

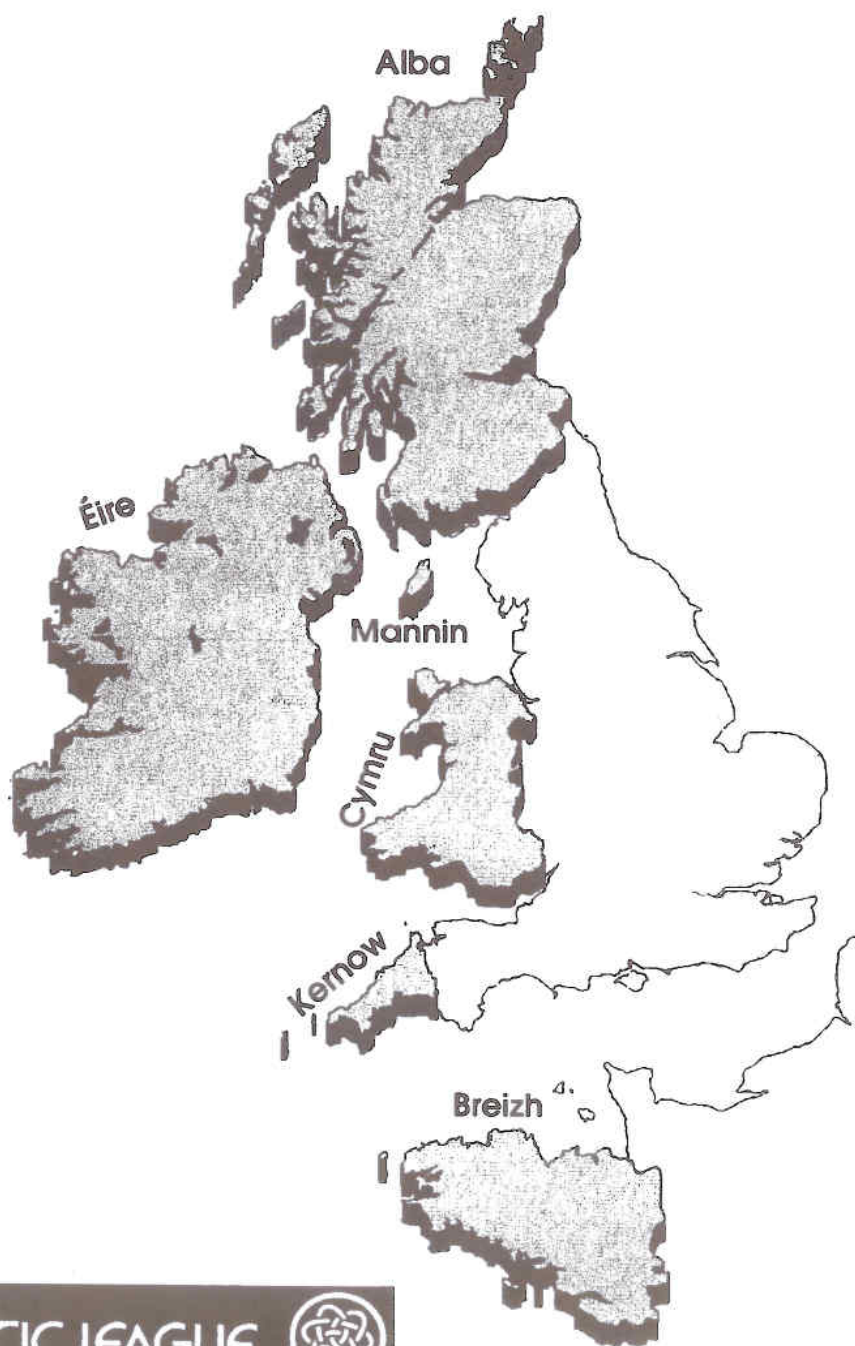
# comann

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

No. 127

Autumn 2004

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- Gaelic Language Bill
- New Language Policy for Breizh
- A New Cymuned Strategy
- Victory for Stádas
- An Ghaelg, Árbhar Dóchais
- Cornish Language Soundings
- Manx Marginalisation
- Celtic Renewable Energy

ALBA: COMANN  
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COMMEEYS CELTIAGH

CELTIC LEAGUE





## Dé do bharail?

Mar a theireadh na bodaich, "Theid barail an duine ghlic faisg don fhirinn." Air an aobhar sin chì sinn na tha trìùir Gàidheil ainmeil ag ràdh Coinneach MacGuaire os cionn a' BhBC ann an Alba, Cairistiona Primrose-née NicLeòid, nighean Norrie a' Laochain-ann an Carlabhagh, Eilean Leòdhai\_ a tha a-nisd ann an Sabhal Mór Ostaig; agus Brian Wilson BP sa Phàrlamaid Lunnainn.

Dh'fhàs Cairistiona Primrose suas ann an coimhearsnachd far an cluinnte pàilteas de dh'òrain, tha i a' seinn hho's cuimhne leatha. Lean sin i chun an latha an diugh, far a bheil i ag obair sa Colaiste Ghàidhlig ann an Sleite, an t-Eilean Sgitheanach.

"Tha an obair agam an seo air atharrachadh gu mór on a tha mi a nis a' faighinn cothrom a dhol a-steach ann an rannsachadh amhrain 's a' cruthachadh stòr-dàta de dh'amhrain." arsa ise.

"Ged a tha làraich-lìn no website ann far am faigh daoine na h-amhrain, gu ruige seo chan eil doigh aca air èisteachd riutha. Tha e cudromach gun urrainn dha na h-oileanaich èisteachd ris an amhran air fad, gu h-àraid mas e seo a' chiad èisteachd a tha aca e, oir tha gach rann ag atharrachadh a réir na briathran. Tha sea mar ghoireas ùr a' toirt cuideachadh dha na h-oileanaich na h-amhrain ionnsachadh."

"Nach e ealadhan a tha ann an seinn? An gabh i ionnsachadh mur eil i annad bho thùs?"

Mar a fhuair mise a-mach saoilidh mi gu feum i a bhith annad gu ìre bho thùs ach cuideachd tha e a' rèir dè am brosnachadh a gheibh duine. Chan eil sin ri ràdh gu bheil an tuisge sin ann fìus'ged a bhios Gàidhlig aca. Se rud uabhasach pearsanta a tha ann an seinn. Bu chòir dha aobhar fhéin a bhith aig a h-uile duine, agus aig deireadh an latha tha e an urra ris gach neach dé man a tha iad ail" son iad fhéin a ghiulain.

"Teicneòlas ùr a-rithist is dòcha?"

Ma tha na goireasan ùra sin gu bhith 'nan cuideachadh the mise air an son. Rud sam bith a chuidicheas an dualchas a chumail beò fàilain, feumar fàilte a chur air.

Chuireadh Coinneach MacGuaire os cionn a' BhBC ann an Alba aig àm a bha cugallach dha'n bhuidhinn a bha troime-chéile as dèidh ùpraid Hutton. Choimhid an luchd-obrach air MacGuaire mar neach a bha min-eòlach air gnothaichean a' BhBC agus e air a bhi ag obair innte fad a bheatha. Cha robhas a' sùileachadh crathaidhean móra.

A bharrachd air an sin, chan eil e son a dhol an lùib nan ceistean móra, connspoideach a th'air a bhi ag aobhrachadh buairidh anns a \_BhBC fhéin agus leis an riaghaltas.

Tha e nas dèonaiche deasbod a thòiseachadh mu dheidhinn na a dhith air craoladh Gàidhlig agus na cuspairean ris an theum Seirbhis nam Meadhanan Gàidhlig dèiligeadh.

Ceithear bliadhna bho sguir na naidheachdan làitheil air Telefios, tha MacGuaire de'n bheachd gu bheil uireasbhaidh ann air sgàth is nach eil naidheachdan Gàidhlig làitheil air an telebhisean an diugh.

Thuit e: "Tha\_ e follaiseach dhomhsa is do neach sam bith, mar nach eil naidheachdan làitheil air an telebhisean 'se call glé mhór a tha sin. Dhomhsa, 'se me bheachd pearsanta a th'ann, 'se bèarn a tha sin."

"Tha mi a' smaoinichadh gun fheum an SMG, fu feum iadsan, agus mi fhìn nam bhall de'n bhuidheann sin mar aon ghuth air, gun fheum iad mar bhuidheann poileasaidh a chruthachadh. Lean MacGuaire



**Ken McQuarrie, Controller, BBC Scotland**

"Dh'fheumadh sinn a dhol gu luchd-coimhid is luchd-amhairc. Tha sinn uile daonan ag ràdh gu bheil fios againn dè tha daoine ag iarraidh fhaicinn."

Tha ceannaid ùr, a' BhBC ann n Alba cuideachd a' cur a thaic ris an iomart airson sianail air leth a bhi ann an Gàidhlig. Beagan mhìosan air ais, fhuair Breatainn a chàineadh bho Comhairle na Roinn-Eòrpa son cho beag\_ adhartas is a rinn iad a' thaobh sianail dha'n chàinain a stéidheachadh.

Thuit e: "Tha an luchd-amhairc s an luchd-aisdeachd a' nochadh gum bu mhath leo sianail agus tha am BBC gu mór airson luchd-àisdeachd is, luchd-amhairc a

shàsachadh, an dà chuid leinn fhìn neo ann an comh-pàirt le buidheannan eile."

Tha e a' cumail a-mach gum bu chòir àite cudthromach a bhi aig a' BhBC anns, an sianail ùr, ag ràdh: "Mar nach eil prìomh-phàirt aig a' BhBC ann an sianal Gàidhlig; chan eil mi a fhaicinn gun oibich e cho math is a dh'fhaodadh e."

Anns a' Chuimridh, far a bheil sianail air leth air a bhi ann bho chiann 20 bliadhna, tha am BBC a' deanamh naidheachdan is mu thrìan de phrògraman S4C.

Agus cò tha ann an treas Caraid na Gàidhlig againn ach Brian Wilson no MacUilleam BP a bha sa chiad dol a-mach an aghaidh sgaoilidh-cumhachd no féin-riaghlaidh abair fhéin e!

Ma bhiodh Taigh na Pàrlamaid Alba ann an DunEideann sa chiad dol a-mach, bha e ag ràdh, b'fheàrr leis e a bhi air Cnoc Call Itainn.

Ach, bhon a bha a'chosgais £430 millean, s'fheàrr leinn gairdeachas ro mhór a dhéanamh airson an Taigh-Pàrlamaid a-mhàin bhon a tha na buill na Pàrlamaid an seo an diugh agus air falbh a-màireach, gabhall àite don fheadhainn eile agus diochuimhnicht ann an ùine ghorid.

Deanamaid gairdeachas cho mòr agus bithidh rìoghachdan chein a' tuigsinn gu bheil an togalach a tha again cho iongantach a bha againn is docha gu ceud bliadhna. Tha Taigh na Pàrlamaid seo aig a h-uile neach air feadh na h-Albainn.

Thog Miralles Taigh Pàrlamaid againn a tha iongnadh an t-saoghail cho cudromach ri Guggenheim ann am baile Bilbao no Sydney Opera House. "Air an aobhar sin," arsa Brian còir, dèanamaid gairdeachas ro mhór.

**Gilleasbuig MacMhuirich, Gilleasbuig Lachlainn 'Illeasbuig**

### Summary

*This article outlines the views of three outstanding Friends of Gàidhlig:*

*Christina Primrose who teaches in the Gàidhlig College in Skye. She is all in favour of every modern aid like the website etc. which will aid our song and cultural heritage.*

*Ken MacQuarrie, the new Controller of BBC Scotland wants to see the restoration of daily TV news bulletins in Gàidhlig and for the BBC to have an important say in the forthcoming Channel in Gàidhlig. Wales has had one for 20 years, known as S4C.*

*Brian Wilson, MP who once was opposed to devolution and, were we to get a Parliament that it should be on Calton Hill, Edinburgh, is so entranced with our new Parliament building that he tells us to rejoice since it is a world-class building on a par with the Guggenheim in Bilbao or Sydney Opera House!*

*Anyone seeking advice on how to master Gàidhlig would be advised to write: Cli, North Tower, The Castle, Inverness IV2 3EE, Scotland or email: cli@cli.org.uk or website: www.cli.org.uk or telephone: +44(0)1463 226710.*



# GAELIC NEWS

## Language Bill

The Scottish Executive launched their much anticipated draft Gaelic Language (Scotland) Bill at the National Mòd in Oban in October 2003. The bill has three main parts. Firstly, it establishes the recently formed Gaelic language board Bòrd na Gàidhlig as a statutory body. Secondly, it places a duty upon the Bòrd to establish a national Gaelic Language Plan. Finally, the bill places a duty upon public bodies to consider "whether it is to appropriate" to provide a Gaelic language plan.

While welcoming the Executive's decision to legislate for the language, the draft bill itself has been extensively criticised by the Gaelic community. The main criticism of the bill has been that it is too weak both symbolically and practically.

The bill neither states that the language is official nor national. Instead, the ambiguous phrase "securing the status of the Gaelic language as one of the languages of Scotland" is used.

In practical terms, the main criticism has been that the bill makes no mention whatsoever of Gaelic education. The

approach to language plans has also been criticised with activists arguing that all public bodies should have to draw up Gaelic plans rather than simply having to consider whether or not they wish to do so as the bill states at present.

Such has been the strength of feeling in the Gaelic community that around 3,500 responses were received in the consultation process on the bill.

Following the consideration of the consultation responses, the bill is to be introduced into the Scottish Parliament in autumn 2004.

## New Names for Bòrd na Gàidhlig

Two new members have been appointed to Bòrd na Gàidhlig - sociolinguist and language planning expert Professor Ken MacKinnon and Rob Dunbar, lecturer in law and expert in minority and minority language rights. Both new members are fluent learners, Rob Dunbar hailing from Canada and Ken MacKinnon from London. The appointments have been widely welcomed by language activists as the absence of adult learners and language planning experts amongst existing members of the board had attracted controversy.

## Gaelic Secondary School for Glasgow

The Minister for Education, Peter Peacock has given the go ahead to Scotland's first ever dedicated Gaelic medium secondary school. The Minister told Bòrd na Gàidhlig's national conference in Nairn in May 2004 that the Scottish Executive would meet the bulk of the building costs (£2.75 million) for the school with Glasgow City Council footing the rest of the bill. Glasgow Gaelic Primary School - *Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu*, Scotland's first and only stand-alone Gaelic medium primary and its nursery will also be housed within the Gaelic Secondary School complex.

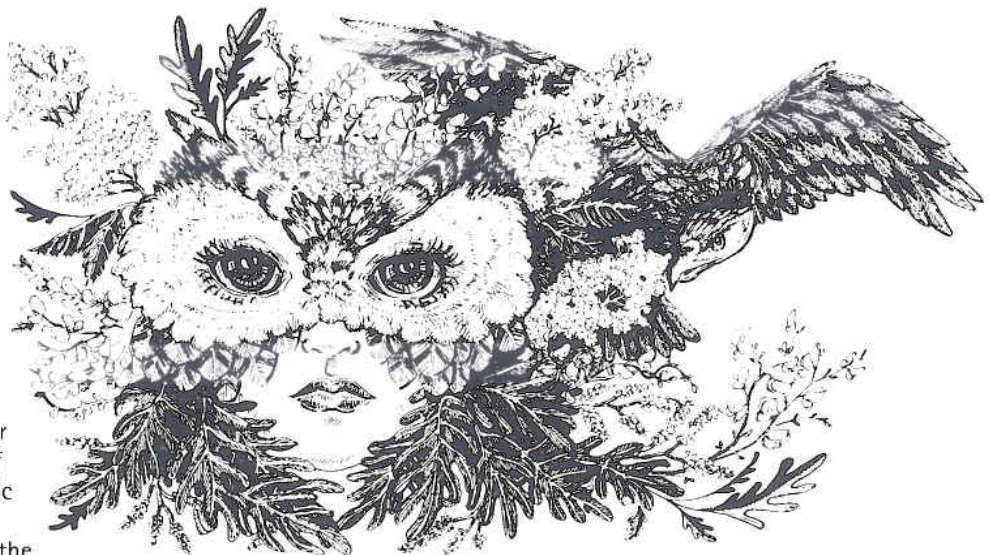
Currently, 34 secondary schools offer Gaelic language classes for fluent speakers. Fifteen also teach other subjects in Gaelic but provision varies greatly throughout Scotland - some schools offer various subjects in Gaelic while, in other areas, pupils progressing from Gaelic medium primaries only receive Gaelic language. The number of pupils (nursery, primary and secondary) in Gaelic medium education has risen from 2,661 in 2002-03 to 2,879 in 2003-04.

**Uilleam MacCaluim**

## American Branch Publishes 25th Celtic Calendar

The American Branch has brought out the 2005 Celtic Calendar, the 25th consecutive annual edition of a project that began modestly in 1980. The Celtic Calendar features twelve panels of original black-and-white artwork by Laurie Fraser Manifold depicting scenes from Celtic mythology and folklore. Each month is named in one of the Celtic languages, along with a traditional proverb in the language of choice. The Calendar notes over 1000 anniversaries of notable Celtic people and historic events, with at least one, and usually several, for every day of the year. An extra feature added this year lists some of the notable Celts who are not otherwise listed in the Calendar due to the lack of a specific date ascribed to them. In addition there are pages devoted to listing numbers, the names of the months and days of the week in all the Celtic languages, as well as information about the four quarterly feasts of the Celts.

Over the years the Celtic Calendar has been one of the most successful projects of the American Branch, spreading awareness of the Celtic languages, culture, and

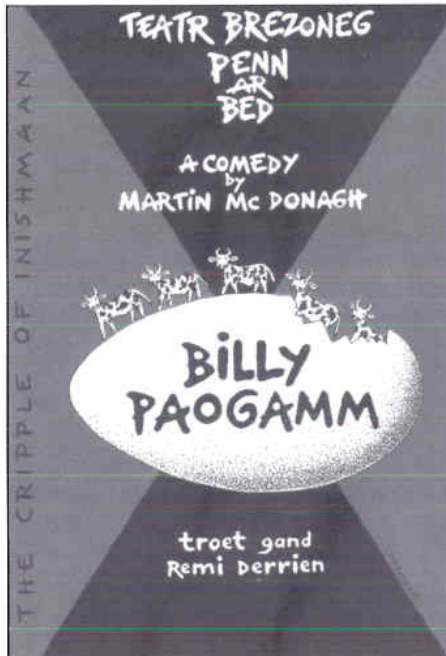


history to purchasers throughout the USA and Canada. Purchasers in the Celtic nations can obtain the 2005 Celtic Calendar for \$13 (US) post paid per copy by money order or cheque drawn on a US bank, or for \$14 (US) elsewhere. Contact the Celtic League American Branch at Box 20153 Dag Hammarskjöld Center, New York, NY 10017 USA, or check out the American Branch's website [www.CelticLeague.org](http://www.CelticLeague.org)





# Breizh



## TEATR PENN AR BED a ginnig e pezh c'hoari diweza

Billy Paogamm, bet skrivet gant Martin McDonagh ha lakaet e brezhoneg gant Remi Derrien.

Eur pezh c'hoari didruez ha farsus eo war eur dro, skrivet e 1996 gant eun Iwerzonad yaouank, Martin McDonagh. War eun enezenn emañ e 1934, Billy, eur paotr kamm ha mahagnet a dremen ar pezh brasa euz e amzer da jom da zelled euz ar zaout ha da lenn leoriou. Pa zegouez Robert o Flaherty deus an Amerik da zével e film: "Man of Aran", heman a lak en e zonzj kuitaad Inishmaan da vond d'ober senima da Hollywood.

Deuet eo da veza anavezet Martin Mac Donagh en eun neubeud bloaveziou abaoe : "The beauty Queen of Leenane (1996)" bet c'hoariet er "Royal National theater" e Londrez a neus roet lans dehan da vad. War ar memez tro e skriv: "A skull in Connemara" ha "The lonesome West" (bet c'hoariet e Kemper ar bloaz tremenet). An doare neus da skriva a zo tost tre deuz hini J.M. Synge pe hini Sean O'Casey: saozneg war ar mêt eo a vez implijet gantan, hini an inizi.

Laket eo bet war al leurenn **Gand Lionel Jafrez** (Les Filles de la Pluie)  
Renet eo ar gomedianed gant **Jean-Yves Gourvez** (Théâtre de l'Instant)  
Savet eo bet ar zonerez gant **Jérôme Kerihuel**

## An den:

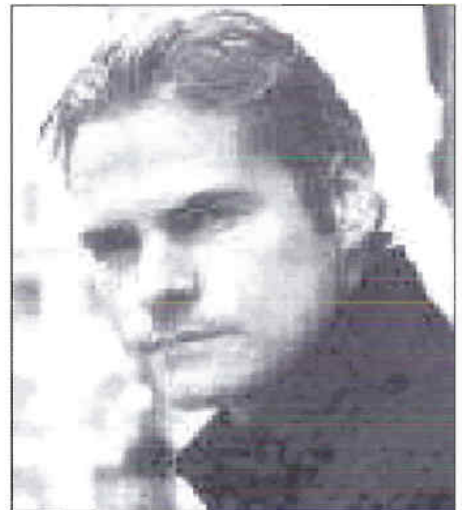
Evitan da vaha brudet mad dija eo Martin McDonagh eur skrivagner yaouank awalc'h peogwir eo bet ganet e 1971. Lakaet vez da iwerzonad ha koulskoude e bet o chom bepred-Doue e kreisteiz Londrez. E dud an hini eo a oa ginnidig euz Galway hag e vezent kustum distrei d'o bro evid ar vakan-sou hag evel-just Martin hag e vreur a yee 'samblez gante. Eno eo en eus klevt ha desket langaj ar vro, da lared eo saozneg mod ar vro, evel ma noa graet J.M. Synge en e amzer.

Ne blijte ket dehan kalz ar skol. Tehi a reas kuit d'an oad da 16 vloaz: ne oa ket e vid gouzanv beha barnet gant e gelennerien rag skriva a ree dija d'ar poent se. Deuet eo d'an teatr dre forz selled ouz ar filmou tele. Levezonet eo bet hervezan, gant Orson Welles, Martin Scorsese, Terence Malich ha David Lynch. Ansao a ra pas kaoud eur bern deskadurez diwar bouez peziou-c'hoari klasel, na deuz bro Zaos na deuz bro Iwerzon. Menegi a ra koulskoude Harold Pinter, ha pa houlenner digantan ar pezh a zonzj diwar benn ar pezh a vez leurenniet e Londrez e vez berr ha splann ar respont: "Dull" da lared eo "Torr-reor"

Goude beha bet kuitaet ar skol en em lakaas da skriva pennadoù evid ar radio, diviziou peurvuia. Kroget eo bet ar blane-denn da drei war e du pa oe degemeret daou skrid gant eur radio deuz bro an Ostrali. D'an oad a 25 e skrivas e bez-c'hoari kenta "The beauty Queen of Leenane" (*Rouanez vrag a Leenane*). Ne lakaas nemed eistevet da skriva anehan. *Istor daramprejou etre eur vamm hag he merc'h eo. Mag Folan, ar vamm, a vez taer-zod gant he merc'h beteg ma teu da vaha klanv he spered. Ober a ra anaouedeged he merc'h (Maureen) gant Pat Dooley hag a ra deusti" The beauty Queen". He chans diweha eo da gaoud eur gwaz, rag gwerc'hez eo c'hoaz da 40 vloaz, med he mamm a rayo he seiz gwella da zistruj ar garantez diwezad se evid ma ne viche ket losket he eunig er ger. Leurennet eo bet ar pezh evid ar wech kenta e Dulin e 1976 hag ar bloaz war lec'h e Londrez, e lec'h neus gounezet "The Evening Standard award for most promising Playwright". A priz se a vez roet peurvuia d'eur skrivagner yaouank da rei kalon dehan da vond pelloc'h. Buan awalc'h e teu a benn da vaha: "Artist-in-residence" er "Royal Theatre" e Londrez. D'an oad a 27 vloaz, en noa Martin McDonagh 4 pezh c'hoari leurenniet e Londrez. Ze ne oa ket c'hoarvezet abaoe Shakespeare. Konta a ra da biou bennag a glev e skriv gwelloc'h evid "This fucking Shakespeare" forz penaoz!*

## E peziou:

Goude "The beauty queen" e skrivas "A skull in Connemara" (Eur golpenn e Connemara) eun istor iskiz diwar bouez eskern da vaha diblaseet euz eur vered ha "The lonesome West" (Ar c'hornog kollet.) bet c'hoariet e kemper. *Istor daou vreur eo, paotred yaouank-koz, o chom asamblez heb beha gouest d'en em anduri. Eur beleg yaouank hag a lak ar pezh feiz a jom gantan da glask lakaad an daou vreur d'en em glevet ha mond a ra beteg en em zistruj evid klask o savetei. En o c'reiz ema "Girleen" eur goantenn, an hini, a ra diouer en o buhez, meus aon. "The cripple of Inishmaan" a oe skrivet nepell goude. Gand "The lieutenant of Inishmore" Martin McDonagh a ra goap deuz an deroristed eun tammig henv-el deuz "The hostage" (An Ostaj) bet skrivet gant Brendan Behan ha bet c'hoariet gant "Teatr Penn ar bed" 18 vloaz 'zo bennag. (Stank awalc'h e vez c'hoariet "Al letanant" er c'houlz man, da skwer e "Teatre Nacional Catalunya" e Barselona.*



Martin McDonagh

## Ar yez:

Tammallet e vez d'ar paotr beha bet kemeret mantel eur skrivagner Iwerzonad o klask ober evel Synge, Sean o' Casey ha Samuel Beckett zoken Koulskoude dond a ra a benn euz e daol : "He uses the Irish gift of gab, of eloquence, with its exquisite tempos and rhythms," da lared eo, eo deuet a benn da danial langaj ar vro. Eur c'honter eo McDonagh "He is born a storyteller. When you feel he is getting sentimental, he hits you with a corrective shock." Eur c'honter ganet. An doare fent en eus da gonta a vez aze evid ma ne viche ket re griz ar glahar : "The presence of humour, woven through the play, helps to soften the sorrow." Tamallet zo bet dehan evel-just diskouez eur skeudenn rust ha kaled euz an dud war ar mez: "A brutal portrait of rural Ireland" Gwir eo eh implij geriou gros awalc'h a wechou, peadra da feuka lod integristed gatolig en Amerik. Eun ibill a chom eun ibill, hag eur reor eur reor, na pa viche hini ar person....

*Continued on page 5*



# NEVEZINTIOÙ BERR EUS KERNEV VEUR

## Dornskridoù Kerneveureg:

Bez'e c'heller gwelout bremañ war lec'hienn Levraoueg Vroadel Kembre daou bezh-c'hoari kerneveureg "Bywnans Meriasek" (Buhez Meriadeg) ha "Bywnans Ke" (Buhez Kae). Kinnig a ran Levraoueg Vroadel Kembre stumm scanner hag e liv. Kavout a reoc'h "Bywnans Ke" da: [www.llgc.org.uk/drych/drych\\_s075.htm](http://www.llgc.org.uk/drych/drych_s075.htm) ha "Bywnans Meriasek" da: [www.llgc.org.uk/drych/drych\\_s074.htm](http://www.llgc.org.uk/drych/drych_s074.htm)

**Précis :** *It is now possible to see the scanned versions of two Cornish manuscripts proposed by the National Library of Wales at [www.llgc.org.uk/drych/drych\\_s075.htm](http://www.llgc.org.uk/drych/drych_s075.htm) and [www.llgc.org.uk/drych/drych\\_s074.htm](http://www.llgc.org.uk/drych/drych_s074.htm)*

## Ar Testamant nevez e Kerveveureg:

Roet lañs e vo d'ar Testamant Nevez e Brezhoneg d'ar 13 a viz Eost e iliz Sen Petrek

e Bosvenegh (Bodmin e Saozneg). Galvet e vo izili Kesva an Yeth Kenewek, d'an droourien, izili ilizoù kerneveurat ha bagad kerneveurat arall gant embanner an Testamant Nevez ivez. Gwerzhet e vo al levr da 18.99 £.

**Summary:** *The Bible in Cornish was launched in August in Bodmin and will be sold at £18.99.*

## Levr nevez:

Embannet e vo levr nevez diwar-benn oberenn keltiegour kembreat Edward Lhuyd gant rann ar pennad diwar-benn ar C'herneveureg ha muioc'h a notennoù. Dedennet-tre e vo al levr nevez-mañ evit ar c'herneveuregerien hag evit tud dedennet gant ar yezh pe o studiañ ar yezh. Displeget eo poentoù komplezhañ oberenn Lhuyd. Skrivañ a reas William F. Bawter al levr-mañ.

**Summary:** *A new book written by William F. Baxter about the work of Edward Lhuyd will*

*be published soon explaining the more complex points of Lhuyd's work. A work of interest for those involved in the Cornish language.*

## Troidigezh levr "Ar Priñs bihan" e kerneveureg:

Emañ al levr gallek "Ar Priñs bihan" skrivet gant Antoine de Saint-Exupéry o bezañ troet d'ar c'herneveureg dindan anv "An pensevik byghan". Emañ 27 pennad el levr hag troet int e kerneveureg eeun. Fellout a rafe d'an droourien kaout skoazell evit treiñ al levr a-zoare. Ma fell dit skoazellañ an droourien, kas un e-bost da [info@linguashop.com](mailto:info@linguashop.com) !

**Summary:** *The famous book Ar Priñs bihan written by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry is being translated into basic Cornish. If you are interested in giving help to the translators, please contact them at [info@linguashop.com](mailto:info@linguashop.com)*

*Continued from page 4*

An oll oberennou meneget aman a zo bet enbannet e ti Methuen, a-hend-all e tegasan d'ho sonj e kaver "The cripple of inishmaan" e ti Brud Nevez didan an ano : "Billy Paogamm", eur pezh fentus da lenn.

## Summary

*In 1934, the people of Irishman learn that the Hollywood director Robert O' Flaherty is coming to the neighbouring island to film his documentary Man of Aran. No one is more excited than Cripple Billy, an unloved boy whose chief occupation is gazing at cows and yearning for a girl who wants no part of him. For Billy is determined to cross the sea and audition for the Yank. And the news of the audacity ripples through his humour-starved community. The Cripple of Inishmaan becomes a merciless portrayal of a world so comically cramped and mean-spirited that hope is an affront to his order.*

## Note du metteur en scène

*"Ce "MacDonbagh ne consiste pas à présenter la réalité d'une Ile Irlandaise (Inishmaan) au début du siècle, il s'agit de créer à partir de nos représentations de l'Irlande, un univers volontairement décalé en jouant avec les conventions théâtrales et ainsi faire appel à l'imaginaire du spectateur. D'un monde réel à un monde joué, les personnages absurdes et sensibles prendront corps à travers des dialogues et des situations bourrés d'humour et d'humanité."*

**Lionel Jafrez**

Teatr Penn ar Bed  
1, stread Verdun, 29200 Brest.  
[jakezandre@hotmail.com](mailto:jakezandre@hotmail.com)

## Breton National Anthem Commemoration

On the 29th of May 2004 the City of Lesneven, twinned with the city of Carmarthen made a celebration of the anniversary of Breton national Anthem "BRO GOZH VA ZADOU".

This anthem, which was already the Welsh Anthem, had a Breton language version composed by a well-known bard Taldir. In the city of Lesneven there had been a Congress of the Union Régionaliste, at a time when the Breton language was forbidden in schools but also in the churches (at a time when very few people were able to speak French). The Welsh Anthem was taken as the Breton national Anthem during this congress in 1903.

We had explanations from Yann JESTIN, member of Breizh-Kembre (Brittany-Wales Association), and addresses from the Lord-Mayor of Carmarthen, Hervé ABALAIN (University of Brest), Rita WILLIAMS (a Welsh woman who spoke very good Breton), Rozenn MILIN, former director of the Breton TV channel TV BREIZH. One night featured a concert with Welsh and Breton artists. A commemoration plate is now in the city centre.

**Kervegenn**



## Ar Bed Keltiek

On line books, records, Celtic art.

Kemper: 02.98.95.42.82

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# A NEW LANGUAGE POLICY FOR BREIZH

*Regional elections and the European ones have changed the political situation in Brittany as well as in France. Yann-Berr Thomin (PS-Socialist Party), who is in charge of Breton language policy in the Council of Breizh tells us, in Breton, more about the new policy of the left wing team (PS+PC+Green+UDB). A symbolic action in Wales, a challenge for Carn readers and three goals for the language.*

Rhodri Morgan, Prime Minister of Cymru, visited Breizh at the beginning of the year. At that time, he signed an agreement covering nine areas in Kembraeg (Welsh), Saozneg(English) and French. Josselin de Rohan, the former Gaullist President of Breizh, was not in favour of the use of our Breton language for official activities because the French law does not allow it. As CARN readers know the French state respects neither U.N. Humans Rights nor E.U. recommendations in this field. Therefore, the new socialist President of Breizh, Jean-Yves Le Drian, will go to Cymru, in October, in order to repair this historical mistake (which helped him to beat the conservative lobby). The leaders of the Cultural Commission of the Council will visit and engage in some symbolic actions with the Welsh government on the 11th and 12th of October. The following day (13th), the agreement will be signed in Welsh, Breton, English and French.

Thinking of the main challenge Breizh has to cope with; Yann-Berr Thomin tells us that the best thing CARN readers can do for Breizh is to send letters to the French President Jacques Chirac, inviting him to sign "Karta Europa". Remember that he is officially in favour of diversity all over the world (Inuit+Monks+Swahilis...) but not for support for Breton in his own state. Today, the solution can only come from abroad.

In order to achieve the goal of 20,000 Breton students in 2010, the Council aims to develop and help actions in three fields:



**Yann-Berr Thomin (Socialist Party), who is in charge of Breton language policy in the Council of Breizh**

schools, public life and the media. Jean-Yves Le Drian, the new president, does have a real will to work in favour of our language. However the right wing considers this question as part of the state activities (Education Nationale). Therefore, the Council will adopt a pragmatic approach to the problem but considers itself as 50% of the deal. In pedagogic terms, the council is willing to link the old speakers and new ones. This challenge is quite difficult but positive in terms of creating a social link between generations.

Therefore, the Council is battling during this summer to save Diwan's schools from a

financial disaster. As the number of classes is growing fast in bilingual schools (+20), it starts to be very important to find teachers for these classes. Unfortunately, university does not provide students ready to start pedagogic studies (in the "I.U.F.M"! ). So, the Council is considering new professional studies for students who are willing to teach Breton in Brittany...hopefully they will succeed!!!

With regard to the Breton language in public life, Yann-Berr Thomin wants to help all villages and cities to use bilingual road signs as in his own city of Landene. Businesses are welcome to engage in this field also. Intermarché (a large supermarket chain) has already started. Other members of 'Produit en Bretagne' or 'Ya da Brezhoneg' should do better, because they use a positive image of our culture to sell different products and services all over Europe.

With regard to the mass media, the Council is ready to help France-3-TV and FBF and the French state radio to produce more Breton programs at prime time. Yann-Berr Thomin does not accept that there is not a single program in Breton from 9A.M. to 6P.M. The Council is still ready to help TV-Breizh and Co. to subtitle cartoons, movies etc. The connection between the private radio stations is something very important for the future of a regional radio, e-Breizh. The Council seems aware of the opportunities they can find in terms of jobs, within the new technologies of communication (ICT=NTIC). Internet is a new chance for this century...let's wait and see which goals the new left wing team (PS+PC+Green+UDB) who is leading the Council of Breizh, will be able to achieve within the next three years and before new elections in 2010.

**GI KELITIK.**

## Bretons stirred, but not shaken

A demonstration held in Lorient /An Orient, Brittany last Sunday attracted more than 100 people in support of the Breton prisoners still being held in detention by the French authorities. In particular, Alain Solé was singled out for particular attention by the demonstrators who has refused all medical treatment since 19th July, despite suffering from diabetes. Mr Solé's refusal to accept treatment has been motivated in part by the successful over-ruling, by the state prosecution, of a promise of an early release under the French Kouchner Law.

Mr Solé, who is now only asking to be transferred to a medical centre where he can properly treated, will hear on Thursday 5th August if the State authorities will allow him an early discharge, due to is ill health. (By the time you read this you should already know and if not, have a look on the League's news site. Let's hope). Supporter's of Mr Solé, who has diabetes and has

recently undergone major heart surgery, claim that his medical condition has been made worse as a result of receiving improper treatment while in jail.

During the demonstration the protester's shouted that the French authorities had made an exception for Maurice Papon (who was responsible for the death of Jews during WW2 and protected policemen who had killed and injured Algerians during the Algeria war and was sentenced a few years ago, but released after a short time in jail "due to his health condition"), but was not prepared to do the same for Alain Solé. Mr Solé was sentenced in March 2004 to 6 years in jail for his involvement with the Breton Revolutionary Army (ARB), an accusation he has always denied, but had served nearly four and a half years in jail without trial until this time, with a serious health condition.

Rhisiart Tal-e-bot, from the Cornish

Branch of the League, made the trip across to Brittany to attend the demonstration. While there he met a Cornish woman who had, independently, been motivated to attend the demonstration to show her support for Mr Solé and the injustice he has experienced.

In addition to Alain Solé, there are still a number of Bretons in jail who were sentenced in the March 2004 trial and await release. Among the prisoner's it is hoped that Stéphane Philippe, who received a sentence of 6 years in March and had already served 4 years, will be released in September. At the demonstration, released Breton prisoner's Gaël Roblin, Arno Vannier and Jérôme Bouthier, took part (apologies to others who I didn't recognise) and it was encouraging to see that their spirits had not been broken.

**Rhisiart Tal-e-bot**

(Alain Sole was released in August - see page 22)



# The European Free Alliance (E.F.A.) becomes a European party

*Until now in the European Parliament there were political groups, like the group formed by the Greens and the Democratic Party of Peoples of Europe-European Free Alliance. From now on there will be European political parties, by application of a regulation of the European Parliament and Council of the 27th October 2003, the provisions of which came into effect from July this year.*

After the Green party was founded in last February, the 'first true European party' was created on the 26th of March 2004 in Barcelona: a new European party, the European Free Alliance which follows after the federation of parties founded in 1994, that was until then the D.P.P.E.-E.F.A.. The founding deed of this new party was signed by the representatives of 27 parties, during the public ceremony chaired by Nelly Maes, M.E.P. of the Flemish party Spirit, President of E.F.A., and in the presence of J.L. Carod-Rovira, General Secretary of Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (E.R.C. - Republican Left of Catalonia) who the day before welcomed the General Assembly of D.P.P.E.-E.F.A.

The 27 parties (among them the Breton Democratic Union [UDB] for Brittany) represent regions or peoples without State of seven countries already members of the European Union (Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom) and of two countries who became members from the 1st of May 2004 (Lithuania and Poland).

The European parties may be formed by citizens gathered in a political party or in many political parties making an alliance between themselves (what is the case of E.F.A.). To be recognized, they have to agree with the political principles on which the European Union is founded; they must have gathered at least 3% of the votes, in at least a quarter of the member states, at the time of the last European elections or they have to be represented in at least a quarter of the member states in the European Parliament, in the national or regional parliaments, or in the regional assemblies.

Actually E.F.A. is represented in six countries: Belgium, France (with the three recently elected UDB members in the Regional Council of Brittany and the two recently elected P.C.N. [Party of Corsican Nation] members in the Corsican Assembly), Italy, Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The European Union now comprises twenty five States. Consequently E.F.A. needs to be represented in seven countries to be recognized as a European party. Even if an ambiguity remains concerning the definition of regional parliaments or assemblies, E.F.A. would be able to reckon on an elected member of the party of Polish peoples of Lithuania in a regional assembly of this country and on an other elected member of the Rainbow-



*Members of the European Free Alliance who were in Barcelona last March.*

Vinozito Macedonian party in Greece. In addition to this, E.F.A. came into contact with the Same peoples of Sweden, who have their own Parliament, with the Left Block in Portugal, and with the Equal Rights Party in Latvia (in fact a Russian-speaking peoples party which counts three MPs. There are also in the new member states (Czech Republic, Hungary) parties which are for the moment observer members, but which are in a position to become in the future full members of E.F.A. and to have elected representatives.

The European parties will be financed by the European Union budget and a budgetary line will be provided for this purpose. Till now the D.P.P.E.-E.F.A. was financed only by the member parties, in terms of their level of representation. The financing by the common budget will cover up to a maximum

of 75% of the budget of a European party which will have to supply the remaining 25%, essentially from the subscriptions of its members. But 85% of the E.U. share will be paid directly to the parties having MEPs, in proportion to their number; the remaining 15 % will be shared equally between the different parties officially recognized.

Therefore it was very important for E.F.A. to get a maximum of MEPs at the last European elections. But the expected results have not been realised: in the former legislature E.F.A. counted nine MEPs.; now it counts only five MEPs. (one of Plaid Cymru, two of S.N.P., one of E.R.C. and one of Latvia from minorities party For Human Rights).

**Yves Jardin,**  
[Breton Democratic Union spokesperson  
for International Affairs.]



**Kampagn skoazell Diwan  
evit dazont ar skolioù**

## **LET'S KEEP BRETON ALIVE**

*In the five Breton administrative departments the Breton language is a strong cultural asset, which is an integral part of our identity. However if we don't do something – now – all together our language risks extinction.*

*The state rejection prevents and obstructs public recognition but in no way undermines our will to carry on the educational innovation and expansion of this cultural initiative.*

*Today we appeal to you to help us in our hour of need.*

**HEP BREZHONEG BREIZH EBET, SANS LANGUE BRETONNE PAS DE BRETAGNE**

## **THERE'S NO BREITANY WITHOUT BRETON**

**10,000 contributions of 50 Euro will allow Diwan pupils to continue their education in Breton and the growth of the Diwan network. However little, all contributions are welcome.**

**Cheque to be sent to: DIWAN BP 147 29411 LANDERNE BRITTANY**  
<http://www.diwanbreizh.org/>





## Y Steddfod Seisnigaidd

Yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol fwyaf Seisnigaidd yn y cyfnod modern, ers cyflwyno'r rheol Gymraeg yn nechrau'r ganrif ddiwethaf. Dyna farn y rhai ohonom a fynychodd y Brifwyl yng Nghasnewydd eleni. Saesneg i'w weld ymhobman, weithiau gyda'r Gymraeg, weithiau hebddi. Cymaint o Saesneg â Chymraeg i'w chlywed ar y Maes ac yn y stondinau. Llauer o fusnesau lleol wedi cael lle ar y Maes i werthu bwyd ayb. Pobl nad oedd yn deall y gair 'tê' yn gwerthu tē a choffi ar Faes y Steddfod. Pardon? Pardon?

Fel arfer 'roedd 'na gyfran o'r stondinwyr wedi cyrraedd a chodi pabell heb 'run gair o Gymraeg i'w weld. Y 'Burleigh Academy'. Dodrefn gardd 'Staffordshire'. 'Miss Bojangles'. (Cafwyd gwelliant ar y rhain ar ôl i ni gwyno). A llefydd bwyd a diod - yn arbennig y llefydd gwerthu diod feddwol. Ond yn waeth na'r unieithrwydd Saesneg a gafwyd ar rai stondinau - 'roedd llauer o'r rhain yn ddigon dibwys - oedd y dwyieithrwydd corfforaethol a gafwyd ar y stondinau mawr i gyd. Saesneg wrth ochr y Gymraeg ymhobman. Weithiau y Saesneg yn fwy amlwg na'r Gymraeg. Stondinau Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd, lluo o gwangos, a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ddwyieithog i'r manylyn lleiaf. Ac arwyddion a thafenni'r Eisteddfod ei hun hefyd. Y map mor ddwyieithog bod pethau fel 'Theatr', 'Stiwio', 'Pabell Roc', wedi'u cyfieithu. Fel ymhobman arall yng Nghymru, mae dwyieithrwydd yn ei gwneud yn bosib anwybyddu'r Gymraeg.

Mae'r Steddfod wedi mynd yn fawr. Mae'n costio mwy. Er mwyn cael mwy o bres mae angen mwy o bobl - mwy o Saeson. Felly mae angen Seisnigo a dwyieithio yn ôl yr awdurdodau. Mae Seisnigo'r Eisteddfod yn cydweithio gyda'r Mewnlfriad i amddifadu'r Gymraeg o'r holl diriogaeth yng Nghymru lle mae'n gallu sefyll ar ei phen ei hun.

Ymysg yr holl stondinau mawr corfforaethol dwyieithog yr oedd palas dan y teitl "Byd y Gyfraith / Legal World", yn cymryd lle wyth neu ddeg o stondinau sengl. Yn llawn deunydd gan gwangos a sefydliadau cyfreithiol i gyfiawnhau eu bodolaeth. 'Doedd dim llauer o bobl yn ymweld â'r lle - pethau cyfreithiol ddim yn apelio llauer i bobl ar eu gwyliau. Pwy wyr faint a gostiai? Arian cyhoeddus oedd yn ei ariannu. Gyda'i ddwyieithrwydd 'roedd yn cyfrannu at danseilio Cymreictod yr Wyl.

Gyda'i faint 'roedd yn cyfrannu at gost yr Wyl a'r angen i ddenu mwy o bobl di-Gymraeg os am dalu'r gost. Dyna un esiampl.

Yn y gorffennol disgrifwyd Maes yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol fel prifddinas y Gymru Gymraeg. Nid eleni. Os ydym am adennill ein gwyl genedlaethol, rhaid torri'r costau, a maint yr Wyl os raid. Neu, bydd rhaid i ni feddwl am ffordd arall o gael lle i'r Gymraeg deyrnasu am wythnos.

Robat ap Tomos

### Summary:

This year's National Eisteddfod was the largest and most Anglicised in living memory. If the festival is to fulfil its original purpose, the authorities must cut down its size, instead of trying to attract more and more non-Welsh speakers to cover its swelling costs.

### 'Seremoni Toriad y Wawr'

18-21 Mehefin 2004

Juratus Owain Gwyl Penwythnos Cenedl Glyndŵr

Prif Ddinas Owain IV, Machynlleth

**Y Lleoliad:** Craig Rhyddid - Craig Coroni Owain IV 1404-2004, Penrallt.

Mae'r graig yn edrych dros dref Machynlleth a thu ôl i Senedd-dy Owain Glyndŵr.

Adroddwyd y gerdd isod gan Dewi Prysor tra'n croesawu toriad y wawr ar ddydd Hir-haf sef 'Dydd y Senedd' ar 21 Mehefin 2004.

### Y Penblwydd

Pryd mae dy benblwydd, fy mawnog ddi-ddarfod,

Ti sydd â'r glaw a'r haul yn dy bru?

Pan gerddodd y gwynt dros ruddiau Arianrhod

Y'm ganwyd, o'r ddrycin i'r erwau hy.

Pryd mae dy benblwydd, fy mynydd o gaerau,

Ti sy'n gadernid uwch corsydd y ffin?

Pan drodd yr eryrod yn adar gacafau,

O bair y byd arall dychwelais i'r drin.

Pryd mae dy benblwydd, ddioddefwraig anrheithiau,

Ti sydd â'r waywffon gam yn dy gefn?

Pan wylodd fy ngwaed i Edwy dan lafnau

Y brad, o'r dyfroedd fe'm ganwyd drachefn.

Pryd mae dy benblwydd, farwres fawrgan,  
Ti roddodd Sele yng ngheubren y gau?  
Pan gododd fy llusern dros ael darogan  
Fe'm denwyd o'r gwyll i'r bore brau.

Yr wyf yn yr awel a'r rhaeadr melyn,  
Y dderwen, yr eog a'r hedydd gwyn;  
Y mae fy mhenblwydd bob eiliad o'r flwyddyn;

Â phob curiad o'th galon, cofia hyn.

Dewi Prysor

(The above poem was recited at Craig Rhyddid ('Rock of Freedom'), Machynlleth, at dawn on Midsummer's Day 2004, on the occasion of the 600th anniversary commemoration of Owain Glyndŵr's parliament)

Robat Ap Tomos

## QUANGO ATTACKS ABERYSTWYTH ABOUT LANGUAGE SCHEME

The launch of the language scheme for University of Wales College at Aberystwyth was cancelled after criticism from the government's language quango, the Welsh Language Board. Rhodri Williams, chief executive of the Language Quango launched his attack before the proposed launch of the college's scheme, criticizing the college for taking nearly five years to set up the scheme.

Williams was called in to meet the university's vice-chancellor, Derec Llwyd Morgan, his successor Professor Noel Lloyd, and Elystan Morgan, the university's president, who asked him to take back comments made in a press release or there would not be a launch. He refused so the launch was cancelled. Taking a surprisingly strong line, Williams said he was concerned at the college's 'unwillingness' to accept responsibility for the language. The Welsh Language Board began its initial consultation with Aberystwyth College nearly five years ago on May 6 1999. "I am deeply troubled that this process has taken so long to implement", he said.

The university college at Aberystwyth was set up in the 19th century to provide education for Welsh people, but during the last century it was gradually taken over by the English and now functions as little more than an ordinary English university where the small Welsh-speaking minority of students is marginalized.

Robat ap Tomos



# Owain Glyndŵr 600th

## Parliament House, Dolgellau

The present building known as the 'Parliament House' situated in Dolgellau town centre has no connection with Owain Glyndŵr other than the fact that the present property was built in the 19th century on the site of an earlier medieval building where Owain Glyndŵr held a Conference on 10 May 1404. This conference was held chiefly to formulate a treaty with France eventually agreed to

in Paris on 14 July 1404. The 600th anniversary event of this most significant occasion in Welsh history was recently commemorated in Dolgellau with celebrations organised by the town council. At this event a plaque was unveiled on the present property known as the 'Parliament House' to mark the stated 600th anniversary. The reputed original building thought to have housed the parliament of 1404 was removed to Newtown in the 19th century where it exists to this day as a meeting house and the present property was built in its place as an ironmonger's store..

It is thus the site which is of particular importance in relation to Owain Glyndŵr history although, the present property is a Grade II listed building and is now up for sale and offers are sought in the region of £370,000, Embassy Glyndŵr believes that, given the above facts, it is perfectly reasonable to propose that the National Assembly of Wales buy this property on behalf of the Nation and make of it a gift to the people of Dolgellau. We feel it to be incumbent upon the Assembly to do so with regards to the fact that so far in this important 'Hanes Glyndŵr' anniversary year they have not supported or contributed to the commemorative and celebratory programme..

Embassy Glyndŵr in pursuance of its 'Tarian Glyndŵr' heritage sites defence campaign calls upon all 'Pobl Glyndŵr' at home and abroad to rise to the occasion and support our above call to the National Assembly of Wales. They may do this by writing to First Minister Rhodri Morgan, other relevant ministers, and of course the Assembly's presiding officer Mr Dafydd Ellis Thomas who is the AC for Meirionnydd Nant Conwy in which Dolgellau is located. We also request 'Pobl Glyndŵr' to write to their MEPs, MPs and ACs as well as to the National Media and whomever else they may deem as useful in possibly offering support to this call.

Further, Embassy Glyndŵr, if above call be successful, thence in furtherance of its 'Tai Glyndŵr' initiative' would propose that Dolgellau Town Council, with the support of Gwynedd Council, seek funding to enable the

property to be developed as an 'Academi Treftadaeth Cymunedol' (See e.g. Antur Tai Glyndŵr paper), but that, in this particular instance, such a proposed Academi would incorporate the appropriate the additional purpose and function of recognition of its historical associations – in so much that it become a centre through which Wales shares its heritage with the world and vice versa – possibly via related educational schemes of



*Owain Glyndŵr's Coronation*

on exchange schemes with young people from other countries. We thus see this Dolgellau Academi as having a significant role in helping to found a 'Welsh International Youth Voluntary Service' that would go out into the world to enlighten on Wales and our heritage and at the same time advance international understanding and cooperation.

Surely, such an initiative and concept would win almost universal support – and not only from Wales but also from Welsh exiles who I am sure would readily financially support such a venture. All those wishing to support this call by Embassy Glyndŵr are requested to do so in great haste and to then inform Embassy Glyndŵr as to what actions they have taken and of any results as a consequence of such actions.

Yn Ffyddlon.

Siân Ifan

C.E.O. Juratus Oweyn

## 'Tai Glyndŵr - Antur Academiâu Treftadaeth Cymunedol - Young Glyndŵr Ambassadors for Wales Scheme'

**A contribution to 'Coffâd 1404. 'Blwyddyn Goffâu Coroni Tywysog Owain IV - 2004'**

Gruffydd Young, the illegitimate son of Morgan ab Iorwerth of Chirkland, for a short time along with his sons Iorwerth Fychan and Jankyn and their sons, fought for Prince Owain Glyndŵr. Gruffydd was a Dominican Oxford trained cleric, whose career prior to the start of the last Great War of Welsh Independence 1400-16-22, had already been rewarded and thus had little to complain about. However, in 1404 Gruffydd Young threw in his lot with Prince Owain and became his 'Chancellor' and Chief Ambassador.

Although Gruffydd was Arch-Deacon of Meirionnydd and, from 1407, became Bishop of Bangor, it is as Prince Owain IV's Ambassador-in-Chief that we best know Gruffydd Young. There were other Ambassadors serving Prince Owain IV's cause such as John Hanmer who, with Gruffydd Young, visited France in 1404 to negotiate the 'Cambro-Franco Alliance'. This treaty of alliance with France was formulated at the historically important 'Conference' held by Prince Owain at Dolgellau on 10 May 1404 and was agreed to by the French in Paris, on 14 July 1404. A letter exists which tells us

then that the treaty was further ratified by the Welsh at Aberystwyth in January of 1405. Gruffydd Young was also to be leading architect of the policies outlined in the 'Pennal Letter' of 1406 and, as Prince Owain IV's Ambassador-in-Chief, he once more journeyed to Paris to treat with the French on these policies.

Further Ambassadors of Prince Owain IV were Maurice Kerry and Hugh or Hywel Eddouyer who were roving Ambassadors to France, Ireland, and Scotland inclusive of the outer Isles of Scotland. Bishop Trefor of Bangor also acted as one of Prince Owain's Ambassadors and visited France twice on diplomatic missions to raise support for the Welsh cause. Trefor was to die and be buried in Paris about 1410 whilst Gruffydd Young is reported as still serving Prince Owain IV's cause after 1416 and is reported to have ended his days in exile as Bishop of Ross in Scotland at around 1418, finally dying around 1436.

**G. Gruffydd**

**Embassy Glyndŵr Researcher**

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# DENIS COSLETT

## 1939-2004

Welsh Republican, Free Wales Army Commandant, Political activist: born Carmarthen 12 September 1939; married Averil Webb (one daughter and two sons deceased); died Llanelli, Carmarthenshire 20 May 2004.

In Wales during the troubled decade of the 1960's, men and women attempted to turn the dream of freedom into reality. For the first time since the days of Owain Glyndwr, armed Welshmen stood beneath the ancient flag of their forefathers and challenged English rule.

Despite united opposition in Wales to the flooding of the Tryweryn Valley in Meirionnydd in 1965, Liverpool Corporation was nevertheless able to turn it into a reservoir, with the loss of a Welsh-speaking community called Capel Celyn. If Welsh anger at the flooding had been the stone to start the threat of an avalanche of militant nationalism, then the bombing of the Clywedog Valley in response to attempts by 13 English local authorities to turn it into a reservoir acted as the boulder which sent the whole mass crashing down the mountains. All over Wales, groups of young men formed into columns of the Free Wales Army. One particular recruit who was to become a commandant was Denis Coslett.

Coslett was born in Carmarthen in 1939. Short, dark-haired, lean, and hard-bodied, he seemed the archetypal Welshman. He had considerable reserves of nervous energy and his speech, in both Welsh and English, was fluent and excitable. His reasons for joining the FWA were expressed simply: "The future of the Welsh language and nation looked bleak, and I believe that the FWA was born from a love of our language and our country." Coslett was of the opinion that an independent Wales would never be won by constitutional means alone because the only language understood by the British State was one backed up by violence. "Force is to diplomacy what bullion is to banknotes", he said, quoting John Jenkins, a sergeant in the British army who was subsequently sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for his part in carrying out explosions in the name of Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru ("Movement for the Defence of Wales").

Having been conscripted at the age of 18, Coslett did his military service as an infantryman with the Royal Welch Fusiliers and later sailed the world as a merchant seaman. Returning to Wales, he worked as a shot-firer in the small private mines that proliferated in the anthracite coalfield of west Wales after nationalisation of the industry in 1947. It was an accident underground that had cost him the sight in his left eye.

In 1966, Sinn Féin sent the Free Wales Army an invitation to attend its parade in Dublin to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1916 Rising. In response, a contingent of 80 uniformed FWA men marched behind Coslett who carried the Red Dragon Flag.

Coslett and the Free Wales Army offered their services to the stricken villagers of Aberfan near Merthyr Tydfil where, in October 1966, a coal tip slid into the valley, killing 116 schoolchildren. The relatives of the deceased were only given financial assistance after the FWA intervened on their behalf. The gratitude of the Parents Association towards the FWA was tangibly expressed when Coslett was presented with an engraved gold watch. He considered the watch to be his most treasured possession.

The leader of the Free Wales Army was a charismatic young man named Julian Cayo Evans, a breeder of Palomino horses and an accomplished accordionist who had a flair for publicity.

The FWA's military campaign was to eventually result in the arrests of several of its members in dawn raids. They were roughly handled by the police and brought to trial at Swansea. Some of them were sentenced at the end of a 53-day trial, which culminated (too neatly to be a coincidence, some observers thought) on the very day of the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Caernarfon on 1 July 1969. Denis Coslett was among the nine men charged under the Public Order Act with a variety of offences that included membership of a paramilitary organization and the handling of firearms and explosives. One was dismissed, two were found not guilty and six sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with three sentences suspended. Commandants Cayo Evans and Coslett were each given 15 months.

In Coslett's speech from the dock, which he delivered in Welsh before sentence was passed, he reminded the judge, Mr Justice Thompson, that he had learned violence in the British army, ending with a typical flourish: "I sought to serve Wales and now I am prepared to suffer for Wales. I am ready for your sentence. Free Wales!" The veteran nationalist Saunders Lewis, who had served in the First World War and was no pacifist, regarded the FWA as soldiers fighting for Wales and made a point of attending their trial, while many others showed sympathy for the accused men.

Having set his face against the constitutional approach of Plaid Cymru, Coslett was to remain outside mainstream politics for the rest of his days. His last years were spent in practicing the martial arts at which he was adept and writing *Rebel Heart*



*Denis Coslett, RIP*

(2000) and *Patriots and Scoundrels* (2004), in which he collected his poems and speeches and gave his own defiant account of the turbulent events in which he had played a part.

**Stephen Coyle**



## Cymru Rydd

On 19 June 2004 in Aberystwyth, *Cymru Rydd*, a Welsh Republican party was established. The new party incorporated the membership of Cymru Annibynnol / Independent Wales Party as well as signing on new members to the Welsh Republican cause.

Some Plaid Cymru members voiced their concern over what they see as a rival on the national political stage. Cymru Rydd's organiser, Steve Curry, clarified the situation when he said, "A growing number of patriots have become dissatisfied with Plaid Cymru's murky constitutional aims, apologetic and compromising approach, and the willingness of its elected members to swear allegiance to the Anglo-British Crown. Cymru Rydd is a natural home for those who want a genuinely democratic and self-governing Welsh Republic. What we offer is straightforward - power back to our people, the Welsh Nation."

The constitutional Aims of the party are:  
1) To democratise power in Wales; and  
2) To secure independence for Wales as a Republic.

Cymru Rydd intends to deliver the message that Wales' continued powerlessness and subsequent social and economic deprivation at the hands of the British State can be overcome when enough people demand change. It happened in the former Soviet Union. It can happen in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**Simon Gruffydd Foster**  
Cadeirydd, Cymru Rydd  
[www.freewales.info](http://www.freewales.info)



# CYMUNED ADOPT NEW STRATEGY



At their annual conference held in Porthmadog on the 10th July, Cymuned, the organisation formed to oppose the colonisation of the Welsh-speaking areas of Wales by non-Welsh speakers, adopted a new strategy for the year ahead, following a year in which the issue had had less public attention than in the previous two years even though the problem remains as serious as ever.

The basis of the strategy is a return to the old idea of recognition of some parts of Wales as Welsh-speaking areas known as the 'Bro Gymraeg', to be a focus for the action needed to preserve what remains of the native Welsh-speaking communities without affecting the role of Welsh in the whole of Wales - similar to the Gaeltacht in Ireland. The new strategy comprises four points:-

## 1. To establish and popularize the principle of a 'Bro Gymraeg' with its communities:

- its value in itself and its importance to the continuance of the language in Wales in general, contrasting this with the current idea of a 'bilingual Wales' with English dominant everywhere and Welsh semi-dead;

- a demarcation of its extent as a region of Wales, which will include some very Anglicised communities within it, with borders and legal status as 'a part of the traditional territory of an indigenous nation where the native language remains alive in the community but is under threat from colonisation, assimilation, and emigration';

- spreading awareness of the Bro Gymraeg's existence through 'Croeso/ Welcome' signs on the borders, leaflets for visitors, perhaps a flag or visible symbol, etc.;

- emphasis that the Bro's existence is an advantage to the rest of Wales;

## 2. To establish the principle that it is immoral and colonial-racist to undermine or oppose the Bro Gymraeg, and to support and safeguard it is moral, anti-colonial, and anti-racist

- popularize the concept of indirect or colonial racism;

- form links with groups in other countries to illustrate the immorality of colonialism;

- form links with other anti-colonial and anti-racist organizations;

- draw attention to colonialists i.e. those who support colonising and are hostile to the existence of the Bro Gymraeg;

## 3. To draw up 'top-down' policies to safeguard and revitalise the Bro Gymraeg, win support for them, and put pressure on the governments (Cardiff and London) to act on them

## 4. To influence the situation directly on local and national levels ('bottom-up')

It is necessary to effect 1 and 2 in order to make progress on 3 and 4.

Where is the Bro Gymraeg? Although Welsh-speaking Wales has been severely diluted over recent decades, the percentages of speakers by community from the 2001 Census still show marked regional variation. An initial proposal puts forward an area comprising a). communities where at least 80% of the inhabitants native to Wales can speak Welsh, and at least 50% of the whole population (the "fïor-Ghaeltacht") and b). communities where at least 50% of those native to Wales and at least 33% of the whole population speak Welsh. Places in a) can definitely be called Welsh-speaking, but recent colonisation has made such areas a series of scattered clusters than a solid area. By including places in b) we have a solid area running the length of west Wales. This then is the 'Bro Gymraeg'. The figures show that the language in b) has already been seriously eroded, but generally the Welsh-speaking community in these places still exists. Further research can improve the location of the border. There may be places where the figure has fallen below 33% but natural Welsh is still alive in a sector of the community e.g. the farmers.

The idea of a 'Bro Gymraeg' was used by the Adfer movement in the '70s and '80s. The amount of condemnation of this organisation by Plaid and Cymdeithas since then has been unwarranted, but Adfer did not succeed in popularizing their campaign and caused offence by seeming to disregard the role of Welsh-speakers outside the Bro Gymraeg. It is important for Cymuned to show that recognition of a special Welsh-speaking zone is an advantage to speakers and supporters throughout Wales, in the same way as the Gaeltacht is in Ireland.

The adoption of the concept of colonial racism is a response to the misuse of the term 'racist' by the opponents of Cymuned, particularly the Labour Party, to score political points. Within the English-language

media, Labour have succeeded in gaining the moral high ground in this way, but through links with other groups and controlled use of the above term, the anti-colonial message can be put across.

Robat ap Tomos

## Boost for Plaid Cymru campaign for Welsh to be official EU language

Plaid Cymru's campaign for Welsh to become an official EU language received a boost in June with Irish Taoiseach Bertie Ahern's declaration before the European Parliament that his government wants to see Irish achieve official EU status.

This would mean Irish becoming a working language of the European Institutions with interpretation provided so that Ministers or MEPs could use Irish in meetings. Citizens would also be able to correspond with European Institutions in Irish.

Plaid Cymru Deputy Leader Jill Evans MEP welcomed the move:

"I strongly support the position of the Irish government on this issue. It is only fair that European citizens should be able to correspond with the European institutions in their native language and that politicians should be able to hold



Jill Evans MEP

negotiations in their own languages too. "I believe that the case for Welsh to become an official EU language can only be strengthened by today's announcement. If Irish also gains official status then it is only right for Welsh to be afforded the same recognition.

"Anything less would be a major snub to Wales's standing in Europe. I look forward to the day when I will be allowed to address Parliament in Welsh and when those who choose to do so will be able to correspond with the European institutions in Welsh also."



# PLAID CYMRU LONDON CHALLENGE ROYAL MAIL TO DO BETTER!

Four years of campaigning by Plaid Cymru's London Branch for a stamp to commemorate Owain Glyndŵr's achievements reached a new stage on 16 June when about twenty people demonstrated their support outside the Royal Mail's Beauty of Wales stamp launch in London. The branch presented a giant postcard to Gareth Davies, Royal Mail Director for Wales, just before the event. On it was a challenge to the Royal Mail to produce a stamp for Glyndŵr Day in September to commemorate Owain Glyndŵr's enthronement as the Prince of Wales at the Machynlleth Parliament.

Huw Jackson, Secretary of London Branch said "This is a challenge to make amends for the false promises the Royal Mail has been guilty of over the past four years. Last October, Gareth Davies said that he was "confident that Owain Glyndŵr enthusiasts will be pleased with the scenes shown and view the stamps as a fitting commemoration of this great man." They are trying to fob us off again. There is plenty of time to produce and distribute an appropriate design. We did a design in half an hour. They can surely do better. After all, they produced a set of



*Gareth Davies accepting the Card from Isabel Monnington Taylor outside the London launch for the Beauty of Wales stamp. The card bears the branch's design for a stamp.*

stamps within weeks for the English Rugby World Cup victory".

He added, "This is not just about a stamp. It is about the status of Wales in the UK and the status of our national history in Welsh schools. One of the Royal Mail's criteria for

stamp selections reads as follows: "Explore the British way of life celebrating the diversity of cultures and interests within the UK". They have ignored Wales in the past and they have snubbed Wales again on this occasion."

## Wales Today - Cymru Fydd?

Plaid Cymru - the Party of Wales, have released their economic vision for a future independent Wales. 'Wales Can Work - Small Country Success in the New Global Economy' was written by American economist Jennifer Erickson and commissioned by Jill Evans MEP of the Party.

The report contrasts Wales' economic growth with the other small nations of Europe and argues that if the Welsh economy had grown at the same rate as the UK since 1972, each person in Wales would be £1000 richer and £4000 richer if the economy had grown at the same rate as the 15 member states of pre-enlargement EU. If the Welsh economy had grown at the same rate as independent Ireland's economy however, each person in Wales would be a staggering £19000 richer.

In criticism of the findings, Labour MP Kevin Brennan, commented that unlike Wales, "Ireland" for instance, "didn't carry a huge legacy of problems arising from heavy industry, and it should not be forgotten that Ireland was independent for 60 or 70 years before its economy boomed, partly thanks to good policies and partly thanks to changes in the world economy."

Nevertheless, the report does raise some pertinent questions such as why does Wales

economic performance lag behind that of other small European nations, why is independence good for other EU nations (six of which are actually smaller than Wales) and not for Wales and why do average Welsh earnings lag £3000 behind the UK average.

Adam Price, Plaid's parliamentary economics spokesperson said that "The next stage Plaid are planning a series of road shows across Wales, in a campaign called 'Wales Tomorrow/Cymru Fydd', to promote the economic benefits of independence."

## Treachery in Ceredigion:

The referendum in May for an elected mayor for Ceredigion was lost heavily after Plaid Cymru joined the unionist parties in campaigning against the establishment of the post. This left the Cymuned activists who had called the referendum, in the hope of an elected mayor being able to overturn the council's plan to build 6500+ new houses, virtually alone. It seems that fear of the effect on their English-speaking vote of being seen to side with Cymuned was behind the treacherous change of sides by Plaid in Ceredigion. They had hoped to win control of Ceredigion council in the elections in June but fell just short, probably through having

alienated many nationalists, and the same unionist grouping remains in control. They can now continue encouraging more colonisation and strengthen their own electoral position in the process.

## Plaid lose valley councils:

In the June council elections Plaid Cymru lost control of the two councils they controlled in the south Wales valleys, Caerffili and Rhondda Cynon Taf. The Labour party had poured enormous resources into regaining these two areas in their heartland which they had lost to Plaid in 1999, and Plaid could not compete financially in spite of having run RCT council very efficiently after the previous corrupt Labour administration had run up millions of pounds of debt.

Plaid's opposition to New Labour's war in Iraq paid off with the gaining of two seats from Labour in Cardiff's largely "ethnic" district of Glanrafon, where one of Plaid's new councillors, Mohammed-Sarul Islam, is a Muslim originally from Bangladesh. Muslim Plaid Cymru councillors were also elected to Newport and Conwy councils.

Robat ap Tomos



# Éire

## An ghaelg, ábhar Dóchaís

Iarradh orm caint ghairid a thabhairt ar an nGaelg nó an Mhanainnis ag ócáid a d'eagraigh Craobh na hÉireann den Chomhdháil Cheilteach cúpla mí ó shin.

Tá gaol gairid ar ndóigh idir an Ghaeilge agus Gaelg Mhanann. Tuigeann lucht na Gaeilge an gaol le Gàidhlig na hAlban, ach is beag eolas atá acu ar an nGaelg. Ní chabhraíonn an córas ortagrafach atá ag na Manannaigh chun a dteanga dhúchais a scríobh leis an tuiscint. Chomh luath is a fheiceann Gaeil na hÉireann an Ghaelg scríofa síleann siad cuma aduain choimhthíoch a bheith uirthi. Is gá mar sin go gcloisfí an teanga agus í á labhairt.

Séard a rinne mé ar an ócáid seo ná liosta seanfhocal ó Mhanainn a chur le chéile agus iad a úsáid mar léiriú ar an teanga agus ar mheabhair agus intleacht na Manannach. Bíonn saibhreas smaointe agus tuiscint ar an saol agus ar bhuanna agus laigí an duine sna seanfhocail. Léiríonn siad cuid de dhearcadh an phobail áirithe sin ar an saol agus déantar é sin trí thagairtí a dhéanamh do nithe ina saol atá coitianta go leor.

Is iomaí tagairt don scadán, mar shampla, sna seanfhocail Mhanannacha. Bhí áit antábhachtach ag an scadán i saol na ndaoine ar an oileán san am atá caite.

*Ny veggan as ny veggan, d'ee yn kayt yn skeddan.* Bheadh deacracht ag an Éireannach ciall a bhaint as an bhfocal scríofa sin, ach ní bheadh mórán dua ag baint leis an gcaint a thuiscint. Déarfadh an tÉireannach é ar an mbealach seo: 'beagán ar bheagán, d'ith an cat an scadán'.

Is ionann *gyn skeddan gyn banish* agus: gan scadán gan bainis. Tá léiriú ansin ar thábhacht an scadáin i saol eacnamaíochta an phobail Mhanannaigh san am atá thart.

Tá a leagan féin acu ar bringing coals to Newcastle. *Cur lesh skeddan gys Purt ny h-Inshey.* Ba é, agus is é fós, Purt ny h-Inshey (Peel) lárionad na hiascaireachta agus tionscal na scadán gan trácht ar *yn skeddan jiarg*—an scadán dearg, an scadán leasaithe againn féin. Tá foróin Ghaelach ag baint le rá go bhfuil duine nó gníomh *cha jeeragh as craue drommey yn skeddan*—'chomh díreach agus cnámh droma an scadáin'.

Tá críonnacht agus eagna na muintire sna seanfhocail agus is minic a chuireann siad fainic orainn mar dhaoine. Bíonn stuaim agus gaois na nglún i bhfad siar iontu.

*Cha nee eshyn ta red beg echey ta boght, agh eshyn ta gearree ny smoo.* 'Chan é eisean a bhfuil rud beag aige tá bocht, ach eisean tá ag iarraidh níos mó'. Abair é, le

pobal an domhain thiar sa lá atá inniu ann!

Bhí cainteoirí eile agus ceoltóirí ag an gcruinniú áirithe sin i mBaile Átha Cliath agus thug gach duine acu a léiriú féin ar chultúr Mhanann. Ullmhú a bhí ann don Chomhdháil Idirnáisiúnta a tionóladh i bPurt Chiar, Manainn, faoi Cháisc.

Fad agus bhí mé ansin tháinig mé ar leabhar nua-fhoilsithe a dhéanann cur síos ar chuid de na mionteangacha atá i mbaol. Is é Mark Abley údar an leabhair seo agus tá caibidil ar leith aige ar an nGaelg. "An teanga a léim as an uaigh" a ghlaonn sé uirthi, agus is soiléir óna bhfuil scríofa aige gur chaith sé tamall ar an oileán agus go ndearna sé grinnstaidéar ar staid na teanga ansin.



Ned Maddrell, last native Manx Speaker

Shíl daoine gur cuireadh san uaigh í leis an gcainteoir dúchais deireanach, Ned Maddrell, i 1974. Ach ná leanaf á dtógáil le Gaelg anois, tá naíonraí Gaelacha ann agus bunscoil Ghaelach amháin. Tá sí á craoladh go rialta ar an raidió. Is díol mór spéise an dul chun cinn atá déanta, a bhuíochas sin do dhaoine dúthrachtacha atá ag saothrú ar son na cúise.

Tá ardmeas tuillte ag na daoine seo, dream nach raibh sásta ligean d'oidhreacht luachmhar a dtíre bás a fháil. Tá cuid acu ar shlí na fírinne anois ach d'fhág siad mórán le huacht. Tá dream díograiseach, daoine óga ina measc, ag saothrú leo i gcónaí agus tá toradh a gcuid oibre le feiceáil agus le mothú.

Admhaíonn Mark Abley go bhfuil gnóthaí móra ar bun i Manainn. Táim féin ag faire ar a bhfuil ar siúl in athbheochan na teanga ó 1990 i leith. Is geall le saotharlann teanga an

tír anois, dar liom féin.

Má éiríonn leis na Manannaigh an dul chun cinn atá déanta acu le deich mbliana anuas a choinneáil ar siúl go ceann deich mbliana eile, beidh sé go hiontach. Má éiríonn leo, má bhíonn meánscóil Ghaelach acu, mar shampla, faoin mbliain 2014 beidh scoláirí, taighdeoirí, eolaithe teanga agus teangeolaíochta ag triall ar an oileán ó cheithre hairde an domhain ag déanamh staidéir ar an éacht Manannach. Siúráilte!

Seán Ó Brádaigh

*This article is based on a talk on Manx given by the author to the Irish branch of the Celtic Congress. Using proverbs he indicates for Irish speakers (for whom Manx orthography may seem strange) how similar to Irish Manx speech sounds. He concludes by outlining the very considerable progress made by the Manx language in the last two decades.*

## NO PROGRESS IN NORTH TALKS

After a lot of media hype prior to their commencement and suggestions that this was the final chance the talks held in Leeds Castle in Kent under the auspices of the Irish and British governments in mid September failed to deliver any real progress towards restoration of the Local Assembly in the North. While Republicans it seems had guaranteed that issues relating to the IRA and decommissioning could be resolved by year end the Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), the leading Unionist Party since the last elections, were not prepared to accept such assurances.

More importantly they called for fundamental aspects of the Good Friday agreement to be renegotiated. They want ministerial accountability to the Assembly (the thin end of the wedge towards return to majority rule), a change in the system of electing First and Deputy First Ministers and tighter control of cross border bodies. All these demands are anathema to nationalists and republicans alike and this had been made quite clear in statements prior to the talks.

There was no direct contact between the DUP and Sinn Féin with Irish and British negotiators acting as go betweens – hardly a good model for progress. At the end of the talks Irish Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern, and British Premier Blair concluded that it was up to the parties to continue consultations to see if they can agree on power sharing institutions. Further talks at Stormont the following week led to an acrimonious end with the SDLP stating there was no movement on anything of any significance and accusing the DUP of 'waiting for the British Government to try to cut them a better deal'. It seems unlikely now that any progress will occur until after the British general election next year.



# Victory for Stádas – but will EU grant recognition to Irish?

It is always good to be able to report on a significant victory for those who campaign for the cause of any Celtic language and of course for one's own language in particular. The campaign to get the Irish government to ask the EU to grant full working status to Irish has been reported on in Carn 125 and 126. A very well run campaign was organised under the umbrella group Stádas, led by Dr. Pádraig Ó Laighin, which was very actively supported by Conradh na Gaeilge. In addition to organising many successful demonstrations it effectively canvassed all political parties and achieved their support and organised an on line petition which gathered 80,000 signatures. The campaign culminated in a large (5,000 plus) national demonstration in Dublin last April at which the extent of support from all sides was evident. The response of the Government was to set up an interdepartmental body (but granting representation to Stádas) which would make a recommendation to Government.

In early July the Minister for Community and Rural Affairs and the Gaeltacht, Éamon Ó Cuív, announced on behalf of the Irish Government that it was starting the process of discussion with other member States and the EU commission to achieve official working language status for Irish. This would be done under EU Regulation 1/1958 which is the legal instrument dealing with the system of working languages of the EU. It was stated these discussions would be directed at practical modalities to achieve the aim.

faced by Irish speakers in EU employment and it would give the Irish EU MEPs to right to use Irish in the EU parliament. EU regulations would have to be issued in Irish also which would facilitate publishing them in Irish here. Above all it would give courage to the Irish language community.

While this is indeed a great victory it is not guaranteed that agreement will be forthcoming from all EU member states particularly some such as France and Spain. The position of Irish as an official language



*One of the many demonstrations organised by Stádas in its campaign –  
Bíodh Gaeilge in Teanga Oifigiúil den AE (Let Irish be an EU Working Language).*

The process is initiated by the Irish permanent representatives in Brussels who will have direct discussions with other member states on the issue and supply any additional information needed. The EU Commission will also be approached on the implications. When agreement is forthcoming from all member states a motion is prepared by the Commission for the Council of Ministers from whom final approval is required.

Pádraig Ó Laighin hailed the decision as victory for all. Achievement of EU working language status would end the discrimination

of the Irish State may be seen as different however some disturbing comments have come from Spain. Some Spanish commentators and politicians fear that if EU working language status is granted to Irish it would fuel demands by Catalonia and the Basque country for greater recognition of their languages within the EU. Undoubtedly such internal considerations may come into play in some countries, let us hope they do not undermine the very clear case for Irish and that EU working status will be granted.

CÓL

## 'Who Needs Irish?' Reflections on the Importance of the Irish Language in Modern Ireland



**Ciarán Mac Murchaidh (Editor)**

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**About the Editor:** Ciarán Mac Murchaidh lectures in the Roinn na Gaeilge/Department of Irish, Coláiste Phádraig/St Patrick's College, Baile Átha Cliath/Dublin City University. He was a joint editor of « Teanga, pobal agus réigiún: aistí ar chultúr na Gaeltachta inniu » (Language, Community and Region: Essays on Modern Gaeltacht Culture) (Coiscéim, 2000) and is the author of « Cruinnscríobh na Gaeilge » (A grammar of Irish language for third-level students) (Cois Life, 2002).

### Book Description

« Who Needs Irish? » is an important collection of thirteen essays in English for all those interested in the Irish-language debate today. The authors debate on the position, importance, relevance and prospects of Ireland's greatest treasure. Why does the Irish language evoke such a range of feelings in people? Why does the debate come across as being so polarised? « Who Needs Irish? » tries to answer these questions and more. The question in itself will immediately divide people into two camps. Still, the question needs to be asked and we may thank the book's editor, Ciarán Mac Murchaidh, and his publisher, Veritas, that we now have a collection of essays in English which will

*(Continued on page 15)*



In mid September a loyalist from the Shankill, Ken Barrett, was convicted of the murder of Belfast solicitor, Pat Finucane, in 1989, and the wounding of his wife. Pat Finucane was shot in front of his family at their evening meal and Barrett had stated that the only reason he did not kill Mrs Finucane was that he thought to do so would have generated bad publicity for the UDA. A judicial enquiry into the murder of Pat Finucane has been called for by many bodies, the Committee on the Administration of Justice, Amnesty International, British Irish Rights Watch, Human Rights First and Sinn Féin and the SDLP. In 2001 British Premier Blair agreed to accept the decision on a public inquiry of retired Canadian Judge, Peter Cory, appointed by the Irish and British governments to examine six killings in which security forces collusion was alleged. Cory's report, delivered last October, recommended five inquiries including one into the Finucane case.

The British Government balked at the Finucane recommendation suggesting an inquiry might compromise criminal proceedings. However, after these convictions there are no proceedings pending. Over the years the links between British Intelligence and Loyalist murder gangs have been gradually exposed and there are strong suspicions that Finucane was targeted by the intelligence services due to his representation of many charged with offences relating to the war in the North. Barrett was convicted as a result of a sting operation mounted on foot of the Stevens Inquiry into collusion allegations in the North. He told the BBC *Panorama* TV programme that the killing was organised by the UDA intelligence chief, Brian Nelson, an agent of both MI 5 and the British military intelligence organisation, the Force Reaction Unit (FRU). An inquiry into the Finucane case is unlikely to be limited to his murder alone.

The FRU is believed to have been involved in over a dozen murders of Catholics in Belfast in the 1980s. Nelson, who

## Who Pulled the Strings? Hold an Inquiry Now!



*Sinn Féin protest calling for a public judicial inquiry outside Belfast Crown Court at the sentencing of Ken Barrett, convicted of the murder of Pat Finucane.*

reconnoitred the Finucane home and identified him to Barrett worked under the direction of FRU officer Maggie Walshaw. Nine years after the murder she was awarded a British Empire medal. The FRU head in Belfast in the 1980s, Lt. Colonel Gordon Kerr, is now a Brigadier and military attaché at the British embassy in Beijing. They would have to be called in addition to others to be asked if Finucane had been murdered as a matter of policy and at what level this policy had been sanctioned.

Barret was sentenced to 22 years but is likely to be released within a year under the terms of the early release scheme which followed the Belfast Agreement. Michael Finucane, a son of the murdered man said the sentencing of Barrett had never been a priority for the family and he called at that time on the British government to stop delaying the promised judicial enquiry. The family's priority was not who pulled the

trigger but who pulled the strings?

There are however ominous indications that Britain will seek to protect its establishment. A week after Barrett's conviction Northern Ireland Secretary, Paul Murphy, announced in a statement that an inquiry would be held under new and more restrictive legislation (yet to be introduced) which would allow substantial sections of the inquiry to be held in private. Nor was it stated that it would be headed by a High Court Judge. Irish Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern, said such legislation must fulfil the Weston Park commitment of Judge Corry.

The statement provoked a hostile reaction from nationalist representatives, Human Rights bodies and the Finucane family. Michael Finucane said the proposal sounded more like a 'government investigation' to him than the independent judicial inquiry his family had sought for the last 15 years.

### 'Who Needs Irish?' (continued)

provide an entrance into the Irish language for a general audience as the language debate is usually an ongoing issue within the Irish-language media but that makes only a sporadic appearance in the English-language media. Ciarán Mac Murchaidh ends his excellent preface with the following statement: "Come to this book with an open mind and allow the voices speak to your heart as well as to your head. Even lovers of the language do not always agree about what is best for it, but one thing that cannot be questioned is the belief that all these writers share: that there is an intrinsic worth in preserving the Irish language for ourselves, for our children and for the generations still to come and that is the greatest challenge of all."

As Liam Ó Lonergain has stated in *The Irish Catholic* on 15 April 2004, it is «...an invitation all the more relevant and poignant at this time in our history when as a people only eighty years into partial independence we

have never been more rich and never more adrift... ».

The thirteen contributors, well chosen by the editor, with their implication and experience of working in and for the language make us share their love, joy, enthusiasm but also realism, concerns, and worries for this beautiful language called Gaeilge! The different essays balance from optimism to more pessimistic contributions but at the end they have given us an entertaining reading which fills one with hope that we are not after all assisting at the funeral of a minority language. This book may help by bringing Irish people to a greater realisation of the treasure which they too often deny. I highly recommend this book so fascinating that I have myself read it in a day and a half!

« Who needs Irish? » the answer is simple: Ireland, the Irish people and the whole world need this invaluable treasure, this divine gift given to the Irish people!

José CALVETE.

### Ireland Second Most Expensive in Eurozone

The *National Competitiveness Council's Statement on Prices and Costs*, published in September, found that in the four years to May 2004 the average price of Irish goods and services rose by 22% above the EU average. Only Finland was more expensive. Consumer price inflation in Ireland exceeded that both in the Eurozone and the EU 15 for the past seven years, rising by 17.5% from Dec.1999 to Dec, 2003 as against an EU 15 average of 8.4% over the same period. Restaurants and Pubs were said to be the biggest contributors accounting for 25% of total inflation in the five years to Jan. 2004.



# Sinn Féin gains in Local and European Elections

Sinn Féin made significant gains in the Local elections in June in the Republic. The party increased its first preference votes to 8% as against 3.5% in the 1999 elections and also improved considerably its performance in transferring votes. The net result was a gain from holding 23 seats on local councils prior to the elections to having 57 after it. The party won representation in some counties where it had none before. It is now the largest party on Monaghan county council and it increased its number on Dublin City Council from 4 to 10.

The major Government party, Fianna Fáil suffered bad losses in the local elections, losing about 20% of its local authority seats, while gains made by the opposition Fine Gael gave it greater credibility as an alternative in Government. Its possible Coalition partner, the Labour Party remained more or less static while gaining a second seat in Europe. The Greens did improve, doubling their seats from 8 to 16, but had expected to do much better.

In the European elections the Sinn Féin party gained two seats, one in the Republic, in the Dublin constituency, and one in the North. Mary Lou MacDonald was the victor in Dublin. This was at the expense of Green MEP, Patricia McKenna, who in her ten years in the European parliament was a consistent fighter for democracy, neutrality and the environment but seems to have neglected her home patch. The Green Party also lost their other European seat in the Leinster constituency, leaving them with no representation now in the European parliament. In the North the Sinn Féin seat was won by Bairbre de Brun, former Local Assembly Minister.

The referendum on citizenship, held at the same time, resulted in an 80% Yes vote in favour of the amendment to the Constitution. The referendum was proposed in order to do away with the automatic right to citizenship of anyone born in Ireland regardless of residency or citizenship of parents. The amendment to the Constitution read:

1. *Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution, a person born in the island of Ireland which includes its islands and seas, and who does not have at the time of his or her birth, at least one parent who is an Irish citizen or is entitled to be an Irish citizen is not entitled to Irish citizenship or nationality unless otherwise provided for by law.*

2. *This section shall not apply to persons born before the enactment of this section.*

16 Carn



Mary Lou McDonald,  
new Sinn Féin MEP for Dublin

## PEACE AND NEUTRALITY ALLIANCE

### ANTI IRAQ WAR SHANNON AIRPORT DEMONSTRATION

**Saturday 13th November**

The PANA (Peace and Neutrality Alliance) National Executive has agreed to initiate the organisation of a demonstration at Shannon airport on Saturday 13th of November, to protest against its continuing use in the conquest and occupation of Iraq. We call upon all the affiliated organisations to mobilise their members and supporters. While PANA has individual members the success or failure of a demonstration called by PANA will be down to the willingness of affiliated organisations to mobilise. PANA will of course, seek to mobilise and work with all other antiwar groups. We need to make it clear that whoever wins the US elections, the use of Shannon in this Imperial War should be terminated.

#### EU Constitution

The EU Constitution expands and consolidates the militarization of the EU and therefore, will be opposed by PANA. PANA intends to hold a Seminar on the EU Constitution, this autumn, probably in November. They intend to seek to appoint Constituency Convener throughout the 32 counties, and are now asking affiliated organisations to nominate members who would be willing to act as such in each constituency.

**Roger Cole, Chair PANA**  
E Mail: [pana@eircom.net](mailto:pana@eircom.net)

# WEALTH GAP HIGHEST IN IRELAND

An ESRI (Economic and Social Research Institute) study published in Ireland in mid September confirmed that Ireland has the highest level of relative income poverty in Europe, with 21% of the population living on less than 60% of median income in 2001 (Sweden and Denmark were best with 9% and 10% respectively). In 2001 a single person living on less than 150 a week was said to be in relative income poverty.

Moreover relative income poverty has increased in Ireland since 1995 in contrast to most European countries including the UK, Portugal and Greece. The report, *Why is Relative Income Poverty So High in Ireland*, found that differences in age and employment profiles, household composition and single parenthood did not explain much of the variation between member states. Rather the disparity was linked to contrasts in tax and welfare regimes in Ireland and the EU.

## OVERVIEW OF INCOME DEPRIVATION IN CELTIC COUNTRIES NEEDED

The Scottish Executive has been accused of 'gerrymandering' statistics on poverty by a Highlands Councillor.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation which was introduced last June aims to examine income, employment, health, education, geographic access, telecommunications and housing and supply accurate information.

However Highland councillors have expressed concern that the new poverty index introduced fails to reveal the extent of rural poverty in the north and the way the statistics were collected could ultimately lead to resources and development money being concentrated on inner-city areas.

The local government - Scottish Executive 'spat' over poverty statistics is the latest issue which publicises low incomes and the social problems attendant on them in the Celtic countries.

In 2003 the United Nations Human development agency reported grim statistics on poverty in both the United Kingdom and Ireland. Meanwhile, last month a think-tank, the Economic and Social Research Institute of Ireland, found that some 80,000 households in that country were below the poverty line.

Over the past decade a mixed picture of income deprivation in parts of the Celtic countries has become clear. It is obviously past time that an overview on income equality in the Celtic areas was determined and perhaps via the British - Irish Council the various governments might co-operate to that end.

**J.B. Moffatt**





## Niverans an bobel y'n vlydhen 2011

Ha'n Soedhva Reknans Gwlasek ow tarbari an nessa niverans an bobel, y tegoedh dhe'n re a's teffo hwans omdheskrifa 'kernekek' ynnia war an Soedhva may fo gorrys yn roth kyst arbennek poran rag an gorthyp na. Yn 2001 an unn fordh dhe wul yndella o lenwel an kyst 'arall' ha skrifa an ger 'kernekek' yn ogas.

Ny dhegoedh henna, efan yw. Kynsa, yth esa ow ri savla a le bri dhe'gan ethnegeth ni es dell esa ow ri dhe sowsnek. Nessa, dervynn a wre diwysogneth dhiworth pobel na vynna war neb kor bos owth oberi orth roth an par na. Trysa, yth omsyw na wrug pubonan omgemmeres an poenvos, awos oll mynnes derivas aga gwlasegneth; esya ha skaffa o merkya ken kyst. Lies kernow yw parys dhe omwul 'sows' war nebes troyow (kepar ha peldroes 'Hanaf an bys'). Yma'n media, ha menowgh aga hentrevogyon nowydh deveddhys, ow tasleverel heb dhiwedh dell on ni oll sowson.

Gwell yw dhe gemmys kowethyansow a allo bos, a bub sort, yn Kernow hag a-ves, skrifa dhe'n Soedhva yn unn dhervynn agan kyst agan honan. Tus yn Kembra a bysis kyst rag 'Kembreg' keffrys hag onan rag an yeth.

An dhew dhe omdhiskwedhes yn roth, hag yn Kembra hag yn Pow Sows. An vater a vydh ervyrs troha penn an vlydhen ma. Termyn eus hwath rag gul kaskergh warlergh patron Kembra. Semlant moy soedhek dhe'n dewis a 'kernekek' a wra dynya ewnna gorthebow.

'War an ke', yth esa agan teylu ni yn mysk an re na a lenwis an roth niverans diwettha oll yn tien yn kernewek; ny wrussyn ni klywes ger vyth gans piw pynag a-wosa!

### Summary

*By the way, we were among those who filled in their last census in Cornish. There was no feedback whatever. (Cornish translation of Richard Tal-e-bot's article on the census.)*

## Aswonnvos an Yeth

Gwynn agan bys avar y'n vlydhen pan veu 'aswonnys yn soedhogel agan taves. Byttegyns, wosa redya skrif gans 'tus fur' a-barth an Konsel a Ewrop, my re beu ow hwilas derivadow downna yn kever an

'aswonnvos'-ma. Res yw derivas na yllis vy diskevra py rann an governans a biwvo surhe argerdh an gweythresow a res rag enora an ambos. Dhymm y feu profyes henwyn Soedhva an Is-Penn Mynyster, poken Soedhva Tre po hwath Soedhva Takklow Estrenyek! Unn dra sur yw, drefenn fowt digresennheans, nyns yw Konsel an 'Konteth'. Ny grysav pur wir bos 'Awtoryta Desedhys', an pyth a res herwydh an Charter, gorrys yn tyller vydh.

## Recognition of the Cornish Language?

*After the excitement, earlier this year of official recognition, followed by the rescue of two Tudor Cornish plays, hidden away in the back draw of a Welsh professor, we in the Cornish movement should be as happy as larks. Sadly though, the Government has not changed its attitude in any visible way. Following a report from experts on behalf of the Council of Europe, I have tried to discover which Government department is responsible for overseeing the measures needed to raise the status of Cornish. So far I have been unable to discover this.*

*There should be, in the terms of the Charter, a 'Delegated Authority' to do this. Unfortunately we have no devolution, and no democratic regional assembly is currently proposed by Westminster. The 'County' Council insist that they are not that 'authority'. Suggestions, as to who it may be range from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to the Home Office or even the Foreign Office.*

Julian Holmes

## DYDH AN YETH BRETONEK

Synsys veu dhe'n 6ves a vis Metheven "Devezh ar Brezhoneg" (Dydh an Yeth Bretonnek) a gynsa prys yn Karaez (Carhaix yn Frynkek). Synsys veu an jydh ma gans an kowethas "Dazont ar yezh" (Termyn a dheu an Yeth). Pur lowen o tus an kowethas gans sewena an darvos! Res yw dhyn perthi kov bos an jydh na Goel an Mammow yn Pow Frynk ynwedh, ha splann ha toemm o an awel ha pur doemm o hi yn-dann an tyldow. Yntra 3.000 ha 5.000 den a dheuth dhe'n darvos an jydh na.

Ervyrs veu wosa an darvos gwitha kynsa Sul an mis Metheven avel "dydh an yeth bretonnek" pub blydhen. Tus kowethas "Dazont ar Yezh" a vynn gul kuntellyans (kewar ?) rag Dydh an Yeth Bretonnek yn termyn (kewar ?) yn spyrans an dus.

Kowethasow an "Emsav" (an Omsav

bretonnek) a allas keschanjya derivadow, perthyans, hag all...dres oll kowethasow o ri dyskansow bretonnek rag tevesigyon...

Gwerys veu kowethas "Dazont ar yezh" gans Kuzul-rannvro Breizh, Kuzulioù-departamant Penn-ar-Bed hag ar Morbihan ha Ti-Kêr Karaez (Burjesti Karaez).

Dadhelva gans politegoryon nowydh diwesys a-dro dhe'n strif a-barth an yeth a veu ordnys gans Anne-Lise Deleón. Hembrenkyas an kowethas "Dazont ar yezh!" yw an venyn yowynk ma. Tus kowethas "Dazont ar yezh" a garsa ordna testennow ha dadhelvaow dihaual pub blydhen rag dydh an yeth bretonnek. I a vynn displegya gwrians yn Bretonnek ha der Vretonnek. Pella derivadow orth [www.gouel.com](http://www.gouel.com) po orth [devezharbrezhoneg@voilà.fr](mailto:devezharbrezhoneg@voilà.fr)

**Summary:** The "Day of the Breton language" took place this year for the first time on the 6th June. The event was successful with around 4,000 visitors despite the heat and Mothers' Day in France. This event was organized by "Dazont ar Yezh" (Future of the Language) led by a young woman called Anne-Lise Deleón. It has been decided that the event will be held annually every first Sunday of June. It was a good occasion for those involved in the struggle for the language to exchange information, experiences, etc.. A debate about the struggle for the language with the newly elected politicians was also organised.

More information at: [www.gouel.com](http://www.gouel.com) or [devezharbrezhoneg@voilà.fr](mailto:devezharbrezhoneg@voilà.fr)



# CORNISH LANGUAGE SOUNDINGS

The Cornish Branch have responded in a positive way to the first Draft Report from the Steering Group set up to undertake a soundings exercise of the Cornish language. The first stage began in September 2003 and took three forms.

The three forms included a series of six open public meetings were held in each of the districts of Cornwall, four focus group meetings that centred on public life, education, commerce and media and finally written submissions by post or online were taken into consideration.

The soundings exercise was the result of the inclusion of the Cornish language by

the Westminster Government under Part 2 of the Council of Europe Charter for Regional and Minority Languages in March 2003.

The Cornish Branch submitted comments in this first phase and were critical of the relatively short and limited consultation period allotted to the Steering Group in which to undertake their soundings exercise. Members were encouraged to see that many of the initial comments made by the Branch to the Steering Group during this first stage, were included in the Consultation Draft, which was published in May this year.

However, the Consultation Draft brought to light the great deal of work that needs to be undertaken to ensure that the Cornish language fits back where it belongs - at the heart of the Cornish community.

In this second phase, the Branch were consulted and asked to forward their comments on the Draft to the Steering Group before 16th July. This was an extended period, due to the limited time between publication of the document and the end of the second consultation period.

In their response, the Cornish Branch, identified several points about the Draft that they hope will be taken into consideration by the Steering Group, before the document will be finally published later in the year.

The following areas are where the Branch thought the Consultation Draft could be improved and now await the final publication:

- More meaningful language planning needed
- Creation of timelines linked to the development of the language
- An overall vision of what the Steering Group had set out to achieve
- A commitment to use a ULPan Kernewek plan, based on similar lines to that used in Wales in the teaching and learning of Welsh

There was very little in terms of meaningful language planning. We also expected that there would be concrete timelines, set out in the Draft, linked to the development of the language. In addition to this, our Branch also agreed that there seems to be an overall general lack of vision, in terms of what the Steering Group has set out to achieve.

Members of the Branch were encouraged by the publication of the Consultation Draft by the Steering Group, which is made up of representatives of Cornwall County Council, Government Office of the South West and five members elected by the language community, but realise that a great deal more work needs to be undertaken to ensure that the Cornish language fits back where it belongs in the heart of the Cornish community.

Many of the initial comments made by the Branch during the first phase of the consultation process were included in the Consultation Draft, but members were critical of the relatively short and limited consultation period allotted to the Steering Group in which to undertake their soundings exercise. The Consultation Draft is described as a working document and will be amended in the light of the comments received and published later in the year.

## The Simpsons Take up Cornish Cause

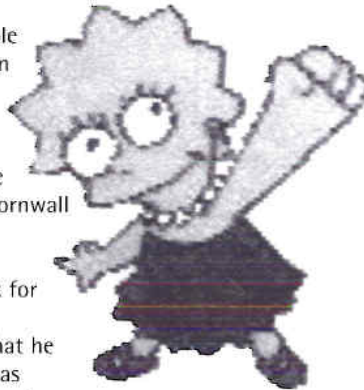
The Cornish language will be broadcast to millions of people worldwide this Christmas, as Lisa Simpson from the cartoon The Simpsons, plans to take up Cornwall's cause. On Christmas Day a four minute cartoon will be broadcast on television, at the same time as the Queen of England's speech, where Lisa, the eldest daughter of Marge and Homer, will cry "rydhsys rag Kernow lemmyn!" (Free Cornwall now!) as she runs around the house waving the Cornish national flag. Tim Long, the executive producer of the hit animation, phoned the Cornish Language Fellowship to ask for translations into the Cornish language.

Mr Long explained to Matthew Clarke of the Fellowship, that he had seen a comedian in the States who had said that he was Cornish and not English, which had prompted him to find out more.

Matthew Clarke said that "Lisa is a great ally. She is a cult icon and a cool character, and to attach some of her coolness and cult status to the Cornish language is obviously good."

News of Lisa's appeal has spread across the world's media since its announcement and it's expected that many will tune in on Christmas Day for a more meaningful message.

Rhisiart Tal-e-bot



## Diversity is Richness

The Youth Group of Cornwall's Mebyon Kernow - the Party for Cornwall, met with over 50 political representatives from across Europe in April to participate in a week long project in Brussels.

The project, "Diversity is Richness", brought together young politicians from regionalist and democratic nationalist parties from across the EU, including those from the Eastern European States who joined the EU in May. The event, which was jointly organised by six different organisations throughout Europe, aimed at highlighting the contribution that young people make to building a rich and diverse Europe. Topics covered included language diversity, bilingualism and cultural diversity in the new Europe. Nelly Maes MEP, commented that:

"Occasions like these bring us all together and show that in many ways it is our

linguistic, cultural and national diversity that can be the strongest force..."

MK presented a project with representatives from the Breton Party, Union Democratique Bretonne (UDB), entitled "How to promote bilingualism in the European regions?" Unfortunately members of Plaid Cymru - the Party of Wales couldn't make it to the event and had to pull out at the last minute.

A publication that will include information about all those organisations that took part, in addition to a description of each of their political struggles, will be published shortly and will be available from European Free Alliance Youth by contacting Eva Mendoza at EFAY (European Free Alliance Youth) 60 Rue Wiertz PHS 02C26- 1047-Bruxelles, Belgium

Tel 0032 22841711 Fax 0032 22841771  
emendoza@europarl.eu.int



## Sourey ayns y Chorn

Ta mish as y lught-thie dy jeeragh er jeet dy valley veih laghyn seyrey ayns y Chorn. Cheau shin shiaghtin ayns 'cott' er mayl, ayns balley beg son skibbyltee ayns Heyl, faggys da Porthia (St Ives). Va'n emshyr mie car y traas as ren shin scapail veih ny sterrymyn hug yn olk er buill elley. Va Porthia jeeaghyn feer aalin, ga dy row eh jingit ec thousaneyn dy hurrysee as thousaneyn dy ghleashtanyn va goll dy chooilley voayl gyn lhiettalys erbee, v'eh jeeaghyn. Agh foddee dy row shin beggan keoi as shynyn goll dys shen ec y traas s'preaysee jeh'n vlein.

Ga dy vel sleih dy liooar ayns Mannin nagh vel jannoo dy mie, shimmei peiagh sy

nagh vel monney jeh ny h-olteynyn toiggal dy kiart dy vel ashoon Manninagh ayn. Dy dooghyssagh, ta Cornee dooie cheet dy ve corree tra t'ad clashtyn Sostnee gra dy vel y Chorn ayn jeh'n 'Cheer Heear'. Ayns aignaghyn lught Lunnin, she unnid chooie Devon as y Chorn, as by vie lhiu jannoo neunhee jeh jarroo-enney ny Cornee. Car y traas, ta gaue mooar ayn dy bee yn Chorn sluggit seose ayns 'Cheer Heear' vooar nagh vees cur enn er bee er jarroo-enney ny Cornee.

Dettyl shin voish Mannin gys Lunnin as hroailt shin er y traen gys y Chorn. Son shickyrys, cosoylit rish red erbee ayns

faggys da Heyl. T'eh baghtal ry akin dy vel ymmodee sleih croghey er y turrysid sy Chorn. Cha vaik mee riau cho whilleen dy phamfladyn as lioaranyn as earishlioaryn daahit ta cleayney oo dy heet dys baljyn beggey, thieyn-bee, garaghyn, thieyn-ellyn, thieyn-cloie as ymmodee reddyn elley. As ta ram jeh ny h-earishlioaryn nastee shoh jeeaghyn glasagh as costyllagh. Jarrood Rheynt Turrysid Vannin! Foddee dy vel eh ny smoo onnoroil dy ve croghey er y turrysid na er yn argidys, agh cha noddym jannoo fegooish smooinghyn dy vel y jees jeu meehaigh.

Hug shin shillei er y Tate ayns Porthia, y thie-ellyn mooar ayns shen. Ta tradishoon-ellyn lajer ec Porthia as buill elley sy Chorn. Agh heill shin nagh vel yn ellyn cho lajer sy Chorn as v'ee keayrt dy row. Tra va mee sy Chorn, chionnee mee coip jeh shennaghys thalk-noa jeh'n cheer. Shoh 'Cornwall, a history' liorish Philip Paynton va currit magh mleeaney ec Cornwall Editions Limited. Ta Philip Paynton y stiureyder jeh Commyn Studeyrns Cornagh Ollooscoill Exeter. Cha nel caa er ve ayns foast dy lhaih yn lioar shoh dy kiart, agh t'eh jeeaghyn dy ve mie dy liooar. Ta roie-raa sy lioar screet ec y Chornagh ard-ghooagh shen A L Rowse. She 'Shenn Chlaghyn' yn ennym jeh'n chieid chabdil, ta gra dy vod yn agh t'ou smooinghyn mychione y Chorn ve goll rish ymmodee reddyn. Eddyrt ta'n Chorn myr jeelym lieh-yarroodit jeh'n chenn seihiil Celtiagh, er nonney she boayl t'ayn raad ren y Ravloyd Jeadysshagh (Industrial Revolution) scoltey yn seihiil. Ta ny Cornee myr peesh faagit jeh shenn chynney as yn agh-beaghee goll magh ass dy tappee kyndagh rish y traastey veih cultoor eddyrashoonagh. Er nonney, fy yerrey ta barrant dy liooar ec ny Cornee orroo hene dy hoilshaghey nyn yarroo-enney hene dy breeoil sy vosaic Oarpagh. Son joarreeyn, ta shee as kiunys ry gheddyn sy Chorn, boayl raad oddys ad scapail veih'n teihll jeianagh. Son Cornee cadjin, dy mennick she genney argid, genney obbyr as thieys treih y Chorn, cheer raad t'ad gleck dy veaghey. Gow dty reih.

Ta cabdil ayns y lioar shoh ennyssit 'The mystery of the Celts' ta resooney yn argane mychione ny h-Albinee, Bretnee, Britaanee, Cornee, Manninee as Yerne. Nec 'Celtie' t'ayn er chor erbee? Cha nel, ta shennaaleeyn ennagh gra, Agh cha nel adsyn loayrt y chengey cheddin as ny chengeydereyn as cha nel sleih cadjin boirit ec y chooish shoh. Ansherbee, my t'ou gra 'Celtiagh' rish pobble ta/va loayrt chengey Cheltiagh, ta shen mie dy liooar. Ayns y lioar, ta Richard Paynton gimraa yn co-haglym dy hennaaleeyn ayns 1992 raad v'eh jeeaghyn dy row ard-shennaaleeyn gobbal dy row Celtee roie-hendeeagh ayn noadyr. Loayrt Vincent Megaw as Ruth Megaw noi yn eie quaggh shoh. V'ad noi 'an unhealthy political correctness in modern British, or rather, English archaeological thinking.' Ta



*Porthia (St Ives).*

Chorn nagh vel ayns stayd mie. Ta'n cheer Chornagh nane jeh ny buill s'boghtey sy Vretyn Vooar, ga nagh row shen baghtal ry akin ayns Porthia, va jeeaghyn berchagh dy liooar. Agh quoid dy Chornee ta faagit ayns shen? Son shickyrys, ta ny thieyn ny s'costyllee na thieyn ayns Mannin. As t'ou clashtyn spotchyn sharroo nagh vod Cornee fordrail dy chummal ec y clyst-marrey jeh'n cheer oc hene. T'ad traastit magh ec lught yn argid voish Lunnin as buill elley. T'eh jeeaghyn dy ve ny smessey na ayns Mannin.

Er agh ennyagh, ta shynyn ayns Mannin goll er coadey liorish y cheayn. Sleih ayns Lunnin, t'ad abyil lheim stiagh ayns gleashtan as gimman dys y Chorn. T'ad cliaghtit rish jingaghyn-traaght agglagh as cha nel ad feer voirit ec y lheid sy Chorn sy tourey. As er agh ennyagh, ta shynyn ayns Mannin goll er coadey liorish yn emshyr; t'ee ny share sy Chorn. Erskyn ooilley, ta Tinvaal ain, ga

Mannin, ta'n Tamar ny h-awin niartal, as tra t'ou goll harree veih Plymouth gys y Chorn, t'ou toiggal dy vel oo goll gys cheer elley. Dy firrinagh, ta ny Cornee er nyannoo obbyr virrilagh as ad freayll y jarroo-enney oc hene. Lieh-cheead blein er dy henney, sleih va gra nagh row yn Chorn Sostnagh. V'ad coontit dy ve ass nyn geeall, son y chooid smoo. Cha nel eh myr shen nish, ga dy vel beoyr er yn ym-ysseraght Hostnagh foastagh craiddey mysh yn ashoonaghys Cornagh. Agh nagh vel beoyr orroosyn craiddey mysh red erbee er lhimmei jeusyn hene? Va mee jeant booiagh dy akin ny h-enmyr jeh baljyn as baljyn beggey ayns Cornish er fograghyn oikoil, as dy akin y brattagh Cornagh dy chooilley voayl. As t'eh jeeaghyn dy vel enmyr Cornish er kuse dy straiddyn noa. Hie mee lesh shillei er Oie Chornish raad va sleih cliaghtey loayrt y chengey oc hene ayns thie-lhionney ayns Gwinear, balley beg ta



# MANX MARGINALISATION

A recent article in the Scottish nationalist paper, "The Scots Independent", berated those who have seized upon the immigration paranoia pumped up by the English tabloids. The article claimed that Scotland was losing 10,000 people a year to emigration and without immigration, a problem would rapidly develop.

Alarm bells rang in my own mind upon reading this, due to the experience of Mannin. If you are losing a substantial number of people, you should be asking why and addressing that question before simply topping up the figures with immigration. The type of people leaving must also be considered in comparison to the type of people arriving or the country may rapidly find itself, like Mannin, with an ongoing skills deficit of its own creation.

Mannin's recent history should serve as a salutary lesson to those who follow bald

statistics too readily without looking at the details that lie behind. The government in the Isle of Man has, for the past 45 years, used the bare statistic of birth / death ratio to justify its policy of marginalisation of the Manx people.

Available figures show that Mannin's population had increased steadily up to the 1840s when it stood at around 40,000. This figure has been cited as the "saturation figure" beyond which emigration becomes inevitable. Readers of Carn will no doubt also recognise this as the period when the Celtic countries experienced mass emigration. Mannin was no exception: Thousands left from the 1840s onwards, going to Canada, the United States and Australia. Despite this, the population had increased to 60,000 by the 1860s! This was due to the flood of north-western English middle class who, with their relative wealth, swarmed in to take advantage of the burgeoning tourist industry.

This, as an aside, proves that "trickle down economics" is a lie. This economic "theory" (discredited on countless occasions through the centuries) remains the cornerstone of socio-economic policy for the government in the Isle of Man with the result that there is actually no socio-economic policy.

This mass immigration did nothing to enhance Manx culture and it was several generations before the mouldy crumbs of economic success landed on the tables of the indigenous Manx.

The mass tourist industry managed to keep Mannin's population at 55 - 60,000 until the Second World War. Those young Manx men who survived came back to very different expectations. They had fought to build a better future (don't they always?) but, unlike their English counterparts who walked straight into a buoyant, multi-dimensional job market (hence Enoch Powell's policy of using Afro-Caribbeans for menial work), the Manx found themselves just dumped back into a small, rural community with a severely cut-down tourist industry which, itself, was seasonal and led to high winter unemployment.

Young Manx people emigrated, sometimes to the far lands, in the last century but just as much to England. By 1958, the population had fallen back to 47,000 and the government in the Isle of Man was in panic: The smaller population was not capable of supporting the government in the style to which it was accustomed and, under legal obligation, the British Crown was coming close to actually putting a few shillings into the Island after having spent 200 years stripping billions of pounds out of it.

The British Empire, now in terminal collapse, was also faced with the problem of where to put all the white ex-patriot colonials who wouldn't find living in truly independent nations, not bending to England, to their liking. The Isle of Man was identified as the

ideal dumping ground for these people and the UK government, acting for the British Crown (the distinction is, in reality, a legal nicety), passed the "1958 Act" which gave income tax autonomy to the Island. This, in conjunction with the government in the Isle of Man's "New Resident Policy" was intended to attract ex-pats who would shower us with previously unimaginable wealth.

To try to justify itself to the remaining Manx people, the government in the Isle of Man claimed that the birth / death ratio predicted a "St. Kilda" type demise for the island. This was patent nonsense and only a liar or someone of profoundly low intellect could possibly advocate it. Nonetheless, it was put forward and continues to be used up until this day.

Naturally, the attraction of ex-pats and elderly tax dodgers actually made the birth / death ratio even worse and the dependency ratio (the number of self supporting individuals against those needing increasing support from the state welfare system in some way) also increased. Nor did they shower us with previously unimaginable wealth. Thankfully, the New Residents Policy was nowhere near as successful as intended. The real problem, that our youth was leaving in droves to find work and further education was not and never has been adequately addressed: Most tertiary education still takes place out of the island and, predominantly, talented Manx people who wish to advance themselves will have to leave or resign themselves to be used to do "donkey work" (i.e. carry) their imported superiors.

To this day, despite having a population of 30,000 greater than when the discredited "New Residents" policy was established, the birth / death ratio is still put forward as an excuse for forced immigration. Manx people continue to have to leave the country to find tertiary education, career development and (now) affordable housing.

Then, of course, you must ask the obvious question: If young, ambitious, well educated and talented people find it necessary to leave, what type of people are you replacing them with? It would be patently untrue to claim that all immigrants to Mannin are under-achievers looking for a quiet backwater where they can bullshit their way to a cosy retirement. It would be equally untrue to claim that a substantial number are not just that.

Whereas it is right to decry racism (as, essentially, the Scots Independent article was), I warn the Scottish not to fall into the trap that was so successfully set and sprung in Mannin. The causes of emigration must be identified and addressed to make sure that those who wish to stay and further the nation are given the best opportunity to do so: Simply topping up numbers serves no credible purpose.

**Mark Kermode**

*Continued from page 19*

stoo dy liooar sy lioar mychione y chengey Chornagh, stoo ta goll gys y laa t'ayn jiu, bunnys. Roish y chied Chaggey Mooar, va Henry Jenner coontey Cornish dy ve yn ard-red ayns ashoonaght Chornagh, agh cha row eshyn soit er aa-vioghey ee myr chengey loayrit. Va Robert Morton Nance as A S D Smith slane son Cornish loayrit chammah as Cornish screcut. Smooinnee Jenner dy Ihisagh yn aa-vioghey ve soit er Cornish Yeianagh - y chengey myr v'ee goll er loayrt tra hic ee sheese myr chengey yn theay. Agh smooinnee Nance dy bare daue goaill ymmyd jeh'n Chornish ayns ny Mirril-chloieyn - Cornish Veanagh. Chroo Nance, Smith as sleih elley Cornish Unnaneyssit, soit er Cornish Veanagh. Bentyr rish y chengey, va coardail dy liooar ayn eddyr ny caggaghyn mooarey as lurg y nah chaggey mooar. Agh ayns ny bleecantyn kiare feed sy cheead shoh chaie, va sleih ynsit cremmey Cornish Unnaneyssit as chroo Ken George Kernewek Kemmyn (Cornish Chadjin) as eshyn foast goaill ymmyd jeh Cornish Veanagh. Ren eh caghlaaghyn syn agh- screeuee. Er y laue elley, ghow Richard Gendall ymmyd jeh Cornish Yeianagh. Dooyrt eshyn dy row yn agh va sleih loayrt Baarle ayns Penwith Heear soilshaghey yn agh va Cornish goll er loayrt. As haink yn argane eddyr ny possanyen-chengey dy ve garroo dy liooar. Er y gherid, ta Nicholas Williams er ghra dy bare da'n aa-vioghey goaill ymmyd jeh Cornish Unnaneyssit. Red mirrilagh: ta'n chengey er vishaghey ga dy vel ny scoltaghyn shoh ayn. As ta Manninee as Cornee co-obbraghey.

*A Manxman gives impressions of a summer holiday in Cornwall and gives some thoughts on Philip Paynton's new history of Cornwall.*

**Brian Stowell**





# Celtica



## celtic universe

### *A New Magazine in French covers Celtic Culture*

Available in bookstores since 1st June this year *Univers Celtes* is produced by Celtic League member, Thierry Jigourel. This new magazine reflects a Celtic attitude open to the world but firmly rooted in the tradition, dealing with the music and culture in the six Celtic nations and also the Celtic traditions of Galicia and Asturias.

It is not the first time that a magazine in French has been available offering a wide view of the culture of the people living on the western fringes of Europe.

From 2000 to 2001, Didier Houcix, former editor of the bimonthly magazine, *Pays de Bretagne* (Lands of Brittany), had published *Celties*, first as a special issue of *Pays de Bretagne*, which attracted a large readership.

When the Free Way group was taken over by Ixo publishing they limited coverage to music only then later disappeared altogether ostensibly due to profitability and to a certain Parisian feeling averse to the cultural outpourings of Celtic peoples.

Phillipe Yvorra, President of Editions Harnois (Harnois Publishing) based in Provence (Southern France), responded favourably to the idea of producing *Univers Celtes* put forward by Thierry Jigourel, a freelance journalist who had regularly contributed articles to Yvorra's magazines, *Histoire Médiévale*, *Histoire Antique* and *Histoire Mondiale des Conflits*.

Aware of large public interest in international events such as *Nuit Celtique* in the 'French Stadium' in Paris, *Celtica* in the Beaujoire Stadium in Nantes and the Inter Celtic Festival in Lorient (which draws up to 600,000 people each year) and also the success of Italian magazines such as *Celtic* and *Keltica*, Yvorra decided to take a chance and this is how *Univers Celtes* was launched.

*Univers Celtes* aims to offer its readership all facets of Celtic culture while avoiding the traps of narrow regionalism and mundane generalisations.

The magazine strives to give an image of the Celtic world, which is both diverse and fraternal. Thierry points to the differences in Celtic music across the nations but also to fact that there is a strong link between the communities living along the Atlantic coast of Europe under the dominance of nation states which over the centuries had curtailed their freedom, yet despite this the Celts have continued to build on the cultural ties that

bind them.

With a circulation of 40,000 *Univers Celtes* will report on everything that creates the uniqueness of the Celtic world from paintings, movies, fashion and gastronomy -without ignoring local produce. Traditional myths and celebrations as well as the discovery of unusual points of interest will be dealt with through stories, illustrations and pictures.



This autumn due to public demand 50% of the magazine will cover music with accompanying compilation tapes. In the September edition the bagadou Kemper and Local - Medon, the singer Nolwenn Korbell, the Stone Age and Run are presented. In October, it will be the turn of the Irish Wolf Tones and Altan, the Scottish singer Karen Matheson, the gaitero from Galicia Xose Manuel Budijio and this issue will also bring Pascal Lamour, the Breton shaman, to the fore.

Gregoire De Gwern

Translated by Jean Cevaer

*Univers Celtes* Editor, Thierry Jigourel, monthly magazine, 76 pages, colour with compilation disk with each issue.

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## A CELTIC GATEWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA: AMERICA CELTA

[www.americacelta.com](http://www.americacelta.com)

20 years a' growing

I have been giving regular news and information about Celtic activities in South America, especially in Argentina and Uruguay for the last two years. Once again I am happy to give you more news about my friends and their tireless activity spreading Celticism in South America. Celticism and Celtic activities have been thriving in South America for some years now. This time I will tell you of a very important event.

Not all the Celtic emigrants went to the United States or Canada or even to other English-speaking countries during the XIX<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the XX<sup>th</sup> centuries. A lot of them went to South America and in particular to Argentina where we find important Celtic-speaking communities such as the Irish, Scottish, and Welsh (see articles in Carn N° 124 Winter 2003/04 & N° 125 Spring 2004) and important communities with awareness of Celtic roots and identity such as those of Galicia and Asturias.

These important Celtic Diasporas in Argentina have maintained traditions and they have been responsible for this important movement which has taken place in Argentina since 1986 with the creation of the Liga Celta de Argentina by Manuel Castro. From that date on, more and more people began to gather, exchange and broadcast Celtic music, culture and history.

This movement echoes what happened in Europe some years before. In Argentina, it has enabled more and more people to be interested in learning the languages, knowing the history of their forefathers and knowing Celtic literature.

This important and deep-rooted movement has spread since 1999 from Argentina to neighbouring countries with Celtic communities in Uruguay, Chile and Brazil and also to other countries where the Celtic communities are far smaller such as Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama.

Today in 2004 we can see the latest important development of this movement, begun some 20 years ago, with the creation of a gateway or website called AMÉRICA CELTA which will make it possible to gather and broadcast information about the activities of the Celtic communities of South America, their knowledge and experience, uniting their strength to make known to the entire world that there are also Celts in South America, very active, including a wide range of excellent musicians, writers, craftsmen, dancers etc... with a strong passion for their Celtic roots.

It is hoped that América Celta will become a meeting point for the Celtic peoples which will enable the different communities to learn from each other, grow and make exchanges with communities located in the other South American countries and even in



North America. In order to foster these exchanges most of the articles will be bilingual Spanish/English and some articles will also be available in Portuguese. You will find articles about history, geography, culture, literature and art. You will find a complete programme of the activities planned in each country, information about the main festivals in the world, information about the Celtic musicians or groups in South America, a section dedicated officially to the Celtic League and its magazine *Carn* which would enable people to subscribe to our magazine and links with the main European pages dedicated to the Celts.

The address of this Celtic website will be: [www.americacelta.com](http://www.americacelta.com). The website will be open from mid-August as it will be announced during the 600th radio programme called "Plum Pudding" conducted by **Susana Shanahan**. The very well known Celtic musicians **Carlos Nuñez**, **José Angel Hevia**, **Luar na Lubre** and very probably **The Chieftains** will take part in this special programme.

One of the main aims of this website is to maintain brotherhood and unity between Celtic Europe and Celtic America...

**Susana SHANAHAN** (journalist, writer, member of **Movimiento Celta de Argentina** and presenter of the radio programme "Plum Pudding") and **Rolando RIOS** (webmaster, creator of the *Temperley* and *Celtic News & Bands* web sites) will manage the website [www.americacelta.com](http://www.americacelta.com).  
**José CALVETE**.

### *New Irish Language Website*

In early September *Foras na Gaeilge* launched a new bilingual website [www.gaeilge.ie](http://www.gaeilge.ie) aimed at providing resources and links for learners. The website provides general information on the language and its roots. It shows learners how to go about learning the language, how and where it can be used and provides information on the services and support systems available.

Users are also given the opportunity to post notices including those for events, classes, meetings and courses. A search facility is provided. At the launch, the CEO of the *Foras*, **Seosamh Mac Donnacha**, said the site, which would be further developed, would be a one stop shop for the Irish Language.

*American Branch  
Internet Site*  
[www.celticleague.org](http://www.celticleague.org)

## Inter Celtic Sports

Manx children who do well in athletics are encouraged to compete in an English North-Western League. This means travelling regularly on a Sunday, leaving at 06.30 in the morning on a boat to Liverpool, travelling for several hours by road to a northern English town and competing against children who have come from an hour or two's drive away. Despite this, they have performed well and actually won the junior league this year.

The facilities are frequently far inferior to those in the Isle of Man where millions of pounds were spent on creating the National Sports Centre, a much under-utilised facility. Nonetheless, there have been, to my knowledge, no reciprocal visits.

Conversely, someone in the Ladies football league took the opportunity to bring the Manx squad to Ulster to play in the Inter Celtic Ladies competition a few years ago. Here, the amateurs were up against professional players and were utterly thrashed. Nonetheless, they enjoyed the experience and it gave them a broader experience than had they been confined to a North-western English League, the seemingly preferred option in Manx sporting circles (with the notable exception of the inter-Celtic match races of motorcycling).

Are the readers in the Celtic countries aware of national or even inter-Celtic sporting leagues in which Mannin could compete? If so, it would be nice to hear. Of course, you can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink so, if the sports organisers' eyes are to firmly fixed on the north-west of England, there is no guarantee of participation. At least we can offer them the opportunity though.

**Mark Kermode.**

### ONE BRETON PRISONER RELEASED - BUT THREE STILL HELD

Alain Solé, the Breton detainee whose continued detention has been the subject of protest (particularly because of his deteriorating health) both in Brittany and the other Celtic countries has been released.

News from Brittany, forwarded to the Kernow Branch of the Celtic League which has co-ordinated a Pan-Celtic support initiative for Solé and other Breton detainees, confirmed his release (on parole) on the 6th of August.

Those still detained are:

**Stefan Philippe**

(due for release as we go to print)

**Paskal Laizé**

(seeking parole on medical grounds)

**Kristian Georgeault**

**Bernard Moffatt**

### Correction

CARN 126, on page 7, published a photograph of Gael ROBLIN one of the Breton prisoners. The photograph caption was incorrect. Gael ROBLIN is in the centre of the photo with Per LOQUET on his left. (He is the president of SKOAZELL VREIZH, the association which gives financial support to pay the expenses of lawyers and gives assistance to the families of the prisoners). On the right is another friend/supporter.

### RETURN PRISONERS TO BREIZH CALL

The Celtic League has called once again for the three Breton detainees to be allowed to serve the remainder of their sentences in prisons in Brittany.

All three have been incarcerated for several years in prisons around Paris and visits by legal advisors, supporters and families have been disrupted because of the logistics involved.

The League has reminded the French government that European Model Prison Rules require States to ensure that prisoners' contact with their communities are maintained not just in their interests but also in the interests of their families.

The League hope that the recent transfer of a Corsican Nationalist prisoner from France to his homeland can be used as a catalyst to campaign for parity of treatment for the Bretons.

Exile from home is a weapon that has been used for decades against Celtic and other nationalists held by the British and French governments and it is also developed strategy of the Spanish government to increase psychological pressures on Basque detainees and their families.

The League is calling for greater adherence to International standards for the treatment of prisoners and has cited European Model Prison Rules as an indicator that current French treatment of the Breton prisoners is unjust.

**Bernard Moffatt**



# Renewable sources of Celtic energy

Plans for the future development of renewable energy in Scotland have been unveiled with the publication of a report by the Forum for Renewable Energy Development that says that Scotland should be producing 10% of its electricity from tidal power within the next 15 years.

The Scottish National Executive believe that a £50 million investment by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) into a renewable marine energy fund will lead to the establishment of a new industry in Scotland that will create 7000 jobs.

Scotland already has the world's first commercial-scale wave power generators on the island of Islay and the development of its tidal power could make the country world leaders in the production of wave energy. This signals good news for Scotland, but how do the rest of the Celtic countries compare?

Well, it is expected that the extra money made available by the DTI within the UK will be held in a new marine renewable deployment fund and it is expected that the money will also be spent in Wales as well as Scotland. In Cornwall a new project that is looking into the possibility of harnessing wave energy through the use of disused mines shafts around its coast line, is also underway. The Waveshaft project is investigating the possibility of using wind turbines that can be installed in disused mineshafts that are linked to sea caves to create electricity and have been given a £100,000 grant to develop the theory further.

Hayden Scholes, who is leading the Waveshaft project, thinks that the use of this kind of renewable energy could be hugely beneficial to Cornwall, saying that: "Cornwall has got plenty of resources and a lot of people who know what they are doing in the area of renewable energy. "This is a huge opportunity. We are very well placed and we just need to get on and do it."

The development of wave energy in the UK will be seen by some as a more credible alternative to wind farms. In Cymru and Kernow over the past few months there have been several campaigns against the use of wind farms to produce renewable sources of energy. Last month a new organisation called the Renewable Energy Foundation was set up to challenge what it calls the Government's "grotesque political push" for wind turbines. (In Denmark, around 70% of the 3000 wind farms are locally owned and there is very little opposition to them). In Mannin, companies like Metoc were involved in off shore wind turbines from the beginning and organisations like the Manx Energy Advice Centre (MEAC) follow an educational programme, informing people about the benefits of renewable energy.

In Breizh, a tidal power station has been operating in the La Manche estuary since 1966 and it is thought that a similar power generator built across the channel separating England and Wales could generate almost one tenth of the State's electricity supply. This would of course have a massive impact on wildlife in the area and be expensive to build.

In Éire, despite the fact that there is great potential for using a variety of renewable sources of energy like wind, solar, biomass as well as tidal energy, only 2% of the annual energy requirement and 7% of the electricity produced is derived from renewable sources. However there are major benefits for independent wind farms in the electricity market and the market is already fully open for wind energy producers and suppliers. There are over 20 wind farms nationwide - the vast majority of them independently owned. Government policy is to have 1250MW (about a quarter of present capacity) from renewable resources by 2010. Matters could further change as concerns relating to the impact energy consumption is

having on the environment heighten and the threat of global warming and climate change is beginning to be taken seriously. The Westminster Government target is for 10% of the State's energy sources to be produced from renewable energy by 2010, but it is thought that this target will not be met due to a lack of incentives for investors.

The public in Wales and Cornwall are increasingly against the building of more wind farms but the "traditional" sources of energy such as gas, oil and coal won't last for ever and have a massive and devastating environmental impact. The Celtic countries are in an enviable position, in both a geographical and environmental sense and are endowed with a rich and diverse choice of renewable energy sources and could lead the way in renewable energy production. The Governments in our respective countries should be pushing for a higher level of production of renewable energy by offering incentives to investors.

The Renewable Energy Centre in Machynlleth, Wales has come a long way from its humble beginnings in the 1970's in changing people's attitudes to how we can work with the environment in a sustainable and sensitive way. The centre, which is a self sustaining 'environmental village', stands as an example of how all our communities could be run. For Scotland to become a world leader in the production of tidal energy means that each of our countries also have the potential to do the same. The future of renewable energy depends on a number of different factors, political, economic and environmental, but one thing we can be sure of and that is the people of our countries have always had their own supply of renewable energy - so let's put it to good use and show the world that "people, nature and technology can live together successfully"!

**Rhisiart Tal-e bot**



*Celtic League  
Flag showing  
the flags of  
each nation  
with the CL  
Logo in the  
centre.*

## Skoazell Vreizh Appeal

Skoazell Vreizh is an association which helps the families of the prisoners and which finances the expenses of the defence in the courts of the Breton political prisoners. The lawsuit which took place this year was very expensive and other lawsuits have yet to take place. Skoazell Vreizh has a great need for money to cover all this expenditure. Please help and send subscriptions to:

**Skoazell Vreizh / Secours Breton  
Feuteun Wenn - 3, straed A. Briand  
44350 Gwenrann / GUERANDE BRITTANY  
via France  
Tél: 02.40.42.92.94 -  
Fax: 02.40.24.81.38 -  
[info@skoazell-vreizh.org](mailto:info@skoazell-vreizh.org)**



## International Branch Internet Site

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## Membership and Subscriptions

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