

carn

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

No. 71

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£1.20

Breton Discriminated Against

Over the Horizon Radar

Send Nirex Packing

Clandestine Operations
over the Border

Sectarian Shorts

'Devonwall'
The Pressure Increases

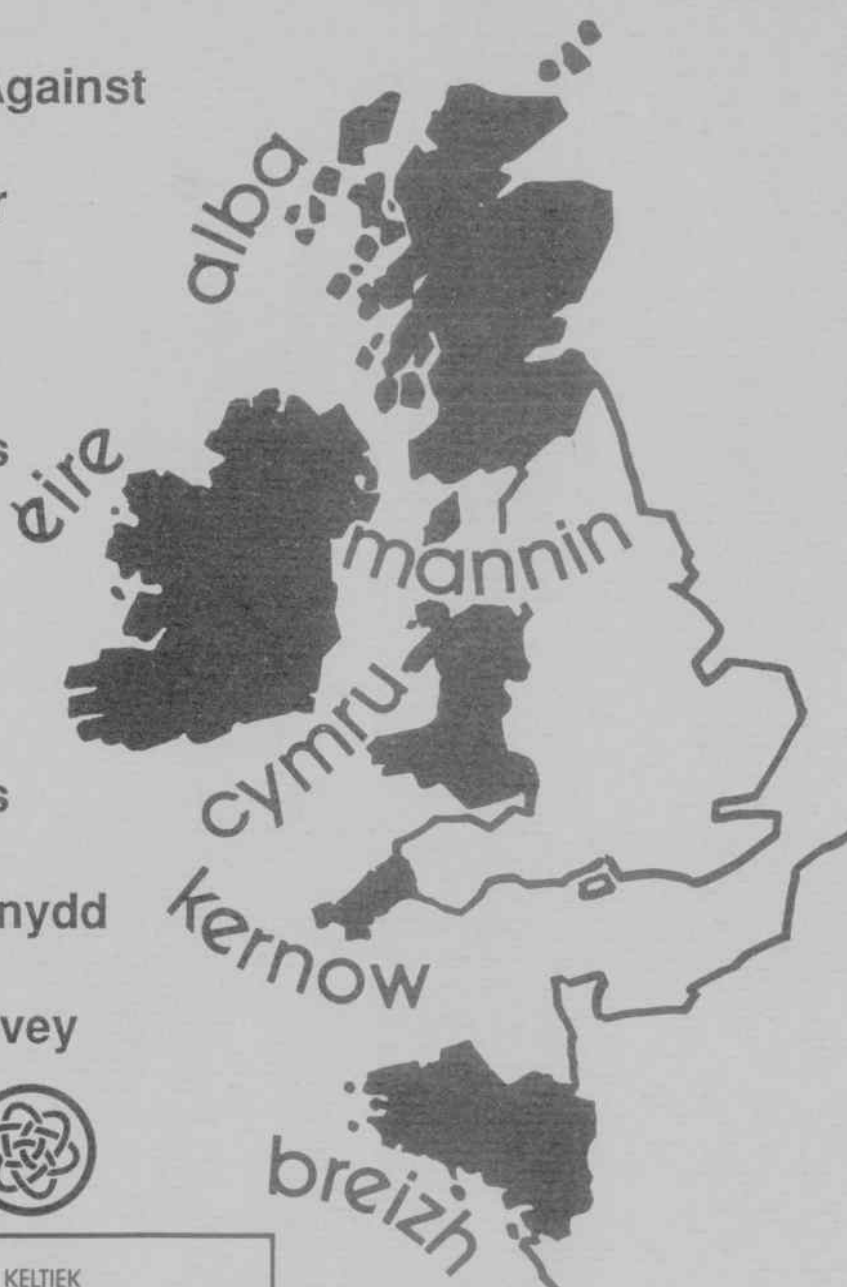
Cernyweg Dilys ar Gynnydd

Manx Place-Names Survey

CELTIC LEAGUE



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



ALBA

Sianel Tri Cymru?

Peadar Morgan

Tha sinn air mòran a chluinntinn bho chionn ghoirid mu dheidhinn craobh-sgaoilidh tron Ghàidhlig. Ach anns a' Chuimrigh tha aire an dràsda air craobhladh tro chànan eile - tron Bheurla.

Bho 1982 tha Sianel *Pedwar Cymru S4C* (Seanail a Ceithir na Cuimrigh) air a bhith craobhladh air feadh na Cuimrigh, an àite Seanail 4 Bhreatainn, agus prògraman aice anns a' Chuimris aig na-hamannan as fheàrr. Tha an dràsda 28 uairean san t-seachdain air a chraoladh tron Chuimris.

Ach tha a-nis stri ann airson seanail nàiseanta do Chuimrich na Beurla. Aig toiseach na bliadhna bha cruinneachadh de dhaoine air a son air beulaibh Oifis na Cuimrigh ann an Caerdydd. 'Nam measg bha proifeasair na h-eachdraidh Dai Smith. Chunnacas e am feasgar sin air naidheachdan an telebhisein agus sanas 'na ghlaic a' guidhe: 'Coirichean co-ionnan dhan Bheurla! Tuilleadh ùine telebhisein dhan Bheurla sa Chuimrigh!'

Thog na h-oileanaich aige bhuaithe seo gur h-ann an aghaidh na Cuimris a bha am proifeasair agus theann iad ri ainmean a chruinneachadh ga chàineadh.

Chan eil fhios agamsa gu dè am beachd a th'aige mun chànan. Tha nàimhdean gu leòr aig na cànanain (agus dùthchannan) Ceilteach a tha cumail a-mach gur h-ann bàidheil a tha iad.

Air an làimh eile feumaidh mi aideachadh nach biodh na h-oileanaich ceart nàmhaid fhàgail air a' Phroifeasair Smith air sgàth a' bheachd aige air telebhisean Beurla.

Tha feum aig na Cuimrich mar nàisean air a h-uile mac agus nighean màthar a choimhideas air an t-saoghal tro shùilean Cuimreach, cànan ann no às. Tha mi ann an làn dòchas gum faic sinn an Latha nuair a bhios a' Chuimris aig a' chuid as motha de Chuimrich a-rithist, ach fiù 's an uair sin cha bhi sinn airson Cuimrich na Beurla fhuadach gu làmhan nan Sasannach, mar gur h-e Ungairich Rumania iad, no Albàinianaich Kosovo.

'S e Cuimrich a th'annta cuideachd, agus 's e pàirt dhen Chuimrigh a th'ann an Srath Mhorgannwg (Srath Ghlamorgain),

far a bheil còrr is an dara cuid de dh'iadhairean telebhisein air an tionndadh gu S4 Bhreatainn thairis air Mòr Hafren (Caolas Bhristol).

S e sin as adhbhar gu bheil ceannard S4C Geraint Stanley Jones agus fiù 's ceann-suidhe Phlaid Cymru Dafydd Elis Thomas air taic làidir a chur rish on stri airson seanail 3 Bheurla a chraolas cultar agus beachdan na Cuimridh dha na Cuimrich. Agus a rèir pola rinn a' *Western Mail*, tha 73% dhen t-sluagh cuideachd ga h-iarraidh.

Chaidh an argamaid a chur an cèill an toiseach le Bord na Cuimris anns an fhianais aige do dh'Oifis na Dùthcha ann an Lunnainn mu Bhile a' Chraolaidh: 'Cha mhair a' Chuimris ann an nàisean far nach eil iadsan gun Chuimris fhathast gam meas fhèin eadar-dhealaichte bho shluaghan eile na Rìoghachd Aoinaichte. 'S ann aig an telebhisean a tha a' bhuaidh as motha air an t-suidheachadh chultarail as urrainn na h-eadar-dhealachaidhean seo a bhrosnachadh no sgrios.'

Tha dòigh eile ann air a bheil S4C a' feuchainn ris na Cuimrich uile a thàthadh còmhla nas dlùithe. Tha a' chompanaidh an dùil gum bi fo-thotalan aig 75% dhe na prògraman aice air teleteacsa. Gabhaidh na prògraman leantainn le luchd na Beurla gun a bhith lùghdachadh inbhe na seirbheis aig luchd na Cuimris.

Dè na leasan an a th'ann dhuinne ann an Alba? Chan ionnann cor na Gàidhlig agus cor a co chànan. Ged a tha e a-nis coltach gum faigh sinn stèisean rèidio air leth airson na Gàidhlig an ceann grunnan bhliadnathan, chan eil a leithid de sheanail telebhisein fiù 's air faire fhathast. Tha iadsan a tha fuireach ann an sgìre Telebhisein Albannaich a' fas cleachdte ri fo-thotalan, ach chan ann air teleteacsa a tha na faclan Beurla seo.

Ach mura h-eil sinn aig an ìre nuair a tha de phrògraman Gàidhlig air uinneag an telebhisein 's gum bi luchd na Beurla airson am fuadach gu seanail air leth, mar a thachair anns a' Chuimrigih, tha rud iongantach a' tachairt ann am Meadhan na h-Alba.

Dh'fheuch Telebhisean Albannach prògram còcaireachd Gàidhlig, le fo-thotalan Beurla, a chraoladh aig àm dhe na h-amannan as fheàrr, 6.30f. Bha an tiotal fhèin dà-chànanach - *Haggis Agus* - ach bha an còmhraidh anns a' Ghàidhlig. Agus chan e a-mhàin gun robh àireamh luchd-coimhid fìor mhath aige, 400,000, ach bha barrachd ga choimhead na bha coimhead *Reporting Scotland* air BBC1 aig an aoin am!

Tha Telebhisean Albannach a-nis a' sealltainn geama ait, *Dè Tha Seo*, air an aon ùr agus fo-thotalan aige cuideachd. 'S duilich nach fhaic cha mhòr a h-uile coimhearsnachd Gàidhlig am prògram.

Gu h-ìre tha na tha tachairt an dràsda aig 6.30f a' dèanamh dha na h-inbhich an aon ùr 's a th'air a bhith aig a' chloinn bho choinn tacain. Tha iad air eòlas a chur anns an t-seòmar aca fhèin, clàr an aodainn ri clàr an telebhisein, air cànan a bha gu ruige seo air chùl nam beann agus air chùl na cogais. Chan eil fhios gu dè a' bhuaidh a bhios aige seo anns na bliadhnanach ri teachd.

Saoil an dùisgear pàirt fhalaichte dhe an dualchas anns a' mhòr-shluagh? Saoil an tèid an ath-ghinealach dha na soiltean Gàidhlig 'nan drobhan?

Ach ged a dhùisgear, tha feum againn fhathast air craobhladh Beurla a tha dol a dhion agus a leasachadh ar nàisean gu lèir. Chan eil fiù 's seanail nàiseanta againn. Tha sgaraidhean mi-chothromach agus mì-fhreagarrach anns na seanailean neo-eisimeileach; tha 67% de luchd-coimhid aig Telebhisean Albannach: tha Telebhisean a' Mhonaidh a' còmhachadh sgìre mhòr air buidsead beag; agus 's e seirbheis shaorach à Sasainn a th'ann an Telebhisean nan Crìochan.

Tha deasbad agus cultar briste. Seall air a' phrògram cudromach sin aig Seòras Rosie, *Selling Scotland* - cha mhòr nach robh a h-uile oighreachd air an do choimhead e ann an sgìre Telebhisean a' Mhonaidh. Agus cùine chaidh e a-mach anns an sgìre sin? Madainn Didòmhnaich, seachdainean an dèidh a shealltainn agus a dheasbad mu dheas.

Aig àm sgrìobhaidh tha e coltach gur h-ann am mìosad a tha cùisean a' dol agus nach bi cuòta reachdail fo Achd ùr a' Chraolaidh a dhèanamh cinnteach gun tèid aig companaidhean meadhanach mòr mar Thelebhisean Albannach air cuibhreann cothromach a phrògraman a dheanamh. 'S

On the Gaelic Front

le Frang MacThomais

In 1982 the Highlands and Islands Development Board sponsored a study of the then state of Gaelic in Scotland. The Report 'Cor na Gaidhlig' suggested the formation of a new Gaelic-based and promotional body: Comunn na Gaidhlig which came into being in 1984. Its objectives included the promotion and co-ordination of Gaelic language developments in the public and private sectors and also in the Gaelic community.

An Comunn Gaidhealach, which will see its centenary in 1991, is represented on the CnaG Board of Directors, but has seen much of its own work being initiated by CnaG. An Comunn was given a Gaelic Arts remit, a completely new area of activity which it tended to have difficulty with in interpreting its new role.

Now six years on from 1984 CnaG has just produced its latest annual report. The most impressive aspect of the Report is CnaG's funding: £354,880 in 1989. This compares with An Comunn's annual grant of £35,000 which has resulted in An Comunn being hamstrung in its ability to perform its objectives on behalf of Gaelic. The Report is one of progress in the Gaelic field, though as the CnaG

Chairman, Fr. Calum MacLellan points out, the language is still 'in a fragile state when viewed against the aim of renewing and strengthening a native language after many years of neglect'.

There are now 16 Gaelic-medium primary units, a response by various education authorities to parental demand for such units. They are normally attached to primary schools. In 1992 the Scottish Examination Board is to provide Gaelic S-Grade History examinations. A 4-year Gaelic-medium course in History is being prepared in a Glasgow senior secondary school.

There is, however, a problem: a shortage of Gaelic-speaking teachers, with efforts now being made to ensure an adequate and continuous supply of such teachers. This is where much sterling work will come to nothing if young Gaels are not attracted into the teaching profession.

Much of the work of CnaG's field officers in the Gaelic community has been concerned with setting up and developing youth initiatives. The junior clubs 'Sradagan' cater for age 5 and upwards and 17 of these units have been set up with a further 20 in the pipeline,

again in response to parental demand. At present most of these clubs are in the Western Isles and Skye, with one in Glasgow.

CnaG has further strengthened links with the European Bureau for Lesser-used Languages, with its Director now Vice-Chairman and secretary of the U.K. office of the Bureau.

Among the joint projects, in which CnaG has collaborated with other bodies, is the Gaelic Youth Radio Trust which aims at giving youngsters basic broadcasting skills and experiences. A Children's Publishing Secretariat has been set up to develop a programme for the use of children's books in minority languages. In the next two years there is promise of no fewer than seven Gaelic children's novels, thus filling a much-needed gap in teenage literature which has been long outstanding.

This Report has much heart in it, and much good news for the future of Gaelic, both the language and its culture. By the year 2000 Gaelic will surely be on a sure foundation for stepping over that significant threshold as the third millenium appears. Those who worked so hard for Gaelic, even in the Sixties, could not have foreseen the progress and advances made in the last decade or so. Long may it continue!

Sianel Tri Cymru? P.M.

ann aig na còig companaidhean Sasannach as motha bhios na cothroman agus na buiseadan.

'S e tha dhith, companaidh airson Alba air fad, le stiuidiothan ionadail, aig a bheil de dh'airgead, de dh'uidheam, de thàlant agus de dh'eòlas prògraman math Albannach a dhèanamh. Bhiodh i a' ceangal Alba agus Albannaich còmhla agus bhiodh e 'na meadhan airson deasbad agus cultar nàiseanta.

Summary:

Another television struggle is developing in Wales, this time for an English-language Welsh Channel 3. The argument was first elaborated by the Welsh Language Board when it said that Welsh could only survive in a distinct Welsh nation, and such a distinct cultural climate can be made or broken by television. Support comes from the Welsh-language channel S4C, Plaid Cymru, and 73% of people in Wales. And English subtitles for S4C programmes are being put on teletext for those that want them.

Peak-time, sub-titled Gaelic programmes are proving a great success on STV, and this could have a tremendous effect on attitudes to the language. But large tracts of Scotland, including most Gaelic communities, are 'served' by other independent companies that are poor in both senses of the word. And the big five English companies are set to regain dominance of broadcasting. What is needed is a national company with local studios and the resources to act as a focus for national debate and culture.

Ministry of Defence sources have firmly ruled out any investigation into

the stability of, or pollution from the Beaufort Dyke explosives dump.

The existence of the dump was first confirmed in *Carn* magazine (No 44) and a map showing the location of the dump, which straddles the North Channel and is fifteen miles long, was published.

At the time of our disclosures the League attempted to ascertain what explosives and chemicals had been placed in the dump by the MOD. We also approached the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland to check out rumours that nuclear waste had been deposited in the commercial section of the dump in the late fifties/early sixties. Both

M.O.D. Admit Sea Dump has not been checked

public bodies refused to comment; the MOD on security grounds, the DAF Scot. on grounds of commercial confidence!

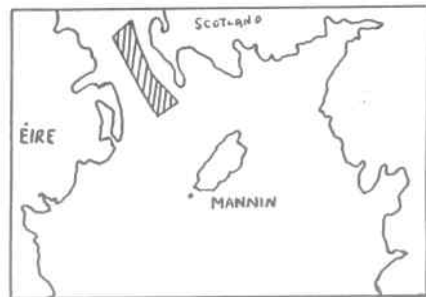
Calls for the new investigation were made in a letter to the MOD from the League in June. Our enquiry followed revelations that dumps further north in the entrance to the Clyde were to be investigated and stabilised following the discovery that dumped material was migrating through natural tide/current flow from the original dump site.

The MOD in their reply to the League, whilst con-firming the Clyde investigations, say 'the areas' (Beaufort Dyke) 'have not been checked and there is nothing

to indicate that they need to be at this stage'.

As with similar matters involving the MOD it appears it will take pollution or a major accident before they act.

Celtic League Military Monitoring



Northern Scotland – Nuclear Waste Dump

Rob Gibson

In one week last May British Steel announced the run down of Scotland's major steel plant at Ravenscraig, Lanarkshire, and the Scottish Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind overruled the Highland Region's Structure Plan by deleting the local authority's outright opposition to plans for an international nuclear dump at Dounreay, Caithness and authorising test borings for a proposed nuclear dump whose proportions would be twice the size of the Channel Tunnel. Outrage spread across the nation and various political campaigns immediately stepped up a gear.

Scotland's steel capacity, which should be ready to meet demands from the second North Sea oil boom is now doomed as a redundant branch of the recently privatised British Steel whose board is in hot pursuit of profits at the expense of any social or commercial conscience towards the Scottish plant. This against the background of failing to provide more than a single figure percentage of the steel used in North Sea work over the last fifteen years.

So Scottish opinion, already so clearly anti-Conservative, was handed yet another rebuff to commonsense and national pride. Taken with the targetting of Dounreay as the likely repository for British and foreign nuclear waste, Scots know in very sharp relief why the political divergence of Scotland and England grows apace.

Ever since the experimental nuclear station in Caithness was set up in the 1960s, to conduct work only suited to a location remote from London, its fragile economy has relied on the development of fast reactor, and nuclear reprocessing research. This has patently failed to stem depopulation and severely unbalanced the Caithness economy - a classic case of colonial mismanagement since many other parts of the Highlands have seen an increase in residents since the 1970s.

Two years ago the government announced the run down of research as fast breeder technology became an unacceptable cost to likely buyers in the run up to privatisation of the electricity industry. Dounreay, whose loyal workforce over the years stubbornly resisted calls for alternative energy research in wind, wave and solar power now found they would face 2,000 redundancies, with little alternative work locally, and that the government's waste disposal agency NIREX would target geological test bores on Sellafield, formally Windscale in Cumbria, and Dounreay.

International concern from Iceland, Faroes, Ireland, Norway and of course the

Northern isles of Orkney and Shetland amplified the alarm felt across Scotland. It soon became very clear that Sellafield's geology would rule out a deep depository as its pollution record in the Irish Sea is already indefensible so the North of Scotland would become the chosen site.

When the Secretary of State for Scotland deleted the Highland Regional Council's opposition to the importation of dangerous toxic or nuclear waste to the Highlands a widespread mobilisation of opposition groups and political parties began. The umbrella group SAND (Scotland Against Nuclear Dumping) which co-ordinates single issue anti-



SAY NO TO NIREX
✕ VOTE SNP ✕

dumping groups has established close liaison with the newly established Anti-NIREX sub Committee of the Regional Council. The people of Caithness last October (1989) voted by two to one against NIREX in a District run referendum, but all have been faced with a formidable propaganda machine intent on over-ruling local democracy with the government's blessing.

Fears grow for the Highlands economy whose main occupations, fishing, farming and tourism all rely on a perception of a clean environment. It has galvanised Interest groups from all sectors of the community to 'Send NIREX Packing' as the SNP slogan shows. It remains to be seen whether the British opposition parties are ready to stop NIREX. Labour has a big vested interest in jobs elsewhere in the nuclear industry and the Liberal Democrats are divided because one of their number is the Caithness MP and they still believe in the nuclear deterrent which is the reason

for the reprocessing industry's existence. But the voters scepticism turned to a huge Euro election vote for Winnie Ewing and has led to all-Scotland calls for civil disobedience in the event of a failure of democracy.

The announcement of diversification plans by the Dounreay management which envisage importing and storing high level nuclear waste from as far afield as Australia brings doomsday even closer. The thought of waste ships negotiating the Pentland Firth to dock at Scrabster has prompted the SNP to call for a ban on all imports or transportation of nuclear waste into Scotland in defiance of the government. The Highland Regional Council is currently studying how to tackle this new menace and reassess its decisions of four years ago which continued to support nuclear research at Dounreay.

The international nuclear run down, post Chernobyl and post the thawing of East - West relations, and the revelations of the vast public receptiveness to demands for a safe secure environment.

The Celtic peoples have faced the nuclear threat before and at Plogoff in Brittany were saved from its expansion, while Ireland is a nuclear free island. Solidarity for Scotland would be most welcome. It can be shown through approaches to the Scottish National Party for anti-nuclear dumping campaign information and by writing to a) The Highland Regional Council, Glen Urquhart Road, Inverness, to offer support against the British government's decision to target the Highlands as a full-scale nuclear dump; and b) to inform the Secretary of State for Scotland, St Andrews House, Regent Road, Edinburgh of your abhorrence at the economic cultural and environmental menace which NIREX poses to the future of Scotland.

Send
Nirex
Packing

NINNAU, North-American Welsh newspaper, 24 pp., a link between the Welsh communities of North America, information about social and cultural happenings. Chiefly in English but takes a very positive stand in support of the Welsh language. Subscription \$10 (US/Canada) or Stg 7.50/annum to Ninnau Publications, 11 Post Terrace, Basking Ridge, NJ 07920, USA.

The Tories in Scotland

M. Denovan

Who would have thought that the summer recess for Parliament would have brought such news-worthy events?

Normally the ritual of the High Priestess having to sacrifice one of her faithful acolytes would be but of academic interest in Scotland but the repercussions of the 'Ridley affair' have led to endless speculation on the future for the Tories in Scotland. No sooner was it postulated that 'Ridley must go' and the filling of the ensuing vacant positions was being debated, than the moving of Michael Forsyth to a position as a Minister of State in the cabinet was being taken by most of the media as a foregone conclusion.

All waited with baited breath, but when the announcements were made - no promotion for Michael. No doubt the other moves will affect Scotland as the lady does not seem to be running out of suitable novices, but the non-move signifies a very tightly stretched Tory administration north of the border. Had he gone it was likely that a conservative from south of that border would have had to fill his remit as Health Minister at the Scottish Office.

The cover-up story is that Forsyth asked not to be moved and his supporters are expressing relief that he will still be available to finish his work at the Scottish Office. 'As that means carrying on with his work of emasculation of the NHS in Scotland it is passing strange that Donald Dewar expressed concern that he was not going as this would allow him to continue to undermine the position of Malcolm Rifkind and thus, 'undermine the office of Secretary of State for Scotland.'

The matter of Michael Forsyth 'undermining Malcolm Rifkind goes back to the passage of the Law Reform Bill (Scotland) through the Commons in the past few weeks (and even earlier). One would have thought that the Tories would have made very careful preparations when proposing to make changes in one of the hallowed areas where Scotland is

supposedly different from and independent of England. Their attempts to subvert education have been far from successful and Forsyth's attacks on the NHS in Scotland has got the medical profession publishing reasoned material demolishing the claims that this is for the betterment of services to the patient.

But back to the bill which the Tories tried to steamroller through Parliament just before the summer recess. There was plenty of genuine opposition to it but for the fortunes of the Tories in Scotland what matters is that of their own backbenchers from what passes as the 'shires' of Scotland. Michael Forsyth did not support Malcolm Rifkind over this and since then the rift between the two MP's has been widening. One would have thought that the discomfiture of this government would have been something to welcome but Dewar's concern for the 'undermining of the Scottish Office' illustrates how genuinely Labour are a party of the Union.

How does Mr. Rifkind deal with his problem? Instead of putting his own house in order, he antagonises everyone else still further. The editorial in the 'Scotsman' on 27/7/90 was 'He can't be serious'. Well he certainly seemed to be and on a matter which ought now to be considered one of, if not the most important, for the coming election - the Poll tax. On the 19th July he had been reported as being concerned and puzzled as to why councils in Scotland are spending more per adult, not only than those in England but also than those in Wales with it which can be so much more easily compared.

Column inches are spent on this and the inevitable easily read simplistic tables. - Figures batted about endlessly but no solution to the problem until a correspondent explained and in doing so reminded all of things past. When the level of loan charges borne by the different countries of the U.K. is taken into consideration the astronomical differences are whittled down to 7%. The

very high debt level in particular areas of Scotland was incurred in attempting to cope with the housing situation. Many years ago when London's transport deficit was just written off it was suggested that the same be done with Glasgow's housing. One has to ask if leaving this out of consideration is foolery or knavery for this is when Malcolm Rifkind was announcing that if the Scottish councils could reduce their spending levels to those of the rest of the UK they could set a poll-tax rate of £9.00 per annum. We must take it that he was serious and has accepted along with so many of his colleagues south of the border; his mistress's recent remark that the thrifty English councils and their taxpayers are subsidising the dependency addicted Scots. It seems impossible for these dogmatists to accept that Scotland was in a far from healthy state when they took over and in no condition to survive their policies.

The day before this Rifkind joke was announced, a report prepared by researchers at Newcastle University was published. In it they identified Greenock out of a total of 280 towns as the least prosperous areas of Britain. The response of Mr. Rifkind's Scottish Office to that is awaited.

At the time the luxury liner, QE2, was sailing into dock at Greenock briefly before setting off again with her well-heeled voyagers to enjoy the high life originally made possible by the skills of those just a little further up the Clyde. The whole situation was best summed up in that day's cartoon, hope it is not a breach of copyright to describe it:-

'Interior of cabin, wealthy American matron, cocktail in hand saying to husband, large cigar in fist - 'you go ashore yourself, honey, I don't think I can take in another Third World country.'

There is no doubt that is what some parts of Scotland are beginning to look like and it is shameful that at the end of the 20th. century the inhabitants of such areas are being pursued to pay this iniquitous poll-tax kindly rebated by their caring, law-abiding Tory councils who are so concerned about the 'undermining of the office of Secretary of State for Scotland.'

Exchange Publicity

L'AVENIR DE LA BRETAGNE, 'for a free Brittany in a Europe of the Peoples'. In the July-August issue, Yann Fouere notes that recent events have drawn the attention of Western-European governmental circles to the need to grant self-determination to the ethnic minorities of Central and Eastern Europe; he points out that there are also important ethnic communities in E.C. member-states which have an equal need

and right to have organs of internal sovereignty of their own. Of the 12 only France, the U.K. and Greece continue to oppose the trend towards federal solutions or effective devolution. This issue devotes 5 pages to reports about the extensive autonomy enjoyed by regions of Italy, Germany, Belgium and Denmark. Compared to those States France becomes stuffier as every day passes. Subscription 150F but 160F outside State to L'AVENIR, BP 103, 22001 St-Brieuc-Cedex.

AL LIAMM Nr 259 brings the continuation of Roparz Hemon's 'Ar Vugale Fall' and of a story of jealousy by Mikael Gwilhou, a satirical poem by Youenn Gwernig, an interpretation of the name of the Galates (root gal = strength) by T. O Droichead, the translation of a short Portuguese story by Y. Talbot. The main piece however is a 30-page whodunit by Yann Gevern. Subscription 150F (Brittany/France) but 160F (surface)/200F (air) for other countries.

A. Heusaff

BREIZH

Dizenehaat An Emsavidi

A.H.

Gouzout a reer e tistaol ar strollad Herri Batasuna, evel stourmerien ETA, ar statud a emrenerezh asantet gant gouarnamant Madrid da Su-Euskadi. An emvelestrerezh-se zo bevennet-strizh gant bonreizh ar Stad tra ma c'houlenn ar stourmerien ar gwir evit o bro d'en em c'houarn hec'h-unan e gwirionez. Harpet int gant un darn vat eus ar bobl evel m'en diskouez an dilennadegoù koulz ha diskweladegoù evel hini ar 16 Kerzu 1989 pa emvodas war-dro 250 000 den e stradoù Bilbao.

Met eistez diagent e tisklêrie F. Gonzalez ne dalveze ket evit Euskariz ar gwir, anavezet d'an Alamaned, da zivizout penaos ren o bro. 'Arabat soñjal en ur Stad euskarat!' Ha prezidant Sened Spagn da c'hourdrouz: 'ma ne seven ket ur rannvro emren an dleadoù lakaet dezhi gant al lezennou e ra gaou bras ouzh kenvad Spagniz hag e ranko bezañ rediet da blegañ'. Goulenn a rae ivez kuzul broadel ar Strollad Sokialour ouzh Strollad Broadel Euskadi (PNV) sinañ un teul o ouestlañ chom e fram ar vonreizh hag ar Statud a Emrenerezh. Hag ar pennoù-arme ne oant ket war-lerc'h: d'an arme eo difenn unded an 'tadvro' (patria) hag a zo diloezadus ha da lakaat dreist pep tra. 'hor buhez a ouestlomp dezhi'.

Ma kemerfe an dudjentil vagol-se ar galloud-gouarn e vefe nec'het a-walc'h gouarnamantoù broioù all ar Gumuniezh 'Europat' rak houmañ ne zegemer nemet broioù demokratek (na lavarit netra a-zivout ar stadoù afrikat unstrollad pe renet gant pennoù-arme hag en em vata eus konvansion Lome...). Ret-holl eo kabestrañ an emsavidi euskarat eta. Met ma teu an heskinerezh da vout re hollek ha re vougus ne vo ket blaz an demokratelezh gantañ ivez. Evel ma vez kelennet gant arbennigourien an enebemsaverezh eo ret mirout koustet pe gousto na drofe an darn vrasañ eus ar bobl a-du gant an emsavidi. E Su-Euskadi n'eus, war a hañval, nemet 15% eus an dud a sell ar sponterien evel torfedourien. Diwall eta! Ret eo gwanañ ha gwaskañ, hep broudañ kensant ar bobl evit-se.

E-keñver ar broioù all eo ret mirout neuz an demokratiezh. Emeur o tifenn

houmañ diouzh ar sponterien. N'int ket dilennet gant ar bobl, n'int ket leuriet da stourm e-giz-se. Er broioù demokratek e c'hall ar bobl dibab he he derc'houezerien. Ne lavarer ket penaos eo gwariet ar c'hoari gant galloud an arc'hant ha kontrollerezh ar skinwel...

Ha ma vez dilennet un emsavad, e vez ken buan nagenet e ditl a zilennad war zigarex n'en deus ket touet le d'ar vonreizh (Angel Alcalde, da skouer, pe Thomas Mitchell Sinn Féin e Norzhiwerzhon 30 vloaz'zo bennak; pe e vezont drouklazhet (Jose Muguruza). Reiñ a reer da gompren e kendalc'hfent da ziswillout youl ar muianiver ma c'honzefent ar gouvrezel. Ne c'haller ket evelato kenbrezeg gant seurt tud, ret eo o c'hastizañ kriz, ha dizaliañ ar re a vefe tuet d'o harpañ.

N'eo ket mat evit brud ar Stad ober kalz gant bouerevezh gros. Sinet he deus kement Stad demokratek. Disklêriadur Hollveder ar Gwirioù Denel (1948) o kondaoniñ ar bouerevezh, o tifenn kastizañ nep prizoniad ken garv ma ve nammet a gorf pe a spered. Ul lezenn spagnat a spisa an divizoù a zo da virout er c'harc'harioù evit gwarez ar vac'hidi. Ne dleer ket o derc'hel o-unan, digenvez, pelloc'h eget 14 devezh, pe muioc'h eget seizh dibenn-sizhun. Arabat e vent ouzhpenn ur mizvezh hep kaout tu da gomz gant tud all, da vale ha da zihuediñ. (Aotreet eur da astenn an termennoù-se a un hanter, d'ar muian, ma vez re zisuj ar vac'hidi). Met ar c'helloù ma vez lakaet ar pennoù fall e pinijenn a dle bezañ heñvel ouzh ar c'helloù all evit a sell ar yec'hefdouriezh, ichou, aveladur, dour, sklêrijenn, tommerezh.

Kement-se zo brav. war baper. Er pleustre e vez disheñvel. Ober a reer atav gant ar bouerevezh gros evit tennañ titour digant tud nevezharzet; evit kaout dial eus gwalldaolioù. Ma vez embannet anvioù ar re a damaller dezho taolioù euzhus ne savo ket mouezhioù e-leizh a-du ganto en diavaez.

Met doareoù all zo da heskinañ ar vac'hidi hag a zo ken efedus hag ar bouerevezh gros, doareoù na lakont ket kement a drefu da sevel er c'hedveno.

Bouerevezh didrous

O'ch ober gant an doareoù-mañ e wall ar Stad spagnat he lezennoù hec'hunan. Dalc'het e vez ar muiañ ma c'haller a vac'hidi euskarat en digenvez e-pad ouzhpenn eizh miz; e kelloù sklêrijennet-fall, en aer moug, gwer torret o lezel ar yenijenn da zont e-barzh. Gant pladennoù tol toullauet lakaet war ar prenester lous e vez teñvalaet c'hoazh ar c'helloù, evit pouezañ war spered an den digenvezet, e lakaat da goll roud ha da ziskiantañ. Tamm ha tamm e koll ar gweled en amc'houlou. Skouerioù zo roet evit tri c'harc har.

Evit lakaat ar vac'hidi da daerñ, e vezont heskinet e kement doare'zo. O boued'vez servijet yen, diwezhat; skars ha disasun e vez. Skoet e vez a-frapadoù war o dorioù; c'hwillet e vez o c'helou e-kreiz an noz, lakaet dizurzh, lamet diganto traoù personel; gourc'hemennet dezho mont er-maez da n'eus forzh pevare, bountet warno, graet dezho mont war renk, diwiskañ o dilhad hervez froudenn ar warded, seveniñ o ezhommoù-korf dirak ar re-se. Iset e vez ar brizonidi 'voutin' da dabutal outo. Kement-se a laka bec'h war o spered, a gresk o anken, o erez, o digenvoud.

Abaoe 1.1/2 bloaz e nac'her outo ar gwir da gaout ur mezeg eus an diavaez evel ma oa a-raok, war zigarez ez eo gouestl re ar c'harc'harioù da ober war o zro e pep doare. Padal, chom a ra bac'hidi da c'hortoz betek daou vloaz ma ve graet wardro dent fall; lavaret e vez dezho e ranker tennañ dent estreget ar re m'o devez poan enno; ma kinnigont paeañ evit adaozañ ar re fall e vez responte ned eo ket aotreet. Evel-se emañ e karc'harioù Melilla, Alicante, Valladolid, Caceres h.a. Daleoù bras a vez ivez evit kaout prederiadur daoulagad. Pa vez bet kemennet dezho kemer louzeier e rankont o goulenn bemdez-bemdez.

Ur plac'h e karc'har Puerto Santa Maria zo o c'hortoz abaoe 5 miz ma vo kaset d'an ospital evit un imboure' h-kalon erbedet dezhi; pa nac'h en em lakaat en noazh dirak ar warded ne vez ket kaset.

Ar c'huzuliadennoù-mezeg a vez graet dirak ar warded. Tra brevez eo an darempred mezeg-klañvour, emezoc'h? N'eus ket fiziañs e mezeien ar c'harc'harioù. Perzhiek int en heskinerezh.

Diwar enebiezh ha fallagriezh ar goskor e teu anken, kaouadoù kounnar pe mantr d'ar vac'hidi. Kinniget e vez dezho

skoazell-bredvezeg. Ma asantont, ne ra hemañ nemet reiñ dezho drammoù d'o sioulaat, ne bleder ket gant pennabegoù an anken. Ma tispac'har ar re gounnizet e vezont torbilet, dallet ur pennad gant aezhennou flistret er c'hellou. Ezhomm o deus ar warded d'en em zifenn, 'keta.

Sevel klemm a c'haller. Dre ar warded e tle bezañ treuzkaset d'ar barner. Ne da ket betek ar penn. Mezeinn en diavaez o deus klemmet ouzh re ar c'harc'harioù. Ar re'mañ a respont o deus kaset pelloc'h ar c'hlemmoù, met en aner. N'eus roud ebet da vezañ kavet en dielloù eus seurt kammedoù.

Ensellerien zo karget da welout ha graet e vez diouzh ar reoliadurioù. Gouzout a ra ar c'houlamourien peur e vint o tont. Amzer 'vez da guzhat ar viloni. N'eus roud ebet. Ne vez lamet digant ar vac'hidi nemet ar gwir d'ar frankiz, a lavar ar pennadurezhioù.

Ar pezh a welomp eo ur Stad, ez resisoc'h ur rummad tud en he fenn,

menet da derriñ youl emsavidi ha na c'houlzavont ket e ve lakaet harzoù da emziorroadur o brol Evit o lakart da groaziañ war o stourm ez eo prest ar Stad da zistruj o fersonelezh en ur vezhekaat anezho, o lakaat da vont e gouez pe da ziskiantiñ, o louzaouiñ, lemel diganto o dellezegezh. Ne vez ket heskinet ha dizenekaet ar brizonidi voutin evel-se. Koulskoude e nac'her d'an emsavidi an dere a briizonidi bolitikel.

Diskuilhet e veze ar renadur komunour a lakae diskleriañ e oa klanv spered ar re a enebe outañ. Euskariz a damall d'ar renadur spagnat lakaat e enebourien da ziskiantiñ en toullou-bac'h. 'Bredvezeget' e vezont hep derc'hel kont eus pennabegoù o stuz. Asantit bezañ evel 'an holl', evel ar c'heodedour keitat, hag ho pezo peoc'h. Grit evel ma fell d'ar Stad. Gwirioù denel?

Gwir ar stad da gabestrañ pobloù dibar eo a gont da gentañ. Komz a reer eus unaniezhezh politikel Europa e skeud an doujañs d'ar gwirioù denel. Met derc'hel a ra stadou demokratek, pergen Spagn ha Frans d'o beli war ar pobloù-hep - Stad

dindano, peogwir e fell dezho atav o sujañ d'o galloud, d'o lazoù, d'o yezhoù ha doareoù-bevañ. Kement-all a rafent a'walc'h en tu-hont d'o harzoù.

Geriou ha ne'maint ket e geriadur R. Hemon:

diloezadus: indissoluble; derc'hoezerien: representatives; bac'hidi: prisoners; kedveno: public opinion.

Summary

According to Euskadi Information, Basque prisoners are subjected in Spanish prisons to material and psychological conditions amounting to torture and leading to dehumanisation, contrary to international agreements on human rights. Complaints are rendered ineffective, democratic governments turn a blind eye to what appears necessary for the repression of terrorism. Individual and ethnic minority rights are denied when they clash with the interests of States still seeking domination while professing support for European unification.

Understand that logic?

In a convention signed at the beginning of this year the French education minister Mr Jospin agreed to pay the salaries of all the 62 teachers of the SEASKA (Basque) schools, irrespective of class size. This was extended shortly afterwards to the Corsican, Catalan and Occitan but not to the Breton teachers. Whatever the cost of that agreement in terms of State control over the schools' pedagogy, they are relieved financially. DIWAN has a deficit of four million francs. Under existing arrangements with the State, the latter pays only 12 of its 51 teachers; the rest depend on subsidies from Breton councils and donations from individuals. Not only can the demand for the opening of new DIWAN schools not be met but by the end of May the threat of being unable to pay the other 39 teachers and the auxiliary staff members from July onwards would become a certainty if DIWAN did not obtain the same kind of support as is granted to the other minority language schools. Bretons know by now of course that they can get nothing from France without hard, continuous struggle. That is the price of whatever freedom they will have. So, once again, the resources of the language movement had to be mobilised to bring as much pressure as possible to bear on the Paris government, under the motto 'Justice for DIWAN'. Throughout the month of May, education offices in Brest, Kemper, St-Brieg were occupied; demonstrations took place in front of the Regional Prefecture and of the hall in Rennes where the general conference of the French

Socialist Party was held; the office of the party in Lorient was covered with posters; Diwan parents gathered in front of the house of Mr Pensec, Minister for the former colonies in Mellag, near Kemperle. He undertook to arrange a meeting of Breton MPs with Jospin, on June 27. In Kemper the préfet regretted the demonstrations: 'DIWAN had got so much during the past 10 years...'

To draw attention to the discrimination practised against our schools, some 2000 people, including elected representatives of all parties, gathered in Landerne on June 9.

The MPs meeting with the education minister took place indeed at the end of June but he refused to apply the convention to DIWAN. No explanation appears to have been given. A STOURM AR BREZHONEG statement expressed doubt about the outcome owing to the absence at the meeting of real representatives of those directly concerned.

All the Breton MPs express support for the DIWAN demands but in most cases it is inspired by electoral considerations, there is no genuine commitment. They stand to lose popularity if they fail to respond to demands for them to play their part in the language struggle, that is what concerns them.

DIWAN has warned that it will not allow its schools to be closed!

Still Experimenting

A delegation from APEEB (parents whose children are attending bilingual schools, i.e. schools in which bilingual streams exist)

met with the rector (head of education) of the Rennes Académie (4/5 of Brittany) on 23-6- to discuss the prospects of the 8 or 9 of such schools which were established Douarnenez, Landerne, St-Riwall, Kemper, and for the training of teachers of Breton in the colleges due to replace the 'écoles normales'. Under such conditions the number of pupils (in the last school year 476) attending the bilingual schools will decrease. They started as an experiment and that is what the State wants them to remain - something marginal, a pretence which may satisfy superficial Human Rights observers.

Does Breton Concern Catholic Schools?

Catholic schools play an important part in education in Brittany. They are under the authority of a Director of Catholic education in each department. In their competition with State schools they had a reputation for giving high priority to obtaining good exam results. Since tests in Breton are not necessary, this subject has been neglected if not totally ignored in their time-tables. In questions regarding the choice of subjects, it is hardly ever mentioned that it could be taken as an option in preparing for the baccalauréat. Where classes are on offer the tuition is rudimentary and there is no continuity from one year to the next. This is not the case in Plouvien, N. of Brest, where Sr Arzur has for several years done her best to teach the language to her pupils. But she has had to battle with her superiors and is in danger of being discouraged.

Now an association, DIHUN (Awake) has been formed to campaign for the teaching of Breton in Catholic primary and

Understand...

secondary schools. It has linked up with the UGB (association of teachers of Bretons whose president, T. Kalvez met on 12-5 in Gwened (Vannes) with representatives of the Direction of Catholic Education in Morbihan. Two bilingual classes would be opened in a primary school in that town in September. Ten or fifteen other schools were interested in the idea, five competent teachers would be available.

In Finistere however the director Mr Kerdoncuff thought it would be enough to introduce a sprinkling of Breton as an 'activite d'evenil' (a mind-awakening activity). Some colleges were already offering 'animation celtique'. Suspended animation? It had not resulted in any pupil acquiring even a smattering of the old tongue. Dihun rejected such schemes as a waste of resources. They have presented a project to that effect to Mr Kerdoncuff. But he wants to pass the buck, saying that the blame lies with the State for not providing the Catholic schools with specific credits for teaching Breton as is done for the public (=State) schools. Indeed ... very stingily.

Where Minority Means Nothing

Herve Barry (38) of Rennes/Roazon was sentenced in the Caen appeal court on April 25 to a 4-months suspended sentence and a 2000Fr fine for his part in the Stourm ar Brezhoneg campaign for bilingual road signs. He has been given a similar sentence in 1984. He attempted to speak Breton in court, was ordered to shut his mouth or speak French. As happened to G. Kabon (released on May 3 after 11 months in jail without having been found guilty, the investigation against him having been disrupted by his refusal to speak French), the French public servants cannot understand that, even if one knows French, one should be free to use one's own language in dealing with them. Council for Barry, Me Boissel du Bourg, referred to a UN resolution which denounces as ethnocide the refusal by a State to allow its minorities to use their language. It is a tautology to say that any large group of people long established within a State's borders and speaking a language other than that of the great majority of its citizens constitutes a minority. There are 6 or 7 minorities within the French Hexagon. No, say the French officials, France is one by definition, therefore it has no minorities! It is a dogma, it cannot be contested. By virtue of it France refuses to implement a resolution adopted by the Helsinki Conference relative to the right to use one's language in dealing with the public services. To deny such a right to a people is the same as deleting an essential part of their personality, an expression of contempt for those who speak another language than French. It is on a par with the attitude of

Ian Paisley when he says 'the people of Ulster', meaning only the Unionists in the 6 Counties. The others are not people if the reality of their existence is ignored.

Demand For Teachers

The Union of Breton Teachers bulletin lists 13 posts which need to be filled in primary schools and 7 in secondary schools in order to meet the expressed demand, in various parts of Brittany. It calls for the attribution of five posts in 1991 in the competition for the CAPES-in-Breton (postgraduate certificate entitling to teaching the language), created 5 years ago. Originally 5 students got it, then 3 but in the past 3 years only one each. This year it was awarded to 7 in Corsica although Brittany's population is 12 times larger.

The Teachers Union carried out an investigation in almost half of the secondary schools of Loire-Atlantique (Nantes area) showing that 514 students there wanted to study Breton this year. Numbers varied from 10 to 30 per establishment. In Nantes-town the total is 128. The Academie rector had promised that if there was a demand teachers would be appointed. The ball is in his court.

The aims of the Union are two-fold: to win a proper status for Breton in the educational system, on a par with other living languages as well as a proper status for the teachers with various qualifications ensuring stable and lasting employment in the subject.

173 students took Breton and Celtic as their main subject at Rennes-University-2 during the past year: 71 in first year, 13 in second year, 43 for the BA, 21 for the MA while 15 did third-cycle courses (CAPES?). An additional 150 to 200 attended Breton courses for other examinations (DEUG, BA degrees). It is also possible now to study for the CAPES-IN-BRETON in Brest. There would be no lack of candidates for

teaching jobs if only the French state acceded to the demand for them to be created.

CONSEU

Brittany was well represented at the second annual congress of the Association of European Nations Without States (CONSEU) held in Barcelona on May 25-27. Hitherto the organisation dealt only with such nations of Western Europe but it is now open also to those of central and Eastern Europe. Here were gathered Basques, Catalans, Galicians, Occitans, etc. and Balts, Slovenians, Armenians. It is the radical party EMGANN, one of the CONSEU founder associations, which represents Brittany on the International Committee. Its invitation to other Breton organisations to take part in the congress was taken up by the UDB, Stourm ar Brezhoneg, the Party for the Organisation of Brittany (POBL), Skel an Emsav, Skoazell Vreizh. Let us hope that their delegates went back home resolved to cooperate henceforth on all the ground which they hold in common. In our view it is a good deal more than what divides them.

One of the decisions of the congress was the adoption of a Universal Declaration of Peoples Collective Rights. Its text can be obtained in Breton or French from Emgann, 7 Place de la Bourse, 44000 Nantes. EMGAN Nr 57-58 publishes also a document approved by the new association of central European states (Hungary, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Tchechoslovakia), 'Proposals regarding national minorities', which was submitted for discussion at the CSCE in Copenhagen on May 30.

Of the 35 CSCE member-States represented there, only four rejected the right to speak in a minority language in dealing with justice and the administration: Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece and FRANCE. What an enlightened company!



Breton delegates at CONSEU Congress: by courtesy of Bremañ.

For Solidarity Between Small Nations

In the July-August issue of *Le Peuple Breton*, the editor notes that a large number of people are turning away from French politics, disgusted by the self-serving attitude of the politicians, their personal quarrels as well as the absence of collective projects. The media contribute to this dissatisfaction with their selective reports, giving for instance seven times more time to Le Pen than to the ecologists although in electoral terms the latter are about as strong as the National Front. Movements in support of federalism or effective decentralisation are denied access to television. Decisions are left to top civil-servants and to financial and economic pressure groups: they pushed through the building of nuclear nations and of the Channel Tunnel, the concentration of economic and cultural developments in the Paris area. The big parties are controlled by their Paris offices. The climate of diminishing democracy and inequality is exploited by demagogues such as Le Pen.

Disengagement from politics, says the editor, would be very detrimental to Brittany. The problems of unemployment, environment, social and regional imbalance cannot be tackled seriously in the absence of political proposals and actions synthesising various needs and aspirations. In particular pressure from the base must be maintained on elected representatives. Brittany needs a political force totally committed to the task of developing our country. To that effect readers are urged to join the UDB which has over the years published detailed outlines of the various aspects of its policy (social, municipal, agricultural, etc.). A review of these proposals is being conducted during the autumn and members as well as others are invited to submit contributions.

At European level, the UDB has a common platform with 21 other parties grouped in the Alliance Libre Européenne (ALE) which is represented in the European Parliament. It has appointed one of its members, Christian Gwionvarc'h, to keep liaison in Strassburg with the Corsican MEP Max Simeoni who has indeed already a good record as a protagonist of the Breton rights, unlike the MEPs elected on French parties' tickets.

In Tomorrow's Europe

In pursuance of its efforts in the international field, the UDB organised a trilingual colloquium on June 16 in Nantes on the theme: 'Bretons in Tomorrow's Europe'. The panel included speakers who have long been prominent in the advancement of Breton economic interests as well as people from other small countries

(a Lithuanian, a Latvian, a Fleming, the Corsican M. Simeoni, etc.). The press denied them the publicity which the quality of their contributions deserved, thus reducing the attendance to about 200. The geographer P.Y. Rhun (Nantes University) dealt with the economic weight which Brittany would possess if its population of almost 4 million were reunited within its historic limits. Yves Lainé, director of development of Brittany Ferries, outlined the role which our country could play in a European Atlantic strategy, situated as it is in the middle of an arc stretching from Scotland to Portugal which comprises about one hundred million people whose interests cannot be served by the concentration of industries and services around the London-Frankfurt-Milan arc or in the Paris area: they should therefore be urged to support the Atlantic Arc project as undertaken by the Credit Mutuel banks of Brittany and Western French regions. (Shouldn't the Irish also throw their weight behind it, particularly if it would give them an easier access to continental markets than via the Channel Tunnel?).

All this economic concern is justified but the poet Maodez Glandour had reservations about a preoccupation with the material aspects of our national life: in his collection of notes titled *KREGIN MOR* published recently by AL Liamm he recalled the scant attention accorded to our language in the draft for a Breton Law-Programme produced by C.E.L.I.B. under the direction of Prof. M. Phlipponneau in 1962. 'Brittany', M. Glandour wrote, 'is nothing if not a particular language and culture. Without them it is not worth struggling to keep Bretons in Brittany'.

EMGANN, invited by the UDB to the meeting, criticises it for the lack of unity in the various speeches. Most of them proposed solutions within a regionalistic framework but regionalism has proved unable to deal with the Breton problem: M. Phlipponneau himself warned that decentralisation, which F. Mitterand placed

among his priorities in 1981, was now being put into reverse. To maximise France's chances in the competition with the new Germany, its rulers could think of nothing better than expanding the Paris nebula at the expense of the Western provinces. In response to this there were people in Brittany who saw 'Europe' in the role of big fatherland occupied hitherto by France while Brittany remained 'la petite patrie' the dear little homeland. But did they know how a stateless nation could defend its interests in the liberal-capitalist E.C. context? asks EMGANN.

'The chances of the Breton culture' were discussed by F. Favereau, a Rennes University lecturer. He started in Breton, says EMGANN, but quickly proceeded to French 'so that everybody might understand'. A simultaneous translation system was available but little use was made of it, even from the floor. (No such facilities were provided at the AGM of Skol Uhel ar Vro held in Pondivi on May 26th. All transactions were in French. When asked in Breton by a participant to make it possible in future meetings for anyone to use whichever language he/she preferred, the chairman replied that the institute could not afford to hire the translation equipment but he requested Per Denez to see if some alternative could be found. Any organisation seeking to win for our language its rightful position in public life must surely be willing to devote some of the time at its meetings to the realisation of that aim. It would hardly be possible without equipment to translate extensively everything that is said in Breton but skilful interpreters could provide summaries of speeches, section by section, and copies of the full versions could also be distributed beforehand to the audience. An analysis of the data supplied by the Institute members showed that about 40% of them know Breton well or to some extent. We weaken our claim for the right to speak it in courts and other public places if we don't give the example at every opportunity.)



Per Ryun (left) and Loeiz ar Beg; by courtesy of Bremañ

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

Cernyw

Aelodaeth Cyngor 'Sir' Cernyw ar hyn o bryd yw Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol 32, Annibynnol 19, Ceidwadwyr 19, Llafur 8 a Mebyon Kernow 1. Mae'r unig genedlaethowr, C. Lawry, yn cynrychioli De Penzance.

Gem criced. Mewn gem criced ym mis Gorffennaf scorwyd gan Gymru 228 am 4 wiced. Mewn ymateb scor Cernyw oedd 280 am 2 wiced.

Arholiad TGAU. Ar ôl 1991 ni fydd yn bosib sefyll arholiad TGAU yn y Gernyw. Llynedd yr oedd dau ymgeisydd a phedwar eleni. Felly mae'r 'Southern Examining Group' yng Nguildford wedi penderfynu tynnu'r pwnc o'r rhestr. Beth bynnag bydd arholiadau'r 'Cornish Language Board' yn parhau gyda 60 yn sefyll eu arholiad eleni, oedolion yn bennaf. Dysgir yr iaith gan 10 ysgol gynradd a thair ysgol uwchradd.

Geiriadur. Mae'r Comisiwn Ewropaidd wedi rhoi grant o £18,000 dros dair blynedd er mwyn paratoi geiriadur Cernyweg-Saesneg modern.

Cyngor Dosbaerth Penwith. Ar ôl yr etholiadau ym mis Mai, aelodaeth y Cyngor yw Ceidwadwyr 13, 11 afur 10, Annibynnol 7, Rhyddfrydwyr 3, Mebyon Kernow 1.

Manaw

Mae'r ynys wedi ethol ei Llywydd cyntaf – Syr Charles Kerruish – a fydd yn llywyddu senedd yr ynys, Tynwald. Hyd yma mae 'Lieutenant Governor', Syr Laurence New, wedi gwneud y gwaith.

Iwerddon

Gwydeleg ar y radio yn y Gogledd

Darlledwyd y rhaglen cyntaf yn y Wyddeleg gan y BBC o Bhéal Feirste – ANOIS – ym 1981. Dros y pedair blynedd bu 46 rhaglen 15 munud. Wedyn daeth AN DARA SUÍ gyda 49 rhaglen 30 munud yn ystod 1985 a 1986. Ers 1987 cafwyd RUD EILE am 15 munud bob dydd o Ddydd Llun i Ddydd Gwener. Yn ogystal mae rhaglen dwyieithog MEASCRA am 45 munud yr wythnos.

Preifateiddio

Hyd yma mae ymgyrch y llywodraeth yn San Steffan i breifateiddio gwasanaethau llyodraeth leol heb ei hymestyn i Ogledd Iwerddon rhag ofn mantais ariannol i'r IRA a'r UVF. Beth bynnag o Ebrill 1992 bydd preifateiddio yn dechrau yn y chwech sir.

Treth y Pen

Nid yw Treth y Pen yn weithredol yng Ngogledd Iwerddon gyda'r hen sustem o drethi eiddo yn parhau. Felly, efallai, y bydd rhaid ail-asesu gwerthoedd eiddo yn y chwech sir.

Rheolaeth y Cyngorau Dosbarth

O'r 26 cyngor dosbarth yn y Gogledd mae'r 'Ulster Unionist Party' yn rheoli dau a hi yw'r grwp mwyaf ar 10 arall. Mae'r 'Democratic Unionist Party' yn rheoli un a hi yw'r blaid fwyaf ar un arall. Dau gyngor sydd yn cael eu rheoli gan y 'Social Democratic Labour Party' gydag un arall lle taw hi yw'r blaid fwyaf. Nid oes rheolaeth clir dros wyth gyngor arall. Mae gan yr UUP 192 sedd (30% o'r bleidlais), y DUP 108 sedd (21%), Sinn Féin 43 sedd (11%) a'r Alliance 37 sedd (8%). Maent yn cael eu hethol trwy 'proportional representation' o fath STV (Single Transferable Vote).

Yr Alban

Bar Gaeleg yn ail agor

Mae'r tafarn yn Glaschu sy'n cael ei fynychu gan nifer fawr sy'n siarad Gaeleg Park Bar, 1202 Argyle Street - wedi ail-agor ar ol cael ei foderneiddio.

Cyrsiau coleg newydd

Ym mis Awst bydd dau gwrs newydd yng Ngholeg Castell Lewis yn Steornabhagh. Er mwyn ceisio tynnu mwy o athrawon Gaeleg bydd cwrs blwyddyn heb angen unrhyw gymwysterau o gwbl sy'n paratoi ar gyfer cwrs hyfforddi athrawon arferol yn y Northern College, Aberdeen. Hefyd bydd cwrs dwy flynedd ar gyfer hyfforddi gweithwyr teledu sy'n arwain ar ôl blwyddyn arall at 'HNC'.

Unedau Gaeleg

Ym mis Awst bydd pedwar uned Gaeleg newydd ar yr Ynys Hir – Ard a Barras yn

Lewis; Daliburgh, South Uist a Paible, North Uist. Felly bydd cyfaswm o 11 uned sydd wedi agor ers 1986. Yng Nghaeredin bydd ail ddosbarth a dosbarth meithrin eleni yn ysgol gynradd Tollcross.

Cernyweg Dilys ar Gynnydd

Jan Gendall

Mae diddymu Tystysgrif Gyffredinol Addysg Uwchradd yn ffurf atgyfodedig yr Iaith Gernyweg oherwydd diffyg cefnogaeth gan fyfyrwyr wedi blino rhai pobl er, i fod yn deg, y mae'n rhaid nodi na hybai na ffurf Unedig na ffurf Seinsillafiadol yr Iaith, yn yr hyn y cynhelid yr arholiadau, yrfa academaidd y myfyrwyr gan na chydabyddid ffurfiau hyn y Gernyweg fel astudiaethau addas i safonau Prifysgol.

Eto i gyd nid digalondid, collfarn nac anobaith yw'r cyfan. Er i'r hollt amlwg iawn rhwng y carfannau Unedig a Seinsillafiadol beri penbleth a diffyg hyder i'r cyhoedd cyffredinol ac i'r awdurdodau addysg Seisnig yng Nghernyw, y mae gwaith Cyngor yr Iaith Gernyweg a sefydlwyd i ddysgu, yumchwilio a hyrwyddo Cernyweg o destunau dilys yn magu cefnogaeth yn gyson a llwyddo. Mae'r myfyriwr cyntaf i beri i Richard Gendall, cyfarwyddwr Cyngor yr Iaith Gernyweg, gael ei enwi fel hyfforddwr safon Brifysgol newydd wedi cyflawni cwrs B.A. gydag anrhydedd ac y mae bellach yn disgwyl y canlyniadau, tra bod myfyriwr arall newydd wedi'i dderbyn yng Ngholeg Prifysgol Cymru, Aberystwyth i astudio Cernyweg Diweddar fel y'i dysgir gan Gyngor yr Iaith Gernyweg.

Ar ben hynny y mae gwaith Cyngor yr Iaith Gernyweg yn ymestyn tu hwnt i ddelwedd arferol ystrydebol yr adferwr Cernyweg at feicwyr ifainc, tyrrau cerddoriaeth roc trwm a llanciau a llancesi a wel yr Iaith Gernyweg fel canolbwynt i'w hunaniaeth. Nid peri plant bach i eistedd i lawr a'u gorfodi, o'u bodd neu o'u hanfodd, i lyncu gwybodaeth yw hyn (a mentro iddyn nhw ei gwrthod nes ymlaen) ond denu ieuencid y dyddiau hyn trwy eu diddordebau nhw eu hunain a'u hannog i fod yn faich o'u ucenedligrwydd Cernywig, yn falch o'u treftadaeth a dysgu'r angen iddyn nhw adeiladu ar y dreftadaeth honno fel sail i'w dyfodol.

Cernyweg...

Rhwng cytau'r di-waith a myfyrwyr Prifysgol y mae'r diddordeb yng Nghernyweg Traddodiadol neu Ddiweddar yn cynyddu, a hynny heb unrhyw gymhorthdal nac ariannu swyddogol. Mae hynny'n profi tu hwnt i unrhyw amheuaeth bod amcanion Cyngor yr Iaith Gernyweg i hyrwyddo'r Gernweg fel y'i defnyddid gan y siaradwyr a'r ysgrifenyddwyr brodorol yn boddhau gofynion y boblogaeth gynhenid a'r byd academiaidd fel ei gilydd.

Summary:

The cancellation of the G.C.S.E. in Cornish in no way affects the work or the success of the Cornish Language Council, who have just had a second student accepted to study Modern/Traditional Cornish at University level. Students of Modern Cornish range from unemployed bikers to those with ambitions in the academic world.

News from Wales

Historic Homes

Recently two historic homes in Gwynedd have changed hands. The new, Welsh-speaking owners of Gwedir Castle near Llanrwst offer interpretation of Celtic cultures and other European minority languages. At Pen y Bryn, Abergwyn-gregyn near Bangor another centre for Celtica is proposed.

Bilingual Benefits

The Department of Social Security has drawn up a bilingual policy, which will include a Welsh-only Freeline help service, in a 90 page document. Of the 35 offices in Wales only four, Merthyr Tudful, Barry, Abertillery and Blackwood, have no Welsh-speaking staff. Public interface posts

– telephopnists, receptionists, and local information officers – in Welsh speaking areas are to be Welsh-speaking wherever possible. More bilingual leaflets and forms are to be introduced.

Television Invasion

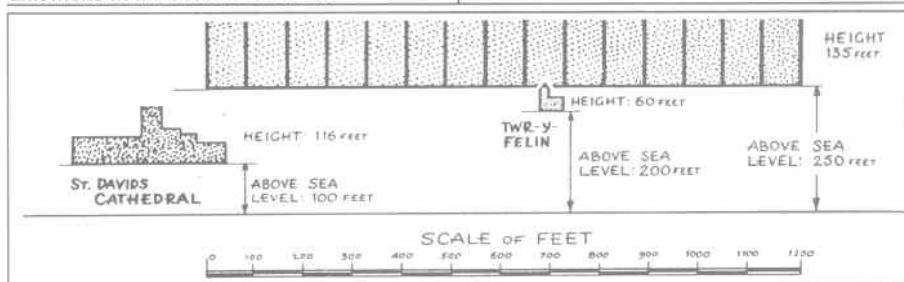
Four areas of Wales can easily receive television from English transmitters. South Dyfed is bombarded from TSW and BBC South West. South east Glamorgan and east Gwent receive BBC West and HTV West. The Severn Valley is infiltrated by Central TV and BBC West Midlands. East and North Clwyd and Aberconwy receive Granada and BBC North West.

Language Missionary

A £21,000 p.a. director to try and revitalise the use of Welsh in Cwm Gwendraeth is being funded by the Welsh Language Board and the Welsh Office for three years.

Welsh through the Post

The 'Canolfan Astudiaethau Iaith' at Politechnig Cymru, Pontypridd runs correspondence courses to teach spoken Welsh and to assist improving written Welsh.



THE RADAR INSTALLATION WITH TWO LOCAL BUILDINGS TO THE SAME SCALE

Over the Horizon

In April the people of St. Davids, Pembrokeshire, discovered because of a leak from the American Senate that St. Davids Air Field was to be the location for an Over The Horizon Radar (OHR) in 1993 for a trial period of two years. The OHR is to spy over the Baltic by using the ionosphere over Norway as a mirror. The installation will have 35 lattice masts, 16 will be 125ft. tall the rest will be lower, in two lines half a mile long, the installation and, so called, safety zone will cover an area of 85 acres. All this at the shrine of Wales' patron saint. The American government does not permit foreign countries to have military installations on its land, why does Wales have to have yet another American facility? Wales is a Nuclear Free Country very concerned for world peace, this installation will threaten that, the British Government does not have a mandate from the people of Wales to agree to this installation.

It will cost £125 million, the British taxpayer paying £11.3 million and the US paying the balance. With education, housing and the health service underfunded it would make more sense to spend the money on them.

The exclusion zone will have the same security system as was used at Greenham Common, Berkshire, to protect the Cruise Missiles. It has been agreed between the US and British Governments in a

Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1988, that the installation will have 'electro-magnetic pulse protection, nuclear biological chemical measures, and special purpose electronic countermeasures' security system. At Greenham this system affected the women's menstrual cycles other symptoms were panic, swollen tongues, bleeding gums, headaches, vertigo, burns (even at night). The woman who is co-ordinating the research into this for the Greenham women has had both her car and her house shot at.

There is a substantial body of reputable international research into 'non-ionising' electromagnetic radiation (e.g. radar transmissions) which indicates that it can induce cancer, leukaemia, genetic defects, Downs syndrome in children, brain tumours, immune deficits, meningitis and asthenia. The British Ministry of Defence has carried out no research in the last ten years into the effects of radar transmission on the human body and has no plans to do so. The safety standards are laid down by the British Radiological Protection Board, however, their levels, which have not been updated since the 1950's, are 1000 times higher than those observed, for example, in the USSR.

On the 10th May, Junior Defence Minister Alan Clark flew in to meet the people of St. Davids, he agreed that the Ministry of Defence (MOD) would not use Crown Immunity to get planning permission and that an independent impact assessment would be carried out, but the

MOD has recently admitted that they will see the report first and that 'some of the wording may be altered'.

Dr. Phil Williams, Reader in Physics, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, was Scientific Director, from 1980-82, of the European Incoherent Scatter Radar in Norway to study the auroral ionosphere, said at a pilgrimage organised by Plaid Cymru, 14th July, 'that at lower latitudes the ionosphere acts as a mirror, so this kind of radar works, but over Norway whenever there is auroral activity the ionosphere becomes very irregular and the system does not work. As the aurora borealis is active over Norway most of the time the radar system will only operate effectively for very limited periods of time.' All this and it won't work.

This train started rolling a long time ago, there is no way that it can be justified now, we must bring it to a stop. Please help us by writing to Senator Christopher J Dodd (Conn.) and Senator Daniel P Moynihan (NY), these are Celtic connections on the Foreign Relations Committee, S-D 446 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510-62252, USA, also Senator Sam Nunn, Chairman Senate Armed Services Committee, SD-3-3 same address as above. Also Mr. Alan Clark, MP, Ministry of Defence, Whitehall, London SW1A 2HB and Mr. Nic Wheeler, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, County Offices, Haverfordwest, Dyfed, Wales.

Máirín Bennett

Éire

An Eisteddfod – Féile Pobail

Brid Heussaff

Don té a thugann cuairt ar an Eisteddfod go tráthrialta, nó fiú ó am go chéile 'sé an rud is súntasáí faoi ná a laghad athruithe atá taghtha ar an bhféile thar na blianta. Tá scór bliain ann geall leis ó ndeacha mé fhéin ag an Eisteddfod den chéad uair agus seacht mbliana ó bhíos ann go deireanach ar Ynys Môn i 1983. Ó thaobh leagan amach de, clár na gcomórtais agus na príomh searmanais ag an Gorsedd, ní raibh féile na bliana seo ar aon bhealach éagsúil ó na cinn eile a bhí feicthe agam. Is léir nach bhfuil aon éileamh ar athraithe a dhéanamh ar an Eisteddfod, ní hionann agus féilte dá mhacasamhail anseo sa bhaile. Leanann na sluaite ag freastal ar an bhféile seo bliain in diaidh bliana, cuid mhaith díobh na daoine céanna a fhilleann agus gurb é cuid dá saoire bliantúil an turas go dtí an Eisteddfod. Mar a thala bhí na sluaite níos lú i mbliana, rud a ba chúis inni ag cuid den lucht riartha mar gheall ar an tiúm a bheadh ar an teacht isteach. Cé nach raibh suíomh na féile ach cuig míle is fiche ó thuaidh ó Caerdydd, ba dheacair é a shroicheadh gan córas iompair príobháideach. Bhí an suíomh féin 1200 troigh ós cionn leibhéil na farraige i bpáirc poiblí tugtha chun mintireachais ó chairn fuíoll na mianach a bhíodh flúirseach sa cheantar tráth. Níl fágtha anois ach mianach amháin i mbun gnó agus tá difhostaíocht ard ins na gleannta mar nach bhfuil ach dornán de thionscail bheaga curtha in áit na mianach a bhíodh ag tabhairt fostaíochta don phobal iomlán. Ag taistil ar an traein mhall ó Caerdydd go dtí Rhymni (cúpla míle ón Maes) is léir cé chomh líonmhar is atá an daonra i gCwm Rhymni mar atá ins na gleannta eile maguaird; ach ní fhéadfá bheith ag brath ar tinnrimh ard ón bpobal seo toisc go bhfuil an Cymraeg caillte anseo le fada. Mar sin fhéin tá fás mór ar na scoileanna Breatnaise agus ar lucht foghlamtha na teanga sa cheantar agus b'shin an chúis gur tugadh an Eisteddfod go dtí Cwm Rhymni. Is dócha gurb iad na toscaí seo chomh maith leis an aimsir bhrothallach fé ndear an laghdú ar an tinnrimh i mbliana. B'éigean don Chomhairle cheantair trucaíl uisce a scaipeadh timpeall

na páirce chun an deannach a choinneáil síos – a mhálairt d'fhadhb a bhíodh ag an Eisteddfod go minic. Is féile pobail go bunúsach é an Eisteddfod agus is ar na himeachtaí ar an Maes (páirc) agus ar na seastáin ag na cumainn éagsúla a dhífríonn a bhfurmhór a naird, seachas ar na comórtais dá fheabhas iad, nó na searmanais mhóra san Ollphobal nuair a bhronntar an choróin agus an chathaoir ar na baird, cé go meallann siad seo lucht féachana an ard. Isteach is amach le 300 eagrais nó cumann a bhí i mbun seastán, ó Leabharlann Náisiúnta Cymru go dtí Comhlucht Uisce na Tíre, ó phairtíthe polaitiúla go dtí na póilíní agus idir eatorra cumainn na múinteoirí, na heaglaisí éagsúla, na meáin chumarsáide, na heagrais teanga agus cultúir, gan trácht orthu siúd uilig nach mbíonn d'aidhm acu ach a gcuid earraí a dhíol leis na sluaite. Ba gnáthach gurb é Cymdeithas yr Iaith Cymraeg an dream ba mhó a tharraing clampar le linn an Eisteddfod le cibé feachtas a bhíodh á reachtáil ag an cumann ag an am. Is i mbun an fheachtais ar son Acht Nua don teanga atá an Cymdeithas faoi láthair. Bhí mórchrúinniú san Ollphobal (Pafiliwn) díreach taréis bronnadh na corónach ar an éileamh céanna, ar a d'fhreastail maithe móra an Eisteddfod imeasc an 2000 duine a bhí i láthair. Eascaíonn an téileamh ar son Achta Nua don teanga as na deacrachtaí atá go háirithe i gContae Dyfed, áit a bhfuil cur i gcoinne oideachais trí mheáin na Breatnaise ó chuid de na h-inimirceoirí. Mar thoradh ar an mhórchrúinniú socrafodh go rachadh toscaireacht go dtí An Rúnaí Stáit, David Hunt, agus más gá go dtí Bean Thatcher go dtí go mbeidh sásamh le fáil mar a fuarthas san éileamh ar son S4C. Ach ní haon bhall den Cymdeithas a bhí le dul ar an toscaireacht – ní hiad go deimhin ach an tArdeaspag George Noakes, cathaoir-leach Bhord Fáilte Cymru, fear mór gnó darbh ainm Sir Melvyn Rosser agus uachtarán an Eisteddfod, an tOllamh Derec Llwyd Morgan. Is léir anois go bhfuil Breatnaigh ag an leibhéal is aoirde ag éirí inníoch faoi todchaí na teanga, go háirithe ins na ceantair ina bhfuil céatadán ard den phobal

tagtha ón taobh amuigh. Bhí an inní chéanna le brath sa chaint a thug an tArd-Draoi (nia le Llwyd George, dála an scéil) ag searmanas oscailte an Gorsedd. Le tacaíocht dá leithéid ní gá don Cymdeithas bheith ag tógáil raic. Bhí mion léirsithe ag seastán an Chumann Frith-Ciníoch mar chomóradh ar Lá na mBan san Afraic Theas; agus ag an cumann Frith-Nuicleach i gcoinne chomhlucht dumpála fuíoll ceimicigh Euromet, in aice Rhymni, cúpla míle ó pháirc an Eisteddfod. Seachas sin is dócha gurb é an seastán is mó a tharraing aird na ceann Y Cyfamodwr ar a scríobh mé tamall ó shoin. Nuair a thug mé cuairt ar a phuball siúd, bhíothas gnóthach ag eisiúnt pasanna Breatnacha – nó á ndíol ar £5 an ceann; dath glas orthu mar a bhíodh ar phasanna na hÉireann. D'éirigh leo poiblíocht mhaith a fháil nuair a thug scata Breatnaigh cuairt lae ar an bhFrainc an chéad deireadh seachtaine den Eisteddfod, ag baint feidhm as na pasanna Breatnacha. Is dócha go raibh Y Cyfamodwr i mbun gnímh níos conspóidí nuair a fógraíodh tacaíocht do Meibion Glyndwr agus dá bhfeachtas loiscní tithe saoire. Is cuid d'fheachtas Y Cyfamodwr é cur i gcoinne tithe a dhíol le h-inimirceoirí fhad is atá Breatnaigh óga ag fágáil na tíre. Seastán eile a thabharfadh suntas dó ab ea ceann 'Mudiad Milwyr Mas' – gluaiseacht Airm Shasana as Éirinn. Bhíothas ag bailiú síniúchán do Sheisear Birmingham agus ag díol leabhar Gerry Adams agus Bobby Sands. Tugann an méid seo blas den éagsúlacht atá le fáil ar Maes an Eisteddfod agus míniú ar an slua ilchineálach a dhéanann freastal air. Is cinnte go bhfuil an teanga agus an cultúr beo bríomhar – i measc an óige go speisialta; ba thaibhiúil cuid de na taisbeantais ag lucht scoile; fir óga ab ea an bheirt a ghnóthaigh an choróin agus an chathaoir faoi seach. Ach mná óga ba mhó a bhí a insealbhú sa Gorsedd; tá polasáí ann anois glacadh le céimithe óga sa cheoil agus sa litríocht Breatnaise agus is cosúil go bhfuil níos mó mná orthu seo – nó b'fhéidir gurb iad is mó atá sásta glacadh leis an gradam. Fós féin níl na mná ró líonmhar ins na ranganna arda den Gorsedd, agus go dtí seo níor toghadh aon bhean ina Ard Draoi. Gan amhras tiocfaidh an lá sin, agus más teist ar bith é a raibh de mhná páirteach ins na himeachtaí, ní fada uainn é.

Summary:

This year's Eisteddfod was held in Cwm Rhymni in the Welsh Valleys once the centre of the coal-mining industry, now almost gone along with the language. However there is a revival in progress among learners and Welsh medium schools. While the basic form of the Eisteddfod festival remains unchanged over the years, some of the stands and events on the field (Maes) provide a focus for current developments in the language and politics of the country.

Matters Manx and Irish

Pádraig Ó Néill

A review of Shorus Y Crearie (George Broderick's) magnum opus, **A Handbook of Late Spoken Manx** in the literature supplement of the Belfast Irish Language daily *Lá*, seems to Irish readers to point to a reading of the linguistic position of Manx vis-a-vis Irish and Gaelic which leans more to 'an dá Ghaeilge eile' than one might expect from Adrian Pilgrim's Defence (Carn 70) of Bishop's Phillips's eccentric orthography, based as it was on the phonetics of English.

Pilgrim seemed to Irish readers to be at pains to stress the differences and difficulties whereas *Lá*'s reviewer would indicate that Shorus (as friends would expect of him) might be anxious to encourage appropinquation: the third volume of his massive publication, that on phonology does include an index in Irish of Manx words. To that attitude I would say floreat – Pilgrim's exclusivism provokes the same reaction in this reader as the Welsh (!) publican did in Caernarfon one day during a League AGM when he summoned the police to throw the same Shorus out of the pub because he was singing (soberly) in Welsh along with some Welsh friends (with Irish colleagues nearby).

The more artificial barriers are removed, and Bishop Phillips's eccentricity was and is one such, the easier the path to the realisation of our hopes, dreams, aspirations and ambitions becomes.

Matters Manx draw two further topics to mind:

(1) There is no doubt but that the Cuairteanna/Cúirteaine Filíochta between the poets and musicians of Éire and Alba have helped towards mutual comprehension, understanding and sympathy. Would it be possible to have Mann included in the itinerary or should we (An Conradh Ceilteach) initiate a similar one ourselves involving the Manx.

(2) There is no lectureship in Manx in any third level institution in Ireland (is there anywhere?). Perhaps the League should lobby for the creation of such a post.

Another written language not needed

Colin Jerry

I realise that I am probably sticking my head into a hornet's nest and run the risk of fuelling a dispute that hardly exists. Nonetheless, something needs saying about recent inter-Gaelic ideas put forward in Carn 69 and 70. First, I don't think Adrian improves his case by engineering his examples in that he chose words like – laikal, kiarail, laccal and s'lickly. The fact that words like these have found their way into Manks is almost as much of a nuisance and embarrassment as our historic spelling.

There are other ways in which Manks has evolved and still evolves which creates a barrier to understanding Scots and Irish. The use of 'jannoo' in past conditional and future tenses, instead of declining the verb, is excused by saying it is easier for learners. It would be just as true to say that it is the teachers who are taking the easy way out. Similar could be said about using the verb 'to be' as an auxiliary verb. It wouldn't hurt the language to discourage the use of expressions like 'ooilley'n traa' either. When Adrian said recently that he thought we could do with some form of Language Board I didn't think much of the idea. Now I think he could well be right. My only fear is who would constitute such a Board. It seems to me that some people take too much joy over the distinctions in Manks from Gàidhlig/Gaëlge, rather than rejoicing in the overwhelming similarities.

Next, I don't know who would use such a new literary language. Brian Mac Stoyll's efforts a number of years ago were not popular amongst the Manks readers and even in an 'engineered' form didn't get used by Scots/Irish writers who may have wanted to use it to reach Manks readers.

To turn to the issue of speaking to other Goidelic speakers, or listening to them, there is more of it about than some might suppose. The Irish, who are used to a variety of dialects within their own land find it relatively easy to understand the Scots and only slightly more difficult to understand Manks, especially 'pre-meditated' Manks. Similarly the Scots find not much difficulty in understanding Irish, with a little practice and, if we had more contact, could come to understand Manks. Also, quite a number of speakers who have frequent contact with Irish speakers particularly, have learned which words and constructions give the Irish listener most problems and avoid them. There is also a kind of 'Cruinnaght'-speak' which appears every year at about this time (July), but is of very limited use and is in danger of corrupting Manks further.

It has been demonstrated that without much effort the Manks can learn to read the

other two forms of Gaelic. The problems are the ever present ones of time and motivation. I know because I am guilty myself. It would only take a fraction of the effort that it took to learn to read Manks, but somehow I never get round to it. I promise that this year I will get a dictionary and make a start.

There was a proposition made a number of years ago which needs consideration. I'm no expert, so I don't know how practical it is. The suggestion was that Goidels should learn Cornish and Brythons should learn Manks. The idea was that not only would it give help to the two minor languages, but that it would start to break down the major linguistic barrier between the Celtic peoples. Also it would assist those who dislike having to resort to either French or English when communicating with fellow Celts.

BREMAN, monthly, in Breton, detailed reports of gatherings, demonstrations, developments in the struggle for the Breton language. Sub. 120F, 8 straed Hoche, 35000 Roazon, Brittany.

Recess Boycott

In a statement, Proinsias Mac Aonghusa, President of Conradh na Gaeilge, welcomed the initiative taken by Archbishop Joseph Cassidy in meeting the parents supporting the Recess boycott. Nearly four years have passed since this victimisation of Bríd was commenced. It must be repeated again that Bríd's work as Principal Teacher of Recess National School had nothing whatsoever to do with the boycott. It was foisted on her as a result of her stand in support of the demands of the Gaeltacht community of Bun na gCnoc for an all-Irish mass.

The Minister of Education, Mary O'Rourke, is to be praised for deciding to end the arrangement whereby another teacher was doing Bríd's work. It must surely be the hope of all reasonable people that the endeavours of Archbishop Cassidy, to recreate a Christian atmosphere in Recess, will succeed.

At time of going to press, unfortunately, it would appear the boycott continues.



Bríd
Nic
Dhomhnaill

Telecom Britain in Ireland?

D. O. M. B.

The Irish language weekend paper 'Anois' recently pointed out that efforts to phone Iraq directly from Ireland, at the beginning of the present crisis, encountered a recorded announcement announcing the unavailability of lines or some such technical problem. Well and good except that the announcement was not from Telecom Éireann, as one would expect phoning from Dublin, but from British Telecom!

As if to underline the independent status of Ireland (Republic of) phoning said Iraq via the Exchange resulted in re-routing the calls via the Exchanges of British

Telecom. Telecom Éireann, it appeared, had no access in their own right to lines for Iraq. A worrying discovery.

Complaints have also been made to Telecom Éireann about their use of the title 'Telecom Ireland'. They are described continuously as such in the programme of the 'European Small Business Seminar' to be held in Dublin from 11-14th. September of which they are listed as sponsors. A letter from Conradh na Gaeilge Secretary Seán Mac Mathúna to the Chief Executive seeking an explanation and questioning the legal basis of such usage has not as yet been replied to.

Gaeilge

Another book in the Irish publisher, Coiscéim's series – poetry in the two main Gaelic dialects – was launched at a function in the University of Edinburgh recently.

This time the poet was (Dr) Meg Bateman, well-known to aficionados of the Alba/Éire Cúirteanna Filíochta. The Irish versions were by Alec Osborne and the book *Órain Ghaoil/Amhráin Ghrá* costs £4.00.

P.P.

Clandestine Operations

It was indicated in Carn 64 that the Irish Government had given permission for overflights of the Republic and six county border areas by British army reconnaissance aircraft. The overflights by Beaver Aircraft of the Aldergrove based AAC Northern Ireland flight were described as part of an 'ongoing commitment to security in the North of Ireland'.

At the time we forecast that for operational reasons the aircraft used, which occasionally use Manx aerodromes, would be replaced by a new type.

The Aldergrove based flight has now re-equipped with this new aircraft, the Britain Norman Defender, which is a state of the art 'Snoop Plane' crammed with the latest surveillance gear.

The aircraft's introduction however has not been without incident and a number of engine failures have occurred during operations. In late July one of the Defenders force landed with engine problems at Ronaldsway (IOM) airport prompting a full emergency turn out by crash crews. Obviously this is no way for covert operations to proceed and therefore the aircraft was swiftly repaired, however, in true cloak and dagger fashion the departure was delayed until after the airport had closed. Next day embarrassed army press officers at Lisburn in Northern Ireland would not confirm, to reporters, that the incident had occurred.

Obviously it will take a forced landing in the Republic to give the Northern Ireland flight AAC the publicity they undoubtedly deserve.

Celtic League Military Monitoring



Pilatus Britten Norman AEW Defender

Carrickfinn and (London)Derry

P. Ó. S.

Trying to arrange a suitable flight to Scotland lately (those of Aer Lingus were fully booked) and before obtaining the needed connections from Loganair in Belfast (who should advertise their flights throughout Ireland) I thought of the Donegal Airport, and not finding it in the phone directory I phoned, first Aer Rianta (the Irish Airports Authority) to be told the airport was not in service to their knowledge (it was) and then, Aer Lingus in the hope that they might know something about services to and from said airport. They knew nothing about it, they said, adding they didn't fly from any point more northerly (which it isn't by the way!) then Londonderry! Derry City Council might advise Aer Lingus as to the city's name.

Sectarian Shorts

J.B. Moffatt

In late June a circular was produced attacking the record of Shorts, Belfast, over its failure to adhere to fair employment policy. The circular was primarily aimed at the U.S. branch for distribution as the U.S. Government has been a major customer for Shorts products whilst at the same time expressing concern about employment discrimination.

The issue is however also to be raised in the United Kingdom Parliament and a series of draft questions have been forwarded to Ken Livingstone, a Labour M. who volunteered his assistance following the original circular.

The text of the queries are as follows:-

Draft Questions for the attention of Northern Ireland office

- 1) What is the ratio of Catholic to Protestant Workers at Short's Aerospace at their Belfast operation?
- (2) What was the ratio prior to the enactment of fair employment legislation in Northern Ireland?
- (3) What are the relevant sectarian ratios in relation to full and part-time employees?
- (4) Have any prosecutions or notices been served on the company under fair employment legislation?
- (5) Are there any known cases of criminal harassment of workers at Shorts on sectarian grounds?

On receipt of replies to the above future campaign strategy will be determined.

KERNOW

Polysiw Ranndirek, An Partiw Londres Ha Kernow

(Kernewek Kemmyn)

Martyn Miller

Dhe'n eur ma nys esa meur leverys yn kever polysiw an partiow Londres rag an bro ma mar kwrens i dos dhe allos. Herwyth an Parti Lafur aga thybiansow lemmyn yw Konsel Kernow a via defendys ha dne vos Kernow yn 'Ranndir Soth-West' rowlys dyworth neb tyller pell dhe ves kepar ha Bristo, Taunton po Keresk (Exeter).

Ynwedh yw leverys dhe vos Konsellow Ranndir brasshes, Yn Kernow hen a allsa bos tri ranndir yn le an hweigh eusi omma lemmyn, mes nys yw hemma kler. Yma own yn Kernow a allsa bos omjoynians ynter ranndirow Kernow Est ha ranndirow Dewnans (Devon) West, hag ena y fia possybel rag penn hager 'Tamarside' sevel yn bann arta. Fest erbyn leverians an Parti Lafur dri demokrasi dhe'n bobel yw henna.

Yma marth dhyn klywes an Parti Tori ha'n SLD skonya an polysi ma. Polysi an Parti Tori yw gweh, i a vynn defendya Konsel Kernow ha rowlya pub tra adhyworth Westminster. An SLD yw nebes kemmyskes gans aga polysi, rag lies blydhenn i a wrug skodhya an tybians

'Devonwall', mes lemmyn herwyth Paddy Ashdown y fydh omrowl rag Kernow ha gans Alban ha Kembra ha gans an ranndirow Sowsnek. Herwyth Mr Ashdown Kernow yw kas arbennek drefen 'hengovyon gonysegethek ha thythiek krev'. Mes yma dowt dhym a via chons dheidhi gorra aga thybians dhe nerth.

Nag yw an dybians Lafur rag Kernow kemeres yn ta gans an Parti Lafur Kernewek. Yn lyver-termyn 'An Gannas', John King neb o profyor rag an esedh Truru yn dewysians dewetha, a skryfys, 'brassa rann an esili Kernewek a woer yw Kernow dehavel ... hag yw prout bos Kernowyon'. Ev a besyas yn unn leverel an hembryn-kysi yn Londres a wel Kernow avel marnas rann Pow Sows Soth-West. Nag yw marth awos bos Neil Kinnock fest erbyn omrowl Kembrek hag a wrug oberi erbyn omrowl yn 1979.

Mr Frank Jordan PPC Lafur rag esedh Kernow Kleth a wrug leverel dres yntergows Radio Cornwall 'Yma Kernow heb par yn Breten Veur' hag ev a gelwys rag Kernow dhe vos gweles avel kas arbennek.

initiative by the supporters of the Campaign for a Cornish Constituency and Mebyon Kernow, who want a Cornwall only Euro constituency. Even though a significant number of institutions and organisations, including Cornwall County Council, parish and town councils and MPs wrote to the enquiry supporting the call for a Cornwall only constituency, the Boundary Commission eventually decided that the boundary of the Cornwall and Plymouth constituency should stay as it is for the present.

Flather, in his report noted that the Cornish electorate of 361,477 would be considerably less than the normal electoral quota for EPCs and that if Cornwall were to be given an EPC status then Plymouth would have to be included in an enlarged Devon constituency which would then be in excess of the electoral quota.

Nag yw polysi ranndirek Lafur drog yun tien rag broyow Keltik, y fia tamm omrowl rag Kembra ha rag Alban. (Nag yw lowr, mes gwell es travyth, yn ogas.

Ow thybians yw ri Kernow nerth onen an Konsellow Ranndirek ma, ha defendya an hwegh Konsel Ranndir eus dhyn lemmyn, hag y'ga le dassevel Konse Konteth rag pub an hengontethow Kernewek. (Penwyth, Kerrier, Pider, Sir Powder, Sir Trigg, Lesnoweth, Sir Stratton, ha Sir Wyvel Howldrevel & Howlsedhas). Avel Governans priuweyth dhe'n lia, kens omrowl yn tien, aji po yn mes Europ.

Summary:

At this time not a lot has been said about the London Parties policies for this country if they come to power. According to the Labour Party their ideas now are that Cornwall Council would be abolished and that Cornwall would be in a 'South West Region' run from some far away place like Bristol, Taunton or Exeter. Also it is said that District Councils may be enlarged, in Cornwall that could be three districts instead of the six here now, but this is not clear. There is fear in Cornwall that there could be an amalgamation of the East Cornwall districts and West Devon districts, and then it is possible for 'Tamarside's' ugly head to be raised again. Totally against the Labour Party's statement to bring democracy to the people this is.

However, in the critique of the Flather report, the Campaign for a Cornish Constituency say, 'The European Parliamentary Elections Act of 1978 (as amended) indeed, makes it clear that an EPCs electoral size may deviate from the 'electoral quota' in cases where it is 'appropriate' to have 'regard' for 'special geographical considerations' '. The document notes that there are a number of examples of EPC electorates being well under the electoral quota and, well under present number of potential electors within Cornwall's boundaries.

A copy of the critique can be acquired from the Campaign for a Cornish Constituency's coordinator, Jim Pengelly, Laburnum Lodge, Trevarth, Lanner, Redruth, Kernow (GB). £3.00 (inclusive postage).

Euro Constituency Critique

Ever since Cornwall was first lumped in with the English city of Plymouth to make a bureaucratically convenient European Parliamentary Constituency (EPC) there has been a growing campaign to get Cornwall out of such an unnatural alliance. One of the groups in the forefront of this battle, the Campaign for a Cornish Constituency, has produced a critique of the report for the Boundary Commission, of the Public Inquiry, headed by G D Flather QC, which was held in July 1988. The enquiry was set up to look into the Cornwall and Plymouth EPC following an

'DEVONWALL' THE PRESSURE INCREASES

G.S.B.

There seems to be a tradition amongst English Government ministers and industrialists to look at Cornwall and Devon as a single entity. This false view of the English county of Devon and the Duchy of Cornwall was recently given a boost by English Department of Trade and Industry minister, Douglas Hogg son of the former Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, when he visited a seminar in Plymouth on the 'Single European Market and its effect on the region's (sic) growth and prosperity'. He intimated that if the 'two counties' (sic) did not work together as one then we could not expect to get financial help from the English government. He said that Devon & Cornwall (note the order Devon always first) must bury their historical rifts if they are to improve the regions (sic) economy and prosperity. This theme was continued by DCDC's† Devon manager who said that we ought to be standing up for ourselves as successfully as the Welsh & Bretons have done. There is no suggestion that Wales or Brittany were linked to another country to achieve this success (despite the fact that Loire Atlantique is not considered by the French as a part of Brittany).

The reason that Wales and Brittany have improved their economic performance is probably that as occupied countries, the better their economic performance, the easier it will be when the time comes, as it surely will, one day, to throw off the yoke of their imperialist masters. But if Cornwall is linked to an English county the reverse will apply.

With the plethora of joint business organisations all of which are called the 'Devon & Cornwall this' or the 'South-

West that', usually with their HQ in Devon (or sometimes Bristol), the pressure to formalise this relationship with the English county of Devon is bound to increase, especially from those with a vested interest. The most vociferous proponents of such a formal union is Plymouth City Council (aided and abetted by the (Western Morning News*) who see themselves as the future administrators of this artificial region.

Plymouth City Council have for many years wanted to get control of the towns of Saltash and Torpoint on the western bank of the Tamar. Since the Abercromby plan in 1919 which not only predicted the union of the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport & Stonehouse and the surrounding villages which make up the modern city, but also includes large areas of South-East-Cornwall, they have been following an expansionist policy by various means.

It must be said that not all of these Devon & Cornwall organisations have had support in Cornwall. The Devon & Cornwall Fisheries Development Group has been mostly ignored by Cornish Fishermen's organisations, as many remember that they have been hurt once before by a previous attempt to create a Devon & Cornwall Fisheries organisation. This previous organisation also included a co-operative which sent scot* leaving many Cornish Fishermen out of pocket, some to the tune of thousands of pounds, despite the Cornish part of it making a profit.

Whenever Cornwall is joined to Devon, Devon profits at the expense of Cornwall.

* to go scot = to go bankrupt

† Devon & Cornwall Development Company (see *Carn* 70)

Conference on Cornwall

I.J.W.

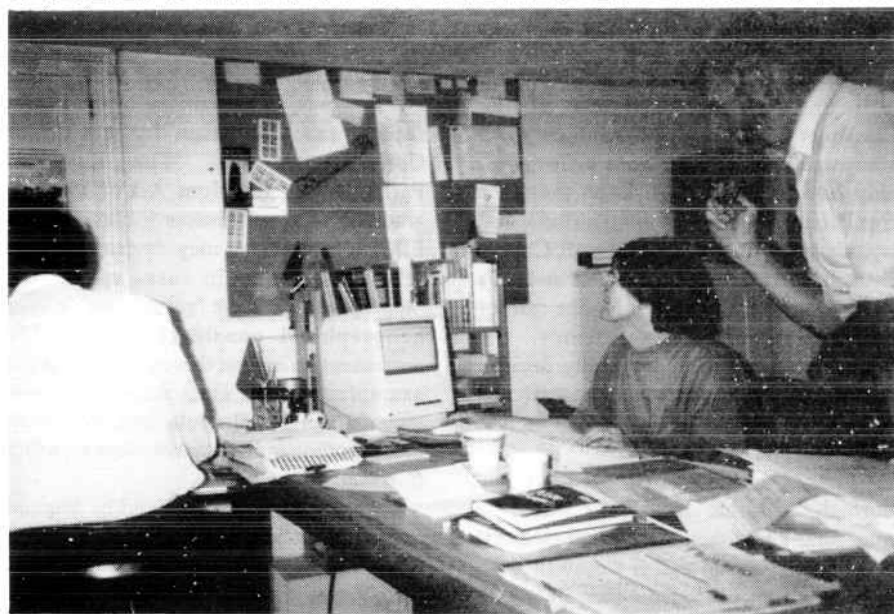
The first of the 1990 biannual Conferences on Cornwall offered participants an insight into the multiformity of Cornwall's constitutional bodies. The first day of the two day conference, appropriately entitled, 'Cornwall: A Constitutional Kaleidoscope' dealt with the Duchy of Cornwall, the Stannary Parliament and the constitutional position of Cornwall in the British State.

Historian, Phillip Payton, suggested that the English had been concerned on a number of occasions in past centuries about social upheavals in Cornwall, so much so that they quickly moved to reconcile and contain social tensions by granting rights and liberties that would not normally be freely given to a subjugated people by their rulers. He mentioned the Charter of Pardon of 1508, that returned forfeited Stannary Parliament charters and extended the privileges of tinnerns over owners, merchants and buyers etc. This came relatively soon after the An Gof-Flamank led rebellion of 1497 and another a few months later in support of the Plantagenet pretender, Perkin Warbeck.

In Payton's opinion there was again a type of accommodation following the 'Prayer Book Rebellion' of 1549 when the leaders of the revolt were treated less harshly than might have been expected (although some would argue differently, see 'The National Question in Cornwall, R Green - the 1549 revolt'. was followed by a systematic liquidation of the leadership cadres of the Cornish population and a massive redistribution of forfeited land to the protestant gentry.)

According to Payton, in the years directly following 1549 the English government was not concerned to accommodate the Cornish although the 44 MPs prior to 1832, many if not all, representing 'rotten' or 'pocket' boroughs may have been part of a process of accommodating potential leaders of the Cornish peasantry. However, in the 1950s there was a re-accommodation which later led to demands in the 60s and 70s for renewed accommodation, manifesting itself not only in the formation of Cornish political groups including the revival of the Stannary Parliament, but in strong feelings being articulated by the Cornish in organising resistance to the possibility of losing areas in the east of Cornwall to the English city of Plymouth and incorporation into a southwest of England region based on Bristol. From this Payton concluded that; 'There is a new Cornish politics emerging. Cornwall is again seeking an accommodation with the English government'.

Following Phillip Payton's talk, Graham Haslam, the Duchy of Cornwall



Cornish Bureau for European Relations secretary John Fleet and colleagues (see *Carn* No 65) at work in the COBER office at Mylor Bridge preparing a regular library list for distribution to Cornish institutions connected with European matters.

Conference...

archivist since 1976 gave a factual discourse about the Duchy's role in Cornwall. He revealed that in 1549 one of the then Duke of Cornwall's appointees Lord Russell put down the Cornish Prayer book Rebellion with the aid of money taken from the Duke's Cornish tenants.

Later Jim Pengelly, coordinator of the Campaign for a European Constituency followed up Haslam's talk with an illustrated insight into the historical relationship between the territory of Cornwall and the Duchy of Cornwall. He criticised Haslam for making several points which were not correct and which tended to obscure the true situation.

Peggy Morris spoke about her work as legal secretary in a Cornish firm of lawyers and the proceedings continued with Fred Trull, in his disputed position as Clerk to the Stannary Parliament, covering the topic of the Stannary institution's relationship to the Duchy. He said that the present 'Duke of Cornwall' is being continually shamed by his Lord warden of the Stannaries who repeatedly fails to bring petitions from Tinnars to his attention and are therefore reneging on the ancient relationship between the Duchy and the Stannaries.

News in brief

STANNARY PARLIAMENT CONFUSION

The Royal Cornish Consul Tin Mine Cost Book Company, initiated by stannator Fred Trull, is now believed to have assets in excess of £1.25 million in £1 shares since gaining international attention by declaring that anyone buying a share in the company would be classed as a Cornish tinner and could therefore claim exemption from paying the English Tory Government's Poll tax. The company, which has now been placed into receivership by the English High Court, will be fighting the Department of Trade and Industry in a High Court case scheduled for October of this year.

In July a meeting of the Cost Book Company shareholders heard from Fred Trull that the money raised from shares had been taken into receivership by the Stannary Parliament, but he would not reveal the whereabouts of the money or name the Stannary appointed receiver. Following this meeting a statement was issued from Mr John Keverne, Lort Protector of the Stannaries, claiming that Fred Trull had been dismissed from the Stannary Parliament in 1975 and that the Cornish Stannary Parliament 'categorically condemned' Trull for bringing the parliaments name into disrepute. The

Cornish Stannary Parliament activist, Carl Skewes, informed the conference about the uses Stannary Law could be put to. He spoke of his experiences in using the Law to protect the environment by bounding areas of land due for development which meant that anyone wishing to build had first to go to the Stannary Courts.

The second day of the conference featured a debate on the chances of survival of the Cornwall County Council against pressures from all the London based political parties. The Tories over the last decade had gradually chipped away at local authority powers, the Labour Party were talking about getting rid of county councils and creating gigantic regional authorities and the centre parties who presently controlled Cornwall County Council had been encouraging the setting up of joint Cornwall and Devon economic and commercial institutions over the past few years. Colin Lawry (MK), the only official nationalist county councillor spoke strongly in favour of retaining the county council, advocating that it could become the instrument of a Cornish government. The conference later voted overwhelmingly to retain the county council as the focal point of the government of Cornwall.

statement continued: 'Mr Trull's statement that he is clerk and stannator is untrue and misleading. As he holds no legitimate position in the parliament, it follows that anyone enrolled by him has no legal right to be called a stannator and their claim (to be exempt from paying the poll tax?) is null and void.'

DEVELOPMENT SET BACK FOR DE SAVARY

Plans by Peter de Savary's company, Aldersgate Developments Ltd., to build 316 luxury homes and a marina as part of a redevelopment plan for the Cornish port of Hayle has received a set back. Cornwall County Council has refused to lift its strategic objection to a plan that would represent a massive departure from the County Structure plan.

CORNWALL - FINISTERE LINK

A formal link between Cornwall and the Breton region of Finistere has been given the go ahead by the Cornwall County Council. Although a number of elected members of the council were concerned that this might be the type of twinning link that gave councillors and council officers an excuse to take a paid holiday at the expense of the rate/poll tax payer, it was finally agreed that this was more than a twinning, it was a venture of a serious kind aimed at forging links for economic development, tourism and cultural reasons and that the councils chairman, vice-

BARZAZ BREIZ c'hoazh hag adarre

This minicassette is co-produced by FR3 and Le Lagon Bleu and distributed by Keltia Musique. It is a recording of the musical illustrations of the film made by FR3 about La Villemarque, the collector of the Barzaz songs as a contribution to the 150th anniversary of the first publication of his work. Nine among the best pieces in the collection are interpreted by as many different individuals or groups of singers and musicians. Excerpts of seven of them are sung or recited, of the others only the music is played. The interpretations vary considerably in style, from traditional (Yannig Skolan, Loeiza hag Abalard) to rock (Ar Falc'hon). The general effect is alternatively spellbinding (Jenovefa Rustefan, Diougan Gwenc'hlan) and dramatic (Ar Rannou, ar Falc'hon). I would have preferred to hear G. Servat singing more verses of Droukinnig Neumenoioi instead of reciting them to the accompaniment of the music. In my view it would also have been better for Roland Becker to have reduced the beating and clattering prelude to Ar C'Hakouz and dwelt longer on the air itself of that sad story. However excellent artists are gathered here who strike the deepest cords in the Breton psyche. The producers intended to innovate and have succeeded. This recording, writes J. Le Clerc de la Herve in MUSIQUE BRETONNE, (July-August) will appeal to end-of-20th century ears, it proves that the Barzaz remains capable of inspiring generation after generation of Bretons to repossess their heritage with the means of their time.

chairman and chief executive should go to Finistere for the official signing of documents.

CORNISH CULTURAL COUNCIL

The Grand Bard of the Cornish Gorsedd has revealed that the Gorsedd council is giving its support to the idea of setting up a new cultural group, the Cornish Cultural Council, to bring together many organisations and interests. And as a result of the growing numbers of Cornish bards in north America, there were hopes of a bardic ceremony being arranged in Vancouver in 1991. There are several bards in Canada and the United States and a gathering of exiles and descendants of Cornish emigrants was being planned.

MANNIN

Bretnish As Y Curriglym 'Ashoonagh'

Brian y Stoyll

Cha noddagh reiltsys erbee agh reiltsys y Thooder er nyannoo eh. Hoshiaght, yarrood ad y chengey Vretnagh dy bollagh tra va'd kiaddey y Curriglym 'Ashoonagh'. Nish, ta skeecalyn goll mygeayrt dy bee dy chooilley phaitchey ayns aynryn jeh'n Thalloo Bretnagh eginit gynsaghey dy choilley nhee trooid Bretnish!

S'leayr dou dy vel y Curriglym 'Ashoonagh' geiyr er y torch dy ashoon Sostnagh ta reiltsys Hostyn laccal. Ayns y toshiaght, tra va'n Curriglym shoh goll er kiaddey, v'eh jeeaghyn nagh row fys ec ny deiney mooarey ayns Lunnin dy vel Bretnish y chied chengey ec thousaneyn dy 'leih. Shimmey paitchey nagh vel gynsaghey Baarle gys vees eh ny ee goll dys y scoill. Doillee dy chredjal eh, agh ayns y toshiaght cha row Bretnish ayns y Churriglym sy Thalloo Bretnagh. Cha nyhrrys dy row musthaa mooar ayn kyndagh rish shen as va Bretnish currit stiagh.

Agh nish ta paart dy 'leih gra dy vel reiltsys Hostyn er ngoll dy jeeragh veih un cheu dys y cheu elley. Ta'n Thalloo Bretnagh goll er reill ec red t'ad gra yn Oik Bretnagh rish. Ta'n Oik Bretnagh er chur magh treealtysyn mychione Bretnish ayns ny scoill as ta'n MP son Wrecsam, y Dr John Marek, gaccan dy vel ny treealtysyn shoh goll rish red sy Romaan (Romania) tra va Ceaucescu foast ayns pooar ayns shen. Ta Marek gra dy bee dy chooilley phaitchey ayns scoillyn Bretnagh eginit gynsaghey Bretnish (feer vie, yiarrins). Ta'n Dr Marek gra dy vel eh geddyn ram screenyn veih sleih ta feer voirit mychione Bretnish 'eginagh' as ta baggyrt cur nyn baitchyn gys scoillyn ayns Sostyn my hig Bretnish eginagh.

Red symoil dy vel Marek ny MP son y Cheshaght Obbree Ghoaldagh, ta er nyannoo ram assee da cooishyn ashoonagh sy Thalloo Bretnagh. Gyn ourys t'eh smooinghtyn dy vel voteyn ry gheddyn liorish soie er treealtysyn ta foayroil da

Bretnish, ga dy vel eh gra dy vel eshyn hene ayns foayr jeh'n chengey as dy vel eh noi'n egin ny lomarcen. Red aitt dy vel Thoreeyn, shenn noidyn ny Bretnish, abyl dy ghra ec y traa t'ayn dy vel ad gobbraghey son Bretnish. Dooyrt y Minister jeh Steat, Sir Wyn Roberts, dy vel ny treealtysyn mychione Bretnish ymmyrchagh ayns co-heks y Churriglym. Dooyrt Roberts dy nee 'tashtey' y chengey Bretnagh as dy vel y chooid smoo dy 'leih sy Thalloo Bretnagh (goaill stiagh ny cummaltee noa neesht) credjal dy vel Bretnish feeu. Bee feme son tooilley fir as mraane-ynsee Bretnish my vees bree currit da ny treealtysyn shoh.

Dy firrinagh, cha vodmayd credjal dy vel reiltsys Lunnin slane ayns foayr jeh Bretnish neesht. Ta'n chengey geddyn paart dy chooney er y fa dy vel sleih dy liooar foast loayrt ee as erskyn ooilley dy vel sleih goll roosyn ayns Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg jannoo caggey jeean as lajer son y chengey. Ta ny politickeyryn ayns Kiare as Feed Hostyn ayns Lunnin gymmydey Bretnish myr bluckan-coshey politickagh dy chosney beggan dy phooar ayns reiltsys ta er jeet dy ve loau. Dy firrinagh, cha noddagh credjal dy jeean Lunnin cur er e hoshiaght Bretnish eginagh ayns scoillyn y Thalloo Bretnagh. Foddee dy bee slattyssyn jeant ec reiltsys Lunnin lhiggey er dy vel y lheid goll er, agh cha bee yn argid ry gheddyn ny chour.

Ayns rheynn-cheerey Dyfed, ta caggey sollagh mysh y chengey er ve goll er rish tammylt. Ta polasee daa-hengagh feer speeideilagh oc ayns shen ayns ny scoillyn undinagh. Sleih va slane noi'n phiolasee shen sy toshiaght, t'ad slane ayns foayr jeh nish. Kyndagh rish y pholasee shen, ta paitchyn fo shiaght bleeaney dy eash gynsaghey trooid Bretnish as Baarle, agh beggan ny smoo trooid Bretnish. Coardail rish noidyn y chengey Bretnagh, shoh polasee jeh 'Bretnish ny lomarcen'. Paitchyn ta jeant bwooiagh dy ynsaghey

Bretnish er agh feer haitnyssagh, t'ad clashtyn breagyn as foalsaght mychione ny scoillyn oc hene er y chelloish as y radio. Shass-jee dy dunnal, Vretnee!

Ga dy vel ram ry chlashtyn ayns Sostyn ec y traa t'an dy nhegin da ny Sostnee gynsaghey chengaghyn elley goll rish Giarmaanish, Frangish as Shapaanish, cha nel monney sleih son jannoo red erbee. Foast, ta'n chooid smoo dy Hostnee goaill aggle roish cur cheb er chengaghyn elley, er nonney t'ad noi chengaghyn elley. Ec y traa cheddin ta ny smoo paitchyn cheet magh ass scoillyn Hostyn nagh vod lhaith ny screu Baarle dy mie. Sy chooish shoh, ta reiltsys y Thooder er ve feer speeideilagh syn eab echey dy yannoo arrish er gagh red Americanagh. Roish foddee, bee scoillyn Hostyn cho agglagh as ram scoillyn Americanagh!

Agh er fa dy vel yn edjaghys goll sheese y liargagh ayns Sostyn, oddagh shoh cur wappin dauesyn ta noi Bretnish. Neemayd clashtyn ny smoo jeh'n chenn skeel: 'Baarle kiart hoshiaght, as eisht Bretnish (foddee)'. Y sleih ta gra y lheid, son y chooid smoo she ad shoh y sleih cheddin ta boirit mychione paitchyn ve gynsaghey Baarle as Bretnish ec yn un cheayrt as eisht ta goll er dy loayrt dy foayroil mychione paitchyn er y Cheer Vooar (Continent) gynsaghey ram chengaghyn ec yn un cheayrt. Choud's ta paitchyn gynsaghey chengaghyn 'ymmydoil' t'eh mie dy liooar, t'ad gra. Agh ta drogh ourys aym dy vel ram jeh'n sleih shoh credjal dy vel Baarle yn ynrican chengey ta 'ymmydoil'.

Summary:

There are indications that the imposition of the UK 'National' Curriculum may lead to all children in state schools in Wales studying Welsh. This turn of events has produced some unexpected champions for the language. But how sincere are they?

CHELVEEISH AYNS YN ALBIN

Colin y Jerree

Ta galdyn er ve currit da ny h'Albinee tammylt beg er-dy-henney beagh hoght millioon punt ayn dy g'eeck son daa cheead oor smoo imskeayllaghyn ayns Gaidhlig. Ta lane accan er vrishey magh chelleeragh mychione yn aghth lhisagh immyd ve jeant jeh'n argid. Ta laueyn jioogh stroshey veih'n yiass hannah ec sleih gyn sym erbee ayns cooish ny Gaelgeyrn. Ta aggle neesht ec Brian Wilson (eshyn ta loayrt ass l'heh cooishyn ynnidagh yn Albin son ny Soshiallee ayns Westminster) bee ny clareyn scarrit as caillt mastey ooilley yn trushtey voish Sostyn as ardjyn elley. Hug eh roish dy lhisagh ooilley ny clareyn noa shoh, goll imskeaylley magh ec yn un cheayrt cheddin dagh laa, yn aghth be sorch dy min SC4 crooit oc. Ta trushtey dy-liaoar roshtyn Albin trooid ny jystyn ta snaue ass ny chamryn-aarlee as drappal seose ny boallaghyn.

Va boirey elley ayn ec chaglym ayns Mee Voaldyn ec Inverness. Dooyrt Bob Christie, stiureyder chelveeish Grampian, dy lhisagh ny clareyn goaill stiagh naightyn, cooishyn yn laa, craaueeaght, edjaghys yn theay as chelveeish ny phaitchyn. Traa dooyrt eh dy lhisagh drama gol dys kione sodjey yn arbyl va screeudeyrn ayns Gaidhlig corree agglagh. Va'n chaglym currit er bun er-l'heh dy loayrt mychione caaghyn noa ta g'aase as bishaghey da ny screeudeyrn shoh, as v'ad sheiltyn dy row Christie dooney yn dorrys smoo dialdynagh ayns nyn eddinyn.

Ayns ard elley ta Donald Smith gra dy vel caa er ve currit da Gaelgeyrn Albinagh dy chroo aghth er-l'heh oc-hene ayns imskeayllaghth. Ta palchey ayn ayns shenn skeecalyn, shennaghys, aittys as fassoonys yn Gael vees goll y vishaghey, marish kiaull as ellynee elley. Ta aghaue ayn beagh clareyn Sostnagh cheet magh ayns eaddeeyn gaelgagh. Eer ec y traa t'ayn t'ad er chur yn far-ennym'. After Eight Club' orroo ta chebbal geddyn greim er'n argid.

Ec bunmyns yn traa cheddin haink yn naight dy hed 200 startaghyn coayl voish BBC Highland as BBC Radio nan Gaidheal. T'ad choayrt lesh yn derrey laue as t'ad goaill ersooyl lesh yn laue elley.

Summary:

The promise of 200 extra hours of Gaelic television in Scotland has raised many questions about programme content and timing. The danger of the money draining away elsewhere has also been mooted.

Gaeltacht Er Y Cholloo!

Phillie Beg

Ec jerrey yn vee Mean Souree, va kione ny shiahtin Gaelgagh cummit er y cholloo. Hie un Ghaelgeyr jeig (shey Gaelgeyrn flaoil as queig studeyrn) gys y Cholloo ec hoght er y chlag fastyr Jeheiney. Tra daag shin Purt Le Moirrey, va'n emshyr tashagh as va shin ooilley fliugh tra raink shin yn thie eirinagh, boayl hannee shin.

Hug shin lhien nyn greieyn-kiaullee, ny lioaryn arrane as palchey lhune as liggar, as dagh oie va shin kiaulleeaght, pynteraght as cooisheraght. Ren Chris

Sheard as mee hene karraghey yn cleigh cloaie caglee jen'n aae, as hooyl ny Gaelgeyrn elley mygeayrt yn Cholloo jeegahyn er ny ushagyn as y lhied.

V'an kione ny shiahtin Gaelgagh feer ymmydagh son ny studeyrn as ny Gaelgeyrn flaoil neesht. V'eh foddey s'assey taggloo 'sy Ghaelg tra raink shin Purt Le Moirrey er y Doonaght na tra daag shin Jeheiney!

Reagh Fiona McArdle yn clane turrys. S'treisht lhiam dy bee yn lhied reaghit ec Fiona reesht.

A very successful Gaelic weekend was held on the Calf of Man in June. It is to be hoped that another trip will be arranged in the near future.



Phil Gawne as Chris Shear

For a free Press

Mylevreeshey

When first produced in December last the publishers of the 'Manx Herald' were warned by the police over failing to include a publishers' imprint. The Herald has concentrated mainly on attacking Establishment targets such as the police and politicians; carrying news items other Manx publications do not cover.

The fourth edition issued in August of this year included a strongly worded assault on the Manx Labour Party and reproduced an article from 'Bike' magazine containing unflattering references to members of the Manx Parliament. Acting on instructions from the Attorney General, progressing a complaint from a member of Parliament, the police cautioned the publishers concerning the legal requirements for newspapers to be registered as such at the Post Office.

The publishers pointed out that the Herald, which consists of photo-copied

sheets and distributed free, is in fact not a newspaper, but a 'free beer-mat'. More importantly they point out that the police warning was not merely a matter over breaches of newspaper law, but more sinisterly a politically motivated attempt at censorship and repression.

An official Manx Herald press release complained:

'This cynical and neo-totalitarian use of police officers in a political role and as instruments of attempted censorship and repression, can only result in a damaging compromise of the Manx Police's integrity. It also raises questions regarding the role of the Attorney General who has been invited to meet with members of the Herald Co-operative'.

At the time of writing it is thought unlikely that the Attorney General will accept the invitation. The political manipulation of the news media and collusion in this is accepted by some of the Manx media; it is good to see an independent publication prepared to defend the true freedom of the press.

Manx Place-Name Survey

George Broderick

The idea for such a survey first came to me back in 1978 shortly following the publication of William and Constance Radcliffe's *Maughold and Ramsey Place-Names* (pub. priv. 1978). Here it became clear to me that something like eight times the amount of material already gathered from documentary sources and published by J.J. Kneen (1925-28) in his *Place-Names of the Isle of Man* still lay awaiting extraction from such sources. Kneen's six volume work, available from Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh in a single volume since 1970, though dated, was a pioneer effort in his time, and this was followed by a fairly detailed analysis, particularly of the Scandinavian names, by the Norwegian Prof. Carl J.S. Marstrand in 'Det norske landnám på Man' - (NTS 1932) and 'Remarks on the place-names of the Isle of Man' (NTS 1934). Since then no systematic work on Manx place-names has been undertaken, though since 1970 a number of scholars have discussed various aspects of Manx nomenclature.

The prospect that things may eventually get moving received a strong impetus in 1988 when Prof. Dr. Máirtín Ó Murchú, Director of the School of Celtic Studies at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies supported the view that because of the changing scene on the demography of the Isle of Man, the number of those within the Manx community who would have a knowledge of the old names must now be quite small in comparison with the population as a whole, and urged that a systematic sound-recorded survey of those people was now a matter of some urgency. In late 1988 it was resolved to set up a survey on a formal basis, which would fall into two parts: the oral collection (on tape), and the document. Any collection, consisting of deeds, wills, manorial roles, inquest files, church records, etc., largely deposited in the archives of the Manx Museum. Because of my teaching commitments at Uni. Mannheim, I could only afford time to do any collecting during the semester breaks. Given these constraints it was felt that it would take some 36 weeks to complete the oral survey, and some two and a half years to complete the documentary collection, though there would be some overlapping in time on the two parts. For the analysis stage it was decided to set up an editorial board representing the various linguistic components of Manx nomenclature, viz - Celtic (essentially Goidelic), Scandinavian and English, and to this end invitations to join the board were also sent to Robert L. Thomson, (ex School of English, Uni. Leeds). Dr. Gillian Fellows-Jensen,

Institute for Name Studies, Uni. Copenhagen, and Dr. Richard Cox, Dept. of Celtic, Uni. Glasgow

In March 1989 the then University Grants Committee of the UK designated the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth as the Centre for Celtic Studies for the UK, and in April of the same year due to the initiative and drive of Prof. Dr. Emrys Evans of the Dept. of Irish at Aberystwyth the Manx Place-Name Survey was formally brought under the aegis of that Department. For his part Prof. Ó Murchú at the DIAS pushed matters forward and made available funding to enable a pilot field trip in 1989 to assess the amount of work needed to be done. Two further pilot trips with DIAS and Manx Heritage Foundation backing took place early and mid 1990. In May of this year an application was made on behalf of the Survey by Prof. Evans to the Leverhulme Trust in London, and contrary to all expectation we were greatly surprised to learn that this Trust was prepared to back the Survey with an injection of £60,000, thus guaranteeing the collection of the material over a three-year period working full time.

The wagon is now beginning to roll. The end result will hopefully be a corpus of six volumes.

Constitutional Advance for Tynwald?

P.A. Gawne.

In the last sitting of Tynwald before the summer recess a further tentative step was taken towards political freedom from London. A new position has been created which encompasses the previous positions of President of the Legislative Council and that of the Lieutenant Governor in his role as presiding officer of Tynwald. The new President of Tynwald is to be elected from within the Tynwald Court and will serve for a five year period.

Sir Charles Kerruish was elected as President of Tynwald in July, overcoming the Minister of Education, Victor Kneale MHK, and President of the Legislative, Ian Anderson MLC. In an interview with the Isle of Man Examiner, Sir Charles claimed that 'Parliament is now truly of the people', but admitted that 'Small advances such as replacing the Governor by an elected president are not in themselves the answer to the Island's problem, but are more cosmetic than anything else.' Sir Charles is well known in Manx politics for his 'outspoken' views, however, in this case he appears to be understating the situation.

Territorial Waters Deal Worthless

J.B. Moffatt

The Manx branch of the League has placed a number of adverts in Island newspapers, in a major attack on the Manx Governments' fisheries deal with the UK.

The adverts contain a picture of Miles Walker MHK, Chief Minister of the Isle of Man who is referred to in the adverts as 'Miles Chamberlain'. Underneath is the caption 'FISH IN OUR TIME'.

The adverts are an analogy with the 'Peace in our time' remark made by Neville Chamberlain, British Premier, shortly before the outbreak of hostilities in World War Two and in the context of the sell out of Czechoslovakia.

The Manx branch of the League believe the comparison is an apt one and regards the fisheries deal with the U.K. as a total sell out. The deal which allows for extension of Manx limits from three to twelve miles contains an access clause for UK and foreign vessels which infringes on Manx domestic sovereignty. In addition rights to minerals are in some instances still retained by British institutions such as British coal!

In addition to publicity in the Manx press the campaign has attracted some interest in Ireland with the advert being reproduced in the Belfast 'Sunday News'. The Sunday News story reports North Irish Fishermens

spokesman Dick James expressing concern at a possible denial of access to traditional grounds for Ulster fishermen. The Manx branch campaign however is not aimed at promoting the exclusion of the Co. Down fleets from traditional grounds. Indeed certain sections of the Manx on shore processing industry depends on these boats fishing Manx waters for product.

However in the same way as Britain and Ireland administer their own twelve mile limits the Manx people can claim the right to do likewise.

Manx sovereignty holds out no threat to those who traditionally share the grounds, on the contrary that sovereignty will secure the grounds for future generations.

The UK/Manx Fisheries deal is a disgusting capitulation by the Manx Government for which both Irish and Manx fishermen will ultimately pay.


CELTIC LEAGUE


COMMEEYS CELTIAGH



MILES
CHAMBERLAIN

"FISH IN OUR TIME"

CELTIC LEAGUE

COMMEEYS CELTIAGH

Lorne House Demonstration

C.J.K.

The Lorne House Trust – managers of investment portfolios, organized an expensive package deal conference at the Palace Hotel on 'Mitigating taxation; US and UK' and tax avoidance, aimed at Americans. Peaceful protests and leafleting took place at Ronaldsway Airport and outside Lorne House, Castletown. Airport police requested that the leaflets be distributed outside the Airport building. This was complied with, although the peaceful nature of the demonstration was marred by one police officer who ripped an anti-finance placard being held in the road outside the entrance. Two days later more than a dozen protestors awaited the arrival of conference guests attending a barbecue at Lorne House.

Several weeks after the protest a defensive letter, purporting to come from a visiting delegate, was published in the business section of the Examiner newspaper. Under the main heading 'Finance sector in danger of slipping', the letter claimed to be 'Observation of "Friends of the Three" Demonstration'. The writer (name supplied – not published), misrepresented the protestors as a bunch of misguided, adolescent children. Their 'youth' was referred to at least nine times throughout the letter, which was patently intended to obfuscate the validity of the demonstration. This astonishing quote indicates the tenor of the letter – 'One could write a chilling book about a society where grown-ups had to obtain the approval of an adolescent Gestapo before they could do anything'. The anti-finance campaign is obviously working for the author to resort to such imaginative writing.

The facts are that of the 13 protestors, only one was under voting age – average age is 30 plus – 6 of those who were present are themselves parents (collectively of 15 children) – two are grandparents!



Lorne House Demonstration

A JEWISH LINE

As with David Marcus with those of Ireland Chaim Bermant has based much of his fiction on the fortunes of those of the Jewish diaspora who fleeing persecution settled in Scotland early this century. One long novel *The Patriarch* takes on their experiences over the century almost and has many wry asides and odd comments of interest.

Saying (earlier in the period) that 'there's never been any anti-Semitism to speak of here', one key character continues that that was 'because there haven't been any Jews to speak of, which doesn't mean that those who are here have been loved. They're shrewd, they're fast, they're sharp, they drive a hard bargain ... they're restless, but then so are the Scots, and I can't see many Jews coming

here for that reason – the competition's too keen. In England it's a different matter. They're a lot of lazy bastards in England ... and they're no match for the Jew – They're not even a match for the Irish'!!

Later on he describes another character taking to Scotland, 'She was in love with the scenery of Scotland – its people, history, culture – and tried to persuade the board of management of the synagogue to don tam-o'shanter and kilts for ceremonial occasions, and when they looked at her as if she were mad she said: 'You're prepared to wear frock coats and top hats, which is English national dress, what objections can you have to Scottish national dress? After all, this is a *Scottish* synagogue'. She also tried to learn Gaelic, but with limited success.'

Manx Environmental Week

The Mannin branch will be co-ordinating a shoppers packaging protest on 12th. October as part of Manx Environmental week. This protest is a day for shoppers to complain about excess packaging by leaving surplus wrappings at check outs.

Manx Environmental week will be held from Saturday 6th. till Sunday 14th. October. A wide variety of events are planned. Here is a brief list of some of the major events for the week:

- SATURDAY 6th. 'An evening with David Bellamy', – Villa Marina.
- SUNDAY 7th. Green Fayre/ Sea Terminal.
- TUESDAY 9th. Manx 'Question Time'- Loch Promenade Church.
- THURSDAY 11th. Lecture by Dr J. Twidell (Head of Energy Studies at Strathclyde University) on the Green House Effect.
- FRIDAY 12th. Celtic League - Packaging Protest.

If anyone would like to take part in our protest, or would like more details on Environmental Week, contact Ms. C. Clucas, 6 Barney Beg, Port St. Mary, Tel. 835778.

Éire – Compulsory English Registration

An appeal to the Minister for the Environment, Mr. Pádraic Flynn, to reform regulations so as to allow car owners to use Irish registration marks was made by the President of Conradh na Gaeilge, Proinsias Mac Aonghusa, when he presented Certificates to 80 students who have completed spoken Irish courses organised by the Conradh.

At present the Department of the Environment makes it illegal to use Irish registration marks which, siad Mr Mac Aonghusa, 'is an unjust regulation of doubtful Constitutional validity'.

He went on to say that Mr. Flynn could readily change regulations and permit Irish registration marks for motor cars.

'In the meantime Conradh na Gaeilge will help anyone who opposes this unjust regulation which proclaims that English only is this state's official language.'

CELTICA

Stop the Cheque-Book Conquest

In central parts of Brittany more and more small agricultural holdings are being offered for sale, having become vacant as a result of the prevailing disastrous economic policies which drive rural people increasingly to the cities. The buyers want them generally as secondary residences. Some of them are Bretons, but the others could be from anywhere, French, English, etc. Last May graffiti in Breton and French appeared on the walls of auctioneers' offices in the Pondivi area, threatening arson. 'Brittany is not for sale', they proclaimed. The threats could be motivated by nationalist feelings or by the resentment at the rise of land prices among local farmers wishing to enlarge their holdings but unable to compete in their bidding with the wealthier outsiders.

A similar situation exists in Mannin (as highlighted by Fo Halloo and the Troor), in Kernow and in Cymru where Mebyon Glyndwr have been engaged for several years in an arson campaign to dissuade English acquisition of homes in the Welsh speaking areas. Court cases and the present controversy in the Dyfed Educational Area have shown that decisions by the local authorities in support of schooling through Welsh and making services in Welsh available have been attacked and undermined by newcomers who don't care about the language nor wish their children to be bothered with it.

It can be argued that many newcomers have identified with the people among whom they have settled, that they have learned their language, that they have even a more positive attitude towards it than a high proportion of the native population. Fair play and welcome to them!

The question is whether the great majority of the newcomers can be expected to willingly do likewise. Or will they not rather side with those of our alienated compatriots who oppose our demands for means to strengthen the position of our languages and to foster our cultures? Of course cultures benefit from contact with newcomers and from external influences but that depends on their own strength, vitality, ability to absorb without being submerged or diluted? We need only to

look at two of the Baltic peoples, the Estonians and the Latvians, who in their efforts to safeguard the future of their national language and to recover their sovereignty have to contend with the powerful opposition of a large section of the population constituted by Russians and others who settled in their countries during the past fifty years. Once immigrants of a given ethnic background become sufficiently numerous to form groups, their attitudes can change considerably towards the need of an old-established community to preserve its identity.

A balance has to be found in this age between individual human rights and the rights of collectivities such as ours. Popular support for measures to safeguard, strengthen and restore our languages and cultures depends on the awareness of being an historic community. It implies continuity, the sense of being rooted deeply in a common tradition and the possession of a specific territory. If newcomers want to settle in that territory and to join that community, they should be willing to identify with the latter, to adopt its culture, to learn its language. There must be individual rights but also obligations towards the community sufficient to ensure its continued existence as a distinct entity. These will hardly be fulfilled without some control by institutions of our own, without self-government for our peoples. They will not be enforced by States which are at best indifferent, at worst hostile to what makes our identity. As for the European Community the very principles on which it is being built, such as allowing free play to the forces of the market and the unrestricted liberty to settle wherever one likes, can hardly allow any effective safeguards for our nations.

The Manx Troor, the Welsh Mebyon Glyndwr, and others in Brittany are reacting against the sale of our countries to whoever can bid the highest. They, like this song by the Pogues, challenge us:

'This land was always ours,
Was the proud land of our fathers,
It belongs to us and them,
Not to any of the others.'

Back Numbers of *Carn* Needed

The Bibliothek fuer Sprach-und Literaturwissenschaft of the University of Mannheim would like to complete its collection of *Carn*. It needs the following issues: Nr 19, 20, 22, 26, 30, 33, 38, 39, 40, 47/48, 52. Anyone who has got them and is willing to part with them is requested to write to me, stating prices.

Celtic League Badge



The Celtic League badge, featuring the Celtic knot design as on the front page of *Carn*, one inch in diameter, in light metal, yellow on green background, is available for £1.00 (E.C. countries), but £1.10 surface mail / £1.20 air mail for other countries.

...

Copies of the Celtic League pamphlet in support of the return to Mannin of the **Chronicles of the Kings of Mann** and the Isles, can also be obtained at £1.50 per copy.

For Sale

Two copies of the special issue of DALC'HOMP SONJ devoted three years ago to the Irish struggle for independence between 1880 and 1922: seventeen articles of which 16 are in French and one in Breton, with numerous illustrations. Price £5 plus postage (£0.55 Ireland/ Britain, £0.85 other countries or £1.65 if airmailed to non-European countries).

All above available from A. Heusaff, (International Branch Secretary), Seana Gharráin, An Spidéal, Co. na Gaillimhe, Éire.

DIWAN: TRIAL AND BEATINGS INSTEAD OF JUSTICE

A DIWAN teacher, Joelle Jack, 30, and the father of one of her pupils, J.Y. Roue, a merchant navy officer, were sentenced in Brest on 24-7 to pay a 3000F fine for spraying the walls of four government buildings with slogans asking for justice for DIWAN. Some 200 supporters (parents, friends, teachers) were present but only a

quarter were allowed into the court. They demonstrated against a system, which further penalises people who are denied their right to use their language in education and in their relations with the administration, by counting all together 'one to ten, no trial!' in Breton. They were then beaten and dragged down steps by the police who also blew tear gas in their faces. Many were badly injured, as attested by medical doctors. One of them, Klaod Duigou, was incapacitated for a month as a

result. Complaints about police brutality have been lodged. Five associations have addressed an appeal to other political, cultural and trade union organisations for solidarity with the DIWAN teachers and workers who remain under the constant threat of being deprived of their jobs. In reply to the judge who said they had other, legal, means to express their grievances, the accused pointed out that they had repeatedly used them but in vain. The State is bent on squeezing out DIWAN.

Pan-Celtic Conference

Stephen Paul De Villio

The American Branch held its 17th Annual Pan-Celtic Conference on 12 May at the Alexander Robertson School, a landmark of the New York Scottish community since the 1780's. Formed around the theme of 'Celtic Traditions and Tradition-makers', the conference drew a capacity crowd with a variety of interesting and sometimes unusual presentations.

Emphasizing the significance of the date of this annual Conference, the day was opened by Liam Ó Caiside's talk on 'Bealtaine and Calan Mai in Celtic Myth and Tradition', symbolism of Bealtaine observances through various periods of time to the present day.

Following Treasa O'Carroll's lively rendition of songs and poetry in Irish, Jane Williams delivered an in-depth presentation on a curious though lesser-known aspect of Gaelic culture, 'The Strange Career of the Brahan Seer: Prophecy and Second Sight in Gaelic Scotland'. Gary Summers, founder of the study group *Cairdean nan Gaidheal*, then read a selection of contemporary poems in Scots Gaelic, followed by Larry Cole's musical presentation of traditional tunes on the Northumbrian and Highland bagpipes.

The afternoon began with Alexei Kondratiev's penetrating examination of

Iolo Morganwg and his impact on Welsh Culture. Drawing upon original and scholarly sources in Welsh as well as his own first-hand familiarity with the works of Iolo. Mr. Kondratiev revealed the extent to which both Iolo's forgeries and his genuine contributions influenced the course of the Welsh revival.

The theme of 'tradition-makers' was continued with Stephen Paul De Villio's exposé of 'Prince Madoc and the Welsh Indians: The Making of an American Welsh Legend', in which he traced the often hilarious story of how the legend of Prince Madoc sparked a 200 year long hunt for Welsh-speaking Indians in North America.

After Alexei Kondratiev's reading of Breton poetry, organized to illustrate the 'Three Ages of Breton Poetry', CLAB Scottish Chair Greg Douglas delivered a presentation on 'The Scottish Gael beyond the Pale' Alasdair mac Colla in Ireland and Scotland'.

The day finished up with *Ceol Fidheall as Ceap Breatuinn*, a concert of traditional fiddle music from the Gaelic community of Cape Breton, played by Simmie Stern, accompanied by Patricia Brady on the guitar and bodhran.

New Evidence on Submarine Problem

New evidence has been unearthed by the League concerning the danger to motor fishing vessels from submarine activity around the British Isles.

The League started to monitor this problem in the early 80s and has catalogued over 50 incidents mainly in the Irish sea and off the west of Scotland.

New research indicates the problem had existed for some time prior to that date and incidents involving sub. collisions with MFVs in the Channel, Biscay and off Brittany is currently being collated. The new information covers the period back to the early 50s and indicates the problem has had a consistency and been more widespread than previously thought.

The new material also coincides with yet another two suspicious sinkings. The first, an Irish vessel off the Cork coast, the second a French vessel in the Channel, both sinkings in July involved eight people drowned. The new evidence and the sinkings are likely to lead to renewed calls in both the European and domestic parliaments for more action to control submarine operations.

Celtic League Military Monitoring



Ceol Fidheall as Ceap Breatuinn. PHOTO: S.P. DeVillio

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Chara,

In *Carn* Summer 1990 Frang MacThomais refers to possible stocks of books in Gaelic publishers' warehouses. This is probably true if you compare the Gaelic Books Council catalogue and shops which actually stock any Gaelic books other than those for learners.

A recent visit to Ireland brought my attention to small, but varied, stocks of Irish books in many village stores and small town newsagents both in the Gaeltacht areas and elsewhere. If books are in store they will never be sold! Even those booksellers in Scotland listed in 'Gairm' as

Gaelic book stockists scarcely have any stock. Only in Stornoway, Inverness and Glasgow is there any sort of provision.

Would it not be possible for the Gaelic Books Council and the publishers to supply books on a 'sale or return' to booksellers in key locations - Castletown, Bowmore, Oban, Mallaig, Fort William, to name a few of the possibilities. They could donate a few shelves in a favourable position for this purpose and be supplied with a full catalogue and promotional material. Only when they sold books would they have to pay the supplier. Too simple, or an accountant's nightmare?

Mise le meas,

Clive James

Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the Constitution and Aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including *Carn*) and subscription rates are IR 7, Stg 7, 66FF or US\$20.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank). Postage outside Europe is by air mail.

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

ALBA Mairi Denovan, Old Mission House, Nth. Erradale, Ross-shire V21-2DS.

BREIZH Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, Talbodek, 29300 BEI, Brittany.

Correspondence: Yann Bouessel Du Bourg, La Haie, D'Izé, 35450 Val D'Izé, Brittany.

CYMRU Merfyn Phillips, Parc y Ffrier, Llandudoch, Dyfed.

ÉIRE Janice Williams, 22 Bóthar Belgrave, Baile Átha Cliath 6.

KERNOW Ian Williams, 6 Rose Row, Redruth.

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

LONDON Séamas Ó Coileáin, G42 Du Cane Court, London SW17 7JR.

USA Stephen Paul de Villo, 313 East 201 Street, Bronx, New York 10458.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH Alan Heusaff, Seana Gharráin, An Spidéal, Co. na Gaillimhe, Éire.

CEAP BREATAINN Don Mac Gillivray, Big Pond, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada BOA 1H0.

The General Secretary of the Celtic League is Davyth Fear, 58 Ffordd Eryri, Parc Hendre, Caernarfon, Cymru LL55 2UR.

The Editor is Ms P. Bridson, 33 Bóthar Bancroft, Tamhlacht, BÁC 24, Éire.

The P.R.O. is Bernard Moffatt, 11 Hilltop View, Farmhill, Braddan, Mannin.

Our next deadline for material for *Carn* 72 will be the 1st November, 1990. I would ask regular or new subscribers to meet this due date. Materials sent for publication in *Carn* must relate to our aims, and be typed. All material is copyright [©] *Carn* unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in *Carn* are not necessarily those of the editor nor of the Celtic League.

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For a Celtic Future: A Tribute to Alan Heusaff



Edited by Cathal Ó Luain. A collection of essays and articles published by the Celtic League in recognition of the dedicated work of Alan Heusaff who was the General Secretary since the foundation of the League in 1961 to 1984.

Special offer of £5 for individual copies, surface mail - including post and packaging; Available from Cathal Ó Luain, 33 Br Bancroft, Tamhlacht, BÁC 24, Éire.

By Tirana to Glaschú

When this writer went to school (*fadó, fadó, fadó*) Scotland was *Alba* in Irish (as in Gaelic). For reasons I know not, Scotland has become *Albain* in Irish while remaining as it was in Gaelic.

This tendency not to look at the experience and usage of Gaelic is becoming more pronounced and is one which the League again might address itself to.

It is, on the practical side, bad enough that post takes, on the norm, in my (extensive) experience 5 days between Baile Átha Cliath and Dún Éideann, say, or Glaschú, and this despite daily flights between Baile Átha Cliath and the Scottish cities (the excuse is that 'British' mail goes to London - why? - for re-routing throughout the UK: re-routing or scanning); but if one spells the name of the country as the Irish authorities want it to be spelt (*Albain*) then there is the recurring danger of the communication being routed via Tirana by the Irish sorting offices who very often fail to distinguish between *Albain* and *Albania*.

There is then a very practical aspect to our complaint.

Pádraig Pluincéad



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