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A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS



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QUARTERLY PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH & IN CELTIC LANGUAGES
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EDITORIAL

A T.V. CONTRAST

The Welsh national movement and Gwynfor Evans are to be congratulated on achieving their victory in obtaining a reversal of the Tory Governments decision on the Welsh T.V. channel. They are now guaranteed a Welsh channel which will broadcast between 20 and 22 hours of Welsh language programmes each week. There is no doubt that Gwynfor Evans' decision to fast unto death unless the Tories held to their election promise was the action which finally ensured that the promise was not callously reneged on. There is little doubt also however that such a promise would never have been made but for the continuous and sustained campaign of the language and national movements over the last ten years. That campaign, led by Cymdeithas yr Iaith Cymraeg resulted in many sacrifices and in hundreds being jailed. When Gwynfor Evans announced his hunger strike it was the signal for a new burst of broadened activity in his support. That support of a united movement no less than his own action guaranteed victory. This is a factor that those who might wish to emulate him elsewhere should bear in mind. The Welsh language movement will no doubt see this victory as a beginning not an end and will channel their energies elsewhere.

12 hours a week are broadcast in Welsh at present. Compare this with 4½ hours a week of Irish language programmes broadcast on the Irish States two T.V. channels amounting to only 5.1% of total hours broadcast.

It might be added that what is broadcast does not include so much as one programme for children and has a large currents affairs / news bias. This magnificent achievement of a self governing Celtic State is some improvement on the position in recent years but a far cry short of expectations raised by the newly appointed R.T.É. authority and of the demands made by Irish language organisations such as Conradh na Gaeilge. There is no doubt, as the Irish Language attitudes survey and the numbers of viewers of the good Irish language programmes show, that a significant increase in Irish language programming particularly for children would meet with wide spread support. With two channels now available there is no excuse for the attitude of the R.T.É. mandarins. If there is no improvement in the position it is high time for a government which supposedly supports the language to amend the legislation governing R.T.É. to ensure that the station is obliged to broadcast a full spectrum of programmes in Irish and to initiate action which would provide an Irish T.V. service in the long term.

Will it take action such as that engaged in in Wales to force an Irish government and R.T.É. to make proper provision for Irish on T.V.? It is time that more support for the T.V. campaign was forthcoming from other language bodies and well placed individuals. How many leaders of Irish language bodies or how many Irish establishment figures are prepared to openly declare their support for Conradh na Gaeilge's campaign to withhold payment of T.V. licences?

ALBA

ÓRAN A BEUL-AITHRIS ARAINN

Bha'n t-óran seo a leanas air a chruinneachadh o Fhionnlagh MacGhille Chiar, an Aoirinn (Whitefarland) ann an Arainn le Wilhelm Nicolaisen (18-9-1961) a bha ag obair do'n Place-names Survey ann an Scoil Eólais na hAlba, Dún Eideann. Sa roimh rádh seo tha Fionnlagh a 'soilleireachadh ciamar a rinneadh an t-óran.

WN. Could you just tell me they story about the song again. FMGC. : Well, it's ... the song's supposed to be made by a man that was press-ganged from Balmichel, Shiskine, and he was a prisoner, and he wrote the song while in prison to his lady-friend, and he never, he didn't get home when he expected; he didn't get out when he expected. So it goes on mo tha e'n dán domh gol thairis - if you want the tune I can sing it for you. WN. Yes, but, and what, you say then it was sung ..., 'cause you told me more about it just now. FMGC.

It was sung by the west-coast fishermen here in a hotel either in Saltcoats or Ardrossan ... WN... aha, on the Ayrshire coast ... FMGC ... where the girl that the song was made to was married when she gave up hope of the man, her first lover, ever turning up. And she asked the maid, she was a maid from Iomchar by the name of MacMillan, would she ask the gent, the man that sung that song to re-sing it and leave the door wide open, WM yes, FMGC. and she would stand him a drink, free. And he did sing it, and she told the maid after it was sung for the second time that she was the girl the song was made to. And he never ... I don't know whether he ever came home or no', but she was re-married before, if he did come home. That was the story I heard about it. WN. And your mother used to sing it? FMGC I used to hear her sing it ... washing dishes or milking cows is when you heard the women at her best. WN. ho-ho (laughs) FMGC That's about the best time you'll hear the ladies singing is when they're at the dishes. WN. Do you think you could try it? FMGC Well, I'll try a couple o', maybe three verses. WN. Yes, aha.

ARAINN NAM BEANN



Mo tha e 'n dán domh gol thairis
Go Arainn nam beann
Théid mise, rú, t'fhaicinn
Mona chaideal mi ann

'S cha chaideal mi uair ann
'S cha tig suan air mo cheann
Gos am bí mi ri d'thaobh 'sa
Go siobalta cainnt

Agus tha mi go íseal
'S, a Dhia, comhaid mi'n áird'
Na litir a sgríobhadh
A dh'innseas mar thá

That's about all I've got, but there's another verse
(a dh'aithriseas e)

Their a' chailín go mealltach e
Go cáirteal le am beul ...

I've lost the other wee bit.
WN. And the whole song's called what?

FMGC Arainn nam Beann WN Well, thank you very
much. FMGC. That's as near as I can get it to you.

Chruinnich Nils Holmer sé rannan de'n óran seo
o mháthair Fhionnlaigh, Ealasaid Nic Ghille Chiar o'n aon
áite, sa bhliadhna 1938 nuair a bha e san eilean, agus tha
iad ri'm faotainn sa leabhar aige The Gaelic of Arran
(Baile Átha Cliath 1957), d. 166-9. Seo dhuil leagan
máthair Fhionnlaigh:-

Ma tha an d'án domh dol thairis
Gu Arainn nam beann
Gus an dean mi, ghaol, t'fhaicinn
Cha chaidil mi ann

Cha chaidil mi uair ann
'S cha tig suan air mo cheann
Gus am bí mi ri d'thaobh-sa
Gu siobhalta cainnt

Ach ma bhitheas tu póste
Agus córdte o'n chléir
Chan fhan mise an Arainn
Na am fagus do m'dhaoín'

Ach gu muladach, tiamhaidh
Ni mi triall feadh an t-saoghal
Gus an caith mi mo bhliantan
Ann am fiabhras do ghaol

O na tha mi gu íseal
'S nach leig iad mi an áird'
Ni mi litir a sgríobhadh
A dh'innseas mar thá

'S nuair a ruigeas i dhachaidh
Chan 'eil ag nach bi iad
Co tuirseach's a dh'fhaodas
'S an daoine aca slán

Shorys y Creayrie.

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ON THE GAELIC FRONT

In June of this year the Western Isles Islands Council decided by a 10-9 vote not to allow Gaelic as a medium of instruction in the schools in the Western Isles. This shock vote shook the whole community to the core, because for the past 6 years or so a successful policy of bilingualism has been in evidence, with particular success in the primary sector of education. The extension of Gaelic to the secondary sector was the natural follow-on. Needless to say there were many red faces after the voting. However, all was not lost, though it was nearly so. In July the Council overturned its earlier decision and now Gaelic as a medium of instruction is to be allowed particularly to those primary school pupils, who have had the bilingualism process before them over the past five years, and who are due to enter secondary education in 1981. Pupils then will have a choice of opting for bilingual education in a programme which will be introduced gradually and after full consultation with teachers and parents.

A report is now being prepared for submission to the Scottish Education Department outlining a programme of research and development, with costings for Gaelic in secondary schools. It is also hoped that Celtic Studies will be made available to pupils who desire to know something of the Gaelic ethos who did not opt for Gaelic in their earlier years.

The recent announcements of about £2 millions being made available for the Welsh language brought the inevitable cry of protest from An Comunn Gaidhealach. Of course Welsh has an official status, achieved by various means including direct action. It is perhaps a pity that in this day and age reasoned arguments often fail where direct action wins through. But these are times when the hard realities of life must be faced and An Comunn must eventually realise this. The situation in Wales is such that even non-Welsh speakers have a certain sympathy for the language because they are Welsh. In Scotland, not all Scots have the same affinity with Gaelic: the language is not regarded as being part of being Scottish. And therein lies the rub. There is also no person in Scotland who is willing to go on a hunger strike for the principle of language as Gwynfor Evans recently.

Recent happenings in the Highland Regional Council were good news. The Council's special Gaelic Committee agreed to finance two teaching posts, one in south-west Ross and the other to cover Fort William, in the southern part of Inverness-shire. These are to be full-time posts on a travelling basis. But there is already a chronic shortage of qualified Gaelic teachers and these posts may well remain vacant for some time. One would dearly wish to know what is being done to increase the supply of Gaelic teachers and what incentives, if any, are offered to those who could fill these posts to take them up.

The National Mod was held recently in the Fair City of Perth. In an opening address, An Comunn's President, D.J. McCuish said that it was essential for Gaelic to become more of an issue in Parliament and with that in view it was hoped to form an all-party Gaelic Lobby in the Commons and in the Upper House. He instanced the election promises of many candidates at the last General Election, promises which have not been fulfilled by those who were eventually returned to Parliament. In a recent leaflet promoted at the National Mod, An Comunn suggest the Gaelic-speakers should write to MPs and those in the House of Lords, asking for

something positive to be done about the state and status of the language. Significantly one name proposed as a recipient of a letter is that of Lord Kirkhill, Chairman of the North of Scotland Hydro-electric Board, a body which was recently thoroughly defeated in its attempt to impose a surcharge of 11 percent on electrical energy used in the off-shore islands of Scotland (Hebrides, Orkneys, and Shetlands). Obviously in view of his record one would not bother to write to Lord Kirkhill, nor indeed to any of those in the House of Lords, whose interests are as remote from Gaelic as the Planet Neptune. But such is the innocence of An Comunn. One wishes them well in their efforts!

Until Gaelic becomes a significant political issue nothing will be achieved. Forelock tugging never brought results.

Frang MacThomais

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SCOTLAND) BILL

The present government true to its commitment to "law and order" began the process of putting on the statute book the "Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill", in the early part of this year. Fortunately for the future of all of us there was strong reaction to it and adverse criticism of it. That will be given later but first of all a little reminder of a law which is already in existence - has been since 1974 and has been used quite freely with protest from only very limited quarters.

This is of course the "Prevention of Terrorism Act" under which a suspect may be detained for 48 hours without a warrant, fingerprinted and stripsearched, denied access to a solicitor or the right of silence and may have the 48 hours extended a further five days "on application to Government". This was reported in these columns, its significance for mainland Britain not being missed and yet with the exception of a few individuals (Lord Scarman called it "instant legislation conceived in fear and prejudice" and bodies such as the S.C.C.L. (the Scottish Council for Civil Liberties) a polite silence has ensued. There is not much doubt that since its main aim was to deal with the "Irish" then it would be all right. Now that a few statistics may be studied they would suggest that we are paying a very high price for whatever is being gained. Since its inception 4,300 people have been detained in Britain - about a fifth of those in Scotland (including 168 in 1979), of the total (throughout Britain) 90% were released without charge!

To return to this year's Bill. It would be impossible to give a summary of its more than 80 clauses but here are some of the comment and criticism. In April when the whole issue was being aired an article in the "Scotsman" by Professor F.H. McLintock and a team from the Dept. of Criminology at Edinburgh University was headed, "Justice Bill Built on a dangerous fallacy". The fallacy was to equate more legal powers and tougher sentencing with a drop in crime. "There can be no doubt that the provisions of this Bill will do serious damage to the rights and freedoms of the citizen in a number of respects. For example it introduces powers to stop and search, to detain temporarily in the street, or at a police station for up to six hours; to interrogate; to fingerprint etc. in situations where such interference with individual liberty was not previously allowed at law". The article postulates that perhaps the loss of liberty might be compensated for by a greater degree of security. Perhaps. The article continues - "Clauses 4-3

of the Bill extends the present Scot's Law to include a new category of "detention on suspicion". (Here it should be noted that while this Bill was being hurriedly rushed through parliament with nothing like sufficient debate a committee was considering the whole question of the highly unpopular "sus" law in England and eventually recommended its withdrawal.) Back to the article - "The objective of such provisions is clearly to allow suspects to be "interviewed" in order to accumulate sufficient evidence with which to charge them -- "Since it is officially conceded that the police actually engage in such practices at present there is also the matter of making legal what was previously illegal." - "These clauses would also make it an arrestable offence for a suspect or even a potential witness to refuse to give a name and address to a constable who requests it". While acknowledging the problems of the police in detecting and bringing charges which will end in the conviction of criminals and that in the past the police "invitation to help the police with their enquiries" could mean quite a wide range of activities on their part, the article had this to say: - "The Bill's solution is to bring the law into line with police practice. Not only is this a very dangerous solution but in allowing the police to legislate their own powers is hardly a sound constitutional principal but it is one which is wholly unnecessary".

Professor McLintock claims that studies have shown that the use of interrogation is of exaggerated value, and goes on to state that if it is felt that this is absolutely essential then it should be based on a specific warrant granted by a magistrate on cause shown, not as the Bill allows for "giving the police carte-blanche-a general warrant for six hours of detention and questioning". Clause 4 introduces the power to stop and search where a constable suspects that an offensive weapon is being carried. As under the 1953 "Prevention of Crime Act" the police already have this power and "the majority of such offences are caused by weapons which are beyond legal control - first, boots etc" "one can only suppose that Clause 4 of the Bill is either entirely redundant or else is intended to extend the grounds where such searches can be conducted".

There is much more in the Bill many of the clauses such as that creating the new crime of "vandalism" which show clearly the attitude of the government to social problems and the results of these in action will be very interesting to see.

As was stated earlier there was great controversy and debate arising from this Bill. An organisation called "The Campaign to Stop the Criminal Justice Bill" was formed and thanks to them, many points were brought to public attention in the press.

A letter from them on May 30th, included these points: - "almost inevitably it seems that the committee stage is to be cut short some time during the 3rd. or 4th week in June. The committee which since April 2nd has been sitting twice weekly - had by its tenth meeting progressed as far as Clause 4 of the Bill. In all there are 81 such clauses and eighty very substantial schedules which in theory at least should receive detailed examination at this stage -" "a committee can by no stretch of the imagination do justice to what Mr. George Younger introduced to the commons as "the most substantial reform of Scottish criminal procedure, evidence and treatment of offenders since 1963." "There is much else secreted in the Bill which is quite obnoxious; the provision for retrial when an appeal court has seen

fit to set aside a conviction, the trial in absence, the judicial examination with its inbuilt attack on the right of silence and its overtones of the inquisitorial system are clear examples of how the Bill seeks to load the dice against the accused and shift the balance in favour of an easier prosecution." The patently undemocratic way in which this was being steam-rolled through parliament was enlarged on and the letter finished thus; "In his speech introducing the Bill to the Commons just over 5 weeks ago, Mr. Younger claimed "a very large proportion of those who have violently condemned the Bill, have either never read it at all, or have completely failed to understand it." I, (the writer on behalf of the organisation) doubt that, but I have no doubt that it will be true of the very large proportion of English Tories who will vote for this Bill".

The final quote from the letter of the Campaign to stop the Criminal Justice Bill certainly highlights the irony of the whole situation, the much-vaunted and different law of Scotland being eroded to bring about conditions more to the liking of a government formed by that party whose support in Scotland is minimal and likely to become less as their economic policies take their full effect. The "Campaign against" organisation was formed early in 1979 because the then Labour government were preparing a Bill of the same name and the detention proposal, the one most objectionable to most people was included. The campaign was sponsored and actively supported by, lawyers, the S.T.U.C., the Scottish Liberal Party, the Scottish National Party and the Labour Party. They had the support of the British Association of Social Workers, The Institute of Race Relations, civil liberties and minority rights groups and specific law groups within Scotland.

They deserve credit for their campaign, especially the way this legislation was kept in the public eye. The possible illegality of the whole procedure has been suggested and the measures which infringe the liberty of the subject are matters for the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, where (in Geneva) a case has been presented detailing offences already committed against the Scottish legislature.

Meanwhile there is plenty of cause for concern in other areas involving the law and those who seemingly may break it with impunity. According to an article by a journalist who had obtained and read a White Paper on the subject "The Interception of Communications" in Britain" telephone tapping in Scotland has greatly increased from the figure of -2- up to the mid fifties - 1967-3, 1969-8, 1973-20, 1974-33, 1975-41, 1977-52, and 1979-76. These are figures given as having been asked for in Scotland and cleared by the Scottish Office but does not include those given by the Home Office in London. The details may be found in the Scotsman of May 2nd and later in the summer following disclosures in the "New Statesman" it was revealed that on a hilltop just north of Dundee an organisation called the "American National Security Agency" maintain a "feeder" for their main "intelligence gathering" gathering" base at Mentwith Hill in Yorkshire. At first in the disquiet that followed Dundee District councillors were to visit the site but this request was later refused as was all information from any source - the Post Office, The Home Office or the Ministry of Defence.

M.D.

BREIZH

AMPROUENN-YOUL

Hiziv ar 27 a viz Here ez eus kroget da ober yun-enebif seizh eus an 360 Republikan Iwerzhonat ha n'o deus nemet ur pallenn da wiskamant en-dro d'o c'horf er Bloc'h H e toull-bac'h ar "Maze". Paotred oadet etre 25 ha 32 vloaz ha genidik a bep kornad eus ar 6-Kontelezh. Setu abeg a brederi d'ar pennadurezhioù-Stad koulz hag-Iliz en Iwerzhon, ha moarvat ivez da verourien ar gouarnamant saoz e Kastell Stormont. Rak sevel a ray strafuilh ha kabaduilh ma teuy ar re-se da vervel, ha re all da gemer o flasoù.

War-dro an hanter eus ar brizonidi republikan a nac'h abaoe daou pe dri bloaz gwiskañ dilhad toull-bac'h hag ober labour toull-bac'h. Goulenn a reont e ve daskoret dezho an dere a brizonidi politikel lamet diganto e 1976. O vezan na fell ket dezho plegan d'ar reolennou a dalvez evit ar brizonidi ordinal ez eo bet lamet diganto a bep seurt gwirioù. Hag int, kilverzet-krenn ouzh ur genreizhad a glask o izelaat ar muiañ ma c'hall, da nac'h en em welc'hif ha naetaat o c'helligoù; ha da vastariñ o mogerioù hag o leurioù gant kaoc'h ha staot. Troet ganto ar Bloc'h H d'un toull flaeus hag a ya ar c'hwezhañ fall dioutañ da bevar c'horn ar bed. Ur saotr eo war anv-mat Bro-Saoz.

D'en em zidamall e lavar ar Saozon ez eo dre o dibab o-unan e c'houzañf ar brizonidi evel ma reont. Ez eus muntreien eus an darn vat anezho. Ha ma asantfed d'o arc'hadoù e vefe koulz ha reif harp d'o bruderezh. Biken ! Divizet eo bet ez eo ret ober torfedourien anezho evit o faezhañ.

Da c'houvrezelerien en Afganistan ha moarvat ivez e Namibia ez eo prest ar pennadurezhioù saoz da zougen bri met kement Iwerzhonat hag a bleustr ar memes hentennou n'hall bezañ nemet ur sponter hag un torfedour. Er Maze ez eus tud hag a zo bet kondaonet da heul anzavadoù tennet diganto dre heg. Evel m'hen displeg ar c'helaouenner saoz Peter Taylor en ul levrig nevez-embannet gant Penguin, "Beating the Terrorists", daoust d'ar bromesa roet gant ar Saozon e dibenn ur prosez brudet dirak Lez-Varn Europa un nebeut bloavezhioù'zo o deus kendalc'het o archerien gant harp o soudarded da voureviañ prizonidi e kazarn Castlereagh, ha kement-se a-ouez d'ar C'hentañ Ministr Jim Callaghan ha da bennoù bras all e London. Bez'ez eus tud e toullou-bac'h ar 6-kontelezh hag e Bro-Saoz hag a zo eno e gaou. An holl Republikaned a zo e-barzh evit abegoù politikel. Ur rummad dibar a zo anezho, kaer vo lavarout. Bruderezh pe nann, gwelloc'h e vefe anavezout ar wirionez-se.

Pennabeg an holl drubuilhoù er 6-kontelezh eo na fell ket d'ar vistri anaout an traoù evel m'emaint! Goude-se e vez ret dezho kinviañ en o disentezioù ha ne c'hellont ket kemmñ gant aon da goll o "eneb"! Ur seurt politikerezh a c'hall ober berzh p'o devez afer ouzh tud na ouzont ket stourm kalonek ha pennek. Kredin a rae dezho moarvat o defe fallgalonet ar brizonidi goude un nebeut mizvezhioù. N'o deus ket! Daoust da ampartiz ar Saozon pa vez bruderezh da ober evit o zu, kavet o deus o far. Mignoned o deus Iwerzhoniz e meur a vro hag a zo gouest da lakaat gwagennoù ar mass-media da luskañ a-du ganto ivez. Kement-se a zo bet efedus war dachenn ar pleustr, evel ma'z eo bet gwelet

p'en deus nac'het gouarnamant ar Stadoù-Unanet gwerzhañ revolverioù da bolis ar 6-kontelezh. Ha ma 'z eo gwir ez eo dre o diviz o-unan ez eus Republikaned o vreinañ en o logoù, c'hoarvezout a ra dindan melestrerezh ar Saozon hag int eo a zo kiriek a-benn ar fin. N'hellont ket brabafsal er bodadegoù etrevroadel pa vez kaoz eus gwirioù denel, ken buan e vefe degaset soñj dezho eus paotred o fallenn. Klasket o deus pennoù ar gloer gatolik lakaat Humphrey Atkins, derc'houeziad gournamant London e Norzhiwerzhon da asantiñ d'un darn da vihanañ eus arc'hadoù ar re-se. Evit abegoù a zeneliezh. Gouarnamant Dulenn, a genlabour stardik gant ar Saozon evit pakañ ar "sponterien", zo bet douget en devezhoù diwezhañ ivez da vrallañ ar memes kloc'h. (Un addilennadeg d'an Dail a vo e Tír Chonaill (Ko. "Donegal") bremaik. Eno ez eus kalzik tud fromet gant tonkadur paotred o fallenn. Neuze e talvez ar boan dispiljout d'Ar Rouanez le-pad ar c'hrogadig.) Skouarn vouzar zo bet graet outo avat.

O vezañ ma oa anat d'ar brizonidi na vefe ket asantet d'o goulennoù o deus divizet kas o mennad da benn; abaoe pell e oant e soñj ober yun e enebañ. Ar Saozon, nec'het bremañ, o klask neuze a-daol-trumm diskouez d'ar bed ned int ket diblegus hag oc'h embann e vefe aotreet d'an holl brizonidi er 6-Kontelezh kaout dilhad-prizon. Tousmac'h kerkent eus kostez Ian Paisley Enorus hag e genseurted: un emzaskor d'an A.R.I., "un taol trubard e-keñver al Lealourien lazhet" ! "Ret kas Atkins kuit!" Hag ar paour-kaezh-mañ evit didaerñ Ian Vras da spisaat n'eo ket o dilhad o-unan met dilhad-kêr pourvezet gant ar servijou-prizon a vefe aotreet d'ar brizonidi. Arabat kaout aon: ne vije grataet hini all ebet eus o arc'hadoù. Hag anv ebet a rein dezho en-dro an dere politikel! Ar brizonidi n'o deus ket daleet da rein da c'houzout e oa didalvez ar c'hozh kinnig-se hag e rajent evel divizet ganto.

Setu deraouet ar yun. Evit kement hini a varvo pe a vaouezo e vo unan all da gemer e lec'h. Ha 140 prizoniad ouzhpenn zo o paouez lavarout e lakaint bremañ ar pallenn ivez. Diskeladegoù a zo e kerioù ar 6-Kontelezh hag er 26 ivez, evel 8 ha 10 vloaz'zo gant kantadoù ha miliadoù a dud o kemer perzh enno. Gant ar c'hwervoni o kreskiñ ez ay an tagadennoù eus an eil tu hag egile war washaat adarre he ne oar den peseurt birvilh a grogo er boblañs. Kalz tud zo nec'het gant an heuliadoù a c'hall bezañ d'an argerzh marvus.

Penaos kompren ar pezh a lusk ar brizonidi? Renerien an emsav republikan a lavar ez eo dre o fenn o-unan eo e reont yun. Ar re o deus kroget zo tud kondaonet da 15 pe da ugent vloaz, pe evit o buhez. Petra bennak o deus graet, kredañ a reont e oa ret hag e oa reizh sur a-walc'h. Santout a reont ez int ken dellezek ha soudarded reoliek da gaout divizoù prizonidi-vrezel. Pe daoust hag ez eo evel dispac'herien o klask toullañ hent d'ur gevredigezh reishoc'h a kredont ez eo dleet dezho un dere dibar?

Ur surjian protestant, John Robb, anavezet evit ar strivadoù en deus graet evit degas tostoc'h delc'hidi an div ranngedenn vras er 6-kontelezh, a c'houlenne nevez'zo ouzh ar Brovisionaled ober ehanbrezel hag astenn o dorn d'ar Brotestanted evit adsevel a-gevret e-lec'h diskar. Dav oa dezho anzav e oa disheñvel ar re-se. Labourat evit ar vuhez e-lec'h ar marv.

Dezhañ en deus respontet Desmond Fennell, e-lec'h ar Brovisionaled ha na raint ket moarvat. A-du evit anaout ez eus dishenvelderioù etre an daou rummad er 6-kontelezh. Hag e vije gwelloc'h ma paouezje ar stourm dre 'n armoù. Al Lealourien eo koulskoude ar re na fell

ket dezho anaout pe anzav ez eus kantmiliadoù a dud er 6-kontelezh hag a ouestl o lealder d'ur vroad "all"; a zo Iwerzhoniz ha neket "Breizhveuriz"; ober a reer outo evel pa ne gontfent ket. Komz a ra al Lealourien dalc'h-mat eus o stadig evel ur rannvro brotestant ha tra ken. Keit ha ma pado evelse e vo dispac'herien. Ur stadig direizh eo. Labour a vez miret atav da dud'zo pe diouzh tud all, dre abegoù a relijion, da skouer. Morse ne lavar al Lealourien ez int a-du evit reizhañ an dra-se. N'int ket gwirion. Marteze o deus abeg da gaout aon e vent koll mavent lakaet dindan veli ur stad holliverzhonat. Ne blegont ket da spisaat petra a ve da ober d'o meno evit diwall diouzh ar gaou-se. Tevel a reont a-grenn war wirionder ha reizhder arc'hadoù ar re a zo Iwerzhoniz a galon. Evit difenn o gwir ha diwall diouzh ur gaou martezeadus e reont gaou int o-unan. Hag ar Saozon a harp anezho, o lavarout bezañ aze evit mirout ur seurt peop'h e-lec'h diskleriañ fraezh, evel ma'z eo o dlead peogwir eo ganto eman an emell eus ar rannvro, petra zo a - dreuz ha da reizhañ, ha kinnig un diskoulm reizh hag e lakaat da dalvoud gant an nerzhoù a zo en o gour-c'hemenn. Int kennebeut ne zisklêriont ket o gwir abegoù. Ma tle ar gwir da ober brezel bezañ miret d'ur gouarnamant aotreet gant ur muianiver eus ar boblañs, e tle ivez ar gouarnamant-se bezañ "atebek", da lavarout eo derc'hel kont reizh eus gwirioù an holl geodedourien en e garg. Hini London a ren er 6-kontelezh dre zoareoù direizh. E soudarded o deus drouklazhet 80 den bennak dinoaz hervez an Ao. Denis Faul, aluzener ar brizonidi er Maze, ha hini ebet anezho n'eo bet kavet kablus na toull-bac'het.

Keit ha ma'z eo direizh al lezennoù hag untuek ar reneriez, eo reizh herzel ouzh ar Stad ha nac'h lealder outañ. Dont a ra ar stourm etre an dispac'herien ha nerzhoù ar Stad da vezan um amprouenn a youl. Ha lavaret en deus unan bennak n'eo ket an neb a c'hall ober ar muiañ a zroug met an neb a c'hall gouzañv ar pellañ an hini a drec'ho. Ret eo harpañ ar brizonidi iwerzhonat. Skrivit da Humphrey Atkins, secretary of State Stormont Castle, Northern Ireland ma n'eus ket bet diskoulm ebet c'hoazh d'an amprouenn-se.

A. Heusaff.

(Seven of the Irish Republican prisoners "on the blanket" began a hunger strike to the death on the 27th of October in protest against the refusal of the London Government to grant them a special status. A last-minute decision to allow all Northern Ireland prisoners to wear officially supplied civilian clothes failed to change their mind, as it fell very short of their five demands. It is now a contest of wills. The Loyalist leaders and those in power continue to ignore the fundamental causes of the struggle.)

● "I am looking for someone in Ireland in my age group (18 - 22) who is interested in the Irish language and culture and their fate, as I am, and would be willing to correspond with me, on Ireland and Irish John T. Hajek, editor of interceltic magazine Tír na nÓg, 2 Cannes Ave., Avondale Hts, Melbourne, Victoria, 3034, Australia.

● "I am attracted to the pan-Celtic movement but I am feeling rather isolated here where interest in such things is almost nil. I would like to get in touch with some people with whom I could correspond about things Gaelic and eventually a trip and possibly emigration to Eirinn". Stuart Baillie, P.O. Box 63, Iowa City, Iowa 52240, U.S.A.

BRETONS ON TRIAL

Processing the "Insignificant"

The Bretons arrested early in June last year were in jail for 12 to 17 months before being brought before the French State Security Court. Four men, Ch. Grall, M. Garabello, Y. Masson and B. Alexandre were tried in June the latter two in absentia -- for blowing up the villa belonging to Commissaire Le Taillanter, the man in charge of anti-F.L.B. operations. Grall got 12 years jail, Garabello 11, the other two 20 each. Witness le Taillanter sought to confound them by using insulting terms such as "zozos insignifiants" which aptly describes the opinion his masters in ruling circles have of the Bretons in general, judging by the contemptuous manner in which they are treated. A second trial held in mid-October resulted in sentences varying from 8 years for H. Le Bevilion to 5 years each for J. Surzur, C. Briant, Ch. Grall, and A. Le Cunff (the latter getting "probation" for 2 years). girl, M.N. Treguier, got a suspended sentence for 13 months. A third trial started on November 5th, and appears to have taken a farcical turn.

In June, Gralla and Garabello refused to speak French in court. A heated exchange developed in Breton between Grall and Le Taillanter. The president having ordered them not to use a language he did not know, the "commissaire" obeyed, but Grall persisted and was expelled twice. He was thus not present during the rest of the proceedings. In the magazine ARMOR he and Garqbello explain why they would not use French: Breton was their own language, they upheld the right to use it in their dealings with the State.

In October, Briant and again Grall replied in Breton when asked to give particulars about their identity. The president stopped them: "You are before a court where one must speak in French, if one knows it, as you do. If you persist I shall conclude that you want to disrupt the proceedings and I shall take the corresponding steps". Grall stressed that for him it was important to stand up for the Breton language when faced with representatives of the system which aims at destroying it. Indeed it is more important than to blow up State Buildings.

The threat of being given longer terms of imprisonment for "disrupting the debates" of a political court should not deter those who must know that they risk heavy sentences when they engage in that type of activity. It is not a question of being unable to speak French but of asserting the dignity of the Bretons' own means of expression, particularly when confronting the appointees of the State which denies that dignity.

Y. Masson and B. Alexandre, who sought refuge in Ireland in order to escape arrest but were told to leave the country last winter, have made it known that they did not acknowledge French Sovereignty over the Breton people and were therefore not interested in the reformist parties allowed by the French authorities. They struggled for a genuinely free, socialist Brittany. They were unaffected by the prosecution's attempts to slur their character by describing them as "marginal" ill adapted: if adaptation meant being willing to crawl at the dictates of an alien power, then certainly they lacked that disposition!

In all there are at present 21 Bretons in jail for politically motivated illegal activities, although in the case of Y. Puillandre at least that is denied. In June their protest against the refusal to allow them to use a pottery workshop, to which the prison direction had previously agreed, at the only available time (after the evening meal) was brutally put down by the intervention of "gardes mobiles". Their complaints about barely edible food and a lack of recreational facilities, lodged repeatedly over the past 6 or 8 months, have been ignored. One of them, Denis Riou, was operated on for a bone fracture without medical control and was exposed, in a dirty cell, to a risk of infection arising from undue delay in changing a special bandage.

On May 21, L. Cheneviere had two "letters" seized at the prison clerk's office. The reason: "correspondence in Breton takes too long to censure, you must write in French". Cheneviers pointed out that these were only Breton exercises being returned, corrected, by the OBER school by correspondence. The matter was referred to the State Security Court. Confirmation: you must do your Breton lessons in French!!!!

So there is a new method, approved by the SSC, for learning Breton! Specially designed for "zozos insignifiants"! The French embassy services in the U.S.A. so anxious to let the Americans know how much their government is doing to promote the "regional languages", will undoubtedly boast of this new contribution!

Two of the prisoners, J. Bernard and Y.K. Guillanton, in jail since February 1978 and sentenced to 4 years, were refused remission of half their term, as is usual. The same appears to be the case for G. Jouin, sentenced to 5 years.

COMMITTEES FOR AMNESTY.

K.A.D. a grouping of 20 Committees for Amnesty in Brittany, are working to obtain the release of all the Breton prisoners on the occasion of the 1981 French presidential election. They say they are not asking for pardon but for a recognition that something is wrong in Brittany. They are asking for the abolition of the SSC because it poses a threat to all dissenting, even perfectly legal, movements, it is contrary to Art 6 and 13 of the European Convention on Human Rights and it is directly subordinated to the political power. K.A.D. are canvassing elected representatives and religious authorities and asking all the Breton municipal councils to support their campaign. A certain number of them have passed resolutions to that effect. A question has been put in the European Assembly, Strassburg. Last summer 15,000 signatures to a demand for release were collected. K.A.D. have now prepared, with the help of lawyers and of prisoners' relatives, a 140-page memorandum describing the various aspects of the repression directed at the Breton militants. It includes a foreword about the Breton problem in seven languages, to help to distribute it internationally. Other chapters give details about the prisoners, the ill treatment meted out to them in 1978-79, the conditions of detention, the Fresnes prison regulations, the SSC; the September-October 1979 trial; the problems connected with the applications for "cassation" (quashing of sentences), with political status and with amnesty. It contains numerous illustrations by well known Breton cartoonists, photos and other documents.

APPEAL

K.A.D. would like to achieve a widespread distribution of this memorandum as it would play an important role in the campaign to secure an amnesty. But publication will cost the equivalent of several thousand pounds. To achieve it they are appealing to all who are interested in supporting their effort to subscribe to the book: it will cost 20 Francs. They urge buying several copies, to be sold among acquaintances. Speed is essential if the race for amnesty is to be won. The money should be sent to Jean-Marie Salomon, Bourg de Plouisy, 22200 Guingamp, Brittany.

Meanwhile we recommend sending Christmas or New Year greetings to the 21 prisoners. One need not agree with their methods, but it cannot be denied that it is because of their concern with the future of Brittany as a distinct community that they suffer deprivation of freedom and many other privations.

(Names and addresses will be supplied on request.)

Just as we write, we hear of the first day of the latest trial involving ten people including a 24 year old woman, as well as Yann Puillandre and Ch. Grall already sentenced. They are accused of attacks on a military barrack, two police stations, a prefecture, etc. Three of them, Grall, M. Menard and D. Riou, again refused to speak anything but Breton. When the request for an interpreter was turned down, Menard, backed by the two others, "railed at" the president, who ordered their expulsion. The other defendants wanted to leave the court but the guards were ordered to force them to stay. At which all the defence lawyers also threatened to leave. The sitting was suspended. When it resumed, all the defendants refused to return but were brought some carried, back handcuffed. Three lawyers left in protest. J.P. Riou lay on the floor, hidden from the bench's view. As the crowd in the gallery burst out laughing at a joke addressed by Menard in Breton to the president, the room was ordered to be cleared again. Speak of masquerading as "justice" ...

A. Heusaff.

LONG AWAITED NEWS: CHEQUES IN BRETON

At last! They are available! Since the beginning of October the customers of the Credit Mutuel de Bretagne can have their cheque books in Breton if they want! To be accurate, I should say "bilingual" ones. The words in Breton are printed in bigger, more conspicuous letters than the French translation underneath.

It is now two years since Breton speakers began to write their cheques in Breton. At first, the banks refused them, but gradually, as they grew more frequent, a few companies accepted them. They were frowned upon, but accepted all the same. At the instigation of the association "Skol an Emsav" we went a step further and claimed to have the cheque Books printed in our language. After much hesitation, and tough internal discussions among the directors of that bank, the CMB decided to try it. Some of them feared that the CMB would lose customers because of these cheques, even though no one was obliged to use them. Others argued that they would gain, on the contrary.

4,000 books have been printed. And if needed, 30,000 others can be printed immediately. But the CMB Board of directors did not expect their bilingual cheques to cause a sensation. The larger Parisian newspapers published several articles about the "affair": can you imagine, a poor backward language being put to use for serious matters, for financial transactions! The scribblers in "the capital" could not believe their eyes. Did you ever ...!

It appears that the top brass of the Credit Mutuel in Paris was furious. The CM is a federation of regional banks which retain control of their own internal affairs. Yet in Paris they could not stomach this autonomous decision by the Breton branch.

Thanks to a few determined people there are now cheques in Breton. But we should guard against shouting victory too soon. This event has shown that those who idolize the French language are as cranky as ever. If it were normal to use the small languages in social and official life there would not be such a rumpus about these cheques in the newspapers or otherwise.

Many of the members of the CMB board of directors are said to be worried now that their bank will be thought of as a frivolous institution, that they will be jeered at. They are even going back on their word. For instance, they had given to understand that in order to promote the cheques they would print posters in Breton to be put up in every CMB bank and thus let their customers know of their existence and availability. But now there is no question of doing that any longer. "Let us not publicize them too much", they say. "The Paris papers have done enough like that!" For some of the board members, the bilingual cheques are thus like dynamite ... which they have put themselves in their hands ... and they wonder how to get rid of it. They would be very glad if they could do away with those cheques again.

We Breton speakers must be clear about it: we must all insist on having bilingual cheque books, if we hold bank accounts. If there are not enough of us doing so, they will be withdrawn from the CMB network after a year. That would be a disastrous blow for our language. Its enemies would be delighted to show that it cannot be used for practical and serious purposes.

Jorj Gwegen.

SEMINAR FOR STATE LESS NATIONS

A seminar for the small and stateless nations of Europe will take place at the Danish folk high school of Uge during 5 days of August 1981 (21 - 26th). We believe, by working together, on as wide a European basis as possible, that the stateless European nations have a chance of getting official recognition. We think, that the Nordic people can bring inspiration to other European people, who today are in the middle of a fight for freedom.

From Europe a great number of participants have already announced their presence. For further details and if you would like to attend, please contact Kristian Kjaer Nielsen, Uge Allégade 17, DK-6360 Tinglev.

AL LIAMM: Bimonthly, approx. 90pp. The most important Breton language periodical. 50F Breizh and France, 60F other countries, but 80F air mail. To: P. Le Bihan, 16 Rue de Fours a Chaux, St. Servan, St. Malo. Money orders orders to CCP 5329 - 06 Paris.

PUTTING VIDEO TECHNIQUE IN THE SERVICE OF OUR CULTURES

Andre Colleu, an advisor on popular education who also co-operates with the Centre for Celtic Culture in Nantes, would like to see video films becoming widely used for the promotion of our cultures (audio-visual methods of teaching our languages, dances, forms of sport, music, etc.), sees the use of these techniques as something within the range of associations which receive little or no State support and as a necessity if we are to hold our own against the State-sponsored mass-media at the service of alien cultures. He would like to see an exchange of video cassettes or films being established between interested groups in the Celtic countries, so as to develop a better acquaintance between them and to learn from one another. He is not interested in hiring or buying films. As few people are familiar with the skills required for the use of video equipment, he has decided to organise a 4-to 5 day course or seminar at Easter in Nantes, to which he would welcome a limited number of participants from the other Celtic countries, particularly people who would be delegated by organisations in a position to make extensive use of such facilities afterwards. For practical purpose - although A. Colleu speaks Breton and English - they would need at least to understand and if possible to speak French. They would have to bear their travel and meal expenses, but accommodation would be provided. The course would include: presenting different video sets, how to use them; copying from one set to another; sound dubbing; exchange of information; participants to report on the actual and potential use of video in their respective countries; practical work: selecting a film and dubbing it in different languages (Irish, Breton, etc. English); how to develop the exchange network, pooling of addresses. There would be further opportunities to watch films about Brittany, Breton dances, more general subjects with dubbing in Breton. Write if possible with references from organisations, to A. Colleu, 7 rue des 3 Croissants, 44000 Nantes, Brittany.

I apply to you following a report I read in the Breton newspaper "Breizh". I think you can solve my present problem. I would like to be in correspondence with a girl-friend or a boy-friend in Ireland (age does not matter) who is able on the one hand to provide me with informations about the Irish language (literature, language and dialects, civilization, history, different movements) and on the other hand about the English language and its different forms in Ireland and Great Britain. I specify that I speak French (I am French), German, Spanish and Breton. I have also a very good knowledge of the German, Swiss and Alsatian dialects. For my part I would do the same work for all that alludes to the Breton language or every other language of the different minorities in France. Eventually I am also very interested to record an Irish language course with my future pen-friend.

I hope, you will find a pen-friend for me and I thank you in advance for your assistance. Sincerely yours. M. Duval Pascal, Litschlesstr. 19, D-7218 Tressingen 1.

CYMRU

LLEWYRCH EIN CYLCHGRONAU

Ers i Lywodraeth Magi To Gwellt ddod i rym flwyddyn a hanner yn ôl y gloch a fu'n canu fel cnul yn ein clustiau'n ddi-ddiwedd yw honno'n cyhoeddi fod y ffatri hon a hon yn cau a bod hyn a hyn o bobl yn cael eu taflu ar y clwt.

Mae'r hinsawdd economaidd wedi taro pob cwmni fel ei gilydd, gan gynnwys papurau newydd. Clywyd yn ddiweddar am drafferthion y ddau bapur dyddiol Saesneg sy'n cylchredeg yng Nghymru. y 'Daily Post' yn y Gogledd a'r 'Western Mail' yn y De. Gwnaeth y 'Western Mail' golledion ariannol mawr yn ddiweddar a bu sôn am gwtogi'n llym iawn ar staff y 'Daily Post' a sibrydion y byddai raid ei gau'n gyfangwbl.

Ac eto, mae'n ymddangos fod sefyllfa cyhoeddi papurau newydd a chylchgronau yn weddol lewyrchus yng Nghymru ar y funud. Ar ddechrau mis Tachwedd ymddangosodd y cylchgrawn newydd 'Arcade' am y tro cyntaf, o dan olygddiaeth John Osmod, cenedlaetholwr a fu am saith mlynedd yn Ohebydd Cymreig y 'Western Mail'.

Dyma'r cylchgrawn sy'n cyfateb mae'n debyg i'r 'Fanner' - ac fel y cylchgrawn hwnnw yn derbyn nawdd gan Cyngor y Celfyddydau. Un gwahaniaeth anlwg rhwng y ddau gylchgrawn yw mai bob pythefnos y bydd 'Arcade' yn ymddangos. Ond mae yna wahaniaethau eraill hefyd - y cylchgrawn Saesneg yn cael ei is-olygu gan is-olygydd (nid dirprwy olygydd) proffesiynol a phrofiadol. Mae'r cylchgrawn Saesneg hefyd dan reolaeth Bwrdd Golygyddol o bedwar a chysylltiadau eraill ym mhob rhan o Gymru ym mhersonau'r 300 a mwy o bobl sydd wedi cefnogi'r cylchgrawn yn ariannol. yn ogystal ag arbenigwyr eraill. Gellid meddwl y byddai sustem felly yn llawer haws i'w gweithio na'r sustem band-un-dyn sy'n gweithredu cyn belled ag y mae'r 'Fanner' yn y cwestiwn.

Argraffwyd 12,000 o'r rhifyn cyntaf ond mae'n llawer rhy gynnar eto i ddweud a ellir cynnal y ffigwr hwnnw. Ond mae'n gychwyn addawol a does ond gobeithio y bydd y fenter, fel y dywedodd amryw o bobl, yn llwyddo i bontio rhwng y Cymro Cymraeg a'r di - Gymraeg.

Yn y cyfamser mae'r cylchgrawn arall hwnnw, 'Rebeca', a gollodd y frwydr yn erbyn 'Arcade' am grant gan Gyngor y Celfyddydau, wedi penderfynu bwrw ati i godi arian ar gyfer ail-sefydlu'r cylchgrawn.

Fe gofir mai dyma'r cylchgrawn a fentrodd gyhoeddi nifer o ffeithiau beiddgar ynglyn â thwyll a llygredd ymhlith awdurdodau lleol De Cymru. ffeithiau a arweiniodd yn uniongyrchol at achosion llys pwysig ac at garchariadau yn ddiweddarach.

Er fod colli'r grant gan Gyngor Celfyddydau wedi bod yn ergyd iddynt maent yn ffyddiog y gallant ail-gychwyn, gyda staff amser llawn, gan ddal ati i ddatgelu 'ystryw ac anonestrwydd' fel erioed. Mae hynny'n siwr o fod yn newyddion drwg i bwysigion Cymru.

Yn y cyfamser, i droi at y wasg Gymraeg, mae'r

cylchgrawn 'Curiad' - rhyw fersiwn Cymraeg o 'Titbits' - yn mynd o nerth i nerth yn dilyn grant y Cyngor Llyfrau Cymraeg. Bod yn 'bapur bro i Gymru gyfan' yw ei nod ac er na all gystadlu â'r holl bapurau bro o safbwynt newyddion lleol fe ddylai'r cylchgrawn apelio at gylch eang o bobl - mae'n ysgafn ac yn ddifyr ac oherwydd hynny yn amheuthun yn y byd cyhoeddi Cymraeg sydd mor llawn o stwff wedi ei anelu ar gyfer y deallusion.

Da hefyd yw clywed fod y cylchgrawn llywyddiannus hwnnw i ferched, 'Pais' wedi cael bywyd newydd ar ôl i Gwmni Cyhoeddiadau Mei ym Mhenygroes gymryd yr awenau a derbyn y cyfrifoldeb am ei gyhoeddi.

Gyhoeddiadau Mei hefyd sy'n gyfrifol am gyhoeddi 'Sboncyn', y comic - Cymraeg newydd y gellir ei gymharu'n ffafriol ag unrhyw gomics tebyg yn Saesneg.

Does ond gobeithio nad rhywbeth dros dro yw'r llwyrych hwn yn y byd cyhoeddi. Hir y parhaed.

(Despite the financial difficulties of the two daily newspapers circulating in Wales, the 'Daily Post' and the 'Western Mail, it seems that periodicals are flourishing at the moment. In the English language, the new magazine 'Arcade' appeared for the first time in November and the magazine 'Rebecca' will soon be published again.

In the Welsh language, 'Curiad' is going from strength to strength, the magazine for women, 'Pais' has had a new lease of life and the excellent comic for children, 'Sboncyn' is also flourishing.)

DARPARU I'R IEUANC.

Gyda'r frwydr am sianel deledu Gymraeg drosodd, mae'n hen bryd edrych yn ehangach ar ddarlledu yng Nghymru yn gyffredinol. Mae'n hollbwysig gwarchod hawliau'r Cymry na all siarad iaith y nefoedd, yn enwedig yr oedran ieuanc. Wedi'r cyfan, dyna ddyfodol ein gwlad. Ystyried ydwyf y diffyg darpariaethau ar gyfer gwrandawyr radio o'u harddegau i oedran o thua 34. Dyma'r math o wrandawyr sy'n hoffi clywed llawer o gerddoriaeth cyfoes boblogaidd o dim gormod o drafod a siarad.

Wrth gwrs mae llawer am ddifrio adloniant fel hyn am fod dim gwell na chopi rhad o ddiwylliant Eingl-Americanaidd. Ond y gwir yw mai dyma'r math o adloniant ysgafn mae'r boblogaeth ieuanc yn crefu amdano, ac os nad yw yn cael ei ddarlledu o Gymru, yna byddant yn gwrandao ar orsafoedd radio o Loegr ac ymhellach. Mae Radio Wales yn ymdrechu'n galed o dan gyfyngiadau cyllidol ac anhawsterau ymarferol enfawr. Ond yr angen fawr yw am orsaf gerddoriaeth fasnachol i Gymru gyfan. Buasai'n ennyn teimladau cryfach o genedligrwydd ymysg yr ieuanc, yn arbennig y rhai di-Gymraeg, wrth iddynt wrando ar eu gorsaf radio eu hunain, nid un o eiddo unrhyw wlad arall.

O ran cyllid, mae rhesymau teilwng dros gredu y buasai gorsaf fasnachol genedlaethol yn gallu talu ei ffordd. Y costau sefydlu fuasai'r anhawster fwyaf, ac yn amlwg buasai'n ofynnol cael cydweithrediad y BBC a'r Awdurdod Darlledu Annibynnol ynglŷn â defnyddio rhai o'u trosglwyddyddion. Ond mi gredaf y buasai'r gwasanaeth ar ôl ei sefydlu yn cael ei gynnal gan arian o hysbysebion. Fel engraifft

o hyn mae'n rhaid edrych ar draws y Môr Celtaidd i gyfeiriad Iwerddon. O Ddylun mae gwasanaeth radio RTE yn darlledu rhaglenni ar Gorsaf 2 am oddeutu 20 awr y dydd. Mae angen £1.25 miliwn yn flynyddol i gynnal y gwasanaeth yma, sy'n darparu rhaglenni cerddorol yn bennaf, ar gyfer yr oedran 12 i 34. Ond mae'r derbyniadau o hysbysebion yn £1.5 miliwn, gan wneud elw taclus i RTE. Credaf bod poblogaeth Iwerddon a Chymru ddigon tebyg, o ran maint ac yn y blaen, i ddisgwyl canlyniad ariannol cyffelyb oddiwrth orsaf Gymreig.

O ran naws y rhaglenni gellir dysgu gwersi o Orsaf 2 RTE hefyd. Mae 51% o wrandawyr Iwerddon rhwng 12 a 34 oed yn gwrandao ar y gwasanaeth yn ddyddiol, a gwn am nifer helaeth o gefnogwyr brwd i'r orsaf yng Nghymru. Beth bynnag eich barn am eu triniaeth o'r iaith Wyddeleg, ar Gorsaf 2 mae RTE yn darparu gwasanaeth o ansawdd sydd wedi profi'n boblogaidd iawn. Gobeithio y cawn weld gorsaf gyffelyb yng Nghymru rhyw ddiwrnod.

(Having won the battle for a Welsh T.V. channel, attempts should now be made to obtain a national commercial radio station for the younger generation in Wales.)

Ian Parry.

BYGYTHIAD I DŪN NA nGALL

Ni fuasai neb sydd wedi ymweld a sir DŪn na nGall (Donegal) yn ei chael hi'n anodd i ddeall paham na hawliwyd rhan yma o Iwerddon gan brotestaniaid Ulster pan rannwyd y wlad yn ddwy yn 1921. Dyma ardal sydd, er gwaethaf ei phrydferthwch, yn dlawd i'r golwg, gyda'i thir corslyd, caregog ac anffrwythlon, ac yn y blynyddoedd a fu roedd tlodi yn gorfodi cannoedd o drigolion yr ardal hon heibio bob hydref i'r Alban i godi tatws er mwyn cael digon o arian i gynnal eu teuluoedd drwy'r gaeaf.

Heddiw mae'r nifer o dai unllawr newydd sy'n britho'r ardal, yn sgil y diwydiant ymweisydd a sefydlu stadau diwydiannol newydd, yn adlewyrchu patrwm economaidd gwahanol, er bod graddfa ddiweithdra yn sir DŪn na nGall yn uwch o hyd nag yn unrhyw sir arall yn Iwerddon.

Ond nid trafod economi DŪn na nGall yw fy mhwrpas yma. Yn hytrach carwn edrych ar berygl newydd sy'n bygwth y sir, saf y bwriad i gloddio am Iwranium yn yr ardal.

Iwranium yw'r tanwydd a ddefnyddir mewn gorsafoedd ynni niwcliari, a'r defnydd crai a ddefnyddir i wneud bomiau atomig. Gall ddod i gysylltiad ag iwranium achosi salwch, canser, plant marw-anedig, a genidigaethau plant abnormal ac ati. Nid y mwylgloddio yn unig sy'n beryglus ond hefyd y tyllu arbrofol sy'n gallu rhyddhau llwch a nwyon ymbelydrol o'r creigiau sy'n cynnwys Iwranium. Gall y gwenwyn effeithio nid yn unig ar y gweithwyr sy'n cyffwrdd neu'n anadlu'r llwch, ond hefyd ar eu teuluoedd. Gall gwastraff iwranium, ar ffurf llwch neu nwy gael ei gario o'r ardal gloddio yn y dwr, gan y gwynt, mewn bwyd, neu gan bobl a thrafnidiaeth, ac mae'r ysbwriel sy'n cael ei adael ar ôl yn aros yn ymbelydrol am filoedd o flynyddoedd. Nid oes unrhyw fodd gwneud yr ysbwriel ymbelydrol yn saff.

Am flynyddoedd, ar draws y byd, mae llywodraethau a diwydrianwyr wedi anwybyddu'r peryglon er mwyn ecsplôitio ardaloedd gan dwyllo'r gweithwyr i gredu

nad oedd unrhyw berygl i'w hierchyd. Yn awr mae awdurdodau yn dechrau cydnabod y peryglon.

Dydd Sadwrn, Chwefror 24, 1980 llwyddodd nifer o drigolion ardal Baile na Finne i rwystro Cumni Munster Base Metals (cangen o'r Anglo United Development Corporation) fynd ymlaen a'r ôfnwyd y buasai'r cyflenwad dwr i'r teuluoedd lleol yn cael ei lygru. Ond llwyddodd y Cwmni osod llwyfan tyllu yno.

Mae nifer o fudiadau yn gwrthwynebu'r tyllu a'r cloddio, gan gynnwys Coiside Oibre Baile na Finne, a'r Donegal Uranium Committee. Maent yn pwysleisio nad mater i'r cwmnioedd cloddio na'r llywodraeth na'r E.E.C. ei benderfynu y dylai hwn fod ond mater i drigolion yr ardal, a'u prif dasg ar hyn o bryd yw addysgu pobl yr ardal ynglyn a'r peryglon.

Ar ran MADRYN, galwodd fy ngwr a minnau i weld Cadeirydd y Donegal Uranium Committee, Brian Flannery o Na Gleannta (Glenties), ar ein ffordd i'r Oireachtas ym mis hydref. Dywedodd fod tasg ei fudiad yn cael ei gwneud yn fwy anodd oherwydd y diweithdra yn yr ardal, a bod cryn lawer o bropaganda yn cael ei ledaenu gan yr awdurdodau sydd byth yn son am y peryglon, ond sy'n addo swyddi bras i weithwyr yr ardal.

Hefyd mae llawer iawn o'r gwrthwynebwyr hyd yma wedi bod yn Saeson o'r teip 'hippy' nad ydynt yn gallu ennill ymddiriedaeth brodorion yr ardal. Digon tebyg mai un o'r rhesymau dros lwyddiant MADRYN yng Nghymru yw iddynt ddewis enw Cymraeg a Chymry fel eu prif swyddogion. Nid yw'r mudiadau tebyg Saesneg yng Nghymru wedi cael yr un gefnogaeth er mai nhw oedd ymlaen y gad yn y frwydr yn y dechrau cyntaf.

Mantais arall sydd gan y Cymry mewn unrhyw frwydr yn erbyn y Llywodraeth yw un eironig efallai, sef mai llywodraeth estron sydd gan Gymru a'i phencadlys mewn gwlad estron. Nid yw codi gwrthwynebiad yn erbyn y Llywodraeth mor hawdd mewn gwlad fel Iwerddon sydd eisoes wedi cael hunanlywodraeth.

Zonia Bowen.

(A battle similar to the one being fought by MADRYN (the Welsh Campaigners against nuclear dumping) is being waged in Donegal by movements opposing the proposals to mine for Uranium there).

VICTORY! SIANEL GYMRAEG O'R DIWEDD!

"The greatest victory in the history of the Welsh language" - that is how the Home Secretary's climbdown on the Welsh TV channel issue was greeted by Plaid Cymru President, Gwynfor Evans.

Mr. Whitelaw's announcement on September 18 came at the height of a national campaign of public meeting and demonstrations all over Wales and in London before Gwynfor Evans was due to start his hunger strike on October 6.

These public meetings, which included two in Scotland, attracted huge crowds and with Gwynfor's life at stake, inevitably created a great deal of emotion and excitement.

Whitelaw obviously realised that feelings were running extremely high and saw the red light. In fact he was warned by a deputation led by the Archbishop of Wales that Law and Order in Wales would break down if Gwynfor was forced to go ahead with his

hunger strike.

Lord Cledwyn Hughes, another member of the deputation, suggested that the government should set up a Welsh language TV channel for an experimental period, in fact reversing the government's plans to split Welsh language programmes between ITV-2 and BBC-2 for an experimental period.

The government decided to accept this "compromise" and have since incorporated the new arrangements in the form of an amendment to the Broadcasting Bill. The new service will be set up in two years' time and will broadcast between 20 and 22 hours a week of Welsh language programmes, supplied by BBC Wales, the commercial contractor (HTV at present) and independent producers.

A Welsh Television Authority, consisting of five people appointed by the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Wales, will be set up to administer the service. This body will be independent of the Fourth Channel Board for the rest of the UK.

The announcement was welcomed by BBC Wales, and HTV had no choice but to declare that they would co-operate with any new arrangements, despite their consistent objections before then to the principle of placing all Welsh programmes on ITV-2.

There is no doubt at all that the credit for the final victory must go to Gwynfor Evans, who up to a few days before Whitelaw's U-turn was convinced that he would have to die.

It was the fear of the possible consequences in Wales that finally persuaded the government that it would be wiser to stick to their original commitment to their election manifesto. It must be remembered, however, that the victory would have been impossible without the constant campaigning of Cymdeithas yr Iaith for ten years and more. When the society first suggested the fourth channel solution back in 1970 it was greeted with a great deal of scepticism by many people, including prominent nationalists.

It took years of protesting, leading to hundreds of people being imprisoned, for the idea to be accepted as a practical solution. It was a combination of militant action and support for the principle by responsible people from all political parties that secured the success of the campaign. But despite the fact that the campaign has been won, Cymdeithas yr Iaith are still keeping a careful eye on the situation. They have called for assurances on several points:

1. That the new service will be properly financed and that the service will be extended gradually.
2. That the service can be received in all parts of Wales.
3. That the Welsh Television Authority will have complete control over Welsh and English programmes on the fourth channel (the channel will also carry some ITV-2 programmes from England).
4. That a minimum of 25 hours be broadcast initially, as recommended by the Crawford report.
5. That arrangements be made to expand the English language service produced in Wales, to fill the gaps left by the Welsh programmes on the present two channels.

Ffred Ffrancis, a veteran campaigner who has spent several years in jail, has also warned the language movement to pull up its socks. The new enthusiasm generated by the TV campaign could be lost overnight if it cannot be channeled immediately into other campaigns.

At present it certainly looks as if Whitelaw has succeeded in pricking the balloon. Plaid Cymru'n hope is that the new confidence created by the fourth channel victory-confidence which was so lacking after last year's devolution referendum - can be channelled into the campaign against unemployment. But in this campaign the issues are much more complicated and no-one's life is at stake.

A.G.

PREPARING FOR THE SIANEL GYMRAEG

How well will HTV and BBC Wales co-operate on the fourth channel from 1982 onwards? This is one question which causes some concern at present, especially when traditional rivalries and suspicions are taken into account. But broadcasters on both sides have taken the initiative, without any official backing, by setting up a 'Cymdeithas Darlledwyr Cymraeg' (Welsh Broadcasters Association), hoping to break down barriers and to create a new atmosphere of happy co-operation in preparation for the new channel.

It is also hoped that it will set an example to higher ranking officials on both sides, who have been accused of doing nothing since the Home Secretary's announcement in September.

Another body - Ffederasiwn Cynhyrchwyr Annibynnol Cymru (Welsh Federation of Independent Producers) - has also been set up in preparation for the new service. Independent producers are expected to supply around three hours a week of material to the new channel.

NINE MONTHS FOR DAMAGING A TRANSMITTER

A 23 year old student from Swansea, Hywel Pennar, son of the Principal of Swansea Theological College, Dr. Pennar Davies, has been imprisoned for nine months by Cardiff Crown Court, for conspiring to cause damage to the BBC transmitter at Bexley Hill, Sussex, last February. He pleaded guilty to the offence and is held at present at Cardiff Prison.

Another defendant, Eryl Fychan, pleaded not guilty, but at the end of his six-day trial the jury failed to agree. He will therefore have to face a second trial.

PARENTS PROTEST

The dispute at Ysgol Gymraeg Pont Sion Norton, Pontypridd, still continues. At the beginning of the term last September, parents of eight children at the school were told that the school was full up and that they would have to take the children to a Welsh 'unit' at a nearby English medium school. As the headmaster and staff of this school were all English - speaking the parents objected strongly and were supported by parents from all parts of Glamorgan who feared that the Mid-Glamorgan Education Committee would create similar Welsh units elsewhere in the county as the Welsh medium schools became full, a common situation since the demand for Welsh medium education is increasing rapidly in these areas.

At first the parents kept their children away from school. Then they organised their own school at a public hall. On October 20 they decided, following several protests which included disrupting a committee meeting at City Hall, Cardiff, to take their children

back to Ysgol Pont Sion Norton, despite the objections of the education authority.

In the meantime the school has been occupied day and night by the parents. The local authority has obtained a High Court eviction order but at the time of writing this has not been executed.

PRISONERS' DEFENCE COMMITTEE

P.D.C. or Pwyllgor Diogelu'r Carcharorion, is a fund that was established last May 3rd at a rally against second homes / holiday homes at Llangrannog on the West Coast of Wales. The committee will consider supporting any persons, or their dependants, who are imprisoned in the name of Wales, its culture or economy.

So far the committee has received many hundreds of pounds, which it has distributed in paying for several imprisoned patriots to receive postal subscriptions to newspapers and magazines of their choice. It has also helped regularly the children of such prisoners, and made regular payments to enable the next of kin meet the expense of travelling for prison visits. The committee also provide moral support for prisoners by arranging for people to write letters of 'cheer' or 'hwyl'.

The national treasurer of P.D.C., Plaid Cymru Councillor Ioan Richard of 23, Heol-y-Mynydd, Craigcefnpare, Abertawe, SA6 5RH, says "we would welcome letters of enquiry or support, please enclose an S.A.E. for reply."

LETTER

Although agreeing in general with the comments made in the Breizh section of CARN 31 about choosing the ablest representatives to attend cultural festivals in the other Celtic countries, I would like to draw attention to two important considerations which appear to have been overlooked in the specific case referred to in those comments.

Firstly, it was not a matter of sending a delegate to represent Brittany at the particular function mentioned. It was a matter of exchanging representatives between the Welsh branch and the Breton branch of one and the same society.

Secondly, the two persons originally chosen to represent the Breton branch, fluent Breton speakers, were unfortunately forced to withdraw at the last moment and it was decided to substitute the only other member of the Breton branch present at the Welsh function, a local historian bubbling over with pride in his country. Although not very fluent in Breton, he had shown enough enthusiasm to make the journey to Wales at his own expense, and he made a commendable effort to fulfil his unexpected obligations and address the audience in Breton.

Zonia Bowen.

"THE CORNISH BANNER", Cornish Nationalist Party's Magazine. From: Trelispen, Gorran, Nr. St. Austell, 50p. Subscription £2.50 (Overseas airmail £4.00).

"THE CORNISH NATION", Mebyon Kernow's Magazine. From: 11 West St., Liskeard, at 25p. Each Plus Post, or £1.50 for 4 issues (Includes Post).

"AN WERYN", Cornwall's Independent Radical Magazine. From: 23 Basset St., Redruth at £1.20 for 4 issues (- Includes Post).

ATHCHUAIRT AR AN mBRIOTÁIN 1980

Is léir d'aon chuairteoir ar an mBriotáin go bhfuil difríochtaí áirithe idir an tír sin agus na tíortha Ceilteacha eile; ba dhoiligh don gnáth chuairteoirnach gcuireann aon aithne ar mhuintir na háite nórán cosúlachta a fheiceáil idir na Briotáinigh agus na Breatnaigh nó na hÉireannaigh mar shampla. Tá sé le sonrú ar an saol sa mBriotáin gur maistir de chineál eile a ndeachaigh i bhfeidhm orthu. Baineadh feidhm as an dlí i ngach tír Cheilteach chun an pobal a chur faoi smacht, ach ní hionann dlí Sasana agus dlí na Fraince. Bhí dlíthe Shasana, agus tá cuid acu go fóill go háirithe in Éirinn - bunaithe go hiomlán ar chearta séaluchais agus cearta na haicme ag a raibh an séalúchas. Ní raibh na pobail Cheilteacha san iomlán ar an aicme sin, agus ba mhinic in achrainn leis an dlí iad; b'fhurust breathnú orthu mar dream lasmuigh den dlí. Ní mar a chéile cás na mBriotánach: Saoránaigh Fhrancacha a bhí agus atá iontu, ar aon cheim le gach saoránach eile ó thaobh dlí de. Bhí sé an deacair mar sin ag na Briotáinigh smaoineamh orthu féin mar phobal ar leith ag a raibh cearta eile seachas na cearta shaoránaigh Stáit na Fraince.

Mar sin caithfear a rá go fírinneach nach bhfuil an aithne nó an aithint náisiúnta an láidir sa mBriotáin, ach is cinnte go bhfuil sí níos láidre inniu ná mar a bhí in aon tréimhse eile le cúpla céad bliain anuas. Le scór bliain anuas tá fás ag teacht ar an aithint seo i gcúrsaí polaitíochta agus i gcúrsaí cultúrtha, go speisialta sa cheol, agus ar leibhéal i bhfad níos teoranta i gcúrsaí eacnamaíochta. An léir an aithne náisiúnta seo ar thuras chun na tíre? Maidir leis an griú eacnamaíochta de is féidir taisteal le comhlucht Briotáineach, Brittany Ferries; tá ainm an bháid i mBriotáinis, agus sin níos mó ná mar atá ag Irish Continental. Line nó an B&I, ach seachas an tainm ní thugtar aitheantas ar bith eile don teanga, ach oiread is a thugann na comhluchtaí Éireannacha don Ghaeilge. Ag siopadóireacht ar fud na Briotáine is léir go bhfuil i bhfad níos mó earraí de dhéantús áitiúil ar fáil ná mar atá in Éirinn, go háirithe earraí bia agus dí agus cuimhneacháin de gach cineál. Is ó Douarnenez nó ó Concarneau do na cannaí éisc uilig ar sheilpeanna na nollmhargaithe. Úsáidtear cuid mhaith Briotáinise freisin ar phacáidí ime, ar dheochanna agus ar earraí lámhdhéanta. Muna de dhéantús áitiúil do na hearraí is de dhéantús na Fraince iad; is léir go gcuireann an Fhrainc cosc áirithe ar earraí ón iasacht in aineoinn rialacha an chomhargaidh.

Ní féidir tithe na ndaoine a mheas mar chuid den saol eacnamaíochta amháin, mar go mbaineann siad leis an saol sóisialta agus cultúrtha chomh maith. Tá iarracht éicint sa mBriotáin cloí le stíl dúchasach san ailtireacht. Tá fás mór ar na tithe nua sa mBriotáin mar atá fan dtuaithe in Éirinn, ach is taithneamhaí i bhfad iad cuid na Briotáine ná bungalóanna uileláithreacha na hÉireann. Tá tithe na Briotáine, gona díonta doimhne, fuinneoga beaga agus ballaí cloiche go minic, i bhfad níos oiriúnaí don aeráid, agus i bhfad níos tíosáí ó thaobh fuinnimh agus spáis de ná na bungalóanna fada ar aon leibhéal le níos mó gloine na bricí sna ballaí lasmuigh, atá a dtógáil in in Éirinn. Dár ndóigh ins na ceantair chois fhairge sa mBriotáin is tithe samhraidh nó saoire níos mó ná 50% de na tithe nua; taréis an chéad lá de Mheán Fómhair ba léir go raibh cuid mhaith acu dúnta suas.

Má dhírífear ar fhóir gnéithe an chultúir, mar atá an ceol agus an teanga, tá sé níos deacra cúrsaí a mheas go beacht. Is cinnte go dtáinig bláthú ar cheol na Briotáine le blianta beaga anuas agus tá cáil idirnáisiúnta bainte amach ag an ceol agus na ceoltóirí araon. Dalta cás na hÉireann, ní raibh de dhíth san athbheochan ceoil ach an taitheantas cuf a fháil don saibhreas a bhí ann. Cuid de shaol sóisialta na ndaoine iad na festou-noz agus ma tá siad a núsáid anois chun caitheamh aimsire nó seó a chur ar fáil do thurasóirí caithfear bheith ag súil nach é an ceol a bhéas thíos leis. Maidir leis an teanga fhéin, de réir mar fheicimse an scéal tá staid na Briotáinise ag druidim níos mó agus níos mó i dtreo staid na Gaeilge in Éirinn, sé sin go bhfuil daoine go leor ag foghlaim na teangan ach fíor bheagán a labhairt. Agus cé déarfadh gur staid fholláin í sin? Ní hé sin le rá gurb ionann cás don dá theanga: tá an Bhriotáinis níos forleithne go fóill mar theanga phobail ná mar atá an Ghaeilge, ach tá teagasc na Briotáinise teoranta do ranganna ofche agus do na ranganna sinsearach i roinnt meánscoileanna. Tá cúlú na Briotáinise mar theanga phobail ina chuis bhuairimh ag gach tírghráthóir agus ina chúis éadóchais ag go leor den sean dream a bhí ag súil le feabhas de bharr an dul chun cinn i gcúrsaí polaitíochta. Cad fé ndear é? Ar an gcéad dul síos tá an Fhraincis ar eolas go maith ag gach duine inniu - cinnte gach duine faoi bhun leathchéad bliain d'aois - rud nach raibh ag aon ghlún roimhe nuair a bhí na daoine ró bhocht le go bhfanfaidís ar scoil sách fada chun eolas ceart a chur ar an bhFraincis. Muintir na tuaithe a choinnigh an teanga agus is iad a labhraíonn í inniu féin. Ach cé hiad muintir na tuaithe inniu? Amach ó na bailte a tháinig cuid mhaith daofa siúd atá ag cur futhu fán dtuaithe anois, agus tá cuid mhór de bhunadh na tuaithe imithe isteach ag obair ins na bailte móra sa Bhriotáin, nó imithe ar imirce lasmuigh den tír; ní fágtha ach mionlach a tógadh le Briotáinis ag obair ar an talamh. Pobal measctha iad muintir na tuaithe agus sí an Fhraincis an chomhtheanga atá acu. Chomh maith le seo uilig tá an saol sóisialta ag athrú sa Bhriotáin de réir mar atá na Briotáinigh ag glacadh le níosmháireacht bhuirgíseach na Fraince, agus ní thagann an níosmháireacht bhuirgíseach agus an Bhriotáinis go maith le chéile; tá an Fhraincis mar chuid den saol sóisialta buirgíseach agus treisíonn na meáin cumarsáide go mór leis an athrú saoil seo. Lag tra atá sa saol polaitíochta sa mBriotáin faoi láthair. Tá an eite míleata faoi ghlas agus sa saol sóch déantar dearmad go gasta orthu siúd a rinne íobairt. An rud is mó a spreag an pobal le tamall anuas an ghluaiseacht friththeineach taréis na féirsithe ollmhóra agus na caismirtí i bPlogoff. Tá ainm an tsráidbhaile i mbéal an phobail agus na sluaite ag tarraingt air. Tá oifig eolais ar oscailt go lanaimsearach; i mBriotáinis atá an chuid is mó de na suaitheantais friththeineacha atá ar díol agus cuid mhaith de na postaeirí. Is féidir cuairt a thabhairt ar an láithreán féin ar aill sceirdiúl os cionn na farraige; tá tread caorach curtha ar innilt ann cé gur beag atá le fáil acu seachas an fraoch. Tá cró mór tógtha dóibh agus bhí obair ar siúl ar an dara cró ollmhór, daoine óga ag obair go deonach ag glacadh sealanna ar na tascanna éagsula. Agus leis an bagairt agus an baol atá ann ón gcumhacht eithneach b'fheidir gurb í seo an chúis is tábhachtaí orthu uilig agus ceann a bhfuil seans ag an pobal an bua a bhaint.

Bríd Heusaff.

(The visitor to Brittany will find many indications of a distinct Breton identity seen in architecture, music, food etc. But although that identity is stronger today

than at any time in recent Breton history, the Breton language continues to decline as the everyday language of the people. This is due to many factors, but chiefly to the change in population in the countryside, the acceptance of French bourgeois values, the influence of radio, TV. The writer is of the opinion that Breton is fast approaching the situation of Irish with more people learning the language but fewer speaking it.)

BIG T.V. PROTEST MEETING

A crowd of between eight and nine hundred people attended the public meeting held in Dublin by Conradh na Gaeilge, on Saturday, October 11, in protest against "the betrayal of Irish" by R.T.E., the state's national broadcasting service. Since the publication of R.T.E.'s current schedule of programmes, Conradh na Gaeilge has been very active in highlighting the following facts in relation to it:

- * Only 4½ hours of Irish-language programmes are being broadcast weekly on R.T.E.'s two television channels together - i.e. 5.1% of broadcasting time!
- * The range of interests catered for by the Irish-language programmes are as narrow as ever - no sports' programmes, films, documentaries, programmes for farmers, housewives etc. are broadcast.
- * There are no programmes whatever broadcast in Irish for children.
- * There is no programme for learners of Irish.

The public meeting achieved its aim of maximising the publicity for the Conradh's renewed T.V. campaign. A considerable asset to this, was the guest appearance at the rally of Gwynfor Evans, President of Plaid Cymru.

Conradh na Gaeilge is demanding "a full range of Irish-language programmes immediately". It, further, "calls on R.T.E. to prepare for the setting up of an all-Irish T.V. channel as soon as possible." The Conradh would not consider that, following the establishment of an all-Irish channel, programmes in Irish would be withdrawn from the other channels. On the contrary, the other channels as part of a national broadcasting service would be required to actively promote the Irish language by means of a genuine policy of complementarity

between the channels. The other two channels would be expected to cater, in particular, for adult learners of the language as well as present a suitable range of entertaining programmes for the young.

In strongly condemning the current schedule, the Conradh has harked back repeatedly to the promises made by the present Chairman of the R.T.E. Authority that he would increase the percentage of time allocated to Irish-language programmes and expand the range of interests which would be catered for by these programmes. The Conradh has pointed out that the present percentage of time given to Irish is still lower than that during the year prior to the present Chairman's appointment! R.T.E. now states that its Chairman intends to achieve this aim before the termination of his term of office, a very convenient arrangement for R.T.E.

Recent newspaper editorials show that the points which the Conradh has been making for years are eventually getting through:

"The proportion of Irish-language programmes on both channels of RTE television is far too small..." (Irish Times, 20/9/1980)

"Campaigns are still necessary to ensure a minimum of Irish on the national television service." (Irish Press, 23/9/1980)

Welsh Contrast

In his address to the meeting Gwynfor Evans said that while there were many differences between the situation in Ireland and that in Wales, it would be useful to contrast the treatment of the two Celtic languages on their respective television services. He noted that the 12 hours of Welsh-language programmes provided weekly by BBC Wales and Harlech would increase to between 20 and 22 hours upon the establishment of the fourth channel, while only 4½ hours were given to Irish-language programmes on R.T.E.

Remarking on the immense influence which television had on people's lives he said that it "had the power to kill a national language and culture effortlessly". Stating that the children of a nation were that nation's lifeline, he said that a particularly grim situation existed in Ireland since



The parade about to leave Conradh H.Q. on its way to the G.P.O.

there were no regular Irish-language television programmes for children. He was, he said, "deeply shocked and amazed" that this could be so.

Albert Fry, President of Conradh, congratulated Gwynfor Evans on the stand he had taken. He congratulated him, Plaid Cymru and Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg on the victory they had won in ensuring that the fourth T.V. channel would be an all-Welsh channel in Wales. He said that the 26 county government would by no means welcome Gwynfor Evans' presence in Ireland as they were only too well aware of the danger that the campaign in Wales would encourage the people of Ireland to redouble their efforts for a similar victory. "We shall redouble our efforts," he said, "and victory shall, also, be ours."

Íte Ní Chionnaith, Conradh's spokesperson on television broadcasting, also addressed the meeting. She said that the demands in relation to television were demands for civil rights for speakers of Irish.

"Irish speakers are not an elite", she said, "demanding something to which they are not entitled; they are a language community whose rights are being denied to them by R.T.É." She continued, "television could assist greatly in the restoration of the Irish language to its proper position, or it could destroy the Irish language altogether. It is up to us to ensure that it will be an active agent in the restoration of Irish, and we must therefore intensify our campaign to this end." As part of this intensification, the Conradh is stepping up its campaign for the non-payment of T.V. licences.

Seán Mac Mathúna.

H - BLOCK AND HUNGER STRIKE

One of the Republic of Ireland's most distinguished lawmen, Judge Barra O'Briain - a man of international repute - pointed out lately on an RTE interview how defective the laws and legal instruments under which so many, of the men in Long Kesh and the women in Armagh jails, were being detained.

The obduracy of the English establishment attitude as personified by Mrs Thatcher - after the crude bungling 'compromise' proffered by her man in Belfast, Humphrey Atkins and as exemplified in the hatred (the only word appropriate) of the prisoners displayed on the pages of the Daily Mirror has hardened opinion in widening areas of Irish Society. This is not apparent immediately from the 'national' television service whose coverage of the 'story' is lamentable in comparison with that of say the BBC or UTV. Nor again was it apparent during the recent Donegal by-election campaign when Sile De Valera's comments on the situation were deemed personal and not party by her party chief and state's Taoiseach, Charles J. Haughey.

Haughey's Demarche has been interpreted as a machiavellian manoeuvre aimed on the one hand at detaching some of the independent Fianna Fáil support from Neil Blaney T.D. (through Ms. De Valera's speech) on the one hand while on the other reassuring the local unionist vote that his "law and order" line did not differ significantly from that of his

predecessor as Taoiseach Jack Lynch. It would take a very close look and that much later than now to really assess that hypothesis. During that by election, Haughey's first - and successful - test as Taoiseach before an electorate, it seems as if the parties had all four agreed to keep the border, the H - Blocks and the hunger strike out of their campaigns.

But thousands are signing the petitions which are being circulated and no one who rakes up the hoary old arguments alleging that a hunger strike was suicide gets patient hearing, while the massive turnout at the first Belfast hunger-strike protest not only surprised pundits of all political positions but has been looked at there as raising the curtain on the last act of the drama prologued by the previous largest Demos - those of 1969.

Reviewing Tim Pat Coogan's book "On the Blanket: the H-Block Story" (Ward River Press, £2.75) Grattan Freyer wrote as follows in the November Books Ireland (monthly, 50p):

"It started - on 14 September 1976. That was the day fixed by the British for ending Special Category prisoner status in the North. Up to that, those 'lifted' on various charges, and earlier those interned, had had what amounted to prisoner - of - war status - allowed to wear their own clothes, associate, virtually run the camps under their own paramilitary officers in the different cages. The Brits now changed to a policy of "Ulsterisation Criminalisation and Normalisation" that meant wearing prison clothes for a start and that Ciaran Nugent, then a tough redhead of eighteen would not do. He was left naked in his cell with no furniture but a chamber-pot and it grew from 'there' Freyer suggests that "the present policy is simply hardening the prisoners' resolve "and adds "allowing all prisoners to wear their own clothes (as they are in the Republic) and to have access to perhaps supervised reading matter would seem; pragmatic, as well as humanitarian, reforms" But those reforms seem far from the mind of the sordid and cynical policy of "Ulsterisation, Criminalisation and Normalisation".

"Ulsterisation" means two things principally. It means the acerbation of inter-community tensions by making the RUC (the armed constabulary) and the UDR (that unprecedented regiment looked on in Nationalist areas as B-special and constables in army gear and under army control) the main proppers up of the regime, while the regiments of the regular army are more and more phased out, withdrawn to barracks and more quietly still brought back to 'mainland UK' (as the ads have it so often now in English papers) or to other foreign overseas postings (philatelists will note that "British Forces Overseas" franking was in regular use for mail from barracks in the 6 counties!) It also means risking - or forcing - a civil war while doing the Pilate on England's own modern and long-term responsibility for the situation. Part of this is the isolation of Ulst. (two thirds of a province) i.e. the "insulation" of England from the effects of it and this was manifest in the many expulsion and deportation orders sending people off the mainland and to the six counties of north-eastern Ireland.

"Criminalisation" means brutalisation and the final rejection by the English Government of any

concept of melioration or improvement or rehabilitation in or through imprisonment. As Professor Graham Hughes pointed out (when reviewing Judge L.G. Forer's *Criminals and Victims* in a recent - 20 November issue of *The New York Review of Books*) "A parliamentary working paper in Britain has recently concluded that a prison population there of under 50,000 is intolerably burdensome, although this is proportionately less than half that of the United States." The proportion is of course higher if one takes 'mainland UK' as against the 6 counties. But in using prison, cages etc., as a means of social defence and increasingly as instruments of degradation the Westminster Government are in effect "criminalising" more and more Irish people in an exercise that is redolent of the tax-gatherer's boast in the temple and the whitened sepulchre's of the Pharisees.

To talk then of "normalisation" resulting from these steps is self-delusion or the grossest cynicism since the US euphemisms for A-bombing Japan or de-foliating tracts of South East Asia.

It was after a 35 day hunger strike in 1972 that "special category status" was given the political prisoners by William Whitelaw, the then Secretary of State for NI. That status was removed in 1976 and in effect, the present hunger strike is aimed at a restoration of the status quo ante a reversal to the situation which obtained between 1972 and 1976.

During the great strike and lockout of 1913 James Connolly was arrested but released after a few days' hunger strike. So too was the socialist feminist pacifist suffragist Francis Sheehy - Skeffington in 1915. Thomas Ashe however was killed by forced feeding when he went on hunger strike in 1917 and the lonely agony of the Cork Lord Mayor Terence MacSwiney who died after 74 days on hunger strike in 1920 suggested the iron had entered the English soul. One hopes it can be removed.

Pádraig Ó Snodaigh.

PETROL AND PAY!

Autumn in the 26 counties was dominated by a scarcity of that ever dearer commodity - petrol. This time however it was not the Arabs who were to blame but, depending on your point of view, the petrol tanker drivers, the multinational oil companies or the defects of the Irish Industrial Relations set up. In the view of the general public, aided by the mass media, the tanker drivers were the culprits.

In June, drivers in the Texaco group had served a productivity claim on the Oil Company in preparation for the expiry of an existing agreement at the end of August. In addition to a reduction in the working week, an increase in shift premia and other items it sought "a substantial wage increase for the erosion of productivity given". A meeting with the management was held in early July but it would seem, perhaps due to the ongoing national wage talks, that the employers were not prepared to negotiate. The union involved, the I.T.G.W.U., does not appear to have pressed the claim from their side and after a lapse of two months when nothing was done a shop stewards committee initiated unofficial action when the existing productivity agreement expired. They reverted to

preproductivity working, refusing to drive without a helper and to do shift work. The dispute spread to involve all other multinational oil companies except Esso where separate wage negotiations were in progress, but was restricted to the Dublin depots. Queues built up at the Esso and Ola (State Oil Co.) stations and the panic was on.

The dispute has been described by one industrial correspondent as "possibly the most bitter and most complicated industrial dispute of the decade". The mens basic case was that they had been shortchanged in the first productivity agreement in 1967 and now despite interim adjustment wanted the productivity element of their pay adjusted again. The multinational companies, obviously well able to pay the increase, claimed they had to take recognition of the terms of the national agreement which precluded increases for productivity already given and in any case they refused to negotiate as the dispute was unofficial now. To trace the various attempts at settlement is not possible here. An appeal was made by the Taoiseach, Mr. Haughey, an attempt was made to bring in the Labour Court, two interim solutions were proposed and rejected.

The shortage had now reached drought proportions in Dublin and the Leinster and East Coast area and near the end of September the Dublin workers imposed pickets on the Cork, Limerick and Galway depots making the dispute statewide. Mr. Haughey appeared on television and announced that the Army was being sent in to drive the tankers but that the Labour Court was being instructed to investigate the men's claim. The stick and the carrot gamble nearly failed. Esso workers who normally supply 30% of the market and had continued working came out in protest at Army intervention and workers at Dublin Airport refused to fuel planes. For a period it appeared that other workers might also leave work in protest. However the tankers were now on the road again driven by Army drivers and claims quickly appeared after a few days that the operation was so successful that more petrol was being delivered than had been by Esso. The panic eased and Dublin, which had been gloriously free of traffic jams and pollution reverted to almost its normal congested state.

An interim set of recommendations by the Labour Court pending full assessment of the productivity elements was rejected but finally after bringing in a mediator a formula was arrived at which involved a payment of £350 "on account" and a non-repayable sum of £150 as a "lead in" payment and after 6 weeks on Oct. 15th the tanker drivers returned to work pending the outcome of the full Labour Court investigation. Many issues were raised: during the dispute including questions such as trade union democracy and discipline, simplistic calls for the introduction of legislation to deal with unofficial strikes and the role of the army in industrial disputes in essential services, about which many trade unionists would have reservations.

The talks on the new National Understanding continued throughout September. In mid September following their breakdown the Taoiseach Mr. Haughey intervened and following further

discussions proposals were agreed. These were put to a special delegate conference of the Congress of Trade Unions near the end of October and were accepted, despite many speeches against centralized bargaining, by 382 votes to 104. In previous years the question relating to National Agreements was whether the Unions would accept or reject. This year however the positions were reversed as, following acceptance by Congress, the Federated Union of Employers postponed their decision and sought a further meeting with the government. After this however they ratified the terms while stating reservations about the pay terms being too high and some companies not being able to meet the full pay terms of the understanding.

The National Understanding will run for 15 months from the expiry of the 1979 agreement (June and August 1980 for most workers) and will begin with a one month pay pause. The first pay phase will be 8% plus £1 per week and will operate for eight months. This will be followed by a second phase of 7% for a further six months. In addition the Government has given amongst others the following undertakings: 22,000 new jobs to be created by the end of 1981; special PAYE allowance to be increased from £400 to £600 p.a. in the next budget; social welfare payments to be kept in line with the cost of living; health eligibility limit to be raised from £7000 to £8500 from next June; pay related national pension plan to be introduced; £10 million to be spent to protect employment in the private sector.

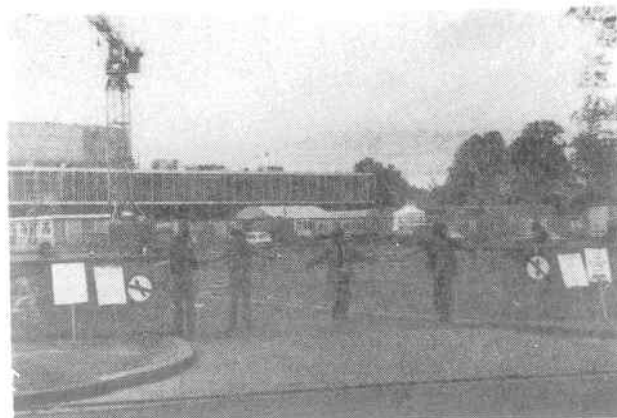
Already some firms have pleaded inability to meet the full pay terms (including Aer Lingus). However Mr. Haughey and his Government are undoubtedly, having weathered the petrol dispute, extremely pleased to have had the National Understanding accepted. Its acceptance was seen as an essential part of his economic strategy. This has been followed by the government's success in the Donegal By Election which resulted in a swing of 15% to their party. With predictions that things are under control (despite gloomy prophecies about overborrowing from economists and rising unemployment figures which are expected to reach 140,000 - greater than during the 1974-6 recession) it would seem that a general election is very likely for 1981.

FREAGRA PROTESTS

Following the publication of R.T.É's autumn and winter T.V. schedule Freagra have stepped up their campaign for more Irish language programmes on television.

On Sun. 12th October they organised a demonstration at the main gates of R.T.É's Donnybrook Complex. About two dozen protesters chained themselves together across the entrance while others mounted a picket. Entry and exit were halted for over an hour until a contingent of Garda which had arrived procured a large cutter and broke the chains. The protesters then sat down and were manhandled aside by the Garda but no arrests were made.

The following Friday the main 6 o'clock News bulletin on R.T.É. I was interrupted by Freagra members. Two members of the organisation



Demonstrators chained across one of the RTE entrances.

managed to gain entry to the studio from which the news was broadcast and interjected shouting slogans demanding more Irish programmes and unfurling a banner. The protest did not come across live on the T.V. screens however as a video tape was being shown just at that moment. The screen went blank and the station sign was shown for almost 5 minutes. Studio staff apparently attempted to stop the demonstrators but having performed their protest they were able to make their way out of the R.T.É. studios and disappeared. It was reported that a number of people were later questioned by police but no arrests were made. The action made the front pages of two out of the three national dailies but was played down by RTÉ who featured it as the very last news item in the second part of the 9 o'clock T.V. - bulletin!

R.T.É. would in the light of that and failure to make any charges against those involved in the "chain" protest (Conradh na Gaeilge President, Albert Fry was one of those supporting it) seem to be pursuing a policy of damping publicity and hoping no one will notice thereby presumably lessening adverse criticism of themselves. It will be interesting to see what form Freagra's next protest takes!

CELTIC LEAGUE SUMMERSCHOOL 1980

This year's summerschool in Conamara, Ireland, was a great success. The response to adverts was very satisfactory, there being a sufficient number of students to run two Irish Language classes: beginners' and intermediate levels.

The students were mostly in their twenties and thirties, but the age range was from 16 to 65. Apart from Irish Language classes, and lectures from guest speakers such as the author and journalist Nollaig Ó Gadhra, we had a fair range of informal social activities. There are pubs with "sessions" (live music) in the village of An Spideal. A few miles away the Wolftones played to a packed house at Teach Furbo. We also went to the Aran Islands for a whole day trip, hiring bikes or horse-drawn jaunting cars to explore the main island, and on another day one intrepid group climbed the Maamturk Mts. of north Conamara.

Attendance at the summer school, through the C.L. and U.S. organisations, was over 30 students.

KERNOW

SCUL NUCLEREK YN KEMBRY

Towlow an Terneth Loundres dh'omdhelyfra a scul nuclerek yn kembny yu dyatp a'n ughella nyvel. Towlow nag alsa bos desmygys gans denyth marnas henna a'n jeves dyfuk dyen a breder rak yeghes ha sowena a'y hynsa. Nyns yu collenwys an Terneth gorra stasyonow nuclerek yn Kembry may fo moy tredan scullyes yn Loundres ha'n cytys erel a Bow Saws, mes del hevel dhym yma whans bras dhodho surhe an Gembryon der encledyans an scul nuclerek ynweth y'ga bro. Del wodhon-ny yn-ta, an Terneth-ma kens oll a'n jeves kerensa vyghan a Gembry po a Gembryon ha'n towl-ma y bref dres dowl.

Y leveryr dhe buponen, "Nyns us peryl vyth gans nerth nuclerek - pup oll yu salow." Wel, mars yu hemma an gwryoneth, prag nag yllyr defnythya an pow adro dhe Loundres rag an oberer Hon yu an le mayth us an whans brassa dhe gafas moy ha moy tredan. Yma'n stasyon tredan Battersea y'n ur-ma ow nessa pen y vewnans. Prag nag yllyr arnewydhyha an stasyon-na der y drelyans dhe nerth nuclerek? mars yu mar salow ynweth an scul dyworth an stasyonow, my a gynnyk y coth dhe'n wlasgethoryon prevy aga geryow ha gwytha an stoff y'n park kyrry us yndan Chy an Gemyn.

Splan yu nag yu salow nerth nuclerek, yn fuff pypynak a vo, hag hen yu an acheson us whans dhe'n Terneth gorra an stasyonow has encledyha an scul ma nag us kemmys ha pobel. Hep dowl, bewnansow a nebes kembnyon ha'ga thyluyow yu cost byghan dhe be y'n dheulagas a Vrs. Thatcher ha'y holyoryon may fo moy plesour rag an Loundresyon.

Un tra yu certan bytegens - mar pe druth an scul nuclerek, pur splan yu y'm brys-vy a vya-ef gwythys yn Pow Saws yn unyk. Ena y fya whethel dyffrans leverys gans an Terneth. "Nyns us ethom vyth," a lavarsa-ef, "drehevel stasyonow nuclerek yn Kembry, kens oll pan us kemmys ha glow y'n vro. Agan ethom a gunys nuclerek yu brassa es del yu dhedha-y."

Why should the Celtic Countries be used as a dumping ground for Nuclear Waste - The Threat to Wales.

"THE FIRES OF LAN-KERN" A new Sci-Fi/Mythology Fantasy Trilogy by Peter Tremayne (Peter Beresford Ellis). A 20th Century Botanist (American) is transported into another world but whether its the Cornwall of the past or the future, where the inhabitants have reverted back to a celtic twilight, will not be disclosed until one reads the last book of the Trilogy. Peter Tremayne has borrowed freely from the Cornish Language for names etc. with regard to the characters and principle details - its worth mentioning in Carn for that reason - a change from the usual Poldark type of romanticism. If it is true that the film rights for the book has netted the author £500,000 from Japan and the USA let us hope some of it might be channelled into the promotion of The Cornish Language. Price £5.75 (Hard Back) from Bailey Bros. and Swinfen Ltd., Warner House, Folkestone, Kent England.

LOWENDER PERAN

Kernow's Pan-Celtic Festival, Lowender Peran, was held this year on the 2-5th October in Perranperth and for the third year running was a great success.

Proceedings were started on Thursday evening with a concert by the Cornish group Bucca, ably supported by the Mulcahey dancers from Mallow. Over 300 children from all over Cornwall took part in the children's day on Friday, performing Cornish dances, songs, music and plays. Friday evening saw a Troyl (Ceilidh), Saturday evening an Interceltic Concert and Ceilidh and Sunday a Cornish concert and Ceilidh, while events in the daytime included dancing displays in the streets of the town, informal music sessions dancing workshops from each of the Celtic countries present, and a Cornish wrestling workshop.

The festival has a great advantage in that it is centred in one hotel, where accommodation is available at special rates, rather than being split between two or three different venues. Stalls and exhibitions in the hotel foyer provided another source of interest between major events.

This year's festival was well-attended both by local people and by visitors from the other Celtic countries, in addition to the performers, who included the Mulcahey Dancers, Anne Gallagher (champion Irish Dancer) and Calennig, Mabsaab and Bedwyn Haf from Wales. From Kernow itself there were two dance teams and singers and musicians too numerous to mention.

After this, the third year, the success of Lowender Peran as an annual event seems assured and we can only hope that the high level of participation and support that it has attracted so far will continue.

J.L.

(For October 1981 Festival details write to: M. Lavey, Meneghyjy, Withiel, Nr. Bodmin.)

B.B.C. PLAY ON 1497 REBELLION

Apart from a plaque on the wall of St. Keverve Parish Church and a commemoration each year, both initiated by Mebyon Kernow, little is known inside or outside of Cornwall about the 1497 rebellion, the leaders Joseph an Gof and Flamank or the reason why the Cornish rebelled against Henry The Seventh. However after a recent B.B.C. Radio 4 Play there are a few million people throughout the countries able to pick up B.B.C. Broadcasts who had the chance to learn something about Cornwall's individual history and in particular the above mentioned rebellion. The play, Radio 4's one hour and a half long Saturday theatre, was written by John King who is an active member of the Language Movement in Cornwall. The play was complimented by a full page article in the 'Radio Times' giving a history of the Rebellion and if the B.B.C. has not spotted the analogy between the problems caused to the Cornish people by a despot in London in 1497 and the not unsimilar problems for the Cornish occasioned by another tyrant in the same place in 1980 it is not the fault of John King.

Like the host of 1497 the Cornish of today are ill-equipped and lack numbers to fight central government effectively. They lack leadership and their numbers are too insignificant to exert pressure within the unions or as unemployment figures on the government. One wonders why the anti-nuclear movement in Cornwall can wage what seems such an

effective campaign while the National Movement remains so impotent. The former obviously has a very important goal and so should the latter and it must be asked, have they lost sight of their object whether it be M.K., the C.N.P. whatever. With so many young people leaving Cornwall the Cornish may at present be in the midst of their last battle without realising it.

THE KINGDOM OF DUMNONIA.

Studies in History and Tradition in South Western Britain, AD 350-1150. 221 pp. by Susan M. Pearce. Published 1978, by Lodenek Press, Padstow, Cornwall. Price £7.95. ISBN 0 902899 68 6

The names of Devon derives from that of the Dumnonii, a Celtic people who were also represented in Ireland and in S. Scotland. During the Breton immigration the Northern parts of Armorica came to be called Dumnonia for a period of perhaps two centuries. It seems that a Kingdom of that name covered the two sides of the Western Channel around the 6th century. S. Pearce's book deals mainly with the area on the North side i.e. the peninsula West of a line running roughly from present day Gloucester to Dorchester, which held back the Saxon advance in that century, and was not to be fully conquered (probably thanks to the Vikings) until around 930 when Cornwall was subdued.

S. Pearce is an archaeologist. About half of the book is given to assessing the importance of the archaeological material available for the period under consideration: pottery, stone inscriptions, graveyards, forts, monasteries, churches, villas. The readers who are not familiar with that branch of learning will, I fear, find those sections a bit laborious. The following chapters are of great interest and quite accessible to those who are interest in the links between Cornwall, Brittany and also Wales in the Early Middle Ages, i.e. prior to the Vikings. They will help to understand how Celtic influence survived in that area for centuries after the English conquest. Considerable attention is given to the traditions recorded in writing, such as the King List of Dumnonia and the Lives of Saints who are common to the three Brittonic countries. Like other historians to-day, S. Pearce accepts that these traditions, from which grew the Arthurian romances, refer here and there to events and figures which must really have existed. She plots the transformations they suffered over the centuries, according to the needs or the tastes of the day, but she reserves it to further investigation and analysis to draw firm conclusions. Still, there is much to learn from these pages: about the respective roles played by the S.W. "British" and the Welsh in the Breton emigration, about the part played by the Irish in South Wales and "Dumnonia" particularly in shaping religious traditions; about the way legendary or semi-legendary figures from South-East Wales were relocated in the peninsula South of the Severn Sea.

The book is well illustrated with photographs and maps.
A. Heusaff.

Cornish Language Week - End 1981 Organised by the "Cornish Language Board" 20th - 22nd March. Details from: J. King, Ty A Wel, Bolankan, Crowan, Praze an Beeble, Nr. Camborne.

MANNIN

STHOLK-ACCYS: SHENN CHLIAGHTEY YERNAGH

Recent hunger strikes at Long Kesh and elsewhere have brought re-examinations of this form of action in Irish history. Probably, it is not generally realised how ancient the tradition is.

As mish screeu shoh, ta kuse dy phryssoonee Pobblaghtagh ayns Camp ny Kesh Foddey er ngoaill toshiaght dy hroste "gys yn baase hene" mannagh vees reilys Hostyn cur staydys politickagh daue. Ec Jee ta fys cre vees kione ny cooish shoh. Ta'n Thooder hene, yn Ven-Yiarn, er ghra nagh jean ny Sostnee cur seose. Roish my ghow ny pryssoonee dy hroste, ren reilys Hostyn lhiggey er dy row ad er-chee lowal da ny pryssoonee "eaddagh shivoilagh" y cheau. Agh boghtynid v'ayn, er y fa dy beagh yn eaddagh shoh currit magh ec yn champ hene. Foastagh, cha beagh kied ec ny pryssoonee nyn eaddagh hene y cheau. Aghterbee, bee yn boirey goll er derrey vow ny pryssoonee shoh yn staydys politickagh. Gyn ourys, ta fys ec ram sleih dy vel stholkyn-accrys feer "Yernagh". Agh foddey nagh vel fys ec ymmodee sleih dy vel yn cliaghtey shenn ass towse ayns Nerin. Dy jarroo, er-lhiam dy lhaih mee boayl ennagh dy ghow ny Yernee toshiaght dy yannoo arrish er ny hInjinee ays ny bleentyn feed (1920's) tra va paart dy Yernee goll er stholkyn-accrys! S'cosoylagh nagh row ny Yernee jannoo arrish er ny hInjinee: cha row ad agh gymmydey shenn chliaghtey Indo-Europagh ta foast bio ayns Nerin as syn Injey. Ny smoo na thousane blein er dy henney, ta fys ain dy row yn stholk-accrys myr cliaghtey reiltagh mastey ny Yernee. As gyn ourys ta'n cliaghtey thousaneyn dy vleentyn dy eash. Mastey ny shenn Ghaeil, dy beagh dooinney fo lhiastynys dhyt, oddagh oo goll er stholk-accrys as uss dty hoie cheumooie jeh'n thie echee. Veagh nearey cheet er kyndagh rish yn stholk-accrys, as veagh eh geeck ny feeaghyn.

As ayns yn lhing jeianagh, ta ny Yernee er nyannoo ymmyd jeh'n stholk-accrys mennick dy liooar. Ayns 1920, ghow Terence McSweeney, ard-veoir Chorcaigh, toshiaght dy hroste ayns pryssoon Vrixton ayns Sostyn myr chionnraa noi yn stayd jeh'n phryssoon. Lurg tree feed as kiare laa jeig, v'eh marroo. Tra v'eh pointit myr ard-veoir Chorcaigh, va MacSuibhne er ghra dy row yn sleih va abyld dy hurranse ny smoo na sleih elley geddyn y varriaght sy jerrey.

Ayns yn cheead shoh, ta daa Phobblaghtagh yeig er hroste gy baase. Hooar jees jeu shoh baase fo reilys Yernagh ayns 1940, as fer elley ayns 1946. Ny baaseyn ayns 1940, t'eh jeeaghyn nagh ren ad monney son cooish ny Pobblaghtee. Agh oddagh oo gra dy ren yn dooinney hooar baase ayns 1946 cooney lesh aa-vioghey yn chooish Phobblaghtagh lurg yn caggey moar. Ta'n eiyrtyr jeh stholk-accrys croghey dy moar er cooish politickagh. Sheilym dy vel reilys Hostyn goaill aggle (dy follit) roish ny stholkyn-accrys ta goll er ayns Camp ny Kesh Foddey, agh cha nod ad fordrail cur seose nish. Er yn cheu elley, cha nod ny Pobblaghtee cur seose. Agh cre erbee

hig ass y chooish shoh, yiw ny Yernee y varriaght
sy jerrey. Ta'n shennaghys hene er yn cheu ocsyn.

Brian Mac Stoyll

MANX MUSIC TODAY - A REAPRAISAL

In CARN 29 there appeared on pp. 23-24 an interesting assessment by Colin Jerry of attitudes towards Manx traditional music today, together with some comments by his wife Cristl on this same topic, which are appended to a note on the visit of Micho Russell to Man last December. Both contributions comment on the increasing preference among musicians in Man nowadays for Irish, rather than Manx traditional music.

It is true to say that, since the revival of interest in Manx music around 1973-4-5, when a number of musicians in the Island rooted out whatever source material, usually in manuscript form, was available, differing attitudes to and differences of emphasis on varying aspects of the extant material have been adopted. It is perhaps only natural to expect that people will have differing views on how to present the material. The remnants of the Manx music tradition exist only in manuscript, or in printed form, with just the bare melodies given. There is evidence to suggest that the traditional musicians from whom people like Dr. Clague and A.W. Moore collected their material ornamented the tunes as they played them.

In one instance - at the most two - Clague actually wrote in the ornamentation. But there are now no traditional practitioners of the art living from whom technique and expertise can be elicited, though their existence is still within the living memory of people now in their 70's and 80's. Unfortunately these people, not being musicians themselves, are unable to give an accurate impression as to how the tunes were played or the songs sung, nor do we possess any sound-recordings of the tradition. In consequence we in reality have no knowledge at all as to how the tunes were rendered and what sort of ornamentation techniques were employed, though some intelligent guess-work could be indulged in.

Realizing this some musicians in Man have sought expertise in ornamental styles in places having a similar musical tradition as Man, notably Ireland, though as far as is known no attempt has been made to secure acquaintance with Scottish styles of playing, or even with those of northern England, since it is known that some tunes in Manx tradition probably emanated from there, in all likelihood from Cumbria. Although knowledge of Manx traditional style(s) of playing (and singing) is lost, nevertheless, in order for the revival to prosper and develop, some borrowing from adjacent traditions obviously has to be made, and ideally as many styles as possible from such traditions ought to be gleaned and applied to the Manx material, so that musicians in the Island can take their choice of whatever suits them best, if any. However, this does not happen. In fact resort is being made almost exclusively to Irish tradition - and only to one part of it at that, i.e. the more decorated styles of Sligo and further South, which I believe were probably not represented in Manx tradition and people are being encouraged to adopt such techniques in ornamentation, as though these were the normal and only ones, which can only result in Manx

music being played in an Irish way, i.e. Manx tunes in Irish dress. But though some may consider this better than nothing at all, in spite of its inadequacies, a resort to no Manx music at all is also being made, whereby Irish music is being played in much greater preference to Manx. The reason may be two-fold: Irish material is easily available on commercial recordings, unlike Manx music, with the exception of an LP record brought out in 1974 by the Manx Folk Dance Society; this contains 16 items 'classically' treated, and so unsuitable as a guide to the tradition. In consequence it is much easier to imitate playing an Irish tune from hearing it, ornamentations and all, than to sit down and work out how best to play a Manx tune. Secondly, some feel that the most can't be got out of the instrument with Manx tunes, but it can be with Irish tunes because they sound fast, in imitation of which Manx tunes are played much faster than they need be. In this regard I would suggest that this is not the fault of Manx music, but that complete mastery of the instrument has not yet been fully attained. Had the traditional Manx musicians, when they lived, thought this of their own music, it is quite likely that very much less than what has survived would have been noted down.

A similar trend is now creeping into the Manx dances, as Colin has noted, whereby Irish styles of dance are manifesting themselves in the Manx steps. Whilst this may be done for effect and embellishment, it is in reality not traditionally Manx, even though the original, or former, Manx way of dancing may not visibly be as stylish as the Irish. It is an on-going process, it could be argued, that one tradition borrows from another for its own enrichment, or whatever, but when a tradition loses its individual characteristics by which it is identified to another tradition then that tradition becomes impoverished. We have to be careful that the Manx dance tradition does not lose its own individual characteristics. Moreover, some Manx dancers have taken to learning Irish, and other dances for their own cultural enrichment, which is a good thing. But it is surely not a good thing when such dances are performed, as with some musicians playing Irish tunes, in preference to Manx ones, especially at Celtic festivals when these performers are representing the Isle of Man and from whom Manx material is expected. Such attitudes surely foster a belief that Manx music and dance is somehow inferior and thereby has to be supplemented and supported by material from other traditions. There is sufficient material, both in music and in song in Manx tradition to keep sessions going solely on Manx items if only it were done more often.

There is no objection at all to the playing of Irish, or any other, traditional music, provided that it does not supplant Manx traditional music in the Isle of Man. A tendency by Manx musicians to foster Irish music in Man to the detriment of Manx music is in reality tantamount to impiúlachas cultúir, and pursuants of this line do a disservice to Manx tradition. A recent reaction to this tendency has manifested itself in the Island, and a more hard-line approach to further the promotion of Manx music has been adopted. If this line of action will improve matters, then it must be done, but not carried to extremes by the complete exclusion of Irish or other Celtic music.

Shorys y Crearyrie.

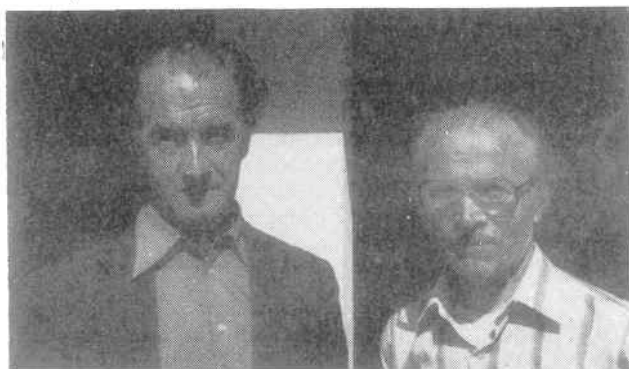
CELTIC LEAGUE A.G.M.

The 1980 Annual General Meeting of the Celtic League was held in Ti-Kendalc'h, near Redon in Brittany, during the 29th - to - 31st August week-end. It was attended by delegates of the League's branches in all the Celtic countries but Mannin. Reports were presented by the secretaries about the membership situation, CARN finance and activities during the previous twelve months. The regular publication of CARN had provided a good example of constant interceltic cooperation. We had sent a witness to the trial of Breton political prisoners in the autumn of 1979. We had given support to movements aiming at bringing about a just settlement of the Northern Ireland problem by peaceful means. We had answered numerous requests from outside and inside the Celtic countries for information concerning their linguistic, cultural and political movements. We had helped a Gaeltacht co-operative to organise an Irish Summer School in Conamara (see report in this issue).

The following resolutions were adopted and have been communicated to the authorities or organisations concerned. Res. Nr. 1 was immediately forwarded to W. Whitelaw; in a letter dated 23-10, the Home Office in London we were told that "the Government is now arranging for all Welsh language programmes to be shown on the new 4th channel in Wales from the start, with the possibility of changing to a two channel solution after a period. Res. Nr. 8 about the H-Block prisoners was communicated to Mrs Thatcher and to the Taoiseach Mr. Haughey; in response, we quickly received an 8-page document "H-Blocks -- the facts" from the Northern Ireland Information Service, just published in order to counter the effect of the Blanket men's hunger strike on world opinion. Copies of Res. Nr. 4 urging agreement on Breton spelling were sent to some 20 Breton publications and associations. Res. Nr. 11 about the nuclear threat has been sent to Departments of Energy, Prime Ministers and copies have been forwarded for information to various anti-nuclear movements. J. Ab Herve-Gwegen was elected chairman of the Celtic League in succession to Pádraig Ó Conchúir who held the position since 1971. R. Green and M. Ó Laoire were elected respectively treasurer and assistant secretary general.

On the Saturday evening, the Breton secretary gave a very interesting account of his recent visit to the Asturias and Galicia. The participants found in Ti-Kendalc'h a congenial atmosphere, being welcomed by Y Gicquel the president of the cultural confederation, Kendalc'h and by his predecessor P. Roy (who addressed the meeting on the association Skoazell-Vreizh / Aid to the Breton prisoners and their families). The pressure of the day work arising from a loaded agenda was relieved by entertainments: a fest-noz at a farm in the vicinity, the performance of two "sketches" (short plays) in Breton by Youenn Craff's group, a ceilí. It should be noted that the cultural centre Ti-Kendalc'h, which has already two large modern buildings and entirely due to voluntary financing and work (there will soon be a third one) provides excellent accommodation to visitors who may wish to spend a few days there. The centre is used by numerous associations for various courses (music,

dance, Breton language, etc.) The 1981 A.G.M. of the Celtic League will be held in Peel, Isle of Man, at the beginning of September (or failing this, a week or two earlier).



P. Ó Conchúir (left) a founder member of the C.L. and its Chairman since 1971 with A. Heusaff, also a founder member, now entering his 20th year as Gen. Secretary, pictured at this year's A.G.M.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE CELTIC LEAGUE

1. This Conference deplores the about-turn taken by the Conservative Government concerning plans for the fourth Television Channel in Wales and calls upon them to implement the promises as set out in the election manifesto of the Conservative Party and the Queen's speech at the opening of the current session of Parliament.
2. ... that the Celtic League should investigate the possibility of using simultaneous translation equipment in future meetings.
3. This Conference calls on the BBC to abandon its segregation of programmes of Celtic interest, such as CAN SEO, the Gaelic - for - learners programmes shown in Scotland to-day.
4. Considering the vital role played by the DIWAN schools in the struggle for survival of Bretons, and the handicap which the existence of different Breton spellings place in the way of teachers and children, this conference asserts that spelling is of secondary importance when survival is at stake; strongly urges all those who hold positions of responsibility in associations and publications to reconvene without delay a conference with the aim of finding the widest possible agreement, which 99% of the people concerned with the future of Breton will eagerly welcome; appeals to them to give precedence to the requirements of a serious teaching over all other considerations; holds that rejection of a conciliatory approach is tantamount to contributing to the decline of the language.
5. This Conference views with concern the increasing erosion of individual and collective liberties, particularly as a result of the systematic misinterpretation of existing laws by State agencies; deems it necessary to efficiently protect the individual against the arbitrary actions of the State, the best way to achieve this being to make the right of appeal to higher international courts more easily available to every inhabitant of the European Community, including the citizens of the French State to whom this right is being denied by the French government; therefore invites the European Parliament and other higher authorities of the European Community to require of all the member-states that they acknowledge

the right of every individual, organisation, society, association or groups of individuals, who have suffered some damage because of the actions of the authorities of a member-state, to seek legal redress through the European Court of Justice which should be granted competence in all matters concerning the protection of human rights and basic freedoms arising within the entire territory of the European Community; urges the present Manks Government, in common with other West European elected assemblies, to ratify the European Convention on Human Rights and to retain the right of individual petition for Manks residents.

6. This Conference asks UNESCO to proclaim 1982 a Year of the Minority Languages in order to draw international attention to the threatened extinction of many of these languages and hopefully to obtain the extra financial support necessary for their survival.

7. This Conference asks the Celtic League to re-examine the policy documents approved at the Rath Chairn conference in 1976 with a view to implementing at least some of the more feasible of these policies.

8. This Conference supports the demand of the Dublin Central H-Block Committee for the recognition of the following rights of the Long-Kesh H-Block prisoners and of the Armagh women prisoners: a) the right not to wear prison uniforms; b) the right not to do prison work; c) the right to associate free with the other prisoners; d) the right to educational and recreational facilities; to one visit per week, to one letter and one parcel per week; e) the restoration of full remission of sentences.

9. This Conference condemns the recent move to sell council houses in Cornwall while there are still 10,000 families on the waiting list, especially since due to the extremely high house prices caused by the second-home problem council housing is all too often the only chance of permanent housing left to the Cornish. We call for action as soon as possible to correct the situation.

10. This Conference expresses its solidarity with Alan Coraud (and the Mouvement d'Insoumission Bretonne) in his struggle, and demands that the French authorities observe the 1532 Act of Union which states that no Breton need serve with the French army outside Brittany nor take orders from a French officer.

11. This Conference notes with great alarm the irresponsible escalation of the arms race by the Super Powers and their European allies; considers that increasing militarism by the nuclear States threatens the survival of all the peoples of the world; including the Celtic peoples; demands that nuclear weapons and delivery systems now stored by the British, American and French governments in the Celtic countries (eg at St-Mawgan, Cornwall, Holy Loch, Scotland; Ile-Longue, Brittany) be dismantled and removed; further calls for a phased closure of all foreign military bases in our Celtic countries, the resources thus saved to be reinvested in the Celtic economies as compensation for the economic and social neglect suffered as a result of imperialism; proclaims its solidarity with the campaign for a European nuclear free zone.

(Constitutional Amendments)

12. This conference decides to amend clause 1.d of the Celtic League constitution by replacing the words "political independence, and whether or not it is decided to become formally linked to one of the political economic blocks" by "full self government".

13. This Conference decides to insert a new clause, numbered 9, as follows: "The Director of Information a) maintains a permanent publicity campaign to inform people in all countries of events in Celtic countries and of the opinions of the Celtic League, using all means available (press, TV, radio, lectures, advertising, etc.); b) co-ordinates public relations, with publicity officers appointed by the branches (or, failing this, with the branch secretaries); c) appoints representatives to help him in his task by, eg, holding press conferences, reporting on local opinion regarding the Celtic nations in any major centre where opinions are formed by the media". Clause 5a to be amended by adding after "chairman" "director of information" and clauses 9 to 19 to be renumbered 10 to 20 respectively.

RENEWAL NOTICE

To our members and subscribers. In most cases subscriptions to CARN will expire on receipt of the present issue. May we request anyone concerned to **RENEW PROMPTLY** so that time consuming reminders will not be needed. Subscription Rates are given on p.24. Any additional donations will be gratefully acknowledged, please note change of Irish Sec. and of address for Breton one.

CELTIC LEAGUE 1981 SUMMERSCHOOL, CONAMARA

Plans are already being made for a repeat summer-school at An Spideál, Conamara, this coming year. If you think you might go send your name and address to the Irish Branch Secretary now. You will be circulated with details such as dates as soon as these are definite.

It is hoped to confirm these and give an outline programme by early Jan. This will be published in the first 1981 edition of CARN, due out at the end of March. Those having to confirm holidays dates and arrangements early in the year should therefore write in January.

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Cheques to be made payable to 'Ertach'.
(A Review will appear in next issue of CARN)

LETTERS

I am writing on behalf of the staff of Sabhal Mór Ostaig, the Gaelic College in the Isle of Skye, to express a very deep unease at a letter or article from a Maol-Chalum MacCeann Tois which appears in the current issue of "CARN".

I feel that if the Gaelic movement is to gain any degree of credibility among Gaelic speakers as well as the non-speakers, then societies and publications purporting to support this movement must take the language seriously. The letter/article which appeared in print and to which I refer casts serious doubt on the editorial capabilities not to mention philosophy of the Celtic League. The letter verges on total illiteracy as far as the Gaelic element is concerned, and makes a mockery of the language. I feel that it is little short of a disgrace that such trash can slip through the editorial net.

If the Celtic League cannot find an editor with even a basic knowledge of the mechanism of the language, then I suggest it refrain from printing anything in it.

It is felt that the language itself is far more important than the various bodies trying to make political capital out of it, and for this reason I shall be recommending most strongly to all bodies and individuals with whom we at Sabhal Mór Ostaig come into contact to cancel their subscription to "CARN", and to take nothing to do with the Celtic League, even though I have no doubt that the Celtic League is a perfectly honourable group of individuals. "Agóid ar son na h-ágóid" is no way to go around fostering a language or anything else.

Iain Mac an Tàilleir, Director.

I refer to your letter of the 9th Oct. concerning the letter in CARN 31 from Maol-Chalum MacCeann Tois.

I must say that I find your reaction and particularly your planned action against the Celtic League to be very extreme. I find it quite surprising that you propose taking such antagonistic action against an organisation which has supported your College and its aims when such action is intended to affect the work of those who helped it such as the Scottish Secretary, Mrs Denovan, who specifically solicited an article (published in CARN 24) on Sabhal Mór Ostaig from its Director, Farquhar MacLennan, and who distributed the College's appeal for financial support with CARN. It might also be mentioned that our Gen. Sec. and his wife attended a course at the College.

The Celtic League has dealt with all the Celtic Languages in a serious, positive and responsible fashion in all its publications since its inception. In CARN, thirty one issues of which have been published since 1973 (of which I have edited almost half) reports have been given on progress and developments in the various language movements and articles have appeared on the language bodies, the historical aspects of the decline of the languages etc. This has been true for Gàidhlig also-amongst the articles published relating to it was 'The Lowland Myth in Scotland', a series of three long articles which appeared in issues 23, 24 and 25.

The philosophy of the Celtic League in relation to the Celtic languages is quite clear and is set out in our publicity leaflet. I understand Alan Heusaff, our Gen. Sec., has written to you on this matter also and sent you a copy. I enclose a further copy. I am confident that our members and readers are satisfied with the editorial capabilities and philosophy of the Celtic League.

Mr. MacCeann Tois's letter was signed, with his address appended, and all comments made in it were clearly his own views. It is not the policy of the Celtic League to refrain from publishing letters with which it does not fully agree. The letter came from a learner living in the Anglicised part of Scotland who apparently has discovered that Gàidhlig is a part of his heritage too. As such it was worth publishing - warts and all. It should not come as a surprise that learners despite their good will are sometimes not particularly well-informed about various aspects of the language and its associated culture, or that they labour under misconceptions relating to them.

Believe you me, it is quite amazing the opinions one hears in Ireland occasionally regarding Irish and the Gaeltacht among those with little knowledge of the language or its culture, despite the fact that the language is taught in schools.

It would seem to me that the fact that such opinions exist should not be concealed. Their airing, rather, gives an opportunity for facts to be stated and misconceptions to be cleared up in a constructive manner which can only operate for the benefit of the language. Hardly a case of "Agóid ar son h-ágóide".

I'm afraid that I cannot at all accept your comments relating to the few sentences of Gàidhlig at the end of the letter. The Celtic League ensures that articles published in the Celtic languages are of a high quality. To attempt to imply otherwise based on the standard of a few sentences from a learner is deplorable, or misses the point completely. The whole point about such a few sentences is that regardless of the standard they must be left as they are, unless one is going to create a completely false impression of the learner's competence in the language and mislead readers - particularly those interested in contact with other learners.

The reason you give for your intention of initiating and orchestrating a boycott campaign against the Celtic League is "that the language itself is far more important than the various bodies trying to make political capital out of it". I am not sure what bodies are so behaving in Alba, but if such a charge is levelled by you at the Celtic League it is patently ludicrous. The Celtic League has a record, which is being maintained, of consistent work to foster inter-Celtic co-operation and disseminate information on our languages and cultures, while providing a forum in so far as is possible for discussion on issues affecting our countries and languages. It has no capital, political or otherwise, to make out of any Celtic language, and indeed were it to abandon its commitment to the Celtic languages it might make capital.

I would trust that you were rather hasty in dashing off your letter and that now you would reconsider your decision. If you intend to pursue your campaign against the League your letter and our replies will be published in the next issue of CARN

(the latest date for receipt of material for publication is November 6th). I must say that I doubt if the publication of the correspondence would be much to your credit. I still cannot see the justification for your reaction - perhaps there are other reasons or undertones for your attitude which you do not mention.

It would seem to me that there must be many more suitable targets for your energies amongst the real, not imagined, detractors of the language. If you felt unease about any aspects of Mr. MacCeanTois's letter a more positive approach would surely have been to submit for publication a constructive reply giving your own views on any issues raised. Such a course would be welcomed by us.

Cathal Ó Luain. Editor.

I read with some interest a submission made in CARN 31 on the subject of Gàidhlig learners made by Maol-Chalum MacCeanTois. Every effort must be made to foster the dissemination of the knowledge of Gàidhlig in Scotland and to encourage learners in this direction. However, it is very often the case that learners initially have certain romantic misconceptions about Gàidhlig and its attendant traditions and Mr. MacCeanTois is no exception.

While Gàidhlig was widely spoken in Scotland the suggestion that over 90% of the personal and placenames in the Lowlands one of Gaelic extraction is an exaggeration. The origin of the word 'teuchter' is unknown even to the compilers of the Scottish National Dictionary, to which I would refer Mr. MacCeanTois.

Both the Lowlands and the Highlands of Scotland were affected by the Reformation, and much of the structures of the (reformed) Protestant churches applied, and in many ways still apply to both Lowland

and Highland areas. Much of the Lowland languages have little or nothing to do with Gàidhlig, but have largely an Old English base, and whilst the Gaelic of Lewis, and other places on the Long Island and elsewhere may owe certain features of its phonology to Norse influence, eg. preaspiration, the number of lexical items in the language is very minimal, largely confined to matters concerning boats and fishing.

There are many lively and 'fun-loving' songs also in Scottish Gaelic tradition, as Mr. MacCeanTois will find out when he investigates further into the subject. The psalm-precenting tradition was an addition to Gaelic culture rather than a replacement of any part of it. It must be remembered that psalm-precenting was widespread both in Scotland and England during the 17th and 18th centuries. It has died out everywhere now as far as is known except in parts of north-west Scotland, particularly in Lewis, where it has been adapted as an integral part of Gaelic tradition.

SyC

● We draw attention to the publication of an 80 page "Consultative Draft" titled "Policies to support Radio and TV Broadcasting in the lesser used languages of the European Community" prepared by A. Alcock and T. O'Brien for an educational E.E.C. service. This book which we shall review more thoroughly is the result of extensive research into the position occupied today in the media by twelve languages each spoken by less than 1 million people in E.E.C. member states including Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Welsh and Breton. It provides a basis for decisions which we hope the European Parliament will be able to take in the immediate years ahead leading to the adoption of a charter of rights of ethnic minorities. The book is available at £4 from T. O'Brien. Dept. of Economics, New University of Ulster, Coleraine, Co. Derry.

MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

All who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (entitling to CARN) and the subscription rates are £3.00 STL for Britain; £3 IR for Ireland; 35 FF for Brittany (this includes the Breton/French supplement "Kannadig Keltiek"); £3.25 STL for Continental Europe in general; £3.50 STL (or equivalent for non European Countries (this includes airmailing). For information about the Celtic League, applications for membership, subscriptions, write to any of the following.

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Breizh:	Jorj ab Herve-Gwegen, Kerberenes, Hent Pont ar C'hastell, 29260 Lesneven. Subscriptions to: CCP2 204 24N Rennes.
Éire:	Máire Bhreathnach, 58 Br. an Bhainbh, Cabrach, B.A.C. 7.
Kernow:	Jenefer Lowe, Boundy's House, Lower Lelant, St. Ives.
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