

# capn

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

**Nr. 41**      **60p**  
**SPRING 1983**

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<b>breizh</b>	HELP TO AVERT THIS THREAT TO BRITTANY
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<b>éire</b>	THE NORTH BUGGING SCANDAL & HAUGHEY
<b>kernow</b>	SECOND HOMES NUCLEAR FREE ZONE?
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THE QUARTERLY PERIODICAL  
OF THE CELTIC LEAGUE  
IN ENGLISH & CELTIC LANGUAGES

The first thing I must do is point out that my address has now changed, after my return to Kernow. All material for CARN should thus be sent to:-

2 PENPONDS ROAD, PORTHLEVEN, KERNOW.

This issue of CARN sees the introduction of a number of changes. I have re-designed the front cover, following numerous pleas to return the map and a guide to contents to this most prominent place; as a result, the back page is now available for shorter items. My new printer has also tried typesetting most of the material in regular columns - from the next issue, all articles, in whatever language, will be so treated.

The next year will possibly see major and drastic changes in the way our six nations are treated. Following national elections in Éire and local elections in Breizh, Cymru and Kernow, a United Kingdom seems imminent. It will be interesting to see the differing ways in which our resped the differing ways in which our respective national parties respond to this challenge. Who will prove to be the real voice of republicanism in the North East of Éire? Rumours are abroad in Britain that one or other of Sinn Féin or the SDLP will emerge as the obvious leader in this respect.

Can the Scottish National Party demonstrate that it has recovered from the tragedy of a stolen national assembly? Will Plaid Cymru's new socialism excite Welsh voters into a new march for independence? And will Mebyon Kernow's 'purged' organisation or the Cornish Nationalist Party's new-found European Federalism prove to be the vanguard of a new awakening for Kernow?

None of us, unfortunately, has a monopoly of wisdom when dealing with the problems of our people. Are the economic and cultural arguments for autonomy really mutually exclusive (as some have asserted) or should we all follow Micheal O Laoire's call to give economics a cultural and linguistic flavour?

I make no apology for asking many questions yet providing no answers. In the first place, I may provoke some thought within the national movements. And in the second, I may extract articles on this subject from our readers. As an old hand at losing elections, I am all too well aware that, far from being the possessor of any 'right' answers, I could benefit from new ideas, even if they counselled the abandonment of electoral methods.

*Pedyc.*

The deadline for material for CARN 42 is June 24th, to allow publication on July 14th. Only those articles etc received by the deadline will be considered for publication.



# CELTIC LEAGUE

## 1983 AGM

The 1983 Celtic League AGM will be held at Trelowarren House, St. Mawgan in Meneage, near Helston, Kernow, over the weekend of 2 - 4 September. This will include, for those who so wish, a trip to the Gorseth ceremonies on Saturday 3rd (afternoon).

The AGM will be followed by a Summer School, to run from Monday 5th to Friday 9th September inclusive. It will include:

- 1) an introduction to basic Cornish and basic conversation;
- 2) review of the situation and recent developments in the political, cultural and linguistic fields in Cornwall;
- 3) seminar and discussion on the situation in each of the other countries;
- 4) practice conversation groups in the other celtic languages, as required;
- 5) ceilidhs; trip around the Lizard and Penwith peninsulas;
- 6) workshops, talks, etc., as arranged.

A detailed programme will be circulated with CARN 42.

There is a choice of accommodation, as follows:

- 1) Trelowarren House itself; Full Board - £9.50 per day (sterling), including Bed and Breakfast, 2 course lunch, 3 course dinner, morning coffee & afternoon tea. Inclusive price for week, Friday evening to Saturday morning - £69.50 st Dinner, Friday evening - £3.00 st.
- 2) Self-catering bungalows (next door to Trelowarren), per week - £140 st for 4, £150 st for 5 sharing, £160 st for 6.
- 3) Camping / caravanning - in Trelowarren grounds - £4.25 st per night + VAT for 2 people plus tent/caravan.

There will be a nominal £5 st charge for the Summer School to defray expenses of trips, etc. Translations into Breton / French etc. Registration forms are available from Branch Secretaries or direct from the Cornish Branch Secretary and should be completed and returned (to Cornwall) as soon as possible as accommodation will be on a 'first come, first served' basis.

Kernow

Sept 2nd » 4th

# EADAR EIRINN AGUS A' CHUIMRIGH

le Gilleasbuig MacMhuirich

Air teachd o'n Spàinn do shliochd an Ghàidheil ghlais  
Is do shliochd na Mìlidh an fhine nach biodh tais  
B'e mór an sgled 's gach fòd air cruas an lann  
Air fileachd fòs, 's air foghlum nach biodh gann  
Nuair a dh'fhàs am por ud mór, a bhos is thall  
Bha meas is prìs do'n Ghàidhlig anns gach ball.

An teanga lìonmhor brìoghmhor blasda, binn  
'S a' chànan thartach, lìomgta, ghasda ghrinn  
Aig cùirt nan rìgh, ré mìle bliadhna is tréall (tuille)  
Do-bhrìgh 's i an tùs, mun do thog cainnt Dhùghall ceann  
(a' Bheurla)

Gach Filidh, gach Leigh, Aos-dàna is Drùidh  
Druithnich (fear-ciùird) is Seannchaidh fòs; gach ealain shaor  
A thug Gathelus leis, o'n Eiphit a nall,  
'San Ghàidhlig sgrìobh iad siud le gnìomh am peann.  
Na diadhairean móra, bhiodh cliu 's bhiodh glòir d'on chléir  
'S leatha (a' Ghàidhlig) gu tarbhach labhradh iad briathran Dé.  
'S i labhair Pàdruig ann an Innis Fail na Rìgh,  
'S am fàidh caomh sin, Calum naomh ann an I.  
Na Fraingich lìomhta, lean gach tìr am beus  
O I nan deòiridh, ghabh am foghlum freumh.  
B'i bha aig oide-muinte (fear-teagaisg) luchd gach dùthaich is  
teanga

Chuir Goill is Dùghail (Sasunnaich) chuice an cuid chloinne.

Iis, dh'fhalbh uainn gu tur, mo nuár (thruaighe) 's mo chreach  
'S tearc luchd a gaoil, b'e siud saoghal fa seach (bun os cionn)  
Thuit i o'n tùr, maraon leis na h-ùghdaran fhéin  
'S na flaithean a bhiodh dùth dhith, ghabh dhith cumhdach (dìon)  
speis  
Reic iad 'sa chùirt i, air (son) cainnt ùr o'n dé (a' Bheurla)  
'S thréig le táir, bu nàire ann an cànan (aca) féin.

Air sàr Liath (Lhuyd) biodh àgh, is cuimhne is buaidh  
A rinn gu h-ùr a dusgadh as a h-uaigh  
Gach neach o freumh an Ghàidheil ghleusda ghar  
'S gach droing do'n dùth a' chànan ud mar chainnt  
Gach aon a chinn, air treubh 's air linne Scuit (Scot)  
An duais is fiach thu, 's coir gun ìocadh dhut  
O'n Bhan-rìgh air an drasda a bheil an crùn,  
Gu ruig am bochd, do'n àite nochd an dùn (dùnan)  
Bha an ainm 's an euchd o linn nan ceud an àl  
Fre meath na Gàidhlig, dol à cuimhne chaich  
Vis thalla an gnìomh, chluinn crìochan fada thall  
'S their iad le chéile, bha Gàidheil aon uair ann  
'S ni as fheàrr, a shaoi, bithidh briathran lìomhta nar beul  
Lan seadh is brìgh, nochdar firinn Dé.  
Dia fios an ti a chuir ann Ahaliab tùr?  
'S Besalel a thogail àrois ùir?  
Nach e seo féin a ghluais saghleis (dh'uidheam aich) Lhuyd  
Le tuigse gheur leis an d'thug a cheum a teid?  
Do-bhrìgh bithidh rùn ainm dheanamh cliuiteach mór  
Air feadh nan crìoch far an d'fhuair na Gàidheil oìir  
Bìn mar a tha, 's gach neach a chì an latha  
Biodh d'ainmsa sgrìobhta na chridhe ann an litreach òir  
Agus a chuimhne a gheibh thu an còmhnaidh uam fhéin  
Beannachd is fàilt' le m'chridhe le m' laimh, 's le m'bheul.

Sgrìobh Eoin MacGilleEoin a'  
bhardachd seo mu 1705, ach a  
dh'aindeoin sin tha i cho  
nuadh ris an latha an diugh,  
278 bliadhnaichean an deidh  
sin. Ach bha sinn brònach gum  
bheil a' bharchd seo cho doirbh  
ri leughadh agus ise cho tait-  
neach. Oir sgrìobh am bard i  
anns an t-seann nòs a tha cho  
doirbh a thuigsinn an diugh.  
Air an aobhar sin thionndaidh  
sinn na Rainn seo gu cànan an  
fhicheadamh linn. Tha na  
dearbha fhaclan mar an do  
sgrìobh Eoin MacGille-Eoin e  
fhéin ri fhaicinn ann an  
"Bàrdachd Ghàidhlig" le W.J.  
Watson (An Comunn Gaidhealach)  
agus "Eachann Bacach agus Baird  
eile de Chloinn Gill-Eathain"  
le Colm Ó Baoill: 1979 (Comunn  
Litreachas Gàidhlig na h-Alba).

Tha aobhar eile againn na rainn  
seo a nochdadh. Fad faisg air  
dà mhìle bliadhna bha na  
Cuimrich no na h-Eireannaich  
a' stiùireadh no a' brosnachadh  
cànan na h-Alba. Bha gaisgich,  
naoimh, bàird agus clàrsairean  
a' dol eadar Eirinn is Alba  
corr is mìle bliadhna.

Nuair a chuir MacGilleEoin a'  
bhardachd seo ri cheile, bha  
ioma Albannach a' gabhail  
misneachd leis na sgrìobh an  
Cuimreach fear Eìdard Lhuyd sa  
leabhar d'am b'ainm "Archaeol-  
ogia Britannica" nuair a nochd  
e gun robh na Ceiltich cho  
dlùth a bha 'na cànanain ruinne.  
Thadhail e air na dùthchanan  
Ceilteach a' cruinneachadh  
fhaclan agus a' brosnachadh a  
h-uile Ceilteach ris an do  
thachair e.

Thàinig a' chiad chlàr-bhuladh  
de'n leabhar seo ann an 1704  
agus bha dain-molaidh dhà anns  
an darna clò-bhualadh ann an  
1707. Bha a' bhardachd seo  
ann an sin. Bha beachdan nan  
Cuimrich uamhasach cudromach  
aig an àm sin, mar a tha iad  
anns an latha an diugh.

An deidh sin, ann an 1762-3,  
chuir Seumas Mac a' phearsain  
a mach dà dhuan d'am b'ainm  
"Fingal" agus "Temora", sa  
Bheurla, ach bhrosnaich iad na  
Ceiltich agus an Roinn Eorpa  
uile gu léir cuideachd.  
Chunnaic an sgrìobhadair leth-  
bhreac san Eadailteis de'n  
bhardachd seo anns an taigh aig  
Napoleon agus Iosaiphin ann am  
Malmaison faisg air Paris.

Ceud bliadhna an deidh sin aig ceann nan naoidheamh linn deug bha beachdan Chuimrich agus Eireannaich le chéile cudromach ann an Alba.

Stéidhich an Comunn Gaidhealach am Mòd coltach ris an Eisteddfod ann an 1892 agus aig an aon àm thàinig barailean agus brosnachadh à Eirinn gu h-àraidh o comunn na cànan Eireannach ris an canar Connradh na Gaedhilige.

An deidh ceud bliadhna tha a' mhòr chuid de na daoine a tha a' cleachdadh agus ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig Albannach gun robh doighean-obrachaidh nan Eireannaich ann an Connradh na Gaedhilige fada ceàrr.

Sa cheud àite, tha na Cuimrich fada nas soirbheachail na na h-Albannaich no na h-Eireannaich a thaobh cuideachadh na cànan aca; ged a tha féin-riaghladh aig a' mhòr chuid de na h-Eireannaich agus Taigh Naomh Anndra aig na h-Albannaich.

Ach a dh'aindeoin sin rinn na Cuimrich fada nas fheàrr. Nach do choisinn na Cuimrich stéisean réidio agus amar TV aca 'sa Chuimreis? Cha d'fhuair na h-Eireannaich no na h-Albannaich cail cho math ris a sin. A bhàrr air seo tha a' Chuimreis ri fhaighinn ann an iomadh sgoiltean, colaistean agus oilthighean mar chànan an teagaisg. Creididh sinn gum bheil aobharan air a sin.

'Sa chiad dol a mach chan eil na Cuimrich a' smuaintean gum bheil a' chànan aca an fangan mar ehaoraich. Tha Connradh na Gaedhilge daonnan a' bruidhinn mu dheidhinn Gàidhealtachd mar eisimpleir Gàidhealtachd Connamara, no Gàidhealtachd Dùn nan Gall, no Gàidhealtachd Midhe no Gàidhealtachd Corgaigh.

#### APPEAL TO MEMBERS & SUBSCRIBERS

These are hard times. We used to lose a certain percentage of subscribers while gaining slightly more every year. That trend, while still reported by our Breton and North American Branch, risks being reversed in our other branch area. There is in recent months a slackening in renewals. Shops are also selling less copies (also we are offering them CARN at no profit to us). We appeal, therefore, to all members to help in finding new subscribers, and to all subscribers to renew without putting it on the long finger....

an Iar agus mar sin air adhart. Ach tha a' Chuimreis na dilleab do'n Chuimrigh uile gu léir. Chan eil dùthchannan air leth aig a' Chuimrigh air son an cànan.

Tha am faclair aig Eoghainn MacEachainn a' mineachadh fang mar "a sheep-pen, a prison." Chan eil e fada ceàrr. Cha bhi Albannaich dileas do'n chànan aca a' cur crìochan oirre idir. Cha bhi sinn g'a cur am prìosan.

Cha téid sinn do'n fhang mar chaoirich agus a' Bheurla buadhmhor anns a h-uile ceàrn air an taobh a muigh nan prìosan againn. Cha téid sinn do'n reservation mar Innseanaich Dearga. Chan eil sinn a' fuireach 'sna Stàitean Aonaichte no ann an Canada! Bha Connradh na Gaedhilge fada fada ceàrr leis a sin!

Càite am bheil na h-àitean do'n Gàidhlig? Ma tà, seo agaibh an fhreagairt - a h-uile ceum eadar Greatna Grinn agus Taigh-soluis Fluga Mór ann an Sealtainn agus eadar Hiort agus Bearraig / Berwick.

Anns a' Gearran am bliadhna, chunnaic sinn eisimpleir an nòs ùr am measg nan Gàidheal a thaobh adhartas na cànan Albannach.

Bha an cruinneachadh anns an talla de'n Sgoil-Eolas na h-Albainn anns a' Cheàrnag Deòrsa, Dun Eiseann. Cha robh cathair air nach robh neach.

Chuala sinn deadh iomradh. Bha na Peairtich a nochdadh do dh'Alba gu leir na rinn iad air sgath na Gàidhlig. Eadar 1973 agus 1983 shuidhich iad clasaichean Gàidhlig ann an seachd sgoiltean deug feadh siorramachd Pheairt mar a tha i an diugh agus aonnan anns an Ard-sgoil Calasraid a bha ann an siorramachd Pheairt 'sna Iaithean a dh'aom.

Nochd na Peairtich choir dhuinn gum bheil e comasach adhartas a dheanamh air son na Gàidhlig gu Crìochan na h-Albainn. Gun teagamh bithidh a' Ghàidhlig ann an Dun-frìs is Annan is Greatna is Cala is Cealsach/Kelso is Sailcirc/Selkirk is Deadard/Jedburgh is Bearraig a rithidh.

Dh'ionnsaich sinn gu math gun d'rinn na Peairtich sin 'nan aonar neo-ar-thaing do

phàrtaidh poileataiceach sam bith. Leughaidh sibh ann an Hansard na thuirt buill-phàrlamaid brùideil ann an Lunnain anns a' Ghearran 1981 an aghaidh Bile Gàidhlig aig Domhnall Stubhairt B.P. à dh'Innse Gall agus esan ag iarraidh Achd Albannach mar an t-Achd Parlamaid air son seasamh oifigeil a thoirt dha'n Chuimris ann an 1967.

Cha do chuidich an lagh Alban ach iad idir. Coimhead a' chùis-lagha P.F. v Taillear fa an do dhiùlt an t-Siorram Scot Robinson ann am Port-rìgh am fear-dìona (Iain Taillear) bruidhinn 'sa Ghàidhlig. Bho chionn ghoirid thug Ard Chuirt Dhun Eideann breith air a' cheist seo. De thuirt am britheamh anns an Ard Chuirt ach gun do dhiùlt esan Taillear a bhruidhinn 'sa Ghàidhlig. Ghabh e leisgeul breitheanas a' Mhorair Meadowbank ann an 1841!! An sin dh'iarr fear Alasdair MacRath cead Gàidhlig a chleachdadh is e a' toirt fianuis 'san Ard Chuirt. Dhiùlt am Morair Meadowbank agus cha MacRath bochd a chrochadh!

Ach a dh'aindeoin gach duilgheadas, choisinn na Peairtich buaidh mhòr ged nach eil seasamh oifigeil againn mar a tha aig a' Chuimreis. Gidead, tha mòran againn ri ionnsachadh bho na Cuimrich fhathast!

Nowadays when Scots look for inspiration furth of Scotland in their fight for their language, it is in Wales that they expect to find most instructive

**LANGUAGE ACROSS CULTURES.** A symposium on that theme organised by the Irish Association for Applied Linguistics will be held in St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra, Dublin on July 8th-9th, 1983. The theme intended to cover all aspects of cross-cultural and cross-linguistic factors in language learning and language use. No less than 20 scholars from Ireland, Israel (2 countries involved in language restoration/revival), Finland, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, listed as preparing papers for this meeting. They should attract listeners from all Celtic language movements, which have contended with the strong English and French cultural-linguistic influences. The registration fee is IR£25. It covers tea/coffee and copies of the proceedings which will later be sent to participants. Write to Dr. Liam N. Mathúna, Coláiste Phádraig, Ath Cliath 9.



# SCOTLAND THE GRAVE

As Scotland survives, and only just, into the 11th year of the present Tory administration, one might be excused for thinking that some sort of "final solution" programme was being arrived at. On every hand - crisis and closure and not a sign that the government is aware or caring of the situation. What has there been recently? The Serpill report on the railways suggested that there be no lines further north than Glasgow and Edinburgh and that these places share a single line for most of the way from the great metropolis. There was the expected outcry against this, followed by the expected soothing reassurances that this was only a civil servant's dream and not government policy. What could cause greater alarm than that?

No-one can have failed to hear of Mr. Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel, and the valiant work he has done for his Tory appointees. A survivor of all the streamlining and rationalisation policies of this man is the Ravenscraig steelworks in Lanarkshire, supposedly doing a good job and increasing production. No so, however, we are told - in order to save half the labour force there, the other half (about 2,500) will have to be made redundant, his Tory employers will have to pump up £1½m of our money to take over an idling steel works in America where the steel pigots will be finished off. This proposed airy tale solution is still being "discussed" at the moment - believe it or not. Readers will recall that the aluminium smelter at Invergordon was closed down to safeguard jobs at other plants, but since then the one at Falkirk has gone the same way and the news of the past week (3rd week in March) is that thousands of jobs at the shipyards on the Clyde are threatened. With a strong lobby always pressing for the use of our substandard roads for transport, it will soon seem an unnecessary luxury to have railways too.

Now one might think that in a climate of competition and survival of the fittest, success would be cherished and lauded, but no - when this happens, the subject is thrown to the multinational wolves. The case in point is the strange one of the firm of Anderson Strathclyde. This firm have a world-wide reputation for the production of coal-cutting machinery and allied products - not surprising being a result of the once supreme Scottish

knowhow emanating from the industrial belt of Scotland. Last year, a bid to take them over came from Chartered Consolidated (operating in London & emanating from South Africa and formerly involved in the attempt to take over the Royal Bank of Scotland). This bid was resisted, taken to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and rejected as not being in the best interests of the firm or anyone else. However, this is the era of the most meddling and interfering government ever (while still peddling the "free enterprise" system!) and the decision of the MMC was overturned by the Department of Trade to leave the way open for a second takeover bid. All pretty reprehensible but that is not all - the Minister of Trade himself, one Lord Cockfield, just happens to have substantial holdings in Chartered Consolidated, so the announcement (and also the decision the Minister claims) was left to his Minister of State, Mr. Peter Rees. Needless to say the heated debate in Westminster on the subject brought by the opposition and using their own time it must be said, was followed by the usual Tory voting, at the moment the decision is back with the shareholders of Anderson Strathclyde. Even economic commentators have stated that the bid in no way matches the market value of this firm.

Another symptom of the economic situation - an American firm, the Hyster Forklift Truck Co., currently bidding for state help to do their social work in Six Counties have forced their workers at their Ayrshire factory to take a cut in wages.

That all this is beginning to bite into the fabric of Scottish life is reflected in the unusual step taken by the directors' of social work for the local authorities writing collectively to the Secretary of State, George Younger. They have pointed out to him the disastrous effect that unemployment is having in putting increased pressure on the social services already overburdened by the lack of resources and personnel caused by the cuts back in finance. Whether this will have any effect at all is doubtful. An administration already making great headway in dismantling the NHS is not likely to be moved and as it becomes more obvious that they are looking for electoral support elsewhere, Scotland will be written off anyway. However, it is reassuring to be told that the Labour Party will fight "tooth and nail" against the closures. (Helen Liddell, the Secretary of the Labour Party in Scotland, at their annual meeting in Perth in February.) As well as that, one of the Labour Party members at Westminster introduced a "devolution resolution" in that place and later complained when this miserable out-of-date suggestion did not get support. So the outlook is - another stretch of Toryism for all of the U.K. - voted for by the still reasonably affluent south of England plus the Midland (of England) wooed with promises of development fund resources diverted from Scotland. The Scots will vote predominantly Labour again and their representatives at Westminster - despite continuing poll showings that more than a quarter of voters want independence - more than that again want really meaningful devolution with fiscal powers - will continue to make frightening

threats about teeth and nails. There is no sign that the recipients of this mandate from the Scottish people have the wit or courage to do anything constructive with it. Can the SNP mount the campaign that will highlight this? There is always the SDP, of course - they had a meeting in St. Andrews last month and analysis were made of their supporters, middle-aged, middle-class, etc., etc. It would not seem that present day Scotland would be a suitable environment for professional, house-owning, ex-Labour voting, university educated types.

Another meeting which opened in St. Andrews on Monday, 21st March, was that of the British Council of Churches. This will be a very important one as the debate will be on a paper "Civil Disobedience as Christian Obedience" prepared by a lecturer in theology and a minister of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Steven Mackie... The BCC which represents all churches in Britain except the Roman Catholic one, has moved considerably from their position in the early sixties if conditional acceptance of the use of nuclear weapons to total rejection by the U.K. if not NATO of same. Now they are being asked to recommend this paper to their individual churches for further study and comment. As this asks for support for the actions of such organisations as the Greenham Common Women's Peace Movement, other forms of non-violent protest and also the with-holding of that part of taxes which go to keep up the increase of stockpiling of nuclear arms, etc., this is obviously something which the government is going to have to pay attention to.

Something which has come at a very opportune moment is the showing of the film "Gandhi" which will obviously have a great effect in encouraging people to try combined co-operative non-violent methods against seemingly overwhelming odds.

Another event to give this government pause in their dedicated commitment to destruction, is the publication in the past few days of the British Medical Association's findings, "Report of the Board of Science and Education inquiry into the medical effects of nuclear war." One cannot do better than quote directly - "the publication this week of the report on nuclear war by the BMA Board of Science and Education sets a final authoritative seal on the scientific consensus on the medical implications of nuclear conflict. Doctors and physicists in the United States, The Soviet Union and Britain are agreed that the medical services WOULD HAVE NO HOPE OF COPING WITH THE CASUALTIES. The survivors of a nuclear attack could not expect any treatment for their burns, their injuries, their infections or their radiation sickness; and they would probably have to face serious shortages or total lack of food, water and electric power. This report will be debated at the BMJ annual meeting in June and much more of it should be available for discussion before then. The governments initial reaction has been what one would expect, with Mr. Michael Heseltine, the lady's new Secretary of State for Defence questioning some of the reports "assumptions." More alarming would be the reaction of Mr. Patrick Mayhew.

THE IRISH DEMOCRAT, monthly paper published in London. For the unification of Ireland as an independent democratic republic £5/annum to the Manager, 177 Lavender Hill, London, SW11 5TE, or to Janice Williams, 22, Belgrave Road, Dublin 6. To be read for keen analysis of the politics of the Irish State. The February issue, dealing with the campaign to vilify the Fianna Fáil leader Ch. Haughey, argued strongly that it was designed to facilitate moves to bring Ireland into N.A.T.O. The March issue, commenting on the "European" Assembly resolution in support of an enquiry into the 6-Counties which has infuriated Mrs. Thatcher, sees its value as being a further step towards the internationalisation of the Irish/English question.

# KEST EVIT AR YEZH

En Ywerzhon e kester evit pep seurt oberennoù dellezus, evit Kevredigezh ar C'Hadurioù-war-Rodoù, Kumuniezh Simon an dud dic'houder, Ar St-Vincent-de-Paul Society da skoazellañ an ezhommeien, ha me'oar.

Un deiz a-ratoz zo miret gant ar bolis da bep rummad kesterien. Deiz gouel Padrig gouel broadel Iwerzhon, zo da Conradh na Gaeilge. En deiz-se 'michans e vez kreñvoc'h ar garantez-vro...An aotre da gestal a vez roet da sekretour-meur ar c'h-Conradh gant rener ar bolis e kêr, ha pep kester a rank kaout ur skouerenn anezhañ da ziskouez d'an archerien, diouzh ret. Ne dalvez avat nemet da gestal war ar straed, etre 9 eur beure ha 9 eur noz.

Conradh na Gaeilge zo dezhañ 200 skourr bennak dre ar vro a-bezh. Pep skourr a dle paeñ ur skodenn a Ir£10 ar bloaz d'ar c'hef-kreiz hag ouzhpenn-se reiñ un drederenn eus ar pezh en devez dastumet er gest (un drederenn all a dleer reiñ d'ar poellgor-rannvro ma vez isurzhiat ar skourr dezhañ.

Harpet eo ar c'h-Conradh gant ar Stad. Ret e vez avat d'an aozadur komz groñs en abeg da wander he leviadurezh-yezh. Evit bout gouest da lavarout e soñj didro n'eo ket mat bezan dleour d'an hini a garezer. Setu perak e rank ar c'h-Conradh klask arc'hant dre intrudu e izili o-unan. Hag er bloaz-mañ e voe goulennet ouzh ar skourroù dastum div wech muioc'h eget boas gant ar gest.

Ma'z eus un dra hag am bez diegi oc'h ober eo goulenn arc'hant ha pa ve evit un oberenn dellezus. O vezañ ma'z on ezel eus ur skourr (skourr Pusk, e koun eus emsavadeg 1916), e oa dav mont! Bríd zo en ur skourr all. Hi a zo bet e-pad un eurvezh hanter e toull dor ur gourvarc'had, da vare merenn, derc'hent gouel Padrig, hag he deus bet un hanter-boestad a bezhiou. Argant evit pep brasañ, a gav dezhi. E dibenn an endervezh ez omp aet a-gevret dirak ur stal vras

all. Disteroc'h an eost amañ. Diouzh pennoù tud'zo e c'haller lavarout ez eo aner hejañ ar voest dirazo ha garmiñ "Cabhraigí leis an teanga! Help to promote the Irish language!". A-boan ma chom un den dre ugent a-sav, met darn a laka meur a bezh e-barzh ar voest. Ur vaouez o tremen buan, reut e neuz a respont: You must be joking! Div all, doare dezho bezañ eus renkad ar vicherourien, a c'houlenn ouzhin diskleriañ ar wirionez rik dezho: "Ni oar c'hwi zo Iwerzhonad, emezo. Met daoust hag e c'hall ur bugel deskiñ ar yezh digant e skolaerien ma ne vez ket komzet gant e dud?"

Marteze eo bet goulennet outo kas o bugale da unan eus ar skolioù holl-iwerzhonek a zo en tu-mañ eus kêr. N'eo ket aes respont d'ur seurt goulenn. Hervez ar vugale ha hervez ar skolaerien e vo, met ne bouezan ket war an dra-se. Gant ma welo ar vugale ez eo o zud tuet-mat e lakaint muioc'h a aked da zeskiñ. Mat e vo ivez ma c'hallont klevout ha pa ne ve nemet un nebeut bommoù diganto en iwerzhoneg a vare da vare. En-dro da skolioù 'zo e vez aozet kentelioù evit an dud deut dres e-sell d'o akuitaat da harpañ o bugale.

Ne dalvez ket ar boan chom pelloc'h dirak ar stal-mañ. En tavarnioù e tastumimp teir gwech kement e ken berr amzer. Aner eo mont a-raok nav eur.

Gouzout a reomp e pelec'h e vimp aotreet, diwar skiant-prenañ ar bloavezhioù tremenet.

Er "Rendez-vous" n'eus ket kalz tud c'hoazh.

Kalz eus ar wazed hag a zo ouzh an daol-gont, troet war-du ar boutailhoù, a ra skouarn vouzar. Ar re a zo azezet ouzh zn taolioù izel zo brokus a-walc'h. Mont a ran dezho en div yezh. Da bep profer ha proferez e pegan ar skritellig "Conradh na Gaeilge" war gornbleg e chupenn pe war he flotantenn. Ha "Go raith maith agat", trugarez. Darn a respont en iwerzhoneg. "Ná habair é"

(na lavar, n'eo netra!), pe o kemmeskañ gant un droienn disheñvelater, "Ná bí ag caint!" (chom da la'r). Un itron dev a zistag "Dia's Muire dhuit" (Doue ha Mari dit), en ur zidalmañ da c'hoarzhin. Ar respont eo d'ar salud "Dia dhuit!" N'ouzon ger all ebet, emezi.

Aet omp d'ar "Comet", daoust ma voe nac'het aotre deomp warlene. "Hag ur skrid-aotre hoc'h eus", a c'houlenn ar mestr. Pizh e sell outañ "Evit kestel war ar straed eo. Ha betek nav eur", emezañ. Bríd he doa lavaret e tlejemp mont e-barzh ha kestal hep goulenn "mar plij" digant an ozhac'h. Me 'zo paotr an urzh...Ober a ran van da vout souezhet. "Grit atav", eme egile. "Ar son na cúise" Evit ar stourm. Setu hegarated dic'hortoz. Ha roet en deus un nebeut pezhioù e-unan, pa'z on tremenet goude a-hed an daol-gont. E bratikoù zo brokus ivez. Ober a reont evezhiadennoù. "Ne gomzan ket iwerzhoneg met fellout a ra din skoazellañ". Ar yezh zo marv met dal memes tra. "Un druez eo, disoñjet 'm eus ar pezh an eus desket er skol". Bez'ez eus un nebeut evelkent hag a ro da zigarez n'o deus ket moniez hag unan bennak a zichek d'am goulenn gant "Certainly not!" Da vihanañ n'eus den ebet o tagnouzal. Er "Vis-count" hon eus graet berzh ivez, koulz er bar hag er c'hoazezva. Ha ni o tont er-maez setu ma kejom gant div gesterez all. "Aner eo deoc'h dont aman", emezon, "rozellet hon eus ar c'hregin". Mamm ha merc'h. An hini yaouank a zo e Cumann na bhFiann, ur gevredigezh enri ez-skolidi ur skol-hañv savet gant Domhnall Ó Lubhláí ha brudet evit hec'h efedusted. "Ha bet oc'h er "Cat and Cage", e c'houlenn ar vamm, e saozneg "Edomp dres e soñj mont di: Warlene e oa bet mat ar gest eno. Mat kit c'hwi ar wech-man!" Ni zo aet da ziv davarn all. Skragn-meurbet arvalien an hini gentañ, an hollanezh war-bouez nebeut paotred yaouank en o sav a-dolpadoù o varvailhat pe o sellout ouzh dornataerien war ar skramm-skinwel. En eil ti, e tu ar bar, n'eus



# HELP TO AVERT THIS GREAT THREAT TO BRITTANY!

Two years after Plogoff, Brittany finds itself threatened with destruction again through radio-activity.

Companies which reprocess uranium in La Hague and exploit uranium mines in Limousin (Central France) have applied for licences to prospect in 13 communes in Cotes-du-Nord and Morbiham (810 sq.km) and 5 communes around Redon (20 sq.km.) In fact, prospection has been going on for several years already, and the mining permit follows by right the drilling licence. In Limousin, the ore is almost exhausted.

Environment Protection Committees set up in Brittany as soon as this news broke out went to Limousin where uranium has been extracted for the past 35 years. They found that extraction makes a mess of the landscape, covering the ground with crushed rock which makes it forever STERILE. Geavel left over after treatment to recover the uranium from the ore (by sulphuric acid) contains radioactive residues. The operation produces dust mixed with very dangerous RADON gas, which causes lung and bone cancer. Publication of statistics about this is withheld, but the local people say there is a very marked increase in the incidence of this disease. The treatment to recover the uranium is carried out near the mines and requires a lot of water. (We risk having it in Kaorel, 4km from here, using the Gwerledan lake) Mining disrupts the substratum, causing wells to disappear and surface waters to become radio-active; in some areas, one no longer knows where to get drinkable water.

Swedish TV took a film in Limousin. It is frightening! Theoretically, once a mine is exhausted, the company must re-shape the messed landscape. In fact, a bit of top soil is spread over the gravel or flint. The first year,

saer nemet kozhidi,  
pansionidi: ne reont van  
ebet ouzh ma atiz. En tu  
all, er c'hoazezva, eo bet  
talvezet ar strivad.  
Peuzleun eo ma eil boest,  
skuizh ma arzorn kleiz ouzh  
ne derc'hel. Deomp d'ar gêr.  
ontet em eus ma gwenneien.  
In holl, ouzhpenn Ir£26.  
'eo ket re fall.

summary: To boost the  
finances of the Gaelic League  
t. Patrick's Day and the day  
efore are reserved every  
ear by police authorisation  
or a nationwide collection  
rganised by its numerous  
ranches. Here are some  
choes and impressions from  
collecting at supermarkets  
d in pubs in a North Dublin  
iburb. The response was  
enerally favourable.

A. Heusaff

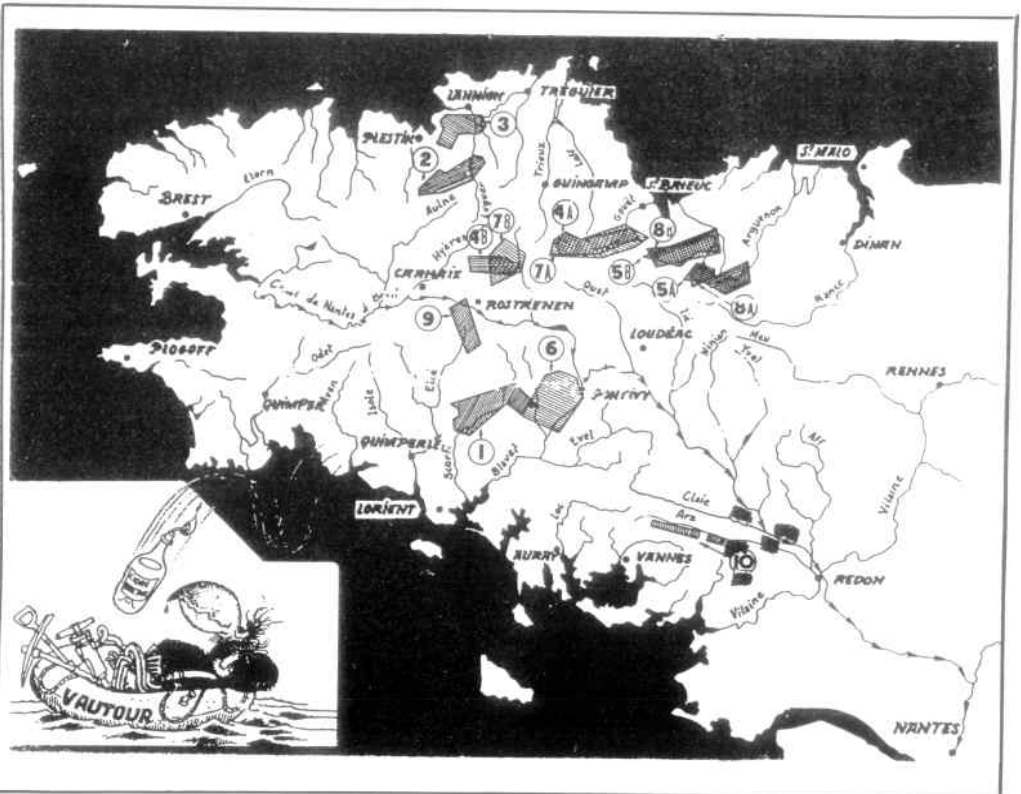
there is a crop; next year it is thin; then you get nothing out of it, as there is no depth of arable land.)

## CONSPIRACY.

It is only after a map drawn by the Breton Protection Committees had been printed that it was discovered that COGEMA had obtained permits for five communes near Redon. IT WAS ALL DONE SECRETLY. Municipal councils were not consulted. It is obligatory to hold a PUBLIC ENQUIRY and deposit files at the prefecture to that effect, but nobody was told anything about the applications or the enquiries, nobody was

asked any questions, and the "enquiry" announced that there was no objection! In Glomel, near Rostrenen, somebody chanced to hear that AN enquiry for that commune was almost completed; he took it up, ENQUIRED from the administration which had CONNIVED IN THE SECRECY and the whole extent of the conspiracy was soon revealed.

The granting of the prospection licences must absolutely be prevented. This is URGENT. Once they are granted, the damage will be irreversible. It would be 100 times worse than the Plogoff threat!



Areas threatened by uranium mining companies' (shaded). (Map - Breton Protection Committee).

## THE ROOF OF BRITTANY

The area concerned is a watershed for most of our country. Even the large towns near or on the coast have built reservoirs for their water supply on streams which originate in the prospection districts: St-Malo on the Arguenon, St-Brieg on the Gouet, Landreger on the Leff, Lannuon on the Leger. The Elle, Scorff and Blaouezh/Blavet would also be affected, and with Redon the Lower Gwinun/Vilaine. All these rivers would become contaminated.

Radio-activity would spread far beyond the licenced areas. Farming in Central Brittany would have to be given up as its products become unmarketable - and this could happen to the food industry of the who

whole country, as radio-activity carried by the wind could not be confined.

In Limousin, zones which were already half deserted are now becoming empty. Farming there is finished. Brittany is the leading agricultural region of the French Hexagon and one of the strongest of the EEC. Its density of population even in Central Brittany is higher than the French average.

Needless to say, these gentlemen don't worry about health hazards. These take ten to fifteen years to show up. They will be there for centuries. "Après moi le deluge," said an illustrious equally undemocratic forerunner who cared just as little for the Breton people. But we must stop them!

M.A. Kerhuel.

# Teaching Breton

There is disquiet among the STUDENTS OF THE CELTIC DEPARTMENT OF THE RENNES-VILLEJEAN UNIVERSITY, where according to the monthly *Republique Bretonne*, 210 are studying for the Licence (Degree) and 45 for the M.A. in Breton, plus 550 doing Breton as a first-year subject. They have only one professor, two lecturers and three assistant lecturers, although numerically they constitute the strongest group in the university. The teacher of Welsh is paid by the British Council (is this not an infringement of French Sovereignty?) The teacher of Irish sometimes get no pay (would the Franco-Irish cultural agreement not provide a remedy there?). Not long ago, the students had to organise collections in order to pay the assistants.

In a letter to a committee formed by the students to press their claims, the Minister of Education said that in future Breton will be taught by teachers whose training in the matter will have been sanctioned by the competent university authorities. Those already teaching the language will have to possess the required university qualifications or pass within three years a C.A.P. examination certifying their teaching ability.

It is hard to make out the exact implications of this decision. One of the required university qualifications for teaching any subject in secondary schools is the C.A.P.E.S. (higher diploma of education for that subject), but the minister refuses to institute it for Breton! He takes refuge in the argument that it would amount to having a competition for the purpose of recruiting teachers specially IN Brittany, and that would breach the principle of French unity. Thus, because of this overriding principle, the teaching of our language cannot accede to the high standard required for all other subjects. It is a reformulation, for present-day tastes, of the motto enounced in 1925 by another education minister: "for the sake of French unity, the Breton language must disappear." It confirms our position: in order to survive, the Breton nation has no option but to strive to free itself from French interference. In their reply to the minister, the students committee asked why, while waiting for the C.A.P., the 12 posts (of which 8 are half-time) created for teaching Breton were not given in priority to those (30) who had graduated in the subject last June. Why were they given to teachers who have got qualifications in other subjects but not in Breton? Not only does it express contempt for the students who chose to study Breton, their teachers and for the Rennes-Villejean University, but also a will to delay measures which would allow an efficient teaching of the language. The students renewed their demand for a Breton CAPES.

The newly formed UNION OF TEACHERS OF BRETON supported their stand. They accepted that the C.A.P., aiming only at verifying the level of knowledge of Breton, might be suitable for appointments in primary schools. But for secondary schools a higher qualification was necessary. Anything less than what was required for other languages was discriminatory.

# STATE HELP FOR DIWAN

A three years agreement has been reached between DIWAN and the State educational authorities. This was announced just before the second round of the municipal elections. It will be in force from next September onwards. 20% of the overall Diwan budget for 1982 and 1983 will be paid by the State. The contributions, amounting to 580,000 Fr and 700,000 Fr. will not be available to Diwan until the end of 1983 and 1984 respectively. The present Diwan teachers will also receive a salary from the State provided they possess a General Certificate of Education (A level). It is not certain yet that those recruited after September will also benefit from this decision. Discussions are still going on about the availability of the "school card" to the pupils, but DIWAN will retain control over its teaching policy. Thanks to this agreement it will be possible to open 8 new Breton nursery schools next September (there are now 19) and 2 new primary schools as well; of the latter

there are now 4 (Roazhon, St-Brieg, Kempe and Lanniliz) with a total of 20 children. new classes will be added in existing nurser schools. There is still a lot of hard work ahead and DIWAN will continue to need a the help it can get from voluntary sources. has succeeded in establishing itself more and more firmly and confidence among its promoters is much stronger than a few years ago. One example of the financial problem facing these schools: In Lesneven, 100,000 FR. are needed this year. Half of this covered by bankers orders. Subsidies from public bodies (the commune in particular) amount to 15,000 FR. The rest must come from the organisation of shows, festou-no sports events, etc., organised by the local committee. One of its members is the Celtic League-Breton branch assistant secretary Jorj Abherve-Gwegen who will welcome contributions from any CARN reader who wishes to help. (Cheques to Georges Guegue CCP 2 204 24N Rennes.)



In support of Breton road signs, in front of a Prefecture. Klichid D. Kewella (Evid ar Brezhoneg).

# DIWAN SOCIAL-CULTURAL CENTRE

In order to popularise its aims, DIWAN acquired a large disused school in Treglonou on the Northwest coast of Brittany in 1980. This is near where the first Breton nursery school was founded. The aim is to have here a centre where it will be possible to lead a social and cultural life through the medium of Breton. The acquisition of the school and the work of renovation so far carried out, left Oaled Diwan with a debt of 285,000 FR which they expected to clear in February with the help of a subsidy voted in 1982 under the Breton Cultural Charter. But further renovation and equipment (kitchen, bedrooms, etc.) is needed. Oaled Diwan is

therefore appealing to public bodies for further subsidies or loans, and to individuals to buy 100Fr shares in the company. They hope to have teams of volunteers during 10 weeks at Easter to continue the renovation work (they will also receive Breton lessons). By the end of June, it is expected that the centre will be in a position to receive holiday groups from Celtic and other countries. Diwan families, Diwan teacher trainees (for course) and they may also run a sailing course through Breton. Readers of CARN interested in buying shares in Oaled Diwan or spending a holiday in a Breton atmosphere should write to Soazig Danielou, Oaled Diwan, Treglonou, 29214 Lanniliz, Brittany.



# ARLWYO I'R ISELDIR

Ni fedr addysg ddwyieitheg fod yn llwyddiannus. Mae'n rhaid cael Saesneg safonol i lwyddo yn y byd cyfoes. Mae addysg ddwyieithog yn amharu ar ddatblygiad y plentyn yn yr iaith Saesneg. Mae'n amhosib dysgu am y gwyddorion ond trwy gyfrwng y Saesneg. "Ie, dadleuon cyfarwydd i ni yma yng Nghymru, yn cael eu llefaru rhan amlaf gan rhai gelyniaethus i'r iaith a'r diwylliant gynhenid, ac weithiau gan rai sy'n pryderu yn wirioneddol, ond yn annoeth a di-hyder, am effaith dwyieithrwydd ar addysg y genhedlaeth ifanc. Ond nid dyfyniadau gan un o'r Eingl-Gymry yw'r uchod, ond yn hytrach ffeithiau honedig a godir gan wrthwynebwyr i'r rhwydwaith fechan ond blaendarddiedig o ysgolion dwyieithog yn yr Alban. Ond, fel yng Nghymru, cynyddu mae'r galw am y gwasanaeth gwiw yma.

Efallai y bydd yn eich synnu i sylweddoli, yn ol cyfrifiad 1981, nad yn yr Ucheldir ac Ynysoedd y Gorllewin mae mwyafrif o siaradwyr Gaeleg y wlad yn byw. O'r 82,000 a ddatganodd eu gallu i siarad yr iaith, mae 42,000 ohonynt yn trigo yn yr Iseldir, neu'r rhan ddeheuol o dir mawr yr Alban. Yn wir, 'roedd 9,500 yn ninas enfawr a chosmopolitaidd Glasgow yn haeru llydynt fedru'r Aeleg. O'r herwydd, ac i geisio arlwyio ar gyfer y dwy fil a deugain o'u disgynyddion, bu galw

mawr yn yr Iseldir am gyfle teg i'r to ifanc gael eu haddysgu, yn rhannol o leiaf, yn a thrwy eu iaith brodorol. Tua therfyn Tachwedd y llynedd cynhaliwyd cynhadledd i bob un a diddordeb yn y pwnc gan An Comunn Gaidhealach yng Nghaeredin.

Gan gyfeirio yn aml at lwyddiannau ysgolion dwyieithog yng Nghymru (ac Iwerddon i raddau llai), 'roedd pob siaradwr yn pwysleisio ar y posibiladau di-derfyn i ehangu y rhwydwaith addysg Aeleg, ac ar y manteision a ddei llia i'r sawl a dderbynai ffrwyth yr addysg yma. Wrth annerch y neuadd orlawn, dywedodd yr Athro Nigel Grant o Brifysgol Glasgow nad oedd unrhyw reswm dros ganolbwyntio'r frwydr o blaid yr Aeleg yn ormodol ar yr ardaloedd ble mae'r cyfran o siaradwyr yn uchel. Credai ei bod yn hollbwysig sicrhau dyfodol i'r iaith yn yr Iseldir ddeheuol hefyd, ac drwy'r ysgolion 'roedd modd ennill y sicrwydd hwnnw. Mae gan yr Ucheldir a'r Ynysoedd eu cyfyndrefn addysg Gaeleg, er nad un hollol foddhaol o bell ffordd, ac 'roedd yn hen bryd i'r Iseldirwyr fynnu cael un gyffelyb.

Soniodd siaradwr arall, Finlay MacSween, am hanes llwyddiant Swydd Dwyrain Perth, ble mae 363 o ddisgyblion yn derbyn gwersi Gaeleg o'i gymharu a dim ddeng mlynedd yn ol. 'Roedd yn

ymddangos y buasai y rhan helaethaf o'r cynhadleddwyr yn bodloni ar sicrhau y cyfle i bob disgybl yn y wlad dderbyn gwersi Gaeleg fel ail iaith fel cam cyntafn eu brwydr. Awgrymodd yr Athro Grant gam ymhellach, sef pwyso am sefydlu ar unwaith ysgol gynradd ddwyieithog i oddeutu 200 o ddisgyblion yn ninas Glasgow fel arbrawf. Dileodd unrhyw wrthwynebiad ar sail gylliddol drwy honni na fuasai'n ddrud i'w gweithradu.

Wrth gloi, dywedodd Boyd Robertson, cadeirydd pwyllgor addysg An Comunn Gaidhealach, nad oedd drwgdeimlad at yr iaith yn bodoli cynddrwg ag y honnai rhai o'r cyfryngau. 'Roedd eu ymchwiliadau wedi profi'r daliadau hynny i fod yn anghywir, meddai. Pwysleisiodd, hefyd, ar y pwysigrwydd o sefydlu cyfundrefn addysg Gaeleg di-dor o'r ysgol feithrin i'r Brifysgol. Efallai wedyn y daw llewyrch i lwybr iaith hynafol y Gaeliaid, ac y gallent ganolbwyntio wedyn ar frwydrau eraill i enill parch i'r iaith h mewn meysydd gwahanol.

Ian Llyfni.

(The above is a report on a recent conference in Edinburgh convened to establish the demand for more Gaelic-language education in the Lowlands of Alba.)

## BOUNDARIES SHAKE-UP REVISED.

When at last, early this March, the House of Commons ratified the Boundary Commission's proposals for new Welsh parliamentary constituencies, originally made back in 1981, they had been considerably revised to meet objections (see CARN 35). The most important revisions are that two rural constituencies with very low populations have been spared: Trefaldwyn (Montgomery) with only 38,000 electors, and Meirionnydd, which even though the upper Conwy valley is being added to it, will have less than 31,000. The average number of electors for Welsh constituencies is 55,660 and one, Penfro (Pembroke), will have as many as 67,000, so it is hard to justify doubling the value of a vote it happens to be cast in north-central Wales. However, this does mean that Dafydd Elis-Thomas, the Plaid Cymru member for Meirionnydd, who seemed to have no chance of surviving the next general election, will now

likely do so. It also means that Wales will have 38 seats, instead of 36, in the next House of Commons; together with the increase in Ulster members from 12 to 17, that means that "the Celtic fringe" will have a larger share of representation there than at any time since 1922.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN WALES

Back in 1980 we reported that Bangor University College had published what was then regarded as a shocking forecast, that in 1983 at least 14% of the Welsh work-force would be unemployed, and perhaps as much as 20% - well, they didn't actually publish that second figure because they didn't dare to (see CARN 31 "Plaid Cymru and the Crisis"). It now turns out that at the beginning of 1983 there were 180,700 receiving unemployment pay in Wales - 17.5% of the work-force. For

Kingdon, I must explain that this is not a true unemployment figure (such as is published in the U.S.A.): only those getting financial assistance are counted, and it is generally accepted that at least one sixth of the unemployed get no help - the English government does its best to cut down on its obligations to them. So the real unemployment rate in Wales in January 1983 was 21%, very close to the mid-point between Bangor's highest and lowest estimates. The tragedy is that all the forecasts are for an even higher level by the end of 1983 and no significant reductions in Welsh unemployment for years to come.

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# Triumph of the Welsh Fourth Channel (S4C)

The first three months of Sianel Pedwar Cymru have been a triumph. The doubters have been routed. I was one of those who wondered whether the ordinary Welsh-speaker in the street, as opposed to the intellectuals, would bother to turn to the new channel with its 22 hours a week of programmes in Welsh. I was wrong. During December, while only 3% of television viewers in England were looking at the Fourth Channel there, 9 to 10% in Wales were. As that figure was dragged down by the fact that, outside the 22 hours of Welsh programmes, S4C has to show stuff from the English Fourth Channel, which presumably attracts as few watchers; at least 12% of the television audience are tuning in to the Welsh language service, i.e. at least 60% of the Welsh speakers.

For other Celtic nations trying to save their languages from destruction by foreign television, it is very important to know what brought success. Just twenty years ago Wales had a commercial television company producing much of its programmes in Welsh. Teledu Cymru, as it was called, lasted ten months, from September 1962 to July 1963, in which time it lost £283,485 (multiply by eight for its current value,) and then went out of business. Teledu Cymru wasted money buying

extravagant studios and hiring too many staff, and it had a board of directors full of all the famous names of Wales, who were all too busy doing whatever they were famous for to have any time to control the situation, and none of them knew anything about television anyway. But, fundamentally, the company was doomed because, with the whole economy of Wales dominated by firms managed by Englishmen, who inevitably were and are uninterested in maintaining the Welsh language, its advertising revenue was insufficient.

That problem has been overcome with an annual grant several times the real value of Teledu Cymru's losses (see CARN 35), which is just as well for the actors' union, Equity, made sure that none of the Fourth Channel, Welsh of English, earned any revenue to begin with. The administrative staff of S4C, kept to an economical 47 people this time, decided against joining a trade-union, doubting whether an English-speaking organisation could properly represent Welsh-speaking workers with a Welsh management; indeed, the union's interests might conflict with theirs, a point often missed in the Celtic world - it may well pay a union to accept a bit more unemployment for its peripheral, i.e. Celtic, members as the price to be paid for a pay-rise for those in

London.

Also important is that the Welsh Fourth Channel Authority doesn't make its own programmes, so it has wasted nothing at all on new studios. It gets its material from the B.B.C., Harlech T.V. (the now entirely English-language commercial station in Wales,) and no less than 35 independent producers. The result of this element of competition has been a remarkably high standard of production.

The effect on the economy of some Welsh-speaking areas has been exciting, for most of the 35 independent producers operate from Gwynedd, so employment has been brought there. One day last year three different companies were filming in the streets of Caernarfon and, by coincidence, all three had hired a brass-band for the requirements of their films. And, as they are independent, S4C has thus created a number of enterprising Welsh business-men, a breed sadly lacking in our country to date.

Further, some of S4C's programmes are being widely sold abroad; the popular cartoon Super-Ted (surprisingly with such a title it is in Welsh) to as many as thirty countries. (The one country which shows no interest in these Welsh programmes is significantly enough, England!) This adds to the spin-off effect in the Welsh economy: about thirty factories have contracts to produce products associated with this programme alone - teddy bears, soap, etc. - some of them being in turn Welsh-speaking firms such as the co-operative *Antur Teifi*.

Which all goes to show that, if you take your culture from your Celtic country, you create jobs in your country; conversely, if you take your culture from the English, watch their television, buy their books and records, you create jobs in England and destroy them in your own land.

Ifan Lloyd

## CYSTADLEUAETH I DDYSGWYR

Eleni, mae Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru yn rhoi cyfle i ddysgwyr ddangos eu gallu yn yr iaith. Am fod cymaint o ddysgwyr yn methu neu'n rhoi'r ffidl yn y to, mae'r Eisteddfod yn cydweithio a Chyd-Bwyllgor Addysg Cymru i brofi nad ydy dysgu'r Gymraeg yn amhosibl.

1983 yw'r gystadleuaeth gyntaf a dim ond hanner cant o ddysgwyr sy'n ceisio ledled Cymru. Dechreuodd y gystadleuaeth llynedd ac roedd rhaid i'r cystadleuwyr grynhoi gwybodaeth am eu hymdrechion ac ysgrifennu traethawd am eu hunain. Yn ystod y flwyddyn cyn yr Eisteddfod yn Ynys Mon, bydd yn rhaid iddynt fynd drwy rhagbrofion siarad yn eu siroed an fe rhyw hanner dwsin o ddysgwyr yn cyrraedd wythnos yr Eisteddfod.

Er bod cyfle i'r ddysgwyr ddangos eu medrusrwydd, mae'n debyg nad ydy'r rhan fwyaf o ddysgwyr na'u athrawon yn fodlon cystadlu. Mae peth teimlad nad ydy'r gystadleuaeth hon yn addas ar gyfer dysgwyr am ei bod yn eu rhannu nhw. A dweud y gwir, nid dyma'r ffordd orau i ddathlu'r hysur na chyhoeddi

iant. Ond nid dyna bwrpas y gystadleuaeth. Yn ol y pamffled, mae'r Cyd-Bwyllgor a'r Eisteddfod yn ceisio tynnu'r dysgwyr i'r blaen er mwyn calonogi'r rhai sy'n cael trafferth gyda'r hymdrechion.

Mae dwy ganolfan iaith yng Nghaerdydd sydd heb gefnogi unrhyw un, er eu bod nhw'n dysgu rhyw gant o bobl yr un bob blwyddyn. A hefyd, doedd dim llawer o sylw wedi'i roi i "Dlws Dysgwr y Flwyddyn" y tro hwn cyn y dyddiad cau, dim ond ar dafod leferydd rhwng un dysgwr brwd a'r nesaf. Efallai y bydd y flwyddyn nesaf yn gweld mwy o lwyddiant i "Dlws Dysgwr" ar ol i'r cystadleuwyr brofi y broses ac ar ol i'r Eisteddfod a'r Cyd-Bwyllgor brofi eu bod nhw'n gallu cyflawni eu bwriad.

Leigh Verrill.

Welsh learners are given an opportunity to display their accomplishments at the 1983 National Eisteddfod but because of misunderstandings, only a handful of the hundreds of learners throughout Wales are participating.



John G. White



# THE SEDITIONOUS SUBJECT - HISTORY

Huw Lawrence, a lecturer in Aberystwyth, was one of those grabbed by the police in the great Palm Sunday raid in 1980 described in CARN 30.) He was never charged with any offence, so he decided to sue the Dyfed Powys Constabulary for false imprisonment. Though Mr. Lawrence did win £600 damages plus his costs on the grounds that the 21 hours during which the police kept him was far too long, the judge, Mr. Justice Lincoln, made a remarkable decision: Mr. Lawrence had no right to object to being seized by the police though arrest without being charged with some crime is not supposed to happen in English law nor to having his papers and other possessions confiscated by them, because he had attended a *Cofwinn* rally.

*Cofwinn*, an association devoted to publicising Welsh history, which puts up plaques and holds meetings to commemorate

historical events (it is more fully described in CARN 34,) does not at first sight seem such a dangerous organisation that any connexion with it should be grounds for immediate detention by the police. That it is still regarded as suspect was obvious to the nine representatives of the Celtic League who attended the ceremony at the grave of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in Abaty Cwm Hir on 12 December 1982 (*Cofwinn* has been responsible for most of the commemorations marking the 700th anniversary of his death and the conquest of Wales by the English:) as we stood in the snow in the ruined abbey, a Special Branch (i.e. political) policeman danced round us taking pictures of all participants at all angles.

The judge and the police may, however, know better what they are doing than many who call themselves nationalists. Language and history are the two pillars on which European

nations have been built. Judging national consciousness from support for the nationalist party, language is doing its work among the Welsh-speakers, about a quarter of whom voted for Plaid Cymru at the last election. This makes the authorities anxious to appease this section of the Welsh nation with television stations, publications in Welsh and so forth; and it also makes the English anxious to suppress any possible trouble among the remaining four-fifths of the Welsh, while it is still in the bud. With only 4% of English-speakers voting for Plaid Cymru nowadays, the danger may seem pretty remote, but everything is being done to persuade them to think of themselves as English: as little Welsh history is taught in the schools as possible; radio stations, though supposed to be serving Wales, refer to the place rarely and, then, in a trivialising and disparaging manner.

## Review

LES RÉGIONS D'EUROPE EN QUÊTE D'UN STATUT 49pp published by "Les Cahiers de l'Avenir", 21 Place Duguesclin, 22000 St-Brieuc, Brittany. This is the 11th issue of a series of brochures which is pursuing the aim of politically educating the people of Europe to see the necessity of replacing the present conglomeration of States by a federation of European peoples within which the stateless nations would be protected by institutional status. The "cahiers" can be purchased by sending a 100 FR "Provision" in return for which issues will be supplied till it is all used. Nr 11 contains articles by Yvo J.D. Peeters, Yann Fouere, reviewing the terms of the 1532 Franco-Breton Treaty as well as several other proposals put forward during the 19th and 20th centuries (the only one having achieved practical results being the Comité Consultatif de Bretagne during the 2nd World War) seeking to obtain a political status for Brittany), Edmond Simeoni "La Corse Coloniale hier et aujourd'hui, la Corse autonome demain," and Dafydd Wigley (Regionalism in the United Kingdom), referring particularly to Cymru.

THE SAMI PEOPLE AND HUMAN RIGHTS. 72 pp £1.90., from the Sami Support Group, c/o Greenpeace (London), 6 Endsleigh Street, London WC1. This booklet is well worth reading. It gives a clear account of who the Samis (more commonly known as Lapps) are, how their ecologically based way of life, their language and culture, have been undermined, how they have been and are still deprived of their communal land (considered ownerless by people with a West-European background.) It gives details of their struggle to obtain recognition as an indigenous people, a struggle which culminated in 1981 in strong protests against the damming of the Alta-Kautokeino river (which has flooded a wide area needed for reindeer husbandry). It is remarkable how a people like the Norwegians, whom we generally admire for their democratic sense and the stand they internationally take on human rights issues, fail to live up to their principles when it comes to a minority within their own State. The Samis deserve our sympathy and solidarity.

## Anglo-Welsh Magazines in Limbo

One symptom of the lack of national consciousness among the English-speakers in the difficulty any publications for them have in surviving. In CARN 32 a somewhat over optimistic articles, "Llewyrch ein Cylchgronau," explains the flourishing state of our periodical press. I call it over optimistic because, while the magazines in Welsh it mentions are still published, those in English, despite having four times the potential readership, have both died.

*Arcade* lasted from November 1980 to March 1982. Its problem was that it fell between two stools. It gave much useful information about current events in Wales, films, theatre and other shows, reviews and comments on Welsh affairs; all very attractive to any intelligent person living in Wales. But it went out of its way to alienate half its potential readers by an unnecessary left-wing attitude: as early as issue no. 4 there was a picture of Mrs. Thatcher dressed as Santa Claus saying "Who wants the sack for Christmas?" on the front cover; and regular articles taking an extreme left-wing line appeared, which had nothing to do with the rest of the contents. The Welsh Arts Council, on which *Arcade* depended for its subsidy throughout its life, was not sympathetic with this kind of behaviour and, when the magazine, which had started by printing 12,000 copies of each fortnightly issue, had declined to a sale of only 3,000, this was used as an excuse to stop the grant and *Arcade* came to an inglorious end.

*Rebecca*, the other English-language magazine mentioned in CARN 32, may have helped *Arcade* into the grave. It returned as a monthly in September 1981, after a 3½ year gap during which only one issue had appeared to inform us about the doings of that rabble of headmasters, night-club owners, trad-union bosses, local government committee chairmen and other assorted criminals who constitute the Welsh upper class nowadays. There then appeared half-a-dozen issues full of attacks on the police, the leasehold system, freemasonry and much more besides. It then ran out of

money to pay the full-time staff, who had been taken on to provide this ambitious programme, and expired. We shall all be much worse informed about what is going on in high places as a result of the death of *Rebecca*.

The Welsh Union of Writers is trying to launch a new magazine in English to replace *Arcade* and *Rebecca*. I cannot help feeling that, even if it gets an Arts Council grant which *Rebecca* so fatally lacked, it will be no more successful in persuading English-speaking Welshmen to buy and read it than its predecessors. *Cofwinn* has a more practical proposal for the revival of Welsh nationalism - an English-language magazine about Welsh history. The point is that there is nothing unique about a short-story, a poem, a book review, or an article about German politics, when these are written in English by a Welshman, which encourages the Welsh reader to buy a magazine containing such things in preference to one published in London - which will probably be better written. But, at least until 1914, when the decline of the Welsh language and the non-conformist churches was far advanced, Welsh history is unique. I know that a school of Welsh historians likes to portray Welsh history as being just like everybody else's, especially during the 19th century. If I believed that, I could not logically be a nationalist, and if such historians are allowed much space in *Cofwinn's* proposed journal, they will ensure that it is very boring and that few buy it. However, it is the only practical proposal I know of at the moment for building Welsh national feeling among four-fifths of the Welsh people by reminding them that they have a unique heritage. Even with *Cofwinn* operating on the small scale at which it at present functions, it is clearly seen by Police, Judiciary and other instruments of English government as the most subversive organisation in Wales, because it seems to be the only organisation working, however, feebly, to achieve a change in the emotions and consciousness of the bulk of the Welsh people which could imperil that government.

Ifan Lloyd



# S4C - BUA DO NA BREATNAIGH DEA SHAMPLA DO CHEILTIGH EILE

Sé an scéal mór i gcúrsaí cumarsáide go bhfuil S4C ag breith bua ar Bhealach a 4 i mBéarla, atá ag cailliúint airgid is lucht féachana araon fhad is atá Sianel Pedwar Cymru ag mealladh lucht féachana i bhfad níos mó ná mar rabhtas ag súil leis. Cúis iontais da lán é go bhfeadfadh seirbhís i mBreatnais an ceann is fearr a fháil ar sheirbhís i mBéarla; cúis iontais eile é d'Eireannaigh cé chomh fial flaithiúil is a bhí rialtas Westminster leis na Breatnaigh agus an stáisiún seo a 'bhronnadh' orthu. Go fiú gar dúradh go mb'fhearr as a bheims faoin rialtas sin ná mar atáimid faoin ár rialtas féin abhus! Cad chuige mar sin nach bhfuil seirbhís i nGaeilhe ins na Sé Chontae agus i nGaidhlig in Albain? Sé fírinne an scéil gur throid na Breatnaigh go dian dícheallach ar feadh breis is deich mbliain ar son S4C, agus sa deireadh bé an stailc ocras chun báis a bhagair Gwynfor Evans i 1980 a chinntigh go bhfaighidís e. Is cuimhin liomsa ocaid amhain le linn Eisteddfod 1973 i Ruthin i dtuaisceart Cymru, nuair a d'eagraigh Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg mótarshlua mar chuid den fheachtas Telefís a bhí ar bun ag an am. Taisbeántas neamhurchóideach dearfá, turas 15 mhíle idir bailte; fiú nuair a chasamar isteach ar bhóther cúng sléibhe a shíleamar bheith ina chongar, ní raibh aon amhras orainn nó gur bhaineamar an mullach amach, áit a raibh stáisiún tarchurtha. Iarnóin Sathairn a bhí ann agus bhí an stáisiún dúnta, ach bhí na huirlisí cuí ar láimh ag na buachaillí agus ba beag an mhoill orthu fuinneóga a bhriseadh agus an trealamh taobh istigh; ina dhiaidh sin chuireadar fios ar na póilíní, mar ba nós leis an Cymdeithas a dhéanamh. Ba ghearr go raibh carr phóilín ar an láthair agus gabhadh na hoglaigh, triúr nó ceathrar díobh. Níorbh í an chéad uair ná an uair dheiridh a tharla eachtra da leithéid, gan trácht ar na céadta daoine a dhiúltaigh ceadúnais Telefís a íoc is a chaith tréimhsí i bpríosún dá bharr. S4C toradh na ngníomhartha sin agus na ceapadh éinne gur saor in aisce a fuairéadh é.

Dár ndóigh bhí cuid mhaith Breatnaise ar na bealaigh eile Telefís .i. BBC Wales agus HTV, leis na blianta; níl ann ach go bhfuil an tiomlán anois ar S4C agus breis uaireanta curtha leo chun teacht suas go dtí 22 uair sa tseachtain, an tíosmhéid a d'éiligh na Breatnaigh. Ó trí fhoinsé a thagann na cláir seo; cuireann BBC Wales 10 n-uair a chloig sa tseachtain ar fáil ar a mbíonn furmhór na gclár nuachta is cúrsaí reatha, dramaí is cúrsaí spóirt; 7 n-uair 45 nóiméad a chuireann HTV ar fáil sa tseachtain faoi láthair (le meadú go dtí 9 n-uair) ar a mbíonn cláir ar chúrsaí logánta Cymru, sraithchláir, cláir oideachais agus cláir do pháistí; na deantóirí neamhspleácha a chuireann an fuíollach, 4 uair 15 nóiméid, ar fáil agus deirtear gurb iad seo is suimiúla ar fad. Breatnaigh a bhfuil taithi maith acu mar léiritheoirí scannáin Telefís i Gaerdydd, i Londain agus fiú i Hong Kong, iad na deantóirí neamhspleácha ar nós William Aaron agus Gareth Wyn Jones. Tá comhluchtaí scannán bunaithe ag an mbeirt seo i dtuaisceart Cymru, mar atá "Filmiau Nant" agus "Filmiau Ty Gwyn". Ní hiad amháin atá i mbun scannáin Telefís a dhéanamh i mBreatnais; thart ar daichead comhlucht ar fad atá ag soláthar ábhar do S4C, agus tá timpeall 230 uair a chloig d'ábhar ullmhaithe acu go nuige seo. Is tionscal nua é seo i nGymru, tionscal fáis ina bhfuil obair curtha ar fáil do na mílte. Tá S4C ag brath ar chuid de na chláir seo a dhíol le stáisiúin Telefís thar lear. Tá seo déanta cheana leis an sraithchlár do pháistí, "Superted", a bhfuil an tóir air ag páistí óga agus cluichí bunaithe ar an sraith céanna ar díol ins na síopaí le tamall anuas.

Cé as a dtagann an tairgead chuige seo uilig? Ní gá do S4C tada a íoc le BBC Wales ar son na 10 n-uair de chláir Bhreatnaise a sholáthraíonn an stáisiún sin; ar na táillí ceadúnais a mhaireann an BBC agus measar go bhfuil an méid sin ag dul do mhuintir Cymru. Caithfidh S4C HTV agus na

deantóirí neamhspleácha a íoc as a na huaireanta a gcuireann siad siúd ar fáil. Tá £20 milliún curtha ar fáil ag an IBA (Independent Broadcasting Authority) don S4C go dtí seo, óna thús go dtí Marta '83; ní féidir a rá ach go bhfuil an fheidhm is fearr bainte ag an stáisiún as le speictream iomlán de chláir i mBreatnais a chur amach gach seachtain. Níl fhios agam cén tsuim bhliantiúil a bheidh ag S4C as seo amach, ach leis an bonn maith daingean atá curtha faoin stáisiún, ní baol dó.

Maidir leis an raidio, tá seirbhís iomlán Breatnaise ar BBC Radio Cymru a chraolann ar feadh 65 uair a chloig sa tseachtain, beagnach dhá oiread a chraolann Raidio na Gaeltacht seachas an Nuacht ní fiú trácht ar a bhfuil de chláir i nGaeilge ar RTE Radio 1 is 2 san am i láthair. Ní hí amháin an difríocht ins na huaireanta craolta atá suntasach - go háirithe ar an dTelefís is a rá go bhfuil an oiread céanna sa ló i mBreatnais is atá sa tseachtain i nGaeilge ar RTE, - sé an eagsúlacht ábhair an difríocht is mó idir an dá sheirbhís. Seachas an corr drama (athchraoladh a bhfurmhór le blianta beaga anuas) is cláir aonghnéitheacha iad uilig na cinn Ghaeilge ar RTE.

Ach is mithid cás Cymru a chur i gcomparáid le cás na Briotáine i gcúrsaí cumarsáide, de bhrí go bhfuil an dá phobal níos gaire dá chéile ná mar atá Éire agus Cymru, go speisialta ó thaobh staid pholaitiúil agus líon na gcainteoirí dúchais san dá thír. Trí bhealach Telefís atá sa bhFrainc agus iomrá ar an gceathrú bealacha a bhunú. Go bhfios dom níl aon éileamh go mbeadh an bealach nua ag freastal ar phobal na Briotáine, ná ar phobail na mionteangain eile sa bhFrainc. Mar sin fhéin má chuirtear san áireamh nach raibh ach leath nóiméid i mBriotáinís ar an dTelefís cúpla bliain ó shoin, is mór an dul chun cinn atá déanta. Faoi láthair tá clár nuachta "An Taol Lagad", trí uair sa tseachtain ar Fr3 Bretagne (a d'fhreagródh do BBC Wales i nGymru). Timpeall a hocht a chlog sa tráthnóna

# THE NORTH

Mr. John Hume, the leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in the North of Ireland, is one of the most adept and committed constitutional politicians in Europe. It has been a tenet of his political credo that to be other than a constitutional politician is to become a fellow traveller of those who believe in violence and whose aim is to overthrow the political process. All very admirable.....and in any other society, Mr. Hume would advance to the very pinnacle of constitutional politics and could expect a long and distinguished career. Yes, in any other society. But not in an area in which the political process has been suspended for some time only to give way to what Hume regards as the inevitable alternative.....a war of sorts.

Ponder, then, the predicament of Mr. Hume, who with very little deviation has pursued a peaceful political path through the last bloody and chaotic thirteen years. Consider what his reaction must be when that same political process in which he so fervently believed and in which he has invested so much time and energy, suddenly begins to throw up successful candidates from the Nationalist community of a party (Sinn Féin) which not only makes no secret of its support for violence, but is the political mouth piece of the Provisional IRA.

a chraoltar na cláir nuachta seo Dé Céadaoin, Dé hAoine agus Dé Sathairn; ó 5 go dtí 5 nóiméid a mhaireann na cláir seo. An príomh chlár eile i mBriotáinís "Breiz O Neva" is clár irise 26 nóiméid a chraoltar ar a lpm. Dé Sathairn agus athchraoltar é an tshaidin Chéadaoine dar gcionn. athchraoltar na cláir nuachta eile ag a lpm. Dé Luain. Dheasfá nach hiad sin na nuaireanta is tairbhí, ach bíonn furmhór muintir na Briotáine ag ithe lóin sa bbaile idir meánlae agus 2pm. agus is lá saoire na seachtaine an Luan go hiondúil. Sin éíos lú na dhá uair a chloig na tseachtain ach níl sé morán éíos measa ná mar atá againn n Éirinn; agus is i méid atá n Bhriotáinís ag dul fhad is atá an Ghaeilge ag cúlú. Bhí eachtas diúltú ceadúnas eleifise sa mBriotáin agus cé o raibh cuid mhaith daoine áirteach ann, amhránaithe áiliúla ar nós Alan Stivell agus Youenn Gwernig ina measc, for cúisíodh ach duine amháin. s léir nach hionann toradh ar eachtas dá leithéid i ngach ír. Ní mór dúinne, ins na fortha Ceilteacha eile, ealaigh a aimsiú le dea hampla Cymru a leanúint agus heith ag súil le toradh chomh ónta céanna orthu.

rid Heussaff.

Mr. Hume has, of course, opposed Sinn Féin and the Provisional IRA for most of his political career. He has claimed that these champions of the violent solution were devious, inhuman, undemocratic, fascistic and unrepresentative. He has said that only a tiny percentage of the Northern Nationalist population support them. He has travelled the world, the United States of America especially, persuading political leaders and whole populations that the Provisional IRA had no support in the Catholic community of the North which is most readily identified with the aspiration towards Irish re-unification.

Hume has had no small success in this campaign. American leaders like Senator Ted Kennedy, Speaker Tip O'Neill, Senator Daniel Moynihan and Governor Carey of New York have been totally won over to Hume's point of view and have, as witnessed by the recent controversy over the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York, risked the loss of Irish-American support in their own areas. The view that Hume is some sort of pillar of reason and integrity in a community which has fallen into anarchy is also shared by very prominent politicians in the European Community. Mr. Hume has done a very good public relations job on two world stages to the point where it is generally believed that if Hume (and all he stands for) fails, there is nothing to stop the Nationalist population of the North turning to a violent solution of their problems, thus sparking off a war of Lebanon proportions.

Mr. Hume has promoted this idea with the zeal of a St. Paul. He has refused to acknowledge that the Provisional IRA has achieved anything in the North. He will not even concede publicly, at any rate, that the campaign of violence has by its very existence, concentrated the minds of the British people and of the world on what was a local and well-concealed crime against humanity. Hume would claim that it was political activity alone which achieved anything in the last decade. Unfortunately for him, the Nationalist population of the North, if one is to judge from the elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly and the most recent local by-election in Carrigmore, County Tyrone, do not seem to share his view.

After the Assembly elections, in which SDLP candidates of a very high calibre failed to gain seats because of massive support for gentlemen who were more familiar heretofore with armed conflict, many explanations and excuses were offered. Could this vote for Sinn Féin be seen as an endorsement of violence? Oh, no! This was an emotional vote following on the deaths of Republican hunger-strikers. Besides, there was massive personation. And then there was the question of intimidation. It was thus that the SDLP explained away the embarrassingly high level of support for SDinn Féin candidates.

And embarrassing it was. Embarrassing for the SDLP and their humiliated candidates. Embarrassing for the Southern Government because of what it told them about the attitude of the Northern Nationalist people. Where were all the "right-thinking people" of whom they had talked? Where were the peace-lovers? Supremely embarrassing for Hume, the self-styled "leader and spokes-

man" of the Nationalist population. How could this be explained to the American and European politicians who believed that the IRA had no support because he had told them so?

But, Mr. Hume is, if nothing else, a man of infinite resource. Many another politician would have skulked off to the sideline for an appropriate period, hoping that the Provos and their new-found electoral success would go away. Not so, Mr. Hume. He decided that the time had come for him to call in the cards which he had dealt out over the years.

Hume, alarmed by the threat of the Sinn Féin candidates to the supremacy of the SDLP and sensing a drift towards Republicanism inside his own party, went to work on three levels. He began to emit distress signals to the government in the South, his friends in America and his colleagues in Europe. An initiative on all three fronts was necessary.

His friends responded with generosity. Hume's proposal that an all-Ireland Forum be assembled to set up new political structures for the whole island was greeted with enthusiasm by Fianna Fáil and then, surprisingly, by Fine Gael. It appeared that the two major parties in the South had taken a sudden swing towards a mild Republicanism, at the instigation of the SDLP leader. Now, there was one thing which should go down well with the Northern Nationalist electorate! Then, the European Parliament accepted a proposal to set up an enquiry into the situation in Northern Ireland.....against the wishes of Britain. Better and better for the SDLP leader!

To top it all, begorrah and bedad, Mr. Ted Kennedy on St. Patrick's Day, introduced a resolution in the United States Congress "to end the conflict in Northern Ireland and achieve the unity of the Irish people." The resolution was sponsored by 28 Senators and 53 members of the House of Representatives. It was hailed as the most important initiative to be put to the Congress since 1920.

No wonder Mr. Ian Paisley began to see an international conspiracy behind all these moves. Predictably, he threatened a campaign of resistance and has refused to take part in any forum which would, as far as he is concerned, be the preliminary talks on some sort of national unity. In fact, there is no such international conspiracy. Only a piece of very neat political footwork by the wily Hume..... footwork which would convince the Nationalist population that a new initiative was in the offing and undermine the growing urge to vote, in frustration, for extremists and paramilitaries.

A few days after the Kennedy move, a by-election was held in Carrigmore, County Tyrone. This was only an election for a seat on the local council, but it was keenly watched to see if the swing towards the Provisionals would continue and if the new moves in Dublin, Europe and America would signify anything in this strongly Nationalist constituency. The SDLP vote dropped by a third and a Sinn Féin candidate, Seamas Kerr, was elected with a handsome majority.

Although Carrigmore was always a staunchly Republican area, the SDLP had every right to expect better than 16% of the



# Bugging Scandal fails to topple Haughey

The stresses and strains in the Fianna Fail party in relation to the present leader, Mr. Charles Haughey, can, it is generally agreed, be traced back to the Arms Trial of 1970. In that year Mr. Haughey, along with others, was charged with the misappropriation of public funds voted for the relief of distress in the North resulting from the riots and pogroms of 1969. Mr. Haughey and the others were acquitted but Haughey, who had been a minister in successive governments, had his rising political career abruptly curtailed and was cast into the political wilderness. He had always been popular with the grass roots however and he used his years in the wilderness to cultivate and build on this support. So successful was he in this approach that he regained ministerial office by the mid '70s and in 1979 was able to mount a campaign to depose Mr. Lynch, the man who once sacked him. In the ensuing leadership contest he won by a slim majority.

The elements opposed to Haughey

however never fully accepted his leadership. Distrust remained deeply seated between the two groups and this distrust led once again to the most recent attempt to get rid of Haughey. Haughey himself provided ammunition for his detractors. On achieving power in 1979 he had a secure majority but seemed determined to get his own mandate from the electorate - a mandate he failed to achieve. He lost power and only regained it (with the help of independents) following the fall of the Coalition Government (Fine Gael and Labour) on their 1982 Budget. In another election later last year a Coalition was again returned (see Carn 40). The promise hoped for by his supporters failed to materialise in his handling of many issues when in Government and his propensity for appointing Ministers on the basis of loyalty to himself rather than ability certainly was a hindrance rather than a help as his Justice Minister, Mr. Doherty showed.

The previous challenge to

Mr. Haughey's leadership was in October of last year when about a quarter of the parliamentary party voted against him.

The basis for the recent attempt was supplied by the Coalition government when shortly after entering government their Minister of Justice, Mr. Noonan, made certain revelations in the Dail concerning the actions of his predecessor Mr. Doherty.

The first of these was that Mr. Doherty had the phones of two political journalists, Ms. Geraldine Kennedy and Mr. Bruce Arnold tapped. Nothing unusual there one might think as most journalists here seem to take it for granted that their phones may be tapped anyway. However these particular two had been the most active of all in writing stories about dissension in the Fianna Fail cabinet and seemed to have inside sources feeding them information. Also Doherty had reversed the usual procedure and had initiated the taps himself through a Garda Deputy Commissioner instead of acting on recommendations from the Gardaí. Doherty claimed when his actions were revealed that he was justified as Cabinet leaks were a matter of National Security.

The same Mr. Doherty incidentally had been the subject of a half hour TV programme alleging many cases of political interference in the function of the Gardaí in his constituency of Roscommon. His name was also mentioned in relation to allegations about the "Dawra" case. In this court case a Garda was charged with assault by a man domiciled in the North. On the day of the court case this man was detained by the R.U.C. and later released without charge. As no evidence was forthcoming the Garda, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Doherty, was discharged. On the change of Government however this case was re-opened and a higher court has ruled that a prosecution may again be initiated.

In view of the above the revelations regarding Mr. Doherty may not have come as a

## THE NORTH.....

poll. The Hume household must have been a gloomy one indeed on the day of that result.

Now, we have a situation which must be totally incomprehensible to outsiders. In the North an assembly with no powers whatsoever and attended only by representatives of the Unionist tradition discusses matters about which they can do nothing at all. While in the South, preparations are being made to form a forum for a new Ireland which will be attended only by Nationalists of varying degrees and which will be totally ineffective as long as the Unionists abstain.

On the sidelines stand the Provisionals with an amused smile on their faces. They look forward to many more Carrigmores. In local elections, they could confidently look forward to taking most of the seats of the Irish Independent Party (20) which succeeded the old Nationalist Party. They could also gain SDLP seats in Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh and possibly make further gains in Belfast.

At the moment, they are rather overwhelmed by their own electoral success. They have always suspected that there was a degree of support for them among the Nationalist population but never quite knew just how much. Now they are having a nice time, thank you very much, finding out. Their enjoyment is almost in direct proportion to the discomfort being felt by the SDLP.

The Provisionals would do well, however,

not to allow themselves to become too cocky about their electoral support. One serious mistake by their military wing could easily destroy their new political base.

Despite calls, including one from an ex-Chief of Staff of the IRA, Sean MacStiofain, for a ceasefire to accommodate or create an atmosphere for the proposed forum, it is highly unlikely that the IRA will desist from their guerilla warfare. In fact it is not probable in the foreseeable future that the IRA will call a ceasefire or make another truce with the British Army.

The dead and the imprisoned have put a seal of permanence on this war which is fast becoming one of the IRA versus the RUC and UDR rather than versus the British Army.

The British Army presence on the streets has been phased out so much that it is genuinely hard to get a British target now. Thus, the increase of attacks against members of the RUC and EDR.

The Provisionals would also do well not to underestimate Mr. John Hume. Politically, there is not much in the way of sleight of hand which he has to learn. They, on the other hand, still have a lot to learn. They are up against a consummate professional who has some very powerful friends. Let them especially watch out in the months ahead for a growing campaign of whispers suggesting that they, also, have some very important friends.....in Russia!

Peadar MacAirt.



# Congresses, Festivals

surprise to many. The question was - did Haughey know?

The second revelation made however had more serious ramifications for Fianna Fail. They involved the Tónáiste, Mr. Ray McSharry, one of Mr. Haughey's most loyal supporters. He had apparently obtained from Mr. Doherty a miniature tape recorder which was obtained from the Garda via the Deputy Commissioner already mentioned above. Was this used to record a conversation with subversives? No, it was used to record a talk with a fellow Fianna Fail Minister, Dr. Martin O'Donoghue!

Mr. McSharry claimed, although the tape was transcribed by Gardai, that he was not aware of where it originated and that he recorded the conversation to protect himself and preserve his integrity. Transcripts of the tape showed the anti-Haughey Dr. O'Donoghue had stated that large sums of money were available to help those (pro-Haughey) T.D.s (MPs) who felt their financial positions did not leave them free to withdraw support from Mr. Haughey.

Following these revelations the Garda Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner involved resigned. Pressure was on Mr. Haughey to resign the leadership of Fianna Fail and an internal party enquiry into the affair was set up. Towards the end of January the political pundits told us Haughey's support had crumbled away and his resignation was imminent. Various contenders for the leadership began their soon to be aborted campaigns. Haughey issued a strong statement denying any intention to resign and declaring his intention to fight his critics. Following a delay due to the accidental death of a member of the parliamentary party, the crucial party meeting took place at which the inquiry report was presented and a motion of no-confidence in Haughey was debated. Confounding the opinions of all the political correspondents and surprising most of those following events Haughey emerged triumphant having defeated the motion in a secret

**THE PAN-CELTIC FESTIVAL** will run from May 7th to 15th in Killarney, Kerry. 45 events including the Celtavision Song Contest, a Celtic concert, a Celtic song competition, night concerts hosted by each Celtic country delegation in turn, sport, races, various song-music-dance competitions. Further information from Panceltic, Halla an Bhaile, Cill Airne, Co. Chiarraí, Eire.

**GOUEL AR BREZHONEG**, the Breton language festival, will be this year in Kistinnid, M. of An Oriant/Lorient. The exact date in May is not known to us. Enquire from C.R.I.B./A. Louarn, 30, Place des Lices, 35000 Roazhon. (enclose international coupon to ensure answer.)

The 1983 Congress of the **FEDERAL UNION OF EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES** will take place in Brussels on May 13th-15th. Book early. Write to FUEN Secretary General, Norderstr. 74, D-2390 Flensburg, F.R.G.

**THE INTERNATIONAL CELTIC CONGRESS** will be held in Aberystwyth from July 25th to 30th. Full board for the period, £60., at the Pantycelyn Hall; cheaper accommodation may be available for students and other young people. Book early! Write to Delwyn Phillips, 20 Stryd Newydd, Aberystwyth, SY23 2AT, Wales, for further details.

**THE CELTIC LEAGUE A.G.M.** will be held in Kernow/Cornwall during the 2nd-4th September weekend.

The **EISTEDDFOD**, Welsh national language festival, 1st-7th August, Llangefni, Mon/Anglesea. **MOD NA ALBAN**, Scottish national language festival, 8th-14th October, Motherwell near Glasgow. The **OIREACHTAS**, Irish language festival, 21st-30th October, An Cheathrú Rua (25 miles west of Galway - music and singing competitions, plays, numerous other events.)

## EXCHANGE PUBLICITY

**DALC'HOMP SONJ**. Revue Historique Bretonne. Illustrated, quarterly, mainly in French. Articles devoted to popularisation of a knowledge of Breton history which official teaching ignores. Some contributions from other Celtic countries. The editor is the secretary of the Breton branch of the Celtic League, J.Y. Le Touze, 3 Place P. Bert, Lorient 56100. Subscription 30FR/annum.

**Géarchéim na Gaeilge**, a pamphlet in Irish, with English/Irish summary, issued in March '83 by Conradh na Gaeilge, outlining the steps which are necessary to retrieve the language from the critical position into which successive governments have allowed it to drift. Needed are measures in the fields of education, the media, the Gaeltacht, as well as a Bill of Rights to enable people to deal with public bodies through Irish without hindrance. An Conradh seeks support and co-operation from other organisations and from individuals in pressing these claims. Copies available free from 6 Sráid Fhearchair, Ath Cliath 2.

vote with an albeit slim majority. The report had apparently cleared him of any knowledge of the events and this helped him of course along with pressures from many constituencies and presumably the fact that money was available to help change the leadership.

Thereafter of course all was unity! Doherty and O'Donoghue resigned from the parliamentary party and Haughey brought in two of his most vocal critics to his front bench. At the party's Ard Fheis (Annual Conference) at the end of February unity and reorganisation were the dominant themes and it was another personal triumph for Haughey. So Haughey seems safe enough as leader until the next General Election as the party rank and file is clearly fed up with the faction fighting. With Fine Gael threatening their position as the party with the largest number of deputies Fianna Fail has much ground to regain particularly in Dublin

and Cork, although the party is still the largest vote-getter with 45%.

Does it matter much really to those not enamoured of the present status quo in Ireland, or its place in the EEC, who rules Fianna Fail or for that matter whether Fianna Fail or a coalition govern? Probably not. On economic matters there is little between them, both being basically conservative.

However recent coalitions have been anti-national to say the least and Fianna Fail may be the lesser of two evils. A break-up of the Fianna Fail monolith might herald a different direction in politics here with more hope of a radical alternative emerging - after all such an alternative's supporters must come from somewhere - but such an event now seems unlikely in the immediate years ahead.

J.O'F.

# KERNEWEK TAVAS BEW

Py lyes Kernewegor us na  
glewas an lavar-ma kewsys  
yn lef tasek gans nep Saws?  
"Pur dha yu agas bos ow  
studhya an yeth kernewek, mes  
del hevel dhym ny yller desmygy  
son compes an tavas wosa mar  
lyes bledhen". Ny alsa an  
lavar-ma bos pella a'n gwyr-  
yoneth. Whath y'n dedhyow-ma  
y hyller clewes son an tavas  
yn ton keltek an weryn kernewek,  
yn kevranow Penwyth ha Kerrier.  
Trawthyow an ton-ma yu hynwys  
ranyeth, mes nyns yu hemma  
hanow da ragtho. Ny wrer  
henwel an tonyow hag yu clewys  
yn Kembra, po yn Ywerdhon,  
ranyethow drefen aga bos tonyow  
hag a dhe adhyworth tавosow  
dyblans. An keth tra yu gwyr  
rag an ton keltek yn Kernow  
west mes soweth nyns yu an  
tavas kewsys yn ledan y'n  
dedhyow-ma.

Y hyller desmygy bos an ton  
keltek yn Kernow west ton  
ewn an tavas kernewek yn es  
dre redya an scryvow kernewek  
dewedhes. Y'n seytegves hag  
etekves cansbledhynnow nyns o  
dhedha lytherenyeth unyes del  
us dhyn-ny y'n jeth hedhyu,  
hag y a wre scryfa yn forth  
a wre dysquedhes son an geryow.  
An son a wra an scryvow gorra  
yn brys yu an keth son hag a  
glewer yn cows an bobel  
kernewek yn Penwyth ha Kerrier  
poran. Otomma deu ensompel da.

An kensa yu devyn mes a 'The  
pilchard curing rhyme'.

Ma canow vee wor hern gen cock  
ha rooz  
Kameres en zans garrack gluse  
en Kooz  
Pothe'n an Coocoe dewithes  
treea  
D'urt moar tees por dega dega  
Creea

hag yn Kernewek unyes:-

Yma ow han evy war hern gans  
cok ha ros  
Kemerys yn sans carrek los yn  
cos  
Pan yu an cucow devedhys tre  
Dyworth mor tus porth dega  
dega crya.

Otomma rym scryfys gans William  
Allen a St. Agnes yn 1704:-

Na reugh eva re  
Mes eva ra gus zehaz  
Ha hedna muy po le  
Vedn gwitha corf en ehaz

Kernewek unyes:-

Na wreugh eva re  
Mes eveugh ra'gas seghes  
Ha henna moy po le  
A vyn gwytha corf yn yeghes

Map Lewyader.

Gerva  
tasek - patronising  
ton keltek - brogue or lilt  
gorra yn brys - suggest  
dega - tithe

from J.C.A. Whetter, Treliſpen, Gorrán,  
St. Austell

So many people in Cornwall are now unemployed that it was said at a meeting of the St. Columb and District branch of the Cornish Nationalist Party on Friday evening the CNP will soon be dubbed the Cornish party of the Unemployed. It was a social tragedy that many young Cornish people now face spending their prime years on the dole. The local and Westminster authorities were urged to pull out all stops to provide new jobs in this crisis region. Mr. Keith Hitchens, the secretary said that aid should be sought from European sources and that Cornwall should be made a special development region.

The Cornish Nationalist Party has opened an office in India to represent the party in south-east Asia. Mr. Gagan Narayan Dua wrote to the CNP secretary and offered his services in establishing such an office. He said there could well be quite a bit of interest in India in an ancient Celtic country. There are believed to be links between ancient India society and Celtic civilisation, especially in relation to the divisions between the various classes. Mr. Dua will also promote knowledge of the problems of Cornwall in modern times and will publicise the work of the CNP in the sub-continent. Any people in India and south-east Asia of Cornish descent will also be encouraged to contact the office in order to help them maintain links with their home country.

**ARMOR.** Monthly, 72 pp, in French  
News/articles on all aspects of life in  
Brittany. 93F.60 to Armor, 7 Pont  
Jacques, 22400 Lambal. CCP 2691 -70  
Rennes.

**BREIZH.** Magazine de la culture Bretonne  
11 issues, 80Fr/annum to Breizh, Le Prad  
Tredion 56250 Elven. CCP 2135-53 V Rennes

## SECOND HOMES

One of the more destructive spin-offs of the way 'tourism' works in a capitalist economy is the growth of second homes and houses used for holiday accommodation. When a community anywhere is subject to this its social decline is usually hastened.

As housing is removed from the local market prices are pushed upward out of the reach of local people. A falling permanent working population results in the ending of public transport and closure of local shops and schools. This in turn leads to less and less of the native population being able to afford to live in these communities and more and more better off English settlers arriving to take their place. The net result is the destruction of community life or, at its worst, the creation of winter ghost villages.

The cultural effect of this spiral of tourism - second/holiday homes - increasing immigration is obvious when linguistic factors are involved, as in Wales. It is more insidious but no less destructive when incomers and natives share the same language, as in Cornwall. Though even here the effects on local dialect are often marked.



## SECOND HOMES

Hard facts on the spread of second homes have until now been sparse. But, from the detailed statistics published in the 1981 Census, it is possible to construct the proportion of second homes and holiday houses in Cornwall. A total of 12966 houses, or 7.2% of the total housing stock in Cornwall were second homes, or used as holiday accommodation, in 1981. This is enough to house the council waiting list 2½ times over!

The overall total masks large regional variations, as the map shows. The area with the highest number of second/holiday homes is in North Cornwall (12.2%) and within the region parishes around the Camel estuary record proportions as high as 40.2% (at St. Minver). In contrast less than 1% of houses in towns such as Camborne, Redruth, Truro and St. Austell and second/holiday homes. While second homes are widespread in most rural districts they are, as may be expected, concentrated along the coasts. It is in the latter areas that the changing nature of local communities is most evident. Comparative figures for 1971 are unavailable but a planning report for 1973 enables a tentative contrast to be drawn. Though the definition of second home is slightly different the 1973 survey indicated that only 3750 houses, or 2.6% of the total, were of this type. Even allowing for error there appears to have been a massive increase during the 1970s. The question remains - will this increase continue



unabated in the harsher economic climate of the 1980s and what can and should be done to

stop this trend and preferably reverse it?  
B. Deacon

## NUCLEAR FREE ZONES

With four potential military targets in Cornwall and one major nuclear submarine base just over the border in Plymouth Cornwall is a prime target in the event of a nuclear holocaust. In consequence the Celtic League in Cornwall have, for a number of years, been active in supporting the concept of nuclear free zones, both on the grounds of Cornish self-determination and as part of the international quest for nuclear disarmament. This year League member and MK District Councillor at Penzance, Colan Lawry, has been spearheading the fight to establish nuclear free zones in Cornwall. In contrast to Wales, where

virtually all the first tier local authorities have come out in favour of declaring their areas NFZs not one of Cornwall's six district councils have followed suit. Colan's move came on Penwith Council in the west and followed his election to the Council last year on a programme that included a strong anti-nuclear commitment. Unfortunately Penwith Council, controlled by 'Independents,' voted 24 to 8 against the idea, preferring to leave the future of Cornwall in the hands of those English and American politicians who are busily fuelling the arms race to end all arms races.

## RADIO KERNOW?

Good news and bad news on the broadcasting front in Cornwall. The good news is that Cornwall now has its own radio station covering the whole of the land as a regional unity. The bad news is that it's run by the BBC. The station got off to a poor start by emphasising that as the "non-Cornish" were now "in a majority" their programme content would reflect this (probably false) 'fact.' A certain contradiction has continued to run through the first few months on the air. Catering for the usual BBC defined market of moronic idiots Radio Cornwall churns out a mish-mash of mind numbing and sickening Radio 2 cheerfulness replayed by Jimmy Young clones from somewhere east of the Tamar. All right for those who enjoy interviews with English settlers having problems with their catteries and chairpersons of Parrot Societies but anyone looking for anything radically different, something "unashamedly Cornish" (Radio Cornwall on its opening day) will have to listen hard.

That said there are one or two hopeful signs - Celtic cultural activities get a far greater airing on the media, Cornwall's place as a Celtic country is seriously discussed and, for the first time, Cornwall is presented as a physical and social unity. Rumours are that, although there is no Cornish language content to Radio Cornwall, there will soon be a learning programme of 3 (three) minutes repeated three times weekly, in case people missed it. It is to be hoped that people will demand this token presence be quickly increased and that the language establishment take a more active role in demanding air space and encouraging the preparation of material for it.

## "Cité d'Aleth": Why so much delay?

The Breton trawler "Cité d'Aleth" sank on January 12th with all men aboard, off the Wexford coast. The Celtic League assistant general secretary, Bernard Moffatt, enquired on 7th March from the Plymouth Rescue Control Centre and the Land's End Radio Station, whether the May Day (S.O.S.) call put out by the boat in French and picked up by Brest's Konk Leon Radio at 5.56 a.m., was monitored by any British shore stations and whether the general alert issued by the

Shannon Rescue Centre was received in the U.K. He was informed that broadcast action was taken over by Ilfracombe (N. Devon) Radio at 6.40 and that the first airborne assistance, a helicopter from Baldonnell near Dublinm reached the scene around 8 a.m. (Irish army helicopters are not equipped for night flying). The question still awaiting an answer is why was assistance not available from bearer bases such as Brawdy (Pembrokeshire?) Where were the Sea Kings?



# GAELG JIU

T'ou er n'ghoaill tasteg,  
gyn ourys, nagh row art 'sy  
Ghaelg 'syn choip s'jerree  
jeh Carn. Ta dooilleeid  
bunneydagh ain 'syn chooish  
shoh. Myr ta shin screeu  
mychione red-erbee scanshoil  
t'er daghyrt er'n Ellan ta  
foaysagh da sleih beaghey  
ayns ny cheeraghyn elley,  
t'orrin dy yannoo ymmyd jeh  
chengey shione daue, nyn  
jengey-hane ny baarle. Cha  
neeu eh Screeu 'syn Ghaelg  
eh. Bee fys ec sleih er'n  
Ellan mychione yn chooish as  
foddee dy daghyr eh ny smoo  
ny mee er-dy-henney. Cha  
vod 'monney sleih ayns ny  
cheeraghyn elley tooiggal  
Gaelg. Sheign dooin screeu  
mychione cooishyn ches-mooie  
jeh'n Ellan myr ta shin screeu  
ayns Gaelg. Cha nel yn caa  
ec ram sleih dy gheddyn  
skeealyn foayvagh mannagh vel  
ad beaghey ayns ny cheeraghyn  
boayl ta ny cooishyn taghyrt.  
Ta dy-kinjagh smoo reamys  
dooin ayns Carn ny fodmayds  
lhienny. Mys shen my vees  
red erbee ec sleih elley bee  
foaysagh da ny Gaelgeyryn ta  
nyn screudeyr g'eeearree  
artyn vowe.

Ta sleih fei-ny-cruinney ta  
shirrey er tooilley fys  
mychione Chengey-ny-Mayrey  
Ellan Vannin as ta screudeyr  
ny banglane Manninagh er  
vriaght jeem dy insh skeeal  
giare mychione imneeaght ny  
Ghaelgyrish yn laa t'ayn  
jiu as er-lheh yn Cheshaght  
Ghailckagh.

Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh (Manx  
Language Society) came into  
being in 1899 when the language  
was declining rapidly. In 1901  
there were 4,419 bilingual Manx  
out of a population of 54,613  
or 8.1%. By 1921 they had  
declined to 896. For the Society  
to have persisted in its efforts  
in the face of such discouraging  
statistics is a good illustration  
of the qualities of  
dedication they possessed. The  
decline did not halt until ten  
years ago when the number of  
fluent speakers stood at about  
60, only one man still lived  
who had spoken Manx since birth.  
Today the number is growing  
slowly.

During all these years classes  
were being held and scholars  
(notably J.J. Kneen) were

researching, writing and pub-  
lishing. When modern record-  
ing techniques arrived they  
came just in time to capture  
the voices of some of the last  
twenty native speakers. Many  
of the older members of the  
Society were fortunate to have  
been able to learn from these  
people in their own homes.

Ten years ago it was relatively  
rare to hear Manx spoken in  
public. Some members of the  
Society instituted the idea of  
a once monthly meeting in a  
pub in different parts of the  
island. These formally  
organised meetings are no  
longer necessary as it is  
possible to meet a group of  
speakers in several places  
weekly. Also Manx is increas-  
ingly seen in signs on public  
buildings and street signs  
largely due to the efforts of  
the Society.

With the renewed interest in  
learning the language has come  
a demand for books and other  
aids. Publishing new books and  
reprints has become a major  
part of the Society's work.  
Just keeping the full range of  
books in print requires a heavy  
financial outlay and most of  
the Society's capital is tied  
up in stocks. Yn Cheshaght  
Gailckagh has never had its own  
premises. It would be desirable  
to have them, to store books  
and equipment, as an archive,  
for classes and social activi-  
ties and other reasons. A few  
years ago, the Northern Branch  
of the Society launched Yn  
Chengey Bio (The Living Language)  
Fund, with the specific aim of  
raising money to acquire a  
building as a headquarters.  
They are making steady progress  
towards their goal.

In 1979 Douglas Fargher's  
English-Manx Dictionary was  
published by Shearwater Press  
with Government assistance.  
This massive work, the fruits  
of more than twenty years'  
research, ensures the contin-  
uation of the language in a  
modern world. This year, for  
the second time, there is a  
voluntary G.C.E. course at the  
College of Further Education  
night school. The Board of  
Education permits lessons on  
the junior school curriculum  
where parents ask for it and  
under certain other conditions.

In the Manx National Song Book  
first published in 1896 a note  
scholar is quoted as having  
written some years previously  
it is "a doomed language - an  
iceberg floating into Southern  
latitudes". A story written  
recently by one of the more  
senior speakers of our times  
more optimistic but it makes  
our responsibilities clear.  
It was entitled "Cha niow yn  
Ghaelg baase choud's ta shyny  
foast bio". (Gaelic will not  
die whilst we are still alive.

Colin Jerry

Between the dates 17-23rd July, 1983,  
will be celebrating in Ramsey the 6th  
Chruinnaght festival of Celtic arts, mu-  
sic and dance.

Yn Chruinnaght (The Gathering) v  
originally an inter Isle of Man affair, found  
in the early 1920's, but since its revival 7 ye  
ago, after a "lay-off" of several years, it l  
grown in stature and popularity, and last y  
we presented a fully fledged inter Ce  
festival with participants from Britta  
Ireland, Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, and,  
course, the Isle of Man.

This year's festival opens with the A  
and Crafts Exhibition, held in St. Paul's Hi  
Ramsey on 16th July. During the next 6 da  
there will be virtually non-stop action in a  
around the town, with competitions  
music, dance, song, literature, dialect, et  
and entertainment for all, ranging fr  
concerts, both indoors and out by both lo  
and visiting musicians and dancers, to dra  
evenings and workshops on various Celtic a  
and traditions.

The culmination of Yn Chruinnaght is  
by now famous (or infamous!) Surviv  
Ceilidh, when many of the participa  
indulge themselves in jocular (and very of  
inebriated) interpretations of the ma  
"happenings" of festival week.

**Brid Caveney. [For Yn Chruinnaght]**

Throughout this winter, and into t  
summer, a series of concerts are bei  
presented by Sleih Gyn Thie, the aim being  
promote Manks music, dance, song and t  
language, as well as publicising the annual  
Chruinnaght Festival.

With money raised from concerts, a bo  
of Manks Dances, Plays....with an  
accompanying cassette tape of the Dan  
tunes, is being produced, for re-sale to t  
public. Further projects are: 1) T  
production of a Traditional Costume, w  
extensive use of Loaghtan wool, for Danc  
and Musicians. 2) To bring visiting artist  
from other Celtic Counties, to the Island.  
To subsidise travelling expenses, for peo  
going to other Celtic Festivals. 4) Any furth  
publications or recordings of Manks Mus  
with a view to the furtherance of the Cultu  
Movement in Mann.

The proposed book and tapes are in t  
advanced stages of production, and it is hop  
they will be available before the "onset"  
this year's season of Inter Celtic Festivals.

**Brid Caveney. [For Sleih Gyn Thie]**

# YN SLATTYS RY HOI LHIETTAL Y MAGGLAGHEY

Like much anti-Irish legislation introduced in Britain, the Prevention of Terrorism Act could be going international.

Ayns Sostyn, ta'n Chiarn Jellicoe er chur magh tudeyrys ta jeant echey er yn Clattys ry hoi Lhiettal 'magglaghey (Prevention of Terrorism Act). Va bree currit da'n clattys shoh sy lein 1974 erreish da'n thie-hionney shid ve sheidit eose ayns Birmingham as ram leih marrooit. Ta sleih yn ta gra dy nee crout ostnagh va'n bleaystan shen. ghterbee, lurg y bleaystan, a ymmodde Goaldee greeasit ys ferg moar noi ny Yernee. yndagh rish shen, va'n eiltys Laboragh abyl stiurey n slattys tranlaasagh shoh rooid ard-whaiyl H ostyn. s ta'n slattys shoh er hiantyn rish y lioar-lattys.

Sardail rish Jellicoe, ta'n aue veih "atchimeyryn" ernagh as atchimeyryn eddyr-shoonagh olk dy liooar dy owal da ny meoiryn-shee reayll poar yn er l'heh ry oi goaill sleih as ad eyshtey gyn jannoo cassid rooo. Agh dooyrt Jellicoe y lhisagh tooilley poar ve ard-whaiyl Hostyn: ec y raa t'ayn, cha nel yn lattys ry hoi Lhiettal

Ymagglaghey fo smaght yn ard-whaiyl dy kiart noadyr. As lhisagh yn slattys shoh ve lowit baase 'gheddyn lurg queig bleeaney. My vees reiltys Hostyn laccal freayll ny poarn er l'heh (!) oddagh yn slattys ve aa-hrogit ec y traas shen. Ayns ny queig bleeaney, lhisagh yn slattys goll er myr t'eh nish, agh oddagh eh ve caghlaait ny veggan as ny veggan.

Ta fys ain ooilley dy vel ny Goaldee er nyannoo ymyd jeh'n clattys translaasagh shoh dy chur aggle er Yernee (as sleih elley) ayns Sostyn as ayns ny cheeraghyn Celtiagh. Ta ram sleih er ve goit as cha row rieu cassid jeant orroo. Shimney keayrt ayns Lunnin, myr sampleyr, ta Yernee er ve goit ec y Vanglane Er Lheh as baggyrtys jeant orroo son jannoo veg. Yn ynrican loght, shen dy ve dty Yernagh. Ta paart dy phaithyn ayns Lunnin ta foast jannoo mooin sy lhiabbee er y fa dy row nyn ayraghyn as moiraghyn goit ayns mean ny hoi ec ny meoiryn-shee. Agh fuirree, eaisht rish y Chiarn oasle mysh shoh. Ta Jellicoe soilshaghey magh cre'n fa nagh vel cassid jeant er monney sleih ga dy vel ymmodde sleih goit ec ny meoiryn-shee: y fys ta ny meoiryn-shee tayrn woish y sleih ta goit oc, ta'n

fys shen "dendeysagh" as cha beagh eh cooie dy chur y fys shen dy foshlit sy choort! Cre'n kialgeyrys. Ta fys ain ooilley dy vel y slattys shoh foast ayn er y fa dy vel reiltys Hostyn laccal chym-saghey fys mychione cooishyn Yernagh, cooishyn politickagh, cooishyn Celtiagh - dy jarroo, red erbee ta noi'n reiltys. Sleih ta goit, ta ny meoiryn-shee dy mennic shirrey fys vouesyn nagh vel bentyn rish Nerin er chor erbee.

Ta Jellicoe smooinghyn dy lhisagh yn slattys shoh ve ymydit noi atchimeyryn eddyr-ashoonagh er y fa dy vel ymagglaghey eddyr-ashoonagh mooadaghey ayns Sostyn nish. Ta'n lheid er daghyrt roie: va'n Banglane Er Lheh currit er bun ny smoo na keead blein er dy henney dy chur ny Fenians fo smaght. Tra hie ny Fenians magh ass, va'n Banglane foast ayn. Haink y Banglane dy ve kianlt seose lesh dy chooilley heer sy teihl bunnys, as cha nee lesh Nerin ny lomarcen. S'cosoylagh nagh jean ad geddyn rey rish yn Clattys shen noadyr.

Brian Mac Stoyll.

## PRESS CENSORSHIP IN MANN

Mr. Bill Dale, editor of the Isle of Man Weekly Times, one of a group of three weekly newspapers, owned and controlled by Mr. J.L. Dor, was sacked by him for releasing a statement on the facts of the scandal surrounding Lord Cockfield, U.K. Trade Secretary. He has a holiday home in Mann, and happens to be a personal friend of Mr. Dor. The Cockfield story had already 'broken' in the British press. It was later leaked by Mr. Dale, that Mr. Dor had issued a directive that the name of a certain M.K.H. must not be mentioned in any of his newspapers. This was confirmed by a former M.K.H. Roger Watterson. It has also been the opinion of Mec Vannin and certain Manks cultural organisations that fair access to the press has been denied them, particularly in the last couple of years.

A question was tabled by the Speaker of

the House of Keys, on the 18th January, 1983, seeking assurances, in view of the effective ban on editors of an Island newspaper group by proprietors:-

that no Manks Government or government agency was involved in suppression of editorial freedom and that no approaches have been made for any degree of protection to the Lieutenant Governor or the Manks Government by Lord Elton, British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, on his recent official visit to Mann.

Mec Vannin lobbied members as they arrived at Tynwald and handed out leaflets, calling for the setting up of a free press with guarantees against suppression of content, and for the setting up of a Manks Monopolies Commission and unfair dismissal procedures.

Answering a supplementary question, the Chairman of Executive Council assured

members that there was no government financial interest in the Examiner newspaper group. There is, however, some doubt about this.

Mr. Dominic Delaney M.H.K., succeeded in getting an emergency debate on a resolution calling for the Executive Council to investigate freedom of the press. It seems clear, that Mr. Delaney is hoping for legislation on this matter. It is, however, easier to legislate for restriction than for freedom. In any case, it is questionable that legislation would deal adequately with power wielded by owners of a monopoly newspaper group, whose employees have no redress against unfair dismissal. An alternative press is the best solution - and proper contracts of employment, with provision of an independent body to deal with unfair dismissal.

C.J.K.



# 'NORTHERN WEDDING'

A brief report recently appeared in the Manx Star on a Seminar organised in Mann by the Civil Defence Committee of the Home Affairs Board. People described as experts in the article apparently reached the conclusion that Mann is an unlikely recipient for nuclear attack. This conclusion is at variance with irrefutable fact.

Approximately two years ago a map (taken from a Soviet military journal) was shown on the programme TV-EYE. On the map (of the British Isles) two targets in Mann were clearly identifiable - the airfields at Ronaldsway (currently in civil use) and the disused airfield at Jurby. Media interpretation (in Mann) at the time the programme was broadcast, treated the map as something of a joke, inferring that the Soviet military planners had not been doing their homework and that both airfields were of little strategic significance. Both airfields are in fact capable of activation in a defence role in hours, as dispersal fields and doubtless contingency plans to this effect already exist. (\*1)

Evidence of Manns (and in fact the whole west-Celtic areas) growing involvement in NATO and Warsaw Pact planning has been collated by the League for some time. Recently (August) the greatest concentration

of military forces that the Irish Sea has seen since World War 2 took place. A NATO exercise, code-named 'Northern Wedding' which involved land, sea and air forces in countering a simulated attack on the U.K., from the North and West Atlantic involved use of facilities in and around Mann. The 'Northern Wedding' scenario envisaged attacks by sea (submarine) forces and also use by the Soviets of the recently acquired 'Backfire' bomber (\*2). It is the arrival on the scene of 'Backfire' which is pre-occupying NATO planners as it has drawn attention to the vulnerability of NATO's 'back-door' defences. Unlike previous airborne threats, all from the east, which could be contained by existing air defences in mid and northern Europe, 'Backfire' is designed to approach from the west (having circumnavigated) until in a position to launch its missile ordinance at bases in the U.K.

'Northern Wedding' tested NATO's short term response to the problem and weaknesses soon became apparent, particularly in communications. This problem was overcome by the dispatch from the south-western approaches to the Irish sea of the floating communications centre, the USS Mount Whitney (Blue Ridge Class command carrier 19,000 tons). NATO communication problems particularly in relation to the vital

early warning radar at St. John's Head (Bishopscourt) North Ireland, will be eased when construction of Micro-wave links through Mann is completed (\*3). In addition various communications/monitoring stations are to be established or expanded. (Planning permission has been lodged for one in Mann at Langness) (\*4)

'Northern Wedding' took on a more dangerous and realistic note when a mysterious submarine contact was made by a Sea King helicopter involved in the exercise and ships were dispatched to search the triangle of sea bounded by the Antrim Manks, Ayrshire coasts. Nothing was found. The exercise was as realistic a scenario as NATO could arrive at for anticipating a Soviet attack, presumably in times of east-west tension, similar forces would be assembled and deployed. Given the amount of military hardware, flying and bobbing in and around Mann (\*5) just two months it is extremely naive of Civil Defence planners to assume that Mann would not be a military target - add to this the facilities already available to NATO in Mann and the naivety can only be interpreted as stupidity.

More details on the Celtic Leagues Military Monitoring programme and information already available from the Mann Branch Secretary, 24, St. Germain's Place, Peel. We also welcome ACCURATE information from outside sources.

## INFORMATION SHEET KEY

## Freedom of Movement destroys a culture

There has hardly been a time when Mann was not threatened by alien peoples. Its position in the middle of the British Isles made it a suitable situation, firstly for the Vikings (a.d. 800-1200) to raid the other Islands and then for the English to escape laws and taxes (1500-1765) and set up smuggling operations. This displeased England, so when the occasion arose in 1865, Mann was bought from the Earls of Derby by the English Crown. This change in their constitution came as a humiliation and a disaster to the Manx people because the bargain had been made over their heads. The English influence began at that time and has never ceased. The small movements of people that had occurred prior to this had no great influence on Manx language or traditions.

But English law reform did give the people more rights and freedoms. The Church did however undertake to write the Bible in Manx, one of the few books in Manx, and the church services were also taken in the Manx language.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the Methodist Church was introduced in Mann and is said to have liberated the people from tyranny and drink. It did not, however, use the Gaelic and actively opposed the printing of any Methodist books in Manx. After this came the compulsory teaching of all children in English.

It was not until 1899 that the Manx fought back with the creation of The Manx Language Society (Yn Cheshaght Ghailkagh) to preserve and teach the Manx language. The society is still active today and has bridged the gap between native born speakers and the speakers of today.

attitudes and allegiance prevailing at that time, the Manx Nationalist Organisation (Mec Vannin) was set up with some success. The British (Union) Flag was replaced by the Manx (Three Legs) Flag and the British Anthem replaced by the Manx one. Having started life as a cultural organisation, Mec Vannin has become more political but has not had the same success.

Tynwald, the Manx Government, does little to foster and encourage the language or culture. Although on Manx National Day (July 5th) the new laws are read out in Manx and English as they have been for hundreds of years.

In 1954, the Manx Government acted to protect jobs by introducing work permits for immigrants. The Government accepted the fact that freedom of movement threatened jobs. They have not accepted the fact that freedom of movement threatened the culture because about the same time government policy was, and still is, to encourage wealthy new residents to settle here. Since that time, the population has increased some 40% and will continue if present government policies are enacted.

The general interest in all things Manx is encouraging, with dance, music and language being taught during the winter and Manx cultural groups visiting other Celtic Nations in the summer.

In conclusion, freedom of movement does destroy a culture. But maybe because of the reaction of the stubborn Manx people to immigration and the interest taken by some new residents in the culture, we will be able to cling to what little remains.

Hazel Hannan

\*1. Jurby was lengthened at some considerable cost some years ago and although in need of some maintenance for civil use (e.g. the Freeport Plan) is quite capable of fulfilling a useful military role.

\*2 Designed for low level penetration of NATO air defences by the Andrei Tupolev design team.

\*3 Article Micro-Wave Mystery in Celtic League N/L No.22.

\*4 Tough planning permission has been sought, the MOD can override the planning committee's decision if it goes against them.

\*5 Main Naval forces involved (in this area) USS - (Tarawa Class Assault Carrier 39,000 tons)

USS (Iwo Jima Class Assault Carrier 18,000 tons)

USS Mt. Whitney (Blue Ridge Class Command Carrier and Communications Centre.)

Escorts and Support Ships in addition.

Main Air Forces involved.

48th USAF Tactical Fighter Bomber Wing F111 aircraft deployed against targets in North Irish Sea and off the Minches in Scotland, also against simulated targets at RAF air weapons range at Jurby in the Isle of Man.

Undisclosed number of B-52 bombers and KC-135 tanker aircraft to temporary bases west of Britain.

RAF Air defence squadrons flying from temporary bases at Valley, Anglesey, Brawdy, S. Wales - Brawdy, S. Wales, Macrihanish, Scotland. Control of Western Air Defence Radar Bishops Cleeve, Co. Down, North Ireland.



39 Tottenham Lane,  
Iornsey, N8.

0 March 1983

Dear Mr. Prior,

Just a brief note on Ifan Lloyd's article 'The oblong ball' (CARN No. 40). Both the Celtic nationalist movements and Mr. Lloyd probably under-estimate the power of sport today. This is of particular importance with the case of Brittany. I think it's fair to say if Brittany had adopted national sporting bodies instead of accepting inclusion in 'French' bodies, there would be several major implications:-

a. A Breton national stadium at Roazhon or Naoned, with Breton national sides playing international matches there, would have made such nonsense as the 'Pays de la Loire' impossible to have executed.

b. International matches by Brittany against 'France' would rapidly and conclusively bring home to both the 'French' people and the Breton people their different identities. Just think of the impact in 'France' if Brittany were in the rugby championships along with England, Scotland, Wales... etc.

All food for thought perhaps,

Yours sincerely,

Peter J. Ireland,

Dear Sir,

Ref: Carn 39 page 9.  
Welsh Dramatists Network,  
2 Grants to Outsiders.

I would like to point out that the new Welsh group "Made In Wales" presented (Richard) Dick Edwards' play (his son is Nick) at the Sherman Theatre Cardiff not for one night but from Nov. 16 - 20th. The play to which I am referring "At the End of the Bay" was also shown in North Wales. I assume this is the same as Dedwydd Jones in referring to I confirmed these facts with the dramatist himself two days ago.

I enjoy reading Carn and hope that the other articles have more accuracy.

Yours faithfully,

Carol Dale.

33 Maesyden,  
Lampeter,  
Dyfed. 9/3/83

P.S. Mr. Edwards did mention in passing that he has, as yet, not received payment yet for the play with which he provided very enjoyable evenings of entertainment.

I have read with the utmost attention your article "No contradiction" (Carn 39); I fully agree with the opinions you expressed in it.

Personally I am quite in favour of the Celtic languages; I am deeply involved in the fostering of my own Breton language and have also a tiny knowledge of Welsh. However I think we Celts cannot, for mere practical reasons, do without English in communication.

I find Carn is well balanced in that respect; personally I

can read the articles in English and Breton with no difficulty at all and, with the help of "Y Geriadur Mawr" the ones in Welsh too; until now I have absolutely no understanding of the articles in Gaelic and practically none of the ones in Cornish but, with the English resumes, I can have a good idea of their contents.

There could be another formula such as is used by some railway magazines - the International Railway Journal for instance: you would have all the articles in one language, ie. English as a) the real practical language common to all Celts and b) the most widely known language throughout the world; you would have too a resume in each Celtic language. This is just a suggestion as, I repeat, I am quite satisfied with the present balance of languages.

With my best wishes from Brittany,

B. Cadoret, Roazhon

Extracts from a letter from F.O'Sullivan, Rome (27.12.82): "J'apprends par CARN que les rapports entre la Bretagne et la France ne sont pas encore aussi favorables qu'on aurait pu s'y attendre au début de la Présidence actuelle. Je comprends bien vos raisons. Je n'ai pas écrit la dernière fois au sujet des Bretons conscrits dans l'armée française parce que je crois qu'on peut bien écrire aux autorités françaises regardant une question de civilisation ou de culture générale ou particulière mais l'armée, c'est une autre affaire, une affaire plus étroitement nationale....

"Permettez-moi pourtant -- et j'aimerais que cette lettre soit publiée dans CARN, en français, bien sûr -- de vous suggérer de ne pas trop insister dans la Ligue Celtique contre la France, et cela pour deux considérations principales la France et l'amie et l'alliée naturelle des pays celtes insulaires; en renouant et cultivant son antique rapport avec ces pays-là elle peut apprendre à résoudre son différend avec cet autre pays celte qu'est la Bretagne. L'ennemi principal des Celtes insulaires dans le domaine de la langue et de la culture en

général, c'est l'Angleterre. La France, sa langue menacée aussi par l'anglais, comme démontrait un article désespéré dans "Education Nationale" l'été passé, peut être l'alliée des Celtes insulaires dans la lutte séculaire contre l'envahisseur anglo-saxon et la progression incessante, aujourd'hui, de sa sub-culture.

"En apprenant se servir du français entre eux, en l'absence de la koine celte dont on écrivait une fois dans la revue, les Celtes insulaires auront bâti une défense commune entre eux et avec la France contre le progrès de l'anglais et ils auront rétabli ce rapport glorieux qui les reliait à la France dès les temps les plus reculés jusqu'aux divers "Actes d'union" qui les firent prisonniers de l'Angleterre ..." (Exemples: Samuel Beckett, et le grand nombre de maréchaux de France, généraux, amiraux et autres notables de souche irlandaise, écossaise, galloise).???

"Quand la France verra l'expansion de sa culture, sa langue, dans les îles celtes, alors elle pourra se libérer de sa peur de la Bretagne et se rendre compte que dans les Celtes elle peut avoir de ses meilleurs et plus appréciatifs amis. Elle aura gagné contre la prévention que l'Angleterre plante soigneusement parmi les Celtes contre la France au mépris de toute l'évidence de l'histoire des rapports entre Gaels et Français. C'est là que j'entrevois une voie nouvelle pour la Bretagne."

#### EDITOR'S NOTE:

These extracts from Mr O'Sullivan's letter were sent to me by Alan Heusaff, together with extracts from his reply. They are published in French because Mr O'Sullivan asked that this be done. I have not published Alan's reply because I do not feel that Carn should simply reproduce past correspondence. Unfortunately, Mr O'Sullivan's French is much better than mine and I do not understand his letter. For this reason but, more importantly, because CARN is not a French-language periodical, I will not consider any further French-language articles for publication without my receiving a very good reason.

# THE SMALLER LANGUAGES IN A DECENTRALISED WORLD

1. Language exists for two purposes - to think and to communicate. For the second of these purposes it might be ideal if there were one language in the world, a language of great simplicity and which was culturally neutral. Esperanto may, for all I know, be such a language; English certainly isn't. For the first purpose, in order to think, perhaps we should each have our own language specially designed to our own interests. (The worst difficulty: we would never be able to learn such a language!)  
 2. The fewer languages there are, the less can be the variety of thought in the world - not simply because the structure and idiom of any language makes one think in certain ways (e.g. is it surprising that equality for women has

always made slower progress in Latin lands, whose languages require that one should define oneself repeatedly as male or female while speaking (son andato/sono andata etc.), than in Celtic or Germanic lands, whose languages give less emphasis to sexual distinctions?); but also because most languages have a social centre and impose the values of that centre. A hundred and fifty years after the independence of Spanish America the centre of their culture remains Madrid. Somewhat artificial efforts have been made to promote a separate independent Mexican culture (artificial because they were based on the Spanish language, not the surviving native languages.) If these ever succeed, they will just transfer the focus of the Spanish-speaking world to Mexico City, so that Spain will look to Mexico for a lead rather than Mexico to Spain; as the centre of the English speaking world has moved from England, to which American intellectuals came before 1914 (James, T.S. Elliott), to the U.S.A., to which English intellectuals now go (it is called the "brain drain," when the English worry about it.)

3. The various ideas which variation of language allow to flourish in the world are not necessarily nice ideas: those which Hitler popularised in the German speaking world were not, so it was just as well that the whole world was not German-speaking; otherwise these racist doctrines would now be accepted truth to all (surviving) people. On the other hand, if there had been no German speakers, neither Freud and the psycho-analysts nor Lorenz and the ethologists would have found it possible to publish their beliefs at all. (One doesn't have to accept that either of these groups are correct in all their claims to realise that the opposition to them in the English-speaking countries was inspired by moralistic puritanism and a dislike for the notion that human beings are a variety of animal rather than any concern for truth - amusingly the first were attacked as "dirty-minded Jews," the second as "Nazis.")

4. So far we have only considered the effects of variation among the major languages of the world - "major" is used to mean here no more than "having some tens of millions of people who speak them." It doesn't mean there are more words to express more ideas in a major

language than one spoken by fewer people. Spanish, spoken by 200 millions, has much the same sized vocabulary as Icelandic, spoken by 200 thousand - but when less than about 100,000 speak a language, it seems likely that the vocabulary will be more limited because few specialists will exist in the language community and therefore it will lack e.g. medical/computer or other jargon. Nor does it mean that a major language has necessarily had more influence on the world outside those who speak it than a far smaller one:

Javanese, spoken by some 65 millions, seems to have had very limited cultural influence, while Welsh, now spoken by only 650,000, has had enormous influence on the status of women throughout the world - while I have a high opinion of Welsh literature, I wouldn't argue its superiority to that of Javanese, of which I know nothing and which may have great importance in the future; it merely created some stories about King Arthur, which took the mind of Europe by storm, after which the Europeans took the rest of the world by force.  
 5. It is harder to show that what I call "the smaller languages;" that is, those spoken by less than some two millions; have had any effect on recent behaviour of the English-speaking world. Though occasionally, generally for political reasons, the English-language media may desire the continued existence of one of the smaller languages, e.g. Estonian (one million speakers) has had some sympathy lately, the usual attitude is that such languages will inevitably die and too much time or money should not be wasted on preserving them. On one has such attitudes, it is unlikely that one will learn much from communities which speak a smaller language, nor, if by chance one has been influenced by them, as one could argue that, by way of various anthropologists such as Margaret Mead, the English-speaking language have been influenced in certain educational or sexual attitudes by distant Polynesians, will one admit it. However if one means anything by talking of decentralisation and the value of small is beautiful, one must have another attitude towards the smaller languages.

6. The language I am using now was spoken 400 years ago by some four million people (0.65% of the world's population); it is now spoken as a mother tongue by 320 million

## The Celtic League - Implementation of A.G.M. Resolution [Military Monitoring]

One of the resolutions agreed at the 1982 Annual General Meeting concerned the monitoring of military activity throughout the Celtic countries. The resolution was prompted, in part, by the incident earlier in the year, in which an Irish Fishing Vessel, the 'Sheralga' was sunk by a R.N. Submarine. This incident highlighted the increased and dangerous usage of the sea and land area of the Celtic countries, by the military, of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Initially we hoped, through the implementation of the resolution, to gather an overall picture of the extent of military utilisation, and eventually establish the dangers and also, the dependence, to which each area is exposed. The only country, other than Mann, to seriously attempt implementation of the resolution is Alba. (See note 1). A monitoring programme of a sort, was already underway in Mann; this has been expanded (see Note 2.) From Cymru, information has been obtained mainly from Plaid Cymru, and no overall picture is yet available (see Note 3.) Kernow - we have no information so far. (see Note 4.) Eire - information mainly picked up from news reports and journalistic contacts (see Note 5.) Breizh - unfortunately is virtually a closed book. (see Note 6.)

It is early days yet, and it might be considered that we have plenty of time and more pressing problems. In fact, when the resolution was proposed, it was indicated (by myself) that it would be a slow business, and should be approached cautiously. However, our work in this field must be given an added impetus by the mysterious disappearance of a large Breton M.F.V., recently, in circumstances similar to that of the 'Sheralga'. The one great difference being that this time there are no survivors. Between this incident and the sinking of the 'Sheralga,' a similar incident occurred off Kernow, in which a F.V. was damaged (again by a British submarine.)

The military element, of whatever shade, are no respectors of the rights of minorities or small nations. It is only when an incident can be used to their embarrassment that they implement guidelines to safeguard the rights of others. We can, given enough information, cause the embarrassment and so create the safeguards. I hope that over the coming year,

all branches will attempt to support this A.G.M. resolution, and make it successful.

It might have been a Breton M.F.V., this time, and an Irish vessel prior to that, but in the future it could be crashed aircraft, expansion of bases, loss of amenities, etc., etc., in any of our countries.

**J.B.Moffatt. Sec. Mann Branch.**

**NOTE 1. ALBA** - have gained a comprehensive and accurate overall picture of, not only the extent of usage, bases, exercise areas, support installations, etc., but also attitudes, particularly in the Highlands & Islands area, towards the military.

Alba has vigorous opposition groups to military expansion: e.g. 'Keep NATO Out' and S.C.R.A.M.

**Note 2. MANNIN** - have extended collection of local information by including North Irish Sea area, monitoring movement of shipping (military & auxiliary), looking at ocean-

ographic survey of area, discovered M.O. research activities centred on Bidston Institute on the S. Lancs coast.

Opposition locally to military from individuals and the Nationalist Organisation  
**Note 3. CYMRU** - mainly information military aircraft activity, low flying cause concern, particularly in North and Central Cymru. Copies of relevant information promised by Plaid Cymru who campaign against this problem.

**Note 4. KERNOW** - thanks to Bern Deacon for info: on Tintagel aircraft accident (1979) - not much else received.

**Note 5. EIRE** - quite a bit of information from (surprisingly) the North of Ireland surprising because this was the one area of EXTREME caution was urged, for obvious reasons - Spin off from information from Mannan & Alba. Some information NATO involvement in 26 Counties from journalistic contact. Little else.

**Note 6. BREIZH** - Nothing so far.



7.5% of mankind) and as a second language by tens of millions. It has become an important instrument for imposing cultural standardisation on the world. It is not the only language to expand over large parts of the globe in that period, wiping out those speaking other languages, either physically or culturally. Spanish, Russian, French, Arabic and Portuguese have been other major imperialist languages.

7. At least one language dies every month. When I started work on this paper I thought there were at least 4,000 languages in the world, but I have found I was using out-of-date information from the 1950's; there are now reckoned to be only 3,000 languages. The rate of language destruction is accelerating and shortly after 2000 A.D. there may be only 2,000 languages. Many foresee the process going rapidly forward until there are only about fifty major languages left. Since each one of these languages has (or had) its own literature, if only in oral one, and its own traditions, which will, for all practical purposes, perish with it, the prospect is that within one and a half to two centuries the bulk of the literature and tradition of the human race will have been destroyed.

8. It is probable that nothing can be done to save many of these language communities and the possibilities for cultural variety and decentralised development which each embodies for as long as it lasts. In the 1970s there were only

10 speakers of Apache (Oklahoma)

50 speakers of Sarsi (Alberta)

250 speakers of Hawaiian

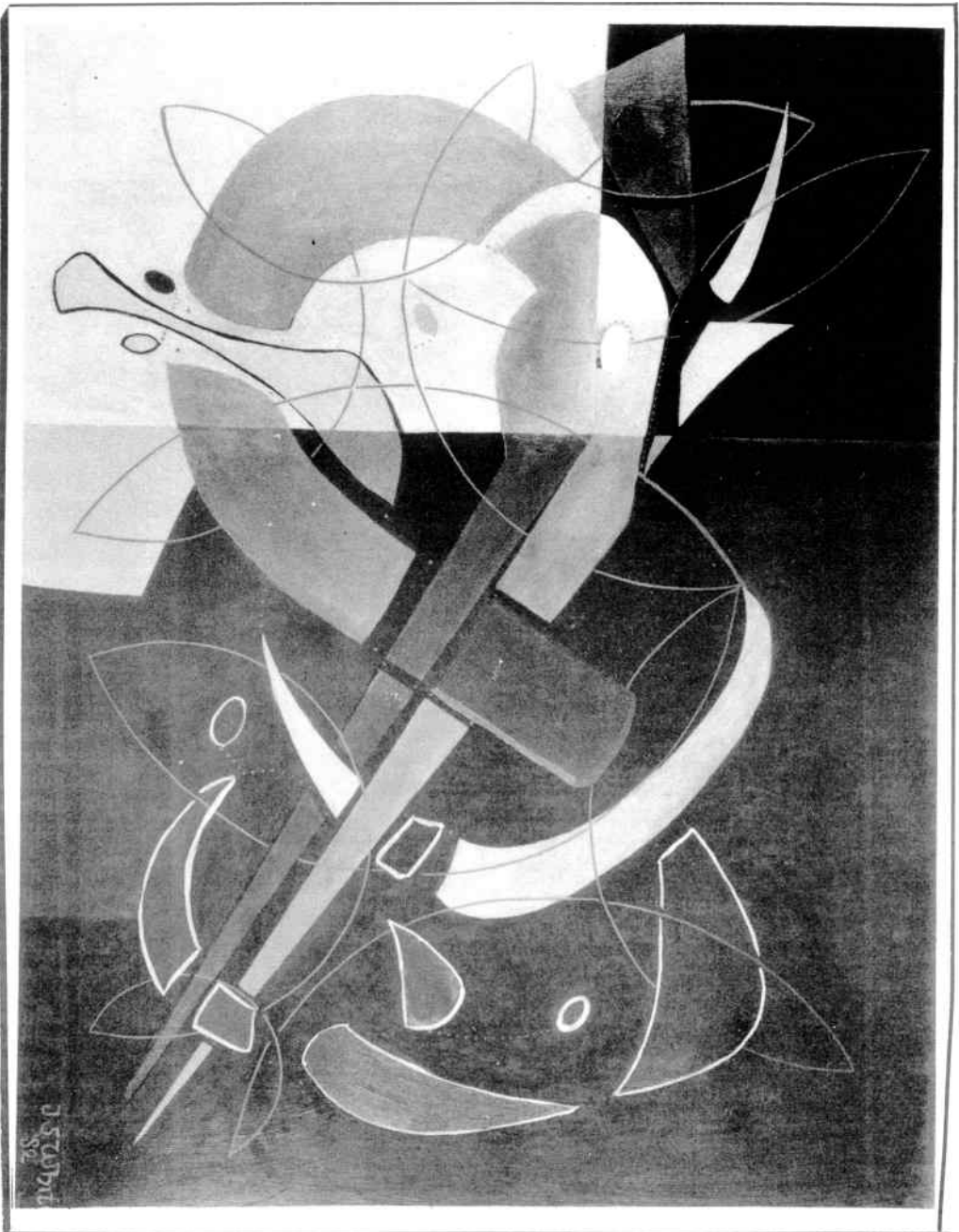
300 speakers of Menomini (Wisconsin)

and, as there is little prospect of numbers of people rushing forward to use these languages in their daily life, I expect that all these languages are by now functionally dead. In the modern world it is hard to see how any language can be kept alive if the number of its speakers sinks *permanently* below about 10,000 or schools to educate their children can not exist without some such number as a catchment. It is arguable that at least a radio-estation and a newspaper is necessary to maintain a language nowadays: Faeroese with 30,000 speakers has these and is perhaps the smallest language which has no cause to fear for its existence.

To be continued in Carn 42

#### The London Branch of the Celtic League

- 1. Declares its sympathy with the Kurds in their efforts to obtain self-determination;
  - 2. Declares that the right of the Kurds to maintain and use their own language and culture, including a sufficient autonomous control of their administration and economy or this to be possible, should no longer be obstructed;
  - 3. Condemns the deportations and persecution (including executions) of Kurds, carried out in the attempt to destroy their national existence;
  - 4. Condemns the attempted genocide of the Kurds by the Turkish government; and
  - 5. Deplores any aid or support which might be given by the British, French or Irish governments to governments which are oppressing the Kurds.
- Passed unanimously at a meeting held on 22nd March 1983 at the Irish Club, Eaton Square, London.



## breizh

Anglo-Celtic Dragon John G. White

**CENTRE REGIONAL POUR LA CHANSON:** 500,000 F. which were available last year for this Breton Song Centre have been blocked by the "Ministère de la Culture." Rumours have it that the latter is not satisfied that it has enough effective power in it. A warning for DIWAN?

#### TELEVISION: A SUBSTANTIAL CRUMB.

For the first time ever, there is, since December 24th, a Breton language new magazine every Friday evening. It carries news about Brittany from 7.40 to 7.55 p.m. This new bulletin, plus the 3 minutes of new broadcast on Wednesdays and the similar 5 minute broadcast on Saturdays, also before 8 p.m., goes out under the common title of "An Taol-Lagad." Added to the 26 minutes of the magazine 'Breizh O Vevan' (Saturdays, 13 hrs.) it makes a total of 59 minutes a week of television in Breton. With re-broadcasts around mid-day on Mondays and Wednesdays, it spreads to about an hour and a half altogether. The FR3 team which produces "An Taol-Lagad" has studio and editing

facilities in Brest and will avail itself of portable equipment which makes it independent from other production facilities. In proportion to the time previously allowed to Breton, the new magazine seems to represent a substantial improvement, but compared to the daily service which Fanch Broudig, the man in charge of "An Taol-Lagad," wished to have, or to the Breton channel for which Skol an Emsav is campaigning, not to mention the comparison with what the Welsh are getting with S4C, it is only a CRUMB. **H.L. & A.H.**

It seems that the French Department of Education is thinking of setting up bi-lingual schools as a substitute for the DIWAN schools. Let us fervently hope that DIWAN will not go for that bait. Better remain a dozen and a half schools controlling their own teaching than seeing French gradually squeezing out Breton when the paymaster starts calling the tune.

But let the State show what it can do if it wants to set up bi-lingual French-Breton schools!



# An Appeal to all Readers.

Carrowmore is the largest megalithic cemetery in Western Europe, situated 1½ miles south-west of Sligo town in the west of Ireland. A place of great archaeological importance suddenly find itself landed as a site for the local county domestic refuse dump. I appeal to your readers to show their dismay at the lack of appreciation of the need to protect this major element of Ireland's heritage, by writing to Sligo County Council and object to this proposed refuse dump.

Since 1977, Dr. Goran Burenhult, a Swedish Archaeologist, has led a study of the Megalithic Cemetery of Carrowmore, with the object of solving a number of problems: dating the main type of tombs in the Cemetery, documenting their construction, establishing the pattern of burial and other ritual associated with the tombs, defining cultural connections with other megalithic areas and making a "settlement-historical investigation of the surrounding areas." The means employed to accomplish these aims were selective excavation, conventional field and aerial surveys and phosphate surveys. The results from Carrowmore have been quite astonishing, placing it some 700 years earlier than the famous Boyne Valley Tombs at Newgrange, Co Meath. The early dates at Carrowmore show an introduction of megalithic monuments at a stage when an

established Neolithic Culture was not supposed to exist in Ireland. Archaeologists from all over the world have been coming to look at Carrowmore, and are in ever-increasing numbers. If this famous and precious site were in any other country it would be preserved as a great National Monument, a large tourist attraction; but here in Sligo, the County Council have decided to place a refuse dump in its midst. Are our 'decision makers' in the County Council so blind that they do not attach any value to our heritage and simply ignore the great work of our ancestors?

In recent years, quarrying in the area has destroyed some of the monuments; are we now going to permit a refuse dump, with its attendant consequences of defacement by gulls, vermin, illegal dumping and fires, to mention but a few? This great Cemetery would be beyond recognition. Carrowmore is a very special place to us; as a Nation we must do everything in our power to prevent the siting of a dump in such a location. Thanking you.

Mrs. Patricia Mulligan,

Art Teacher & P.R.O.

# Breton Wrestling: Gouren

Ar Gouren or Breton wrestling must have come with the emigrants from the Celtic islands in the 4th or 5th century. Competitions between Cornish and Breton wrestlers have been regularly organised since 1928. The aim of the wrestler is to make his opponent's both shoulders simultaneously touch the ground. This is called "rein lann". Till 1980 there were two active associations: Bodadeg ar C'Hourererien and the Fédération des Amis des Luttes et Sports Athlétiques Bretons. That year they agreed on a common set of rules to be administered by "la Fédération de Gouren." A further meeting is due in March 1982 to complete the unification process. They created a common association seeking official recognition by the French Sports Ministry so as to have authority over the Gouren as a sport distinct from the kind of wrestling (i.e. graeco-roman) practised by the French Fédération de Lutte. Such recognition has been given to Pel Basque, in the Basque Country.

A book dealing with all these aspects, "Précis de base de la Lutte bretonne" is available from Andre Lagadeg, Logis Breton, Bat. A 29210 Montroulez, for 30 FF.

Herri Leper

## MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS

All those 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 IR£5 (Ireland), St£4 (Britain), 50FF (Continental Europe) and \$12 (North America); non-European countries - air mail.

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