic identity, in a vital and living sense, no longer seemed to figure in the economic equation and market forces were being allowed to determine their survival."

CARRJYN NY TROOR

CORRECTION: We wish to apologise to Philip Gawne — one of the three, under whose picture in Carn 65 the incorrect name "David Stephens" appeared. Also to Greg Joughin whose surname was misspelt. Sorry lads but somehow the gremlins got at it.

Mannin Branch Campaign for the return of the "Chronicles"

The Mannin Branch has launched a new booklet to assist in our campaign for the return of the manuscripts of the Chronicles. Dr. George Broderick kindly provided the text which has been professionally produced. The booklet provides a concise description of the contents and history of the "Chronicles of the Kings of Mann and the Isles" and sets out a moral case for their return.

Both the campaign and the booklet are supported by A.G.M. resolutions, the latter to be funded by Central monies. Now that we have had an official launch, we hope to have copies for sale throughout the Island. We have had good press coverage for the event in the newspapers and on Manx Radio.

To make the project economically viable we have produced sufficient copies to supply all C.L. Branches with moderate numbers for resale. The greater the numbers taken by branches and sold through our own efforts in Mann the better we will be able to offset any costs to Central. We are very aware of the severe constraints on our overall budget. The selling price has been set at £1.00 per copy but the price to branches will be £7.50 for 10 copies.

We understand that there is the possibility in the future of a facsimile edition of the Chronicles. Our production would provide an excellent complimentary background to such an edition.

CHIEF CONSTABLE CHALLENGED

Assistant General Secretary of the Celtic League, who is also local Secretary of the T.G.W.U. and Chairman of Mee Namme, was forcibly removed from his own premises by the Isle of Man Constabulary for alleged driving offences.

Suspecting himself to be a target for victimisation and harassment, he applied to the courts to be represented by a lawyer, independent of the Manx Judiciary. Permission was refused.

Before the case was due to appear in court, evidence was anonymously sent to Mr. Moffatt which showed that original police statements had been deliberately changed. Evidence also came to light, in the form of a document, that the changes had been sought by the Prosecution Office. This evidence of tampering was exposed in court.

Despite this and lack of any evidence to show guilt, a two year ban from driving and a heavy fine was imposed.

Mr. Moffatt has challenged the Police Chief Constable to publicly debate the question of police proceedings relating to changes of original statements. A retired senior police officer has privately informed Mr. Moffatt that in his 30 years in the force he had never come across such proceedings.

C.L.K.

TRAWLER PULL ADMITTED

Near the end of April a Manx trawler, The Laurel was pulled astern for 20 minutes by a U.S. Navy submarine about 12 miles west of the Isle of Man. The 50 foot trawler was trawling for prawns when it suddenly started moving backwards at 3.6 knots. When the angle of the trawl wire became steeper the skipper, Geoff Comber, released the nets. The fishing gear had only been in use for three days and had cost £3,500.

The U.S. Navy admitted that it was one of their submarines that was responsible. This is only the second time that the U.S. navy has admitted being responsible for a submarine incident in the Irish Sea. The other occasion was when one of its submarines surfaced after being asked to by a RAF helicopter after dragging a Northern Irish trawler for several hours in February 1987. This incident illustrates once again the hazards for those using the Irish Sea and the need for an end to submarine traffic in this busy and congested waterway.

NO RIGHT OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION

A dentist practising in the School Dental Service was dismissed. Precise details of the case are not known to me but I have been told that his dismissal was not on professional or ethical grounds. However, when the case was to come to appeal, the person concerned was unable to find a legal representative on the Island, and was denied permission to obtain the legal services of a specialist from outside the Island, provided by the British Dental Association's Union (at no cost to the Government).

The implications of this case have worried the medical profession here and in the light of this, it is possible that the British Medical Association, the British Dental Association and other allied services will "black box" vacancies in the Isle of Man as a warning that the authorities are poor employers. This could have the detrimental effect of attracting the more unprincipled members of the profession, leading to a decline in the standards and ethics of the medical services.

C.L.K.



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SOME OLD STORIES IN MANX IN A NEW CONTEXT

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CELTICA

LANDS OF CELTIC HERITAGE

**A Proposal by the American Branch
Presented for Discussion by the Celtic League**

The 1987 Celtic League AGM (i) "acknowledged" that many vestiges of early Celtic influence persist throughout those parts of Europe once settled by our people . . . and (ii) "express(ed) the hope that, from such areas, might come the support and understanding we need to pursue our aims more effectively."

It also recognised that in some such areas (Galicia and Asturias, specifically) "some people (still) consider themselves Celts," expressed "friendship" with them, and "encourage(d) them in their efforts to develop the Celtic elements in their heritage".

On the basis of the above statement, the American Branch feels that the Celtic League should take measures to establish formal ties with such areas in Europe, in order to better mobilise and channel the reserve of interest and goodwill that exists there — without diluting the League's commitment to the Celtic languages or its current definition of "Celtic nations". In that regard we offer the following suggestions for discussion by all the Branches of the League.

It must first be recognised that communities where a Celtic language has long been spoken usually come to display a set of non-linguistic traits (patterns of land use, attitudes toward social structure, kinship and marriage, art styles, styles of music and dance, etc.) that form the cultural ambiance generally called "Celtic". Even after the community ceases to be Celtic-speaking, many of these cultural traits will survive for a more or less long period of time — the more so, perhaps, if the community has a strong sense of its particular identity: in which case these traits may come to be known and cherished as regional characteristics. Nowadays, with a greater awareness of history, the "Celtic" connection will often be recognised as such, and lead to an interest in, and sympathy for, all matters Celtic.

We suggest that the League recognise as *Lands of Celtic Heritage* such areas in Europe where, even in the absence of a Celtic language, a strong historical or cultural Celtic element exists in the local identity, and single them out as privileged partners of the Celtic world, devising a formal arrangement whereby they might participate in League activities and further League interests.

LANDS OF CELTIC HERITAGE: A DEFINITION

Since most of western and central Europe has been inhabited by Celts at some period or other, specific guidelines will of course have

to be set to prevent all of Europe from claiming "Celtic heritage"! In order to be valid, such claims would have to rest on specific elements in the local tradition, not on a vague sense of a Celtic past. It would be required that a given region's identity as a historical unit go back to the time when it was Celtic-speaking (the region's name will usually reflect this). An additional criterion could be the prior existence of an organised effort to promote the region's Celtic connection. Large, state-identified, culturally heterogeneous entities like "France" or "England" should not be considered eligible (in any case, their identities as historical units are not rooted in the Celtic period of their past).

There are a number of areas in Europe that could reasonably be designated lands of Celtic Heritage. We propose three regions for immediate consideration:

1) *Galicia*, where a strong attachment to Celtic roots is a crucial element of the national identity, manifested in literature and other realms of culture, and which has led to long-standing Galician participation in Inter-Celtic events like the Lorient Festival.

2) *Asturies*, which has had a Lliga Celta for a number of years, and now also participates in the Lorient Festival.

3) *Cumbria*, where a Celtic language was spoken until the eleventh or twelfth century, leaving traces not only in place-names but in local speech, and where a native style of Celtic wrestling has survived, leading to Cumbrian participation in International Celtic wrestling events.

Other European regions could in due time be proposed for recognition as Lands of Celtic Heritage. The validity of their claim to such status would be discussed in committee and voted on at an A.G.M.

LANDS OF CELTIC HERITAGE: NEW GROUPS AND ACTIVITIES

In order to maintain formal links between recognised Lands of Celtic Heritage and the Celtic nations (and the Celtic League in particular), the League should seek out members in those lands and urge them to form groups that would serve as foci for League-related activities. The precise status such groups would have within the League organisation should be a topic for further discussion. One possibility would be to make them special Chapters within the International Branch.

The activities of the new groups would fall within two categories:

1) publicizing the current problems of the six Celtic nations and promoting their interests through education and information; encouraging study of the Celtic languages and knowledge of the general achievements of Celtic civilisation.

2) publicising the Celtic element in the heritage of the groups' own homelands, using the awareness to strengthen links with the Celtic nations. Within strict limits (the precise extent of which should be discussed), this could be translated into participation in inter-Celtic events, especially where the nature of the participation (e.g. through music, dance, sports, historical presentations, etc.) makes it certain that the genuinely Celtic element in the cultures will be drawn upon.

The Celtic League's involvement with Lands of Celtic Heritage would be limited to matters arising out of the "Celtic connection", and would not be expected to extend to any discussion of the political or "national" status of those lands. Members of the new groups could, on an individual basis, engage in local nationalist movements or in activism involving non-Celtic languages, but they would be advised not to do so under Celtic League auspices.

The brilliant achievements of Celtic civilisation throughout Europe continue to compel admiration and excite the imagination. The pride some inhabitants of ex-Celtic lands feel in their Celtic heritage should not be denied, belittled or ignored, but should be encouraged to serve as the basis for the promotion of Celtic interests. To create new centres of League activity in regions where interest in Celtic matters is likely to be strong is a necessary step toward expanding the League's influence and obtaining the "understanding and support" the League needs outside the Celtic nations. We believe that the American Branch's proposal, as outlined above, represents a move in that direction.

16th ANNUAL PAN-CELTIC CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

On 6 May the American Branch held its 16th annual Pan-Celtic Conference at the American Irish Historical Society in New York. With Celtic Survival as the theme of the conference, a variety of speakers drew an interested and enthusiastic audience.

Continuing on a topic begun at the American Branch's meeting a few weeks before, Scottish Chair Greg Douglas spoke on the survival of Scots Gaelic through the disasters of the Jacobite Wars and the Highland Clearances, the rebirth of Scottish nationalism, and the goals and strategies present-day supporters of Scots Gaelic are using to ensure that the language continues. Doris Noreen Conklin, a teacher at New York's Irish Arts Center, spoke about the Women of the Celts, emphasising how Celtic attitudes towards women echo the goals of today's feminist movement.

A lively and unusual reading of his own and other modern poems in Irish was given by Greg Brennan, who closed with a very contemporary composition referring to Bob Dylan's "Gates of Eden" concert at New York's Madison Square Garden in the early



1989 Pan-Celtic Conference — Michael Maranda speaks on Welsh Linguistic Nationalism in the 19th and 20th centuries (photo: S. P. DeVillo).

1970's, which demonstrated the relevance of the Irish language to describing modern-day feelings and situations.

Prof. Dino Pacio Lindin from the State University of New York gave an outline talk on the history and culture of Galicia, an area that has been the subject of much discussion, noting Galicia's struggle for national survival under Spanish hegemony, and the reasons why the perception of Celtic identity has persisted there

Adding a musical note to the proceedings, traditional Sean Nös singer Treasa Uí Chearúil spoke about the Irish song tradition, its evolution, and its continuation today in both the U.S. and Ireland. Her voice is a well known part of many events and competitions in the U.S. area, and her talk was especially well received by the audience.

Drawing on his recent graduate researches, Michael Maranda spoke on the relationship between the Welsh language revival and Welsh nationalism from the mid nineteenth century down to the inter-relationship of present-day linguistic and political movements in Wales.

The Conference was dedicated to the memory of Conference Committee member Eileen Campbell Gordon, who passed away on 17 April 1989. A long-time member of CLAB, she was for many years the well-known proprietor of the Rivendell Bookshop and Center for Celtic Studies in New York, and her wisdom and inspiration will be sadly missed by all who came to know her.

Special thanks are extended to Conference Committee members Liam O Caiside, Greg Douglas, Alexei Kondratiev, and Mike Maranda, to Melissa Murphy and Lisa Crouch for coordinating the refreshments, to Mickey Burke for managing the sale table, to George Moran for donating books for sale, to Brendan Fay for site selection, and to William Cressler and the American Irish Historical Society for providing the place for the Conference

STEPHEN PAUL DEVILLO

IRISH POST HONOURS LEAGUE CHAIRMAN

One of the ten annual *Irish Post* Awards for 1989 has been bestowed on Celtic League Chairman Peter Berresford Ellis. The award has not only been given in recognition of his work as an historian and novelist but as a "campaigner for the cultures of the Celtic peoples".

The award, a specially commissioned piece of sculpture by the American-born sculptor Wayne Harlow, who has lived for many years in Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, will be presented by the Irish Ambassador to England, at a dinner in London, on July 1.

Among the other recipients is Siobhan Uí Néill who, since 1979, has been one of the most prominent Irish language teachers in London, teaching adult evening classes at Camden's Adult Education Institute as well as at a higher level at the University of London, Goldsmith College and at Morley College.

Others awards go to actors Michael Gambon and Bob Crowley; the actress Imelda Staunton; novelist Bernard Mac Laverty (author of "Cal"); BBC TV sports personality, Desmond Lynam; single-handed Atlantic oarsman Seán Crowley and veteran Irish traditional musician Owen Kelly.

INTERCELTIC LANGUAGES?

I should like to offer my views about Youenn Olier's proposal and arguments. I agree with a good deal of his assessment of our situation. It is right that CARN should provide a platform for new proposals related to our linguistic and political aims. The Celtic League seeks to be of assistance to the national movements of the different Celtic countries, it does not presume to lecture them as to what they ought to do but we trust that nobody will take it amiss if occasionally we express views about their policies, in a constructive spirit. I am sure Youenn Olier means it that way too.

One of our members recently urged us to give in CARN less space to issues and more to ideals. We needed more vision. Again I agree. But the question will be asked: is it not utopic to envisage the adoption of an interceltic language? Is it not going on one of those wild goose chases that Celts can be prone to? There is no doubt though: the "conjunction" of the multiplicity of Celtic languages and of the numerical weakness of their "carriers" is not favorable. We should build on our traditions not just preserve them, if we want to inspire commitment.

The adoption of an interceltic language could be proposed for different levels: the general popular level in each of our countries or, for a start, the level of the Celtic League members and sympathisers. Between the two

we have the level of the linguistic movements in each of our countries.

We must have a clear idea of the dimensions of the problem. The vast majority of our compatriots lack determination regarding the promotion and upholding of their particular Celtic language. The fact that it is Celtic and related to other languages is not important in their eyes. Without the popular interest, it is inconceivable that any sort of public funding would be forthcoming for the advancement of a means of expression not closely related to the experience of the community. One can appeal to Irish people to learn Irish, to Cornish people to learn Cornish, because these languages have had a long association with their history, and are thus an expression of their collective experience. That is what provides the strongest motivation available but it is a relatively small number of people who are receptive to it. How much smaller the response would be if called upon to adopt another language, even a kindred one, can easily be guessed.

Awareness of the importance of interceltic solidarity exists in our linguistic and political movements but for most of their members it is a matter of mutual support, sharing experience, not developing organic links and integrating the Celtic fragments into a new whole. As Richard Gendall says in Carn 63, "Cornish first and Celtic afterwards". Or as Bernard Deacon, then Celtic League Branch secretary, told me when I expressed regret that the new Cornish spelling would make it more difficult for those familiar with Welsh and Breton to read Cornish, it was not for them but for the Cornish that the language was

being revived. That is the way it is!

Realistically then, let us accept, or resign ourselves if we feel frustrated, that for the foreseeable future the Celtic peoples will continue to write and speak their national languages as they do at present. But this should not prevent us from addressing the problem created by the present compulsion, in *interceltic relations*, to generally resort to English. I think we should fulfil a pioneering rôle here. We should see what could be done to bridge our linguistic differences and make proposals.

The least radical course is for each of us, after learning properly his/her national language, to go for one, two or three other Celtic languages. The most radical would be to invent a Celtic Esperanto, using elements from the various existing forms: as Goulven Pennaod showed, this would be technically extremely difficult, and its artificiality would probably neutralise interest. The solution proposed by Youenn Olier, of adopting one of the living Celtic languages, may underestimate emotional factors, and the risk of creating suspicion where unity is needed. I would be inclined to go for a less ambitious scheme: promoting the development of a Common Gaelic on one hand, and of a Common Brittonic on the other.

Let me remind those who are sceptic about "promoting" that the development of languages is to-day less than ever a matter of random influences, but that it is "guided" to a great extent (there is a discipline called normative philology which deals with that). I want to stress also that I am concerned with creating means of interceltic relations which would dispense with English.

Briefly then, this is the sort of solution I would consider to be both sufficiently realistic and radical:

a) a Common Gaelic: this should present no great difficulty, since there is already a common (or almost) common spelling for Irish and Scottish, and to a large extent a common vocabulary and syntax in the three Gaelics. A standard pronunciation could be proposed, also standard definitions, where common words presently differ in those respects. One would hope that the Manx, without

necessarily turning their back on their spelling, would rally to the Irish-Scottish spelling since it would give them easy access to a large body of literature from which they are now excluded. In the first issues of CARN, Manx articles were published in Irish spelling: I had no difficulty reading them, whereas I am often left guessing by the Manx spelling. There could be a wide margin of pronunciation without impeding understanding. A basic vocabulary of 1,500 words and a simplified grammar could be established.

b) a Common Brittonic: here the problem is indeed more complex. For a start however, all the similarities of grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation which exist should be listed, and on that basis common forms could be agreed. The next step would be to decide which other terms, needed for the common 1,500-word vocabulary, and the common grammar, should be chosen from the existing forms and rules, preference being given to terms of Celtic origin and of easy pronunciation, if possible also to terms easily related to Gaelic. E.g. plural endings -au, -ow, -ou/eu would be standardised to -ow; the definite article yr(r), an, an/al/ar would be *an*, being the closest form to Gaelic *an*.

Common Gaelic (Comhghaelic) and Common Brittonic (Cenbredeneg) could be used first for short articles in Carn, with explanatory notes in order to familiarise readers with them; later, at meetings of the Celtic League, with translation from one to the other, for simple matters being discussed. Courses could be organised by Celtic groups/branches. This would enable us gradually to improve the agreement reached.

Readers are invited to submit their views. I would be interested in constituting a file on the subject, in gathering proposals, although I must warn that I shall not have time to engage in lengthy correspondence. What I propose is one alternative to Y. Olier's proposal. It would leave us with two interceltic languages instead of one, but they would constitute steps from which the Celtic vernaculars could be learned more easily.

ALAN HEUSAFF

Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the Constitution and Aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including Carn) and subscription rates are: IR£6, Stg£6, 60FF or US\$15. Postage outside Europe is by air mail.

For information about the Celtic League applications for membership, subscriptions, etc., write to any of the following secretaries:

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Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, Talbodek, Beith Baye 29130 Kempelle/Quimperlec, Brittany. Correspondence: Yann Bouessel Du Bourg, La Haie d'Ize, Val d'Ize, 35450 Livre-sur-Changon, Brittany.

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Alan Heusaff, Seann Gharráin, An Spideal Co. na Gaillimhe, Eire.

When renewing please send cheques to same Branch as previously, or notify its secretary of any change.

The General Secretary of the Celtic League is Davyth Fear, 58 Ffordd Eryri, Parc Henre Cwernarfon, Cymru LL55 2UR.

The Editor is Ms. P. Bridson, 33 Botha Banerolt, Lamlhaeth, B.A.C. 24, Eire.

Our next deadline for CARN 67 will be the 8th August, 1989. I would ask regular or new contributors to meet this due date and would appeal especially for more photographs/illustrations (not necessarily accompanying articles).

Materials sent for publication in CARN must relate to our aims, and be typed; if in languages other than English articles should be marked to ease editing (bracket sentences/paragraphs which may be omitted in case of need to shorten).

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CELTIC LEAGUE



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 KERNOW: KESUNYANS KELTEK • MANNIN: COMMEEYS CELTIGH

CELTIC LEAGUE A.G.M. AND RESOLUTIONS

The 1989 Celtic League A.G.M. was held in Abergwaun, Cymru at the end of July.

A comprehensive dossier on the League's activities was presented by the General Secretary. Reports were heard from the Branch and International Secretaries present and from the general officers of the League. The broad scope of the League's activities was highlighted in these reports which detailed work of the branches on the various League campaigns and on the Military Monitoring campaign. A full discussion was held on CARN, the material, contributions, complaints and particularly distribution difficulties. It was decided to set up a sub-committee to investigate the latter aspects with a view to recommending efficient arrangements relating to typesetting, printing and distribution. The treasurer's report showed a basically sound financial position but a need for continuing attention to ensure financial affairs were kept in order.

Particular attention was paid to planning the forthcoming years activities. Problems in two branches in recent times were discussed and a set of rules adopted which it was hoped would help in such situations in the future.

The amended constitution was adopted. The principal aims of the League were not amended in any way and are set out below as a reminder to all members of our basic tenets. Members should apply to their branch secretaries for copies of the ratified constitution.

The following resolutions were adopted and the A.G.M. expressed its thanks to Welsh Branch Secretary, Merfyn Phillips for all his work in organising the meeting in Cymru this year and particularly for his efforts in arranging accommodation with Welsh branch members for delegates and for his own hospitality extended to all over the weekend.

The following officers were elected: Chairman - Peter Berresford-Ellis; General Secretary - Davyth Fear; Editor - Patricia Bridson; Treasurer - Roy Green; Assistant General Secretary and Director of Information - Bernard Moffat.

THE CELTIC LEAGUE CONSTITUTION

- Main aims ratified July 1989

The fundamental aim of the Celtic League is to support, through peaceful means, the

struggle of the Celtic nations. Alba, Breizh, Cymru, Éire, Kernow and Mannin, to win or to secure the political, cultural, social and economic freedom they need for their survival and development as distinct communities. This includes:

a) working towards the restoration of the Celtic languages, which are essential characteristics of nationality for each Celtic country, as ordinary means of communication.

b) developing the consciousness of the special relationship existing between the Celtic peoples.

c) fostering co-operation and solidarity between them.

d) making our national struggles and achievements better known abroad.

e) furthering the establishment of organised relations between the Celtic nations, based on their recognition as distinct nations, and with the long term aim of formal association between them.

f) recognising that the Celtic peoples will be free only in a society which will give to all the means to participate actively in the national affairs, i.e. to control production, exchanges and services, and the exploitation of national resources for the benefit of all.

RESOLUTIONS

This AGM resolves:

● that a special fund of 400 (principal to be repaid to the Central account when the fund is in profit) be set up to finance the holding of a Celtic League stall at the National Eisteddfod of Wales, to be administered by the Welsh branch on behalf of the General Council, but to be funded by the Central Fund.

● This AGM wishes to reaffirm its 1988 resolution which called for urgent action to control immigration into Mannin.

● In view of the introduction of the English National Curriculum, the AGM of the Celtic League seeks assurances from the Education Department that the Manx element in education is not further diluted, and that its national importance be fully recognised and developed as an essential part of a complete and meaningful education.

● This AGM resolves, that, as the four quarterly feasts of the Celtic calendar, and especially Celtic New Year (1 November)

are unifying factors in the heritage of all the Celtic nations, it recommends that the Celtic League encourage observance of these holidays in Celtic communities, and use them as reference points in their activities and publications throughout the year.

● This AGM commends the efforts of League members to establish a territorial branch in Cape Breton, and we strongly recommend the establishment of a similar branch in Y Wladfa (Patagonia).

● This AGM agrees to the application of Cape Breton members of the League for branch status, and ratifies the establishment of a territorial branch there as detailed in the constitution, paragraphs 2b and 8c.

● This AGM reiterates Resolution 8 (1988), requesting its implementation this year.

● This AGM: welcoming the widespread desire of the European peoples for closer understanding and co-operation; convinced that the Single European Act opens the way to a construction which will result in the destruction of the smaller European nations, in particular by leaving their languages and cultures at the mercy of "Market Forces"; commits the Celtic League to back those associations and parties which advocate a re-orientation of the European movement towards a "Europe of the Peoples", which will enable all its component ethnic groups to undertake upon themselves the protection of their cultural and economic interests.

● In view of the fact that in 1991 Dublin will be the European City of Culture, this AGM of the Celtic League considers that this would be an appropriate moment for the appointment by the Irish Government of an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the remit of inter-Celtic matters. This would initially be handled by someone in post, e.g. in charge of EEC subjects, but would evolve in time to a desk and ultimately a distinct ministry.

● This AGM proposes that in 1991 the Irish Government should inaugurate a peace prize to be called the MacBride Prize. This would be in memory of Seán MacBride and his work for world peace, and would be presented on behalf of the Irish Government and the Celtic peoples.

- This AGM resolves to research the effect of the EEC Common Fisheries Policy on Celtic fishery industries, and to contact Celtic fish producers organisations with a view to presenting a common Celtic front on policy, in order to ensure a fair share of fish stock and catch for each Celtic country.

- This AGM resolves to draw up and circulate a list of planners and groups who are working against the large scale developments, inimical to Celtic communities or their languages, now being planned by speculators with a view to developing a formal organisation in the future.

- This AGM in pursuance of the Celtic League's aim of developing the consciousness of the special relationship and solidarity between the Celtic peoples, undertakes to publicise as comprehensively as possible the various manifestations of inter-celticism by: a) announcing them succinctly in advance; b) reporting them in a constructive spirit in our quarterly.

- This AGM calls on all sympathetic groups in Wales to unite in opposition to proposed development of the M.O.D. Guided Weapons Testing complex centred on Aberporth. The Celtic League declares its continuing support to those communities on the Llyn peninsula currently opposing plans lodged by the M.O.D. to develop facilities in that area connected with the Aberporth expansion.

- This AGM calls on all local authorities within the Celtic areas currently administered from Westminster to withdraw co-operation from public safety schemes which allow ports within their areas to be designated as "Z" Berths.

("Z" Berths are ports or anchorages where nuclear submarines have the safety and security clearance to visit. Local Authorities support is essential to the success of these schemes. The withdrawal of such support is an effective way of frustrating M.O.D. attempts to use the ports.

Approx. 15 ports in Scotland and 2 in Wales are currently designated as "Z" ports, with another in Wales (Swansea) being considered for the dubious honour of inclusion. There have been several serious incidents in Scottish ports involving nuclear submarines in addition random sampling of sea water indicates radiation levels higher than normal.)

- This Annual General Meeting of the Celtic League, informed that the two Bretons, Jean Yves Meudeg and Gilbert Kabon, accused of membership of the A.R.B. and held in different prisons in the Paris area, have actually committed no acts of violence; - that Gilbert Kabon received head injuries while in police custody (which were medically attested); - that he was not allowed to speak Breton while being inter-

rogated by the examining magistrate; considers that the basic responsibility for the resort to violence by freedom-loving Bretons rests on the French government so long as it denies Brittany the freedom and the means to secure the survival of the Breton language, expresses solidarity with Gilbert Kabon in insisting on his right to use his own language while dealing with public servants, and asks for Jean Yves Meudeg and Gilbert Kabon's immediate release from detention.

- This AGM informed of: a) the multiple obstacles placed by the French Educational Services in the way of Mr Roland Le Moigne, qualified teacher of Breton, while attempting to organise his teaching at the Lycée St-Stanislas, Nantes from 1970 to 1986 as well as at the Lycée Lesage in Vannes since 1986; b) the victimisation to which he has been subjected by the same services, namely a marked loss of earning and of chances of advancement - a victimisation clearly attributable to a determination to make him "pay" for his dedication to the teaching of Breton; - earnestly requests the Rector of the Nantes Academy and the director of the Lycée Lesage in Vannes to organise the teaching of Breton on a regular basis so as to satisfy the demand which has been proved to exist; - the Minister of Education to compensate Mr Roland Le Moigne for the financial loss suffered during the past 5 years and to have his salary reestablished in accordance with his high qualifications.

- This AGM views Austria's application to join the 12-member "European" Community as being compatible with its status as a neutral country, and urges the Irish government to back the application.

- Bearing in mind that the whole of Europe has undergone considerable change, East and West since the founding of the Celtic League, that such change, has had positive and negative effects right across the board, and has brought a new consciousness of the nature of nationality, identity and the diversity of language and culture, this AGM proposes that discussion should be opened among members, through CARN and the circulation of discussion documents, as to the future role of the Celtic League, what its activities should be and who it should regard as its allies in this changing European society.

- This Celtic League deplores the inactivity of the last and present Minister for the Gaeltacht and calls for the appointment for an effective Minister to adopt as priority the following agenda: a) The immediate establishment of a full National Television Service in Ireland. b) The extension of the powers of a democratic Údarás na Gaeltachta and the adequate funding of that body.

- This AGM of the Celtic League reaffirms its opposition to nuclear installations on the perimeters of the Irish Sea. It welcomes recent co-operation between the Irish and Manx Governments and Irish and Welsh local authorities against proposals for renewal of some of the older nuclear stations. It calls for extension of this co-operation between all Celtic local authorities and national governments to campaign for the closure of all nuclear plants in the Irish Sea area.



Some of the delegates at the 1989 Celtic League AGM.

ALBA

A' CHÒRN AIR CROIS NAN RATHAD?

An toiseach b'iad na diathan, an uair sin na morairean, an sin na h-uachdarain - agus a-nis an luchd-planaidh. Riamh bha an dòigh beatha againn agus aig ar coimhearsnachdan an urra ri ùghdarrasan cèin nach fhaicer an taobh sa dhe na neòil, dhen chnoc, dhen chrìch no de dh'Oifisean na Comhairle. Nach fhaicear nar measg far an tuigeadh iad na beachdan againn, agus far an faodadh buaidh a bhith againn air na co-dhùnaidhean acasan. Agus chan ann tric a chluinneas ach guthan beaga fa leth an aghaidh nan iathan do-bheantainneach seo.

Agus gu dearbh'sann glè ainneamh a gheibhear sealladh cho soilleir agus ionnsaigh cho sìofrach orra 's a gheibhear anns an leabhar ùr seo bhon Chùirn. Leabhar a tha toirt barrachd buaidh dha na h-argamaidean aige is e air dhreach fìor phroifeiseanta 's shàsail. Tha "A'Chòrn air Crois nan Rathad" bho ChOSERG (Buidheann Rannsaichaidh Comann is Eaconomachd na Cùirn) a' coimhead air obair an luchd-planaidh aig Comhairle Siorrachd na Cùirn air 192 duilleag ghleasach an riochd a tha ga fhàgail gu math furasda ciall a dhèanamh dhe na puingeas agus a tha ga dheanamh gu math furasda a leughadh. Tha teasca an leabhar air a bhristeadh suas le bhith cur mòran feum air clò trom, air earrannan beaga fo chinn fa leth agus air "bogsaidhean" fiosrachaidh. Tha an teasca cuideachd air a bhristeadh le meall a dhealbhan, eadar fhotothan, thairghean agus eisimpleirean à pàipearan naidheachd agus à bileagan. Agus aig deireadh a h-uile caibideil tha giorrachadh dheth - rud a tha gu math feumail (do lèirmheasairean gu h-àraidh!).

B'fhiach an leabhar fhaighinn airson nan fotothan a-mhàin, is iad a' cur an cèill "faireachdainn" na dùthcha air dòigh gu math ealanta, seach a bhith cur ri truibheachd na teachdaireachd le ìomhaighean propagandach. Ach air an làrnn eile tha truibheachd uamhasach anna fhèin, oir cha shaoileadh tu bhuapa gun robh Còrnach fo 50 bliadhna

a dh'aois air fhàgail ann. Thogadh fiù 's aitead de dh'aodann òg spiorad an dòchais.

Tha an leabhar a' sgrùdadh planadh leasachaidh anns a' Chùirn, ach ma tha, tha e a' beantainn ri cor a h-uile coimhearsnachd agus dùthaich gan smachd deamocratach air a leasachadh fhèin.

Tha sreath a phlanaichean structair air nochdadh aig planairan na Cùirn bho chionn 20 bliadhna ach chan eil cinnt mhìonaideach ann gu de an leasachadh a thathas a' moladh. Cha bhiodh e ceart a chantainn gum bheil oic agus ceansachadh faineir dhaibh - tha iad fhèin a' fulang atharrachaidhean polasaidh leis an Rìghaltas ann an Lunnainn agus dh'fhaodadh e bheith gum bheil iad a' creidsinn na their iad. Ach 'sann a tha iad a' feuchainn ri ciall is càil a chur ann an dòigh beatha ùr nach do thagh na Còrnaich fhèin. Mar as trice chan eil iad ann an tìr an eòlais 's an cultair - Sasannaich a tha sa chuid as motha dhiubh - agus tha COSERG a' faithneachadh orra ceithir beachdan coimheach: gum bheil a' Chòrn ionadail, agus mar sin feumach air ceanglaichean ris "a' mheadhan", Lunnainn; gum bheil na Còrnaich air cùl an t-seanchais agus leis; gum bheil a' Chòrn tuille 's beag, agus feumach air tathach ri Devon ann an Sasainn; gum bheil a' Chòrn na h-ionad cleasachd, agus an làr ura ri tuarasachd. Tha COSERG a' moladh seasamh a tha calg-dhireach an aghaidh a h-uile gin dhe na beachdan seo.

Anns na 1960n, dar a bha beagan uallaich air Rìghaltas Bhreatainn mu na naiseanan agus na cèarnaidhean a-mach air tìrean Ìosal Shasainn, thug e seachad cobhair mhath airgid airson leasachadh tionnsgalach. Aig an àm ann thòisich àireamh an t-sluaigh anns a' Chùirn, a bha sìor thuiteam gu ruige sin, air eirigh. Shaoil an luchd-planaidh gun robh an tionndadh seo mar thoradh dhen leasachadh, agus mar sin gun robh iad air an stiùir - cha do thuig iad gun robh an imrich a-steach air adhbhar eile; gur e gluasad a-staigh as Ear-dheas Shasainn a

bha tachairt feadh Bhreatainn, polasaidhean leasachaidh ann no as. 'Se rinn iad gun do chuir iad a' Chòrn am barrachd eisimeil ri Sasainn, is rianachadh nan seirbheisean agus nan gnìomhachasan air an call mar a dh'fhàs iad na bu mhotha agus na ceanglaichean siubhail agus conaltraibh na h'fheàrr. Dh'fhalbh an obair agus na tuarasdalan a b'fheàrr leis na h-àrd-oifisean, agus lean an òigridh iad.

Co-dhiù b'iad fhèin a b'adhbhar don imrich a-steach a Shasannaich gus nach b'iad, tha an luchd-polasaidh cinnteach gur h-e rud math a th'ann. Nam beachd-san, tha e ag adhbharrachadh fàs cosnaidh agus eaconomachd; structair sluaigh cothromach; tuilleadh ghòireasan; tuilleadh teachd-a-steach do na comhairlean ionadail; agus barrachd deànadachd agus talann. Ach a-reir ChOSERG, 'se th'ann mar thoradh air a' ghluasad a-staigh, barrachd cion cosnaidh agus eaconomachd na thàmh; Còrnaich òga a' falbh agus seann choigrichean a' tighinn; barrachd brùthaidh agus caiteachais air seirbheisean nan ùghdarrasan ionadail; agus fèin-ìomhaigh de dh'fhois agus de leise. Chan eil iad a' cantainn nach tig obair ùr as àrdachadh sluaigh, agus tha iad a' faithneachadh nach cuir na seann gnìomhachasan mar àiteachas, iasgach, mhèinneadaireacht agus thurasachd ri meud a' chosnaidh, ach 'sann a tha iad a' cantainn gum feumar stad car air an àrdachadh gus an crìon an cion cosnaidh tre leudachadh rèidh an eaconomachd ionadail.

Ciamar a bheireadh an leudachadh seo gu buil? Chan ann tre bharrachd rathaidean. Seach a bhith coimhead air a' Chùirn mar rubha uaigneach Shasainn, bu chòir an deagh shuidheachadh aice a-thaobh nan slighean mara a bhith air a chur gu feum airson reic a-nuill thairis de bhathar Còrnach agus mar ionad Eòrpach airson coinneachadh shoitheachan fairge ri luingeas ionadail. Chan eil Lunnainn no Sasainn aig meadhan an t-saoghail.

Agus dh'fheumar stad a chur air sìoladh nan sgilean. Mar nas motha a dh'fhalbhas an òigridh agus na h-eanchainnean as fheàrr, 'sann nas motha a chrìonas an comas obir fhreagarrach a tharraing agus a bhrosnachadh. Dh'fhaodadh an claonadh seo a-harrachadh le leasachadh àrd-fhoghlaim le leasachadh ghnìomhachasan dùthasach nach eil cho buailteach do ghabhail thairis bho chèin agus le leasachadh dhen chionnannachd chultarach.

Tha atharrachadh ann am fein-iomhaigh agus fein-mheas nan Còrnach aig bun dòchas agus molaidhean ChOSERG. Tha dualchas na Cùirn - a' gabhail a-staigh na h-àrainneachd agus a' chultair choitcheinn - air a bhith air fhaicinn mar nì suarach, no fiù 's mar chnap-starra, leis an luchd-planaidh. Agus 'se sin a dh'fhaodas agus a dh'fheumas a bhith ann - cnap-starra do na beadhcan coimheach cunnartach aca. Ma bhios barrachd fios agus pròis aig na Còrnaich asda fhèin, bidh barrachd uidh agus oidhirp aca mun cor fhèin agus mu chor an duthcha. Mar sin bhiodh barrachd buaidh agus smachd aig an t-sluagh orrasan a tha plannadh na tha romhpa.

PEADAR MORGAN

First the gods, then the feudal masters, then the lairds and now the planners. Our communities have always been ruled according to the opinions of others. The book "Cornwall at the Crossroads?" from COSERGi, 51 Plain-an-Gwarry, Redruth, Cornwall, price 4.25, challenges the alien assumptions and policies of the planners in Cornwall, and by inference those of all countries without the democratic control of their own development. The geographical position of Cornwall should be seen as a strength, with great potential from maritime trade, and the brain-drain and hence economic stagnation should be halted by development of further education at home and of indigenous industries that are not prone to take-overs. The development of cultural identity and self-image is important as a spur to action and as a bulwark against the planners.

TORY FREE SCOTLAND - NEW OPPORTUNITIES

The Euro poll results for Scotland showed on an increased turn out of around 9% that the SNP with 25.6% gained the greatest increase in votes of 7.8% followed by the Greens, gaining 7% from zero and Labour topping the poll with 41.9% gaining only 1.2%. With Conservatives down to 20.9% and Democrats on 4.3% losing 4.8% and

11.4% respectively the Scottish agenda is set for an all out struggle between SNP and Labour. Labour gained the last two Tory seats, South and North East; in the latter the SNP came agonisingly close with only 2613 votes less while Mrs. Winnie Ewing capped a long career as Highlands and Islands SNP MEP with a three fold increase in her majority to 44,695.

This result is broadly in line with opinion surveys eight months after the phenomenal SNP by-election win at Glasgow Govan. It was unusual to have another by-election so soon, not this time caused by the elevation of a Labour MP to EEC Commissioner but after the sudden death of a sitting member. So Glasgow Central was fought out on the same day as the Euro poll coinciding with "the best ten days for Labour in Britain for the last ten years".

An atmosphere like a General Election prevented the SNP surge which shrank in the last few days under intense UK media hype for Labour to let the latter have one more chance; but it also brought a satisfying rout for Thatcherite Tories and subsequent recriminations from the loser in North East, James Provan, who blamed Mrs. Thatcher's persona for the Tory demise.

With a Scottish electorate used to the opposition parties debating devolution and independence and indeed the British opposition parties forming a Scottish Constitutional Convention to allow Labour to drag the issue to the next election on their terms, the Tory veto to any form of legislative devolution is an assurance of their irrelevance in Scottish minds if not yet removing the stranglehold of these rampant English nationalists over Scotland's government.

Noteworthy comments by some business managers have recognised that an independent government with half the interest rates of London would be an enviable starting point for a reborn Scottish economy; but they have been balanced by another survey which showed business leaders impacably opposed to closer political scrutiny in the form of an Assembly or Parliament, but the same people seem incapable of meeting Mrs. Thatcher's goals of letting the market have free play with a vastly reduced public sector and thrusting private enterprise untrammelled by overweening government. In short the SE English boom is led by a financial sector dabbling in a world market and public sector subsidy of huge proportions bolstering the favoured Home Counties.

With massive defence contracts, road, rail, Channel Tunnel investments plus flamboyant extravagance by the new rich its hall-

mark, no other areas of Britain can possibly emulate this artificial boom. It is gained at the expense of every other area. Therefore the rise of the Greens and demise of the middle of the road Democrats must signal a continuing Tory grip on the prosperous majority which will be treated to government spending on a huge scale before the expected General Election of 1991

As to the options, the Scots are aware as never before through the option of Independence in Europe, which opinion polls show 38% support while another 42% support devolution, that the movement which will decide Scottish survival as a nation has to come from within Scotland rather than wait for a possible Labour victory. The damage to the Scottish body politic must somehow be stopped by the defeat of the most undemocratic Tory impositions such as the poll tax, destroying our school system and by the increasingly centralist control of power applied by Thatcherism. The tension between the messages of Labour, give us one more chance, and the SNP, let's be done with London control for good, is set to be the underlying agenda for the next five years in Scotland's life, set against a background of Thatcherite Toryism rammed halfway down our throats by the new Scottish Tory Chairman, MP for Stirling Michael Frolyth whose New Right dogma grates on Scottish ears in most news bulletins.

So in the Euro parliament group making in July it was fitting that the SNP's sole representative should join the Rainbow Group of Corsican, Sardinian, Basque, Andalusian, Irish, Flemish, Lombardian and Danish, autonomists, the sole Euro Group all of whose members are committed to the rights of nations such as Scotland to determine their own future.

Commenting on the new formation the Labour Party's Highland mouthpiece, "The West Highland Free Press" poured scorn on the 13 Rainbow members who it likened to its view of Mrs. Ewing as "politically idiosyncratic and lacking in political clout". However it comes as no surprise to Scottish nationalists and Gaelic activists that the one Labour paper in the Gaeltacht should be so dismissive of the small nations and their cultures and a timely warning that the Socialist Euro Group has a dreadful record in suppressing many of the re-emergent European nations which Rainbow represents, for it alone recognises the need for the EC to become more open, democratic and decentralised - a genuine Europe of the peoples.

R.G.

HIGHLAND TRADITIONAL MUSIC IN GREAT HEALTH!

At the same weekend as a recent Celtic League, Scottish Branch meeting in Dingwall, Ross-shire the National Hotel played host for the eighth time to the Highland Traditional Music Festival. It's a great mixture of pipes, fiddles, voices, accordions and lots of other instruments in true Highland style with an admixture of players from other Celtic countries, e.g. the Sands Brothers in 1986 and Alwena Roberts last year.

Basically the increased interest in our traditional music stems from a varied and continuing range of settings which encourage our great heritage. In Ross-shire schools as elsewhere in Highland Region instruction in pipes, fiddle and whistles is commonplace. Clarsach also features and the local Gaelic Mods foster all these plus the all important songs.

The Ross & Cromarty District Council, with responsibilities for many leisure facilities has run successful week long Feis, (festivals) in Ullapool for the past four years. So at Easter each year youngsters from all round the District gain instruction in native instruments, voice, dance and drama, plus gain some insight into Gaelic conversation. This year over 200 young people crowded out the venues requiring a split programme next year to meet the huge demand. It started with Feis Bharraigh and now other areas are copying that model. Of course readers in Eire and Cymru will be familiar with such aims.

Needless to say the resurgence of Scottish musical talent in rock and folk styles is a consequence of our growing confidence as a people but is also testament to the vitality of our music scene thirty years after the folk revival. Alongside the success of groups like Deacon Blue, Hue & Cry and the Proclaimers, all with strong Scottish political overtones and the folk bands Runrig and Battlefield Band there is a whole plethora of singers and groups reflecting the current scene. Whether in Gaelic, Lowland Scots or English the message of the younger generation is clear, as the Proclaimers wrote, "we can't understand why they let someone else run our land..."

At Dingwall's Festival the local band Wolfstone were a big hit but taken alongside sole traditional Gaelic singer Ishbel MacAskill from Lewis, and Shetland's Aly Bain there is an insatiable appetite for the whole range of our music which can be heard at around thirty festivals annually and a dozen Mods into the bargain.

As suggested above the content is much concerned with contemporary struggles, the hated poll tax, the NATO build up and

threat of nuclear dumping at Dounreay, along with the need for Scots to break England's chains. How fortunate today's youngsters are to grow into a healthy music scene which provides all ages audiences with the best celebration of our nationality short of self-government. Clearly the protests of the folk revival are now a sustained demand for normality like other European nations. Significantly in the recent Glasgow Central by-election while the SNP received very visible support from the Proclaimers and Hue & Cry, Labour had to import Scots exiles who live in London to offer a pop image - there is no future in our best heading for the English capital. The message is quite plain to see in the charts, Scots based groups are having unprecedented success, which is why there is at last the prospect of Scottish pop charts to reflect what people are buying here and you can bet that the new mixture will be a far more heady brew than Radio 1 is prepared to play.

R.G.

THE DAVID STEPHEN AWARD

On Saturday, 15th July, the "Scotsman" reported the launch of an award in memory of the naturalist and historian David Stephen. This award - to be in the form of a statuette of "his favourite animal" the wolf - will be presented annually, to the individual or group who has done most, either in a practical sense - cleaning up some area already spoiled - or in the educational sense of highlighting an area and laying the foundation for future action. During July the "Scotsman" also reprinted long extracts from David Stephen's book "Living With Wildlife" described as "loosely autobiographical" and though not quite finished when he died containing enough to make it a must for his admirers and an invitation for any others. The purpose of the book had been to mark the 150th anniversary of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In these days when all and sundry are jumping on green band wagons it is salutary to be reminded that caring for the environment in all its manifestations has long been the concern of many Scots. As for David Stephen perhaps one more thing could be done - print and publish in book form his articles from the Scotsman.

● In Carn 65 the article about David Stephen has an interesting error - "Cumberland" instead of "CUMBERNAULD". All Celts will hope there is a connection in Professor Watson's "History of the Celtic Placenames of Scotland" he writes - "similarly we have Cumbernauld for -comar— (Old Irish combor) nall— where the meaning may be "the confluence of

brooks". The book "Living with Wildlife" published by Canongate at 14.95.

● Also from Canongate and coming out at the Edinburgh Book Festival held during the main Edinburgh Festival will be "The Craneskin Bag". This is a collection of Celtic stories and poems by Robin Williamson. Illustrated and fully annotated this book presents the spoken literature of Scotland, Wales and Ireland in the style developed by Robin Williamson. Those who would like a list of books, albums, cassettes and story cassettes write to - Robin Williamson Productions, BCM Box 4797, London WC1N 3XX, England.

UNITAX - AN ALTERNATIVE TAX

"Unitax - An Alternative national and local Tax". This is the third in the new series of Fletcher papers - the first two "Gaelic - Looking to the Future" and "Land - Ownership and Use" having been reviewed previously in CARN. This paper was presented on May 10th this year by the author, Professor Malcolm Slessor, at the Centre for Human Ecology, 15 Buccleugh Place, Edinburgh. It should lead to interesting and constructive debate. That the former rating system was unfair goes without saying but that the Thatcher government should insult people's intelligence by producing something infinitely less fair as the only alternative is quite unacceptable. So far, only less than detailed talk of "local income tax" has been forthcoming so this proposal embracing the whole tax system, national and local should be welcome. The proposal is that energy should be taxed. "There is no facet of our lives where energy as fuel is not used, whether in production, transport, the office or the home. It is the driving force of the economic system. It is the one economic resource which cannot be substituted". A very radical proposal but one that should be acceptable in this "green" age. The concept of Unitax came from a systems designer Farel Bradbury and the paper on the subject may be obtained from: Hydatum Publishers, PO Box 4, Ross-on-Wye, England HR9 6EB.

In today's world one of the most important energy sources is oil. Someone originally from one of the older "oil rich" countries calculated what the price of petrol would be if it were considered as valuable as tonic, lime juice or such liquids. It is still a very interesting calculation. The data in the booklet is difficult to summarise so send for your copy of "Unitax" by Professor Malcolm Slessor, price 1.50 to The Secretary, The Andrew Fletcher Society, "Wayside", Longorgan by DUNDEE DD2 5HA.

BREIZH

Mat ar c'helou

Moarvat e soñjo lennerien ma fennadoù brezhonek e vez anv ganin dalc'hmat pe gwall-alies eus Bro-Skos. Evit lavarout ar wirionez, goude Iwerzhon ha Breizh, setu ar vro geliek ma'z on kelaouet ar gwellan diwar he fouez. Un ezel eus Skourr Bro-Skos ar C'Hevre zo dik da gas din troc'hadennoù eus ar West Highland Free Press ha skridoù all. Erbedet em eus dezhañ kas anezho ivez a bep eil da sekretourien skouuoù Iwerzhon, Manav ha Kernev-Veur, dezho d'o "danzen" evit pennadoù e yezhoù an teir bro-se

C'hoant am eus ar wech-mañ d'ober evidoc'h un danzell ouzh un danevell-skrid embannet gant Comunn na Gaidhlig e derou an hañv-mañ - daoust ma oa prest e miz Genver seulabred. Ennañ e vez taolennet an araokadur a zo bet graet war dachenn adsav gouezeleg Bro-Skos abaoe 1982. Er bloaz-se e oa bet embannet gant an Highlands and Islands Development Board, dindan an titl Cor na Gaidhlig, brastres ur vellouiezh e stum ur rummad kirnigoù, o fal kreñvaat stad ar yezh er vuhez kevredigezhel. Daou vloaz war-lerc'h e oa bet savet Comunn na Gaidhlig (C na G) e-sell da harpañ ha da genurzhiañ obererezh ar strolladoù a oa o labourat evit ar yezh. Kemer a rae karg eus un darn vat eus al labour a glaske An Comunn Gaedhealach seveniñ.

Moarvat e kave da ziazezerien CnaG ne oa ket AnCG efedus a-walc'h, e oa ezhomm eus "gwad fresk" e penn al luskad gouzelek. Da CnaG e seblant bezañ bet roet diwar neuze an emell da rannañ ar pep brasañ eus ar skoazelloù-arc'hant-Stad gouestlet d'ar gouezeleg, hag AnCG n'eo ket deut c'hoazh a-benn evit doare da spisaat bevennoù e dachenn-oberiañ, ken e vez o kempigellañ atav ar memez pezhiañ hag a-roak. Anat eo diouzh an danevellskrid diwezhan-mañ piv a zalc'h ar yalc'h: gant doujañs e vez komzet eus ar gouamamant hag ar pennadurezhioù, penaos e komprenont pegen pouezus eo diwall ar gouezeleg. Spi am eus ne soñjint ket o deus graet a-walc'h peogwir e vez displeget ez a mat ar bed gant an adsav, rak bez'ez eus ivez traoù o reiñ abeg a nec'hamant hag e vo ezhomm eus kalz muioc'h a skoazell ma vern d'ar gonidoù dougen frouezh. Pouezañ a reer war an dra

ma'z eo un den dizalc'h, ar c'helaouenner Martin Mac Donald, an hini a voc karget gant CnaG da aozañ an danevellskrid. Eñ eo ivez a oa e penn ar strollad-labour hag en doa aozet Cor na Gaidhlig. E gefridi ar wech-mañ a oa dezvarn hag aet e oad war-roak e-doug ar bloavezhioù 1982-88 ha displegañ e veno a-zivout al labour sevenet gant CnaG

War ziazez ar skrid-mañ e tlefe bezañ aozet ur steuñvad evit mont pelloc'h en dek vloaz da zont. Pezh a vefe poellek hep mar. Arabat eo koulskoude e c'hoarvezfe evel gant ar steuñvadoù bet aozet dre ziv wech gant Bord na Gaeilge Iwerzhoon, gant ur pal heñvel, da dalvout evit pevar bloaz pep hini: leun e oant a ginnigoù mat-tre, traoù dirac'zus hag a chomas siwazh un darn vat anezho dam-pe disevenet dre ziouer skoazell - arc'hant digant ar gouamamant (dav lavarout e ra hemañ skouarn vouzar par ma hell ouzh garmoù ha tamalloù genadoù all eus ar vuhez foran hag a zo galoudusoc'h eget Emsav ar Gouezeleg: ret eo digreskiñ ar bern dle hag espern kement penny a c'heller mirout!)

Gouez da v-Martin Mac Donald ez eus bet graet kanmedoù bras war-roak gant ar gouezeleg abaoe 6 vloaz eta. Kavet en deus krog kreñvoc'h er gevredigezh a-drugarez da frammoù, kenstrollet gant CnaG pegen: o harpañ warno e tlefe ar pennadurezhioù koulz hag an aozadurioù prevez bezañ gouest da c'hounit tachennou nevez. War hini an deskadurezh dre ar gouezeleg ez eo bet toullet mat an hent gant Kevredigezh ar Strolladoù-C'Hoari hag ar c'huzulioù lec'hel o deus roet skoazell dezho neuze a galon laouen. Anaout a ra CnaG a-du-arall ez eus bet roet muioc'h a skoazell-arc'hant gant ar gouamamant Thatcher eget gant hini all ebet biskoazh (ken nebeut a oa diagent ma ne dle ket bezañ bet diaes mont uheloc'h...)

Er strolladoù-c'hoari e vez lakaet ar re vihan da ober gant ar gouezeleg e-ser ebatal ha kanañ. War am eus bet klevet ne glasker ket mont kalz pelloc'h eget o boazan da glevout ha da gompren ar yezh, da lavarout eo ne vez ket pouezet kalz warno da ober ganti en o divizoù. E 1982 e oa 4 eus r strolladoù-se, warlene e oa 38 hag int stan-kañ e wwwdhais (Lewis), Eilean Sgitheach

(Skye) ha Glasc'ho. Ar strolladoù-se eo a bourvez skolidi d'ar c'hlasoù kentañ-derez ma vez roet deskadurezh enno dre hanter-ouriezh ar gouezeleg. E 1982 ne oa hini ebet anezho, warlene e oa 12, hag an hanter anezho en inizi ar Walarn. Divizet eo bet e vefe 8 all hevlene (en inizi). Mennad ar pennadurezhioù lec'hel eo e vefe desket dre ar gouezeleg er c'hlasoù-se e-pad an tri bloavezh Kentañ-Derez kentañ (daoust ha ne vefe mui nemet saozneg goude?) Gant CnaG eo sammet ar gefridi degas an tiegezhioù da c'houlenn, niverusoc'h-niverusañ, e ve roet ar seurt deskadurezh d'o bugale. N'eus ket a skolioù gouezelek hepken.

Jediñ a ra Mac Donald e tlefe bezañ ouzhpenn 2000 bugel o pleustriñ klasoù gouezelek a-barzh dek vloaz ac'hanaman. Hag e vo saveteet ar yezh neuze!! gant ma kendalc'ho ar gouamamant da reiñ skoazell "azas". N'o deus ket Skosiz a-hervez da ober ouzh gweerien evel lorgnez an Deskadurezh Vroadel C'Hall a ra ur c'hammed war gil en o divizoù gant DIWAN bep tro m'o devez ranket ober unan war-roak. Un arouez eus ar stummet-mat ma'z eo ar pennadurezhioù lec'hel d'ar strivadoù a vez graet evit ar yezh e Bro-Skos: kevret int e-barzh un "Inter-Authority Standing Group on Gaelic Education" da ziogelaat e vo graet hervez ar steuñvadoù divizet hag en un doare kenurzhiek. Pevare e welimp kuzulioù-kumun, -departamant, -rannvro Breizh oc'h ober diouzh ar skouer-se?

Atizañ a ra CnaG strolladoù-labour lec'hel da aozañ ha da seveniñ steuñvadoù dek-vloaziek da ziorren ar yezh e-touez ar bobl en o c'horn- bro. Ne zisklêrier ket petra a vez graet evel-se. Dek vloaz zo ur pennad mat, ezhomm a vo eus kendalc'hegezh, eveshaerezh, heblegusted o terc'hel kont eus ar skiant-prenan.

N'eus ket plas amañ da zezrevellañ dre ar munut petra zo bet graet gant CnaG evel benveg-kenurzhiañ na da reiñ skouerioù eus an doareoù ma vez broudet obererezh armerzhel Bro-Skos gant adsav ar gouezeleg. War zaou vank bras e vez pouezet en danevellskrid: n'eus ket a-walc'h a skolaerien varrek da vastañ d'an ezhomm ha dister-tre eo arc'hementad-amzer-pellskignañ gouestlet d'ar gouezeleg e-kêver ar

vo graet hervez ar steunvadoù divizet hag en un doare kenurzhiek. Pevare e welimp kuzulioù-kumun, -departamant, -rannvro Breizh oc'h ober diouzh ar skouer-se?

Atizañ a ra CnaG strolladoù-labour lec'hel da aozañ ha da seveniñ steunvadoù dekvloaziek da ziorren ar yezh e-touez ar bobl en o c'hom-bro. Ne zisklêrier ket petra a vez graet evel-se. Dek vloaz zo ur pennad mat, ezhomm a vo eus kendalc'hegezh, eveshaerezh, heblegusted o terc'hel kont eus ar skiant-prenan.

N'eus ket plas amañ da zezrevellañ dre ar munut petra zo bet graet gant CnaG evel benveg kenurzhiañ na da zeñ skoueriou eus an doareoù ma vez broudet obererezh armerzhel Bro-Skos gant adsav ar gouezeleg. War zaou vank bras e vez pouezet en danevellskrid : n'eus ket a-walc'h a skolaerien varrek da vastañ d'an ezhomm ha dister-tre eo ar c'hementad-amzer-pellskignañ gouestlet d'ar gouezeleg e-kêver ar saozneg. Ezhomm zo eta da ouestlañ muioc'h a arc'hant-stad da c'hourdonañ skolaerien koulz ha bouezañ kreñv evit ma vo graet divizoù start evit ar gouezeleg el lezennadur a vez aozet d'ar mare-mañ a-zivout ar pellskignerezh (mediaoù). Ouzhpenn-se, evit ledanaat tachenn ar yezh er vuhez armerzhel ez eus ezhomm a c'hoprañ un den gouest da atizañ renerien ar c'hom-pagnunezhioù greantel hag ar staliou-kenwerzh da aesaat an implij anezhi. M'eus aon e c'hortoz an danevellour kalz a vrokusted digant gouamamant-moneizadourien London!

A. Heusaff

An independent report published in June shows that considerable progress has been achieved in the revival of Scots Gaelic during the years 1982-88. It gives Comunn na Gaidhlig cause for satisfaction but it points also the urgent need for attention to areas of concern, in the fields of education and broadcasting in particular. Copies could be requested from C. na G., 109 Sráid na hEaglaise, Inbhirnis IV1 1EY.

IMPACT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

The Treaty of Union that was concluded, after a military defeat, in 1532 between Brittany and France entitled our country to retain its autonomy, a freedom which included the right to decide in taxation matters and reserved it the administration of Justice. It also exempted the Bretons from military service on land outside the country. To be sure the French monarchs made several attempts to erode its provisions but these were successfully upheld in the de-

cadec preceding the Revolution.

Brittany's rights were no privileges granted by French kings, but rights guaranteed by an international treaty. Whatever remained of Breton power was wielded by the aristocratic descendents of those who had prior to 1488 militarily upheld our independence. Although these nobles could prove their dedication to the common Breton interest, they insisted on maintaining their privileges and antagonised the bourgeoisie which was deprived of the political role it felt entitled to on account of their importance in the country's economic life. Its members and the better-off farmers were drawn to the ideas of liberty propagated by the followers of the Enlightenment philosophers. Demonstrations organised by university students in Rennes on January 27 1789 after class antagonisms had come to a head in the Breton Assembly and the king had suspended its meeting in contravention of the 1532 treaty led to clashes and three deaths. The Revolution may thus be said to have started in Brittany: there was indeed widespread support here for equality, e.g. with regard to taxation even though the level of taxes was about half that prevailing in the provinces directly under French rule. However all the Books of Grievances submitted by the parishes in preparation for reforms in 1789 expressly requested that the special rights of the "province" be maintained. Yet on August 4, the Breton delegates of the Third Order to the French Assembly in Versailles agreed to the abolition not only of the class privileges but also of the Treaty of 1532: this they did without mandate but specifying that their action was subject to confirmation by the Breton Assembly. This was never reconvened. The nobility and higher clergy had refused to send delegates to Versailles as relations with the French State were according to our Constitution to be channelled through the Breton Assembly. The protests against the unilateral abolition of the Treaty made by the presidents of the Breton Estates-General and Parliament drew this reply by Mirabeau: "You are Bretons? The French command!" They spoke of "la nation bretonne" but for the revolutionaries there was henceforth only the French Nation with the State borders. Equality meant uniformity.

The redistribution of the property confiscated from the upper classes enabled Breton farmers to buy 30-40% of the land but the bourgeoisie used its newly acquired powers to cheaply grab another 30%. They knew how to exploit the great principles to their advantage! Democracy was established on paper but male universal suffrage would not come about until 1875. The women would have to wait till the middle of this century. In order to consolidate their power, the bourgeoisie created a highly centralised State, dividing their territory into 83 depar-

tements with no historic roots so as to erase the memory of such strong historic communities as Brittany and Alsace: at the head of each was placed a political commissar named "préfet" after the Roman model and responsible solely to the Police and Interior Ministry. The power-hungry Breton bourgeoisie was soon to be reduced to the role of a new type of courtiers: the notables. Obedience to quasi-military rules and submission to the dogmas defined by the Jacobins were required for accession to the higher positions in the administration, the army, the university. In 1791 Armand T. de la Rouerie, a hero of the American War of Independence, set up a clandestine Association Bretonne with the aim of reasserting fiscal privileges but also the terms of the 1532 Treaty under a constitutional monarchy. Mounting disillusion with the Revolution but above all opposition to the introduction of military service for wars outside Brittany enabled him to gain support and build up a well structured resistance network, though his neglect of counter-espionage was to have disastrous consequences for the Association. Forced to go on the run, he died of exhaustion or perhaps poisoning early in 1793. His organisation suffered disruption from arrests but was able to provide the leadership of the guerilla war known as Chouannerie which started in March 1793 and lasted for about ten years: it affected above all the Eastern and Central parts of Brittany, differing from the war in the Vendée which, being conventional in character, was finished in 1794.

The Chouannerie has been depicted by major French writers and historians, faithful servants of the State ideology, as a reactionary movement. While it is true that in the absence of a clear programme of national liberation among the Breton insurgents religious motives came to predominate, basically it was a struggle for freedom, for "liberty" with a concrete meaning related to the Breton history and culture whereas the Liberty proposed by the Philosophers was an abstract notion, an idea which had played no major part in French history ever since the Gauls' defeat by Caesar and which allowed the bourgeoisie to establish itself as the new ruling class as well as a drift, from 1794 onwards, towards the military conquest of large tracts of Europe. The principle of equality was divorced from real application by the protection afforded to the new property owners and the prohibition of the workers' right of association (Le Chapelier Law named after the very man from Rennes who was foremost in giving our national rights away). "Egalité" meant that the non-French ethnic communities would have to speak the language of the majority or resign themselves to forgo the opportunities for socio-economic advancement available to the French

speakers. Breton, denounced as the language of federalism and superstition, an obstacle to Progress, was like Basque, Catalan, German in Elsass-Lothringen, etc. to be subjected to a sustained campaign of vilification and eradication as soon as the tentacles of the State monster could penetrate through schools and conscription into their area. The notions of intrinsic superiority of the French language and of its identity with Liberty and Civilisation, also of the "natural" frontiers, gratuitously asserted by the revolutionary "thinkers" underpinned the imperialism of the Napoléons and of the French Republics. Man as understood in the famous declaration of rights was a being to be moulded according to theories contemptuous of ancestral traditions and mother tongues. The proclaimed individual rights should indeed be cherished but they needed to be counterbalanced by collective rights for liberty, equality and fraternity to be realised. But to demand such rights as to use our Celtic language in all fields of life and the right of self-determination is declared *ex cathedra* as reactionary and criminal. Two hundred years after the event, the Breton people have still to rid themselves of the alienation brought about by the revolutionaries' denial of their collective rights.

Many of the points and criticisms made here are based on studies published this year: in *Dalc'homp Sonj* Nr 25 (in French), in *Comhar*, *Aibreán*; in the pamphlet "La Révolution et les Bretons" by a group of historians (available from *Le Peuple Breton*, at 20 Fr); and above all on the book "Les Bretons et leurs libertés" (208 pages) by Loeiz ar Beg (who also co-authored the pamphlet). This book is published by BELTAN, 43 r. St-Mikael, 29190 Brasparzh and costs 105 Fr including postage. The author, a prominent member of the socialist UDB, sets out to analyse the class struggles which gave the Breton bourgeoisie a leading role in the incipient revolution; but it was soon outmanoeuvred by its Parisian counterpart setting out to build a barrack-like State that gave lip service to generous principles and vowed unrelenting hostility to all the manifestations of Breton nationality. We learn with great interest of the reticence of almost all the Breton Third Order delegates on August 4, 1789 regarding the sacrifice of our autonomy. Ar Beg attributes the success of the French nationalists to the failure of both the Breton nobility and bourgeoisie to put forward a progressive alternative that would uphold our political institutions. The exact nature of the conflict between Girondins and Montagnards is revealed as an antagonism between two rival economic groups: the Paris bourgeoisie, exploiting the revolutionary zeal of the Sans-Culottes (lower class), striving to make of France a continental

oriented industrial power versus the bourgeois of the Western regions who depended on the development of maritime trade. Ar Beg suggests many interesting lessons to be drawn from that eventful and fateful period for our present-day struggle. His conclusions reflect the views of his party but his fresh and thoughtful handling of the subject, his bringing to light of little known facts, his endeavour to demonstrate the interrelation between Breton and universal values, all that will make the reading of this book most rewarding.

A. Heusaff

BARZHAZ BREIZH

Aux sources du Barzhaz Breiz - Le Memoire d'un Peuple, by Donatien Laurent. 337 pp 27 x 24 cm, abundantly illustrated. Published by AR MEN. Three events have marked the 150th anniversary of the first publication of Barzhaz Breizh (concerning which we refer the reader to CARN Nr 66)

a) the publication for the first time of the texts of the songs in Breton ONLY (without the translations in French, in prominent position, as used to be the case);

b) the publication of a record of Barzhaz songs, sung by Andrea ar Gouilh, their most authentic and spell-binding interpreter;

c) the publication in full of the first and most important collection of notes made by Kervarker while collecting the songs: it is the object of the book here reviewed.

It puts an end to a century of uncertainty, of uncontrolled assertions and rather base attacks. It will make it possible finally to seriously study the courses of the Barzhaz and to measure the personal contribution of its collector and presenter. After years of tenacious work, D. Laurent places at the disposal of both research workers and poets a mirror of our people's soul in its fullness and purity: it will not be only an object for learned studies but also a source of inspiration and rejuvenation for future poets as it was for Kervarker.

In his long introduction, D. Laurent gives a delightful account of how he discovered the manuscripts. He shows the great man anxious, through his quest for what remained of the poetry of the ancient bards, to restore to his people their pride, to his language its titles of nobility in the face of official denigration, much in the way Elias Loennrot was doing at the same time, with the same hopes and the same methods, at the other end of our European world, for the Finns.

The author evokes rather leniently the long and distressing quarrel that was to come; he analyses very knowledgeably and ingeniously the most remarkable, astonishing and also controversial of the Barzhaz songs. It appears indeed that they can be linked to "an epic tradition which had supposedly been lacking in the popular repertory".

This is a magnificent volume which does honour to its publishers: it is worthy of its precious material, illustrated as it is with very beautiful and moving reproductions of scenes of rural life by Olivier Perrin, Jean-Baptiste Treyer, Auguste Goy who were more or less contemporaries of Kervarker, and there is also a picture by Louis Duveau inspired by one of the songs.

Yann Bouessel du Bourg

EURO-ELECTIONS IN BRITTANY

The arbitrary rule making only ONE Euro-constituency of the whole French State territory excluded the possibility for any candidate on a list representing its ethnic minorities to win a seat in the June elections. The Green Party led by the Alsatian Antoine Waechter came out explicitly in support of real political powers for the regions; they sought cooperation from the U.D.B. and EMGANN and reached an agreement with the leader of the Corsican Autonomist Party U.P.C., Max Simeoni for him to be included in the third position on the Ecologists' list. This achieved its best results in the Hexagon's peripheric regions: 18.3% in Alsace, 15.0% in Corsica, 12.4% in Brittany. Simeoni was duly elected and will now be assisted in Strassburg by a member of the UDB Central Committee, Christian Gwionvarc'h, author of a pamphlet "Bretagne et Europe". Simeoni has undertaken to speak independently of the Greens on behalf of all "French" minorities in the European Parliament: it is he and not the 5 MEPs of Breton origin and French-party allegiance who will represent our country at European level.

A detailed 3-page analysis of this election, showing the specific character of the results in Brittany, was published in the July-August issue of *Le Peuple Breton* (address BP 33301, 22304 Lannuon-Cedex; subscription 120-150 Fr/annum).

The final results of the March municipal elections were not known to us when writing for CARN Nr 66. It is actually some 70 U.D.B., or UDB-related councillors who were elected. Four of them are now mayors and 10 deputy-mayors.

D.E.U.G. DEMAND CONCEDED

In CARN 66 we reported the doubts of the Breton language organisations about the kind of Diplôme d'Etudes Universitaires Generales which the French government had at the end of March agreed to establish. Would it be the fully-fledged DEUG requiring a full two-years course in Breton and involving this language for 80% of the subjects, in accordance with the submission made by the Rennes University professor of Celtic, Per Denez : a diploma which would meet the existing demand for teachers with proper qualifications? Or would it require the study of some other subject as well, 50% Breton and 50% something else, as is the case with the DEUG for Corsican and the CAPES in Breton, thus putting off the students?

These doubts persisted throughout the second quarter of this year. To stress the demand for the real DEUG, an active campaign through administrative and parliamentary channels was boosted by demonstrations such as delaying the departure of trains, breaking-in on a Socialist Party meeting and on an international Languages Conference in Paris; a march on PM Rocard's office; a decision by the Breton musicians not to participate in the July 14th GOUDE "masparade" on the Champs Elysees. Whatever higher council prevailed against the mandarins' immobilism, a message directly from Paris informed Per Denez at the end of June that his proposals had integrally been accepted by the Minister of Education. Students had already registered for the course.

In successive steps since 1981 the Breton language has risen in academic status, first with the BA degree, then the (incomplete) CAPES and now the DEUG. But the brakes are still on : CAPES posts given first to 5, then to 3 have been allocated to only one student in each of the last 2 years. Taking all schools from nursery to university level and leaving out the classes organised by associations, BREMAN (July-August) calculates that 12,218 pupils/students received tuition in Breton last year from about 500 teachers. The article raises the question of a trade union independent of the centrally controlled French teachers' unions which are hostile to our language.



Students demand DEUG at Inter-Celtic Film and Television Festival (Easter 1989).

DIWAN :

STATE FAILS IN ITS OBLIGATIONS

A meeting with the Education Minister and representatives of the Regional and Department Councils all parties to the April 1988 Agreement - was requested by DIWAN and scheduled for June 19 to try and find out why a) the State had failed to honour its undertaking to pay the salaries of ten teachers for which it had signed contracts, b) why the arrangements for the training of 3 Diwan teachers in a Catholic training college had not been finalised. It was feared that the minister wanted to alter the agreement; or to give it a new interpretation. Three further classes which satisfied the conditions had not had their contracts signed last Easter. Owing to the State defaulting on its financial obligations DIWAN, unable to pay contributions to URSSAF (Social Insurance Board) for its 62 employees (of which 55 are teaching), was brought to court and sentenced to pay 800,000 FR or have its public subsidies confiscated. DIWAN gets voluntary contributions from about 3000 supporters but they fall far short of the 9.7 million francs needed annually. The Finistere and Cotes-du-Nord départements councils were giving punctual help, but Morbihan was slow and the two Eastern départements felt even less involved. Finistere had put a good building at the disposal of the Diwan secondary school near Brest and had given 500,000 FR to provide another building for the DIWAN nursery and primary school in Banaleg, (see CARN 65), the commune agreeing to buy the site in spite of Communist opposition. Let us also mention a grant of 20,000 écus from the EC Commission for research in teaching methods. A number of politicians have come to recognise that Brittany has better chances in the economic competition if its identity is

strengthened. What a mercantile mentality all the same!

DIWAN is determined in any case to go ahead. Its methods have proved right. The aim is to have over 1000 pupils by 1992-93. For this 40 to 50 new teachers will be needed. On the other hand the French State does not want this experiment in methods which are alien to its "general pedagogy" (cutting people off from their roots, primacy of French) to succeed. It pretends that DIWAN is competing with its bilingual classes, but it is doing damn little to increase the number of these, it has no policy, no teacher training programme. What competition?!

If the State is not prepared to give the necessary credits for the development of the Bretons' education, the local councils must insist on getting increased budgetary allocations so that they can assume responsibility for it.

AMINISTRATION HOSTILITY

Roland Le Moigne's case illustrates vividly the hostility of the French educational system towards those who want Breton taught in public schools. Le Moigne possesses the highest university qualifications in Biology but he also has got all the necessary qualifications in Breton in order to secure a post as teacher of our language: to this he is entitled after passing the CAPES in Breton in 1987.

He lives in Nantes where his wife exercises a profession. He taught Breton in a Nantes lycée from 1970 onwards. For 7 years the course was not officially recognised, then conditions improved and by 1985-6 he had 35 students doing Breton, 25 of whom took an optional Breton test in the 1986 baccalauréat. Breton was then taught in 6 other secondary schools in Nantes-St. Nazaire. Having the CAPES he could thus have been given a full time post of Breton teacher in that area. Instead of that, he was transferred to the Rennes Académie (Education Area) and given a post at the Lycée Lesage, Gwened/Vannes. In order to shift him, the Nantes Academy rector used false pretexts (e.g. Breton must admittedly be taught if required but "there were not enough demands" - he did not find out: "there were no qualified examiners available in the area" - not true, etc.). The degree (B.A.) which Le Moigne got in Breton in 1982 resulted in his losing 1500 Francs a month from his salary, when he was not allowed a full complement of teaching hours. On getting the CAPES his status changed, another excuse for holding his salary for 4 months contrary to rules. Posted by the Rennes rector to Gwened in October 1987 as teacher of Breton, he was refused all co-operation by the school principal in organising his course: he had himself to advertise it; was subjected to numerous vexations; suffered a loss of 500 Fr/month from his salary; had his teaching hours allocated to the most unfavourable times; was obliged to give 28 hours teaching other subjects. Everything was done to dissuade parents from registering their children for the course; he was not allowed to make up hours teaching in another school.

He has to drive 5 hours daily to and from Nantes. His requests for a post to be given him in the Nantes Académie are ignored in Nantes and Rennes. Roland Le Moigne proved that there is a demand for Breton in the Nantes secondary schools. He is asking to be given a post of Breton teacher in the Nantes Académie as the only holder of a CAPES in Breton in that area. In the name of which obsolete principle is it refused?

We ask our readers to support his demand by writing to the French Minister of Education, Mr. Lionel Jospin, Paris. He should also be refunded for the financial loss he suffered unjustifiably.

A.R.B.

The outlawed "Armée Révolutionnaire Bretonne" claimed responsibility for bomb attacks on the Pays-de-Loire Regional Palace in Nantes (7.5) - a provocative symbol of the partition of Brittany - also on the office of the Credit Agricole in Chateau-



Mass demonstration against COGEMA plans in Pontkalleg Forest.

neuf (near St-Malo), in protest against this bank's support for industrial farming and investment of Breton savings outside the country (30.6). Another attack was carried out early in July against the URSSAF office (see article on DIWAN) in Kemper. At the beginning of June, 9 people were detained for interrogation; some of them were named in the press as "terrorists" before the slightest proof of guilt, a blatant case of trial by the media which was denounced by a branch of the CGT trade union and the Human Rights League. Two men, Gilbert Kabon and Jean-Yves Meudeg were detained, accused of possession of explosive material and transferred to jails in the Paris area. G. Kabon was beaten while in custody (he answered the police only in Breton), they got a colleague to act as interpreter, but the examining magistrate refused him the right to speak anything but French. Neither he nor Meudeg committed any act of violence. Committees were set up in several towns to press for their release. STOURM AR BREZHONEG rejected the responsibility for Breton resort to violence and other illegal actions on the French State and its cultural genocide. With reference to the Nantes "Palace", EMGANN (B.P. 71, 33303 Gwengamp-Cedex) reminds that the "Pays-de-Loire" Region, set up without consulting the people and maintained against their wish, is an instrument designed to maintain colonial rule in Brittany.

Er-maez, COGEMA

The Uranium mining company COGEMA has applied for prospecting permits in some 20 communes of Central Brittany, causing great disquiet among the population. They have bought 19ha of land in Bubri and announced their intention to extract the mineral in Berne, N. of An Oriant. The dangers to health and to an economy based on agriculture and the food industry are

outlined in *Le Peuple Breton*, May (BP 301, 22304 Lannuon). In all 1100km² are mapped out for prospectation.

EMIGRANTS LEARNING BRETON

The teaching of Breton in the Paris area was successfully carried out during the 1988-89 school year thanks to the 15 active members of the KBDP association, secretary Ronan Tremel, 25 rue Y. Gagarin, F-93270 SEVRAN. Some 550 students attended, including 400 in lycées and 70 in two universities. Since 1984 when they numbered 48, there has been an average annual increase of 40 but last year saw a rise to 249, more than twice the number of students of all the other minority languages of the French State put together. Among 24 non-major languages which nearly all possess official status outside France and are taught in the Paris area, Breton occupies the 9th place, ahead of Japanese, Dutch, Greek. KBDP has also organised week-end courses outside school establishments (3 in Paris, 2 in Brussels, 1 in Orléans). This year they plan also to include Lyon in their activities. Four of the teachers are in State employment but Tremel is denied recognition as a teacher of Breton although for years now he has taught nothing else; his demand for transfer to Brittany has been rejected. A thousand obstacles are being placed in the way of KBDP's efforts to develop the teaching of Breton among the Breton emigrants. "There is no room for regional language classes in the schools of the Paris area" said a top official recently. Yet KBDP enquiries indicate that from 20 to 100 students would be interested in each of the approximately 200 secondary schools of the Paris area.

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

LLYDAW

Gŵyl Genedlaethol y Llydaweg. Cynhaliwyd yr ŵyl eleni yn Karaez gyda dros 6000 yn ei mynychu o dan adain y mudiad gwleidyddol Emgann a'r mudiad iaith Stourm ar Brezhoneg. Roedd dros hanner cant o ston-dinau gan fudiadau, cyhoeddwy'r achlych-gronau a sefydlwyd rheol Lydaweg i'r ŵyl.

IWERDDON

Cynghorau Dosbarth y Gogledd. Cynhaliwd etholidau dosbarth yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ym mis Mai. Yn gyffredinol roedd teuddiad at y canol gwleidyddol - at yr Official Unionists ac at yr S.D.L.P. Pedair blynedd yn ôl roedd y Democratic Unionist Party (plaid Ian Paisley) a'r Ulster Unionist Party yn gyfartal gyda 25% o'r bleidlais yr un. Eleni roedd gan y U.U.P. 32% a gan y D.U.P. 18% o'r cyfanswm. An Baile Meánach (Ballymena) yw'r unig gyngor gyda'r D.U.P. yn y mwyafrif, gyda chyfanswm o 109 sedd, colled o 33. Etholwyd pum aelod o'r Blaid Geidwadol yn ogystal. Roedd pleidlais yr S.D.L.P. i fyny o 17% i 20%, yn bennaf ar draul Sinn Féin yn ardaloedd An Dúin (Down) ac An Iúir (Newry) lle maent rwan yn rheoli'r cynghorau. Gwelwyd cynnydd ym mhleidlais Sinn Féin o 5% yng Ngorllewin Béal Feirste (Belfast) ac mae gan y blaid 40 sedd rwan yn y Gogledd.

Yn etholiad Ewrop ym mis Mehefin y drefn oedd:

Democratic Unionist Party	160,000
S.D.L.P.	136,000
Official Unionist Party	118,000
Sinn Féin	49,000
Alliance Party	28,000
Ceidwadwyr	26,000

YR ALBAN

Psgota'r Gorllewin. Erbyn hyn pysgota yw'r prif ddiwydiant yn Ynysoedd y Gorllewin y tu allan i'r sector gwasanaethau (60% o'r holl swyddi). Gyda thwf dros y degawd o 30% a 1125 o weithwyr mae o

flaen y diwydiant brethyn (900) a'r diwydiant adeiladu (700-800). Gwerth y diwydiant yw dros 20 miliwn y flwyddyn -9.6m o bysgota gwyllt, 8.5m o ffermydd pysgod sy'n cyflogi 220 o bobl a 2.3m o brosesu. Erbyn hyn mae dros 200 cwch o dan 300 troedfedd. Bwriedir datblygu porthlad-oedd newydd yn Breuig, Leodhas, Leverburgh, na Hearadh, Gorllewin Uibhist a Bagh a'Chaisteil (Castlebay) Barraigh (Barra).

Teledu. Mae'n debyg rwan y gwelir Cyn-gor Darlledu Gaeleg ond heb yr arian angenrheidiol. Ar hyn o bryd mae tua 3.8 miliwn ar gael. Cyllun CNAS yw gwasanaeth gyda chyllideb o 20 miliwn, ond mae'r mudiad Duisig yn gofyn am 30 awr yr wythnos a 52 miliwn.

Etholia Ewrop. Mae Mrs Ewing (SNP) wedi cynddu ei mwyafrif yn yr Uchel-diroedd a'r Ynysoedd o 16000 i 45000 gyda'r Ceidwadwyr yn ail iddi. Yn sedd Gogledd Ddwyrain yr Alban roedd gan Lafur fwyafrif o 2600 dros yr SNP. Roedd yr SNP yn ail yn y ddwy sedd yn Ystrad Clud (Strathclyde) ac yn "Central and Fife" ac yn drydydd yn Lothian a De'r Alban. 'Does dim un cynrychiolydd Ceidwadol o'r Alban yn Ewrop rwan. Y bleidlais oedd

Llafur	41.9% (-0.5% ar 1987)
SNP	25.6% (+11.6% ar 1987)
Ceidwadwyr	20.9% (-3.17% ar 1987)
SLD	4.2% (-14.9% ar 1987)
"Gwyrdd"	7.3% (—)

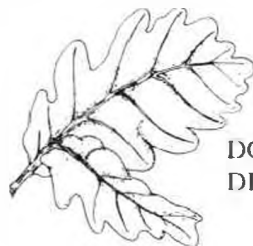
Unedau Gaeleg. Sefydlwyd pedair uned Gaeleg newydd yn ysgolion Ynysoedd y Gorllewin ym mis Awst. Agorwyd yr unedau yn Beck a Steðmabagh (Stornaway) yn Leodhas ac Iochdar a Carinish (Uibhist).

An Comunn Gaidhealach. Elw'r Mod yn Glaschu llynedd oedd 34000 sy'n cymorth mawr i incwm y mudiad. Yn yr adroddiad blynyddol gwelir llawer mwy o weithgarwch yn y rhanbarthau - cyhoeddiadau, mod lleol, dysgu'r Aeleg, gŵyl telynu, mod lleol newydd yn ymdrechu dros yr iaith ar y teledu a dylanwadu ar gryff cyhoeddi i ddefnyddio'r iaith (gan gynnwys yr heddlu, y frigad tan a diogelwch y ffyrdd yn Ystrad Clud). Bwrdd Croeso Fife (lle mae 15 dosbarth Gaeleg i oedolion), cynnal gwyliau lleol a gwyliau drama. Ceisir cyhoeddi cylchgrawn i bobl ifanc cyn bo hir.

Siop Aeleg. Agorwyd stondin Gaeleg yn Neuadd y Farchnad yn Inbhirnis - sy'n lleoliad hwylus iawn i bawb sy'n ymweld a'r Urcheldiroedd.

CERNYW

Dyfodol y Brifddinas. A fydd Truro yn parhau fel tref yng Nghernyw neu a fydd y datblygiadau siopau newydd fel yr hoelen olaf yng nghymeriad y dref? Degawd yn ôl roedd 80% o'r siopau mewn dwylo leol. Erbyn heddiw dim ond ychydig sydd ar ôl. Yn barol mae'r enwar mawr wedi meddianu'r ddinas. A oes dyfodol i "little Exeter in Cornwall"?



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NEWS OF WALES

WELSH LANGUAGE BOARD

Exactly a year after being established in July 1988 the Welsh Language Board under the chairmanship of John Elfed "Dwr" Jones has published its first statements in its *"Strategy for the Future of the Welsh Language"*. In order to achieve various aspirations in the three fields of creating a bilingual society, creating opportunities and legal status the report sets out a series of objectives, targets for the period 1989-1994 and responsibilities for implementation.

Published at the same time was *"A Bilingual Policy - Guidelines for the Public Sector"*. The fundamental stance is that the degree to which a public body should use Welsh will vary in proportion to the degree of Welsh speaking in an area. Each body should have a clear, unambiguous policy adopted formally. In the most anglicised areas bilingualism might be limited to signs, notepapers, some publications and ensuring that the minority use of written and oral Welsh by customers is capable of being courteously received and promptly attended to. In areas where Welsh is more dominant bilingualism would extend to key staff appointments, simultaneous translation, county strategies, bilingual publications, policy monitoring and review. Some new legislation is envisaged. In its *"Practical Options for the use of Welsh in Business"* the Board says, "the aspects of courtesy and good business attached to bilingualism are stressed, including its use in tourism". Twenty one suggestions are made in three groups. In Range 1 - acknowledging the Welsh language - ideas can be implemented quickly by companies and goodwill shown by simple actions such as bilingual letterheads, bilingual signs, accepting cheques in Welsh, advertising, slogans and encouraging Welsh speakers in the company. Range 2 aims at building a bridge to the language through having a senior manager responsible for the company policy, use of the language in public relations, bilingual literature, advertising in Welsh and responding to Welsh enquiries. These measures indicate positive support with no significant cost or problems. Active use of the language in Range 3 requires modest but active commitment and may need step by step adoption. Welsh could be used in company magazines, answering Welsh correspondence in Welsh, face-to-face contact in Welsh, teaching Welsh to relevant staff and supporting local Welsh cultural activities. The *"Strategy"* costs £1.50 while the two pamphlets are free of charge. They can be obtained from Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, Cwrt y Groes Hir, 47 Heol Casnewydd, Caerdydd (Tel. 0222 488 745).

NEWSPAPER READERSHIP

In comparison with Ireland and Scotland, Wales is impoverished when it comes to daily and Sunday newspapers. However the advent of Wales on Sunday has

improved the picture. The known average daily circulation figures for January to June 1988 are as follows :-

	Ireland	Scotland	Wales
Morning Papers	Lá (Belfast) 2,000 Cork Examiner 58,000 Irish Independent (Dublin) 154,000 Irish Press (Dublin) 79,000 Irish Times (Dublin) 86,000 Belfast Telegraph 144,000 Irish News (Belfast) 43,000 News Letter (Belfast) 42,000	Dundee Courier 124,000 Daily Record (Glasgow) 773,000 Glasgow Herald 123,000 Press and Journal (Aberdeen) 108,000 The Scotsman (Edinburgh) 89,000 Scottish Daily Express (Glasgow) 155,000	Liverpool Daily Post 71,000 Western Mail (Cardiff) 78,000
Evening Papers (Circulation Monday to Friday).	Cork Evening Echo 33,000 Evening Herald (Dublin) 115,000 Evening Press (Dublin) 117,000	Evening Express (Aberdeen) 77,000 Evening News (Edinburgh) 114,000 Evening Telegraph (Dundee) 47,000 Evening Times (Glasgow) 181,000 Greenock Telegraph 22,000 Paisley Daily Express 13,000	Evening Leader (Wrexham) 28,000 South Wales Argus (Newport) 42,000 South Wales Echo (Cardiff) 96,000 South Wales Evening Post (Swansea) 69,000
Sunday Papers	Sunday Life (Belfast) ? Sunday News (Belfast) 57,000 Sunday World (Belfast) 96,000 Sunday World (Dublin) 265,000 Sunday Independent (Dublin) 236,000 Sunday Press (Dublin) 241,000 Sunday Tribune (Dublin) 96,000	Scotland on Sunday (Edinburgh) ? Scottish Sunday Express (Glasgow) Sunday Mail (Glasgow) 888,000 Sunday Post (Dundee) 1,392,000	Wales on Sunday (Cardiff) ?

In addition to the everpresent London morning and Sunday papers, the Manchester Evening News, Liverpool Echo, Shropshire Star, Birmingham Daily News, Birm-

ingham Evening Mail, Birmingham Express and Star, Birmingham Post and Wolverhampton Express and Star, all have their faithful expatriate readership.

THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF WALES

One of the symbols of nationhood is the production of a national atlas. At long last the University of Wales Press under the editorship of Emeritus Professor Harold Carter has published a 200 plate atlas. It is completely bilingual and covers the physical environment, political development, culture and language, economic history, land use and agriculture, industry, services and communications, population and settlement and regional policy and planning - each by specialist contributors. The cost - £250!

Religious Camps

In 1985 some 78% of the population of Wales did not believe in God. Of those who did 47% belonged to the Free Churches,

30% to the Roman Catholic Church and 23% to the Anglican Church in Wales. The relative statistics are :

	Roman Catholic	Church in Wales	Free Churches
Ministers	265	698	1126
Churches	330	1521	3556
Members	148,815	115,896	231,636

BESTSELLERS

The best selling Welsh language books in the 1970's and 1980's were

1. 47,000 Supplement to the Presbyterian hymnbook.
2. 40,000 New Congregationalist hymnbook.
3. 12,000 Canllawiau Iaith/Language First Aid Book.
4. 9,000 Compositions and Adjudications of the 1976 National Eisteddfod.
5. 7,600 Y Stafell Ddirgel - historical novel.
6. 7,500 Wel Dyma Fo - autobiography of Charles Williams.
7. 6,500 Hanner Crystal a 'Nhad - autobiography of footballer Dai Davies.
8. 6,000 Aros Mae - Gwynfor Evans.
9. 5,000 O Gwmpas y Byd - Barry John.
- Doctor Pen-y-bryn.
- 'Sna'i'n Llogydd (?) i' Gail.
- Trwy Lygaid y Bugail.

In addition to the above one must add 50,000 copies of the New Welsh Bible, 100,000 of Welsh is Fun, 51,000 of the school text Siarad Cymraeg Cyfrol 1, 55,000 of the Geiriadur Bach and 42,000 Geiriadur Mawr. The two leading authors over a period of time are Islwyn Ffowc Elis, Cysgod y Cryman - 20,500 since 1953; Yn ol i Leifor - 12,500 and T. Rowland Hughes, O law i law - 9,500 since 1952 and William Jones, 9,000 since 1950.

EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

While Dafydd Elis Thomas did not win Wales North for Plaid Cymru he doubled his party's vote to 65,000. Nevertheless the reigning Conservative was ousted and Labour now holds the seat. However in the other three Welsh seats the Plaid Cymru vote was down and Labour held onto the seats. Plaid Cymru won 12.9% of the votes, up 5.6% over the 1987 General Election.

WEST CLWYD SCHOOLS

With the National Eisteddfod in Llanrwst this year and so much said about immigration into the Welsh heartland, figures in Golwy about the language in schools in the Clwyd heartland are encouraging. Over the last five years the language has held steady generally..

School	1984		1989	
	Pupils	% Welsh first language	Pupils	% Welsh first language
Betws yn Rhos	24	58%	35	57%
Llansannan	63	55%	58	51%
Llangernyw	72	71%	100	75%
Cerrigydrudion	60	67%	74	42%
Llanefydd	28	71%	53	57%
Llanfair Talhaearn	62	19%	45	13%
Rhydgaled	32	75%	32	75%

In all of the schools the children are nevertheless taught through the medium of Welsh.

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BILINGUAL SCHOOL

When 90% of the pupils at Ysgol y Preseli, Crymch, West Dyfed were Welsh speaking local parents objected to it being declared a bilingual secondary school. Now that only half of the pupils are from Welsh homes Dyfed County Council has agreed to seek consent to convert it to be a bilingual school as from September 1990.

EIRE

NA TEANGACHA CEILTEACHA SAN CE

Tá obair mhaith déana ag an Biúró Eorpach do na Teangacha Neamhshorleathana (teideal ciotach nár mhiste a chiorrú) chun na mionlaigh teangan laistigh den CE a chur in aithne dá chéile, agus go háirithe chun áitearh ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa glacadh i bprionsabal le cearta na mionlaigh teangan seo aitheantas a fháil i gcúrsaí oideachais agus ins na meáin chumarsáide i mbaill Stáit an CE. In ainneoin seo ní féidir bheith ró dhóchasach go mbeidh na mionphobail teanga in ann an fód a sheasamh i gcoinne an ollbhrú atá ag teacht ó mhór-theangacha an CE.

Cheana féin in Éirinn tá na comharthaí soirt den bhrú seo le sonrú, go háirithe sa chóras oideachais agus ins na meáin chumarsáide. Le breis is mí anuas (tá seo á scríobh i dtús Lúnasa) is mó de Fhraincis atá ar Theilifís Éireann ná mar atá de Ghaeilge. Comóradh Réabhlóid na Fraince atá mar leitiscéal le haghaidh cuid mhaith de, ach ní móide gurb é sin amháin is cúis leis. Tugtar poiblíocht leanúnach don easpa cumais i dteangacha na Mór-roinne atá ag aos óg na hÉireann - agus ag Éireannaigh i gcoitinne. Ní chailtear an deis le cur in iúl go bhfuil an iomarca ana a chaitheamh leis an Ghaeilge ins na scoileanna agus gurb é seo is príomh cúis leis an easpa cumais ina na teangacha eile. Ariamh ní moltar go gcaithfí níos lú ama leis an mBéarla, ceann eile de mhórtéangacha an CE atá ar eolas cheana ag chuile páiste scoile in Éirinn. I mbliana tá cúrsaí Samhraidh i bhFraincis agus i nGearmáinis, atá ar aon dul leis na cúrsaí Gaeilge ins na Coláistí Samhraidh Gaeltachta, á reáchtáil anseo in Éirinn. Eurolanguages a tugtar ar an scéim seo gus is cosúil gur in Iarthar na hÉireann is mó atá na cúrsaí ar bun.

Tá titim tagtha i mbliana ar líon na scoláirí atá ag freastal ar na Coláistí Samhraidh sa Ghaeltacht. Meastar go bhfuil baint idir an titim agus bunú na gcúrsaí ins na teangacha

Mór-roinne. Dar ndóigh, tá cúiseanna eile le titim i líon na scoláirí a dhéanann freastal ar Coláistí Samhraidh Gaeltachta. (1) Níor tháinig aon ardú ar na deontais a fhaigheann siad ó Roinn na Gaeltachta, rud a chiallaíonn go bhfuil na costaisí ardaithe; (2) Nuair a chinn na Coimisinéirí Ioncaim anuraidh go mbeadh an teacht isteach ó na scoláirí Samhraidh á áireamh mar ioncam incháinithe, d'éirigh go leor de na mná lías scoláirí a choinneáil, go háirithe iad siúd a bhí ag brath ar an dól, ar fhaitíos go gcaillfidís é.

Maidir leis na mionteangacha taobh istigh den Ríocht Aontaithe, siad na fadhbanna a eascraíonn as an Curaclam Nua "Náisiúnta" atá ag cur as dóibh le bliain anuas, níos mó ná an brú ón CE. Go deimhin ar deireadh thiar is é an brú ceana atá i gceist, mar is le nua-theangacha na hEorpa a chaitheadh na mionteangacha dul in iomaíocht sa Churaclam i mbeagnach gach cás. Aithnítear go bhfuil bua bainte amach ag pobal na Gaeilge ins na Sé Chontae sa méid is gur ghlac an Rúnaí Oideachais, an Dr. Brian Mawhinney leis an Ghaeilge mar croí-ábhar sa Churaclam Nua. Ní hionann sin is a rá go mbeidh an Ghaeilge á teagasc i chuile meánscoil, níl ann ach go bhfuil an Ghaeilge mar rogha i measc na nua-theangacha Eorpacha. Tuigtear go maith gurb é an stádas íseal sa saol eacnamaíochta a fhágann an Ghaeilge go minic ag bun an liosta ó thaobh rogha de.

Tá Gàidhlig na hAlban sa staid ceanna a bheag nó a mhór, cé go bhfuil níos mó neamhspleáchas ag Córas Oideachais na hAlban, agus is ar na Comhairlí Oideachais Áitiúla a bhrathann sé cuid mhaith cén soláthar a déantar le haghaidh teagasc na Gàidhlig. Lasmuigh den Ghaidhealtachd ní bhíonn an Ghaidhlig á teagasc i mórán scoileanna, agus faoi láthair tá na Comhairlí Oideachais ina na ceantair eile ag díriú níos

mó ar an bhunscolaíocht i nGaidhlig a fhorbairt le freastal ar an eileamh ó thuismitheoirí. Níl de bhac ar an dul chun cinn ach an ganntanas múinteoirí cáilithe Gàidhlig. Agus cá bhfágann seo an Mhanainnis? Cé go bhfuil smacht ainmniúil ag Rialtas Oilcán Mhanainn ar chúrsaí Oideachais, tathar ag glacadh leis an Curaclam Nua "Náisiúnta" gan aon áit ar leith a thabhairt don Mhanainnis sa churaclam seo. Glacadh le rún ar an ábhar seo ó chraobh Mhannain ag an cruinniú cinnbhliana. (Is dócha go bhfuil tagairt dó in áit eile san iris).

Gan amhras sí an Bhreatnais an teanga is fearr a bhfuil stádas bainte amach aici sa Churaclam Nua, a bhuíochas sin don feachtas láidir a thionscnaigh gluaiseacht na teanga i Cymru. Beidh an Bhreatnais mar croí-ábhar i bhfurmhór na scoileanna sa Bhreatain Bheag, agus mar ábhar tanáistach sa chuid eile. Ag an Rúnaí Stáit amháin an ceart a mhalairt a cheadú. Mheasfá ón méid sin go bhfuil an Bhreatnais slán sábháilte sa chóras oideachais, ach ní hamhlaidh atá. An bhagairt is mó atá ar an mBreatnais i scoileanna Cymru, tagann sé ó na inimircigh, nó an chuid sin díobh nach bhfuil sásta glacadh leis an Bhreatnais mar mheán teagasc ins na scoileanna Breatnaise nó fiú dhátheangacha. Tharla raic ar an gceist seo le linn chruinniú de Chomhairle Chontae Dyfed ar an 29 Iúil, nuair a rinne dream inimircigh léirsiú i gcoinne scoil dhátheangach a bhí le bunú sa cheantar, agus lucht na Breatnaise ag déanamh léirsiú ar son na scoile ar an ócáid cheanna.

Cás eile ar fad is ea cás na Briotáinise. Níl an teanga mar ábhar scoile ach i dtús a réime mar adeirfeá. Cearn de na deacrachtaí móra atá le sérá ná an ganntanas múinteoirí cáilithe, mar nach raibh an deis ann chun na cáilíochtaí a bhaint amach go dtí le fíordhéanaí. Fós féin níl aon chinnteacht ag baint leis an soláthar mar go mbrathann se

cuid mhaith ar dhea-thoil na núdarás scoile. Is ar éileamh ó thuismitheoirí nó daltaí a cuirtear ranganna ar fáil go hiondúil, agus cé go bhfuil an ceart ag na daltaí an Bhriotáinís a dhéanamh mar ábhar roghnaitheach don Bac (scrúdú Ardteastais) muna mbionn scrúdaitheoir cáiliúil ar fáil sa réigiún ní gá do na húdarás oideachais na daltaí a chur faoi scrúdú. Go minic is ag imirt cluichí leis an gcóras a bítear in ionad cearta an mhionlaigh a aithint agus freastal dá réir a dhéanamh air.

Is léir ón méid sin thuas nach aon bhealach réidh atá ag na mionlaigh teangan laistigh den CE in ainneoin na cearta atá dlite dóibh i bprionsabail. Ní chuirfí san áireamh na mionlaigh a labhraíonn mórtheanga Eorpach laistigh de bhallstáit m.sh. an Ghearmáinis san Iodáil. Ní hionann cás dóibh siúd agus na teangacha Ceilteacha agus an Bhascais (agus cuid de na teangacha mionlaigh eile san Iodáil) atá faoi síor-bhrú ón mhórtheanga sa Stát céanna.

Is fada ó Chothrom na Féinne atáimid gan trácht ar Chomhionannas na Réabhlóide agus is míthid dúinn leanúint leis an troid agus an cur ar ár son féin.

Brid Heusaff

This article considers the present position of the Celtic languages in the fields of Education and the mass media. In spite of the progress made within the European Parliament in having the rights of minority language communities recognised in principle, especially their right to the provision of services in their languages, most of the minority languages remain in a very vulnerable state and are under continuous pressure from the major European languages. This pressure will increase as European integration continues. The integration process will have detrimental effects and will in no way benefit minority cultures as some would wish to claim. The survival of the Celtic languages in particular depend very much on the work of voluntary organisations working within the communities.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES

The number out of work rose by over 1,750 in August to a total of 231,374. This in spite of the greatest emigration figure in decades. This figure constitutes 17.7% of the workforce, an unemployment rate which remains one of the highest in the European Community.

JOHN ROBB -

NEW IRELAND, NEW EUROPE?

Following the hunger strike in 1981, John Robb, a Presbyterian surgeon practising in Ballymoney in County Antrim, founded the New Ireland Group, a pressure group whose aim was to pave the way for a new kind of consensus politics, and in the process to provide a forum and support for those of the Ulster Protestant tradition who rejected the form of Protestant ascendancy perpetuated by traditional Unionism in the north of Ireland (and also, it should be added, the politics and social doctrine of Catholic ascendancy in the Republic). In 1982 the Taoiseach, Charles Haughey, appointed John Robb to the Republic's Senate, and during his seven years in office Senator Robb's contribution to political debate has been an eloquent and forceful enunciation of the New Ireland Group's politics, perhaps never more eloquent than in November, 1988, when his silent offering of the single poppy to the Senate expressed more powerfully than any words the nature of the grief that followed the Remembrance Day bombing in Enniskillen.

It is to be regretted, therefore, that Senator Robb has decided that it would not be right for him to accept a further term in office, believing as he does that "his impact was less now than it had been", and that "there should be changes, new faces, fresh voices and new ideas". One could cheerfully say "Other senators, please copy", but in this instance the Senate will be the poorer for the absence of John Robb's insistence upon bringing to that institution's frequently lack-lustre attention the importance of combatting in every sphere the encroachment of both internal colonialism and cultural imperialism. The two essential tenets of the New Ireland Group's political philosophy are that that encroachment is best combated by the achievement of consensus politics, and that that achievement is crucial to the well-being of the smaller European states in particular. This is a fitting juncture at which to examine more closely and consider John Robb's application of those tenets not just to Ireland but to any small nation whose culture is threatened by the general European "conspiracy of centralism".

In June of this year Senator Robb gave the Douglas Hyde Memorial Lecture at Ballaghaderreen in County Roscommon. His theme was the need for the preservation of minority cultures in the context of the advent of 1992, and his perception that that preservation would be best served by "concentric politics with the centre acting as the

axle of a wheel rather than pyramidal politics with the centre placed at the apex". Ireland, he believes, has a responsibility to others as well as to itself to develop new political structures which would exemplify two fundamental truths of man's political and social existence. The first is that beyond a certain critical mass of population people will react violently against any increasing accretion of power which seeks to control them in a uniform manner; the second that human beings are at their most stable when operating in accordance with the ecological principle outlined in *A Blueprint for Survival* (Penguin Books, 1982), that: "All eco-systems tend towards stability; the more diverse and complex the eco-system the more stable it is ... the more species there are and the more they inter-relate, the more stable the environment". Minority cultures are not, according to this principle, the out-dated freaks of late twentieth century Europe, but rather the chief guarantors of the preservation of the diversity upon which the Continent's biological, psychological and social survival must depend. And if the power-brokers of the European Commission in Brussels have not the wit to recognise this for themselves, the greater the responsibility of those minority cultures to make them recognise it. Phil Williams of Plaid Cymru was preaching the same message as long ago as 1977 in *Resurgence*, arguing that as small nations "we must involve ourselves more and more in the debate that will decide whether Europe becomes a third centralist super-power ruled by the bureaucratic machine - or whether it becomes a revived civilization, united by traditions and democracy but flying a hundred flags". How then, to achieve the consensus politics that will enable minority cultures to make themselves heard, and in doing so ensure global as well as local survival, the concentric rather than the pyramidal system that would foster the essential ecological principle outlined above? To quote John Robb: "The quest for dynamic stability in the New Europe would seem to suggest the need for the development of inter-dependent autonomous regions co-ordinated rather than controlled by consensus-seeking processes with institutions sufficiently responsive to ensure that accountability at all levels goes hand in hand with responsibility ... such a state of affairs can only be obtained at the expense of the present over-centralised nation-states".

He further argues that representation, as presently constituted in the European Par-

liament, is related too exclusively to numbers of population, and that this in turn both exacerbates and accelerated the centralising process. Democracy, under the crude "one man, one vote" definition, is actually conducive here to a failure in federal harmony, because where representation in that Parliament is related too exclusively to numbers of population, expanding conurbations must accrete themselves to increasing number of representatives, while those living outside such conurbations cannot be sufficiently represented to let them balance, let alone outvote, the interests of the conurbations. Obviously, the peripheral regions of Europe cannot but be increasingly isolated under this system, which is in essence centralist majority rule.

One possible way to reverse this trend would be to introduce, at both the micro- and macro-levels a form of bicameralism, whereby one chamber furnishes representation by number of population and a second chamber representation by area or the two chambers differ fundamentally over a bill passing through them, they have to come together and reach agreement regarding its final enactment. Were such a system to be introduced in Ireland, John Robb cites a situation in which there could be an Upper House of circa 100 members with three representatives for each county, with similar representation for any conurbation exceeding a certain population number. The bleak alternative implicit in the present system is self-destruction; "no political organism containing disproportionately large subordinate units can produce the acceptable enforcement power capable of holding them together indefinitely. If this principle holds for the coming together of nation states it also holds for the holding together within nation states".

The application of this principle to the north of Ireland leads to the emergence of what by now ought to be a self-evident truth, that if minorities are not to wish to secede in order to achieve their own consensus, they must be accommodated within consensus, for where consensus does not exist, majority vote becomes an expression of majority rule. In the final analysis, says Robb, "consensus is as much a question of the distribution of power and the right to participate effectively at local community and district level as it is about structures at regional, national and European community levels". And if consensus is to be felt where we live and not just in a national or supra-national parliament, regional assemblies must be given the economic power to be politically effective. It is only through responding to the significance of its many minorities and reversing the trend towards centralised European imperialism that the European community can foster its own survival. The poet Derek Mahon has described the Prot-

estants of Ulster as a lost tribe standing on a lonely headland, singing "Abide with me". There is a lesson there for all minority cultures if they wish to avoid the icebergs of the European Titanic, for, whether we like it or not, we are all passengers.

Oonagh L. Warke.

NEWS IN BRIEF

● EMIGRATION SOARS

Figures released at the end of August indicated that in the twelve months to April 1989 a total of 46,000 people emigrated. This is the highest figure for the Republic since the late fifties and is surely an indictment of successive governments. Emigration has increased steadily since 1982. In the three years 1982-1984, 24,000 left the country. About 20,000 emigrated in 1985, about 28,000 in 1986, about 27,000 in 1987 and about 32,000 in 1988.

Those in other Celtic countries who see some mystical benefit in the centralisation of the European Market or see some possible improvement in their situation by 1992 should reflect on the above figures which illustrate how a small open economy on the periphery of the market fares.

● CALL FOR ACTION ON ECONOMIC UNION

A report of The National Economic and Social Council says the *plans to create a single European market will, in their current form, be of greater benefit to the larger member-States than to smaller countries, such as Ireland.*

The report is the first comprehensive examination of Ireland's EC membership and says a new approach is needed because the existing plans for the completion of the single market by 1992 would create a situation where regions with large and innovative industries would gain most. "Ireland is not such a region".

The NESCC believes that even the doubling of the EC structural funds will not narrow the gap in living standards between richer and poorer member-States. It dismisses the conclusion of the major EC-sponsored study - the Cecchini report - that smaller countries had most to gain from the single market as "erroneous".

The Irish Government's response to 1992 must not only include a "positive strategy" of attempting to influence the future course of the EC but also new policy initiatives in Ireland, according to the report. It calls for continued "sound economic policies" based on consensus between the social partners.

● "AN POST" ANTI-IRISH

In a statement Conradh na Gaeilge deplors the anglicization of postage stamps and the continuing anti-Irish policy an "An Post". It is an insult to the memory of the second Uachtarán of Ireland and former Ard-Rúnaí of Conradh na Gaeilge, Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh, that the stamp which "An Post" has issued in "honour" of him bears his name in English. He himself preferred to use his Irish name.

"An Post" regularly shows its lack of interest in the Irish language and in the rights of Irish speakers. It is frequently impossible and often extremely difficult to get Irish-language forms in Post Offices. This situation is deplorable but it is all the more so in the case of Post Offices situated in Gaeltacht areas.

● CENTURY RADIO'S ATTITUDE TO IRISH DERISORY

Century Radio, in revealing its proposed broadcasting schedule has shown an utter disregard for the Irish language. Its proposal to broadcast only one programme in Irish per week is derisory, a statement from Conradh na Gaeilge said.

Century Radio's attitude to Irish is at variance with the importance of the Irish language in broadcasting as outlined by the Minister for Communications, Ray Burke, T.D., during the Oireachtas debates on his legislation for the establishment of new independent radio stations.

Conradh na Gaeilge calls on the Minister for Communications, Ray Burke, T.D., to make it clear to the Independent Radio and Television Commission and to those companies awarded broadcasting contracts that the references to Irish in the legislation allowing for the establishment of new independent radio stations are to be taken seriously and adhered to.

● BRITISH CONTEMPT

Following revelations that a sectarian murder by loyalists in the North were inspired by lists obtained from the British security forces, many complaints have been made about the retention in the British Army of a soldier who had been charged and convicted in court of having documents which were part of an alleged intelligence leak to loyalist paramilitaries. These complaints were treated with the same contempt by the British as many others made over the years about their actions involving illegal killing of suspects, slaying of innocent people with plastic bullets and the reinstatement in the army of one soldier ever charged and convicted of a killing.

KERNOW

ESKPLOYTORYO A DHYSTREWI MOY ERTAGHT KERNOW

Dydh Gwithyans an Bis (World Conservation Day) dhe 7.30 mytynwyth trygoryon yn Westheath avenue, Bosvenna a wrug difuna dhe'n son a heskornow-chayn. Bilton Homes a Londres esa ow treghi dhe'n dor an ovrwern, a wra an pella avenue a'n furf ma aji Kernow, res dhe'n dre gans Mr Pethybridge nans yw 80 blydhenn.

A dhistowgh an bobel Bosvenna a'ga hedhi, mes soweth 10 a'n gwidh re beu treghys. Kyns pell i a wrug kuntell 12000 hanow war betyshon.

Delhevel an dhystrewyans ma o res kumyas gans Konsel Kernow neb a res "OUTLINE planning permission" rag 100 chi, hag o gwarnys gans Bilton Homes yn kever aga thowl dhe dhallet oberi 14 dydh kyns dal-leth an ober. Mes dhe'n pris na ny wrug Konsel an Ranndir Kernow Klethri Kumyas ewn, ha ny wrug Konsel Kernow lever travith dhe Gonsel an Dre Bosvenna. An kynsa tra klywys gensi o pan godhas an gwidh.

Yth esa kerth dres an dre 13ves Mis Meth-even, hag o tra marthus. Hembrinkyas gans Band an dre, sewys gans agan baner gwla-sek, krows S. Perran. Ha wosa an re na o bagasow kepar ha'n British Legion skoren Bosvenna, Majorettes an dre, an Scouts ha Guides, Kowethas an Lu Mor Rial skoren Bosvenna, ha'n bobel a osow oll. an kerth o metyas gans Mr Pethybridge Kotha, Map an den a res an gwidh.

Nebes an hwethel ma o dyllys yn media yn Kernow dhe'n termynn, mes ny ny wrus-sensi lever travith yn kever an kerneweg-neth an krothval ma. Nag o marnas agan baner gwla-sek dysplegyas yn tyller ughel, mes Konsellor an Dre Bosvenna Peter Davies a leverys dhe vos an dhystrewyans an gala dewetha ha dhe vos an bobel Bosvenna moy unyas ages termynn vith oll nans yw an rebelyans an Gov ha Flamark yn 1497.

Mes a vydh an dysplegyans meur a gerneweg-neth sigera mes pan yw konkludys an tra ma, pe a vydh treyls dhe nerth da rag Kernow?

gans Martyn Miller

The dawn of World Conservation Day was greeted by the sound of chainsaws felling down the longest avenue of lime trees in Bodwin. Public reaction was such that Councillor Peter Davis stated that "never had the people of Bodwin been more united since the An Gov and Flamark rebellion in 1487".

CORNISH - COMMON POLICY?

I us yma yn kernow ha dres hy or re beu oth omwovynn dre an hanter- blydhyen dremenys, "pandr'a hwyrvydh dhe'n ta vas kernewek. a vydh fals ynno a bys bys viken?"

Hogen peub a'n djeves hwans a wul may saffo agan yeth anfelsys ha'n yeth hy honyn dhe vos mar salow dell allo y wul.

Ytho yma bagas lemmyn dewisyas ha'y dhe-var a vydh mires orth an Ttybyansow a'gan beus adro dhe sonow an yeth kernewek ha'y lytherennans. An bagas ma a glyw kusul gans an re a's teves mall a gewarhe an yeth (dell hevel dhedha) ha gans an re a vynsa pedja gans "kernewek unys". Dres honna y fydh dew gannas a'n re a vynn sevel "cornoak".

Gwaytans a'gan beus yn ketep penn y hyllyn mos yn rag hen kedryn vith.

(A group has been chosen to examine the situation which has arisen in respect of the pronunciation and spelling of Cornish. It will seek to harmonise the several views and it is hoped that a common policy can be evolved).

Wella Brown

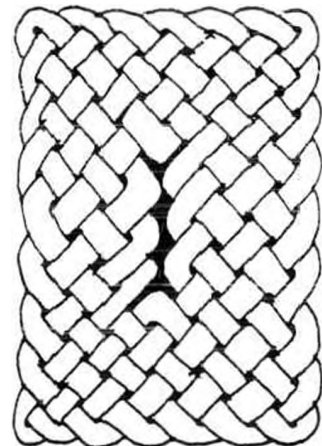
RADYO HA PELLWOLOK YN GWYDHALEK

Lyther re beu degemmers gans an Skrifynyas Kemmyn diworth Soedhva an Bro (Home Office) ow styrya nag yw ober an Gogemans profya gonis Radyo na Pellwolk mes ober BBC hag IBA. Y koedh dhedha i, heb gorhemynadow diworth an Gogemans dyghyta an gonis yw res rag pub den oll, bagasow arbennek kepar ha tus diworth Asia ha tus Gwydhalek y'ga mysk. Byttegens an lyther a pes:

"Ny grysyn ni y'n eur ma bos nifer bras a dus a vynn kavoes gonis pellwolk arbennek yn Gwydhalek a'n par a wrug gwiw gwryans an peswara kanel kembrek."

Yn termyn a dheu y fydh moy a bellwolk tythek der wyver ha gans hemma, martesen y fydh chons dhe lesa pollwolk yn Gwydhalek dhe rannow Alban.

(The General Secretary has received a letter from the Home Office pointing out that broadcasting is the responsibility of the BBC and IBA, not the government.)



EURO-ELECTION 1989

RESULTS IN CONTEXT

1979			1984			1989		
Party	No. of votes	% total vote	Party	No. of votes	% total vote	Party	No. of votes	% total vote
Con	94650	55.20	Con	81627	42.50	Con	88376	38.9
Lab	36681	21.40	SDP	63876	33.30	SLD	68559	30.20
Lib	23105	13.50	Lab	35952	18.70	Lab	41466	18.30
M. K.	10205	5.95	Ind	5645	2.90	Green	24581	10.80
Eco	5125	3.00	Ind Lib	2981	1.60	M. K.	4224	1.90
ACM	1834	1.10	CNP	1892	1.00			
turnout .. 35.0%			turnout .. 37.9%			turnout .. 41.8%		

(ACM = Anti Common Market)

At first glance the nationalist vote in the recent Euro-elections looks disappointing. The number voting MK (Mebyon Kernow the Cornish Party) dropped by over a half when compared with 1979 and the percentage by more than two thirds. When we sift through the debris, however, things are not as bleak as they first appear. Of course, the vote was lower than MK and supporters had hoped for, but there are a number of factors that should have made nationalists wary of expecting a similar or better result than 1979, namely

1. MK organisation has gone through a very low point recently. Absence of news coverage and, more important, absence of candidates in Westminster and local council elections since 1983, is in stark contrast with 1979 when the Euro election followed a peak in MK activity.

This had been a period of far higher membership and energy. Then the organisation had stood 3 candidates in Westminster elections, 19 in district council elections and 17 at parish council level. This only a few months before the elections to the European Parliament. In short, MK's public profile was much higher. And this capped a few years of fairly consistent, if regionally patchy activity.

2. The Liberal Euro candidate in 1979 was unknown to the Cornish electorate. This time the Liberal/Democratic candidate was not only an ex-M.P. for one of the Cornish constituencies, but had a good record on the fight for a separate Cornish Euro constituency. In fact, SLD loudspeaker cars were capped a few years of fairly consistent, if regionally patchy activity.

2. The Liberal Euro candidate in 1979 was unknown to the Cornish electorate. This time the Liberal/Democratic candidate was not only an ex-M.P. for one of the Cornish

constituencies, but had a good record on the fight for a separate Cornish Euro constituency. In fact, SLD loudspeaker cars were heard calling on people to "vote for Cornwall - vote SLD". This made it difficult for MK to carve out a clear image.

3. The SLD emphasised the fact that the constituency was "marginal" and that votes for the other parties were "wasted". In 1979 the fact that it was the first time that the "UK" had participated in the Euro elections, made this sort of opportunism impossible.

Given the level of MK and nationalist resources generally, the campaign went fairly well. The uncritical borrowing of Plaid Cymru and Scottish National Party slogans might need a re-think. Every household in Cornwall received at least one MK leaflet and the media coverage was fairly good. After the low point in nationalist activity the chance to build on this opportunity of relatively low cost publicity will, hopefully, not be missed by nationalist groups.

MK did better than all the minor parties in England apart from one independent Conservative in Leicester. The Green Party vote in the Cornwall and Plymouth constituency was 10.8% which is relatively poor compared to Southern England where it was around 21-22%. It has been estimated that the Greens' vote amongst the Cornish may have been as low as 5%, near the percentage in Scotland, although their vote in Plymouth may have been nearer the English norm.

The difference between the nationalist vote in Cornwall in 1979 and that in 1989 is most likely to have been a result of gains by the SLD, which has a solid ethnic Cornish working class core of support. The Cornish duality problem (i.e. problem to nationalists) - are we Cornish, English or both? - is of obvious benefit to opportunistic West-

minster party progoganda writers. The MK candidate was up against "Paul Tyler direct descendent of the Bishop Trelawney of the national Cornish song", a Cornishman who not only "stands up for Cornwall", but will be "Cornwall's (note Cornwall's not Cornwall and Plymouth's) best voice in Europe. Even the SLD's leaflet had the name of Annette Penhaligon, wife of the late arguably semi-nationalist Liberal MP David Penhaligon, as publisher, which they possibly thought would squeeze a few extra votes out of the "gullible" Cornish. Although the Conservative Party's candidate won the Cornwall seat it is the SLD who are the ruling party in local politics. They are the main competitors for the Cornish vote in most areas. The SLD, however, is now being seen to be failing to make a real stand for Cornwall on the environment, on the threat from wholesale housing development. As this becomes more obvious and the Cornish start questioning their allegiance with the Liberal/SDP the opportunity will be there for the Cornish political movement to move in on this fertile ground and start building a real alternative the the Cornish people.

BD/I W

LOWENDER PERAN

The "Festival of the Celts" will be held from 18-22 October, 1989 in the Ponsmere Hotel, Perranporth with artists from Brittany, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man and Cornwall.

Dance spectacular, concerts, theatre, ceilí's, choirs, street entertainment, workshops and a celcic market.

Festival Office : 8 Tywamhale Rd., Perranporth, Kemow, U.K. Tel. Truro 573103

MANNIN

Vel Nalbin Doostey?

Rish tammylt foddey, ta mee er smooïnaght er Nalbin myr foawr Celtiagh ta er ve ny chadley rish ynmodee blein. Nish as reesh t'eh jeeaghyn dy vel y foawr shoh er-chee doostey. agh eisht t'eh tuittym ny chadley reesh. Foddee ta'n foawr dy firrinaght doostey nish (ta treisht aym).

Ta'n spyrryd jeh seyrnsys er naase dy niartal ayns Nalbin rish paart dy vleeantyn nish. Fodmayd cur bwoosise da Bnr Thatcher son shoh. S'goan yn Albinagh ta ayns foayr jeh'n ven shen. T'ee jannoo myr cowrey jeh dy chooilley nhee ta ny Albinee coontey y ve olk mastey ny Sostnee: ard-vooralys as mooarleaghaght (snobbery) as jannoo beg jeh'n theay. Ta tranlaasid y Thooder er chur er Nalbin dy hurranse y Cheesh Theyagh (Poll Tax) roish ny Sostnee as Bretnee. Bunnys dy chooilley nhee ta'n Thooder cur er y hoshiaght, ta ny Albinee noi. Kyndagh rish shoh, ta ny Thoreeyn Albinagh goll magh ass. Ta fys ec dy chooilley pheiaigh nish dy vel Nalbin fo'n smaght jeh cheer yoarree: Sostyn. Ta ny smoo Albinee laccal seyrnsys. Agh cre'n sorch dy heyrnsys? Paart dy hiaghteyn er dy henney, va chaglym ayns Inbhir Nis. Va shoh y nah haglym jeh'n Cho-chruinnaght Yunraghtoil Albinagh (Scottish Constitutional Convention). She sheshaght neu-oikoil t'ayn as ta'n chooid smoo dy 'leih ta goaill aym ayn woish ny sheshaghtyn politickagh "Goaldagh" - yn Cheshaght Obtree as ny Deynlaghteyryn (Democrats). Ta'n Cho-chruinnaght shoh shirrey cummey Ard-whaiyl son Nalbin. Ta'n Cho-chruinnaght shassoo seose son y kiartys jeh pobble Nalbin yn Ard-whaiyl hene y ve oc. Er lhimuney jeh'n Cheshaght Obtree as ny Deynlaghteyryn, ghow ny Cummynee as yn Cheshaght Ghlass aym sy Cho-chruinnaght. Dob ny Thoreeyn aym y ghoail aynjee. As cha jinnagh yn Cheshaght Ashoonagh Albinagh, yn SNP, goaill aym noadyr. Va'n SNP smooïnaght nagh row y Cho-chruin-

naght coontey seyrnsys kiart son Nalbin y ve mastey ny reddyn oddys ve jeant. Er y hon shen, foddee nagh vel obbyr ny Cho-chruinnaght feeu.

Aghterbee, ta queig possanyn-obtree jeh'n Cho-chruinnaght gobbraghey dy jeean dy chur magh skeealyn mychione oddagh Reiltys Hene cheet gys Nalbin. Bee ny skeealyn shoh resooinit magh fud ny cheerey. Eist, ayns Mee y Nollick, nee yn Cho-chruinnaght meeiteil reesh dy resooney magh y clane cooish reesh. Lurg shen, nee yn Cho-chruinnaght cummey aghyn dy chur Nalbin er y raad gys Reiltys Hene. S'cosoylagh dy bee ad cummey claar slat-tysaght son Ard-whaiyl Albinagh.

Son shickyrys, cha nel poar leighoil erbee ec y Cho-chruinnaght shoh. As cha nel yn SNP goaill aym aynjee. Agh ny-yeih shen as ooilley, t'eh jeeaghyn dy vel reddyn mooarey taghyrt. Ta'n Cheshaght Obtree ayns Nalbin er soilshaghey magh dy vel ee arryltagh dy obbraghey marish possanyn elley as dy vel ee arryltagh dy smooïnaght mysh chaghterys coreiragh (proportional representation) anys reihyssyn. Veagh chaghterys coreiragh scanshoil ayns Ard-whaiyl Albinagh er y fa dy vel anchaslyssyn mooarey eddyr ny baljyn mooarey goll rish Glaschu as ny hEllanyn, myr sampleyr.

Dy firrinaght, t'eh jeeaghyn dy vel ny smoo as ny smoo dy 'leih Albinagh gra nish nagh vod ad jannoo arragh lesh yn Ard-whaiyl ooilley niartal ayns Lunnin. Rish keeadyn dy vleeantyn, ta ny Sostnee pooaral er ghra dy vel Ard-whaiyl Lunnin reill harish dy chooilley nhee. Cha nel ad laccal bunraght (constitution) screeut veagh cur kiartysyn leighoil da gagh peiaigh. Agh nish ta ram sleih "Goaldagh" toiggal dy vel bunraght screeut feer scanshoil dy 'endeil ad veih cretooryn goll rish y Thooder. Ta'n Cho-chruinnaght Yunraghtoil Albinagh er ghra

dy vel y kiartys beayn ec y phobble Albinagh dy chummey y sorch dy reiltys ta Albinee laccal (as gys y jouyl lesh Lunnin).

As c'raad ta'n Co-vargey ayns ny cooishyn shoh? Oddagh oo gra nagh lhisagh shin ve boirit mysh Reiltys Hene Albinagh as y Covargey goll dy gheddyn rey rish steatyn ashoonagh. Cha nel mish hene smooïnaght dy jean shen taghyrt er agh cho glen as shen. Oddagh cooney ve ry gheddyn trooid yn Vrusheyl (Brussels). Ta'n Vrusheyl ayns foayr jeh bunraghtyn screeut as kiartysyn leighoil y theay as ram reddyn elley ta'n Thooder cur feoh da. Oddagh shen cooney lesh ny Albinee.

It can be argued that the Scottish Constitutional Convention is irrelevant in the campaign for Scottish independence. But the apparent willingness of the Convention to consider previously forbidden topics could lead to important changes.

Brian Mac Stoyll

CAARJYN NY TROOR PETITION TYNWALD

A petition for redress of grievance was presented at this year's Tynwald Ceremony on behalf of Caarjyn ny Troor (Friends of the Three - F.S.F.O.). It contended that the Manx people had never in the past 25 years been consulted or made properly aware of the long-term costs as well as the obvious short-term benefits to themselves of the new economic and new resident ideologies. Furthermore, it claimed that the voice of the Manx people had not been heard because these policies have never been adequately presented to the people for their mandate at the time of a general election. As a result of the non-party political structure of the Manx governmental system, these policies had been evolved behind closed doors in committee with minimal publicity and de-

bate in Tynwald or the country as a whole. The petition called for the appointment of a Select Committee to determine the extent of popular support for the narrowly conceived economic policies. These policies are not only environmentally untenable and ethically repugnant to many Manx people but also threaten the long term existence of the Manx people as a cultural, social and political entity.

The above petition along with a petition presented by Mec Vannin were considered to be "premature" by Tynwald's Standing Orders Committee and ruled out of order. It considered that the petitioners had not pursued other avenues and that their objects had not therefore reached the stage of being a proper grievance. This reveals that the traditional right of petition is a sham, reinforcing the petitioners' contention that the Manx people have lost considerable ground in terms of political control over their own destiny.

The petition presented on behalf of Mec Vannin asked that Tynwald redesign its programme mandate to continue on its present course. Mec Vannin has consistently opposed successive governments' economic and new resident policies - the results of which are the very reason for Mec Vannin's existence as an organization for the past twenty five years!

F.S.F.O. NEWS

Gregory Joughin and Christopher Sheard appeared before the Parole Board following their application for parole. They were questioned on their present attitudes towards the finance sector. Since their imprisonment it has become increasingly clear that market forces are being allowed to determine our future. National life is irrelevant. As one might expect their attitude has hardened considerably. Parole was refused.

In early August, the third member of F.S.F.O., Phil Gawne, was released after serving 10 months of the 2 year sentence.

CULTURAL FOCAL POINT LOST

Following the take-over and amalgamation of the two main Island breweries, the question of monopoly arose. Okell's Brewery was given the perfect excuse to sell off around 40 of its less profitable public houses to private enterprise. This caused great concern to licencees, most of whom were not in a position to buy at a time when property prices were at a premium. Not only would they lose their jobs but also their homes. Some pubs have already closed and



Central Hotel, Peel. Photograph courtesy of the Peel City Guardian.

more will follow, few enough will become "free houses".

The Central Hotel in Peel will be closing as a pub at the end of August. Well known by many people in and outside the Island, it has been the main focal point for the revival of traditional music for the past fifteen years. It has been a place to gather for Gaelic speakers and a workshop for those interested in cultural revival. There are plans to go elsewhere, but the loss of so many will put extra pressure on the remaining pubs and reduce the choice available. This is symptomatic of the sweeping changes taking place which are impoverishing the social and community life of Mann.

C.J.K.

MANX GAELIC ORTHOGRAPHY

R.L. THOMSON

Readers and speakers of Gaelic in Scotland and Ireland are often surprised and even shocked at the appearance of the Gaelic of the Isle of Man in its written form, and wonder why it should be so different from their own languages. They then go on to suggest that Manx orthography should be brought into line with the Gaelic tradition and wonder why this has not already been done. There are two kinds of answer to the second question: a difficult one connected with the history of Manx sounds, which I won't enter on here, and an easy one, which is simply that all we have printed and written in the language is in this form and that any change would mean either that we

should have to reprint it from scratch, which would be impossibly expensive, or else we should have to resign ourselves to making all earlier Manx a closed book for the future, which we could not contemplate doing.

So back to the first question: why (and how) is Manx not written in a variant of the Gaelic spelling system? The short answer is that the knowledge of that system was lost by the time writing in Manx began. As far as we know now there was no occurrence of continuous writing in Manx before the beginning of the seventeenth century when John Phillips, the Welsh bishop of the diocese, completed a translation of the Anglican *Book of Common Prayer* in 1610, a manuscript copy of which, dated about 1630, survives and was printed in 1893-4. There is, it is true, an historical poem, composed about a century earlier than this, but the manuscript evidence for it dated from the second half of the eighteenth century, so we do not know how it was written originally, if indeed it was written at all. The great differences between the copies we have make it likely that they were written down from oral recitation or from memory.

Of course, individual personal and place names occur in the records before this, but the records themselves were kept in English and the administrators, recruited by the Earl of Derby, the Lord of Man, on his estates in Lancashire and Cheshire, were also ignorant of the Gaelic system, just like the Tudor administrators in Ireland, and wrote them in an English fashion. How far this occasional spelling had hardened into a system we do not know. Phillips certainly followed the same pattern but at the same time encountered some criticism of his spelling, which suggests that he had made some innovations. The only precise criticism was directed at his choice of vowel symbols, in

which he seems to have followed the "continental" values rather than those current in England, though in his case they may really have been the Welsh values; and Welsh too might account for the high frequency of *y*. One point which is concealed by the printed edition is the extent to which Phillips used *w* as a vowel; Moore transcribed manuscript *u* and *w* as *u*, whereas in fact *u* is confined to a small number of words. Thus he printed *marru* "dead" for the manuscript *marrw*, like Welsh *marw* of the same meaning. This, however, was one of the features of Phillips' spelling which did not continue but was replaced in the next century by *oo*, as *maroo*; there was a parallel introduction of *ee*.

While some change was made in the representation of the vowels the consonants continued almost unaltered in the later "standard" spelling, and they are clearly based on English, perhaps late Middle English, conventions. Though in detail quite different and unconnected with Manx, the spelling of the Gaelic texts in the early sixteenth century *Dean of Lismore's Book* in Scotland, based on the conventions of Middle Scots, shows the same process at work as in Manx; but in that case the Dean's spelling did not survive, and the early Gaelic printed books, from 1567 onwards, are in the traditional orthography, the knowledge of which was never lost.

Perhaps the most disconcerting point for the Gaelic reader is that in Manx *h* after a consonant is not necessarily the sign of lenition (or aspiration): *bh, dh, lh, mh, nh, rh* and *th* are simply rarer alternatives to *b, d, l, m, n, r* and *t*. In the case of *dh* and *th* the intention may have been to stress the dental, as against the alveolar, pronunciation of these consonants; with *lh* and *nh* the purpose is more ambiguous, either to suggest a palatal pronunciation or a more strongly non-palatal one than in English. Sometimes such spelling variants exist for another purpose, however, to distinguish to the eye what are homophones to the ear.

However, *ch, gh, ph* and *sh* are significant and distinct from *c, g, p* and *s*: *ch, gh* and *ph* at the beginning of words represent the lenition of *c* or *k*, or *d* and *g*, and of *p*, respectively (as in traditional Gaelic spelling), while *sh* represents palatal *s* (as in English). Initially *ch* is ambiguous for it can also represent Gaelic palatal *t*, and similarly *j* does duty for palatal *d*: this practice goes back to 1610 and shows that the palatalisation or assibilation must have been more marked in Manx than elsewhere, for at that time English speakers were still noting palatal *t* and *d* in Scottish and Irish names with *t* and *d*, though Scottish Gaelic in the eighteenth century has palatal *t* and *d*

for English *ch* and *j* in *Tearlach* "Charles" and *Deòrsa* "George", as well as the earlier approximation with palatal *s*.

The initial lenition of *b* and *m* is represented by *v* or *w*; of non-palatal *d* and *g* by *gh*, and of the palatal equivalents, written *j* and *gì*, by *y* or *ghi* (to preserve the parallelism with broad *g*); *f* simply disappears; *t* (and *ch*) and *s* (including *sh*) appear as *h*. Some examples may make all this clearer: *béal/beul* "mouth" = *beal, my veal* (with possessive "my"); *cos/cas* "foot" = *cass, my chass*; *ceann* "head" = *kione, my chione*; *dorn/dorn* "fist" = *doarn, my ghoarn*; *diallaid/diollaid* "saddle" = *jeelt, my yeelt*; *freagairt* "answer" = *freggyrt, my reggyrt*; *gult* "voice" = *goo, my ghoo*; *geall* "pledge" = *gioal, my yioal/ghioal*; *méar/meur* "finger" = *mair, my vair*; *póg/pog* "kiss" = *paag, my phaag*; *saint/saant* "greed" = *saynt, my haynt*; *searrach* "foal" = *sharragh, my hiar-ragh*; *talamh* "earth" = *thalloo, my halloo*; *tír/tir* "land" = *cheer, my heer*.

As the example of *kione* shows, *k* is used for *c* before *e, i* and *y*, and sometimes before *a*; before a rounded vowel a glide may develop and then *qu* is the preferred symbol, e.g. *queig* "five" = *cúig/coig; quaiyl* "court" = *comhdháil*. The case of *sharragh* illustrates an inconsistency whereby Gaelic *ch* initially is represented by Manx *ch*, but

medially and finally by Manx *gh*, as in the common adjectival suffix, Gaelic *-ach*, Manx *-agh*.

The lenited dentals in medial and final position disappear and the labials are vocalised in most cases. As already mentioned *marbh* (and *marbhadh*) and *talamh* become *marroo* and *thalloo*; after a vowel they form diphthongs as *sgriobhadh* = *screew/scriew*, *sniomh* = *snee*, *rabhadh* = *raaue*, *gabhadh* = *gaue*, *gabha/gobha* = *gaauue*, *leabhair* = *liauyr*, but other modification also occur, as *leabhar* = *lioar*, *gabhar/gobhar* = *goayr*, *gabhail/gabhail* = *goaill*. In monosyllables final *dh/gh* is palatal, as *bagh* = *baie*, *laogh* = *lhei*, *lagh* = *leigh* (with *-gh* silent as in English after a front vowel), *cladh* = *cleiy/cleigh*. Medial *dh/gh* in some cases behaves like *bh*, as *bodhar* = *bouyr*, *odhar* = *ouyr*, *doghrainn* = *dourin*, but generally leaves no trace as *saidhbhir* = *souyr* (as is **sabhar*). The groups *mp, nt* (still so in 1610) become voiced throughout, as *teampall* = *chiamble*, *ciontach* = *kyndagh*, *cinnteach* = *kinjagh* (with sense "constant").

Chiamble illustrates the use of the English convention of *-le* for final syllabic *l*, as also in *aggle* (*eagal/eagla*), *pobble* (*pobal, poball*), *fecackle* (*fiacail*), *fockle* (*focal/facal*). Final *-e* in Manx spelling is not sounded but

A Visit to Manx Political Prisoners

An unusual visit was paid to two of the three Manx political prisoners during Yn Chruinnaght festival this year. As Phil Gawne (far left) and Chris Sheard (far right) took their lunch break from prison work on Snaefell mountain, they were visited by Ite Ní Chion-

naith (former president of Conradh na Gaeilge), Brian Mac Stoyll (Celtic League, centre) and Stuart Stacey. Also on the visit was Seán Mac Mathúna, general secretary of Conradh na Gaeilge, who took this photo. Philip Gawne has since been released.



CELTIC LEAGUE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

long vowel, as *kione* (ceann), *share* (is fheart), and in the stressed form of the suffix *-án/-an*, as *arrane* (amhrán/oran), *bolvane* (balbhán), *carnane* (carnán), *carrane* (cuarán), *farrane* (fuarán), *moorane* (mórán). Similarly with *-ógi/-ag*, the stressed form of which appears as *-age/-aag/-aig*, as cabbage "a cheese" (*ceapóg*), *liehbage* "flat-fish" (*leadhbóg*), *faasaag* (*féasóg*, feusag), *renaig* (roineag).

The letter *y* is frequent in Manx spelling, sometimes as a length-mark, as *gloyr*, *poyll*, even when, as in *foayr*, *liauyr*, there are other indications; but chiefly in unstressed syllables to express the obscure vowel. Gaelic *-a*, *-e*, as well as *-adh*, and in the plural suffix *-yn*, and the abstract noun ending *-ys*, as well as in words permanently unstressed, as the article *y*, *yn*, *ny*, the possessives *my*, *dy*, *nyn*, and various conjunctions and prepositions, as *dy* (do), *dy* (go), *my*, *gys*, *mysht*, etc.

The indication of palatal quality in consonants is, as in the spelling of the Dean's Book, far from complete; it is rare with the labials (*b*, *p*, *f*, *m*) which seem to have abandoned the distinction quite early in Manx; where it is not shown by the choice of consonant (*ch*, *j*, *sh*) the indication is an *i* inserted after the initial consonant, before or after a medial, and before a final one, as *riEAU* (riamh), *ooiLEY* (uile), *uinmag* (fuinneog, unneag), *sooILL* (súil).

The use of double consonants follows the English convention whereby the doubled consonant indicates a preceding short vowel, or rather one which was short at the time when the spelling was formed; it is not necessarily so now, though the vowel will generally be etymologically short, as *aggle*, *pobble* (both now long). In final position in monosyllables other conventions may apply, as *red* "thing", pl. *reddyn* (the original long vowel is short in Manx), *giat*, pl. *giattyn*.

The initial groups *cn-*, *gn-*, *tn-*, as in some other Gaelic dialects, appear as *cr-*, *gr-*, *tr-*, though the nasalisation of the vowel may find expression elsewhere, as *craue* (cnámh), *griu* (gníomh), *troo* (múth), but *cronk* (cnoc), *ramp* "plague" (E. dnap). Medial and final *sc/sj* appear as *st*, *sh*, as *ushtey* (uisge), *thiastey* (leasg).

The treatment of the vowels is a more involved subject but this summary of the conventions regarding consonants may help the reader puzzled by the initial difficulties of Manx spelling.

In late June the Royal Navy (R.N.) announced a volte-face on its previous policy of secretiveness about submarine (sub.) and motor fishing vessels (M.F.V.s) collisions. The Deputy Commander of Submarine Operations, Captain Paul Hoddinott revealed that there was to be a new policy of "owning up and paying up". Curiously, he went on to announce new training for submariners in an attempt to avoid collisions in the future. This last statement is interesting because it confirms that the R.N. has not yet implemented International Maritime Organisation (I.M.O.) Resolution A 599, which was adopted several years ago and instructed member states to take just such action. The R.N.'s attitude can only be described as lax. The C.L. will be writing to the I.M.O. asking it to ascertain which of the other sub. operating powers have not yet taken action on the Resolution the aim of which was to cut down the number of incidents and suspicious drownings.

The new R.N. policy was to be soon put to the test when on 28th. June the M.F.V. "Huntress" was snagged in a sub. exercise area off Arran. On this occasion the sub. did surface and the "Huntress" was able to cut its gear. The incident occurred near to the area where M.F.V. "Girl Fiona" disappeared (with all hands) in March of this year.

On the same day as the incident with M.F.V. "Huntress", another more tragic event occurred in the North Channel between Ireland and Scotland. The converted fishing vessel "Connaught" sank with the deaths of both crew members. The vessel, about 40 ft. in length, with an experienced crew, managed to send out a "Mayday" message at 13.56 G.M.T., from which the Coast Guard (C/G) service was able to fix an exact position. Weather conditions were reported to be bad by some media sources, however our enquiries to Liverpool C/G indicate that in fact this was not the case. (Wind speed given as 4-5, wave swell 3' 4'). Why a fairly substantial vessel should founder in these conditions is a mystery. Our checks with Faslane indicate that there were continuous sub. activity in and out of the complex all week. We are at present awaiting a detailed report from the Faslane Group. If the "Connaught" was the victim of a sub., it is highly unlikely that Captain Hoddinott's new policy of openness will be invoked. As far as we are aware, the R.N. and indeed all other sub. operating navies show a marked reluctance to "OWN UP" when deaths are involved.

The Royal Navy and all other sub. operating powers will find themselves quite literally "in the dock" when the inquest opens into the deaths of the three crew members of the M.F.V. "Inspire" last September. Strong evidence indicated that there was sub. activity in the area at the time of the sinking - the vessel foundered in perfect weather conditions. Unusually for an inquest of this nature, Counsel for the one surviving crew member has succeeded in having the inquest heard before a jury. R.N. or Ministry of Defence (M.O.D.) spokesmen seem likely to be summoned as witnesses. The case will be followed with close interest by the Celtic League, which has given information and support to the survivor's Counsel.

We wish to express thanks to George Foulkes and Dafydd Wigley M.P.'s for their continuing support for our campaign in the U.K. Parliament. Both M.P.'s have put down several questions in May/June on M.F.V.'s/sub. incidents. George Foulkes raised queries in relation to incidents with the M.F.V.'s "Majestic" and "Laurel" and also an unidentified Norwegian vessel. Dafydd Wigley raised the issue of the general level of incidents.

Since the rash of incidents in the last 18 months, world media attention has been focused on the sub./M.F.V. problem in the Irish and Celtic Seas. Newspapers, magazines and T.V. from Australia, Denmark, Sweden, France, Belgium, Germany, Japan and the United States have all run features on the problem. There is no doubt that this unprecedented media attention has forced some of the sub. operating powers to rethink their strategy. In the U.K. a decision has been taken to attempt to distance the Fishing Lobby from the peace organizations. With schemes like "Netmind" and Captain Hoddinott's "Own Up/Pay Up" policy, the M.O.D. is hoping to con the fishermen. The only solution to the problem is, as indicated by the Celtic League and other peace groups, surface transit or more preferably, de-militarization of areas of commercial sea fishery.

The M.O.D. has confirmed the presence of Soviet Auxiliary Gathering Intelligence (A.G.I.) in the Irish Sea. In a reply to our letter querying the presence of one in mid-May the M.O.D. said: "The activities of Soviet vessels are essentially a matter for the Soviet authorities - I notice you have already written to the Soviet Embassy on this subject. However I should point out

(cont. from 23)

that A.G.I.'s enjoy rights of innocent passage under International Law just the same as other vessels. Furthermore since there is usually at least one such vessel off the coast of the British Isles, it would be wrong to associate their presence with any particular R.N. or N.A.T.O. exercise." The M.O.D. shows a certain naivety in that the presence of A.G.I.'s almost certainly indicated the presence of Soviet or Warsaw Pact sub. These certainly would not have the right of "innocent passage" submerged in U.K. coastal waters or the North Channel. Another observation we would make is that the estimate of one A.G.I. in U.K. coastal waters is, to say the least, a little conservative and certainly should be revised prior to September's N.A.T.O. exercise "Sharp Spear".

Celtic League Military Monitoring

CELTIC EDUCATION IN LONDON

An initiative by the Celtic League's London Branch has resulted in the establishment of a London Association for Celtic Education (LACE).

In April, 1990, the Inner London Education Authority will disappear, axed by the English Tory Government. This, together with other education budget cut-backs by central and local government, offers a bleak outlook for the future of Celtic languages teaching and other related cultural education facilities in London. Already several language evening classes are feeling the constrictions and Ysgol Gymraeg Llundain, the only Welsh language medium school in London, are finding it difficult to obtain grant aid.

On May 17, the League's London Branch convened an organising committee of leading Celtic educationalists in London. Twenty-four educationalists, covering the entire spectrum of education from playschool to higher education levels, as well as all six Celtic cultures, decided to form the London Association for Celtic Education (LACE) to fight to maintain and, in the face of growing interest in the Celtic countries, their languages, cultures and histories and music, to expand education facilities in London.

It was decided to form the separate organisation in order that it act as an independent body from the League to pursue the required academic funding needed to set the project in motion. Indeed, this way forward had already been proposed by the London

Branch of the League who saw its role as a catalyst to establish the project. The Association will soon be registered as an educational charity.

LACE will be launched at a special all-day conference on the state of Celtic education in London to be held on November 4, this year, at the University of London Union, Malet Street, WC1. After the conference, it is hoped that a permanent secretariat and a Council will be set up in order to ensure adequate facilities and funding for those wishing to learn a Celtic language, study Celtic literatures, history, music or other aspects of Celtic culture.

Membership of LACE is now open at £5 (waged) or £3 (unwaged). The Association is also seeking affiliations from organisations, not only in London but in the home-lands.

Officers of LACE are: Chairman - Peter Berresford Ellis (Chairman of the Celtic League); Secretary - Marian Geoghegan BA, H.Dip.Ed., Dip.I.S.; Treasurer - Maurice McCann BA(Hons), Dip. H.E.; and Minutes Secretary - Jackie Redington BA(Hons), Dip.H.E., SRN.

Further information and membership enquiries to - Marian Geoghegan, Secretary, LACE, c/o The Irish in Islington Project, Eastgate Building, 131 St. John's Way, London N19 3RQ, England.

CELTIC POLITICAL PRISONERS

I refer to last years resolution establishing the Celtic Political Prisoners Support Group. I am anxious to progress this resolution further and to this end require details of any incidents of suspected political imprisonment, other than those known to us.

Also welcome would be ideas for publicity materials - poster/card design, logos, etc. for the Celtic League generally.
J.B. Moffatt, P R O.,
24 St. Germain's Place, Peel, Mannin.



MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

All those who agree with the Constitution and Aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including CARN) and subscription rates are: IR7, stg7, 66FF or US\$17.50. Postage outside Europe is by air mail.

For information about the Celtic League, applications for membership, subscriptions, etc. write to any of the following secretaries:

ALBA Maírl Denovan, Old Mission House, Nuh. Erradale Ross-shire IV21-2DS.

BREIZH Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, Talbodek, Beilh/Baye 29130 Kemperle/Quimperle, Brittany. Correspondence: Yann Bouessel Du Bourg, La Haie d'Izè, Val d'Izè, 35450 Livre-sur-Changeon, Brittany.

CYMRU Merfyn Phillips, Parc y Ffrier, Llandudoch, Dyfed.

ÉIRE Janice Williams, 22 Bóthar Belgrave, Baile Átha Cliath 6.

KERNOW Ian Williams, 6 Rose Row, Redruth.

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

LONDON Seamas Ó Colleáin, G.42 Du Cane Court, London SW17 7JR. U.S.A. Stephen Paul de Villo, 313 East 201 Street, Bronx, New York 10458.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH Alan Heusaff, Seana Gharráin, An Spideal, Co. na Gaillimhe. Éire.

When renewing please send cheques to same Branch as previously, or notify its secretary of any change. The General Secretary of the Celtic League is Davyth Fear, 58 Ffordd Eryri, Parc Henre, Caernarfon, Cymru LL55 2UR.

The Editor is Ms. P. Bridson, 33 Bóthar Bancroft, Tamhlacht, B.Á.C. 24, Éire.

Our next deadline for CARN 68 will be the 6th. November, 1989. I would ask regular or new contributors to meet this due date and would appeal especially for more photographs/illustrations (not necessarily accompanying articles). Materials sent for publication in CARN must relate to our aims, and be typed; if in languages other than English articles should be marked to ease editing (bracket sentences/paragraphs which may be omitted in case of need to shorten).

Help to find new subscribers and to sell CARN. We offer 20% retail allowance (sale or return). All material is copyright [(c)] CARN unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in CARN are not necessarily those of the editor nor of the Celtic League.

CAWPN

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No. 68

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CELTIC LEAGUE



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ALBA

Sgeul Dà Mhòd-Cothrom Cailte agus Cothrom Glacte

Peadar Morgan

Cha b'abhaist a bhith ann am Mòd Nàiseanta na h-Alba agus ann an Eisteddfod Nàiseanta na Cuimrigh ach an aon rud ann an dùthaich eader-dhealaichte. Agus aig bun 's e an aon rud a th' anna fhathast – tha an dà fhèis stèidhte air ceòl-chuirmean agus farpaisean, air coisrean agus duaisean. Is cinnteach gur h-iad seo adhbhar bith na fèis do mhòran anns an dà dhùthaich. Fad na bliadhna tha coisrean a' cruinneachadh ann an tallaichean fuara agus na h-aon òrain a liomhadh agus a liomhadh san dòchas gun deàlraich iad am beachd dithis no trìuir bhritheamhan air latha sònraichte, agus tha an t-urram bho bhritheamhan eile na chuideachadh agus na bhrosnachadh do sheinneadairean, cheòladairean, ùghdaran agus bhàird a h-uile bliadhna.

Chan eil mòran agam fhìn mu dheidhinn choisirean agus fharpaisean, ach ma tha iad a' toirt toilteachadh agus tlachd do chuid chan eil mi a' dol a sheasamh nan aghaidh. Agus chan eil mi a' dol a sheasamh nan aghaidh ged nach eil Gàidhlig (no Cuimris) aig cuid dhuibh, no fiù 's mòran ùidh innte aig feadhainn. Chan eil e gu mòran diùbhras dhomhsa ged a sheinneas iad gun sgar fad an latha agus a dh'òlas iad fad na h-oidhche. Gabhaidh mi fhìn dràm no dhà còmhla riutha, mar a tha mi air dèanamh iomadach turas roimhid. Cho fad 's nach coisinn iad droch chliù don chànan agus dhaibhsan a tha feuchainn ris a chànan a bhrosnachadh.

Bha mi aig an Eisteddfod Nàiseanta am bliadhna airson a' chiad turas riamh, agus mas e an aon rud a tha san dà fhèis aig bun, chan ionnan idir am bàrr. Coltach ris a' Mhòd tha an Eisteddfod a' siubhal na dùthcha, agus i an dara bliadhna sa Cheann a Deas agus a' bhliadhna eile sa Cheann a Tuath. Ach an àite bhith air a cumail ann an tallaichean baile

tha i a' gabhail àite ann am pàilliun mòr brèagha air achadh air iomall baile mòr no beag – chan eil duilgheadas ann a thaobh meud agus freagarrachd agus cosgais an talla. Ge-tà 's e iomall na fèis fhèin a tha a' dèanamh an sgaraidh as fhollaisiche, agus e cruinn còmhla mun cuairt a' phàilliuin ann an teantaichean. Tha bùthachan agus comainn, buidhnean agus companaidhean uile air an riochdachadh ann agus thig mòran ann a dh'aona ghnòthach airson nan stallaichean seo fhaiceann agus obair chiùird, leabhraichean agus biadh a cheannachd. Tha bancaichean agus fònaichean agus clasaichean Cuimris ann airson na seachdain. Agus ann an aon teanta mòr gheibhear ceòl roc agus punc anns a' Chuimris fad an latha, fad na seachdain, an asgaidh, a' brosnachadh an dà chuid nan còmhlan agus na h-òigridh (agus cuid nach eil cho òg sin).

Seach gu bheil an t-iomall air aon làraich, tron latha co-dhiù, tha barrachd cruth agus eagrachadh ann agus tuilleadh a thàladh gun fhèis agus mar sin, thathas an dòchas, gun chànan fhèin, agus tha barrachd smachd ann cuideachd. Tha mi an aghaidh smachd ma tha e air a chleachdadh airson deasbad agus saorse a mhùchadh, agus ceart gu leòr cha d'fhuair ceòl roc a-staigh air an achadh gan stri, agus chaidh casg a chur air iris coltach ri Private Eye airson saoghal na Cuimris a bhathar a' reic aig an Eisteddfod, agus i thar na còrach am bliadhna am beachd comataidh air choireigin. Ach tha mi a' cumail taic ris a' bhacadh air dà rud eile air àrainn na h-Eisteddfod – deoch làidir agus a' Bheurla.

Tha brìgh na firinn anns an iomhaigh gur h-e Oilimpigs an Uisge Bheatha a tha sa Mhòd. Brìgh ann na às, feumaidh iomhaigh nas sòbarra a bhith aig prìomh thaisbeanadh saoghal na Gàidhlig agus saoghal nan Gaidheal. Chan ann sòbarra a

thaobh spioraid agus dòchais, ach a bhith a' sealltainn air beulaibh a' chòrr dhen dùthaich gu bheil sinn an da-riribh mu ar cànan. Ach cha ghabh an iomhaigh atharrachadh cho fad 's a tha na h-uidhir a chuideam air a chur air tachartasan feasgair ann an taighean-òsda no ann an tallaichean aig a bheil cead dìbhe.

Dè am feum – don chànan – a th' ann am fèis far a bheil na h-uiread air a dhèanamh tro mheadhan na Beurla. Chan e a-mhàin gu bheil am Mòd air chall ann am baile mòr, ach tha a' Ghàidhlig fhèin am falach gu h-ìre mhòr. Air àrainn na h-Eisteddfod – agus gu dearbh air na soidhnichean agus sanasan a' stiùireadh daoine ga h-ionnsaigh – chan fhaighear ach a' Chuimris. Chan eil sin ri ràdh nach eil fàilte ro luchd na Beurla (no ro luchd na Gàidhlig). Dìreach nach eile dad air a dheasachadh romhpa. Chan eil e ri ràdh gu bheil Cuimris aig a h-uile mac màthar (no aig a h-uile nighinn athar) air na stallaichean, ach tha na buidhnean a' tuigsinn nach fhaod iad sanasan Beurla a chleachdadh agus gum biodh e a' coimhead dona dhaibh riochdairean gun Chuimris a chur ann. Tha seo a cheart cho fìor mu na poilis agus mu na seirbheisean poblach. 'S e curran math a th' ann am PR.

An gabh am Mòd atharrachadh gu bhith na Eisteddfod Albannach? Cha chreid mi gun gabh. Tha an riochd a th' air a' Mhòd an dràsda tuilleadh 's stèidhte. Tha a leithid a chreutairean nar measg ri luchd a' Mhòid. Tha cuid dhiubh an sàs ann an saoghal na Gàidhlig – agus tha cuid ann nach eil. Gidheadh, tha còir aig muinntir nan coisrean agus aig luchd-ciùil eile air tighinn còmhla airson tlachd a ghabhail nan cuid ciùil agus an sgilean agus an ealain fheuchainn an aghaidh a chèile. Tha beatha agus adhbhar bith aig a' Mhòd fhèin.

Tha sinn air a' chothrom Fèis Ghàidhlig a chruthachadh mun cuairt air a' Mhòd a chall fada roimhe seo. 'S e tha dhith, fèis ùr a tha a' cur cànan ro chèilidh agus dèanadas ro dheoch. Dh'fhaodadh i a bhith ann an tallaichean beaga an toiseach, ach

On the Gaelic Front

The future of any minority or lesser used language depends very much on the children of each succeeding generation. And only those who are currently involved in working with children and pre-school groups can assess the situation.

One of these is Finlay MacLeod, Director of the Gaelic Playgrounds Association, Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Araich. One of the benefits (?) of putting on the years is that one can follow the intense interest a person takes in his language and to witness his progress over a long period of time. I first knew Finlay when he was just becoming aware of the decline in Gaelic. It took a long time before an idea of his got off the ground: the encouragement of pre-school children to learn their native tongue.

Now Finlay has oversight of 75 playgroups established in all parts of Scotland and looked after by a host of willing workers, some paid and others volunteers.

Anything he says must thus be considered carefully, particularly if the future of Gaelic is at stake.

In the week after the National Mod, Mod nan Eilean, held in Stornoway in October, Finlay

Frang MacThomais

created consternation by his warning that Gaelic could be looking at a further decline in its strength. 'The provision of Gaelic education has to be boosted to allow at least 3,000 new fluent speakers to emerge each year unless the language is to go into serious decline. If you consider the number of people who are taking Gaelic as a learners' subject in the Western Isles and look at a graph showing the equivalent figures even 15-20 years ahead of us, it shows the shortage there will be. And that doesn't take into account the number of young people who will be moving away from the Islands when they get older.'

Finlay MacLeod reckons that 3000 new Gaelic speakers are needed each year in order to maintain the number of Gaelic speakers we have at present, far less to expand the numbers. He poses the question: 'How are we going to get these 3,000 speakers if we don't have an expansion policy?'

Finlay MacLeod's statements have come as a shock to those who thought things were going well for Gaelic and its future. The language still lacks that great groundswell of sympathy and enthusiasm which

obviously is needed to be harnessed if the future is to be assured.

One aspect of Mod nan Eilean was the totally Gaelic environment it created. Gaelic was heard everywhere and it was a pleasure just to be surrounded by the language. But the Mod is only one week in a whole year and while it is a useful show-piece, giving Gaelic a high profile, what needs to be done in the other 51 weeks of the same year?

One piece of good news is that CLI (Comunn Luch-ionnsaidh) has been revived once more after a couple of years in the doldrums. This body concentrates on those who wish to learn Gaelic and its courses have been successful in injecting new Gaelic blood into the scene, albeit on a learner basis. It seems to be on the cards that if native Gaelic speakers cannot contribute significantly to the 3,000 per annum new Gaels then the task may well fall on the commitment of learners to maintain the 80,000 or so speakers who were identified in the census returns of 1981.

We wait with both anticipation and not a little fear for the 1991 Census figures. That year is also the 100th birthday of An Comunn Gaidhealach. Will it be celebrated with joy or with sadness?

Chi sinn.

Sgeul Dà Mhòd . . . P.M.

dar a sgapas i a-mach air àrainn aon togalaich, bu chòir dhi a bhith air a cumail còmhla air achadh. Anns an dòigh seo bidh rian is riaghailtean air an glèidheadh agus dh'fhaodadh an fhèis a bhith air a cumail feadh na dùthcha – cha bhiodh i ceangailte ri tallaichean nam bailtean mòra agus ri goistidheachd nan companaidhean mòra.

Ach dh'fheumadh i a bhith stèidhte air tachartas sònraichte, mar cheòl-chuirm no gheamaichean Gaidhealach, a thàrnadh meall a shluagh a h-uile bliadhna. Agus tha àireamh nan Gaidheal agus cruinne-eolas na h-Alba – agus gu h-àraidh na fìor-Ghaidhealtachd – nar n-aghaidh. Theagamh gum biodh e na b'fheàrr agus na b' fhasa a' tòiseachadh le fèisean latha ionadail. Ach a thaobh fèis nàiseanta, tha e coltach nach bi ni againn a thàrnas daoine thar chaolas agus thar bheinn mar am Mòd Nàiseanta.

F.S. Aig a' Mhòd seo chaidh thuirt Dòmhnall Iain MacIomhair, Ceann-suidhe a' Chomainn Ghaidhealaich, gum bu chòir don Chomann a bhith strì an aghaidh iasad fhaclan agus ghnàthsan cainnt bhon Bheurla. Am

bu chòir dhuinn pogrom (ma dh'fhaodas mi iasad bhonn Ruisianais a chleachdadh) a chur an gnìomh an aghaidh fhaclan mar 'polasaidh' agus 'polataigs'? Cò tha dol a chantainn 'sluagh-rùn' agus 'sluagh-iùl' an latha an diugh? Anns an aiste gu h-àrd chleachd mi 'a' gabhail àite' – thàinig seo bhon Bheurla gun teagamh sam bith, ach a réir an Dotair (tha mi duilich, 'an Ollaimh') MacBhàthair b' e sin a theirte ann an Taobh Sear Rois aig toiseach na linne. Tha sin Gaidheal-ach agus sean gu leòr dhomhsa. Aon ni a mhothaich mi anns a' Chuimrigh, gu bheil iad deònach gabhail ri faclan iasaid ma tha iad a dhìth agus ma tha dreach Cuimris a' freagairt orra. Chan eile feagal orrasan an cànan aca a lùbadh agus a leasachadh gus am bi e coileanta agus deas airson gnòthaichean an latha an diugh. Mas e faclan iasaid agus gnàthsan cainnt ùra as motha a tha cur dragh air a' Chomann Ghaidhealach, tha e coltach nach ann acasan a tha sealladh farsaing agus sealladh air adhart.

A Tale of Two Mòds – an opportunity lost and an opportunity seized. The

National Mòd and National Eisteddfod used to be very similar and in essence still are. But the Welsh have developed a fringe which is more like a language festival, whereas that opportunity was never seized in Scotland. Alcohol and official use of English are not allowed on the compact site of the Eisteddfod, based around a huge pavilion in a field – the Mòd is lost in a large town, the language is in little evidence, and the event has an image of being the Whisky Olympics. It is too late to change the Mòd, which now has its own legitimate raison d'être, but unfortunately numbers and geography are against a new language festival other than at a local level. An Comann Gaidhealach is more concerned with the notion of purity of language than taking a broad look to the future like the Welsh.

A snippet of news for Càrn – For a week in September a course in Welsh was conducted by Dr Ian Hughes, Aberystwyth University, at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig in Skye – through the medium of Gaelic.

BREIZH

Oireachtas na nGael e Gleann Cholm Cille

A. Heusaff

Abaoe 50 vloaz e vez graet reoliek Gouel an Oireachtas e dibenn miz Here, gwech e Dulenn, gwechoù all en unan eus ar gouezelvoù diouzh tro. Gouel bras ar sevenadur gouezelek eo, pep tra a vez kaset en-dro dre an iwerzhoneg. Siwazh ne zedenn ket arvesterein a-vil-vern enel ma ra an Eisteddfod, mil, marteze ur mil hanter. N'eo nemet abaoe ur bloaz pe zaou ma vez diskouezet skeudenoù anezhañ war ar skramm-skinwel, peder pe bemp hantereurvezh. Koulskoude ez eo ur goeul liesneuz, buhezek, talvoudus: hoc'h aliañ a ran da zont da gemer perzh ennañ ur wech bennak. Un darn vat eus ar gouezelvaouù zo e-kreiz al lec'hioù kaerañ en Iwerzhon.

Estreget an dek devezh gouel e miz Here a zo eus an Oireachtas. E miz Eost e vez embannet disoc'hoù e genstrivadegoù lennegezh. E mix Gwengolo e vez e ziskouezadeg arz, an hini wellañ er vro evit al livourien hag ar skultourien. E-pad an dek devezh e vez kenstrivadegoù sonerezh, kan ha breutaat evit kozh ha yaouank, kendaeloù ha prezegennoù deurus, troiadoù en ardremez...

Kemeret hon eus perzh en tri devezhiad kentañ. Gleann Cholm Cille zo e korn-mervent Tir Chonaill (Donegal evit ar saoznegerien). Dispartiet eo diouzh ar peurrest eus ar vro gant taouarc'hegi didud ha menezioù, ha dirak er c'hornog emañ ar mor gant e donnoù o tarc'hav ouzh troad tevennoù uhel. Aet omp da welout Sliabh Liag, an tornaod uhelañ en Europa o sevel serzh da 2000 troatad.

An iwerzhoneg n'eo ket mui yezh voutin ar Glenn met tro hon eus bet da wiriekaat ez eo gouest un darn vat eus an dud eno da ober gantañ didorr. En tu a'r biz ha reter da Sliabh Liag emañ Carraig ha Teilinn 'lec'h ez eus kalz hag a oar mat ar yezh ivez: e-leizh a zanevelloù zo bet dastumet eno ha diouto ez eus bet aozet ur

geriadur gant ur bern troioùlavar: embannet ha loc'het e voe da genver ar gouel-mañ.

Ne vez ket a Oireachtas hep oferenn. Lidet e voe gant an Eskob Ó hEigeartaigh, war an ton bras. En e brezegenn distaget fraezh e tapas tro da gareziñ ur rummad tud hag e sach, emezañ, droukrañs ouzh an emsav gouezelek gant o doareoù reut ha dihabask e-keñver ar re na ouzont ket mat iwerzhoneg ha n'int ket evit kelo-se a-enep d'ar yezh. Houmañ zo gwan, ezhomm he deus evit bevañ eus youl-vat ar muiañ a dud ar gwellañ. Meizet e voe mat e oa o tamvenegiñ ar strolladig Cearta Gail (Gwirioù Gouzel) m'emañ Proinsias Ó Mianáin er penn anezhañ Hennezh oa deut eus Doire/Derry da chom en ur garavanenn e gouzelva Gaoth Dobhair hag en doa enebet ouzh diviz ar person lidañ an oferenn en div yezh kement ha tremen diouzh ar weladennerien-hañv ha tud all distroet eus Breizh-Veur gant bugale diouzeleg. E-lec'h treiñ an dud a-du gantañ en doa broudet kasoni hag e voe rediet da dec'hout. Ne oa ket bet gwall fin...

(Estreget en eslopti-mañ ez eus hec'h etre an emsav gouezelek ha beleien'zo. Anv zo bet e Carn eus Bríd Ní Dhomhnaill, renerez-skol er Srath Saileach, Conamara hag eus ar boikott aozet a-enep dezhi goude m'he doe graet diaes da gure Cloch na Rón/Roundstone o c'houlenn e ve lidet an oferenn en iwerzhoneg en un drev eus ar Gouzelva. Lamet e voe he c'harg a skolaerez diganti gant ar person, renerez eo atav met n'he deus ket a glas ha nag ar Stad nag he sindikad ne bouezont evit ma ve kompezet ar rendael. Ar person eo a zo e garg envel ar skolaerien an e barrez, er skolioù-Stad! Abaoe tri bloaz hanter emañ Bríd hec'h-unan e burev an ti-skol.)

Renner ur skol gatolik eil-derez en Ard Macha/Armagh, an tAth. Denis

Faul, and hini a oa bet pedet da ober prezegenn an Oireachtas helvene. Anavezet-mat eo ar beleg-se hag a hañval bout tost d'ar C'Hardinal Ó Fiaich. Abaoe un toullad bloavezhioù e vez gwelet e benn alies war ar skramm-skinwel. Teilifis Éireann n'eo ket aotreet da reiñ mouezh da Sinn Féin na d'an IRA, er c'hontrol alies e vez taget ar re-se war ar skramm. Denis Faul e damall dezho degas e-leizh e reuz war Gatoliged ar 6-Kontelezh ha donaat an troc'h etre an div ranncredenn. Atizañ a ra ar pennadurezhioù da zieubiñ prizonidi hag a voe kondaonet meur a vloavezh'zo dichalañ a rafe neuze an harp a vez roet d'an IRA gant ar Gatoliged. Tem e brezegenn e oa ez eo dre an deskadurezh e vez degaset frankiz d'ur bobl. War gont an urzhioù katolik e lakae emled an deskadurezh en Iwerzhon abaoe 200 vloaz – tud desket-bras e oa ar re a oa e penn emsavdeg 1916. Ne oa ket a sevenadur gouzel anez bezañ kristen ivez hag en ur harpañ war he sevenadur eo e tegasfe Iwerzhon un dra bennak a dalvoudegezh d'ar gumuniezh europat, emezañ c'hoazh. Daou pe dri den er sal a savas goude-se da zisklêriañ menozioù disheñvel. [Ha prezidant Kevre ar Gouezeleg ha goulenn hag en e vefe prest an tAth. Faul hag eskibien Iwerzhon da hanterouriñ en anv ar garantez kristen evit ma ehanfe ar boikot a-enep Bríd Ní Dhomhnaill.]

Un droiad deures-kenañ a voe graet d'al lun da welout aspadenoù eus ragistor ha henistor Gleann Cholm Cille: krugelloù meurvaenek dibar zo enno, savet 4500-5000 bloaz'zo a-raok ma teuas an taouarc'h da c'holeiñ tachennadoù ec'hon eus Iwerzhon. Roudoù a chom eus un din kelt bet savet 200-300 bloaz A.K. Oc'h ober 'tro ar Glenn', ur seurt Tro-Menez Lokronan a vez graet c'hoazh en enor da Sant Colm Cille, e weljomp dismantrou ur gell eus ar 6vet kantved, kenoad gantañ a-se, ha mein padellek engravet eus ar 7vet kanted.

Levrierez an Oireachtas a zisklêrias bout laouen gant ar berzh en doa graet. Ne oa ket ken gwan ar

yezh e Gleann Cholm Cille ha ma krede. Diskouezet o doa an dud o youl-vat e-pad er gouel ha spi he doa e kendalc'hfent gant o strivad da gomz iwerzhoneg aliesoc'h diwar vremañ.

SUMMARY:

The 1989 Oireachtas na nGael, the festival of Gaelic culture conducted entirely through the medium of Irish, took place from October 27 to November 4 in Gleann Cholm Cille (SW Donegal). This report covers only a few of the events of its first weekend. The Oireachtas president, expressing satisfaction at the success of the festival, felt that it would encourage the people of this Breac-Gaeltacht area to use their knowledge of Irish more frequently.

Progress on Language Front

More Children Learning Breton

The number of children attending Breton-French bilingual classes in State schools went up from 270 in 1988-89 to 370 this year, an increase of 37%. The Diwan schools reopened in September with a total of 610 pupils, a 20% increase on the previous year. Two new nursery schools started in Kraozon and Kemperle and two new primaries, in Landerne and Naoned/Nantes, are taking over the children from the nursery schools already present there. The secondary college opened in Brest last year is now in nearby Releg-Kerhuon (2 classes). Ronan Tremel, well known for the tremendous work he put into keeping several Breton language

classes going in the secondary schools of the Paris area, has been appointed as the new director of *Diwan*. A primary concern is to find more teachers and administrative staff. The financial problem remains acute. The State is granting contracts to only 12 of the 21 nursery school teachers but refuses to pay any of the teachers of the 16 primary schools on the ground that they don't teach enough French in its view. Yet the pupils reach the same proficiency in that language as any other school by the end of their primary education. The usual neurosis: any ground gained by Breton is a danger to French!

Like all employers *Diwan* is obliged by law to contribute to social insurance for its employees now totalling around 70. Financially hard pressed, indeed unable to pay salaries for months on end owing to the State failing in its obligations, the association withheld payment of those contributions and accumulated a debt of four million francs. Taken to court, it was threatened with confiscation of the subsidies coming from the Finistère and Côtes-du-Nord department councils. A temporary solution is in sight following a decision by the Finistère council to guarantee a bank loan to *Diwan* that would help it to clear the debt (?): this was taken on October 5 at a meeting conducted in Breton, with simultaneous translations for the 22 out of 52 councillors who don't know the language. It was the first time for Breton to be used in such an assembly.

Eighty enrol for DEUG

Following the decision to establish a Diplôme d'Études Universitaires Générales in Breton at the university of Rennes (see *Carn* 67) about 75 students have enrolled for the required course. Due to the lateness of the announcement in August the Celtic Department's request for an extension of the time for matriculation was granted. There was a rush of applicants around October 20th. Some 30 students will attend regular lectures while the rest, being employed, will prepare for the examination at home. A few more are expected to enrol in January. Half the course which lasts two years will

be devoted to the study of the language, the other half to literature, culture or other Celtic languages but also to French to be sure! The department is headed by Per Denez and has three lecturers and seven assistants.

Question marks hang over the future of the *Deug*: later enrolments will depend on teaching posts being available, on how much Breton will be taught in secondary schools (it looks as we write as if only *One Capes* post will be created again this year). And what about the Celtic Department in Brest, will it now press for this *Deug* also? A students association has been formed to watch over future developments.



Arrival of some of the pupils of the *Diwan* secondary school (by courtesy of Bremañ)

Musical Notes

Two Breton periodicals are devoted to our traditional music. One is *Ar Soner*, organ of the pipe band association Bodadeg ar Sonerien, which publishes accounts of the numerous pipers competitions and music scores as well as reports of the association's activities. The other is *Musique Bretonne*, a monthly now about 9 years old published by the association *Datum* which has done a lot to save the old songs of Brittany from oblivion by collecting and publishing them in the form of records and cassettes with accompanying texts. *Musique Bretonne* carries articles in French about the use of musical instruments, competitions, festivals, musical groups. In its September issue it made an instructive comparison between the Festival of American Folklore organised annually by the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, in which some ten Breton musicians took part this year, and the masquerade organised by J.P. Goude in Paris on the occasion of the Bicentenary of the French Revolution supposedly to glorify 'les cultures traditionnelles'. An indication of how greatly traditional matters are valued at French official level was the proposal that Breton women wearing the high Bigoudenn head dress should have an electric bulb lit inside it for the parade on the Champs Elysées! The bulk of the Breton musicians decided to boycott the event in protest against the gross inequality of treatment evidenced by the attribution of some 35% of the French government cultural subsidies to the Paris area as against 0.5% to Brittany. While 10,000,000 francs-equivalent from mainly private funds were spent on the ten-day Washington festival which was organised in such a way as to vivify the various musical traditions in the USA, ten times as much were allocated from public funds for the two-hours 14th-of-July show in the French capital from which the participating musicians got nothing and which will have served only to reaffirm the tone-setting role of Parisian centralism.

For readers interested in records of Breton music the following notes have been culled from *Musique Bretonne*:

Ec'honder: a compact-disc produced by Barzhaz Trio, Cooperative Breizh and Escalibur. CD 828. Duration

51'28' Available from Barzaz, 16 r. R. Coty, 22950 Tregueux, Brittany. It bridges the gap between the vocal tradition most authentically represented by Yann Franch Kemener and musical arrangements by J.M. Veillon (flautist) and G. Le Bigot (guitarist). The internationally known Kemener has already made 7 records in which he interprets our principal tradition genres: gwerziou, soniou, dance songs, religious hymns. He has also produced an excellent cassette of 'comptines' (children play songs in Breton, 'Dibedibedanchou!') Veillon has played in various countries and made 4 records, 2 of which in the USA. He plays in festou-noz and is at present involved in two musical creations, of which one is of Celtic rock. Bigot is one of the best Breton guitarists who now plays with the group Kornog. Four others play on this record among them the virtuoso Jean Paul Huellou. It includes two gavottes, two Pourlet marches, a dañs fisel, a dañs plin, two gwerzes and three other songs. It is recommended by the editor of *Musique Bretonne*.

Barzaz Breizh is a collection of the most represented songs from the book of the same name which was reviewed in *Carn* 66. They are sung by the well known Andrea ar Gauilh who is most faithful to the melodies published by Kervarker and has impeccable Breton. Her recording is thus very suitable for introducing listeners to authentic Breton singing. 12 songs are recorded in cassette and ordinary record form and 14 on compact disc (CD 827). It is published by Escalibur and available from Diffusion Breizh, Kerangwenn, 29135 Spezed, together with accompanying texts by Per Denez and Donatien Laurent in Breton and French.

Bro-Dreger 11, BD 002 is a cassette of Treger (N. Brittany) melodies sung by seven local singers (of whom some are already well known) and partly accompanied (diatonic accordeon, bouzouki, mandolin, flute, bombard). They are taken from 19th century collections. The cassette, accompanied by a booklet giving a general presentation of the songs in Breton and French, is produced by Kreizenn Sevnadurel Lannuon and Nevezamer (Tregastell). It is available from *Datum*, 16 r. de Penhoet, BP 2518, 35025 Roazhon/Rennes-Cedex. Price 75F postage incl.

EXCHANGE PUBLICITY

AL LIAMM, literary magazine in Breton, 5 times a year. Subscription 140F (Brittany & France), 150F Surface/180F Air mail (other countries) to P. Le Bihan, 16 rue des Fours à Chaux, 35400 St. Malo. In Nr 254-255 (May-August) there are three poems, 4 short stories, biographical notes about the socialist Tangi Prigent, a children's story by Roparz Hemon with a Cornish translation on the opposite pages, etc.

A.H.

Croeso-Fáilte

Following a request by the Section for Interceltic Relations of Skol Uhel ar Vro the Montroulez/Morlaix Chamber installed a sign to welcome visitors at the Brittany Ferries terminal is Rosco which included four Celtic languages. This is a praiseworthy initiative although we would applaud it more wholeheartedly (a) if Manx and Cornish had not been omitted: some space could have been saved by leaving out the unnecessary 'Bienvenue en Bretagne', (b) if the Breton text had not shifted from first to third place by the C.I.C. people.



Against Uranium Extraction

The Morbihan departement council declared itself against the granting to the *Cogema* company of a license to extract uranium in the commune of Berne and an all of Morbihan, thus joining with a dozen municipal councils and environment defence groups in their opposition to a project which would have catastrophic effects on the economy of the area. Will the Morbihan préfet heed the voice of the people?

Breton Literature

Yann Boussel du Bourg
(Tr. by A.H.)

Lara

by Goulc'han Kervella. 244 pages. Published by *Al Liamm*. Available from J. Queillé, 20 St. an Dro-Drev Vigan (r. du Petit Trotrieux), 22 200 Gwengamp (Brittany). Price 75 Fr (De Luxe Edition 98 Fr.)

This is certainly G. Kervella's most important and penetrating contribution to Breton literature. It confirms the maturity of a promising talent. It is a collection of 13 short stories. I shall attempt to give only an idea of the themes which are handled by the author.

'Porto Vecchio' is a eulogy of the Corsican pride and sense of honour. 'Iz 2000' is in tale form (leaning on the ancient Ker-Iz legend) a denunciation of the dangers posed by the nuclear power stations which the French authorities would impose on us. 'Va zroiad er gerbenn' (My trip to the capital) celebrates in an original way the setting up of the university degree in Breton which was the first step, hopefully, towards the official recognition of our language. 'Ar peñse marv' (The dead wreck) is above all a colourful account of a wake in Bro-Bagan (the 'Pagan Country'), a district in the NW of Brittany.

The common element in most of these stories is that their subjects are steeped in the atmosphere of hospitals, particularly of psychiatric hospitals, where the author exercises his profession. He has drawn on his experience of a strange and disquieting world, of the anxieties and phantasms which he has to share with his patients. We realise the

difficulties and the dangers to which a psychiatrist is exposed by having to overstep the forbidding boundaries of the Other's personality and to wander into an unknown land where his mind mingles with another mind at great risks for his integrity, struggling as it were without armour against monsters. Every therapy is an adventure from which one does not always return.

Goulc'han Kervella is a master of both the classic Breton of Gwalarn and of the dialect of the area where he grew up. He is also a master of the short story. His technique is akin to that of the detective story writer: suspense is maintained until the very last, the denouement is unexpected but even then the mystery sometimes persists.

Literary Award to Priest

Fr. Job Lec'hvien, parish priest of Kergrist-Moelou (S. of Gwengamp) was awarded the Xavier Langleiz prize for 1989 at the congress of Breton writers held last July in Skaer within the framework of the annual Interceltic Camp for intermediate and advanced students of Breton. The award was in recognition of Job Lec'hvien's translation of the Old Testament carried out in cooperation with another priest, the late Fr. Per ar Gall.

Job Lec'hvien was born in Pleraneg on May 5, 1919 the third of four children in a farmer's family. An uncle of his, Fr. Per Mari Lec'hvien, was assassinated on August 10, 1944 on account of his Breton and religious convictions. Job had spent a year with him in Landreger. Ordained in 1945 he taught for 25 years in Plijidi.

In 1968 he was arrested with three other priests in the first wave of repression of the Breton Liberation Front. He has been in Kergrist-Moelou since 1970. His translation was published in five volumes between 1981 and 1986 be the company An Tour-Tan (The Light House) founded by him and Fr. Per ar Gall. Under the name of Job Kergrist he further published a collection of Breton canticles inspired by the Psalms, *Kanennoù Santel*. He wrote other religious works. His 'Deizlevr ur Breizhad Toulbac'het' (Dairy of a Breton in Prison) unfortunately still awaits publication.

Y.B. du B.

(Note. *Pleraneg* is officially Ploubazanec. There are many other place-names like this in the Breton-speaking area the official forms of which are more meaningful than the Breton dictionary forms which reflect present-day pronunciation. There is no problem with Ple-, a fairly common alternative to plou- (derived from Lat. pleb-. But who would suspect -raneg to be a derivation from banatl which evolved into banazl/banal or through metathesis to bazlan/balan, meaning 'broom' (a common plant in Brittany)? Presumably pronunciation would have gone through such steps as pl wevan azlek/plewazlanek/plealanek/pleranek. It would be desirable in determining the best forms to be given to-day to our place-names to reconcile as far as possible the local (dialectal) pronunciation with the need to make their meaning recognisable. In this case Plevalaneg would in my view be a suitable compromise, the main stress being on the penultimate syllable. A.H.)

Need for Breton Credit Union

The Banque de Bretagne created in 1909 by Breton financiers with the aim of providing credit for the economic development of our country had 99 branches and agencies when it was 'nationalised' in 1981. In the liberal climate now prevailing it has become a semi-state bank in order to remain competitive it was faced with the need to combine with other financial institutions. An offer was made by the Credit Mutuel de Bretagne, which has up to now devoted its services primarily to Breton interests, to take a minority share of

26% in it. This met with the opposition of the French government which directed that it should be taken over by the Banque Nationale de Paris. Big Brother sees to it that the Breton entrepreneurs don't get too big for their boots. With the approach of 1993 the C.M.B. is also planning to internationalise its operations. Breton savings are not likely to benefit our economic development!

Following meetings held in August and October, the first steps have been taken towards the setting up of a Breton Credit Union (K.A.B.) which will aim specifically at promoting employment in Brittany. Secretary **Tangi Manac'h** K.A.B., BP90, 29220 Landerne.

Emgann

The leftist nationalist party *Emgann* held its 7th annual congress on 23-24 September in Landelo (West Brittany). *Emgann* sees the reorganisation of the European capitalist system now taking place as worsening the Breton economy. Talks for co-operation are going on between *Emgann* and the UDB; may they succeed!

Emgann has put forward Five Basic Proposals for the Future of Brittany (1989). The party participates in elections to Breton councils but not to the French National Assembly. It advocates the setting up of a Federation of Breton Trade Unions independent of the French ones. A five-member national executive council was elected.

Kevredigezh Breizh-Kembre

This association was founded two years ago with the aim of developing the cultural, linguistic, economic and sport relations between Brittany and Wales (political aspects are not included). It has the support of numerous cultural groups: War 'I Leur (dancers), Skol an Emsav (Breton language), Dalc'homp Soñj (spreading a knowledge of Breton History), Guilde de Bretagne, Chemins de Terre ..., and it has links with a dozen twinning committees which are promoting social contacts between the two countries. It has the backing of the Breton Cultural Institute and of the Morbihan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and an agreement with Brittany Ferries enables its members to travel from Roscoff to Plymouth at reduced fares. Its secretary is Yvan Guehenec, address BP41, 56610 Arradon. He is helped by Jacques Y. Le Touze of the Cultural Institute. Its Welsh counterpart Cymdeithas Cymru-Llydaw includes among its prominent members Gwynfor Evans, Rita Williams (lecturer in Breton, Aberystwyth) and Gareth Matthews.

Thanks to its sponsors, Breizh-Kembre was able to put up a 50m²

tent at the 1989 Eisteddfod in Llanrwst, N. Wales, with an exhibition of Breton materials which drew hundreds of visitors. Among their projects are a group journey to Wales next Spring and a bilingual Breton-French book to provide information about Wales.

Dalc'homp Soñj has just published a 26 page fascicle in French, written by Y. Guehenec, titled *Aspects de la Toponymie du Pays de Galles* which deals with the origins of the Welsh Place Names - Latin, Irish, English, Norse, Norman as well as British (in the linguistic sense) - It explains and compares them with Breton toponyms; 12 pages are devoted to examples of how basic terms such as Bryn, Cae, Carreg have been used.

The author echoes Norah Chadwick's thesis that Irish raids and colonisation of coastal areas of Britain in the 4th century were one of the original causes of the emigration to Brittany. I am not convinced of this. Leon Fleuriot in his extremely well researched work *'Les Origines de la Bretagne'* (1980) makes no mention of it.

BREIZH - KEMBRE
Bretagne - Pays de Galles

LLYDAW - CYMRU
Brittany - Wales



Some prominent members of Breizh-Kembre

Release Gilbert Cabon!

A.H.

Demonstrations in support of the release of Gilbert Cabon and Jean-Yves Meudeg took place without incidents in July at festivals in Kemper, Douarnenez, Lesneven and also in Paris but at the Lorient/An Oriant Festival 20 men who wore masks and distributed leaflets to the spectators were assailed by a group of policemen and detained for three hours. They dragged Klaod an Duigou for some 20 meters on his back and kicked Loeiz Ardeven, breaking two ribs. The local sous-préfet tried to excuse this unprovoked brutality by saying that 'they had wanted to embarrass the authorities'. Another demonstration attended by 300 people took place at the Lorient festival on August 12, with pipers in front and the support of Basques, Asturians and Galicians bearing their flags (had all the Celtic cousins gone home?). They covered the name of the Alsace-Lorraine Square with a super-glue sign 'Leurenn Kabon ha Meudeg'. The two prisoners are not accused of any acts of violence. The Celtic League has supported the demand for their release (see Carn 67). Meudeg was released on October 23. The investigating magistrate has refused to allow Cabon to answer his questions in Breton. *Is it because of his insistence on his right to use his own language that he is being kept in Jail?*



Klaod An Duigou after being dragged on the ground

Posters Archive

Innumerable meetings, festivals, demonstrations etc. have taken place in Brittany during the past 30 years which testify to an active community life. To announce them

posters were published: they could provide very valuable material for the study of our recent history. Unfortunately up to now nobody seems to have thought of collecting them.

This is the aim which the newly founded association *Skritellaoueg*

Vreizh (The Breton Posters Archive) is setting itself. It is inviting those who may have kept such posters to send them rolled up to:

**Herle Denz, Skritellaoueg
Vreizh, 4 Straed F. Andro, 29100
Douarnenez.**

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

Clive James

Yr Alban

Ysgol Nicolson, Steòrnabhagh (Stornaway). An y tro cyntaf yn ystod hanes o dros ganrif bydd gan yr ysgol yma brifathro sy'n medru'r Aeleg!

Offer Cyfieithu Newydd. Mae Comhairle nan Eilean wedi penderfynu pryn offer cyfieithu newydd ar gyfer Siambr y Cyngor a'r ystafelloedd pwyllgor am gost o £19000.

Ysgolion Dwyieithog. Disgwylir i Ranbarth yr Ucheldiroedd greu tua dwsin o ysgolion dwyieithog erbyn Mehefin 1990, gan gynnwys Ulabul (Ullapool). Bu cynnydd yn y nifer o athrawon sy'n dysgu'r iaith a chyhoeddwyd pecyn dysgu i gynyddu gwybodaeth plant y rhanbarth am eu hetifeddiaeth. Un broblem fydd cael nifer ddigonol o athrawon trwy ddylanwadu ar athrawon i ddych-welyd i ddysgu a gwella'r sustem hyfforddi yng Ngaeleg yn Jordanall, yng Nglaschu (Glasgow) a Northern College, Obar Dheathain (Aberdeen).

Datblygu'r iaith. Mae Cyngor Dosbarth 'Skye a Lochdal' yn ystyried penodi swyddog datblygu'r Aeleg. Hefyd mae Cyngor Dosbarth 'Ross a Cromarty' wedi gofyn i Comunn na Gaidhlig gynhyrchu cynllun datblygu'r Aeleg ar gyfer y dosbarth.

Teledu Gaeleg. Ar ôl cynhyrchu cyfres lwyddiannus gyntaf mae cwmni teledu annibynnol Ynys Skye, Abutele, wedi cael contract i gyhoeddi chwech rhaglen ddogfen ar faterion cyfoes, gan gynnwys statws merched, effaith mewnydwur, rôl diwydiant hy-tech i greu gwaith, olew a'r amgylchedd, dysgu'r Aeleg i oedolion a pherchnogaeth tir.

Twristiaeth ar yn Ynys Hir. Ar hyn o bryd gwneir astudiaeth o'r posibiladau ar gyfer adeiladu canolfan dehongli Meini Hirion Callanish a chanolfan dehongli hanes

ac iaith yng Nghastell Lewis, Steòrnabhagh. Dechreuwyd gwaith i addasu bwthyn to gwellt yng ngorllewin Ynys Lewis fel hostel syml ar gyfer yr Ymddiriedolaeth Satliff. Ar hyn o bryd amcangyfrifir bod o leiaf 700 o swyddi, 500 yn llawn amser, yn yr ynysoedd hyn yn y diwydiant twristiaeth allan o 9000 o swyddi i gyd gwariant blynyddol gan ymwelwyr o £12.5 miliwn.

Cernyw

Cyngor Cymuned Carharrack. Mae cyngor cymuned newydd yma ger Redruth wedi penderfynu galw ei hunan **Consel An Blu Kergarrek**, ethol **Caderyer** a phenodi **Scryvynas** yn lle defnyddio'r termau Saesneg.

Datblygu Tref Hayle. Mae'r Ddeddf Breifat gan Peter de Savary er mwyn caniatáu ailddatblygu porthladd Hayle ger St Ives ar gyfer datblygiad twristiaeth gwerth £300 miliwn wedi derbyn sêl bendith Senedd Lloegr. Ond yn gyntaf bydd rhaid cynnal refferendwm i ddarganfod barn poblogaeth 5000 y dref.

Prisiau Tai. Mae arolwg ym Mai 1989 gan gymdeithas adeiladu Nationwide Anglia wedi dangos:

Bod y canran o brynwyr tro cyntaf yn is - 37% - na'r cyfartaledd Prydeinig - 46%. Nad oes ond 18.4% o fenthycwyr yn fenywod yn cymharu â 21.7% ym Mhrydain.

Gan fod incwm yn is mae'r canran o fenthycwyr ar y cyd gyda dau gyflog - 43.4% - yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd (41.8%).

Bod cyfartaledd incwm aelwyd o fenthycwyr yn £14,895 - 7.5% yn is na'r ffigwr Prydeinig. Cynnydd ym mhrisiau tai o 75% ers 1985, 45% yw'r cynnydd Prydeinig.

Bod pris cyfartaledd o dai yng Nghernyw yn £61,905. Gwelir cymhareb pris: incwm yn lleol o 4.15 wrth gymharu â 3.87.

Bod mwy o dai teras a byngalos wedi eu prynu yng Nghernyw na'r ffigwr Prydeinig.

Llydaw

Ysgolion DIWAN. Erbyn heddiw mae 21 ysgol gyda 65 o athrawon a gweithwyr eraill a dros 600 o blant (+ 16% oddi ar llynedd). Agorwyd dosbarthiadau meithrin newydd yn Kemperle (Quimperlé) a Crozen a dosbarthiadau cynradd yn Naoned (Nantes), Landerne (Landerneau) a Lannuon (Lannion). Mae dros 50 o blant yn ysgolion Kemper (Quimper), St. Brieg (St. Brieuc), Lannuon a Brest. Ceir 10 disgybl newydd eleni yn yr ysgol uwchradd ym Mrest a gobeithio y bydd rhwng 15 ac 20 y flwyddyn nesaf.

Ysgolion Dwyieithog Cyhoeddus.

Y steffyllfa eleni yw:

Cavan	Meithrin a chynradd	15 o blant
Lannuon	Meithrin, a cynradd ac uwchradd	96 " "
Landerne	Meithrin a chynradd	14 " "
Pontivi (Pontivy)	Meithrin a chynradd	30 " "
Lanester	Meithrin a chynradd	33 " "
Rosbenen	Meithrin a chynradd	34 " "
Roazhon (Rennes)	Chynradd ac uwchradd	71 " "
Saint Rivoal	Meithrin a chynradd	20 " "
Brec'h	Meithrin a chynradd	30 " "
Tregastel	Meithrin	12 " "
Douarnenez	Meithrin a chynradd	18 " "

Gwelwyd cynnydd o 37% dros 1988/89. Am y tro cyntaf eleni gwelir defnydd o'r Llydaweg fel cyfrwng dysgu yn y sector uwchradd yn Lannuon a Roazhon.

Lia Rumantscha

Clive James

Lia Rumantscha – dyna'r sefydliad sydd ers 1919 wedi ceisio tynnu'r holl fudiadau sy'n ymdrin â'r iaith Rumantsch yn y Swisdir gyda'i gilydd o'i swyddfa yn Chur. Mae'n cynnig saith brif wasanaeth:

1. hyrwyddo'r iaith a diwylliant ym mhob un o'r pedair ardal dafodieithol.
2. ers 1983 yn bathu a hyrwyddo termau technegol newydd yn yr iaith.
3. datblygiad o'r iaith Rumantsch safonol newydd – Rumantsch grischun – gan gynnwys datblygiad gwyddonol o'r iaith safonol. Ym 1985 chyhoeddwyd y geiriadur a gramadeg integredig cyntaf o'r iaith safonol
4. swyddfa cyfieithu ar gyfer gweithgareddau preifat a chyhoeddus.
5. swyddfa gwybodaeth a dogfennu ers 1986 er mwyn ymateb i unrhyw gwestiwn ynglyn â'r iaith a diwylliant, gan gynnwys atgoffa'r boblogaeth o'r peryglon sy'n wynebu'r iaith.
6. swyddfa gwybodaeth ddrama i hyrwyddo drama yn yr iaith, gan gynnwys cyfieithiadau a gwaith gwreiddiol.
7. gwasg gyhoeddi sy'n cyhoeddi geiriaduron, llyfray gramadeg, rhestrau o dermau technegol, llyfrau plant, llenyddiaeth ar gyfer pobl ifanc llyfrau comic, tapiau cerddorol a llenyddiaeth ysgafn. Mae hefyd yn cyflenwi corau lleol gyda cherddoriaeth gan awduron lleol.

Ceir arian oddi wrth y llywodraeth ffederal a lleol a thrwy llyfrau, ffioedd a gwerthu gwasanaethau.

Yn ganolog i holl waith Lia Rumantscha yw proses normaleiddio ieithyddol er mwyn sicrhau presenoldeb yr iaith ym mhob agwedd o fywyd pob dydd. Mae'r mudiad yn credu y bydd bobolaeth yr iaith yn dibynu ar yr amodau canlynol:

- ardal siarad bob dydd – y cadarnle;
- economi iach i'r cadarnle;
- presenoldeb yr iaith ym mhob maes dynol;
- y cyfryngau ar gael bob dydd yn yr iaith;
- iaith ysgrifenedig safonol;
- sefyllfa ddwyieithog sy'n gweld Romantsch fel cyfoethogi bywyd y bobl;

- yr iaith yn cyd-fyw â'r ddwy iaith swyddogol eraill yn y canton (Almaeneg ac Eidaleg). Blaenoriaethau presennol Lia Rumantscha yw:
- hyrwyddo Romantsch ym mhob agwedd o fywyd (teulu, ysgol, gweinyddiaeth, cyfraith, cyfryngau torfol);
- cynnal cysylltiadau cyhoeddus gyda'r llywodraeth ffederal a lleol, yr eglwysi, sefydliadau, pleidiau gwleidyddol ac asurdodau cynllunio ieithyddol yn lleol a thu allan;
- cynrychioli'r iaith yn y Swisdir a thramor;
- cefnogi mudiadau ieithyddol a'u gweithgareddau;
- hyrwyddo idiomau lleol yn eu hardaloedd lleol;
- hardau gweithgareddau socio-diwyllianol yn yr ardaloedd gwahanol, gan gynnwys swyddfeydd lleol, cyrsiau iaith i fewnfudwyr, addysg i oedolion, digwyddiadau diwylliannol, llyfrgelloedd;
- cynhyrchu a chyhoeddi llyfrau cyfeiriadol (geiriaduron, llyfrau, gramadeg) a dosbarthu grantiau i gyhoeddwy preifat;
- darparu llenyddiaeth i blant a phobl ifanc;
- rheoli ysgolion meithrin;
- datblygu'r gwasanaeth cyfieithu a gwybodaeth;
- hyrwyddo llenyddiaeth, drama, caneuon a cherddoriaeth yn yr iaith;
- datblygu a lledaethu'r iaith safonol newydd trwy'r ardaloedd tafodieithol.

Just yr ateb i broblem Cymru gyda dros 500,000 yn siarad y Gymraeg. Faint o bobl yn ne-ddwyrain y Swisdir sy'n derbyn cefnogaeth y Lia Rumantscha? Llai na 40,000 yw'r ateb. Ers 1938 un o ieithoedd cenedlaethol y Swisdir a fu ond nid iaith swyddogol (ar gais y sairadwyr eu hunain!). Er mwyn gwneud y sefyllfa ychydig yn fwy cymhleth mae gan yr iaith tair tafodiaith – Surselvisch, Sotselvisch a Surmeietisch. Mae'r ail yn cynnwys dwy dafodiaith o'r iaith Ladin! Felly ceir pump grwp ieithyddol. Yn ogystal mae rhai ardaloedd yn Gatholig a rhai Brotestannaidd a thua 15,000 o'r siaradwyr yn byw mewn ardaloedd eraill yn y Swisdir, yr arbennig yn Zürich. Beth amdani, Ewyrth Pedr?

Eurig Ap Gwilym

Peter Barnes

It was a severe shock to hear of the death of Eurig ap Gwilym in the first week of November 1988. My initial meeting with him was in 1976 when the idea was first mooted to place a memorial to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd at Abaty Cwm Hir. We worked together on the project and Eurig was one of a small group who actually lifted the stone into position in the summer of 1978. He toiled endlessly on the history of Cymru and produced detailed maps of the border area, with emphasis on the old border, many miles to the east of Clawdd Offa. Of particular interest to me was his work on the Clun Forest area which had remained an integral part of Wales even after the Act of Union of Henry VIII, until a further piece of legislation moved it into Shropshire.

Eurig developed the idea of Cenedl Cymru Rhydd and argued that as the Act of Union was put into effect without the consent of Wales it was invalid. At the time of Sul y Blodau he was an obvious target and was arrested, as were most who had been concerned with the Abaty Cwm Hir project.

Of the large number arrested that morning only he and three others faced any eventual charge. He was held for a long time on remand and was eventually persuaded to plead guilty to an offence of conspiracy. (I am obliged to omit details). He received a two year sentence.

When he was released he struggled manfully to revive his working position as a skilled forester and to continue to make a home for his devoted wife Beti. Things were difficult, the going was very rough, but Eurig never allowed any set back to daunt him and he struggled on through many difficulties and disappointments until his life was suddenly brought to a close. A man of great good nature, a true friend and an idealist.

News from Wales

Clive James

Westminster Guide. The English House of Commons' was to publish its guidebook in Welsh this autumn to be given to visitors free of charge. However a move to have a Gaelic version was rejected.

Coalfield decline. With the closure of Oakdale and Merthyr Vale colliers in South Wales there are now only six collieries left employing less than 4000 miners. Before the 1984/85 strike there were 28 mines and 20,000 men.

Tax cut. Owners of holiday cottages to rent will save money when the poll tax comes in. Instead of paying twice the local poll tax, their owners will pay the lower unified business rate.

The Good Life. A team of researchers from St. David's University College, Lampeter is to study the effect that affluent middle class settlers have had on the communities of the Gower Peninsular in West Glamorgan. In contrast to rural Welsh Wales where most of the immigrants are Welsh born or work locally.

Sunday Opening Ballot. On November 8th, 15 of Wales's 37 district council areas voted on whether public houses should be allowed to serve alcohol on the Sabbath day. Up to then only Dwyfor and Ceredigion were dry on Sundays.

Impact of the National Eisteddfod. It is estimated that of the record 162,000 attendance at the Llanrwst Eisteddfod over half came from Gwynedd and Clwyd. There were 3800 overseas attenders and 12,000 from the remainder of the British Isles. Only 330 - 0.2% - came from Gwent where the Eisteddfod was held last year and 8780 - 5.4% - from Mid Glamorgan. Virtually all the 800 who took part in a detailed survey supported the new pavilion. The main complaint was the lack of Welsh speakers working on the food stalls.

Book shops. Rural Welsh-speaking Wales and Cardiff are the best served areas with book shops. Mid Glamorgan has 6 shops (one per 85,000 of population), Gwent 18 (one per 23,000 people), Clwyd and West Glamorgan 14 each, Dyfed 37 shops

(1 per 8500), Gwynedd 30 (1 per 7000) and Powys 18 (1 per 6000).

Household Disposable Income per Head. Four Welsh counties had a disposable income per head (i.e. what is left after paying taxes, national insurance, life insurance and pension schemes) of less than £4150 in 1987 - Gwynedd, West Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan and Gwent. In England only Stafford-

shire, West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Co. Durham and Tyne and Wear were so poor, as was Northern Ireland, the Highland Region and the Western Orkney and Shetland Isles in Scotland. South Glamorgan's level was in the highest category - over £4900 per annum.

Teaching through Welsh in the University. The situation this session in the colleges of the University of Wales is as follows:-

College	Departments lecturing entirely or partly in Welsh	Degrees possible entirely in Welsh	Tutorials, seminars, practical work in Welsh
Aberystwyth	Education Information and Librarianship Welsh Geography Drama International Politics History Welsh History French Religious Studies Music Irish Breton	Celtic Studies Drama Welsh History Welsh History	Accountancy Economics Law English Physics Agricultural Science Biological Science Computer Science Mathematics
Bangor	Education Religious Studies Music Welsh Sociology History Welsh History Media Studies History of Science Modern European Literature	Education Religious Studies Welsh Sociology History Theology	Archeology French Linguistics Russian Agriculture Biochemistry Mathematics and Computing
Cardiff	Welsh Domestic Science Welsh History	Welsh	Education Biochemistry Music Town Planning Physics Law Mathematic Architecture Zoology
Llanbedr Pont Steffan	Philosophy Welsh Geography Theology History	Welsh Welsh Studies	Philosophy Archaeology
Abertawe/ Swansea	Welsh	Welsh	

ÉIRE

Pobal Slavach na Gearmáine Thoir

Micheál Mac Aonghusa

O tá Poblacht Dhaonlathach na Gearmáine i mbéal phobal an domhain ní miste tagairt a dhéanamh do mhionlach náisiúnta an stáit sin, na Sorbaigh. Tá stair fhada ag an náisiún beag seo atá lonnaithe i gContaetha Cottbus agus Dresden den PDG. Tamall ó shin thug ceathrar againn – Albert Fry, Seosamh Ó Cuaig, an tSr. Córa Ní Ghamhna OP agus mé féin cuairt ar an gceantar.

Le daichead blian anuas tá stádas speisialta mar mhionlach sa PDG ag na Sorbaigh. Is gnó é don chomhairle contae de réir dlí cearta na Sorbach a chosaint agus tá triúir oifigeach ag an dá chomhairle contae araon faoi cheannas feidhmeannaigh ar leith leis an bpolasaí náisiúntachta a fheidhmiú.

Is iad na Sorbaigh an pobal Slavach is lú ann ó thaobh daonra de. Chuir siad fúthu sa Ghearmáin sa séú haois. Bhídís in uachtar i limistéir mór tráth – ón taobh thuaidh de Bheirlín go dtí an taobh ó dheas den áit a bhfuil teorainn sa Seicslóvaice anois ann. Sa deichiú haois, chaill siad cuid mhór talaimh do na Gearmánaigh agus tá a líon i gcomparáid leis an mórphobal sin imithe i laghad ó shin ó chéad go céad.

Sa lá atá inniu ann, tá dhá mhórchanúint ag Sorbaiseoirí – agus dhá chaighdeán scríofa – Sorbais Uachtair sa deisceart agus Sorbais Íochtair ó thuaidh. Tá an tSorbais Íochtair gar don Polainnis agus tá an tSorbais Uachtair gaolta go dlúth leis an tSeicis. Is é Budysin (Bautzin sa Gearmáinis) lárionad na Sorbach Uachtair agus Cottbus príomhbhaile cheantar na Sorbach Íochtair.

Bhí sé deacair dúinn figiúirí cruinne a fháil ach meastar go bhfuil 100,000 Sorbach ann. De réir an eolais a tugadh dúinn, labraíonn idir 60% agus 80% an teanga ach ní féidir le haon duine a bheith

rochinnte ós rud é nár cuireadh an cheist in aon daonáireamh ón mbliain 1952 anall. Dúradh linn go raibh fadhb mhór ann maidir le daoine óga a bheith ag éirí as an teanga.

Dealraíonn sé go bhfuil thart faoi 50% de na cleamhnais i gceantar Shorbaise ‘measctha’ i.e. idir Gearmánaigh agus Sorbaigh. Tá Gearmánaigh agus Sorbaigh ag cónaí taobh le chéile ar fud an limistéir, rud a fhágann gur ar éigean atá áit ar bith ann ina bhfuil an tSorbais mar aonteanga an phobail.

Tá Sorbaigh Chaitliceacha agus Sorbaigh Phrotastúnacha ann ach níl aon teannas idir an dá dhream. De ghnáth, bíonn Sorbaigh ar comhchreideamh lena gcomharsana Gearmánacha in aon cheantar ar leith.

Tionscníodh cód rialacha maidir leis an bpobal Sorbach ar 6 Bealtaine 1987, ionstraim a dhaingnigh cearta an mhionlaigh. Ar na rialacha tá treoir dlíthiúil mar shampla, go gcaithfear teaghlach Sorbach a athlonnú i gceantar Sorbach má bhíonn air teach a athrú de dheasca cúrsaí mianadóireachta (rud a tharlaíonn go minic, is cosúil). Tá sé leagtha síos sa chód go bhfuil dualgas daingean ar institiúidí stáit tionchar a gcuid imeachtaí ar an gcultúr Sorbach a chur san áireamh agus iad i mbun pleanála.

Dúirt Ceannsaí na hOifige Sorbaí i gCottbus linn go mbíonn fadhbanna ann ó thráth go chéile maidir le feidhmiú an dlí. ‘Bíonn roinnt Gearmánach ann nach mbíonn lánbháúil agus, ar an taobh eile, bíonn Sorbaigh áirithe ar nos cuma liom’.

Is mór an spéis a chuireann lucht léinn sa tSorbais. Múinteoir an teanga i ndeich n-ollscoil. Tá Institiúid Shorbaise in Ollscoil i Leipzig agus tá lárionad acadúil i nBudysin a phleánn le teanga, stair, béaloideas agus cultúr na Sorbach.

Is é an *Domowina* móreagraíocht an phobail Shorbaigh. Bunaíodh an cumann sin sa bhliain 1912 le cultúr na Sorbach a chothú agus a gcearta mar náisiún a éileamh. D'éirigh leis cuid mhór dul chun cinn a dhéanamh sna fichidí ach géaraíodh go mór ar an leathrom ar Shorbaigh nuair a tháinig Hitler i gcumhacht. Theastaigh ó na Naitsithe na Sorbaigh a dhíothú chomh mór agus a theastaigh uathu na Giúdaigh agus na Gíofóga a chur de dhroim talaimh. Gabhadh ceannairí na Sorbach agus caitheadh i gcampaí géibhinn iad. Ruaigeadh an dornán múinteoirí Sorbaise a bhí acu an tráth sin go dtí ceantair eile sa *Reich* agus tugadh oidí Gearmánacha isteach sna scoileanna Sorbacha.

Cuireadh an *Domowina* féin faoi chois agus fuair an-chuid ball bás sna campaí géibhinn. Faoin mbliain 1945 ní raibh ach seachtar múinteoir Sorbaise fágtha.

Athbhunaíodh an *Domowina* an 10 Bealtaine 1945 agus thug sé faoina chuspóirí athuair. Nuair a bunaíodh Poblacht Dhaonlathach na Gearmáine ratháíodh cearta na Sorbach in Alt II de bhunreacht an stáit nua.

Sa lá inniu déanann an *Domowina* comhordú ar réimse mór imeachtaí cultúir agus pobail. Tá 15,000 ball ann agus tá tionchar an-mhór aige i gcúrsaí rialtais áitiúil. Ar an gcúigear Sorbach atá i *Volkshammer* na Poblachta Daonlathaí tá Ard-Rúnaí agus Leasrúnaí an *Domowina*.

Tá seacht n-iris Shorbaise ann. Foilsítear páipéar laethúil, *Nowa Doba* sa tSorbais Uachtair i mBudysin agus tagann páipéar seachtainiúil *Nowy Casnik* amach sa tSorbais Íochtair i gCottbus. Is é an *Domowina* a fhoilsíonn an dá pháipéar sin mar aon le míosachán, *Rozhled*.

Cuireann an Roinn Oideachais *Serba Sula* amach do mhúinteoirí. Tá iris ann do pháistí a fhoilsítear in dhá eagrán (de réir na canúna) *Ptomjo* agus *Promje*. De bhreis orthusan, tá dhá iris reiligiúnacha ann, ceann do Chaitlicigh agus ceann do Phrotastúnaigh.

Níor clóbhuaileadh an chéad leabhar Sorbaise go dtí an bhliain 1575. Idir sin agus 1945 foilsíodh 800 leabhar sa teanga ach ón mbliain 1945 i leith cuireadh amach 60-80 teideal gach bliain.

Thugamar cuairt ar naonra agus ar scoil chomh maith le staisiún raidió. Bhí sé suimiúil a fheiceáil sa scoil sin (i Hoyerswerda) go raibh leabharlann bhreá de leabhair Shorbaise inti. Dúradh linn gurbh í an tSorbais teanga an teaghlaigh ag 20% de na páistí sa scoil ach, ar ndóigh, d'fhoghlaim siad ar fad Sorbais ar scoil.

SUMMARY

The writer, along with three other Irish speakers, visited the part of the German Democratic Republic inhabited by the Sorbs. Between 60% - 80% of the Sorbs, a Slavic people speak Sorbic. Fulltime officials in the County Councils of Cottbus and Dresden are responsible for the protection of their rights. There is a daily paper in the language and a number of periodicals and about 80 books are published annually. The language is taught in schools and higher institutions.

A Gael to be Remembered

Cormac Mac Carthaigh died suddenly on October 18th last in Cork. He had fought in the war of Irish independence. At the beginning of the Second World War he founded the association Gaedhealachas Teoranta to help to promote the restoration of Irish. It was under its aegis that a cultural centre was opened at Trá Bolgain, on the East Cork coast - many Irish-speaking families spent their Summer holidays there in pleasant surroundings. Cormac also launched Coláiste Chiaráin in the Oileán Chléire Gaeltacht (West Cork). The Irish-language magazine *Agus*, which included comic strips for children, and for a few years carried short articles in Scots Gaelic side by side with translations in Irish, was also

due to his initiative - it is now in its 29th year. Cormac was a member of the Irish language Council, president of the annual Oireachtas festival in 1985, co-founder of the Glean Maighir all-Irish primary and post-primary schools. In recognition of all this work he received Gradam an Phiarsaigh, an award given to those who devoted themselves to fulfilling Patrick Pearse's ideal of 'Ireland not only free but Gaelic as well'. He appreciated the work we in the Celtic League are doing: hardly two years ago he sent us a substantial donation. It was a privilege to have known this quiet, friendly, dedicated Irish patriot, a man who talked sparingly but let his deeds speak for him. Suaimhneas siorraí dá anam dilis!

The Birmingham Six

The awe-full vista that English Law Lord Denning envisaged is opening up after the release of the Guildford Four, the English acceptance of responsibility and gestures of compensation (without apology), and renewed attempts to have the similar injustices as regards the Birmingham six put to rights.

An Taoiseach, Charles Haughey TD, has undertaken to raise their case at the highest levels in the EEC (Ireland soon will have its half-year in the rotating presidency) and Foreign Minister Gerry Collins, TD, is similarly committed as well as being in recent times quite vocal on the issue.

There is no doubt, as Hurd says, that the Guildford Four would have been hanged - the Birmingham Six

most likely also - had the death penalty still been in force in England. That realisation may at least stay the rush towards its re-institution which Thatcher and some elements among the Unionists in the north-east of Ireland endorse.

After the aborted Stalker investigation into the RUC, the ongoing investigations into the West Midland police activities, and the revelations of collusion between the 'security forces' and loyalist extremists, questions are being raised seriously, and not only among supporters of Sinn Féin, about the propriety of the co-operation of the Irish army and Gardaí Síochána with those same 'security forces' in border areas and elsewhere.

Irish language News

Major award presented to teacher at centre of Boycott

Bríd Nic Dhomhnaill, the Principal of Recess National School in Co. Galway, was presented with this year's prestigious Pearse Award on November 10 - the anniversary of the birth of Pádraig Mac Piarais. The panel of judges chose Bríd from 11 nominations. The award was presented to Bríd by the President of Ireland, Dr Pádraig Ó hÍrighile.

The unjust boycott of Bríd Nic Dhomhnaill, as principal and teacher in Recess National School, is now in its fourth year. It was begun in September 1986 to exact revenge in light of her public campaign for a weekly all-Irish mass for the Gaeltacht community of Bun na gCnoc. Despite the fact that the newly-appointed Archbishop, back in December 1987, arranged for the Mass to be said in Irish the boycott of Bríd still continues.



The presenting of the Pearse Award to Bríd was widely welcomed and received a large amount of publicity. While this, in itself, will not end the unjust boycott of Bríd it will re-enforce her strong determination to resist the boycott for as long as necessary.

Warmly congratulating Bríd Nic Dhomhnaill, Conradh na Gaeilge and an editorial in the Irish Press called on the Catholic Church and the Department of Education to act without delay and end the victimisation of Bríd.

The Department of Education should withdraw the extra teacher they sanctioned for the school - this would leave the parents to decide whether they would send their children back to Bríd's class or themselves incur the expense of paying the salary of somebody to teach their children privately.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Patron of the School, should instruct the Parish Priest and his Curate to co-operate fully with Bríd, the Principal of the School.

TV licence court case

The pressure on RTE to increase the amount of Irish language television programmes being broadcast on the two state networks continues to mount up.

Pádraig Ó Cionnaith, a 75 year old pensioner, is among those refusing to obtain a television licence until RTE broadcasts a reasonable amount of Irish language television programmes weekly.

Following representations made on Pádraig's behalf by his barrister, Séamus Ó Tuathail, District Justice Ó Buachalla dismissed the case on technical grounds.

Pádraig Ó Cionnaith made the following points in the statement he issued on the day of his court case:

'Instead of recognising the rights of Irish speakers and assisting those like myself who raise their families through Irish, RTE since its foundation has put, and is still putting, great obstacles in our way. It is not easy for a person of my age, I am a 75 year-old pensioner, to take a public stand such as this. I am willing to do so and, even, to go to prison if necessary to highlight RTE's continued betrayal of Irish speakers and of learners of Irish. I also protest at the fact that the summons issued to me is in English. I consider that to be not only discourteous but insulting and an infringement of my rights. The State should conduct its business with me, and with all other Irish speakers, through Irish.'

The EEC

P. Ó S
Events in Eastern Europe have had the effect in Ireland of at least halting the misuse of the word 'Europe' in the *media*, though one RTE commentator was heard to talk of 'Europe' (meaning the EEC) and its relationship with the 'rest of Europe' (meaning the eastern European countries undergoing upheaval at present). I suppose he should have referred to the 'other Europes' as well.

If the events have brought some geographical precision back to the media here, it is noticeable also that the fashionable languid poses and 'positions' of 'post-modernism', 'post-nationalism' no longer have the cachet of acceptable cliché: one can no longer archly dismiss 'nationalism' as something *passé*, retrogressive, irrelevant. The states in turmoil in

'Babblin Brooke . . .'

Peadar Mac Airt

'Babblin Brooke' is what the more adventurous Conservative papers are calling the new Northern Secretary after his statement that, if the IRA were to lay down their arms. The British government would have to talk to their political representatives.

Coming so soon after the bombing of the Marine bandmen in Deal, Kent, the British press could hardly have been expected to react with anything but hostility to such an admission. But, then again, this was the same press which practically had the Birmingham Six and the Guildford Four convicted before they crossed the threshold of any court.

But let us look rationally at what Mr. Brooke said. He admitted that the IRA could not be militarily defeated. There is nothing new in this. This has already been said by a number of high-ranking British Army officers, some of whom have been in overall command in the North of Ireland. Therefore what Mr. Brooke said was merely a reiteration of a commonly accepted military fact.

It was probably, however, his reference to talks with Sinn Féin and his mention of Cyprus which really got the pot boiling. Mr. Brooke said that he would not make the mistake of another British Minister in relation to EOKA by saying 'never, never never!'

There is a clear implication in this part of his statement that the IRA are not the common petty criminals and murders that British propaganda and some of the British media make them out to be.

He was saying very clearly that deep in the British political hierarchy there was a belief that the IRA were something other than psychopathic killers

His sin was that he had let the cat out of the British establishment bag.

eastern Europe have shown how real, how dynamic, how very significant *now* nationalism is in its potential for change, for hope, for coherence.

As the world is changing rapidly and excitingly before our eyes on the TV screens the *rôle* of the nation in society, in history and in the future comes more to the fore in a positive sense. Moreso perhaps than at any other turning point in recent history it behoves us in our countries to recharge the batteries of our nationalism and to enrich our nationalities in whatever manner we may and can.

That history-filled bag has remained closed for a very long time. Usually the contents are only released after a safe fifty years have passed and cabinet papers can be perused.

The IRA's response was the inevitable assertion that the fight would go on until Britain left the Irish people 'in peace'. But what would be the main issues to be decided if a ceasefire were to be negotiated? By looking at these complex issues, one can understand just how difficult it would be for either side to abandon their positions. The first question is how both sides could engage in talks with honour.

The British would have to militarily withdraw to barracks and the UDR and RUC kept out of nationalist areas.

The IRA would have to undertake that, for a set period of time, it would not carry out any operations or use the ceasefire to build up its resources.

At any ensuing talks, the British would have to declare that the preferable political option for Ireland was as a united or confederal state.

The IRA would have to accept a new security force probably made up of the RUC and the Garda Síochána.

The British would have to disband the UDR.

The IRA would have to guarantee that all hostilities would cease and that they would deal with any break-away organisation that would threaten the ceasefire.

The British would have to agree to the gradual release of both Republican and Loyalist prisoners over a phased period.

The impossibility of any of the former topics being discussed by Sinn Féin and the British is further reinforced by what the Unionists and SDLP would have to say. So why did Mr. Brooke make his statement? Was it just a bumbling mistake as some of the British media would have us believe? Or could it be that British intelligence have discovered that there is a growing split between those who favour violence?

On the face of it, this remarkable statement could not have been an unthinking comment. It seems designed to strengthen the hands of those Republicans who now believe that another twenty years of war is not going to achieve anything more than the past twenty.

Mr. Brooke not only let the cat out of the bag, it would seem, but clearly placed it among the pigeons.

Kernow

Nowdhow A Gernow

Wella Brown

Da o genen dynerghi war dor Kernow seyth kannas diworth Europ, pub onyn anedha kowser taves 'le usys' dell leveryr. Yga mysk yth esa tus a Ywerdhon (Gwydhalek), a Bow Frynk (Katalan hag Oksitan), a Almayn (Frisian) hag a Ytalya (Sloveno). Aga thowl o mos adro dhe Gernow rag hwithra pyth usi ow hwarvos yn skolyow agan pow abarth an yeth. I eth dhe Essa (Saltash) ha Pol (Pool) ha pys da ens dres eghen ow koslowes orth fleghes ow klappya kernewek yn freth. Dynerghys veu an vysytoryon dhe 'Hel an Konteth' gans Geoff Griggs ha Jenefer Lowe. Alena i eth pella dhe'n 'fundyans rag Studhyansow Kernewek' mayth esa arethow gans Myrna Combella-Harris, Dr John Chesterfield, Loveday Jenkin hag erell.

Wosa henna an bagas eth dhe Eglos Pawl rag may hallens gweles menkov agan Dolly Penreath neb o dell dherivyr, kyn nag yw gwir, an diwettha hengowser a gernerewek yn unnyk. an nessa dydh an kannasow a asas Kernow ow mos dhe Gembra. Ow siwya an dra fusek-ma y fydh kuntelles dre an bennseythyn 3-5ves a vis Du yn Hel Fowidh, ow kelwel warbarth bagas a dhyskadoryon yn skolyow Kernow. A re-ma yw an re a's teves hwans a dhalleth dyski kernewek dhe fleghes kefrys yn skolyow elvennek hag yn skolyow ughella. An kors-ma re beu ordenys gans Kessedhek Dyskans Konsel an Konteth yn dann vaystri Geoff

Griggs, Hwithrer Yethow yn Kernow. Nowdhow 'vas yw hemma drefenn bos an kors-ma leun ma nag eus le rag pub huni a vynno dos.

Dyllys lemmyn anowydh yw 'Holyewgh an Lergh' an yethador a vri gans Graham Sandercock. An yeth yw pubdydek ha bywek gans delynyansow gans Dennis Ivall. Mir pella a-woeles.

SUMMARY:

A delegation of seven from countries of the European Community where there are 'lesser-used languages' visited Kernow to study what is being done in schools to foster the Cornish language.

A week-end course for teachers in Cornish schools, who wish to acquire enough Cornish to enable them to begin teaching Cornish on a simple level, was held on the week-end 3-5th November. It was under the direction of Geoff Griggs, the Inspector of Modern Language for schools.

The popular learners' book 'Holyewgh an Lergh' by Graham Sandercock has been re-issued in a completely new edition. The Cornish is up-to-date and the illustrations by Dennis Ivall complement the lively text. It costs £2.50 (£2.90 with postage) from the Language Board (Bosprenn, Keveral Lane, Seaton, Kernow). Accompanying cassettes will be available.

been formed to promote: '... a new way of thinking and a new approach to Cornwall's problems'.

The 'One and All' group are offering three policy proposals and ten goals to the Cornish people which they hope, if taken up, will counteract the pressing problems which threaten to transform Cornwall's future for the worse and break its links with the past.

The Three Policy Proposals are:

1. More Power to Cornwall – power to take decisions on Cornwall's future in Cornwall and to build on our outstanding strength – the Cornish identity – which should be our unifying feature.

2. A Maritime Transport Policy – to build on Cornwall's asset of being almost totally surrounded by the sea and having the potential to make a major contribution to world trade, rather than seeing our money poured into building more and more congested race-tracks across our countryside which contribute little but drain the Cornish economy.

3. A Local-Needs Housing Policy – to open up the housing stock to local people and to free Cornish homes from being seen merely as an investment.

The Ten Immediate Goals are listed as follows:

1. A Cornish Constituency in Europe – currently Cornwall is tied to Plymouth.
2. A strengthened Cornwall County Council – the Government has plans for its abolition.
3. A more relevant and rigorously enforced Cornwall Structure Plan – the Government has already published a white paper aiming to do away with Structure Plans altogether.
4. A Cornish Development Agency – a recently established Devon and Cornwall Development Company will be fine for Devon but do little for Cornwall.
5. Economic feasibility and environmental impact studies of Cornwall's maritime potential – to provide the necessary groundwork for policy proposal 2 above.
6. Finance to encourage local innovators and to persuade primary producers to co-operate in adding value to their raw materials – whether fishing,

One and All

In response to 'Cornwall at the Crossroads', a book published just over a year ago, which challenges many of the assumptions that lie behind so much of the talk about Cornwall and its future, a group has

agriculture or mining, Cornwall exports too many raw materials for processing/packing elsewhere.

7. A housing market open and fair to local people and to the environment – to free Cornwall from the straight jacket of an unfair system. Other systems work successfully in other parts of the United Kingdom. These should be investigated.

8. An employment directory for expatriates – this could advertise job opportunities to Cornish exiles and/or list those people in the skills that Cornwall has lost but who would like to return.

9. The Cornish language and Cornish Studies taught in Cornish Schools – it's a nonsense that Cornwall's children should leave with very little appreciation of their language or history.

10. A Parliamentary Bill to give Cornwall's people the means to build on Cornwall's natural strengths – a draft bill needs to be prepared in order to achieve policy proposal 1. above.

Information on 'Cornwall at the Crossroads' and 'One and All' from: 18 Farmers Meadow, Newlyn, Penzance, Kernow TR18 5BP

Kernewek Kemmyn Up-Date

Nearly three years have now elapsed since the publication of *The Pronunciation and Spelling of Revived Cornish*. After discussions both within and without the Vocabulary and Grammar Committee of the Cornish Language Board, the following improvements to *Kernewek Kemmyn* have been adopted.

Spelling of geminate phonemes /oo/ and /XX/

It is now recommended that these rare phonemes be distinguished from their single counterparts by using the trigraphs <tth> and <ggh>. This reinforces the phonemic principle, and increases clarity. Examples are:

syggha 'drier (as opposed to *sygha* 'to dry')
kottha 'older'
Matthew (personal name) *koettho* 'may fall'
diwettha 'later'

Spelling of the phoneme /o/

It is recommended that <oe> be used in all cases for /o/:

- a) stressed and long, e.g. *koes* 'wood';
- b) stressed and half-long, e.g. *koedha* 'to fall';
- c) stressed and short, e.g. *broenn* 'rushes', *bumm* 'blow', *poell* 'sense', *toell* 'deceit', *toemm* 'warm', *unn* 'one';
- d) unstressed (as identified by Luran Toorians), e.g. *kavoos* 'to get', *arwoedh* 'sign', *arloedh* 'lord', *galloes* 'power'.

Spelling of vowels in final unstressed syllables

The phonemic principle has to be widened in the case of certain vowels, to allow different pronunciations according to whether or not the vowel is stressed:

Grapheme	<i><i> <th style="text-align: center;"><i><i> </th>	<i><i>
STRESSED	[i:] or [i.]	[y:] or [y.]
EXAMPLE	<i>gwin</i> 'wine'	<i>glus</i> 'glue'
UNSTRESSED	[ɪ]	[ɪ]
EXAMPLE	<i>flegghik</i> 'infant'	<i>hawathus</i> 'funny'

The 3rd singular preterite ending in verbs in -el and some verbs in -i

This ending was spelled -ys in Middle Cornish; according to Lewis & Petersen S461, the <y> represented a long i, and this ending is therefore spelled <i> in *Kernewek Kemmyn*. It is thus formally indistinguishable from the 1st singular preterite ending. Examples:

<i>my a leveris</i>	I said	<i>my a dhybris</i>	I ate
<i>my a elwis</i>	I called	<i>my a bysis</i>	I prayed

The spelling of international sandhi

This has caused a considerable amount of discussion. In most cases, the phonemic spelling should be adhered to, even though de-voicing may occur in rapid speech. Examples:

			<i>In rapid speech</i>
<i>godhuos</i>	'knowledge'	[ðv] ->	[θf] or even [ff]
<i>soedhva</i>	'office'		
<i>ragdho</i>	'for him'	[gð] ->	[kθ]
<i>redsyn</i>	'we read'	[ds] ->	[ts]

The exceptions are the same as those in Welsh and Breton:

- (i) after /s/ and /O/, the suffix -der is to be spelled -ter; e.g. *braster* 'size', *frehter* 'fluency';
- (ii) /b,d,g/ before -ter are spelled as <p,t,k>; e.g. *tektek* 'beauty';
- (iii) /b,d,g/ are to be spelled <p,t,k> after /s/.

The phonemes /t/ and /o/

Nicholas Williams, in a brilliantly argued paper to be published later this year, has put forward strong arguments to show that the phonemes /t/ and /o/ never existed. Close examination of his evidence confirms this (but refutes other points in his paper). To everyone's relief, this will mean the disappearance of the corresponding graphemes <tj> and <dj>. This should remove the chief obstacle to adoption of *Kernewek Kemmyn* by the supporters of Unified Cornish. The practical effect will be that instead of <tj> and <dj>, either <s> or <j> will be used, in almost all cases as in Unified Cornish.

The following will have <j>:

- (i) 3rd sg. m. forms of *a'm beus*: e.g. *a'n jeves* 'he has';
- (ii) certain individual words: e.g. *an jowl* 'the devil', *bolonjedh* 'goodwill', *kryjans* 'belief', *bleujenn* 'flower';
- (iii) compounds of the word for 'house' (itself now to be spelled *chi*): e.g. *karrji* 'garage', *gwerthji* 'shop'.

The following will have <s>:

- (i) all cases of <tj> medially: e.g. *synsi* 'to hold', *ganso* 'with him';
- (ii) other cases of <dj> medially: e.g. *pysi* 'to pray', *krysi* 'to believe', *boghsek* 'poor', *logosenn* 'mouse'.

C.N.P. – Avant-Guard of Vanguard?

I. Williams.

Recent press statements from the Cornish Nationalist Party have totally perplexed many of the traditional Cornish nats. Several months ago a CNP press statement suggested that Cornwall should take a quota of those Hong Kong Chinese who might wish to leave the colony before the Republic of China takeover at the end of the 1990's. Such a public pronouncement would normally be calculated to annoy many fundamental nationalists. On the contrary, there was not as much open reaction via the media as might be expected, apart from a public criticism by a representative of the Cornish Assembly and this quickly fizzled out.

The Cornish Nationalist Party is a Cornish example of an organisation whose title, if we take a traditional view of politics, seems to give it a clear and concise role. To be fair to fundamentalists the CNP did give them hope when it erupted onto the scene in the 70s with clear nationalist aims, its leader having been ostracized from Mebyon Kernow for unabashedly supporting, as editor of the MK journal Party, the Irish nationalist struggle in the six counties and a more militant Celtic nationalism generally. But like its predecessor the Cornish National Party, another breakaway group of 'Young Turks', the realities of Cornish political life soon had its leaders moderating their message.

Taking a selection of CNP press reports over the last year we see a great deal of emphasis on conservation and environmental issues. In July, CNP chairman Dr. James Whetter joined the protest over the cutting down of trees in Bodmin. He said: 'The problem appeared to be that local towns no longer had the ultimate say over planning matters in their own areas, unlike in Brittany where the mayors and councils had the final decision over planning in their towns. No doubt this was why architectural design was of a general higher standard'.

In September a new CNP branch was formed at the Lizard, the southernmost tip of Cornwall. The press statement indicated that the branch would: 'concentrate on local issues, helping to preserve the unspoiled character of this part of Cornwall'. And later in the month the CNP: 'Welcomed news of the progress towards the establishment of a new

art gallery in St. Ives to house paintings from the Tate Gallery in London'. While all these quotes were taken direct from CNP press reports and not from newspaper clippings already imbued with a hack reporters bias, it should be said, the quotes were purposefully selected to emphasise a point. To be objective, statements from the CNP also call for closer links with fellow Celtic countries and it welcomes projects related to Cornwall's cultural and artistic heritage that would encourage the 'aware and cultivated visitor'. The general impression however is that the CNP has moved well away from the basic and traditional Cornish nationalism evident at its inception. There was always a tinge of environmentalism running through the party even in the early days and well before the new 'green' age. But slowly the political nationalist content has taken second place to what the leaders believe to be populist type policies. Some would say it has taken on a more avant-garde image (in its twee sense) as opposed to that of a political vanguard.

George Orwell is supposed to have said that Freedom is the right to tell people what they do not want to hear'. Nationalist start from a different point – to win freedom they need to spend most of their time telling 'fellow countrymen' what they don't want to hear. For nearly a decade all the nationalist parties in Cornwall have been gradually losing their public profile apart from the occasional 'blip' during election time. Of course a small number of individual members have taken on a heavy workload and only a small percentage of effort gets recognised by colleagues and public alike. But while recognising this, world events – demographic, social, economic and political pressures are not influenced by such excuses. Those who don't look for solutions to their logistical problems are likely to go under.

There are strong rumours that at least one of the Cornish parties, Mebyon Kernow, is having a re-think on its strategy over the last 15 years. MK is no doubt coming under the same pressures as every other political group. A new political strategy to take the place of a period of aimless drifting is certainly a priority. The upsurge in public

concern over the environment is also a matter that MK needs to face up to as a body. CNP under the influence of its chairman Dr. Whetter has, as mentioned before, had concern for the environment built into its aims from the start. It has also seen internationalism as being an important element in the Cornish struggle. Sadly, overall, MK has seen the importance of Celtic links, but has failed to include a world perspective in its programme. This can be explained by looking at the decision making process of the two organisations. CNP policies have always been greatly influenced by its chairman and founder member Dr. Whetter, whereas Mebyon Kernow, in relative terms, relies more on a corporate decision making process. However, if MK is genuinely recontemplating its position in the national struggle and looking for a new way ahead, this might be the time to look for ways of combining its energies with other organisations like the CNP. Both groups need an input of energy, and even if they cannot combine, they must find ways of regenerating the Cornish struggle, as separate groups, by attracting more people into their ranks with new initiatives.

Mergers and Monopoly Mania

Peter Willis

It seems as if 1989 was destined to be a year of intense activity by those who currently control Cornwall. Two themes emerged – the production of reports about Cornwall's future, and the continuing mania for merging Cornwall into England as part of the 'Devonwall' region.

The year started with the Cornwall Council's Structure Plan Examination in Public, (see Crossroads or Crosstalk? *Carn* 65). After that the number of documents rose dramatically. They all owed their inspiration to the Devon and Cornwall Development Company or DCDC, a body set up to promote partnership between the private and public sectors in Devon and Cornwall. DCDC is a private company, although most of its funding comes from the public purse, and was inspired by remarks made at the 'Cornwall Conference – 'The Way Ahead' by Prince Charles in 1987.

As might be expected the Company inevitably sees Cornwall and Devon as one entity. It was therefore surprising if the reports produced under its aegis reflected this thinking.

The reports themselves consist of 'A Statement of Intent' and 'A Strategy for Prosperity' both published by DCDC and about itself; 'The fishing industry in Devon and Cornwall - The need for self promotion', by the Devon and Cornwall Fisheries Development Group, and 'Priorities for Cornish Agriculture in the 1990's by the Cornwall Agricultural Group, (both of these are offshoots of DCDC); and 'The South West Economy: Trends and Prospects', sponsored by DCDC and produced by the Plymouth Business School.

It might be assumed that with such a plethora of documents there was an intense and comprehensive debate in Cornwall about economic policies. Nothing could be further from the truth. In reality the consultation/discussion was limited to certain elite groups who would prefer to retain their monopoly on information. There was little publicity about the reports and therefore no public discussion. This is odd considering that DCDC is largely publically funded. In particular the report on the fishing industry is confidential,

only a summary has been released. Yet one of its recommendations, the establishment of a Devon and Cornwall Fisheries Council, is already being implemented. (In fact 74% of the finance for this report came from public sources).

Is this lack of open debate a symptom of the elites fear that if subjected to analysis their assumptions and proposals would be found to be irrelevant to the needs and aspirations of the Cornish people?

One fundamental problem with the reports is that little mention is made of the role played by the 'free market' in controlling economic activity. The escalation in output of such reports gives the false impression of an ability to influence events by such groups far greater than will in reality be possible under the present economic and political set-up.

The consensus view of these reports reflects current business attitudes - more roads, a reliance on the private sector to promote growth, the need to improve marketing and of course a belief that Cornwall and Devon constitute a region.

On the actual process of the merger issue several marriages of

convenience have taken place. Devon and Cornwall are linked in the new TEC-Training and Enterprise Council, the body set up to run the Governments training programmes such as Employment training and the Youth Training Scheme. Why this merger was necessary seems rather odd as other TEC's such as the Isle of Wight have far smaller populations (129,800), and Cumbria's population at 489,200 is only some 30,000 more than Cornwall's. A fisheries Council has been set up, again for Devon and Cornwall. In the private sector the national Farmers Union has been restructured so that Cornwall is now part of a South West region. The belief is that the needs of a Cornish farmer are little different from those of a farmer in Dorset.

Experience shows us that Cornwall always loses in economic terms when it is merged in any 'Devonwall' body. The process also leads to the gradual erosion of Cornwall's existence as a separate political entity.

Cornwall urgently needs to examine its future, but this should be done in a way that involves the whole community, not just the favoured few.

Gaidhlig Aig Deas/ Scottish Gaelic in the South

Davyth Fear

An exciting development for learners of Gaidhlig outside of Scotland is the formation of an organisation aimed directly at them.

The organiser of this new organisation (called GAD for short - and coincidentally the name given to the thong hung round the necks of Gaelic speakers in Scottish schools in times past) is Iain Aonghas MacLeoid of Lydney, Gloucestershire. Initial contacts with Comunn na Gaidhlig, An Comunn Gaidhealach and other organisations with remits covering Gaidhlig have been extremely encouraging. The Director of Comunn na Gaidhlig has expressed his gratitude for the interest shown by Gaelic enthusiasts in this new organisation. Already many members of GAD have lobbied their MP's to pressure for an improvement in the amount of TV broadcasting in Gaidhlig.

The initial newsletter lists the activities promoted by some of the Gaelic societies and classes in England and Wales, and advertises the various weekend courses available to learners. At the moment

there are four main centres of GAD activity: London with a wide range of activities including a Gaelic Choir; Cambridge; Manchester; and in Wales, where a network of over 60 enthusiasts have been put in contact with each other after a Celtic League project organised by Mr. Clive James of Caethro, Caernarfon. This network includes several classes, frequent informal evenings and occasional dayschools.

GAD is at present collecting as much information as possible, regarding Gaelic organisations, societies, educational facilities, persons to contact, dates of interest etc. Readers of Carn interested in learning more should contact:

Iain Aonghas MacLeoid, 5
Berkeley Crescent, Lydney,
Gloucestershire, GL15 5SH

Siuthad

A new course for Gaidhlig learners has just been published, and was launched at the 1989 Mod in

Stornoway, and should be of interest to any members of GAD. Siuthad is co-published by Acair (the main Gaelic publisher), Comunn Luchionnsaidh (the learners' organisation in Scotland, recently restructured) Sabhal Mor Ostaig further education college, and Comunn na Gaidhlig. The course was written by Annie MacSween and has received good reviews from a wide variety of sources. The course is intended for those in a group situation, making the formation of GAD very timely.

It comprises

- (a) a teacher's book @ £3,80
- (b) student book @£4.00
- (c) cassette @£3.00
p&p @£3.00

Those interested should contact:
Acair Ltd., 7 James Street,
Stornoway, Lewis, PA872QN

Twinning of Educational Centres

A further development in Gwynedd in regard to Gaidhlig is the projected twinning of educational establishments there with those in Scotland. It is hoped to twin bilingual secondary schools in Arfon and Dwyfor with those in the Hebrides. Suggestions for further twinning are the teacher training colleges at Llangefni, Anglesey, and Sabhal Mor Ostaig, Skye.

MANNIN

Piob Chornagh

Colin Y Jerree

Ec Lowender Peran ayns y Chorn yn mee shoh chaie, va treiltys currit er y hoshiaght dy aavioghey yn piob Chornagh. Ta fys er ve ec ny Cornee rish tammylt foddey dy row piobyn oc keayrt dy row er-yn-oyr dy vel ad imraait ayns shenn scrieuyn voish ny mean eashyn as ny s'anmey, myr sampleyr:

'Pybugh menstrels volonnet
May hyllyn donsia dyson'.
'Chloie er y phiob fir chiaullee creeoil
Dy voddagh shin rinkey chelleeragh'.

Ta shen voish Yn Bea Noo Meriasek, scrieuit ayns 1504.

Ta skeealyn myrgeddin voish beaal arrish ta imraa piobeyryn va chyndaait dys claghyn er-yn-oyr dy row ad cloie er y Ghoonaght. Smoo scanshoil, ta jalloo ny jees jeh piobeyryn ry-gheddyn, yn fer share ayns y cheeul ec Altarnun. Ta ny Cornee er-chee goaill yn fer shoh myr cummey jeh nyn phiobyn aavioghit. Ta'n jalloo soilshaghey dooinney sheidey lesh e veaal er piob lesh daa 'eddans as un phiob cronnaneagh. Ta

fer jeh ny feddanyn ny s'hiurey ny'n fer elley.

Ta ny Cornee er ve cur cheb er aa-croo yn piob shoh rish tammylt foddey, agh ta tooilley fys oc er yn cummey ta'd g'earree. Nish ta'd shirrey er sleih dy chooney lhieu liorish cur daue argid, £2.000 son y cheid kiem, ta shen cour croo daa greie-kiaullee. Ny s'anmey ta'd shirrey er £4.40 son yn nah chiem ta cooney lesh cloiedeyryn dy ynsaghey yn piob noa. Ga nagh vel gys oc er'n chummey jeh'n phiob bunneydagh er-yn-oyr nagh vel fer erbee er-mayrn, ta eie baghtal oc er'n fer ta'd g'earree yn laa t'ayn jiu.

- a. Bee ad sheidit liorish beaal.
- b. Bee un piob cronnaneagh oc.
- c. Bee daa 'eddans jeh liuridyn anchasley.
- d. Bee nyn neesht jeh cloieit lesh mairyn.
- e. Bee ny feddanyn shoh cughlinagh dy chur sheean dy-liooar yn agh bee ad ry-chlashtyn 'syn aer feayn.

Jalloo Jeh'n Phiobeyr Ayns Keeyl oc Altarnun

Sostyn Cheltiagh

Brian Mac Stoyll

Shimmey keayrt ta shin jarrood dy row ooilley Sostyn lesh ny Celtiee traa ennagh. Tra va ny Rauee reill harrish y cheer ta shin gra 'Sostyn' rish nish, she sorch dy henn Vretnish va goll er loayrt ec ooilley yn sleih dooghyssagh, bunnys. Eisht haink ny Sostnee veih'n Ghiarmaan as veih'n Danvarg as va ny Celtiee eginit goll ergooyl as ergooyl. As ta shin foast goll ergooyl, my ta.

Gys paart dy vleeantyn er dy henney, coardail rish ram lioaryn shennaghys (screeut ec Sostnee son y chooid smoo), va ny Celtiee ayns Sostyn ooilley currit mow dy bollagh. Ren y sleih dooghyssagh skellal roish as cha row veg faagit. Nish ta shin toiggal dy vel shoh aggairagh. Gyn

ourys, va Celtiee dy liooar faagit ayns poggaidyn jeh'n cheer as Sostnee mygeayrt y moo. S'cosoylagh dy row yn chengey Cheltiagh goll er loayrt ayns ny poggaidyn shoh ayns Sostyn rish ymodee blein. As eer tra va'n chengey Cheltiagh er ngeddyn baase ayns ny poggaidyn shoh, va ny cliaghtaghyn Celtiagh tannaghtyn ayns stayd lajer rish keeadyn dy vleeantyn.

Ta paart jeh ny cliaghtaghyn shoh foast ayn. Myr sampleyr, ayns Derbyshire t'ad jesheeney chibbraghyn casherick lesh blaaghyn as reddyn elley. Ghow yn agglish Chreestee greim jeh ny cliaghtaghyn shoh foddey er dy henney. Ta ny saggartyrn Creestee goll mygeayrt

Ta un feddan rooyrtysagh jeant oc hannah oddagh fer cloie fegooish yn volg as y phiob cronnaneagh. Myr aynr jeh'n nah chiem ta treiltys oc dy chroo jeh feddanyn rooyrtysagh dy chooney lesh toshiaghteyryn.

Un shiaghtin ny s'anmey va mee ec chaglym bleeanoil jeh Cheshaght ny Piobeyryn ayns Chesterfield, Sostyn. Er shen haink mee quaiyl rish Julian Goodacre ta er croo piob Bretnagh Hannah voish sampleyr ry-gheddyn ayns y Thie Tashtee Ashoonagh ayns Cayr Deeth. Teh er aa-croo piobyn elley myrgeddin. Gyn ourys bee piob er-lheh ec ny Cornee roish foddey.

The Cornish revealed plans at Lowender Peran to re-discover their own bagpipe based on the example found on a carving at Altarnun Church. The design requirements have been agreed, now they seek financial support.



Sostyn Cheltiagh...

marish y theay as ad bannaghey ny chibbraghyn. Cha dod ny sagggyrtyn jannoo red erbee elley, er y fa dy ren ad toiggal niart ny jeeghyn paganagh. Ta'n agglish cur Creestiaght er yn chenn chredjue.

As va mee lhaih y laa elley dy vel cliaghtey ennagh oc ayns Cheer ny Loghyn (y Lake District) raad t'ad skeayley shuinyr er y laare ayns kialteenyn (goll rish skeayley shuinyr er y thaloo faggys da Cronk Keeill Eoin). Reesht, ta'n agglish Chreestee er ngaoill greim jeh cliaghtey paganagh v'ec ny shenn Cheltiee.

Foddee t'ou er nakin ny er chlashtyn mychione ny sthowranyr begghey shen t'ad gra 'sheela na gig' rish. Sthowranyr ny jallooyr grainnit jeh mraane rooisht t'ayn. Ta ny mraane shoh freayll foshlit ny pihittyn oc er aght veaght cur yn olk er ram sleih. Ta mee ar lhaih mychione ny sthowranyr shoh ayns Nerin. T'ad feer henn dy jarroo, as t'eh jeeghyn dy row ad jeant dy chur ooashley da'n troaraght - y shenn chredjue reesht. Gys y laa elley, smooinee mee nagh row ad ry gheddyn cheumooie jeh Nerin. Agh, coardail risht pabyr naight Sostnagh, ta bunnys feed jey ry gheddyn ayns Sostyn hene. 'Gyn ourys v'ad jeant paart dy vleeantyn er dy henney as grainneyderyn jannoo arrish er ny sthowranyr Yernagh' heill mish. Agh, coardail rish y phabyr shoh, v'ad jeant keeadyn dy vleeantyn er dy henney. Ta kuse jeh ayns ny boallaghyn jey kialteenyn.

Ec nane jeh ny kialteenyn shoh, dooyrt y sagggyrt dy bare leshyn gyn y sthowran y ve sy woalley jeh'n cheeil echey. T'eh feer phaganagh. Agh t'eh feer henn neesht as veagh eh cur yn olk er sleih dy beagh eh goit magh ass.

Cha ren mish toighal gys y laa elley noadyr dy vel sleih ayns Derbyshire ta coontey ad hene dy ve nyn Geltiee! Foddee ta shoh boghtynid jeianagh ren cheet woish yn Eash jeh Aquarius as ooillee y stoo quaagh shen woish ny bleentyn tree feed. Agh oddagh oo ve shickyr jeh un red: ta Derbyshire ny smoo Celtiagh na Galicia, my ta. Va claar er y radio Sostnagh er y gherrit mychione shenndaaleeyn (archaeologists) va goll dy reuyrey seose shenn chlaghyn Celtiagh boayl ennagh ayns Derbyshire. Ayns y toshiaght, va ny shenndaaleeyn shoh boirit dy mooar (as dy follit) ec y sleih ynnydaght nagh row coontey monney jeh obbyr ny shenndaaleeyn as ad cur yn olk er shee ny shenn chlaghyn. Coardail rish y chlaar radio shoh, cha ren ny sheendaaleeyn rieau feddyn magh quoi va boirey orroo. Cho Leah's va ny shenndaaleeyn abyl soilshaghey magh dy row ad ayns coennaghtyn marish spyrryd ny shenn chlaghyn, va dy choillee nhee mie dy liooar as va'n obbyr cooilleenit. Choud's ta fys aym, cha nee spotch v'ayn. Ta ram reddyn quaagh ayn, ghooiney.

It is often not realised there are surviving Celtic influences in England today, in places like the Lake District and Derbyshire.

contribute almost 50% by 1995 and it also says that our economy remains vulnerable due, amongst other things, to our dependence on that sector. One of its suggestions for diversifying our economy is to deepen the financial sector, that is, extend the range of services and products available. Mec Vannin believes that we will not achieve a balanced economy whilst we encourage the overwhelming dominance of one sector. The report provides ample evidence to Mec Vannin of the dangers to the Financial Sector from the 1992 programmes:- The uncertainty over E.C. legislation relating to financial services is greatest for 'third countries' such as the Isle of Man which have a special relationship with certain Member states.

There is likely to be increasing competition from new and existing 'offshore' centres. Surely a developing centre within the E.C. such as Dublin, will take every opportunity to advance its cause against the interests of third country centres. It is apparent that financial institutions 'shop around' for the best terms available when considering locations.

The gravest risk to the financial sector comes from any measures the E.C. introduces to stem the outflow of capital to low tax areas. Mec Vannin thinks it is naive of the authors of this report not to see the inevitability of restrictions being placed by the E.C. on such outflows. The more successful the financial sector is in attracting this money the higher our profile is raised, and thus the perceived threat.

Mec Vannin thinks it strange that the report should cite 'over-regulation' as a threat to the finance sector. The Government has always claimed that it is the strict control of the Financial Services Commission which has attracted institutions to set up here.

Manufacturing

The report states that manufacturing in the Isle of Man, in common with E.C. member states, will need to be more competitive and efficient after 1992. When accountants talk of such things, we suspect that redundancies and exploitation of workers will follow. Ironically, the rapid expansion and dominance of the financial sector has pushed up employment and housing costs, and made it difficult for industry to attract skilled labour

Tourism

The report shows that traditional tourism continues to decline, and that

Mec Vannin News

Economic Implications For 1992

The Manx Government does not envisage any change in the constitutional relationship with the E.E.C. in the foreseeable future, i.e. 'Protocol 3 of the U.K. Act of Accession will continue to provide the basis of the Island's relationship with the E.C.'

A report, commissioned by the Government's Constitutional and External Relations Committee, was prepared by Peat Marwick McLintock and Salford University Business Services Limited, with a remit to examine the possible economic implications for the Island beyond 1992. The report is intended for use as a consultative document.

After a careful study of the full report, Mec Vannin submitted the

following views and comments to the above Committee.

It is Mec Vannin's belief that the 1992 programme will have a deleterious effect on the Island in the long term and despite this report's confidence in the short term outlook, the Manx Government has a duty to be primarily concerned with more than just the near future. Mec Vannin also believes that the policies presently being pursued by this Government will exacerbate the difficulties we will face with the E.C. in the 1990's because of the uncertainties surrounding financial services and the E.C. beyond 1992.

Financial Services Sector

The report states that the Financial Sector presently contributes 25% of Manx National Income and will



the only growth area is business tourism. Presumably then, we should add that to the contribution to Manx National Income made by the financial sector thus producing an even more unbalanced economy. The report states that our heritage and environment are our main strengths in tourism. However, the unbridled growth in the finance sector and the major population increase that is part of it, is destroying those very strengths. It is obvious that V.A.T. harmonisation under the 1992 programme and its possible imposition on travel costs will be the final nail in the coffin of the tourist industry.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The report states that the economic contribution of this sector is small, being only 3% of National Income. However, Mec Vannin believes it is vital nevertheless if we are to achieve a balanced economy and a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

The most ominous point raised in the report is the future of the Island's derogations after 1992. The removal of restrictions on the import of meat

would have a devastating effect on Manx agriculture.

Conclusions

Mec Vannin makes no apologies for re-iterating its belief that the dominant finance sector, which has such a massive influence on our economy, is the one sector whose future is least certain after 1992. This is a very dangerous position to be in. Whilst our short term prospects may be good as the report says, Mec Vannin has long said, that our economy is unbalanced and over-dependent on the Financial Sector. The Report admits that there are significant risks and uncertainties attached to 1992. If one or more of these have an adverse outcome then the results would be disastrous for the Island.

Amongst its policy objectives the report says that we should aim to achieve a balanced growth between the needs of the financial sector and the high-technology engineering sector, and the conflicts that growth can potentially generate. Mec Vannin feels those conflicts are already here. The report clearly states that an

increase in population is concomitant with the growth of the financial sector and so pressures on housing, roads and environment are obvious even now. The report is specific - growth of 7% p.a. between now and 1993/94 is consistent with a population growth of 10% by then, that is, 7000 in four to five years.

Finally Mec Vannin notes with interest that amongst its policy objectives, the report suggests as risk minimisation that the Island should avoid intensive lobbying for the Island's interests with the E.C. in Brussels and that we should prepare a defence of our low tax status. This clearly reveals the parasitic nature of our tax haven economy, the host in our case being the U.K. and the E.C. This is a shameful way for any country to run its affairs. Mec Vannin certainly intends to see that those interested in Brussels are fully informed of the situation pertaining here.

We would say that a truly independent nation, concerned primarily with the welfare of its native population, should not need to defend its low tax status.

Royal Navy Assurances Worthless

Celtic League Militancy Monitoring

In September last Commodore Paul Hoddinott, N.A.T.O. submarine Operations P.R. man, issued the assurance that British and N.A.T.O. submarines 'do not cover up submarine encounters'.

Within days evidence emerged to the contrary when the Irish MFV Contestor was towed backwards for one mile before freeing itself. The fishermen suspected submarine involvement and this was proven. Despite Hoddinott's recent 'assurance' the Royal Navy sub. did not stop nor render any assistance.

Following the positive identification of the sub as British, the Irish government lodged a formal protest.

Shortly after this incident, a small Scottish MFV, the 'Irene' from the Island of Barra, which had been logged as overdue, was found in a wrecked condition off the coast of Barra. No survivors of her two man crew were found.

M.O.D. & Coastguard sources were quick to deny submarine or military involvement, although a party of divers from the Royal Navy base at Faslane were at the scene swiftly.

Both the incident in the Irish sea and that off Barra occurred during the series of N.A.T.O. exercises code named 'Sharp Spear', and despite M.O.D. claims to the contrary a major anti submarine exercise was underway off the Hebrides.

It is ironic that these latest two incidents 'mirror' similar occurrences during the spring (NATO) exercise period, when two vessels were lost (seven men died), again in the Irish sea and off the west of Scotland.

Concerned about the implications of the Sharp Spear exercise the Celtic League wrote to both NATO and the exercise C in C urging caution and stressing the need for adequate warning to mariners. Despite being advised this would occur, there was no widely publicised warning issued to mariners. To the contrary, advice that dived submarine operations would not take place in the Irish sea has proved to be a blatant lie.

It gives the Celtic League no pleasure to say to the National Fishermen's organisations, who were quite happy to be entertained by Navy P.R. men recently - and spun a pack of lies, *we told you so*. However, the facts speak for themselves. Both lay and full-time officials of the

F.P.Os should wake up to the fact that while they talk to the Navy front men about 'resolving' the problem, boats continue to be lost and lives lost. Since February of this year there has not been a single month without an incident. The F.P.O. must accept the fact that *increased sub. operations and commercial sea fishing do not mix*.

The Celtic League's Statement, in August last, that the M.O.D./R.N. Policy is 'Sink them and Leave them' has again been proven glaringly true. How many more must die?



CELTICA

Eilean Cheap Breatainn

Seumas Uatson

Bho chionn corr math 's lethcheud bliadhna tha àireamh sluagh Eilein Cheap Breatainn a'sior-dhol na 's lugha. Tha seo 'na shuidheachadh gu math goirt aig muinntir an eilein gu h-iomlan Innseanaich [Mic Mac] Frangaich, 's eile. Ach 'se na Gàidheil as muth' a tha air a bhi fuiling thaobh call òigridh ealanta, cùltur 's cànan; on is iad cinneadh as muth' a tha còmhnaidh ann.

Ged is cliùiteach Eilean Cheap Breatainn measg muinntir na Gàidhlig air an taobh thall, b'fheairde luchd-leughaidh, nach eil eòlach air an àite shònraichte seo, beagan fiosrachaidh a thoirt fainear mu 'n aon ionad do dh' Ameriga a'Chinn a Tuath far a'heil dualchas 's cànan Ghàidheal na h-Albainn buan chon a'là an diugh.

Ma 'se cànan a'bhun-stéidh a chleachdar mar inneal thomais theirear gur ann glé choltach a tha an dà phobull Gàidhealach thall 's a bhos. Cha n-ionann iad cho buileach, geta, ma sgrùdar buaidh an eadar-sgaraidh bho chéile ré na dà cheud bliadhna 's chaidh.

Tha Eilean Cheap Breatainn suidhichte 'san Atlantig an Ear-Thuatha, beagan dha 'n taobh an earra-dheas air 'Talamh an Eisc' [Newfoundland] air oirthir na Mòr-roinn Chaneideanach, Alba Nuadh. Tha e 'na chearnaidh thlachdmhor ré and t-samhraidh ghoirrid, ach air a riasladh le fuachd a'gheamhraidh, agus bi a chorsachan air an cuarstachadh 's duinte le deigh shiobaidh on fhìor aird' a tuath as t-Earrach. Tha a'mhorchuid dhe 'n talamh ann neo-iomchaidh thaobh àiteachaidh malartaich, ged a bhios corra bhaile cumail bheothaichean 'son creic. Air a shàilleabh sin tha móran do mhuinntir an eilein a'tighinn beò air iasgaireachd, obair 'sna méinnean guail, agus cosnadh far nan coilltean spruis, a'chraobh a 's pailt' a gheobhar air feadh an eilein. Tha cion-obrach 'na chùis-

chruadail ann am beatha an t-sluaigh agus tha seo air a dhearbhadh ma bheirear sùil air mar a shìolaich àircamh muinntir Cheap Breatainn sios 'nan cunnadais bho 180,00 'sa bhliadhna 1981 gu timchioll air 165,000 air a'là an diugh. Tha corr 's fichead as gach ceud oibrich' a tha comasach air turasdal a chosnadh, aig an dachaidh gun fhasdadh aig an am shriobhaidh.

Nochd a'cheud ghrunn beag do luchd-àiteachaidh Gàidhealach air cladaichean Cheap Breatainn a-null mu 'n bhliadhna 1791 as deaghaidh dhaibh a gheamhrachadh air tìr-mór thairis air Caol Chanco. Thànaig iad gu tìr 's thog iad fearann faisg air 'n tràigh eadar Sìudaig agus Acarsaid Mhabou, mar a theirte, ann an Siorramachd Inbhir Nis. Ràinig, goirrid 'na dheaghaidh sin, a'cheud long-imrich Sidni 's a'bhliadhna 1802 agus cha b'fhada an uair sin iomadach tè eile 'ga leantail le 'n cuid luchdan do dh'eilirich air am fogradh le ana-cothrom na seann-dùthchadh. Bhuineadh iad do gach ceàrn dhe 'n Ghàidhealtachd. Tha cuid dhuibh sin mar a leanas: Strath-Ghlais, Mùideirt, Cnòideirt, Loch Abar, Na h-Eileanan, A-staigh, Leodhas 's Na h-Earadh, Barraidh, Uibhist, Cataibh, agus An Gearroch. Nuair a thànig an soitheach mu dheireadh ann an 1843 sguir a'chuid bu mhuth' do dh'imrich nan Gàidheal a dh'Eilean Cheap Breatainn. Tha e air a mheas gun do thuinich suas ri 30,000 Gàidheal air feadh an eilein ré na h-aimisir a bha seo.

Cha robh rompa ach "Ameriga a'chòta bhàin" ach bha an saorsa 'na lùib. Cluinnear fhathast aig muinntir a'Chladaich a Tuath [Siorramachd Bhictoria] leithid do dh'òran a dh'innseas dhuinn mar a dh'fhuiling na ceud Ghàidheil a dh'aitich an ionad ud.

"Seiche na ba air a càirteadh
'S air a càradh air mo dhruim

'S mi starbhadh leis an acras
Coltas a'bhais a'tighinn air
m'aghaidh."

"Nuair a sheasas mi 's and dorud
Chì mi a'choille os mo chinn
Sinidh mo shùilean air sileadh
Tha mo mhisneachd air a claidh."

A dh'aindeoin faighinn tàir ri beòshlaint a thoirt as an dùthaich ùir, shoirbhich leis na Gàidheil sgairteil 'nan tighearnan fhéin, agus thug iad an t-aona ghrádh dha 'n dùthaich ùir 's a bha aca air an t-seann dachaidh. Togar teisteanas air an fhìrinn seo ann an iomadach òran a rinneadh le bàird a rugadh ann an Ceap Breatainn a-nuas ris a'cheathramh ghluin air falbh as Albainn. Bha Calum Eòin Mac Illiosa [Calum Eòin 'ic Aoghnaidh 'ic Caluim 'ic Dhòmhnail 'ic Dhonnchaidh] fear a mhuinntir Mhargaraidh air fear dhiubh sin.

"Cha n-eil àit' an diugh fo 'n ghréin
'S am b'fhearr leam fhéin bhi
tamhachd
Na Bràigh' na h-Aibhneadh measg
nan sonn
O'm faighte fuaim na Gàidhlig."

"Aig gach froilig, bàl 's bainis
Gum bi càithream gràdhach
le ceòl na fìdhleadh dol 'san rìdhliidh
Cosg na tim mar b'ail leinn."

B'ann a Mòrar a bha sinnsir
Chaluim.

Bha an aon rùn aig Eòghan MacCoinnich [Eòghann Mac Ghilleapaig Sheumais Dhòmhnail 'ic Eachain] 'san òran a rinn esan, 'Bu Deònach Leam Tilleadh', nuair a bha e falbh on taigh 'na ghiullan a'sireadh obrach ann an Calgaraidh, Alberta. B'e oidhche na Nollaig bh'ann 'sa bhliadhna 1925, agus e leis fhéin anns a'bhàile mhór a'caoidh luchd-dàimh 's èolaichean Cùl Fìlean na Nollaig far an d'fhuair e àrach.

"Se Ceap Breatainn an t-àite bu
mhiann leam bhi tamhachd
An t-eilean as àille tha fo na nèoil
Le thulaichean àrd toirt dhuinn
sealladh thar sàile

air an lionmhor bheil bàta air an an càradh fo shèol."

Agus anns an aon òran thog e dealbh cuimseach air mais' an t-samhraidh 's mar e thig e air "a'Chùl" chon a 'là an diugh.

"Nuair a thigeadh an samhradh bu bhòidheach 's an am sin an duilleach air chrann cur nam bheanntan nan glòir Air raointean nan gleanntan, gach lusan 's neòinean Gu gugagach, cromcheannach, fannabhuidh, 's gorm."

Thàinig Cloinn 'ic Coinnich a-nall a Barraidh 's an naoidheimh linn deug.

Tha bàird ainmeil na linn sin air triall ach tha roinn bhig mhor do 'n ghnàthas agus, ged is ann beag a tha i fàs, do Ghàidhlig fhéin air fhàgail 'nan deaghaidh.

Tha e' na bheachd aig feadhainn gu robh àireamh sliochd nan Gàidheal a'còmhnaidh ann an Ceap Breatainn mu 80,000 aig toiseach na fichideimh linn. B'e Eoin G. Mac Fhionghain fear-dheasachaidh *Mhic Talla*, an aon phaipear naidheachd a chuireadh an clò gu léir ann an Gàidhlig 'san am sin [1892-1904], a sgrìobh na leanas an 1903; "Gu leigeil fhaicinn cho fìor Ghaidhealach 's a tha Ceap Breatainn, faodar iomradh a thoirt air àireamh nan àiteachan sam bheil Gàilig air a searmonachadh 's air a cleachdadh an co-cheangal ri nithean crabhach. Buinidh na Gàidheil gu ìre bhig do dha eaglais, an Eaglais Chléireach, agus an

Eaglais Chaitliceach. Aig na Cléirich tha air an eilean naodh deug air fhichead eaglais is àite-searmonachaidh, agus cha 'n eil ach sia dhiù sin anns nach eil Gàilig air a searmonachadh. Aig am a bhi sgrìobhadh so tha coig deug air fhichead ministèir suidhichte aca, agus tha naodh air fhichead dhiù a'searmonachadh Gàilig. Aig na Caitlicich tha seachd deug air fhichead parraist, agus cha 'n eil ach sia dhiù gun Ghàilig. Tha da fhichead 's aon sagart aca ann an seirbhis, agus is luchd Gàilig a h-aon deug air fhichead dhiù. Na 'n rachamaid gu luchd na parlamaid, chitheamaid gur Gàidheil is luchd Gàilig ceathrar de 'n choignear a tha sinn a'cur do àrd-phàrlamaid Chanada, agus coignear de 'n ochdar a tha dol do phàrlamaid Nobha Scotia. Agus do thaobh nan comhairleach, de 'm bheil ann an comhairlean nan ceithir sìorrachdan trì fhichead 's ochd deug 's co ghearraineadh air an gainnead - is Gàidheil a bhruinneas Gàilig leth cheud 'sa h-ochd. Agus cha bu chòir a leigeil a cuimhne gur ann an Sidni, ceanna-bhaile an eilein, a tha 'n aon phaipeir Gàilig a tha air uachdar an t-saoghal, am Mac Talla."

"S mór an t-atharracha a tha air tighinn air Eilean Cheap Breatainn seach mar a bha cor na Gàidhlig ri linn Eòin Mhic Fhionghain. Ged is dan' an cù air a shìtig fhéin 's gann gun cumadh duine sam bith a-mach nach eil a'Ghàidhlig 'na càs air a'la an diugh thaobh aois na bhruidhneas i agus cùl-taic' air a son bho a'righaltas.

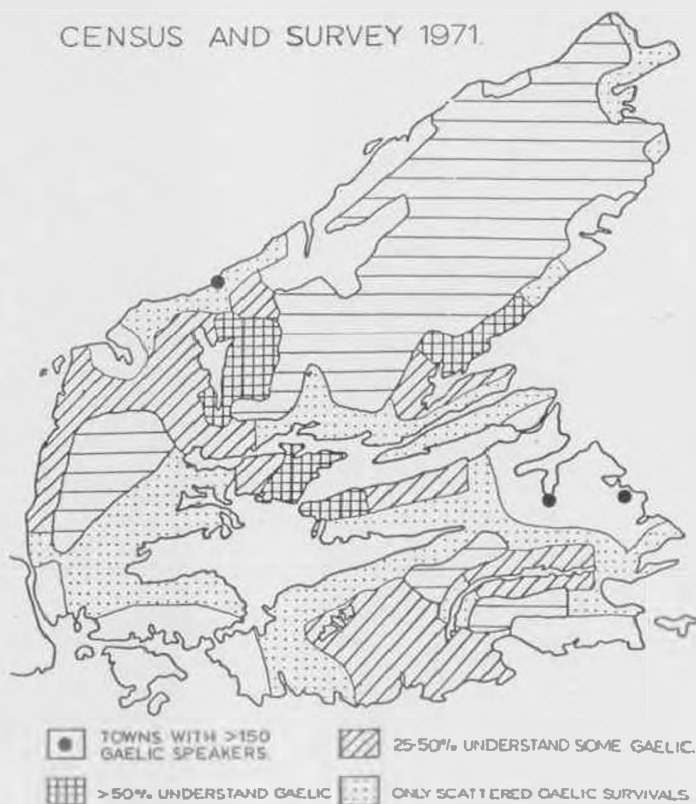
A bharrachd air cion-obrach ann am bailtean móra an eilein, 's gann gum faicear seann fhearann air a' bheil sprèidh de chrodh; na 's lugha gur e bhaile mór Dhuitseach a bhios ann sìod 's a'seo. Agus cha n-e a-m' an gu bheil torradh saothrach a cheud luchd-àiteachaidh Gàidhealach a'sior-chnamh as, ach is duilich fhéin an t-ògradh fhaicinn air falbh o 'n dachaidhean anns na mór-roinnean an àird an iar Chanada an toir air teachd-an-tìr nach gabh faotainn 's na coimhearsnachdan far an d'thogadh iad.

Tha Eilean Cheap Breatainn 'na Ghàidhealtachd air leth as deaghaidh dhi a dh'fàs suas le poileataigs, eagonomaidh, coimhearsnachd, 's cultur a'mhóir-shluaigh Ameriga a Tuath 'na cois. Tha feartan an darna cuid, seann dùthaich 's an dachaidh ùr, an lùib cultur Gàidhealach an Eilean Cheap Breatainn. Thadail an t-Ollamh Iain Mac Aoghnais a Sgoil Eòlais na h-Alba 'nar measg aig am Co-Labhairt Eadar Nàiseanta Na Gàidhlig a chaidh chumail ann an Sidni as t-foghar 1987. Bheachdnaich e air brìgh na dòigh sheinn a tha gléidhte le Gàidheil Cheap Breatainn ann an còmhradh a chraoladh le CBC 'san Damhair dhe 'n bhliadhna sin. Ged is ann air dòigh sheinn a bha e mach dh'fhaodadh e bhi bruidhinn air luach cultur nan Gàidheal Albainn Uir air fad: "... bha mi ràdh ris, A' bheil fhios agad gu bheil sinn a'cluinntinn rud a bhoineas dhuinne is rud a bhuinneas dhuibh-se bhos a'seo: gu bheil sinn a'cluinntinn ceol an ochdamh ceud deug beò fhathast

J.L.CAMPBELL'S 1932 SURVEY.



CENSUS AND SURVEY 1971.



Eilean Cheap Breatainn . . . S.U.

ann a Ceap Breatainn. Agus 'se rud mór, mór a tha sin. Ma chailleas sibh a' Ghàidhlig 's ma chailleas sibh an dòigh seinn a tha seo, cha n-e a-mhàin gu bheil a' Ghàidhlig bhos a' seo 's thall an Alba dol a chall rudeigin, ach tha ['n] saoghal mór dol a chall rudeigin ann an ceòl o chionn 's ann ainneamh, ainneamh, ainneamh ann an àite sam bith a chluinneas tu seinn dhe 'n t-seòrsa seo.

Ma ghabhas inbhe Ghàidheil Cheap Breatainn cuir an àirde feumar luchd-leasachaidh ionadal fuasgladh na ceisteadh thoirt air lom air an stairsnich fhein. Tha muinntir na Gàidhlig 's a' cheàrnaidh seo air a bhi cuideachadh le Canada gus nàisean daingean a stéidheachadh fad corr 's na dá linn s' chaidh. Aig an ìre dheth seo 's mór an còir a tha aca a-nisd gu bhi gearain, "Bristeadh a' chnaimh agamas 's an smior aig càch".

The Celtic League, 1929

In 1929 a movement called The Celtic League was established by an Irish-American G. W. McCaffrey and Ruaraidh Arascain Is Mhairr. Rauraidh Arascain was, of course, the famous Hon. Stuart Ruaraidh Erskine, son of the 5th baron Erskine of Marr. Erskine (1870-1960) was a friend of John MacLean and James Connolly, active in Scottish national and socialist politics and founded, among other things of An Comunn Albanach (Scots National League, 1904). He believed in the restoration of Scottish Gaelic as the national language and his journals, such as *Guth na Bliadhna*, are essential reading for any historian of the Gaelic movement or for the movement of Scottish independence. The Celtic League of 1929 published at least one pamphlet which carried a design of a pan-Celtic flag, with a Celtic anthem and words in all six languages.

Any information on this movement, copies of any of its publications, and especially any information on G.W. McCaffrey (who was still alive preaching pan-Celticism in Nova Scotia in the 1940's) would be gratefully welcomed by the League's chairman, Peter Berresford Ellis.

Any information on an attempt to set up another Celtic League during the late 1940's, of which the famous Dan Breen, then Fianna Fáil T.D. for Co. Tipperary, was acting-secretary, would also be welcomed. This movement does not appear to have got off the ground and its supporters centered around the readers of *An*

Aimsir Cheilteach (The Celtic Time).

Information should be sent Peter Berresford Ellis, c/o A.M. Heath & Co. Ltd., 79 St. Martins Lane, London WC2N 4AA.

InterCeltic Events

The 1990 Celtic Congress will be held in Abertawe/Swansea University College from July 30 to August 4, i.e. during the week preceding the Eisteddfod.

Theme:

Arts and the Celtic countries. Further information from Hugh and Eurwen Price, Y Garn, Heol Abertawe, Llewitha, Fforestach, Abertawe, Cymru SA5 4NR.

The 11th International Festival of Film and Television in the Celtic Countries will be held in Gaith Dobhair/Gweedore, NW Donegal from the 2nd to the 6th of April 1990. It is open to films and videos relating to aspects of life and culture in Celtic countries, regardless of country of origin. The festival acts as a show case for productions in the Celtic languages. One of the six awards is for the best production wholly or substantially in a Celtic language. Productions may be entered in any of the following categories: drama, factual, young people, entertainment. A change in the selection procedure is being introduced for this festival. Preselection juries of five members in Brittany, Ireland, Wales and Scotland will select ten of the best films and programmes from the entries submitted to them, subject to a maximum running time of six hours for each country. In addition, a minimum of three of the selected entries from each country must be wholly or partly in a Celtic language. Cornwall will select three entries, not exceeding one hour in total duration, at least one of which must be wholly or partly in Cornish. Entries have to be received before January 12, 1990. Further details from P.O. Box 2683, Áth Cliath 4 (Ireland).

FR3-Bretagne, Teilifís-Éireann and Scottish Television cooperated in putting into effect a decision taken at the last Celtic Film and Television Festival (Roskov, to broadcast a programme containing material of interest to the different Celtic countries. This was done on October 22, between 12 and 13 hours within the framework of the Breton Language programme Chadenn ar Vro. The title 'L'Horizon des Celtes' suggests it was in French? Subjects covered included Gaelic football and a salmon factory in Scotland.

Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the Constitution and Aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including *Carn*) and subscription rates are: IR £7, Stg £7, 66FF or US \$17.50. Postage outside Europe is by air mail.

For information about the Celtic League, applications for membership, subscriptions, etc. write to any of the following secretaries:

ALBA Mairi Denovan, Old Mission House, Nth. Erradale, Ross-shire IV21-2DS.

BREIZH Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, Talbodek, Bei 29130, Brittany. **Correspondence: Yann Bouessel Du Bourg**, La Haie Val d'Izé, 35450 Livré-sur-Change-on, Brittany.

CYMRU Merfyn Phillips, Parc y Ffrier, Llandudoch, Dyfed.

ÉIRE Janice Williams, 22 Bóthar Belgrave, Baile Átha Cliath 6.

KERNOW Ian Williams, 6 Rose Row, Redruth.

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

LONDON Séamas Ó Coileáin, G42 Du Cane Court, London SW17 7JR.

USA Stephen Paul de Villo, 313 East 201 Street, Bronx, New York 10458.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH Alan Heusaff, Seana Gharráin, An Spidéal, Co. na Gaillimhe, Éire.

CEAP BREATAINN J.J.

MacEachern, Box 111, Mabou, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia BOE 1X0.

MEMBERS RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW

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Our next deadline for *Carn* 69 will be the 8th February: 1990. I would ask regular or new contributors to meet this due date and would appeal especially for more photographs/illustrations (not necessarily accompanying articles). Materials sent for publication in *Carn* must relate to our aims, and be typed. All material is copyright [(c)] *Carn* unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in *Carn* are not necessarily those of the editor nor of the Celtic League.

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