

CARN

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

No. 135

Autumn 2006

€4.00 Stg£3.00

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ALBA: AN COMANN CEILTEACH
BREIZH: AR KEVRE KELTIEK
CYMRU: YR UNDEB CELTAIDD
ÉIRE: AN CONRADH CEILTEACH
KERNOW: AN KESUNYANS KELTEK
MANNIN: YN COMMEEYS CELTIAGH

CELTIC LEAGUE 



Alba



TEAGASG TRON GHÀIDHLIG

Taing don Achd Cànain Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005 earrann 3(4)(a) thàinig Plana Nàiseanta Gàidhlig air son ar cànain bho Bhòrd na Gàidhlig. Gun teagamh tha e buntainneach do na còig cànainean Ceilteach cuideachd.

Sa chiad dol a-mach, tha am Plana a' dèanamh sgrùdadh air eachdraidh na Gàidhlig agus mar a chaidh i sìos, leis an geur-leanmhainn thairis air na bliadhnan. A nisd chan eil ach mu 60,000 Albannaich a' bruidhinn ar cànain Albannach (a' Gàidhlig) ach ceud bliadhna air ais bha 250,000 ga bruidhinn. Taing don Achd bithidh na h-ughdarrasan ionadail a' dèanamh suas na planaichean aca gus am bi ar cànain co-ionnan ris a' Bheurla Shasannaich.

Ma bhios am Plana seo soirbheachail bithidh gach Albannach a' bruidhinn ar cànain Ghàidhlig on chreathail don uaigh.

Dè cànain aca ann am Pòlainn an-diugh ach Poileis, ged a bha Ruiseanais agus Gearmailtis riaghladh pàrtean den Phòlainn uair. Bha Gearmailtis smachdail air feadh na Poblachd Czech-ach, agus mar sin air adhart.

Chan eil am Plana Nàiseanta seo a' dèiligeadh ris na sgoiltean far a bheil a h-uile teagaisg tron Ghàidhlig ach a h-uile taobh beatha far a bheil cànain feumail mar nar dachaigh, nar coimhearsnachd, nar n-àitean-obrach agus mar sin air adhart, far a bhiodh ar canain ...agus ga cuideachadh.

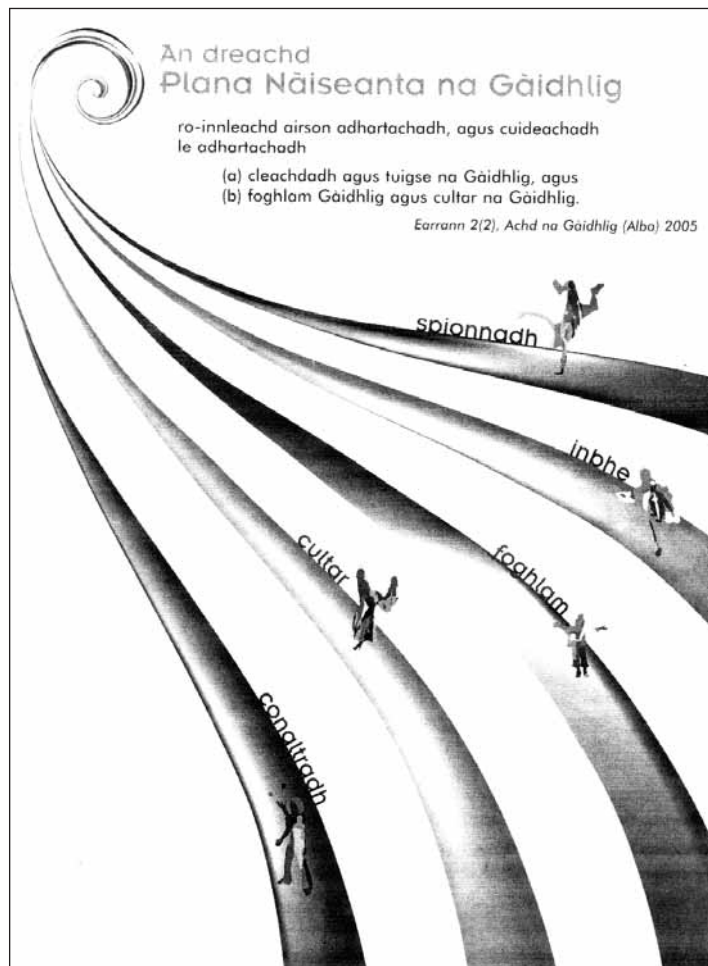
Tha am Plana Nàiseanta seo feumail do dh'Alba agus do gach cànain Cheilteach eile. Tha e ri fhaotainn bho Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Darach, Stoneyfield, Inverness IV2 7PA, sa Ghàidhlig agus sa Bheurla. Ma bhios beachdan agaibh cuiribh iad gu Peadar Morgan, stiùiriche Planadh Cànain aig Bòrd na Gàidhlig roimh 5 feasgar air 10mh an t-Samhain 2006 no bidh sibh ro anmoch.

Sin agaibh tron phost-d: plana@bord-na-gaidhlig.org.uk, www.bord-na-gaidhlig.org.uk

Tha am Plana Nàiseanta seo ro

chudthromach bhon a tha Aiseirigh a' dol ann air feadh Alba gu lèir a nisd an dèidh bas na h-Ìmpireachd. Bha geur-leanmhainn na Gàidhlig ro mhòr. Leis an Achd Foghlam (Alba) 1872, thoir misg e teagasg na Gàidhlig no tron Ghàidhlig uile gu lèir air feadh Alba. Taing don Achd bha sgoiltean Ghàidhlig dùinte no a' teagasg tron Bheurla a-mhàin.

Nuair a nach robh an sgrìobhadair ach òg, bha e na shuidhe air glùn a sheanair gu tric



agus chuala e mar a bha am bodach aig an sgoil, mar a fhuair e sgailcean ro phiantach gach latha bhon a bha e a' bruidhinn sa Ghàidhlig ri sgoilear eile ann an raon-cluiche. Bha ar cànain toirmisgte gu tur san sgoil ged a bha gach sgoilear an sin fileanta sa Ghàidhlig! Seo agaibh geur-leanmhainn dha-rìribh!

Ach tha a' chuibhle a' dol mun cuairt! Dh'fhosgail Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu o

chionn ghoirid, far am bi teagasg uile gu lèir tron Ghàidhlig air son sgoilearan eadar trì bliadhna a dh'aois agus ochd bliadhna deug a dh'aois.

A rèir Dòmhnall Màrtainn, ceannard Comunn na Gàidhlig, "seo agaibh eisimpleir do choimhearsnachdan eile na h-Alba, mar eisimpleir, Inbhir Nis far a bheil croileagan agus far a bheil iad a' togail bun-sgoil", agus is docha gum bi àrd-sgoil Ghàidhlig ann cuideachd ann an ùine ghoirid.

Seo agaibh an fhìrinn! Feumaidh sinn strì gus a bheil a h-uile sgoil is colaiste air feadh Alba a' teagasg tron Ghàidhlig a-mhàin mar a tha dùthchannan eile al teagasg tron al chànan aca fhìn san Roinn Eòrpa, mar eisimpleir Portagailis feadh Portugal no Ungairis air feadh Ungairidh.

Na diochumhnicibh, tha a' chumhachd ann sin a dhèanamh, taing don Achd a steidhich ar Pàrlamaid, thairis air an Fhoghlam. Ma bhios sibh dealasach croileagan no sgoil Ghàidhlig steidhicheadh bhiodh ùidh aig Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich, 53 Sràid na h-Eaglaise, Inbhir Nis IV1 IDR

Fon 01463-225469 www.gaelicworld.co.uk agus Comunn na Gàidhlig 5 Caolshràid Mhicheil, Inbhir Nis IV2 3HQ fon 01463-234138 www.cnag.org.uk

SUMMARY

The National Plan for Gaelic is not just a document of interest for Scotland and her language but also for all with any degree of support and enthusiasm for Irish, Cornish, Manx, Welsh and Breton and which of those is one's language. It has been compiled and published in implementation of the demand for such a Plan in the Gaelic Language Act (Scotland) 2005 section 3 (4)(a; passed by the Scottish Parliament.

It is a National Plan, not restricted to any area of Scotland but concerns itself with the language and teaching through Gaelic, like the Glasgow Gaelic school which only teaches through Gaelic and that from the age of 3 to that of 18. It is said that Inverness may be the next place for its Gaelic medium school to cater for such ages.

Tollcross Gaelic medium school, Edinburgh might be the next to cover the age range like that of Glasgow.

This National Plan for Gaelic is obtainable from Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Darach, Stoneyfield, Inverness IV2 7PA, www.bord-na-gaidhlig.org.uk, Tel: 01463 225454

Gilleasbuig MacMhuirich no Mac a' phearsain

"Alba" in League Win

Initial reports from certain Scottish newspapers are saying that the new Scotland football strip, to be released at the end of August 2006, is to include the word "Alba". This follows a ten year campaign initiated by the Celtic League, and followed up by politicians, the "Tartan Army" (Scotland's fan club) and others. In 2005, the AGM in Skye passed a motion supporting this campaign and condemning SFA Executive, David Taylor's opposition to the move.

Raymond Bell who started the campaign in 1996 said,

"With luck, this proves that persistence can pay off. Such campaigns can often turn into

a game of 'patience', and there were no reasonable grounds for the SFA's refusal, as the request was neither expensive nor offensive. The importance of this move cannot be underestimated, if the reports are true. It acknowledges that Gaidhlig is a national language, not just some regional patois, and it also brings the language to a large section of the Scottish populace who would normally have no exposure to the language in the form of close family connections, ceilidhs/folk music or even Gaidhlig television. This has a far bigger significance than most people immediately realise."

But it should not be forgotten that the campaign was inspired by 'Cymru' on the Welsh rugby top, and that the SRU is yet to be 'tackled' on the Alba matter. Sports teams in the other Celtic countries need to be lobbied on similar matters.

Scottish Pamphlets



The Scottish branch has produced two new booklets.

- ◆ The first, "James Keir Hardie" features several (English) articles, written for the Celtic League by Gwynfor Evans. The article on Keir Hardie is particularly interesting, his betrayals by the Labour party is relevant to their appalling behaviour regarding Iraq and Afghanistan etc right now. The book has been published to commemorate the life of Gwynfor, and contains a tribute from the Scottish Branch
- ◆ The second, "A History and a Future" is a fascinating look at the Scottish political scene between WWII and the 1980s, by CL founder member Seamas Filbin. It discusses lessons from the past and how they can be applied to the present day, as well as the story of the Celtic League's foundation in 1961.

Both are available for £1.50 (including P&P) from Ray Bell at 33, Gogarloch Haugh, Edinburgh, EH12 9JG. Euro/bulk orders on request. Discount for Celtic League branches.

Independence First

Further messages of support

Independence First, the referendum campaign has announced that the Scottish Enterprise Party is the latest organisation to provide a message of support.

Press Officer Joe Middleton commented "While the SEP is a small party, their support means that we now have a full set of pro-independence organisations supporting our campaign.

Alan McCombes, Tommy Sheridan MSP and Carolyn Leckie MSP, Lloyd Quinan and Kevin Williamson from the Scottish Socialist party have all given strong individual messages of support for our campaign.

The SNP's Sandra Whyte MSP, Mike Russell, Bill Wilson and Stewart Maxwell MSP have also indicated their support.

The Scottish Green Party has expressed official support for the campaign, as have the Scottish Enterprise Party, the Free Scotland Party the Communist Party of Scotland, the Celtic League (in 2005) and the Scottish Republican Socialist Movement. Messages of support have been received from across the political spectrum.

The Scottish Independence Convention, whose meetings IF representatives attend, is also officially backing our pro-democracy march and rally on the 30th of September."

He added, "In short then every single Scottish independence supporting party and pro-independence political organisation have backed our strategy of pushing for a democratic referendum by the people, here in Scotland. The Scottish independence movement as a whole is united around our campaign and we hope to show this at our march at the end of next month."

www.independence1st.com

Sovereignty lies with Scottish people?

Not according to UK government.

Independence First, the referendum campaign recently wrote to both the UK Government and the Scottish Parliament demanding a democratic referendum for the people of Scotland on independence.

The Scottish Parliament replied: "The Scotland Act 1998 sets out the statutory framework for the Scottish devolution settlement. Schedule 5 to the Act defines matters which are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament."

"The devolution settlement and constitutional matters generally are reserved matters under the Act. The Government of the United Kingdom is responsible therefore for considering any fundamental changes to the existing devolution framework in Scotland."

The Scottish Office in London replied "It is worth noting that in the UK political system the UK parliament is sovereign and it is for Parliament to decide whether or not to hold a referendum on any particular issue - and what the terms of any referendum should be."

Mr Middleton, IF press officer commented, "This is simply not accurate; in England, parliament is sovereign, but in Scotland the people are sovereign. These answers are not acceptable. Obviously both the UK Government and Scottish Parliament are deliberately ignoring Scotland's rights to democracy under international law."

Ray Bell



**Independent Scots read the
'Scots Independent'**

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OBITUARY – DAVID LEADBETTER

David Leadbetter, born 19/11/34, South Battersea, London passed away in Edinburgh's Western Hospital on 15/03/06 after a long illness. Although born in London with a South East English accent, Dave was more than an adopted Scot. He embraced the whole culture enthusiastically when attending Stirling University between 1969 and 1972.

After taking law at Newcastle University Dave became politically active in the Scottish Republican demonstrations at "Red Stirling", against the Queen's visit there. From student political activities he joined the International Marxist group and the John MacLean Society. Dave wished to concentrate more on the Scottish Republican side of MacLean and was a founder member of the cross party offshoot, the 'Scottish Republican Socialist Clubs', with MacLean's daughter, Nan Milton, as well as Hugh MacDiarmid, Morris Blytheman (radical poet and songwriter, better known as Thurso Berwick) and others. The Republican Clubs became the Scottish Republican Socialist Party in 1982 and reverted to a cross party Scottish Republican Socialist Movement to join the newly formed SSP in 1998. The SRSM did not believe it ethically correct to have a party within a party, hence the change of name. Dave, along with others, refused to join the SSP, not trusting their commitment to Scottish Independence. He did not believe it possible to go forward as a "pluralist/dualist" party, allowing overt and covert Unionist platforms in the same political organisation.

Dave was a passionate believer in every stage towards his final goal and supported the campaign for a Scottish Convention from the early 70's. As a Marxist he had no difficulty chairing meetings with diverse opinions such as Churchmen, Trade Unions, Business organisations, as well as political parties, as long as they had agreed to work together for an agreed achievable aim. He also supported the SNP as a logic step toward his goal of a "Scottish Workers Republic", believing its ramifications would proceed beyond our own borders.

As a former employee of Ken Livingstone's human rights "Inquest" office he became an expert on constitutionalism. He used his experience on designing constitutions to hone the constitution of each stage of the Republican Movement in Scotland. As a founder member of the Willie MacRae



Society he put these skills to good use by recruiting diverse figures as an English Barrister plus the editor of the 'Morning Star' and a retired Cornish scene of the cries officer. John Farquhar Munro, Gaelic speaker and Liberal MSP, was a member of the Society and put his contacts as Highland Councillor to use in erecting the cairn, between Invergarry and Kyle of Lochalsh, to use. Dave was corresponding with the MSP recently regarding his assistance and position on the Parliament's petitioning committee.

Dave will be missed for his debating and writing skills, as well as his vast knowledge of all things Scottish. He will be missed by his personal friends, not least because of gourmet knowledge of the "Scottish grape".

His ashes were scattered at Arbroath, where he spoke at the Declaration of Arbroath commemoration annually, and at Glencoe. Dave lived in the glen and ran a local radical genuine campaigning paper, the 'Lochaber Free Press', which successfully opposed nuclear dumping in Glen Etive.

by Donald Anderson

Glasgow Gaelic Campus Opens

A new stand-alone Gaelic education campus opened in Glasgow in August which will provide nursery, primary and secondary education, enabling pupils to study through the medium of Gaelic from the ages of three to 18.

As is typical of the national situation, Gaelic-medium secondary provision had previously been provided within a unit in an English-medium school where very few subjects were available in Gaelic. The new school campus will enable the full curriculum to be taught through Gaelic.

Small parties see rise and fall

The two small pro-independence parties in Scotland, the Greens and the Socialists have had an interesting time of late.

In the spring, Mark Ballard MSP of the SGP successfully won the position of Rector at Edinburgh University, receiving enough votes to drive Tory pretender and clown, Boris Johnson into third place. Johnson was scuppered when a "humorous" poem of his from "the Spectator" describing the Scots as a "venomous" race was read out in hustings to loud heckling. As party leader, Robin Harper is due to retire soon, Ballard, along with Eleanor Smith and Patrick Harvie is one of the main contenders to take his job.

The SSP on the other hand have had an interesting time, since party leader, and their first MSP, Tommy Sheridan successfully sued "The News of the World" for £200K. It was alleged that Sheridan had attended "swingers" clubs in Manchester and visited prostitutes. Sheridan has won, but it looks as if his party is in disarray, after allegations of backstabbing, lies and general philandering have been made. The SSP looks like to divide into two, possibly three, due to the ruckus of this case, one of the most interesting (and vicious) in Scottish legal history, with SSP figures on both sides of the case.

Ray Bell

National Plan for Gaelic Launched

The first ever National Plan for Gaelic was launched by the statutory Gaelic language agency Bòrd na Gàidhlig in August for a period of public consultation. The draft plan which has come about as a result of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 proposes strategic measures to normalize Gaelic and to promote its development. The final version of the plan will be launched in early 2007 and will form the basis of Gaelic development for the next five years.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig is also carrying out a consultation exercise on a draft statutory guidance document on Gaelic language plans. Public bodies required by Bòrd na Gàidhlig to draw up Gaelic language plans under the terms of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act must have regard to the final version of this guidance.

The documents can be read at www.bord-na-gaidhlig.org.uk.

Màrtainn MacLeòid



Breizh



Bywnans Ke: ur pezh-c'hoari e kerne-veureg krenn nevez dizoloet

Sant Ke a zo unan e tousesk meur a sent a vez anavezet e Breizh, e Kerne-veur hag e Kembre, hervez an anvioù-lec'h. Evel ar re all e oa kustum beajiñ etre an teir bro, er c'h-wec'hvet kantved; hag evel ar re all e voe skrivet istor e vuhez, e penn-kentañ e latin. Siwazh, ar buhez-mañ a zo kollet, met e 1637 e voe adskrivet e galleg, gant Albert le Grand. Kavet e vez bremañ, gant un troidigezh e brezhoneg, er levr *S. Ke: vie et culte*, embannet gant Minihi Levenez. Ennañ e lennomp petra rae Sant Ke e Kerne-veur, ha penaos e varvas e Kleder e bro Leon.

Er bloavezh 1999 e voe kavet, e tousesk papiroù skiantel lezet gant ar Prof. Caerwyn Williams e bro Gembre, daou-ugent pajenn skrivet dre zorn er c'hwezegvet kantved, e kerne-veureg. Sklaer e oa, goude un tamm studi, e oa rann vras ur pezh-c'hoari dianav, diwar-benn Sant Ke. Sur e vezen e vefe kavet un devezh bennak un oberenn bouezus e kerne-veureg, met ne ouien ket mar vefe e-pad va buhez.

An dornskrid a voe graet en eil hanter ar c'hwezegvet kantved, met ar pezh e unan a zo koshoc'h; krouet e oa etre 1500 ha 1530, marteze. N'eo ket klok; meur a bajenn a vank. Memestra, hon eus 3300 linenn nevez a gerne-veureg krenn da studiañ. Evel *Bywnans Meriasek*, e oa aozet ar pezh-mañ da vezañ c'hoariet dre zaou zevezh. An danvez a vez disheñvel en div rann. Er kentañ devezh, Sant Ke a zeu da Gerne-veur, d'ar barrez anvet Kea war ar kartennoù (e-kichen Truru). Tabutal a ra gant ur roue droug, hag a daol anezhañ er prizon. Deuet er-maez, e sav ur feunteun santel, hag implijout he dour da bareañ ul lovr; hennezh a ro da Ge pevar devezh-arad a zouar. Diwezhatoc'h e pak Ke muioc'h a zouar digant ar roue pa vez ar roue stanket e-barzh ur gibell. An eil devezh a zo dedennus, o vezañ rann istor anavezet ar roue Arzhur.

Ar skrid kavet e bro Gembre a zo un adskrid; n'eo ket ar skrid-mamm. Neuze ez eus fazioù e-barzh, pezh a laka diaes e gom-prenn. Tamm ha tamm eo bet diskoulmet ster ar gerioù, met e chom meur a linenn c'hoazh dister. Tost sur omp e voe skrivet ar pezh er skolaj Glasnedh, evel ar pezhioù-c'hoari all. Uhel eo live ar yezh, gant meur a glotenn e div silabenn e-lec'h unan. Bez' ez eus muioc'h a linennoù er yezhoù estren eget er pezhioù-c'hoari all: e latin, e saozneg hag e galleg. Anat eo e oa ar skrivagner un

den desket mat, met n'ouzomp ket piv e oa.

Ur blijadur vraz gant studiañ *Bywnans Ke* a zo bet dizoleadenn gerioù nevez, da lavarout eo, gerioù na vezont ket kavet er skridoù all. Un toullad mat eus ar re nevez, avat, a voe empennet gant R. Morton Nance en e c'heriadur kerne-veureg-saozneg a 1938: e tousesk ar re-mañ emañ *furneth* 'furnez', *lanow* 'lanv', *reyth* 'reizh' ha *sergh* 'serc'h'. Met evit brezhonegerien, ar re dedennusañ a zo ar gwizioù nevez henvel ouzh ar brezhoneg: da skouer; *naska* 'naskañ', *ken-tel* ha *kedhlow* 'keloù'. Gant dizoloadenn ar pezh-c'hoari-mañ, ar ment a gerne-veureg krenn a zo bet brasat dre 10%.

Embannet eo bet ar pezh hag un droidigezh e saozneg ha notennoù skiantel, gant *Kesva an Taves Kernewek* (The Cornish Language Board). E bremañ a c'heller digant Jori Ansell, 65 Churchtown, Gwinear, Hayle, Cornwall, G.B., evit £11 hag ar mizioù-kas.

Ken George

Bremañ

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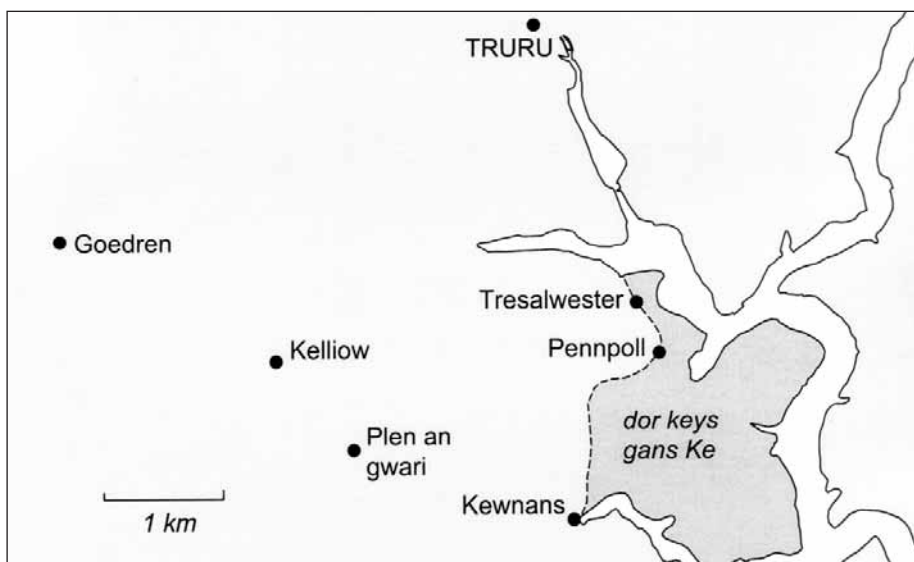
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Summary

Following the article in *Cornish in the Summer 2006 edition of Carn*, a similar one is here presented in Breton. The recent discovery of the play *Bywnans Ke* has increased the amount of extant literature in Middle Cornish by 10%, providing us with some 250 new words and (in the second day's action) an addition to the Arthurian canon.

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A Path to the Future for Brittany

Jean-Yves Le Drian addresses the Lokarn Institute.

The board of the Lokarn Institute (LI, an association for businesses in Brittany) invited Jean-Yves Le Drian, the President of Kuzul-Breizh (the Council of Brittany), to address its meeting in June. The main goal was to agree on a hundred projects for the 2007 elections for the President of the State and parliament.

The atmosphere at the meeting between the new President of Kuzul-Breizh, Jean-Yves Le Drian, and the representatives of the Breizh business community (the agrifood industry), was friendly and positive, all the more so because the President had already been working together with the President of the LI on various economic programmes over the previous few months.

The conference started with the LI's project known as 'Breizh and its Future'. The LI invited businessmen to 'dream and try...because we will have a future'. President Alain Glon began his talk with the situation in Breizh, saying, 'It's not possible to go on with less hours of work and more taxes. We must all look this century to the criterion of happiness or fulfilment. In the European community we need to look at fulfilment from a regional perspective, because it's impossible to change Paris. We must work here through e-Breizh with the people who are in charge of our region. That's why the LI propose that our businessmen work on a regional chapter with a Celtic background, for the future of Breizh.'

President Glon went on to outline his view of the pyramidal organization of French power, so much loved by Napoleon himself. He argued that because the 'Republican Contract' no longer works we need to know who are we and who we want to be in the future.

The Vice-President, Milig Kaer, gave a summary of a survey done by the LI two years ago when they canvassed businessmen for their views on the 'Future of Breizh'. This survey gave much better answers than previous surveys which had been conducted through polling companies.

The top three values to emerge were firstly, to have a good quality of life and to respect our Celtic culture, that's to say to welcome visitors like tourists, to respect Nature - rivers and seas, and the security of the people - human rights. The second value was to ensure a good business base, that's to say to keep the agrifood business at the top level, in terms of jobs and production. The third value referred to the history of Brittany (all 5 *départements*), that's to say the right to work in family, group, clan, co-operative etc., always mindful of the important role women play in Breton society.

Joz Bihan, a business teacher in Europe and

North America, underlined the main goals for the future of Breizh. He said 'Breizh must emulate Ireland and Finland and employ the best students. To succeed we must also avoid too much administration and take into account the fact that energy will cost much more this century. Therefore Breizh must work much more with the WEB. Because our businesses are quite small, we must develop links between them if we want to keep up with our competitors on the global market. In the future we really need to offer new products made in Breizh. On the other hand, we must cope with the population problem. The trend is not good even if the elderly people and the English incomers have stopped the decrease this century. The game is not over. We must be very careful that Breizh will not become like Cornwall where the English incomers are very numerous. Therefore it's very difficult to develop our Celtic culture and feel good at home. Last goal, but not least - we must understand that business will be more and more important within the European Community.

Jean-Yves Le Drian, President of the Council of Breizh, joined the conference in the afternoon. He started his speech with a few words about the 10th anniversary of the Lokarn Institute in 2004. Those present were delighted to hear of these memories. Then the President took time to explain what he means by a Breizh identity. J.-Y. Le Drian underlined the fact that the Breton workers like to work together because it's a Celtic way to behave and the Celtic culture takes into account the land, the sea, and an open mind on the world. Social life here is quite strong. The lower and middle income groups are indeed quite close in terms of real revenues. Education is still very important. We are top level for the Bac. So Bretons are a positive and well-behaved people. All these different things are part of the Breizh identity, that's to say a 'corpus bretonicus'.

Labour's policies are on track, slowly but surely, said Le Drian. Let's start with the B15 (5 *départements* +10 cities which meet together five times each year). The results are good. We try to go forward even if it's not always easy. We asked the state for the right to take charge of the water programme, under the new laws of decentralisation. Unfortunately the state rejected our demand. As a result, the council of Breizh refused to be part of the programme 'Breizh neat water'. With regard to the Breton language, J.-Y. Le Drian tried to implement the new legislation, but on this sensitive subject the government in Paris did not answer, despite the huge demonstration (5000 people) organized in Roazhon in May. As everyone can understand, here in Breizh, it will be difficult



Photo: Courtesy ABP

to achieve the sort of devolution where the devolved authority receives a budget of \square 21 billion, as in Cymru.

Globalisation was the third subject. In so far as we are at one end of Europe, far from the markets of the new members of our community and from the world markets, we must take globalisation into account. To keep in touch with the EU market, businessmen and politicians from Breizh must work hand in hand with the organization of transport. "Listen, I have a scoop for you, the Council of Breizh will be soon in charge of the ports in Brittany. Therefore, we must work together in order to define a policy. The Council will apply this policy as soon as possible", said J-Y Le Drian. "Regarding the railways, it looks as if high-speed trains will be in Roazhon and Naoned by 2012, which is supposed to be good news for business. Wait and see. I do remember that the TGV Paris-Lyon-Marseille took most of the headquarters of the big businesses of Lyon up to Paris within ten years. Therefore the Celtic culture will be very important to fight this process on the Atlantic coast of Europe."

Regarding the ARDE (Agency for Regional Development) J-Y Le Drian underlined four goals, that is to say International, Research and Development on the economic and social fronts. President Le Drian was very happy with the Marconi Award for the Turbo-Code created in Brest University. This kind of award is very positive for the young students of e-Breizh. It's high time to develop a strong and distinct economic image for Breizh, especially for the international markets. Globalisation is an opportunity for Breizh. He believed that, like Ireland and the Celtic Tiger, Breizh is a country where everything is possible.

Gi Keltik.

CELTIC CONGRESS 2006

The Celtic Congress was held in Karaez in central Brittany from July 31st to August 4th, 2006. The subject of the congress was Celtic Influence in Visual Arts. The speakers from each country described brilliantly this Celtic influence in their country. The list of speakers included:

- Kernow:** Alison Bevan, director Penlee House Museum, Penzance;
- Mannin:** Dorcas Costain-Blann, artist;
- Breizh:** Armel Ar Sec'h and Johanna MacKenzie Farmer, "Poellgor an Tarv" Academy of Brittany;
- Cymru:** David Petersen, sculptor;
- Alba:** Donald Murray, artist;
- Éire:** Clíodna Cussen, sculptor;



Congress Celtique cover design by Jakez Derouet secretary of the Breizh Branch.



Display of plates designed by René-Yves Creston

An exhibition of table-top arts was held in the Noz Vad hotel in Karaez. A parade of modern fashion, inspired by the traditional embroidery of Brittany, showed this Celtic influence in the field of clothing. It is unusual to have a fashion parade in the Celtic congress, and this novelty entertained the participants.

Musical events took place every evening, including a remarkable display of very modern Breton dances, and the traditional fest noz. This congress was a success thanks to all the organization team led by Yann Guillamot.

Celtic Water Games in Aberfal, Kernow

The town of Aberfal (Falmouth) in Cornwall hosted the Celtic Water Games (CWG) this summer. The teams represented Celtic countries and regions of Europe associated with Celtic culture. They could be divided into three groups. The first group comprised teams from the six Celtic coun-

tries. The second group was from nations which have Celtic-influenced music or dance like Galicia and northern Portugal. The third group was composed of other nations or regions like Euskadi, Catalunya, and the Manche region of France.

Once again the winners were the Euskadi team. Not surprising perhaps; some competitors from Euskadi compete at European competition level or even higher. Twelve years ago, the Celtic Water Games started in Breizh in order to promote the Celtic nations at an international level. The languages were pushed forward at the very beginning but quickly the sports goals took over the cultural ones. Nevertheless, the Celtic dimension is still there and the games are a good way to promote business, culture, and the sports.

This year, the Breizh team did quite well in sailing. Nikolas Château (Optimist) and Peter Arbellot (Lazer) achieved top level results. It was not enough to beat Kernow. They did better in rowing, surfing and diving. At the end of the day, Kernow were first of the Celtic nations, ahead of Breizh, Alba, Éire, and Mannin.

Montroulez-Breizh in 2007:

In order to be the winners next year at home in Breizh, the Breton competitors must work hard to improve their rowing and diving skills. Obviously it will be hard to beat the Cornish and the Basques, because they are successful at top level sports events already. Surprisingly, the Irish team did not win a single competition. So, we hope they work hard to achieve some successes next year.

Hopefully, the Welsh team will be able to find a budget to come over to compete in Breizh. We need the best Celtic teams in Breizh to start the third round of the Celtic Water Games, in July 2007.



Courtesy Daniel Dugorn

Gi Keltik



Cymru



Llydaweg ar y rheilffyrdd

Yn 2005 gwnaeth yr SNCF, cwmni rheilffyrdd Ffrainc, elw o 1.4 miliwn ewro. Maen nhw'n bwriadu gwario 350 miliwn ewro dros y 4 blynedd nesaf yn adnewyddu tu mewn eu TGVs (trenau cyflym) yn foethus gyda help y dylunydd ffasiwn Christian Lacroix o Paris. Ond maen nhw wedi gwrthod defnyddio'r Llydaweg ar arwyddion, amserlenni ayb. yn Llydaw oherwydd cost honedig dwyieithrwydd. Maen nhw wedi gwrthod ceisiadau i ddefnyddio Catalaneg a Basgeg yn y rhannau o Gatalwnia ac Ewsgadi sydd o dan Ffrainc hefyd am yr un rheswm. Mae'n anodd gan y mudiadau iaith goelio onestrwydd hyn - mae'n swnio fel esgus i guddio amharoddrwydd gwleidyddol i roi statws i ieithoedd difreintiedig y wladwriaeth, er eu bod yn ddigon parod i ddefnyddio peth o ddwyieithrwydd Ffrangeg/Saesneg pan fyddant yn gweld eisiau.

Felly, er bod arwyddion ffordd dwyieithog yn ddigon cyffredin yng ngorllewin Llydaw erbyn hyn, dal yn uniaith Ffrangeg mae pob dim ar y rheilffyrdd heb bron dim un consesiwn i'r Llydaweg i'w weld. Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru ddiwedd y saith degau pan oedd arwyddion ffordd dwyieithog yn dechrau amlhau, ond 'roedd y Rheilffyrdd Prydeinig (fel yr oedd ar y pryd) yn gyndyn i roi lle i'r Gymraeg. (Erbyn hyn mae polisi iaith Trenau Arriva Cymru yn cymharu'n weddol gyda pholisiau cyrff cyhoeddus eraill).

Mae mudiadau'r Llydaweg yn gweld yn glir nad gormod fyddai cost cyhoeddiadau llafar drwy'r cynn siarad yn Llydaweg, na chost arwyddion, amserlenni, a hysbysiadau dwyieithog, wrth edrych ar lefel elw'r SNCF. Felly, yn wyneb y fath siniciaeth, mae'r mudiad iaith Ai'ta! wedi dechrau ymgyrch o weithredu uniongyrchol yn erbyn yr SNCF yn rhanbarth Bro-Dreger yng ngogledd Llydaw.

Yn gynharach eleni aeth tua phymtheg o aelodau Ai'ta i orsaf reilffordd Gwengamp a chodi eu harwyddion Llydaweg, oedd yn ddigon proffesiynol eu golwg - sticeri mawr melyn a du, wrth ochr yr arwyddion Ffrangeg. Ar ôl gorffen dwyieithio cyntedd yr orsaf cynhaliwyd 'seremoni' i ail-agor yr orsaf fel gorsaf ddwyieithog. Gadawodd swyddogion y rheilffordd i hyn i gyd ddigwydd ond nid oedden nhw'n edrych yn hapus iawn!



Y mis canlynol bu digwyddiad tebyg yng nghyntedd gorsaf Lannuon, a nodwyd ar y pryd bod rhai o'r arwyddion Llydaweg a godasid yng ngorsaf Gwengamp yn dal yno. Wedyn cynhaliwyd digwyddiad ychydig yn wahanol - "die-in" yng ngorsaf Montroulez. Gorweddodd tua deg o aelodau Ai'ta! ar lawr fel protest i ddangos bod polisi'r SNCF o gadw'r Llydaweg allan o fywyd cyhoeddus yn cyfrannu at dranc yr iaith.

A thema gêm bêl-droed oedd i'r protest nesaf yng ngorsaf Plouared.

Mae Ai'ta! yn bwriadu ehangu'r protestiadau o Fro-Dreger i orsafoedd yng ngweddill Llydaw. Mae deiseb ar-lein ar eu gwefan (dwyieithog) yn rhan o'r ymgyrch hefyd. Ymweler ag www.ai-ta.org.

R. ap Tomos

Summary

While bilingual road signs are becoming increasingly common in Brittany, the railway company, the SNCF,



is refusing to make concessions to the Breton language in their stations and trains. The movement Ai'ta! has started a campaign of direct action against the SNCF in the Bro-Dreger region, putting up their own Breton signs alongside the French. Details on www.ai-ta.org.

Language Act campaign on the move

Over the fortnight following the National Eisteddfod in August, members of Cymdeithas yr Iaith went on a walk through Wales collecting names on another petition for a New Welsh Language Act. The walkers stopped in town centres to gather names and thousands of signatures were picked up in Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Pontypridd, Rhydaman, Aberystwyth, Dolgellau, Pwllheli, Caernarfon, and Llangefni, with the journey ending in Aberteifi (Cardigan) on August 26th. The journey had started with a public meeting on the Eisteddfod field that was addressed by representatives of Wales's three main opposition parties - Adam Price MP of Plaid Cymru, Eleanor Burnham AC of the Liberal Democrats, and Lisa Francis AC of the Conservatives. The campaign has been strengthened by the now regular support of these three parties, making the Labour Party increasingly isolated in their opposition.

Welsh National Opera – ?

The Welsh National Opera, based in the Millennium Centre, Cardiff Bay, receive thousands of pounds of public funding but their website is in English only and they send out English-only publicity. Cymdeithas yr Iaith is looking into the reasons for their disregard of the language.

Disappointment with Welsh language quango's Strategy



Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg (the Welsh Language Society) have strongly criticised the government's Welsh Language Board's *Strategy* document which is supposed to extend the use of Welsh in the private sector, and have called the document a 'great disappointment'. The much anticipated *Strategaeth Sector Preifat /Private Sector Strategy* was launched at the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show (an annual event at Llanellwedd, Powys) on the 26th of July. The strategy outlines



Quango 'chair' Meri Huws

the plans of the quango to try to make more private companies provide services through Welsh, by persuasion only. Meri Huws, 'Chair' of the quango, said at the launch "Persuasion rather than enforcement has been and will continue to be the Board's approach with the Private Sector. The desire and intention to work with the Sector itself is central to its purpose and critical to its success. In fact the strategy has been drawn up in collaboration with businesses and representative business organisations". One of the Strategy's main aims is to work with market leaders to advise them in a practical way on increasing their use of Welsh and the

advantages of doing so. It supposes that other companies will follow the good practice and initiative shown by the big companies.

The quango reject the idea that legislation is the way forward for language rights in the private sector, thus opposing the line Cymdeithas has been taking for the last decade and longer. The campaigning and discussion Cymdeithas have had with the mobile phone company Orange typify how ineffective the 'persuasion' of the Language Board is. In a hopeful statement in 2000 the quango said "The mobile phone company Orange have today confirmed that Welsh is at the top of the list of languages they consider important for the company's program of developing multilingual communication in Britain". Four years later Cymdeithas were still campaigning about Orange's lack of Welsh, and an Orange spokesman told them "There is no obligation on Orange or any company operating in Wales to provide bilingual services".

Orange are still refusing to provide services in Welsh, and the situation is the same with Coca Cola and the Welsh Rugby Union, two other cases that have been used by the language board in the past as examples of their 'persuasion'. In the words of Catrin Dafydd, leader of Cymdeithas's New Language Act campaign:

"This is a great disappointment, and it shows the unwillingness and inability of the Language Board to face the situation as it is. Their failures in the past with wealthy multinational companies like Orange and Coca Cola show that persuasion alone is not enough to ensure

that these companies provide goods and services through Welsh. The only way to ensure services in Welsh for Welsh people is through firm legislation that will put an obligation on these bodies. The companies say time after time that they will not provide Welsh services because they are not legally obliged to. Only a strong wide-ranging Language Act will put in place this obligation. It is really incredible that the Board are in favour of extending legislation to commodities like water and electricity, but are against doing this for shops like Tesco who in practice have the same sort of monopoly as the water companies.



Catrin Dafydd

"It is clear the situation is unfair for Welsh-speakers at present. A survey was carried out by Cymdeithas on the willingness of electricity companies to provide a service in Welsh. Two companies out of fourteen are willing or able to do that. Two companies answered by advising us to communicate with them in English.

"Why should customers have less of a choice of companies because they want service in Welsh? Until there is a New Language Act to force companies to provide services in Welsh the rights of Welsh-speakers will be denied. It is disgraceful that the Board ignore the lessons of history in this area."

Catrin Dafydd



Embassy Glyndŵr website back

Embassy Glyndŵr, the organization promoting the Welsh state founded by Owain Glyndŵr in 1400, have re-opened their website which can now be seen at <http://www.embassy-glyndŵr.co.uk>. Among recent editions was noted a list of the individuals who stood with Owain at Glyndyfrdwy when he was proclaimed Prince of Wales on September 16th 1400. The list contains the names: Tudur ap Gruffydd Fychan (Owain's brother), Gruffydd ab Owain (Owain's son), Robert Puleston, Gruffydd Hanmer, Phillip Hanmer, Hywel ap Madog Kyffin (Dean of St Asaph), Ieuan Fychan of Moeliwrch, Gruffydd ab Ieuan, Madog ab Ieuan ap Madog of Eyton, John Astwick, Ieuan ap Hywel Pickhill of Bromfield, Crach Ffynnant.

celtic league press releases

Those who would like Celtic League press releases via Electronic Mail can subscribe (free of charge) to the mailing list at:

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/celtic_league



gwyl gymraeg gyntaf caerdydd cardiff's first welsh festival

This year, for the first time, Menter Caerdydd (Cardiff's Welsh language initiative group), together with a number of partners and Welsh societies within the city, arranged a week of Welsh medium activities under the title 'Tafwyl - Cardiff's First Welsh Language Festival'. (The name 'Tafwyl' comes from Taf, Cardiff's main river, + Gwyl ('festival')). The festival began on 17th June and ran until 25th June. The activities on offer during the week included a comedy night, a literary evening, activities for the family, a fête, gigs, a cymanfa ganu, and sports taster sessions for children, activities for nursery children, sports contests for adults, Welsh trips, and activities for Welsh learners. The aim of the week was to raise awareness of the Welsh language, and to have fun!

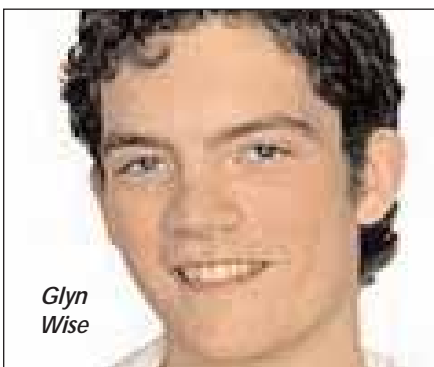
For more information about Tafwyl visit: www.Tafwyl.org.



CYMUNED CONGRATULATE THE SUN

Cymuned, the main pressure-group opposing the colonization of the Bro Gymraeg, has congratulated the *Sun* newspaper on doing more to strengthen the profile of the Welsh language than many newspapers in Wales. Cymuned also believe that the creative use of the Welsh language in *Big Brother* (a popular reality TV program) from England's TV Channel 4 leaves BBC Wales looking bland and unsuccessful in promoting the Welsh language.

'It looks as though the English are riding to the rescue,' said Aran Jones, Cymuned's Chief Executive, in August, 'with *The Sun* leading the way - their use of a number of banner Welsh headlines last week will have done wonders for awareness of the language amongst our summertime visitors.'



Glyn Wise

Cymuned feel that the *Sun* has helped make a great number of people aware of the kinds of issues that are promoted in two of the movement's websites, www.English-in-Wales.com and www.Tourists-in-Wales.com.

'With *The Sun* taking such a positive and creative attitude', said Aran Jones, 'there is a real likelihood that visitors to Wales will be much more open to what we've been trying to say about the need to keep the language alive. Who knows - maybe in 20 years we'll be looking back and saying thank you to *The Sun* for helping to save the day.'

However, Cymuned strongly condemned First Minister Rhodri Morgan and the Welsh Labour Party for their blatant attempt to turn Glyn Wise, one of the Welsh-speaking contestants on *Big Brother*, into a political tool. 'Glyn said he would like to ban holiday homes and that people who move into Wales should learn Welsh', said Aran Jones. 'When Gwynedd councillor Seimon Glyn said the same thing in 2001, the Labour party called him racist - but now it's being said on Channel 4 they're falling over themselves to get in on the act. Their hypocrisy is breath-taking - they've still done nothing to improve the future of our Welsh-speaking communities'.

Many websites – one message:

Cymuned are spreading their message against colonization in the Bro Gymraeg (the migration into Welsh-speaking areas of large numbers of non-Welsh speakers who do not learn Welsh) by means of a series of simple websites, in Welsh and English, and the publicising of these websites by posters and stickers put in appropriate places. The series of websites includes: www.welshnotbritish.com, www.carucymru.com, www.DeadWelsh.com, www.NotEnglish.com, www.English-in-Wales.com, and www.Tourists-in-wales.com in English; www.DalDyDir.com, www.YnyFro.com, www.safwch.com, and www.carucymru.com in Welsh.

American Branch Internet Site

www.celticleague.org

Plaid call on political parties to conduct clean campaign in 2007

Plaid Cymru politicians called in August on Wales' political parties to agree a 'Clean Campaign' pledge to ensure proper financing and conduct in next year's election for the Welsh National Assembly.

In a letter to party leaders in Wales, Plaid's Deputy Assembly Leader Rhodri Glyn Thomas AC outlined a series of proposals to ensure a clean campaign. The proposals include:-

1. An agreement that all parties contesting the election will fund their campaigns from money that is raised by/donated specifically to them and not accept cash transfers from their London head offices
2. New rules on campaign literature to ensure that the party distributing it is clearly and legibly identified
3. Agreement on the use of endorsement quotes and party polling information to prevent fabrication

Rhodri Glyn Thomas, the AC for Carmarthen East & Dinefwr, has written to party leaders to agree to a meeting of the political groups in the National Assembly ahead of the election next year. Mr Thomas



Rhodri Glyn Thomas AC

commented "The issue of trust is now paramount in Welsh politics, and we as politicians have a duty to demonstrate the type of new politics that the Welsh people

voted for with the advent of the National Assembly. Welsh parties should agree a code of conduct for the 2007 election that is fair, open and transparent. People want a new beginning after the alleged cash for peerages scandal. Rhodri Morgan must make it clear that he won't be using his London's HQ money while implying there is 'red water' between him and Tony Blair."

Plaid Cymru AC for Caernarfon Alun Ffred Jones added "The recent council by-election victory for Plaid in Llandrillo yn Rhos showed that the people saw through the big money London parties. We must have a level playing field for all at the next 2007 elections. We should be able to say that the 2007 Welsh General Election will be the start of a campaign to wipe away cynicism about politics. Voters across Wales want a real debate on how to take our communities forward."

Culture Minister is Misusing his Office – Owen John Thomas AC

Plaid Cymru's Shadow Culture Minister, Owen John Thomas, has accused Alun Pugh, the Culture Minister, of misusing his office in a crude attempt to influence the political deliberations of Wales' national newspaper, the Western Mail.

Commenting, the Plaid AC said, "Mr Pugh's threat to reduce the WAG's (Welsh Assembly Government's) £3 million advertising revenue, paid to the Western Mail and the Daily Post, highlights the Minister's inability to see the big picture. It is in the public interest that we should have a national newspaper providing daily news and information from a Welsh perspective. In January, members of the Culture Committee were embarrassed when the Labour Minister described the Western Mail as, 'a bit of a joke'. Clearly, Mr Pugh is not happy with the way the press are portraying his party and feels it is apt to threaten them with the loss of substantial WAG advertising."

Mr Thomas added, "Mr Pugh frequently uses his ministerial authority in an autocratic and impetuous manner; as witnessed in the field of public appointments, also in his



Owen John Thomas AC

decision to take over the funding of the 'big six arts companies' and his mishandling of the proposal to take over the Welsh Language Board. He seems to relish undermining basic principles such as the arms length funding of the arts and the freedom of the press. With the National Assembly Elections on the horizon, his colleagues must be anxious as to when his next *faux pas* will be."

Keeping English garbage out of Wales

A vigorous campaign that has taken on a nationalist dimension (comparisons with Tryweryn) has grown against the dumping of rubbish from the Liverpool area in England into a disused quarry in Wales. In August a private company working for a group of five councils in Lancashire and Cheshire started dumping waste into the disused Hafod quarry at Johnstown near Wreccsam, which they had commandeered as a landfill site. Direct action by local campaigners stopped the first lorries. The opponents of the rubbish tip, the Hafod Action Group, have attempted to stop the development by legal means, but the company are taking advantage of old planning permission.





Éire



An corn ina dhomhan

Is iontach an méid mothúcháin a spreagann an téarma “Ceilteach”. Téarma teangeolaíochta é go bunúsach. Maireann sé cinn de theangacha Ceilteacha. D’eascair sé náisiún stairiúil as pobal a labhartha. Tá sé cuí mar sin muintir na náisiún sin a áireamh mar Cheiltigh. Ní hionann é sin agus a rá gur sliocht na gCeilteach anallód iad ó thaobh bitheolaíochta de. Déanta na firinne is cuma. Is tábhachtaí amach is amach an cultúr ná na géinte. Ní fios go cinnte an raibh ionradh Ceilteach ann sa réamhstair ar dhúichí Ceilteacha an lae inniu nó an é go ndearnadh comhshamlú cultúrtha ar na pobail a bhí ann sa tráth sin. Pé rud a tharla tá giniúint na dteangacha Ceilteacha ina fianaise ar olltarlúint mhór chultúrtha. Tá go leor ceisteanna fós le freagairt faoi stair, sheandálaíocht, theangeolaíocht stairiúil agus agus dhaonagrafaíocht na bpobal Ceilteacha. Go n-éirí leis na saineolaithe na ceisteanna sin a réiteach!

Scéal eile ar fad é an lucht bolscaireachta a chaitheann anuas ar gach gné den oidhreacht Cheilteach. Seáivineachas Sasanach cuid mhór a bhíonn taobh thiar den tseafóid fhrith-Cheilteach seo. Rud amháin é athscríobh na staire. Rud níos measa fós é múchadh na staire. Bíonn an Corn go háirithe thíos leis an múchadh seo. Tugtar le fios nach raibh sa Chorn riamh ach cuid de Shasana agus nach raibh ina muintir riamh ach Sasanaigh.

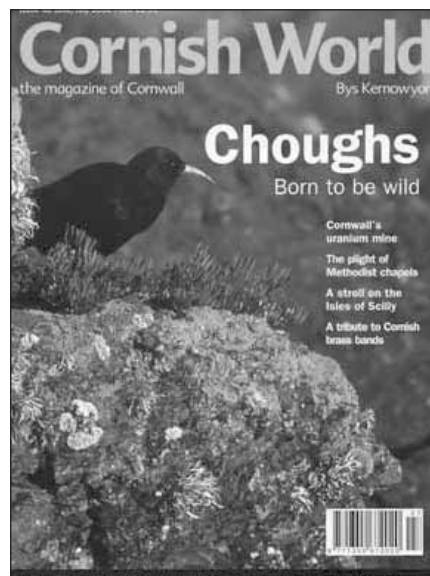
Pléann Craig Weatherhill an cheist seo in alt, “Do the Celts exist?” in eagrán Shamhradh 2006 de Cornish World, ráitheachán a fhoilsítear in Pensans. Luann sé mar shampla den tseafóid atá i réim go bhfuil sé ráite i leabhar a foilsíodh le déanaí go raibh Béarla le cloisteáil ag Iúil Céasar ina sciúrd ar an mBreatain san aois dheireanach RCh.

Pléitear go leor ceisteanna eile in Cornish World. Mar shampla, is cosúil go bhfuil fadhb leanúnach sa Chorn maidir le céard is ceart a thabhairt ar an tír (sa dara tagairt, mar a déarfadh fo-eagarthóir). Is é an nós atá ag an iris féin “diúcacht” nó duchy a thabhairt ar an áit. Aisteach go leor tacaíonn an-chuid náisiúnaithe leis an nós seo. Is cosúil go gceapann siad go dtugann an teideal “diúcacht” stádas níos airde don Chorn ná an teideal “contae.” Ní ritheann sé leo gurb ionann é sin agus glacadh leis go bhfuil dlísteacht ag baint leis an bhforas Sasanach úd, Diúcacht an Choirn, córas le rídhámhna Shasana a shaihbriú.

Dealraíonn sé go mbíonn alt Cornaise in

Cornish World i gcónaí. Cúrsaí iascaireachta atá faoi chaibidil ag Rod Lyons san eagrán seo. Tá alt ann freisin ag Randle Hurley i gcanúint Bhéarla an Choirn ach feictear don léitheoir seo nach bhfuil ansin ach Béarla scríofa mar a labharáitear é le blas (álainn) Cornach.

Cuirfidh lucht spóirt spéis san alt le Peter Sheldon faoin iomrascáil Chornach nó wrasslin. Tá an spórt seo á chleachtadh sa Chorn leis an céadta agus bunaíodh an Cornish Wrestling Association sa bhliain 1923. Tá sé ann i gcónaí agus bíonn babhtáí ann in éadan iomrascálaithe Briotánacha ó thráth go chéile.



Tagraítear in alt eile don chaoi ar scriosadh ógra fireann an Choirn sa chogadh impiriúil 1914-1918. Ba é Harry Patch an duine deireanach díobh san a tháinig slán. Ar feadh na mblianta níor theastaigh uaidh labhairt faoi na huafáis a chonaic sé. Ach é in aois a 107 thug sé chun cuimhne scéal scanraitheach ó na trinsí: “I came across a Cornishman, he was ripped from his shoulder to his waist – shrapnel. He lay there in a pool of blood. As we got to him he said, ‘Shoot me!’ He was beyond all human aid. Before we could pull out the revolver he went from this life to beyond. When that fellah died he just said one word: ‘Mother!’” Tá sé thar am do na Cornaigh iad féin a fhuascailt ón gcóras míleata agus polaitiúil a chruthaigh a leithéid d’uafás.

Is iontach an éagsúlacht ábhair atá in Cornish World agus tá an dearadh agus an

caighdeán griangrafadóireachta ar fheabhas ar fad.

Summary

(Cornish World is an excellent well-produced superbly illustrated magazine with articles on every aspect of Cornish life. It is published by Cornish World Media at PO Box 71, Penzance, Cornwall TR 18 2ZR. Website: www.cornishworldmagazine.co.uk

C L AGM 2006 Resolution

In CARN 134 a report was given on the Fine Gael (main opposition party) proposal to remove Irish as a necessary subject for the Leaving Certificate and the damage this would cause. The following motion was passed at the League AGM.

This AGM deplores the Fine Gael decision to downgrade the status of Irish in second level education by eliminating Irish as a necessary subject for study and examination for the Leaving Certificate and supports the Conradh na Gaeilge campaign against this.

Victory for 1916 Campaign

At its Sept. meeting Dublin City Council finally decided to list 14, 15, 16 & 17 Moore Street as protected structures. These buildings were the last command post of the leaders of the 1916 Rising as they retreated from their blazing HQ in the nearby GPO

Sinn Féin's Dublin Environment Spokesperson & Representative for Dublin South East, Councillor Daithí Doolan, in welcoming the decision said:

“I am delighted at tonight's decision. This is a clear victory for all those who campaigned over the last 12 months to preserve these historical significant buildings. We owe a debt of thanks to the **Save 16 Moore Street Campaign** who worked so hard for tonight's victory.”

Cllr. Doolan explained, ‘in an age where we suffer from rampant development it is very important to recognise that we must never bury our history. The events that took place during Easter week 1916 continue to shape the politics of this island and indeed the relationship between Ireland and Britain. The GPO, Moore Street & Moore Lane all played a very significant part in 1916 and I hope that following tonight's decision we can now proceed and develop a 1916 historic quarter in our city. In this way we can ensure the events of 1916 will never be forgotten.’ He called on, “the Minister for the Environment, Heritage & Local Government Reform, Dick Roche to designate these building as a site of National Historic Significance and to make funds available to restore these buildings.”

ÓGRAS – VISIT FROM ALBA

Readers of CARN will have learned of the exchange programme initiated by Irish language youth organisation, Ógras, with Urdd Gobaith Cymru the Welsh language youth organisation. Now the organisation has expanded its work to include Alba. A group of 16 teenagers from Comunn na Gaidhlig in the Scottish Gaeltacht visited Gaoth Dobhair in the Donegal Gaeltacht this summer. They partook in a wide variety of activities including a familiarisation course with Irish. The event was supported by Iomairt Cholmáille.



The group from Alba in the Gaoth Dobhair Hall.

The case of Máire Nic an Bhaird, the Irish Language and the PSNI

The events that led to the court appearances of Máire Nic an Bhaird, most recently for the third time on 18th Sept had been summed up by the National Chairperson of Na Gaeil Óga, Seán Ó hAdhmaíl, as follows.

“Even with the Good Friday Agreement and the Patten Commission it seems that the PSNI’s respect for Human rights remains the same, that being if you are a Irish language speaker you have none. Take for example the case of Máire Nic an Bhaird.

This young lady from Belfast was on a street in Belfast, chatting in Irish with some of her teacher friends when a member of the

PSNI exploded from his jeep screaming foul abuse and insults at her before demanding that she stop speaking that ‘leprechaun language’ and speak the ‘Queens English in her country’. When she refused to do so and answered him in her own language, he became enraged, assaulted, arrested and charged her for obstruction and disorderly behaviour. Máire stood up for herself and the Irish language speaking community and should have the full backing of all right-thinking people. Language rights are human rights.

Máire Nic Bhaird, a member of Na Gaeil

Óga and a secondary school teacher in an Irish-medium school was arrested for, in her words, speaking to a member of the PSNI in her native language, Irish. “In fact Máire was detained overnight in prison

At her first court appearance on a charge of disorderly behaviour a protest was mounted by Na Gaeil Óga and others. The case was seen as a test case by some in the Irish language community as the defense had requested that the Irish language be used in the court proceedings. Solicitor Michael Crawford said Ms Nic an Bhaird was a native Irish speaker and her whole environment was Irish.

Member of the European Parliament Bairbre de Brun called for the right to have court cases in the British administered north of Ireland conducted in Irish. Ms de Brun said: “Considering the European Charter, the Good Friday Agreement and the Criminal Justice Review, she should now be able to get her papers from the Prosecution Service in the Irish language”.

“This young woman has spoken Irish all her life and has gone through her entire schooling through the medium of Irish. While I would obviously prefer that she didn’t find herself before the courts, a main concern for the Irish language community is that all the proceedings should now be in Irish [...] in particular, it is imperative that the Prosecution Service provide the relevant papers in Irish and she herself is able to address the court in Irish”, she said.

At her first court appearance her lawyer made it clear he would be talking in Irish to his client and made a submission that she should have the right to defend her case wholly in Irish.. If successful in this there would undoubtedly be more cases in Irish in the future in the North. At her last court appearance the case was again adjourned – are the prosecutors getting cold feet?



Máire Nic an Bhaird (right) and Sinn Féin MEP, Bairbre de Brún, at the first court appearance.

Evaluating the 1916 Rising and the struggle for Irish independence –

Desmond Greaves Summer School 2006

The 18th Desmond Greaves Summer School was held on 25-7 August in the premises of the Irish Labour History Society, Dublin. Five panels addressed aspects of the 1916 Rising, regarded by many in Ireland as a key moment in the country's tortuous route to nationhood. The organizers hoped to make a contribution towards the increasingly intense political and historical discussion taking place in the advent of the centenary commemorations. The looming presence of 2016 certainly provided a backdrop to the papers and commentary, as did the highly informed debate from the floor. It was acknowledged that Ken Loach's new film, 'The wind that shakes the barley', has re-energized arguments surrounding Ireland's quest for self-determination within an undemocratic United Kingdom. Thankfully, the forced retreat of 'revisionism', a pseudo intellectual and facile anti-republican front, has encouraged a far more public, cogent and honest dialogue than hitherto experienced. Diversity, albeit with a pronounced slant towards the left, was clearly in evidence in Dublin. Members of the Connolly Association, Sinn Fein, Communist Party of Ireland, Republican Sinn Fein, Aubane Historical Society and Ireland Institute participated to varying degrees.

The School began with an illustrated lecture by Dr. Sheila Breathnach-Lynch of the National Gallery of Ireland. Her address on 'Representations of 1916' was both original in scope and intriguing in analysis. The session was chaired by Robert Ballagh, one of Ireland's leading artists and a progressive activist of note. His personal reflections on state harassment during the 75th anniversary of the Rising served to remind just how contentious matters then were for artists, cultural commentators and non-Establishment historians. Ballagh and Breathnach-Lynch both remarked on the irony of the Irish government resurrecting a military parade at Easter 2006 after decades in which those in favour of some form of official recognition for the event had insisted that commemoration required no such triumphal fanfare.

Professor Luke Gibbons of Notre Dame, Indiana, gave an eclectic presentation on the republican author and polymath Dorothy McArdle. Gibbons made a compelling case for the rehabilitation of an Irishwoman who had been consigned to obscurity by those who disliked her uncompromising stance on the divergence of the Twenty-Six county state from the ideals of the 1916 proclamation. Professor Mary Cullen, one of the key figures in recognizing the role of women in Irish society, endorsed the case advanced by Gibbons. Dr. Ruan O'Donnell of the University of Limerick followed Gibbons with a detailed examination of the 1916 Proclamation with particular reference to its republican ideological content. O'Donnell argued that while the proclamation had an overt

revolutionary function in Easter 1916, it was also positioned in a wider Irish and democratic tradition in order to confer legitimacy on the actions of its authors.

Dr. Angus Mitchell, also of UL, made a series of strong points on the complicated and nuanced relationship of the historian to the archives of state. Given Mitchell's long term research interest in Roger Casement, the sub-themes of secrecy, imperialism and information were expertly explored. Finbar Cullen of the Ireland Institute, a recent history graduate of Trinity College Dublin, complimented this important line of enquiry with comments on the failed attempt by revisionists to disguise the international context of the Rising and subsequent Irish Revolution, 1919-23.

The final session presented two well known speakers, historian Brian Murphy OSB, and Manus O'Riordan, Head of Research at SIPTU.



Robert Ballagh, who chaired the session 'Representations of 1916'.

Murphy produced new evidence on the role of the Defence of the Realm Act in shaping the political climate in Ireland during the Revolutionary period. His work on this sinister piece of legislation, and the Empire loyalists who promoted its application, cast doubt on standard assumptions that the Home Rule movement could have secured its modest objectives of devolved 'independence' within the United Kingdom. O'Riordan caused some disquiet by averring that James Connolly, far from eschewing the allegiance of either 'King' or 'Kaiser', favoured a German victory on the Western Front. This session, in keeping with general spirit of lively interaction, elicited a strong audience response. Many of the contributions will appear in a forthcoming book on 1916 edited by O'Donnell. The Greaves School will revisit the important theme of 'small nations' and Empire at a future date.

James Kirwan

TG4 to be Independent but Funding Concerns

Severe doubts were expressed about the decision to have TG4 fully independent of RTÉ by April 07 without any guarantee of adequate funding.

Michael D O'Higgins (Labour), who was Minister for the Gaeltacht when TG4 was founded as Telefís na Gaeilge, said independence was not enough without commitments to sufficient funding and resources. He was not alone in this opinion. TG4 at present broadcasts no more than 6 hrs in Irish daily (if that) and it has long been stated by the station that substantial funding increases would be necessary to improve that situation.

The Framing of Michael McKeivitt

A publicity release issued with this short pamphlet states:

"Michael McKeivitt is a political hostage framed by MI5 with the assistance of the

FBI and senior members of the Irish Gardai.

Michael was sentenced to 20 years and has been incarcerated in Portlaoise Prison for almost six years now. The purpose of 'The Framing of

Michael McKeivitt' booklet and the Website and is to highlight the injustice done to Michael and his family and to launch a campaign on Michael's behalf.

'The Framing of Michael McKeivitt' written by Marcella Sands, sister-in-law of Michael, and sister of Bobby Sands, outlines the gratuitous suffering imposed on the McKeivitt family culminating in the framing of Michael. It also raises serious questions about the activities of MI5 in Ireland, senior Garda collusion and a judiciary swayed by political rather than legal argument."

More information from <http://www.michaelmckeivitt.com> and politicalhostage@eircom.net

International Branch Internet Site

<http://homepages.enterprise.net/mlockerby>

Email: International Branch Secretary

mlockerby@enterprise.net



Kernow



Nowodhow a Gernow

PALAS STEN

Newodhow bryntin yw devedhys a dTruru may ros Konsel Kernow keumyas dhe'n kowethas as vynn dasigeri agan diwetha bal sten., Krofti Dyghow. Kevin Williams a Baseresult a ynni warnan bos mall gansa daskorr arta an sten du (mun) maga skon dell allons. Ynmedh Konsler Neil Plummer: Newodhow meur rag Kernow! Mes nyns yw pub huni sur y fydh pygans lowr dhe'n kowethas kowlwul an dowlenn.

Onan an re-ma yw Mark Kaczmarek, (Kernow pur awos oll y hanow Polek). Ev o onan a'n levow ughella owth omladh erbynn dhegea an bal.

Martesen yma own dhodho rag an towl gwrys gans kowethas hwoer a Baseresult dhe dhrelevel 400 chi yn hy herghynn. Hwath, mars a yn rag par dell veu dedhewys y fydh ober dhe beswar kans den erbynn benn dyw vlydhen. Kales yw gweles yn kler drefenn bos palas sten maga sakrys yn Kernow ha'gan edhenn wlasek, an balores.

CHIOW RAG PIW?

Ow prederi adro dhe'n chiow, hag yma edhomm anedha rag agan tus yowynk, marth yw gans nebes pobel deythiek piw a vo trigys ynna? Y leverir bos moy es 5000 oberor devedhys dhe'n ranndir a Dir Pol ha powyow erell a Ewrop Est, ha moy dres Kernow gowl!

PRI GWYNN

Lies kans a veu 'gesys dhe vos' gans Imerys, an kowethas pri gwynn, yn kres Kernow. Trueth meur yw drefenn bos diwisogneth koth may'ma hwath kem-mynieth krev a gemowyon hengovek. An kaletter, pupprys yw bos pri gwynn dhe vos kevys le ker, an torn-ma yn Brasil.

YEGHES

Moy es 27000 a bobel a gerdhas yn Heyl, Kernow West erbynn dowlennow erbysi arghans y'n klavjiow dre dreghi down y'n gonis.

GWERTH LEEL

Otta lavar an jydh hedhyw. Res yw dhyn bos war pan wyllyn askorr gelwys 'kernekek'; tus yn mes a Gernow a aswonn talvosogeth an lybel 'Kernow'. My a gavas 'amanenn kernekek', da dhe'm spyrys o, erna redis an fardellik, dienn kernekek, yn sur lowr, mes an amanenn y honan a vydh gwrys gans Dairy Crest yn krestir Pow Sows.

AN BANER

Meur a dhathel adro dhe geummys sevel baner Sen Pyran; Eus keummys po nag eus herwydh lagha towlenna 'pow ha trevow'. Dhe'm brys vy an lagha, na veu medrys orth agan baner, a vydh ankevys kyns hir dermyn. Hag yntra neb ha newodhow konter, kernowyon a wra pesya orth y worra dhe sevel py le ha pana brys y fynnon.

Julyan Holmes

SUMMARY

The above give information on developments in Kernow on the possible reopening of the South Crofty mine, china clay job losses, housing and hospitals and gives a caution to check food labelling carefully to make sure you are in fact buying local.



More than 27,000 people marched through the west Cornish town of Hayle, protesting against the proposed closure of St Michaels's Hospital and against cut backs in other hospitals in West Cornwall.

MEBYON KERNOW (THE PARTY FOR CORNWALL) – BODMIN RALLY

In a new look July edition of 'Cornish Nation', Mebyon Kernow's own magazine, a political rally is announced for 2PM on Saturday 9th December, 2006 in the Bodmin, Cornwall Shire House Suite. This is to be held to mark the fifth anniversary of the 50,000 Declarations for a Cornish Assembly being delivered to 10, Downing Street. The notice informs that there will be a range of high profile speakers to demand greater self-government for Cornwall. To date, the current Westminster Government has steadfastly refused to recognise Cornish calls for such an Assembly and an active campaigning organisation exists in this respect, the Cornish Constitutional Convention (Senedh Kernow) drawing on public and Council demands for such a body. Indeed, the Cornish Liberal Democrat Party who currently hold all five Westminster seats in the Duchy have also come out in support of the Convention's aims. Several Celtic League Branch members are involved with the Constitutional Convention and it is hoped that the rally will be well attended.

ONE MAN AND HIS FLAG

Celtic League Cornish Branch Secretary Mike Chappell is making a stand for the flag of St. Piran of the Tinnars of Cornwall. This striking black flag with its white cross has come to be recognised not only in the Duchy but across the globe as the flag of Cornwall and its links with a Celtic past so often denied by those in Government.

In a recent article in the local newspaper, the 'Western Morning News', readers were informed that planning permission would be required in order to fly the St. Piran's flag. This information came just after the announcement of the loss of 700 jobs in the St. Austell Clay Works, 300 jobs in the National Health Service locally together with the threat of hospital closures, 120 jobs at the Furniss Cornish Biscuit Factory and some 60 jobs in a local chicken processing works. Frustrated at this complete lack of sensitivity in respect of Cornish issues, Mike telephoned his local District Planning Office at Carrick Council in order to establish the facts. A very pleasant Senior Planning Officer was called to the telephone and informed that under current legislation, consent was required to display the flag as under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 and subsequent Town & Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 1992 it was classed as an advertisement. However, Mike was also told that he would need no such permission to fly the Union Flag, the St. George Flag, any other national Flag including those from any recognised Country around the world, the European Union Flag or the Flag of the United Nations. The Officer went on to inform that Yvette Cooper, Westminster Member of Parliament and the Planning Minister was the politician responsible for this decision. Two days later, Mike received a set of application forms in order to apply for consent to display an advertisement together with a £75 bill for the privilege. He returned a very polite letter to Carrick Council informing that he could not possibly treat the National Flag of Cornwall as an advertisement particularly as another official publication, notably the Government endorsed report submitting Cornwall's Mining Heritage for recognition by the United Nations for World Heritage status, makes reference to the Flag of St. Piran. To quote from that now successful submission, 'perhaps the most visible sign of this development (referring to a Cornish identity) is the flag of St. Piran, the patron saint of Cornish Tinnars, which is in widespread use. The flag - a white cross on a black background - symbolises the tin metal set in a black background of charcoal ashes and represents Cornish pride in a sense of identity and inheritance.' The submission



'We utterly refuse this new english' (1549)

We utterly refuset to be called english (2006)

*Kernow agan bro gettek.
Kernewek agan yeth.*

goes on to note that the flag may be seen at events in North America and South Australia and even in Pachuca in Mexico where many Cornish miners found work during the great emigrations. There has been general outrage at this latest news particularly from a Westminster politician such as Yvette Cooper who on 4th July, 2006 was quoted as saying that second homes represent no problem as 'in most parts of the country they are not a significant factor in housing affordability.' An active letter writing campaign has ensued in respect of the Cornish flag drawing in such unlikely figures as Lord Tyler, a Liberal Democrat peer who has joined in the campaign to have the matter reviewed and for the Government to legislate in favour of the flag. Many have written to the Minister at her House of Commons London SW1A 0AA address and Mike has received emails of support from around the globe as well as being interviewed by a local radio station. Many have now joined him in illegally flying the flag in passive resistance and a recent delegation from the Cornish Stannary Parliament to the neighbouring Kerrier District Council offices resulted in an official informing the Stannators that they would not be taking action against those patriots who fly the flag within their area of responsibility as it was flown widely from Council offices across the Duchy.

The Cornish Branch of the Celtic League was pleased to receive full support from other member countries of the League at its recent AGM as well as from the International Celtic Congress, both organisations having passed resolutions requesting that the flag be officially recognised. Mike has noted with some amusement that during the recent slavish following of a rather less than successful England Football Team, people were encouraged by the Westminster

Government lead by the Prime Minister to fly the flag of St. George despite the obvious insult caused in the Celtic Countries and to other minorities.

CL AGM

Resolution 2006

The International Celtic League calls upon the Westminster government of the United Kingdom to legislate to permit the people of the Celtic Nation of Kernow/Cornwall to fly the flag of St. Piran in perpetuity without fear of prosecution or persecution.

PROTEST REGARDING ST. GEORGE FLAG GARDEN DISPLAY IN PENZANCE

Several members of the public have brought to the attention of the Cornish Branch of the International Celtic League the fact that one of Penzance's public gardens had a large flower display showing St. George's Flag planted at public expense.

In view of the history of this flag in Cornwall, several letters were sent by the public to the Chief Executive of Penwith District Council including one from the Celtic League drawing to his attention the possible insult caused paid for by the taxpayer. To date, the Chief Executive's office has failed to even acknowledge the letter sent by the League yet alone reply to the points raised in it.

Michael John Chappell

EDEN – A TROJAN HORSE

Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the latest high profile figure to be recruited into the pantheon of media ‘celebrity recruits’ dragooned by Tim Smit and his London club of cronies for vicarious endorsement of the hugely extravagant but transparently environmentally harmful greenhouses at Bodelva Pit, hubristically branded by its originators as the ‘Eden project’.

In her apparent naivety in ecological matters the palatially endowed, much transported and poorly advised Queen Elizabeth II, probably, of all women, the one with the most enormous carbon footprint on the planet accepted an invitation to come all the way from England to Cornwall (or rather an invitation was touted for by palace flunkies) to open, on June 1st 2006, an idiosyncratic, whimsical and ugly building at the overblown Bodelva Pit bubble wrap polytunnel greenhouses. (The Queen’s cavalcade safely skirted the calamity of under-invested chaotic disarray that is the snail’s pace SWRDA mismanaged ‘regeneration’ of St Austell town centre).

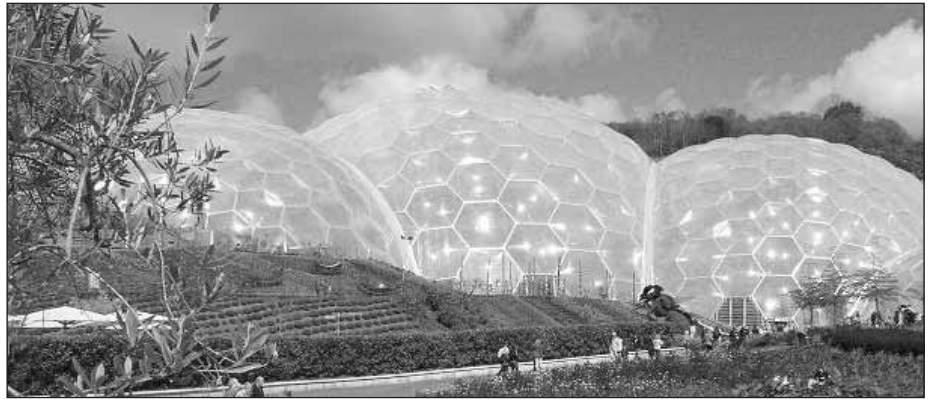
The building in question is, as usual, given a flamboyant spinmeistered name – The Core. Its fabricators claim a contrived connection between its architecture and the mathematical Fibonacci sequence which, in turn, it is claimed, reflects geometric patterns in some plant life. So around £15M of public moneys in one form or another have been blown on this single small building which can be readily seen simply as ugly, pretentious and irrelevant to Cornwall’s and, indeed, our planet’s wider needs and mankind’s place within them.

This £15M is additional to over £100M squandered on the greenhouses themselves. Compare that to around £40M proposed spending on the ‘regeneration’ of St Austell town centre which has got virtually nowhere other than a state of increasing dereliction in the last 5 years.

In Cornwall itself, Cornwall ‘County’ Council recently announced a swathe of cuts across public services throughout Cornwall in the areas of education, health and social care and the library service. In this context the bizarre misdirection of public moneys to the Bodelva Pit greenhouses is nothing short of scandalous.

In the first months of 2006, the administrators of the fossil - fuelled and misleadingly self-styled ‘Eden’ ‘project’ demanded and received an interest payment suspension, due to repayment difficulties, on an outstanding start-up loan of £1.8M from Cornwall ‘County’ Council along with an additional non-returnable grant of £360, 000

Short on the heels of that £360,000 grant, library services throughout Cornwall



suffered a budget cut of £350,000.

In the meantime, the fossil - fuelled misleadingly self-misnamed ‘Eden project’ continues to sidetrack Cornwall’s economic thrust away from sustainable real year round job creation and stability and up the disenfranchising and socially and environmentally disruptive and destructive garden path cul de sac of tourism dependency. The fossil-fuelled misleadingly self-misnamed ‘Eden’ ‘project’ has been described as ‘a trojan horse hive out of which has swarmed a plague of anglo - colonist

opportunists and flybys intent on the annexation of Cornwall for weekend pleasures and fair-weather profits regardless of laying waste to her environment, communities and culture. *True ‘Eden’ – more Thorn than Rose?:*

Mike Chappell

Call for Directly elected Cornish Assembly

At the meeting of the full council of North Cornwall District in July, councillors supported a motion calling for a Cornish Assembly with full regional and strategic powers.

Additionally the councillors have called for the establishment of a Cornish Development Agency to give direction to the regeneration of the local economy. Councillors said: “We call on central government to recognise the high level of support in Cornwall for a Cornish Assembly, to put democracy first and to organise a referendum for setting up of such a body.”

Chair of the Council, Collin Brewer, said: “This is a different issue to the current debate about the structure of local government in Cornwall. We were reassured by recent statements of Ruth Kelly MP, Secretary of State for the Department of Local Government and Communities on behalf of Government saying that it would not force a unitary structure on local government in two-tier counties such as Cornwall.

“This reinforces the view previously expressed by our members at a recent policy day where the consensus was that NCDC should actively support and explore increased opportunities for joint working and improving value for money in service delivery, rather than any wholesale structural change to local government in Cornwall.

CORNISH BRANCH OF THE CELTIC LEAGUE TOLD ‘NO’ BY GORSETH KERNOW

Realising that the annual procession of the Cornish Gorsedd (Gorseth Kernow) was to occur in his home town of Redruth, Cornwall on Saturday 2nd September, 2006, the Celtic League Cornwall Branch Secretary, Mike Chappell wrote to the Gorsedd requesting permission to carry the Branch’s ‘six nations’ banner during the event. This matter was considered by the Council Members of Gorseth Kernow at a recent quarterly meeting. A subsequent letter sent by the Gorseth Secretary informed that the Council was sorry to disappoint the League, ‘but the answer has to be “no” as several members pointed out that the Celtic League is a political association, whilst the Gorseth is cultural in concept.’ The letter continued ‘that the Celtic Congress - Cornish Branch has been permitted to join the parade is due to its non-political background and mutual connections with Henry Jenner, similarly the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies Banner. Needless to say, Mike Chappell and several other members of the League in Cornwall are also members of the Celtic Congress and Old Cornwall Societies.

Cornish Job Losses – Open South Crofty!

Over the last few months Kernow has faced the prospect of a dramatic loss of jobs and as one of Europe's poorest regions, people are beginning to wonder what the future holds for its young people.

The China Clay company Imerys, announced that by the end of 2007 it is to cut 700 jobs in Kernow. In addition, Trelliske Hospital in Truro has also been earmarked for over 300 job losses, with the closure of St Michael's Hospital in Hayle and reduced services at West Cornwall Hospital in Penzance. The bleak picture continues with Cornish firm Furniss, who have been making biscuits for 120 years in Pool, one of Cornwall's poorest areas, closing in July with the loss of over 100 jobs.

Kernow is in receipt of European Objective One money, which is meant to be used for regeneration purposes, but many question whether this money, which is being administered from outside of Kernow, has been managed correctly. Some of this money has been used to set up the Camborne Pool Redruth Regeneration Company (CPR), a company that says is "facilitating a wide range of projects involving the public and private sectors, and community and voluntary groups."

Pool is home to Kernow's last working tin mine and since it closed in 1998 has been the subject of a great deal of controversy. On the wall outside the mine in graffiti, someone has written in words that have become locally famous:

"Cornish lads are fishermen and Cornish lads are miners too. But when the fish and tin are gone, what are the Cornish boys to do?"

As Kernow's last fully operating tin mine an immense amount of anger and publicity followed its closure, especially because many people, including the mine's management and the miners themselves, claimed that there was enough tin left in the mine for profits to be made. This was later confirmed by the acquisition of the mine by Baseresult Holdings Ltd., a Welsh owned mining company, who promised to make the mine operational again. It has however proved difficult for Baseresult to reopen the mine.

Members of the Kernow Branch of the Celtic League visited South Crofty tin mine, Pool on the 13th July on what Branch Chair, Mike Chappel called a 'fact finding' mission. A delegation of 16 people representing members and friends of the Branch visited the site after making an application to the

mine's management for a tour. Speaking after the event, Mike told Kernow Branch members that:

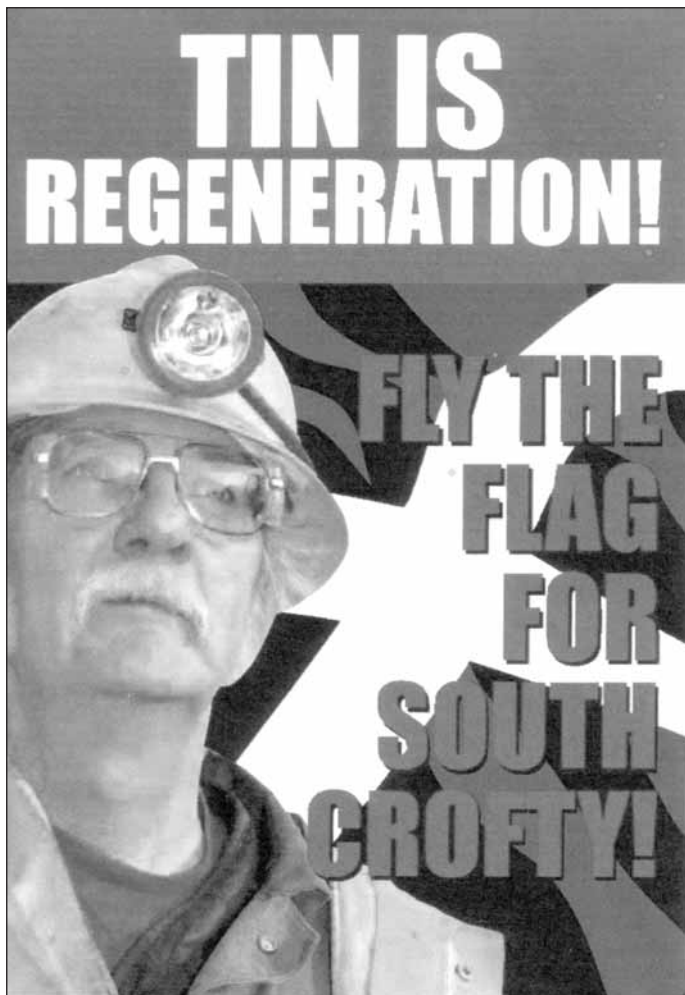
'This past week has seen the announcement of 700 job losses in the Clay Country at St.

Camborne, Pool and Redruth areas by Baseresult claiming that their objective of reopening the mine has been continually frustrated by what a spokesman for the firm describes as "local bureaucrats". The

Baseresult leaflet carried the heading "Tin is Regeneration – Fly the flag for South Crofty!" and urged the local community to show the local authorities that people supported what Baseresult was trying to do.

It is estimated that with at least 80 years of extractable tin and the price of tin being at a current high, South Crofty could, when fully operational, create 400 mine related jobs in the area. Mining in Kernow was, and in many ways still is, an important part of the lives of Cornish people. In July 2006, the tin mining landscape of Kernow became a world heritage site, adding to the prominence of tin mining in the nation.

Jobs are hard enough to come by in Kernow as it is, so if Baseresult Holdings Ltd is sure that it can create hundreds of jobs in an economically deprived area of Kernow, then why isn't everything being done by the CPR Regeneration company to ensure that the mine becomes fully operational again? The people of Kernow are left wondering, while young people are being forced to leave through lack of work.



Austell, 300 job losses in the NHS and 120 job losses at the Furniss Cornish Biscuit Company. Tourist jobs are low paid and short lived. What Kernow needs is skilled and sustainable jobs and mining is in the Cornish psyche.'

However, Baseresult blame the CPS Regeneration company for holding up its reopening procedures. A Spokesperson for Baseresult said: "Why does the Camborne Pool Redruth Regeneration Company choose to utter empty threats about compulsory purchase orders (which they have no authority to issue anyway) on live television – on the very day that we are proudly showing off the equipment, worth hundreds of thousands of pounds that has just been bought from Wheal Jane mine? Surely they should have been applauding this very visible sign of progress. Unless of course they don't want a working mine in Pool at all..."

On the 22nd and the 23rd June, nearly 17,000 leaflets were distributed throughout the

*Interested in Gaelic?
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+44(0)1463 226710

www:cli.org.uk Email: cli@cli.ort.uk





Mannin



Yn Ellyn as y Pholiticaght

Hie yn Cohaglym Celtiagh Eddyraashoonagh bleinoil er cummal ayns Karaez sy Vritaana ayns Jerrey Souree. Myr dy cliaghtagh, deaisht chaghteryn veih ny shey cheeraghyn Celtiagh rish leaghtyn, as va turryssyn as cuirraghyn-kiaullee as gien-seyn-kiaullee ayn. Hannee yn chooid smoo jeh ny chaghteryn ayns scoill-ard ec Diwan, y ghleashaght ta croo as stiurey scoillyn raad t'ad gynsaghey trooid Britaanish da feallagh aegey sy Vritaana. Kyndagh rish bunraght y Rank, t'eh grait, cha vod y reilty Frangagh cur argid da lheid ny scoillyn Diwan, er lhimmey jeh geeck faillyn ny ynseyderyn. Myr shen, shegin da lught Diwan feddyn troggalyn daue hene as feddyn yn argid son ymmodee reddyn elley. Cha nel ad geddyn monney cooney veih sleih ta kinjagh preacheil 'Seyrsnys, Cormid, Braaraghys'. Fy yerrey, ta lught Diwan er hroggal argid cour jannoo troggalyn scoill-ard Karaez ass y noa. Agh, dy firrinagh, cha dod peiagh erbee gaccan mychione stayd ny troggalyn shen myr t'ad nish. Ny yei shen as ooilley, she scammyltagh yn agh ta lught Diwan eginit gleck son gagh ping.

Liorish cliass, va'n Commeeys Celtiagh cummal e haglym cadjin bleinoil faggys da Karaez dy jeeragh lurg y Chohaglym Celtiagh. Ta sleih ennagh ayns Mannin (as ayns cheeraghyn elley, foddee) goaill aggle roish y Chommeys Celtiagh kyndagh rish e pholiticaght – ta'n Commeeys 'politickagh' as ta'n Cohaglym 'cultooroil'. Ta mish hene credjal dy vel dy chooilley nhee politickagh, bunnys. Ansherbee, ayns y Vritaana, she yn pholiticaght t'ayn cho leah as t'ou currit da'n chengey ashoonagh. As shen myr t'eh ayns gagh cheer, dy firrinagh.

Gagh blein, she banglane yn cheer ta cummal y Cohaglym Celtiagh Eddyraashoonagh ta reih bun-chooish ny leaghtyn. Ta chaghter veih gagh cheer cur leaght y pheesh. Mleeaney, va'n vun-chooish Yn Chummaght (Influence) Cheltiagh er ny Ellynyn Reayrtagh, bun-chooish v'er ny reih ec ny Britaanee. Oddagh y vun-chooish shoh er ve feer arganeagh, er yn oyr dy vel sleih dy liooar ayn yiarragh nagh vod oo fakinn cummaght erbee myr shen ayns ellyn erbee – cha nel yn ellyn Cheltiagh ayn, cha nel yn ellyn Hostnagh ayn, cha nel yn ellyn Rooshagh ayn, as myr shen foastagh. Cha nel agh yn ellyn ayn. Agh ayns Karaez, cha row arganeys ayn mychione y lheid. Ren ny shey loayrtee dellal rish y vun-chooish er daa agh: y Celtiaghys cheet veih ny shenn

chummaghyn, er nonney, y Celtiaghys cheet veih'n cheer hene – y thaloo, ny crink, y keayn as y pobble. Shen myr va'n loayrtagh son y Chorn, Alison Bevan, dellal rish y chooish, as ee loayrt mychione ny ellyneyryn va cheet gys y Chorn rish ymmodee bleean-tyn. Va ny ellyneyryn shoh currit da'n cheer as da'n phobble Cornagh. Agh tra va'n loayrtagh gimraa 'daahghyn Celtiagh', va mee ouryssagh. V'ee cheet er glass, gorrym as lheeah. Agh foddee dy ve keeall ennagh ayn ny yei shen as ooilley. Ta 'glass' 'gorrym' ayns Bretnish. As ayns Gaelg, cre'n daah ta 'glass' coardail rish fockley Cregeen? Dy jarroo – pale, gray, pale blue ... applied to vegetation, green..'



Brian Stowell and his wife Julie enjoying a fest noz.

Myr veagh oo jerkal, va'n leaght veih'n Vritaana feer pholiticaght. Dy firrinagh, hug tree persoanyn leaght y pheesh. Loayr Armel Ar Sec'h feer niartal as eshyn gaccan nagh vel ny ellyneyryn kiart geddyn yn argid. Ayns y leaght son Bretyn, va David Petersen gra yn red cheddin, bunnys. As loayr eshyn mychione y scansh jeh ellyneyryn. Ta tranlaasee toiggal y scansh shen. Ny tranlaasee Hitler as Stalin, ren ad shickyraghey dy row smaght oc er eyllyneyryn. Cha nel reiltyssyn Hostyn as y Rank cliaghtey marroo sleih myr va Hitler as Stalin cliaghtey jannoo, agh ta ny reiltyssyn shen jannoo nyn gooid share dy hickyraghey nagh vow ellyneyryn 'boiragh' monney argid.

Loayr Clidna Cussen son Nerin as Dorcas Costain-Blann son Mannin. Son y daa ven shoh, haink y Celtiaghys veih cummaghtyn ta feer henn – veih ny shenn chlaghyn as ny shenn lioaryn crauee. Doooyrt Clidna dy vel cummaght ny shenn lhoobyn gyn jerrey ry akin foast syn ellyn Yernagh. As loayr Dorcas mychione ny cummaghtyn er ny

shenn chlaghyn Celtiagh-Loghlynnagh ayns Mannin.

She Donald Murray loayr son Nalbin. She penneyr eshyn as v'eh nane jeh jeih penneyryn haink ry cheilley An Leabhar Mór y jannoo, marish keead ellyneyr as lieh-cheead bard. Va ooilley'n sleih shoh voish Nalbin as Nerin. Ta daanyn cummit ec ny bard ayns Gaelg Albinagh as Yernish sy Lioar Mooar shoh. She obbyr yindyssagh ta jeant oc, as ny daanyn screcut magh ec ny penneyryn. Reeshtagh, s'treih nagh row cuirrey currit da Manninee dy ghoaill ayn ayn. Ta'n Lioar Mooar er jeet magh kyndagh rish Shalee Cholum Keeilley, ren cheet magh ass Coardail Jeheinye Caisht. S'cosoylagh nagh row monney sleih ec Karaez va toiggal cre cho politickagh as va ny reddyn ren croo An Leabhar Mór.

Hug chaghteryn veih'n Chohaglym Celtiagh shilley er ynynd shenndaaleeagh faggys da Karaez. Paart dy hraa roish shen, v'ad er n'eddyn magh dy row slane balley Goalagh fo halloo ayns shen. Cha row fys erbee ec peiagh erbee dy row yn lheid ayn as t'eh yindyssagh dy vel eh feddynit. Veih ynynd-eggey oikoil Karaez, veagh oo smooinghtyn dy row yn balley currit er bun hoshiaght ec ny Romanee. Nish, ta fys ain nagh vel shen kiart. Ny smoo as ny smoo, ta fysseree cheet rish dy row ram stoo aggairagh screcut ec ny Romanee as mychione oc neesht. Stoo goll rish 'Cha row ny Celtiee cummal ayns baljyn'. Nish, ta fys ain dy row baljyn dy liooar ayns Goal roish myr daink ny Romanee as dy row kuse jeh ny baljyn shen feer vooar.

Myrgeeddin, hug chaghteryn shilley er Coop Breizh, colught ta cur magh as creck lioaryn ayns Britaanish, chammah as creck lioaryn ayns ny chengaghyn Celtiagh elley. T'eh feer vie dy dooar Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh y chenn scoill ec Balley Noo Yude – ta Thie ny Gaelgey er ve ayn rish feed blein nish. Agh dy firrinagh ta shin ayns feme jeh thie stoyragh ta ny smoo na Thie ny Gaelgey nish. Ec y tra t'ayn, cha nodmayd agh dreamal mychione boayl casley rish Coop Breizh, raad ta keeadyn dy lioaryn goll er stoyral.

Hug shin shilley er thie-imbyl ayns Karaez neesht, raad t'ad jannoo lhune fegooish stooghyn neughoghysaght. Va dy liooar jeh'n lhune shoh goll er iu ec y fest noz (faillay-oie) yn oie s'jerree jeh'n Chohaglym. Ooilley cooidjagh, daag chaghteryn Karaez lesh y smooinght dy vel spyryd bioyr ry gheddyn sy Vritaana, ga dy vel boiraghyn dy liooar jannoo orroo. Son shickyrys, va gagh peiagh coontey ram jeh'n agh va dellal y Chohaglym jeant trooid Britaanish, Frangish as Baarle.

Summary

The theme of the 2006 Celtic Congress held at Carhaix in Brittany was the Celtic influence in the visual arts. Some of the six speakers on this theme discussed the politics of the funding of artists favoured by officialdom.

Brian Stowell

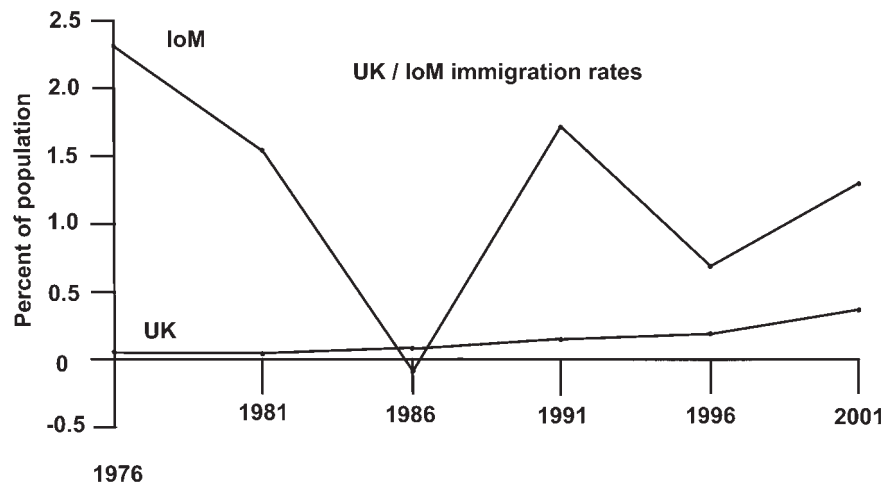
Immigration in Mann

Immigration is now a hot topic in the United Kingdom and all parties seem to want to make an issue of it. In Mannin, the nationalists have been advocating controls for decades, in the face of massive immigration that has left the Manx nation broken and marginalised. They have suffered the predictable empty taunts of racism but now that the UK government is talking openly of tighter controls, it is deemed to be safe for Manx politicians and would-be politicians to do the same.

Mec Vannin's "Yn Pabyr Seyr" of July 2005 compared immigration figures for the UK and the Isle of Man over the twenty five year period 1976 - 2001. They revealed a frightening disparity, the UK only just reaching around 0.4% per annum in 2001 whereas Mannin's has been over 2.0% and continues at well over 1.0%.

The Republic of Ireland has the greatest immigration rate of any EU country – ahead of Germany which itself has a greater rate than the UK. Nonetheless, the RoI's rate is well below Mannin's yet the Manx people are supposed to just quietly accept this. Unfortunately, the new found will to talk about the issue by those seeking election or re-election is not aimed at population control, but rides on the back of racist sentiment towards non-whites and Eastern Europeans – no one is, as yet, talking seriously about stopping the flood of English. Indeed, many of those who most openly favour "immigration controls" to the Island are English immigrants themselves and are only interested in stopping non-English arrivals to the Island!

Such is the strength of "Little England" sentiment amongst elements of the population now that the extreme-right English party BNP felt safe to attempt a recruiting drive on the Island. Thankfully, they were roundly condemned from all quarters but that doesn't mean that they don't have some sympathy and, if the policies that encourage English people to "escape" to the Isle of Man continue, we can expect to see them back.



Liberal Vannin – new party

Former member of the Manx Labour Party and Member of the House of Keys for Onchan, Peter Karran, has formed a new political party, Liberal Vannin. The name is hardly inspired or inspiring but it is policies that must ultimately count.

Predictably, given Mr. Karran's background, these centre on accountable and open government, freedom of information, reformation of the Island's anachronistic but powerful unelected body, the Legislative Council and left-of-centre social policies.

Several new names to politics have already aligned themselves with Mr. Karran's new party and it hopes to field several candidates at the forthcoming election.

Another grouping, the Progressive Alliance Group (PAG) has declared similar core objectives of transparency and political reform but lack an actual political policy or direction. The group is trying to encourage potential candidates to subscribe or endorse the core objectives.

Meanwhile, Mec Vannin has still not formally declared any candidates but says a couple of members have expressed an interest. Several leading members regard the government in the Island to now be so corrupted that a lack of political and moral integrity is a prerequisite for participation. Hence, they are not likely to stand though other erstwhile nationalists seem to be "bedding in" nicely.

Population Increase and Voting

Although no figures have yet been released from the Isle of Man's 2006 census, other statistics indicate that population will now officially exceed 80,000. Of these, using previous census data, some 64,000 should be eligible to vote, as opposed to around 59,000 at the previous 2001 census. This figure has been increased by both the rising population and by legislation that dropped the voting age to 16, passed earlier this year.

In fact, of the approximately 59,000 people eligible to vote in 2001, only some 47,000 were registered for the 2001 General Election and, of those, only 27,000 (57%) turned out on the day, giving a true result of 46% when viewed in terms of total potential voters.

Successful candidates only represent 39% of the registered voters which further falls to

31% when total number of potential voters are accounted for.

Many have openly dismissed the lowering of the voting age as a desperate ploy to increase the voting figures and the lack of uptake by the 16-18 age group indicates an embarrassing failure.

Indeed, recent figures reveal a drop in the number of people registered to vote despite the population increase, the lowering of the voting age and a campaign in schools encouraging pupils to enroll on the electoral register.

This apathy was predicted in Carn 133 pp21. but perhaps antipathy would be a better description. Non-participation is a powerful condemnation of a governmental system that has lost any credibility with the people it is supposed to represent.



Celtica



CELTIC LEAGUE AGM 2006 RESOLUTIONS

EDITORIAL – CARN AND COMMUNICATION

Living in Spain and at some distance from Kernow, I have to rely heavily on the internet if I want to maintain some political awareness about what is happening in this small Celtic nation. There are several different websites I visit on a daily basis and even though I don't take part in any daily forums, I regularly visit them in an attempt to glean something about how people are feeling at a ground roots level. Of course I also keep contact, via emails, with people in Kernow who are either poitically active/aware and through a small number of publications like Cornish World, Cornish Nation and An Gannas. Often though I become so desparate for news that I even resort to viewing the pages of the limited and trashy media outlets like the West Briton, Cornish Guardian and The Cornishman.



Rhisiart Tal-e-bot, CL General Secretary

However, I am a Welshman and even though I was never as politically active in Cymru as I have been and am in Kernow, I still yearn for news of a nationalist political nature from my Welsh home too. My family, who are not really very interested in politics, try to pass on bits and pieces of news to me that they think I may be interested in. But on the whole I rely again on emails from friends and finding extra time, in an already busy day and evening, to visit some Welsh political websites, like Plaid Cymru, Cymru Annibynnol, the National Assembly Senedh site and to read though any edition of Cambria that I can get my hands on.

Of course in my situation I look forward to receiving my copy of Carn every quarter. I wait for Carn with trepidation, because even though I am particularly interested in what's happening in Kernow and Cymru, I would also describe myself as a Celtic nationalist;

in other words I want and aim to work for independent Celtic nations.

And Carn is the only reliable publication that covers news and articles of a political nature, from all of the Celtic countries, in any sort of depth. My only wish sometimes is that it came out more frequently and that I could read it on the internet in the form of a magazine.

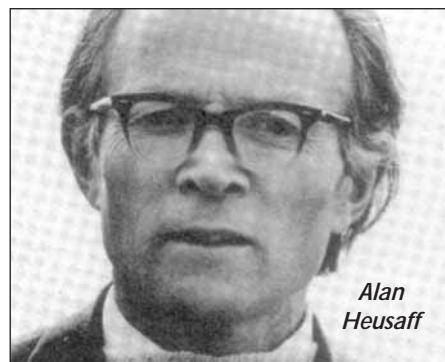
For Carn to have an internet presence like this, would not only mean that it is more readily available for people like myself, but it would also be more 'glossy' in terms of colour. Practically too it would be easier and cheaper to produce. In addition, I feel that an internet edition of Carn may appeal to an internet ready generation of young people who will have increasing access to the internet through various forms of communication, from pocket PC's, televisions to mobile phones. I am aware that the League has its own Celtic news site, which I access daily. However, sometimes I don't only want to read news items in a dry format, but want to read something more in depth and be stimulated by its design at the same time.

So there we go. My editorial comments may not be the usual run of the mill, but I hope they have at least provided League members with something to think about for the future. Or maybe my comments will prompt someone, with the means of doing so, to produce a similar internet magazine for Kernow or Cymru, but I know what I would prefer at the moment.

Rhisiart Tal-e-bot

AGM Resolution on CARN

This AGM confirms the continuance of the subcommittee to examine the direction of the League, its organisation, finances, Carn and publications and viability for the future and calls on it to submit a final report by the end of February 2007. All branches should consult their members and send the responses to the Committee. For 2007, 3 issues of Carn will be produced and a desk-top publishing production method will be introduced as soon as possible for layout.



Alan Heusaff

On the occasion of this first CL AGM in Breizh since his death this AGM acknowledges the contribution of Alan Heusaff (its first General Secretary) to the work of Celtic League, interceltic cooperation and for the language, culture and freedom of Breizh.

- In light of the fact that the first group of children to be taken through their primary education in the Manx language at the Bunscoill Ghaelgagh will be leaving the school in July 2007, this AGM seeks assurances from the Isle of Man's Department of Education that their linguistic rights and needs will be met in the secondary school environment.
- This AGM calls upon the UK television and radio companies to ensure that Cornwall is not erroneously referred to as an English county, but rather recognise its distinct status and Celtic identity.
- This AGM concerned at proposals which may lead to the construction of a new generation of nuclear plants reiterates its opposition to the French and British civil and military nuclear programmes.
- This AGM, recalling the deaths over many years of 47 members of the Irish contingent of the United Nations Force in Lebanon, unreservedly condemns the Israeli government and Defence Forces for the most recent deaths of UNIFIL personnel manning the UNIFIL post at Khiyam in South Lebanon.
(Note: Ireland contributed peacekeepers to the UNIFIL force for twenty three (1978-2001) in that time 257 of the overall contingent were killed the vast majority due to the actions of the Israeli Defence Force of their proxy South Lebanon Army – on July 25th four U.N. observers from Austria, Finland, Canada and China were killed when their post was targeted by an Israeli aircraft)

Continued on page 22

Release Kristian Georgeault

At the Landernev/Landerneau 2006 Celtic League AGM the following resolution was passed unanimously:

This AGM calls for the immediate release of Kristian Georgeault, given the fact that he has been tried twice for the same crime (on March 26th 2004 and June 29th 2005) and taking into consideration the time already served.



at a MacDonald's restaurant, killing a young woman in Pornizh/Pornic, Breizh. The French seemed to use the bombing as an excuse to round up as many Breton cultural and political activists as possible and detain them.

Some of those originally detained were kept for up to four years without being put on trial. Due to huge political pressure a special court was set up in Paris to trial the prisoners and on March 26th 2004, some of the remaining prisoners who had not yet been released were charged with different offences, including belonging to the Breton Revolutionary Army (ARB). However, all but one of the prisoners denied any involvement with the ARB. Many of the prisoners were then released, some on parole.

Kristian Georeault was the one prisoner who

admitted being associated with the ARB. He was then sentenced to 11 years in prison. On June 29th 2005, Georgeault was then tried again in a normal court for the same offence as the one he was tried for in 2004. At this court he was sentenced to 6 years.

To date, Georgeault has served 6 years, taking into consideration the time he has already served leading up to his 2004 trial. The Kernow Branch of the League therefore believes that their resolution is justified in calling for Geogeaault's immediate release.

The General Secretary has written to the French Minister of Justice Pascal Clement requesting Georgeault immediate release.

Kristian Georgeault can be contacted at the address below. Messages of support would be gratefully received:

Kristian Georgeault Prisonnier Politique Bretonl n°20533 Cellule OG15 Centre de detention - Kerbriant BZH-56275 PLANVOUR

Background

The resolution was moved by the Kernow Branch and relates to activities that the Branch has undertaken in support of Breton political prisoners held by the French state authorities.

Kristian Georgeault was one of a number of political prisoners detained by the French authorities in 2000 after a bomb was exploded

Continued from page 21

● This AGM

- a). Condemns the use by United States and Israeli civil and military aircraft of Prestwick airport as a transit point for arms shipments to the Israeli Defence Forces
- b). Calls for an enquiry to establish if the actions of those in the United Kingdom who authorise or facilitate the shipments are guilty of crimes under International law.

- This AGM expresses its concern that despite the United Kingdoms "heightened state of alert of terrorism" a journalist was

recently able to gain access to a Cumbria-bound train carrying nuclear waste.

- This AGM, recalling the campaign by the Celtic League to clarify the circumstances surrounding the loss of several motor fishing vessels in inexplicable circumstances whilst sailing in or near military submarine exercise areas expresses its concern that the cause of the loss of the Breton trawler Bugaled Breizh is still unresolved.

Note: The Celtic League campaign to investigate these unexplained losses covered a twenty year period during the Cold War. The loss of and damage to scores of

vessels was assessed. The League determined that in 15-20 instances there was strong cause for concern about possible military submarine involvement. The loss of several vessels from Brittany was examined. The single greatest loss of life also involved a Breton vessel, the Cite D'Aleth, which sank suddenly with all 10 crew members off Wexford, Ireland in January 1983."

- This AGM calls for the all political prisoners in and from the Celtic countries to be repatriated and put in prisons close to their homes.

A CELTIC CALENDAR FOR A CELTIC YEAR

In time for the Celtic New Year (November 1st) the Celtic League's new 2007 Celtic Calendar is now available. Sporting twelve original black and white illustrations of themes from Celtic mythology by noted artist Laurie Fraser Manifold, this year's Calendar is also distinguished by a bold cover illustration honouring Celtic women by Brian Maclsaac. Beginning with November 2006, each month is named in one of the six Celtic languages of Irish, Scots Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Manx, along with an authentic proverb from the language of the month. In addition to information about the traditional Celtic feast days, each day of the upcoming year is noted with the anniversary of an important Celtic person or historic event, over one thousand in all. A veritable almanac of Celtic history and culture, copies of the 2007 Celtic Calendar are available for only \$10 each, post paid, from Celtic League Calendar, c/o Tom Cullinan, 3 Stoneleigh Plaza #5C, Bronxville, NY, 10708.

CELTIC CALENDAR 2007



AN HISTORICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL CALENDAR REPRESENTING THE CELTIC YEAR: NOVEMBER 1, 2006 TO OCTOBER 31, 2007

Implementing language legislation

EBLUL Partnership for Diversity 2006

The Partnership for Diversity Forum, an ongoing, successful European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages project, held its annual conference on 29th and 30th June on the Gaelic-speaking Isle of Skye, Scotland. It was attended by delegates from all over Europe, including from pre-accession states. The theme this year was implementing language legislation.

It was noted that the content of language plans had to be clear, not aspirational. Enforcement methods needed to have formal mechanisms which specified how failures might be punished- even good legislation to be effective needed a good political environment. It was difficult to regulate big areas of daily life, such as the private and voluntary sectors, and laws needed to clearly specify what the minimum standard of service a community should expect to receive; they should put power into the hands of individuals and communities.

Dr Peadar Ó Flatharta looked at the Irish Language Act. It provided for a Language

Commissioner in its implementation structures, an office which was seen to be effective; staffing in other areas was low, however, and language schemes seemed to be developing on the margins of the system of public administration rather than being embedded in it. Looking more generally at the context in which the Act existed, he noted that the Act was not part of a national plan; its' structures do not include important parts of the language apparatus of the state system. He asked if perhaps a separate public body administering an Act like this would offer a better solution, but noted that, in any case, it was early days for this Act and there were still unexplored possibilities in terms of how its' implementation would

Colin Williams gave an overview of the implementation of the successful Welsh Language Act. He noted in the subsequent discussion that it is not the presence of language legislation in isolation as much as the effort of activists that leads to results; law actually follows activism. Rights in the area of health, anti-discrimination, and care of the elderly can have a huge impact on the delivery of bilingual

services. Thus the provision of clauses that imply these rights can lead to the mainstreaming required. The job of language planners is to change norms; to translate the potential to use your language into the strongest actual reality that is possible. He also pointed out that many people who could benefit from clauses in language acts do not actually use them to anything near their potential.

Concluding, Siv Sandberg said that people make legislation happen; it gives a platform that is important to those who want their languages to survive and flourish. But minorities need to be less innocent and more professional in their approach if they want real results. Peadar O Flatharta noted that language rights are not embedded in societal fabric- unlike gender rights. But it was noted that one issue- cost- should not be used as a block to development; research shows that assumptions of huge costs in providing languages services have been proven to be untrue

Many other interesting contributions were made and discussed. Papers will be published on the EBLUL website.

Bernard Moffatt – a successful 20 years as General Secretary!

Bernard Moffatt, the Celtic League's second longest serving General Secretary in the organisation's history, decided at the August 2006 AGM in Landernev, Breizh, not to stand again for that position.

Bernard is the only General Secretary to have held the position twice, between 1984 - 88 and 1991 – 2006. In addition to this Bernard was also the Director of Information for the League, an additional post that demanded a high level of commitment in terms of both time and dedication.

Commitment and dedication to the aims of the League however are two qualities that Bernard was never seen to lack. He has campaigned extensively over the years on a wide range of issues, in particular the military monitoring campaign for which Bernard received unanimous commendation at the 2005 AGM in Alba.

Prior to becoming General Secretary, Bernard was the Manx Branch Secretary. He was re-elected as Director of Information for the League and will no doubt continue actively campaigning on the League's behalf.



Bernard Moffatt (second row, right hand side) pictured with some of the delegates attending the Celtic League AGM 2006, outside Stumdi College, Landernev, Breizh. Composite flag of the Celtic Nations with the symbol of the League, the Celtic Knot, held in the foreground.

E.P. Intergroup demands that France ratify ECRML, FCNM and EU intervene on minoritised languages

The European Parliament lesser-used language and national minority Intergroup met in Strasbourg in May with representatives from EBLUL France, comprising Bretons, Alsacians, and Occitans, and the Association of the French Regions. Following the meeting, Intergroup President and Hungarian Socialist Csaba Tabajdi (PES) issued a Declaration demanding that France ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML) and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM). Furthermore, Mr Tabajdi called for the EU to intervene to help the languages on French territory that are now facing endangerment because of State policies that have led to serious decline.

CARN APPEAL

One of the hot topics discussed at this year's AGM in Breizh was the future of Carn. Carn, now in its thirty-fourth year of publication, is the longest running inter-Celtic publications of its kind, but over the last few years its publication has put a serious financial strain on the organisation as a whole.

This has resulted in the setting up of a sub committee by the League to discuss its future. Various options have been explored about how we can continue with its production and maintain its high standard, but the fact remains that costs are increasing and with it the strong possibility that without increased sources of funding, the future of the publication must cease or dramatically change.

One of the options that has been explored is to make Carn available through electronic format, so that it can only be read with access to E mail or the internet. However, it seems that many League members would still like Carn to be available through hard copy format and enjoy receiving the publication by post. Another option is to reduce the number of copies of Carn produced on an annual basis and indeed this will be done in 2007, where three as opposed to four copies of Carn will be produced.

Obviously if we continue in this vein, without tapping into new funding sources, the situation will result where we will have to reduce the number of publications in successive years until all funds have dried up.

Of course this is not the choice solution. Ideally we would like to continue with the production of Carn in hard copy format. We would therefore like to hear from any of our readers who have good ideas for raising extra money to keep Carn going.

Donations are always welcome and cheques can be made payable to the Celtic League at one of the addresses below:

For Euro donations:

Celtic League, 33 Ceide na Grianóige, Rath Cúil, Co. Atha Cliath, Éire

For Pounds Sterling donations:

Celtic League, Millcroft, East Baldwin, Braddan, Mannin

All other suggestions and ideas can be forwarded to the General Secretary (rhisiart.talebot@gmail.com),

Assistant General Secretary (macdhiarmuid@manx.net)

or the Editor (patriciabridson@eircom.net) by email or by post to the addresses on the back of this publication.

We look forward to hearing from you.

**Diolch yn Fawr
Rhisiart Tal-e-bot
General Secretary**

Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership/ subscription rates (including *Carn*) are: €23.00, Sterling £13.50, Europe (airmail) £17.00, Outside Europe £20.00. US\$30.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank).

For information about the Celtic League contact secretaries:

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BREIZH Gi Keltik BP44-29880 Plouherne, Breizh/Brittany.

CYMRU Robot ap Tomos, 11 Heol Gordon, Y Rhath, Caerdydd, CF2 3AJ.

ÉIRE Pádraigín Mylevreeshey 33 Céide na Grianóige, Ráth Cúil, Co. Átha Cliath. Tel- Éire (0) 14589795

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ISSN 0257-7860

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