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No. 75

AUTUMN 1991

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CELTIC LEAGUE



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KERNOW: KESUNYANS KELTEK • MANNIN: COMMEEYS CELTIGH



ALBA

Sealladh à Spè

le Peadar Morgan

Ceart no ceàrr e sanasan atharrachadh am marbhan na h-oidhche, bu mhath a rinn an fheadhainn a chur "Strath-spey" an àite "Spey Valley" air sanasan fàilte an A9.

Tha iad air deasbad a dhùsgadh as ùr mu ainm na sgìre, agus a rèir nan beachdan a th'air nochdadh chan eil muinntir an àite a' gabhail ris an ainm a tha luchd na turasachd air cruthachadh dhaibh.

Tha trì cheistean ag èirigh às an deasbad seo.

'S e a' chiad cheist, am bu chòir ainmean àite a bhith air an tionndadh air seòl Sasanach?

Chan eil mòran buaidh aige seo nuair a tha sinn a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig fhèin. Agus ged a dhealbhas sinn ainmean nach robh aig na seann Ghàidheil agus sinn a' tionndadh ainmean Beurla gu Gàidhlig, chan e cùis uabhas a tha sin. Tha a h-uile ginealach air ainmean a chruthachadh agus ainmean a chall. Cho fad 's a tha iad anns a' Ghàidhlig, tha iad duthchasach agus Albannach.

Ach chan fhaodamaid sin a ràdh mu dheidhinn ainmean Beurla a tha leantainn nòs nan Sasannach.

A thuilleadh air sin, tha sinn beag air bheag a' call nan ainmean Gàidhlig fhèin agus iad air an tionndadh gu Beurla. Tha còir againn ainmean mar "An Lochan Uaine" agus "Meall a' Bhuachaille" a shàbhaladh seach nach eil atharrachadh ar n-ainmean a' còrdadh ri meall de dh'Albannaich gun Ghàidhlig cuideachd.

Mar a thuirt Iain Herdman anns a' phàipear naidheachd "Teachdaire Ghlaschu" tha tionndadh ar n-ainmean gu Beurla nan Sasannach mar chomharra gu bheil Alba fosgailte do dh'èigheachadh cultarail agus sòisealta cho math ri èigheachadh eaconamach.

'S an dàrna ceist, dè an t-ainm a bu chòir a bhith air a' bhòrd thurasachd ionadail. Tha dà sgìre eachdraidheil air an còmhachadh le Bòrd Turasachd na h-Aghaidh Mòire agus "Spey Valley". 'S iad sin Bàideanach agus Srath Spè.

Thg Bàideanach a' sìneadh eadar ceann shuas Loch Lagain gu sìos seachad air Loinn a' Bhuilg (Lynwilg), agus tha Srath

Spè a' dol sìos bhon Aghaidh Mhòr gu h-Abhaidh (Advie). Tha an sgaradh seo eachdraidheil agus nàdarra. Tha an srath an sin gu math cumhang agus air a bhristeadh leis an Ord Bhàn, le Tòrr Albhaidh agus le Creag Eileachaidh.

'S e sgaradh cho cudromach a bh'ann gun robh dualchainnt na Gàidhlig gu tur eadar-dhealaichte air gach taobh dhen chrìch seo.

Bu mhòr am beud nan cailleamaid na seann ainmean agus linntean de dhualchas air an cùlaibh. Ach tha luchd na turasachd dhen bheachd gum biodh aon ainm na b'fheàrr agus 's ann acasan a tha làmh an uachdar.

Nam biodh tè dhe na sgìrean mòran nas lugha na an te eile dh'fhaodamaid gabhail ris an tè as lugha a bhith air a thoirt a'staigh mar pàirt dhen sgìre as motha.

Ach chan ann mar sin a tha. Cha mhòr nach ionann Bàideanach agus Srath Spè ann am meud agus cha ghabhadh te seach tè dhiubh a shlugadh le chèile gun mhòran strì agus aìmhreit.

'S e tha dhìth, ainm a tha comharrachadh sgìre a' bhùird gun a bhith gabhail àite "Bàideanach agus Srath Spè".

Dè mu dheidhinn "Bòrd Turasachd a' Chàirn Ghuirm agus Spè"?

'S e Uisge Spè a tha ceangal Bhàideanach ri Srath Spè, ach chan e sgìre a th'ann. Tha an Càrn Gorm cliùiteach mar àite spòrs agus nàdair agus tha e ann am meadhan na dà sgìre.

Ach theagamh gur h-e an treas ceist a' cheist as chudromaiche. 'S e sin, ceist an deamocratais.

Carson a bu chòir rud cho meadhanach dhar fèin-iomhaigh agus dhar dùthechas ri ainm an àite anns a bheil sinn a' fuireach a bhith air fhàgail ann an làmhnan buidhne bige mar bhallrachd a' bhùird thurasachd?

Chan eil iad a' riochdachadh ach am math fhèin agus is cinnteach nach ann às an dùthaich seo, gun ghuth air an sgìre, a tha deagh chuid dhiubh, 's dòcha a' chuid as motha.

Nach ann tron chomhairle sgìre a tha an deamocratas ionadail ag obair, mar sin nach ann aig ar riochdairean anns a' chomhairle

a bu chòir gnothaichean a tha buntainn dhuinn uile a bhith ar an rèiteachadh.

Tha làn àm ann gun seas sinn ar còirichean fhin.

Summary

When the notices "Welcome to Spey Valley" on the A9 main road north in Scotland were changed mysteriously last year so that the designation "Strath Spey" appeared it highlighted one of the areas in which Scotland is losing her identity. The clandestine action gave heart to most Scots but of course drew criticism from the Scottish Tourist Board the perpetrators of the topographical mongeralism. The poor tourists would be bewildered by "srath". In this piece the writer criticises this situation on three counts. Firstly - to allow our placenames to be changed even from English renderings of Gaelic words to a completely English connotation is to allow cultural obliteration. Secondly. There are two ancient, historical places in the area of the disputed name - "Badenoch" and "Strathspey" and since each is of equal size and using part to designate the whole is inimical - why not use something like - "Cairngorm and Spey"? Lastly, the Tourist Board ignores all the democratically voiced objections of the local people and their councillors, another instance of the mockery made of local democracy by unelected bodies.

Exchange Publicity

AL LIAMM literary magazine in Breton, 80 pp. 5 issues a year. Subscription 150 Fr but 160/200 Fr outside State to P. Le Bihan, 16 rue des Fours à Chaux, 35400 St-Malo. In the March/April issue, Per Denez relates how Breton very slowly gained access to Rennes University, care being taken to keep its teaching completely detached from the its and needs until quite recently. The other main contribution is the account in translation of the perilous adventures of an Armada ship's captain in Ireland and Scotland. The May/August issue contains an account by H. Latimier of a trip to Madagascar, the text of a lecture by F. Favereau about mentions of Arabic in the modern Breton literature, a tale with a translation into Cornish, etc.

An Comunn Gaidhealach ceud Bliadhna a'dh'aois

le Frang Mac Thomais

When An Cumunn Gaidhealach was founded in April 1891, it was a product of its time. Five years earlier the Houses of Parliament placed the 1886 Crofters Act on the statute book to remove some, at least, of the many injustices which had been borne by the people of the Highlands and Islands for decades. But while the Act was an achievement in itself, it still left out an element in the Land League's objectives which had still to be attained: status for Gaelic.

It was John Murdoch, that sturdy protagonist and editor of *The Highlander* newspaper, who linked both land and language with political aims. "Not only Free but Gaelic as well" was a popular slogan. But in the event when the political aim was partially achieved by the 1886 Act, the plight of Gaelic was set aside as worthy of a new battle in its own cause. Thus it was left to An Cumunn Gaidhealach to take up the cudgels on behalf of Gaelic 1891.

Two main objectives were embedded in its first constitution: promotion of Gaelic and concern for the socio-economic problems of the Highlands and Island.

In particular Gaelic was to be given a high profile through an annual event which is now known as the National Mod.

It might be an overstatement to say that the idea of the Mod was an inspiration, but the fact is that since the first ever Mod took place in Oban in 1892, the annual event has become Gaeldom's showpiece and is now a close contender to Edinburgh's Festival and Glasgow's Mayfest. Oppose Gaelic or not, Scotland's attention is now focussed on Gaelic each October.

But an Comunn's Mod was just part of its aims and objectives. The founders also were aware that Gaelic could survive only if the socio-economic climate of the Highlands and Islands was a healthy one. Thus they embedded in the constitution that an Comunn had to be active in economic development or, as it was defined in 1891, the 'home industries of the Highlands'.

In its early years, an Comunn realised that it could never achieve public credibility unless it was seen to be representative of a broad-based membership. Thus, one of its first tasks was the formation of branches.

It also recognised that a formal structure was needed to carry out the aims and objectives. Thus, in 1909, there appeared standing committees: finance, propaganda, education publications, and Mod and music. Over the years, these committees were to do sterling work on behalf of Gaelic. That work stands as a

worthy memorial to those who served on them.

An Comunn has, over the years, taken the Gaelic voice into many battle arenas, with the subject of Gaelic in education being one which might be called the Sixty years' War. As long ago as 1896, An Comunn realised that unless Gaelic was given its due place in the schools, the language would be given the cachet of second-class status. It took a long war of attrition to get the Scotch Education Department, as it was then, to accept that the language had an educative value, not just in its being spoken, but in the manner in which children could mature mentally by being bilingual.

In 1918 an Comunn organised a petition for inclusion of Gaelic in the Education Bill, then going through Parliament. More than 20,000 signatures were presented to the House, but achieved only limited success.

In the same year (1923) as the *Metagama* sailed from Stornoway taking 300 Lewismen and women to America, An Comunn set up a fund to 'aid in the relief of the great distress in the Highlands and Islands'.

In 1924, An Comunn went to war with the Educational Institute of Scotland, whose attitude to Gaelic is now somewhat better than it was nearly seven decades ago. As Neil Shaw, the Comunn Secretary at the time, said: "The EIS attitude to Gaelic is fairly well summed up in the famous couplet - 'Thou shalt not kill, but needst not strive officiously to keep alive'."

An Comunn's work with Gaelic-speaking children was not neglected. Through its influence it set up Comunn na h-Oigridh which eventually lasted for thirty years when lack of finance prevented the organisation from realising its full potential for Gaelic. At its peak over 8,000 children were involved.

After the Hitler War, in 1947, An Comunn was successful in obtaining a grant from the Scottish Education Department to help pay the salary of an organiser for music and drama in the Gaelic-speaking areas.

In 1955 the Secretary of State for Scotland was lobbied by An Comunn who objected to the proposed rocket range on Benbecula. Its fears for that community is seen today with the island's Gaelic-speaking population now around sixty percent compared with over ninety percent for the rest of the Western Isles.

In 1960 the first issue of 'Sradag', a children's coloured comic appeared.

Though it did not last for long, due to distribution and editorial difficulties, at least An Comunn showed what could be done to foster the interest of children in Gaelic.

In 1965 an Comunn appointed its first full-time salaried director, who laid much of the groundwork for Gaelic development during his five year tenure of office. A fortnightly bilingual newspaper, 'Sruth', was launched along with a Gaelic book club, Club Leabhar, and the first-ever Gaelic Information Centre at Culloden.

In 1968 the director, D.J. Mackay, moved his office to Stornoway and was instrumental in setting up the Lewis Council of Social Service and the Lewis Amenity Society. While these organisations were, in some ways, only peripheral to Gaelic issues, it was felt by An Comunn that only solid involvement in community work could give Gaelic the credibility it needed if it was to survive into the future. Thus An Comunn was still fulfilling its constitutional aim for the socio-economic welfare of the Highlands.

This has been an all-too-brief and cursory glance at some of the activities with which An Comunn Gaidhealach has been involved over the past century.

It is now something of an elder statesman, with a vast range of experience in language promotion at its fingertips. This expertise is now being tapped by such bodies as Comhairle nan Eilean and Strathclyde Regional Council, which latter recently publicised its 'accord' with An Comunn containing initiatives for Gaelic development in the region.

Some might say that in 1991 An Comunn will be one hundred years old. The other way of looking at 1991 is that An Comunn is a one-year-old child with the wisdom of a century in its head. New young muscles are now being flexed to meet the needs of Gaelic, especially in the field of community arts. In June 1990 it produced a policy for Gaelic Arts which will undoubtedly have a seminal influence on the development of Gaelic and its culture well into the next century.

If the founders of An Comunn were alive today they would be justly proud of An Comunn's record of activity on the Gaelic front. Some battles were lost; others were won. But the overall historical assessment must be that had it not been for An Comunn's existence the Gaelic war would have been lost a long time ago.

There is still much to be done, but with its broad-based membership, representing a bank of untapped potential and reserves, An Comunn will ensure that the Gaelic language and all that pertains to it, will be alive and well in 2091.

Togaidh an Obair an Fhianuis

Europe of 50 - Scotland on the Threshold

by Rob Gibson

As the nations and historic regions of Europe flex re-invigorated muscles and claim the rights of sovereignty, the success of the Baltics, the struggles in the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the Europeanising of the Soviet Union each exemplify a threshold of opportunity.

In contrast the unyielding centralism of the British state leaves Scots and Welsh tantalisingly on the threshold of the Europe which their long histories show is their natural stage. With the expansion and development of the Rainbow group in the Euro Parliament as it transforms into the European Free Alliance of historic nations and peoples there is a new platform for Scots and Welsh aspirations.

Winnie Ewing SNP MEP for the Highlands and Islands since 1970 is a major player in these changes. So the SNP is increasing its international role as a catalyst for change in the representation of small nations in Europe. There is no reason why Central and Eastern European emergent countries should not turn directly for help to the EFA as the propagandists for a Europe of fifty plus which will have to be far more democratic and decentralised than the Europe of the Twelve. Carn readers will receive regular updates.

Certainly the SNP's involvement in pressing for and leading a UK parliamentary group to the Baltics last February under Margaret Ewing SNP MP

for Moray, underlined the small nations of Europe as their own best friends. Iceland of the world's nations was the first to recognise Baltics independence while the big powers scheme to contain the democratic movement which is sweeping to the Urals and beyond.

Scots in opinion poll surveys show a strengthening preference for independence. In June the opinion surveys showed for the first time that independence, in or out of the EC, at 37% was the preferred option of the biggest block of opinion for the first time. Devolution in Britain and the status quo lag behind. This has set the SNP a clear target to turn around 20% opinion survey results specifically for the party into the harbinger of that independence if the 37% can be persuaded to vote SNP.

Since the change of leadership of the SNP in the autumn of 1990, which strengthened commitments to independence within the EC as the flagship policy, the demise of Mrs Thatcher, and then her hated poll tax has heightened the differences in the British Tory and Labour parties over the increasing role of European union. As Neal Ascherson pointed out to the English public through his former Observer column, "As the nation-State withers, people will transfer their first loyalty to these smaller polities. And Euzkadi or Scotland will prove tougher to dissolve than the Spanish State or Great Britain."

This suggests that the small nations and historic regions of Europe want the Community to build up their identities - not to efface them. This puts the SNP's mission in the forefront of the hopes of the Celtic peoples as never before.

In Scotland today future prospects could not be more starkly contrasting. The squandering of our natural resources with the Thatcher decade floated on Scottish oil, and the tie in of energy production to the vastly expensive nuclear option instead of rapid development of wind, wave and hydro power in the most suitable location in Europe, each point up the crunch question for Scots at the forthcoming general election.

With a housing crisis of massive proportions in both our towns and countryside, vast hectares put up for sale to the highest bidder and unemployment again rising, the constant reminders of British failure is manifest. Perhaps the successes of the Gaelic television expansion, previously reported in Carn and the success of uniting 5,000 crofters in their successful Scottish Crofters Union and the obvious Scottish fervour of vast audiences at Runrig concerts show a younger generation beginning, however painfully, to slough off the failure of their elders to break the shackle of the Union.

Polls also confirm that it is the 18 to 34 age group which gives greatest support to independence in Europe. This confirms that at long last the SNP, despite what the British parties can throw up to confuse the Scots, have well founded hopes to make this the threshold to the independence decade.

Obituary

The very Rev. George Fielden MacLeod (Lord MacLeod of Fuinary) died on Thursday 27th June 1991 at the age of 96 and Scotland lost another son pre-eminent in his field. Born in affluent circumstances of a long line of forebears holding high church office he chose a path different from that which seemed mapped out. After valorous service during the first world war he returned to an education fitting him for service in the Church of Scotland and to begin with his appointments followed an expected course. However in 1930 he left his Edinburgh parish for Govan Old Parish Church, Glasgow.

The depression of the Thirties saw him reacting to the poverty and need around him by becoming a socialist and further a dedicated pacifist. These views meant he was "muzzled" during the Second World War, but he will always be remembered (in Scotland at least) in that

later he was one of the founder members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The other thing which will stand as his memorial was the founding of the Iona Community in 1937. Only someone of his breadth of intellect and inspirational imagination could have thought of this venture and had it carried through successfully. Now Iona is rebuilt (at least the living quarters) on the ruined Benedictine Abbey - itself having occupied the site of the 6th century Columban Celtic community, and people of all denominations and none, from all over the world visit here to experience something very special. Needless to say his views were not popular with many in his church, but at last in 1986 the General Assemble of the church of Scotland adopted a strongly anti-nuclear stance.

The Rev. Norman MacLeod author of "Caraid nan Gaidheal" was George MacLeod's great-grandfather.

M. Denovan

The Gorbals Resist

Faced with unwelcome plans by the Glasgow District Council to sell off the Gorbals community to Private Developers, a few local residents have founded a Gorbals Resistance movement. The need for such a pressure group should be clarified. The Gorbals, once a thriving Irish community, faces massive destruction at the hands of private Developers. For on the old Hutchie 'E' complex, the District council plans to build 1000 homes, 75% of which are to be owner occupier and the other 25% will be allocated to 'Special

needs' or half-owned. This scheme has been christened 'The Crown Street Regeneration Project'. This is no exceptional development. Several leaks indicate that the long-term plans of the Glasgow District Council are to sell off the whole of the Gorbals. A unique community is to be sacrificed to satisfy the greed of short-term commercial interests.

Since local people cannot afford to purchase these expensive houses, they will be bought by affluent White settlers. A subsequent shortage of cheap and accessible accommodation will result in a massive exodus of youth from the Gorbals. The social and cultural consequences of such plans will spell disaster. Glasgow District Council has learned nothing from history. For during the 1960's, through the corporation Development Plan of 1954, the local Council almost destroyed a flourishing Irish Community. Largely due to a resurgence of Irish immigration during the 1950's, Gaelic was often spoken on the streets of the Gorbals. Irish families from Donegal come to Glasgow to work, congregating in areas such as Gorbals Street, Florence Street and Hospital Street. There was a consequent attempt by 2nd and 3rd generation Irish to retain the language and music of their parents. Unfortunately the corporation development plan of 1954 designated the Gorbals for immediate re-development. The result was practically the total devastation of the area. For example, more than 100 acres containing 20,000 people were cleared and only 10,000 allowed to stay in their own community. The fragments of the original Gorbals community were dispersed to Easterhouse, Drumchapel and Castlemilk. Not only were tenements destroyed, a largely Gaelic language, culture and way of life was shattered. As Ellen Curran a local resident stated, the Gorbals "split up when people were forced to move to the outer schemes, and they don't unite so much now... The community that was in the Gorbals will never be there again. Once they leave, they just forget and don't respond to anything Irish".

The design behind the Crown Street regeneration project is by an English company. Their plans indicate a total absence of concern or understanding about the language and culture of local people.

In fact, a sinister silence pervades the community. The local people have not been consulted or even informed about these new developments. Many local people have never heard of these plans.

Ironically, these plans are being proposed at a time when a new vibrant community is re-emerging. As young people are moving back into the community, all forms of cultural activity have flourished.

For example, local youth are learning Irish Gaelic in Daisy Street Community Centre at Govanhill. In addition, the

Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann or Committee of Irish Song and Music, founded in 1955 by Jimmy McHugh has two Glasgow branches; the main one being in Sharkey's Bar on a Monday. A growing number of youth have begun the process of rediscovering and redefining their own cultural identity.

The proposed Gorbals 'sell-off' would undermine these progressive achievements.

The immediate aims of the campaign are to ban the sale of all council houses, end privatisation and for cheap and accessible accommodation to be made available to everyone, especially local youth.

We aim to achieve these objectives by the combined methods of massive publicity (i.e. petitions, articles, letters, leaflets and public meetings) and direct action (i.e. in the past local people have effectively organised resistance through occupations, sit-ins and marches).

The campaign aims to persuade people that the Gorbals 'sell off' will result in a massive financial disaster for the developers, district council and 'new White settlers'. However there are more profound implications. Re-development means the further destruction of the Irish Gaelic language, culture and way of life.

We therefore appeal to everyone within and outwith the Gorbals to actively support our campaign. We welcome letters of moral support from *Carn* readers.

David Shaw, Gorbals Resistance Movement, c/o The Free University Network, Transmission Gallery, 28 King Street, Glasgow, G1 5QP.

Secret 'Gun' Fears

Mystery surrounds a proposed military development on the Coast of South West Scotland.

In April the Ministry of Defence awarded a contract to Marconi Command and Control systems for an electrically powered launcher facility to be sited at the Kirkcudbright Artillery range.

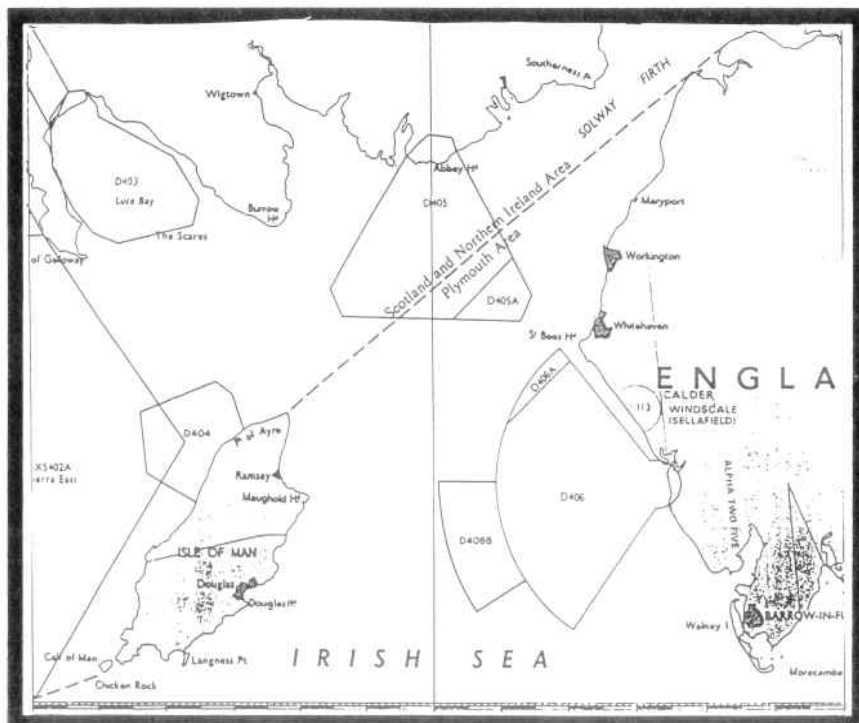
League queries about the purpose for which the launcher is to be used resulted in a response from the M.O.D. in which they described the development as an 'Electro Magnetic Gun'.

The M.O.D. refuse to give details of the research planned using the device although they do say that the project has the support of Regional authorities and poses in their view no safety risk. Just how the Regional Council reached its conclusions is a mystery as no details about the effects of the launcher/gun have been given.

The development has also sparked fears of a nuclear accident as the trajectory of the Kirkcudbright range aims at Sellafield nuclear plant on the opposite side of the Solway.

The Kirkcudbright range has already been involved in radiation pollution of the Solway estuary with firings of depleted uranium ammunition into the area. Such pollution of course pales in to insignificance when compared to a possible strike on the complex by a misguided munition.

J.B. Moffatt



Kirkcudbright Range Danger Area D 405. Aimed ominously at Sellafield.

BREIZH

E Su Ardmhacha: Tenn evit lazañ!

Ma sellit ouzh ur gartenn eus Norzhiwerzhon ha ma tresit ul linenn eeun etre ker An Iúir/Newry ha harzoù ar Republik en ur vont trema 'r c'hornog, en tu a'r c'hreisteiz eus al linenn-se emañ Su Ard Mhacha, ur c'hornbro poblet gant Katoliged ha broadelourien hepken, koulz lavaret. "Republik Su Ard Mhacha" a reer a-wechoù eus an tamm douar-se - 150 km² bennak - rak diskogellet-mat eo bet krog ar Saozon warnañ. Ken alies eo bet taget nerzhioù ar bolis hag an arme ma'z eo deut da vezañ arvarus bras evito mont dre an hentoù eno. Ma talc'hont atav ar vro ez eo a-drugarez da greñvlec'hioù kele'hiet gant mogerioù uhel hag orjal dreinek, hag ivez bep ar mare gant kontrolloù ouzh bardelloù war an hentoù. Degaset e vez o strolladoù hag o fourvezadoù gant "talaroù-avel". Tenn-tre eo an darempredoù etrezo hag ar boblañs.

En aergelc'h karget a gasoni-se eo e c'hoarvezas ur gwall-daol e dibenn miz Kerzu diwezhañ, er vorc'hadenn anvet Cúil Uí Annaidh (saozneaet : Cullyhanna). Dirak ur vardell dalc'het gant soudarded eus ur rejimant "Marines", ken gwallvrudet hag ar "Paratroopers", e voe graet d'ur c'harr-tan bleniet gant Fergal Caragher, 20 vloaz, chom a-sav. Un nebeut goulennoù hag e voe aotreet da dremen. Tuet e voe neuze un tammig pelloc'h dirak un davarn. Ur pennadig goude ez eas breur Fergal, Micheál (23 bl.) ouzh ar stur hag o loc'hañ e oant pa voe laosket ur barrad bolodoù warno. Gouzavadenn ebet! Lazhet Fergal ha gloazet Micheál.

Da zigarez e voe lavaret a-berzh an arme e oa bet darbet da unan eus ar soudarded bout lazhet gant ar c'harr o tarc'hav gantañ, e oa bet dibradet an den ha douget war ar gollc'her. Padal, ur bern testoù a oa hag e tislavarjont al litorienn-se. Den ebet anezho n'en doa klevet un urzh bennak da chom a-sav. Unan hag a oa en e garr e-tal ar vardell en doa klevet ur soudard o c'houlenn ouzh ur c'henseurt, goude an dennadeg : "Dihastet 'z eus bet unan? - Ya me'gred", a voe respontet. An tavarnour en doa klevet ur soudard o youc'hal un dra bennak evel "Let's attack!" Kit da grediñ an digarezhioù!

Familh an daou baotr yaouank a c'houlennas e ve graet un imboure'h foran

eus ar pezh a c'hoarvezas. Harpet e voe o goulenn gant kefrediidi-Stad ha tud all a bouez evel an Dr Cathal Daly (bremañ ur c'hardinal). Hemañ a-dra-sur n'haller ket lavarout ez eo ur mignon d'an IRA, er c'hontrol o diskuliañ, o zamall a ra bep gweizh ma kav tro. "Ret eo", emezañ, "d'ar wirionez klok bout disklêriet! 'Rabat eo e kredfed emañ ar servijoù-diogelroez o kenober d'he c'huzhat."

Setu pezh a ra, evit-se. Krediñ a reer ez eus bet roet aotre d'ar soudarded, pergen da re an SAS, da denañ e-sell da lazhañ. Sañset ne dleer ober an dra-se nemet e vefed tapet en dic'hortoz hag en arvar bras da vout lazhet hep kaout amzer d'en em zifenn. Hogen nouspet eus an drevourien* zo bet diskaret hag int diarm. Pegen gwir bennak ma'z eo e vez argadet ha lazhet soudarded hag archerien gant an emsavid republikan, hep gouzavadenn, anaout a reer e tle nerzhioù "an urzh hag al lezenn" mirout a ober evelto pe ahendall ne vo mui d'o diforc'h diouzh ar sponterien enep-Stad nemet e spontont int-i gant aotre ar Stad, hag ez int lakaet a-us d'al lezenn. E meur a zegouezh ez eo bet prouet d'an dud diuntuek o deus lazhet en diezhomm; n'eus bet nemet ur soudard hepken da vezañ kastizet en abeg da se, toullbac'het e voe e-pad un nebeut mizvezhioù hag aotreet da zont en-dro e-barzh an arme. Ar pennadurezhioù saoz, barnerien ha rouanez hag all, a serr o daoulagadoù ouzh o zreuztremennoù, moarvat e sonjont e reont mat; bep ar mare e teu unan bennak eus ar gouarnamant pe eus an tiegezh roueel d'o gweladenniñ hag e vez meulet ganto o c'hadarned hag o engouestl d'o dever. Lennet hoc'h eus a-zivout ar C'hwec'h a v-Birmingham hag ar Pevar a c'h-Guilford : ur viken eur bet evit dont a-benn da lakaat "ar genreizhad varnerezh wellañ eus ar bed" da anzav e oa bet dalc'het an dud-se en toull e-pad bloavezhioù hir hep prouenn ebet nemet gevier ar bolis hag o skoazellerien "skiantek". Ret e oa kaout tud kablus!!! N'hall Iwerzhonad ebet kaout an disterañ fiziañs e vo graet reizh en e andred ur weizh ma vo paket etre krabanoù ar "justis vreizhveuriat". Setu perak ec'h eneb kalz tud, ha n'int ket a-du gant ar gwallnerzh implijet gant ar republikaned,

ouzh dazvroañ** karc'haridi eus Iwerzhon da Vro-Saoz pa vez c'hoant d'ober prosez dezho eno. Ul lezenn zo hag a ro tu da blediñ ganto er Republik, da destoù ar Gurunenn e vefe dont d'al lez-varn amañ. Plegañ a ra gouarnamant Dulenn d'an dazvroañ evelato, hep resev anadurezh, gant aon moarvat e ve tamallet dezhañ gant al lastez kelaouennoù saoz, a-seurt gant The Sun, pe an Daily C'Hwedenn, goudoriñ terroristed.

Nac'het eo bet gant ar Sekretour-Stad Peter Brooke azañ un enklask foran dizalc'h : ne oa ket ezhomm, gouez dezhañ. Setu m'he deus divizet familh Fergal Caragher azañ unan o-unan, d'an 22-23 a Vezheven, ha war am eus klevet gant un arvester e oa aozet pervezh. Kalz estrenien zo deut. Harpet eo bet gant Skourr Norvej Kevread Helsinki evit ar Gwirioù Denel. An hini kentañ e oa eus komiteoù broadel an aozadur-se - hag a zo diazezet war Emglev Helsinki - da emellout eus gwallerezh ar Saozon en Iwerzhon. Didro e tisklêrie sekretour ar c'hevread ivez nad eo ket ar renadurioù gourveliek ar re nemeto a vres gwirioù denel evel ma vez techet re a dud er C'hornog da grediñ.

En Europa ez eo bremañ ar "Rouantelezh Unanet" ar Stad a wall ar gwirioù denel ar muiañ, hag a bell. Digarez : ezreol zo e Norzhiwerzhon (n'anzaver ket ez eus brezell!). Koulskoude an digarez-se ne dalvez nemet pa vez "buhez ur vroad en arvar". Peseurt broad? Kumuniezh ar vroadelourien gatolik eo a vez breset spontus, diastal, bemdez-c'houlou. Heg warno en o ziez, war an hentoù, e kazarnioù ar bolis, el lezioù-barn hag er prizonioù.

O seveniñ un enklask foran eus ar plegennoù ma voe lazhet Fergal Caragher e voe douget d'ar strivad etrevroadel da ziogelaat gwirioù denel an holl Europiz. Dav oa en ober pa vanke ar Stad d'he dlead. Ne oa hent all ebet evit dizoleiñ ar wirionez. Hag emichañs e lakay ar c'hengred etrevroadel da greskiñ, ma teuo reizhder d'an holl en Iwerzhon.

Alan Heusaff

*trevourien : civilians; ** dazvroañ : to extradite.

D.E.U.G and C.A.P.E.S.

Some 60 students took the first year and about 40 the second year examination for the *Diploma d'Etudes Universitaires Generales* in Breton this year. An excellent response to the French State's protracted effort to block the setting-up of such a course which leads to qualification for teaching Breton. Only the CAPES exam in Breton (and English) entitles however to posts of teachers of Breton. The CAPES title is obtained only by competition, the State decides each year how many will get it. In the past (5) years, there were just 11 winners in all. This year they were 3, but they were already teaching the language. And of the 11 six went to other jobs.



Sitting for the D.E.U.G. in Breton (courtesy Bremañ)

Bremañ

(July-August) reports that 4 Breton parties, the UDB, EMGANN, POBL and FRANKIZ BREIZH have decided to present a common list of candidates in each of the 5 Breton départements for the March 1992 regional elections. This will be the first time that they will get together "for the right of the Breton people to choose their own way in a reunited Brittany". The accent will be on federalism rather than on autonomy (self-government). Let us hope that ideological differences and jostling for places on the lists will not be given precedence over the need to unite so as to get support from all Breton-minded voters: going their different ways has in the past brought little or no worthwhile support to these parties. Only the UDB got candidates elected in municipal elections. A UDB delegation met the Breton Greens on June 1 in the hope that they could also be brought into the alliance but a very small majority of the latter turned down the proposal: they would agree only if all eligible places were reserved to them!

E Su Ardmhacha (contd.)

Summary

Fergal Caragher (20) was shot dead on 30/12/1990 in S. Armagh after being allowed through a road-block. He was unarmed. Witnesses testify that no warning was given and refute the army version of the event. In order to establish the truth and also the conditions under which road blocks are operated IN FACT in N. Ireland's 6 Counties, a public enquiry (which the N.I. Office refused) was staged in Cullyhanna in June. In S. Armagh the people are living in constant fear, their human rights are suppressed.

Fishery Plan Urgently Needed

The negotiations between the European Community and the European Free Trade Association which aim at establishing a European Economic Area had to be suspended at the end of July because some of the EFTA countries reject Spain's demand for increased access to the sea areas hitherto restricted to their own fishermen. Ireland, on the other hand, opposed an agreement which would allow cheap imports of Norwegian fish into the EC and thus adversely affect the development of its young fishing industry.

The situation of the Breton fishermen is examined in two detailed articles by Loeiz Ar Beg in the June and the July/August issues of *Le Peuple Breton*. Fishing, he points out, is one of the pillars of the Breton economy. 6 of the 8 main fishing harbours of the French Hexagon are in Brittany, they receive 42% of the State's total fish catch and 70% of the crustaceans. They provide more employment than all the other harbours combined — for each fisherman there are 4 jobs in related activities.

What chances have the Breton fishermen to secure a fair share of the wealth of the sea in the arrangements which might be proposed for a Common European Fishery Policy? Can they rely on the French government to defend their interests? According to the figures given by L. Ar Beg, it looks as if the latter could not care much about them. Funds offered by the EC for the modernisation of a total of 595 fishing vessels have been secured by France for only 23 of them. In 1989 of 227

new vessels, 27 were built in France and 82 in Spain. The Common Fishery Policy has financed 24 experimental fishing projects in neglected areas — 8 in Italy, 8 in Spain, not one in France. It may be alright for this country to forgo some of the economic advantages it has over other EC countries, for the sake of narrowing the gaps in standards of living but Loeiz Ar Beg voices a suspicion that it has made some secret bargain with Spain involving concessions which are detrimental to the Breton fishermen in exchange for better terms for the exports of manufactured products. Spain has already got twice the fish quota to France and is heading the EC countries as regards Common Fishery Policy aid.

Up to 1980 France had no fishery policy. It then subventioned its fishing fleet and promoted distribution with little concern for the depletion of stocks. Now there is a Mellick Plan to reduce the number of boats and fishermen. This incoherence is symptomatic of the official lack of interest. But it is disastrous for our fishermen.

Can our local authorities do anything to retrieve the situation? L. Ar Beg does not answer the question whether they have the means or the authority to implement the "ambitious" plan which is needed, he argues, to save this sector of the Breton economy from destruction, a sector which has always contributed so much to the Breton cultural life. He suggests that here is a field where a strong movement of solidarity should be launched. The Breton political organisation should get together and put forward a common set of proposals

to deal with the problem. This idea ought indeed to be put into practice without delay in view of the regional elections due to take place next Spring.

In his pamphlet "Bretagne Verte", (36 pages, available from Le Peuple Breton, BP 301, 22304 Lannuon for 30 Fr). L. Ar Beg has developed his ideas about how to protect the Breton environment: he urges the foundation of a Breton Ecological Centre to provide the public with information which the State withholds from it and which would serve as a movement to put pressure on the various levels of authority to adopt a Breton Ecological Plan. In his article he advocates the setting up of institute similar to the Tromso University which is devoted to the study of and research on fishery-related matters: this would boost the dynamism of the Breton fishermen. He denounces France's complacency regarding the need to back maricultural projects, comparing it with the Spanish effort that has resulted already in farming 11 different types of fish.

Several enterprises have been launched in recent years in Brittany for the transformation of sea resources. In St-Malo there is a fish processing plant and another making cosmetics from sea weed. Maerl and other sea fertilisers are exported. 38% of the trout caught by our fishermen is processed. A firm has started making luxury leather from tanned fish skins.

But will our fellow-countrymen be able to prevail on the French government to get them a proper share of the one-billion francs that is to be allocated in 1992 and 1993 by the EC for the processing of sea resources? Offering subventions to help the unemployed fishermen to redeploy in other sectors of the economy, as the government proposes to do, is of little use, given the weakness of the Breton industry and the expected curbs on agricultural production. A plan linking measures to develop new forms of exploitation of the maritime resources, the protection of the environment should urgently be formulated, debated and implemented.

DER WESTEN, for news of Alsace-Lorraine, 8 pp bimonthly in German. Plenty of information, in short articles. One thing is clear: the Germans don't care two hoots while the French keep up their pressure to root out their language in an area where it has been established for more than 1500 years. What sort of respect is that for cultural diversity? Sub. to Bernhausen, Wiesenstr. 110, D-7024 Filderstadt, Germany.

Dirty Man of Europe

French nuclear submarines operated for many years from bases at Ile Longue (Brest Finistère) are undoubtedly polluting the marine environment in that area.

It has long been a known fact that the British counterparts of the French Breton bases cause considerable pollution and for example at Holy Loch/Faslane the levels are especially high.

It is logical therefore that a consequence of nuclear submarine activity in the Brest area will involve marginally higher levels of radiation than normal in the sea water off the base with more disturbingly higher and longer lasting levels of contaminants in the sea bed mud of the base.

Unlike the British or American bases which, as indicated, experience a similar problem no accurate details of the Breton position are available. This in part is due to the tight security which attends the operations of the base, but another more telling factor is the fierce, pathological aversion of the French authorities for organisations such as Greenpeace, which are the only bodies with the equipment/resources to monitor the situation. No better example of the French Military establishments regard for

Greenpeace can be quoted than the decision of the French government to make a honorary award to one of the officers involved in the act of International terrorism instigated by France to blow up a Greenpeace vessel in New Zealand. Those familiar with the incident will recall that one man died.

If France is prepared to resort to murder outside its National boundaries what chance for any non violent protest involving random sampling close to one of its most sensitive bases.

France remains committed to a seaborne nuclear submarine deterrent force and whilst other countries talk of peace dividends and cuts she has recently announced a new generation of ballistic missile submarines. These will be based in Brittany so French nuclear filth will pollute the area for sometime to come.

France believes it can develop these resources free from interference because its past response to protest has been thuggery. At this years A.G.M. the Celtic League should give notice that limited though our resources are we are prepared to speak out against the 'dirty man of Europe'.

J.B. Moffatt

Contact Euskal Herria-Keltia

Contacts have occurred in recent months between Euskal Herria and some of the Celtic countries, on different issues.

Last year a Basque rock group, "Delirium Tremens" went to Cymru on a tour organised by the Welsh rock group ANHREFN. So now it is ANHREFN's turn to come to our country. They have played in eight towns and also on ETB (Basque Television). We thus know more now about the Cymraeg-singing scene which seems to be very much alive. Rock music is a good thermometer for knowing the state of health of a minority; language because normally it is young people who are involved in it. What about trying to organise more exchanges like this, it would be a good way to break the monopoly of English, Spanish or French music in our ears? Davyth Fear himself, ex-Celtic League general Secretary, is interested in that idea.

We have some groups singing in Euskara (Basque) like Hertzainak, Zarama, Negu Gorriak, M-ak, Su ta gar, Labanak, etc....

For a Breton Television Channel

A picnic organised by STOURM AR BREZHONEG on July 14th brought some 400 people together at the foot of the Roc'h Tredudon TV aerial (in the hills S. of Montroulez) as part of the campaign for a full TV service in Breton similar to what other stateless nations have obtained in their language. Messages of support were received from the North Basques of Euskal Herria Euskaraz who are treated with possibly greater contempt than the Bretons by the French imperialists, and from Max Simeoni, Corsican MEP (the only true Breton representative in the European Parliament). He said: "The French State will never give us satisfaction. Our languages will find the place they deserve on television when Paris will have ceased to reign as sole master on our cathod tubes. There are in other fields, the solution can only be political: political autonomy including the power to legislate for all the problems concerning the Bretons and nobody else. That is what democracy means, that would be justice".

Diwan needs continued support

The president of the DIWAN association, A. Lavanant, told *Le Peuple Breton* that some people were misled into thinking that now that the State had agreed to pay part of the salary of 51 DIWAN teachers and had opened about a dozen public schools to bilingual teaching, financial support from private sources was no longer necessary. This is far from being the case. For one thing, the State was ever ready to destroy anything that had been won for the Breton language. By delaying 9 months to sign last year's agreement, it had caused DIWAN to lose 2.3 Million Frs. The association must contribute annually 1.8 MFr to make up for the deficiency in the teachers' pay; 1.5 MFr is needed for training new teachers; and 800,000 Frs for providing teaching material. Training was to be taken care of by public institutions, but nothing definite is being done yet. Lavanant expressed concern over the lack of commitment of the Regional Council and of the department councils with the exception of that of Finistère. Without DIWAN, there would have been little pressure on the State to open public bilingual schools.

DIWAN supporting committees have announced their intention to open new schools in St-Nazaire, Loudeac and Baod in September '91.

1500 Demonstrate in Kemper

DIWAN and the UGB (Union of Breton Teachers) jointly organised a meeting and a demonstration in Kemper on June 22 to press the State to adopt a positive Breton language policy and in particular to clearly recognise the right of the DIWAN schools to expand. The attendance numbered about 1500. Support came from numerous associations including the CFDT Teachers and Farmers' unions.

The demands handed in to the *prefet* (Government representative in Finistère) included the setting up of a special division in the new Teachers' Training Institutes — which replace the "Ecoles Normales" — for training teachers for bilingual Breton schools, and also the incorporation by 1993 of the 51 Diwan teachers already on the State's payroll as fully qualified members of the public teachers' body. A parade was held after the meeting through the streets of Kemper. Some demonstrators decided to defy the *prefet's* order to keep to the far side of the river Odet in front of the prefecture and clashed with the police who used tear gas to disperse them.

JEAN GROIX, a man who was very well known among the Breton nationalists, was found dead in his cell, (last February, after being arrested in January in Nantes for having rented a room to 3 Basques suspected of belonging to ETA, the Basque clandestine organisation). It seems that he committed suicide, following a smear campaign in French papers. That is why in Euskal Herria his death in such circumstances has caused great indignation and also protest demonstrations. This is a tragic instance of the treatment which the French and Spanish governments give to political refugees.

A.G.

Passion Play

A Passion Play, written by Christian Desbordes who also composed the music, has been staged during the past few months in several Breton towns. It is based on three Middle-Breton religious plays (*misteriou*), but draws its material and inspiration also from medieval stained glass windows and calvaries from the 16th and 17th centuries. The stage production, involving the participation of more than 200 singers and musicians as well as four choirs, was directed by Dr Goulc'han Kervella who worked on it for several months. A premier in Breton was staged in Landerne on July 13 while a bilingual one took place in Kernoues on June 26.

A country not a region

Opening an international exhibition in Daoulas near Brest on the theme "Brittany when it was a Duchy", an event jointly organised by the local cultural centre and the Dobree Museum, of Nantes, Mr E. Landrein, MP for Ancenis (a constituency bordering on Anjou) and vice-president of Loire-Atlantique said: "Historically and culturally, my department is Breton. For us it is a pleasure, even a duty, to work for our country, Brittany". "Indeed", added Mr P.Y. Cozan, vice-president of Finistère who is in charge of this department's cultural policy, "we are a country (*un pays*) and not a region. To be a Breton is to be oneself, in order to go further to discover the truth and get in touch with all cultures". In this he echoed Roparz Hemon who already 65 years ago proclaimed in his essays "Ur Breizhad oc'h adkavout Breizh" 5/ (A Breton rediscovering Brittany) that by repossessing our own values we would be best able to overcome the obstacles which the false French claim to universality put to our reaching other peoples. Cozan also pointed out that the Bretons are still being kept purposely ignorant of their history. The effect of the French educational system was to deprive the Bretons of their personality, to make of them people without roots and without identity, "average Frenchmen from nowhere".

The exhibition shows that in the 16th century Brittany had endowed itself with the structure of a modern State. Indeed in contents it was quite similar to the book "L'Etat Breton 1341-1532", published in the early 80s by SKOL-VREIZH. After running for 4 months in Daoulas, it will be staged in Nantes for 3 months (from Nov. to Feb. 9).



DIWAN-UGB demonstration (courtesy Bremañ)

CYMRU

PIGION CELTAIDD

Clive James

Ynys Manaw

Diddymu hen ddeddfau. Mae senedd Lloegr wedi pasio 'The Statute Law Revision (Isle of Man) Act'! Yn ôl y ddeddf hon mae 700 o hen ddeddfau wedi'u diddymu, gan gynnwys:

- * codi'r gwaharddiad ar 'crossbows'
- * caniatáu offeiriaid catholig ar yr ynys
- * caniatáu dathlu noson Guto Ffowc
- * perchen ar ynnau!

Gwasanaeth fferi. Ar ôl nifer o flynyddoedd mae'r 'Isle of Man Steam Packet Company Limited' wedi ail ddechrau ei wasanaeth fferi o Lerpwl i Douglas drwy'r flwyddyn, yn ogystal â'r gwasanaeth o Heysham. Gellir hwylio yn ystod yr haf o Fleetwood, Dulyn a Beal Feirste yn ogystal.

Gogledd Iwerddon

Arian i'r Wyddeleg. Mae'r llywodraeth wedi tynnu grant o £90,000 o Gher na nGael. Ar y llaw arall mae'r 'Ulster Trust' yn defnyddio'r incwm o £750,000 o'r Gymuned Ewropeaidd a San Steffan er mwyn cael incwm o £75,000-£80,000 y flwyddyn. Rhwng Popeth mae gwariant cyhoeddus ar yr Wyddeleg wedi cynyddu o £88,000 yn 1985/85 i £7000,000 yn 1991/92.

Pwerau llywodraeth. Ceir ymdrech gan y cynghorau lleol i geisio adennill eu pwerau er mwyn cael yr un statws a fu cyn 1972. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r Ulster Unionist Party yn rheoli 2 gyngor a nhw yw'r blaid fwya ar 9 arall. Mae'r Democratic Unionist Party yn rheoli 1 cyngor ac wedi ennill y mwya o seddi ar un arall. Rheolir 2 gyngor gan y SDLP a nhw sydd yn y mwyafrif ar un arall. Deos dim rheolaeth gan un blaid ar 8 cyngor arall.

Cernyw

Etholiadau llywodraeth leol. Ar Gyngor Dosbarth Penwith ceir 13 cynghorydd llafur, 10 Ceidwadwr, 7 Annibynnol, 3 Rhyddfrydwr a 1 Mebyon Kernow.

Yr Alban

Addysg gynradd trwy gyfrwng yr Aeleg. Mae Comhairle na Eilean wedi dechrau adolygu'r polisi o addysg Aeleg ar ôl darganfod fod plant yn colli'r Aeleg ar ôl mynd i ddosbarth 3 yn yr ysgol leol ar ôl dwy flynedd mewn uned Gaeleg. Ar hyn o bryd mae 30% o holl blant yr Ynys Hir yn dechrau mewn ffrwd cyfrwng Gaeleg yn y flwyddyn gynta.

Cystadleuaeth am deledu annibynnol. Ceir y gystadleuaeth a ganlyn ar gyfer rhedeg y gorsafoedd teledu annibynnol:

Gogledd Iwerddon-	3 chwmni
Cymru a Gorllewin Lloegr	4 cwmni
Gogledd yr Alban-	3 chwmni
Canol yr Alban-	1 cwmni
De-orllewin Lloegr-	3 chwmni

Cwmp Banc B.C.C.I. Mae Comhairle na Eilean wedi colli dros £20 miliwn ar ôl i'r Bank of Credit and commerce International gau. Mae'r swm yn rhan uchel o gyllideb flynyddol y cyngor, sef £54 miliwn.

Llydaw

Poblogaeth trefol. Mae canran y boblogaeth sy'n syw mewn trefi o 10,000 o bobl neu fwy yn y siroedd yn Llydaw fel a ganlyn:

Loire Atlantique	52%
Finistère	39%
Morbihan	29%
Côtes d'Armor	18%
Ille et Vilane	37%

Y prif drefi yn ôl cyfrifiad 1990 yw:

Nantes	245,000
Rennes	197,000
Brest	148,000
St Nazaire	65,000
Quimper	59,000
Lorient	59,000
St Malo	48,000
Vannes	45,000
St Brieuc	45,000
St Herblain	43,000

Rhwng 1975-1980 mae trefi fel Morlaix, Dinan, Douarnenez, St Brieuc a Lorient wedi colli poblogaeth.

Is-etholiadau cynghorau lleol

	*C	LI	Rh	SNP
Ward Machars, Dumfries a Galloway	55.0%	28.6%	-	16.4%
Ward Old Aberdeen, Aberdeen	5.9%	37.9%	33.0%	23.2%
Ward Elgin NE, Grampian	32.2%	30.5%	9.7%	27.6%
Ward Sinclairtown, Kirkcaldy	18.3%	59.0%	8.2%	14.5%
Ward Burnfast E, Roxburgh	18.5%	-	42.7%	27.6%
Ward Inch, Edinburgh	10.6%	49.4%	14.1%	25.9%
Ward Chasefield, Falkirk	-	58.0%	-	42.0%
Ward Johnstown Castle, Renfrew	4.5%	66.9%	-	26.9%

*C - Ceidwadwyr; LI - Llafur; Rh - Rhyddfrydwyr.

News from Wales

University students. Last year one third of entrants to the University of Wales - 1,946 - lived in Wales when they applied. The main destinations of those choosing to study outside Wales were:

London	319
Scotland	108
S.E. England	561
N.W. England	537
N. Ireland	4

Local government bye election. In the Bangor Menai ward of Gwynedd County Council the poll was: Tory 9.6%; Labour 20.7%; Liberal Democrat 51.6%; Green 3.9%; Plaid Cymru 14.2% (-28.3%)

Military Bases. Current military establishments in Wales are:

Tank range:

Castlemartin (South Pembroke).

Missile ranges:

Llanbedr (Meirionnydd), Aberporth (Ceredigion), Manorbier (S. Pembroke, Pembrey (Llanelli).

Shooting range:

Llansilin (Maldwyn), Penally (S. Pembroke).

RAF bases:

Valley (Môn), St Athan (Morgannwg), Brawdy (Preseli).

Army depots:

Bodelwyddan (Colwyn), Holywell (Delyn), Wreccsam, Capel Curig (Snodonia), Monmouth and Chepstow (Gwent), Crickhowell, Gorseinon, Bridgend, Cardiff, and Newport, Sennybridge, Brecon.

Arms stores:

Trecwn (Preseli), Caerwent (Gwent). Submarine tracking base: Brawdy (Preseli).

Communication centre:

Criggion (Maldwyn).

Naval base:

Barry.

War games village:

Sennybridge (Brecon).

Railway divide up. In the future Wales will come under the following divisions of British Rail, all run from England:

Inter City Great Western - Swindon
Regional Railways (South Wales and West) - Swindon
Regional Railways (Central) - Birmingham
Regional Railways (North West) - Manchester.

All that remains in Wales is a manager for Wales under Regional Railways.

Siarad â'r Di-glyw

Wrth feddwl am Gymru'r dyfodol mae unrhyw sylwebydd cyfrifol yn falch o glywed am dwf yr ysgolion Cymraeg bron ymhobman yng Nghymru. Ar y llaw arall mae anwybodaeth affwysol y Sais cyffredin am Gymru a'i phobl yn ddihareb. O gofio mai Senedd mwyafrifol Saesneg sy'n rheoli ein gwlad, a bod llu o fewnfudwyr Seisnig yn byw yn ein mysg fel pe taent yn dal yn Lloegr, yna mae'r annwybodaeth hon yn wir beryglus i ddyfodol Cymru fel gwlad a chenedl. Bydd ceisio "goleuo'r" Sais yng Nghymru yn unig yn dasg na ddaw byth i ben oherwydd daw eraill yn eu lle dro ar ôl tro.

Os ydym am 'newid' y Saeson yna rhaid eu 'newid' yn Lloegr gyntaf cyn iddynt ddod i Gymru ar eu rhawd. Siarad â'r di-glyw a'r anneallus a wnawn fel arall.

Tybed nad yw yn amser i ni ddod at ein gilydd i sefydlu cynllun i genhadu ym mhapurau a chyfnodolion poblogaidd Lloegr. Dyma gyfle i ysgrifenydd, awduron a gwŷr y Wasg gefnogi sefydlu "Uned Gwasg Cymru" tebyg i ryw "Press Association" new "Reuters" Cymreig. Cyfle i drefnu yn ofalus ac yn fwriadol pob math ar ddatganiad i'r Wasg Seisnig

Llundeinig ar bynciau sy'n agos at Gymru a'i phobl - storïau, hanes, llythyrau gan 'wŷr mawr' y genedl. Bydd llythyr byr gan ryw 'Syr' neu esgob yn fwy tebygol o gael ei argraffu! Hyn oll er mwyn esbonio'r wir Gymru i'r miliynau o ddarllenwyr.

Beth amdani John Osmond, Ned Thomas ac amryw o wŷr a merched y Wasg yng Nghymru? Yn sicr dyma faes cenhadol a all rwyddhau'r ffordd i'r di-glyw glywed, i'r di-ddeall ddeall ac nid yn unig y Saeson dros y ffin ond miloedd o'n cyd-Gymry sy'n byw ym myd y Wasg boblogaidd Seisnig drwy eu hoes ac sydd ers tro yn dechrau meddwl fel Saeson.

Gwynn Bowyer

This is a plea for people in the public eye, especially well-known press correspondents and other literary figures, but not only them, to write in the popular English Press about Wales to overcome the prevalent ignorance of the English about Wales, also to enlighten many Welsh people whose vision of their own country is sorely limited by their reliance on the English tabloids for news and information.

Severn Bridge

The south of our country is under a new threat of Anglicisation and destruction of its environment. The building of a second Severn Bridge will increase the M4 crossing from four to ten lanes and increase its working day capacity from 50,000 to 130,000 vehicles. Massive new roads will have to be built to cope; a second M4 toll road is planned south of the existing motorway from the new bridge to Cardiff.

Hundreds of thousands of new motor car journeys will be generated by its construction. Tonnes of pollutants will pour from car exhausts into the atmosphere. Much of Gwent will disappear under speculative housing and factories. The population of Gwent could increase by up to 100,000 mostly commuters to the Bristol area. The Welsh nature of existing communities in the south east will be destroyed.

As with other Tory privatisations, gas, electricity and water, the Tories are lining the pockets of their friends in the City of London at the expense of the user of the utility. £78m has been spent on improvements to the existing bridge, which will be given away to private companies 'Severn Bridge Crossing' owned by the

English Builders Laing and a French Company. No doubt tolls will increase rapidly, Welsh exports to England and Europe will become more expensive and the right of Welsh people to pass to and from Europe will be interfered with.

Cymdeithas Cyfamod Y Cymry Rhydd gave evidence to the Select Committee in the English Commons considering the Bill to build the bridge. We argued that such a bridge should not be built. It was not needed as the existing bridge was adequate for traffic growth well into the next century. Current delays are caused, we said, by the works being carried out by the Ministry of Transport. Once finished and when the tolls are removed and junctions at either end improved the bridge would give many years good service.

Perhaps for the first time in six centuries, a Welshman, Cith ap-Henri argued in the House of Commons against the English Government's policy of destruction of Welsh nationality. He said the bridge is part of a hidden policy to flood Wales with English immigrants. The same policy carried out by England for centuries clearly stated in the Act of Union 1536 and the Treason of the Blue Books.

Mr ap-Henri stated in his evidence that the only proper government of Wales is that established by Glyndwr in 1400. That government never abolished itself nor agreed to the English occupation of and governance of Wales. Until that proper government is restored to protect the interests of Wales no bridge should be built and most likely not even then.

In their evidence to the Select Committee Cymdertinas Cyfamod Y Cymry Rhydd urged the English government instead to spend the £200m that is to be spent on approach roads to the new bridge in a way that will benefit Wales. This could be achieved by abolishing the existing tolls and improve traffic flow on the existing bridge and by running more frequent and longer trains through the Severn Tunnel. The railways could easily handle all likely future traffic demands and do little harm to the environment. Utilisation of the now empty Severn Tunnel yards as a rail head for commuters, goods and passenger traffic to the rest of Europe via the English Channel Tunnel would be a preferable option.

The Commons Committee ruled our objections out of order on a technicality. The Official nationalist party Plaid Cymru was completely useless. Despite it being the policy of the party to oppose the Severn Bridge Bill they failed to do so. That they failed to have their MPs vote against the bill frustrated any attempt to stop the bill or have any real debate on it in Wales.

Even more amazingly the Green/Plaid Cymru candidate in the Monmouth By-election failed to campaign against the second bridge! The one major green and nationalist issue. As with the Poll Tax, Plaid's leaders failed Wales and the nationalist movement. The voters of Monmouth were so impressed with this display of commitment to their nation and planet that they got less votes than Lord Sutch. Yet again we may ask the value of this pact, it certainly failed future generations in south Gwent.

Now already farmland that has been bought by speculators lies growing weeds, waiting for its harvest of concrete and profit. Bristol estate agents are urging people to buy land and houses in Wales as safe speculations. The railways starved of investment are putting up fares twenty per cent and reducing services. Wales faces a new crisis unless we fight back now and stop this monster.

Cith ap-Henri

Coloured Welsh learners

At the request of the parents fifty black and ethnic minority families in nursery schools in Cardiff are to be taught Welsh from September onwards.

Scots Oppose EEC

Following the SNP's adoption of a pro-EEC policy and the slogan of "Independence in Europe", a group of nationalists established the Scottish Sovereignty Movement.

The aim of the SSM is to maintain and promote the traditional nationalist principle of "Full independence for Scotland", and the SSM rejects all external domination "whether from England or from the anti-democratic power structure known as the EC superstate". Not a political party, membership (£3 per annum) is open to persons of all parties and none, and the SSM acts as a pressure group to make Scots aware of the need for Scottish sovereignty, and to inform them of the dangers of EEC domination.

The SSM has a high proportion of SNP and ex-SNP members in its ranks, and one of its primary purposes is to inform and influence SNP members about the EEC, in order that the SNP will drop its pro-EEC stance and revert to a "total independence" policy.

The SSM's Vice Convenor is Jim Fairlie, once a leading member of the SNP, and one of the strongest opponents of its pro-EEC policy. Along with other fundamentalists such as Bob Mulholland and Andrew Mac Donald, Fairlie and the SSM are campaigning tirelessly on the basic issues of Scottish sovereignty, democracy, and to promote a better understanding of the National Question. A meeting, held in February in Inverness, was well-attended and the speakers were impressive and presented convincing arguments for total independence, and against the incorporation of Scotland as a remote province of the EEC.

The formation of the Scottish Sovereignty Movement is an event of historic importance. As opposition to the EEC continues to grow internationally, and with the approach of 1992, the EEC is now the major political issue. If, as expected, there is a major political upheaval in the near future, then there will be a major realignment in politics in all EEC States, with opposition to the EEC as the basis of division. In such circumstances, the Scottish Sovereignty Movement could be the nucleus of a reawakened Scottish national movement, a vehicle for the Scottish people's legitimate rights to national self-determination and genuine democracy.

As the SSM's hard-hitting pamphlet, "Grasping The Thistle", says, the EEC spells the end of democracy and sovereignty for *all* the peoples of Western Europe.

Speaking in favour of Scotland's right to full national freedom, Jim Fairlie puts the matter in a nutshell as far as the Scots are concerned:

"Sovereignty is the word on which the entire constitutional debate in Scotland hinges. It is an absolute concept. A nation is either free and sovereign or it is not."

The Scottish Sovereignty Movement will ensure that there will always be a voice to speak out for Scottish freedom and democracy.

Details can be obtained from:

The Scottish Sovereignty Movement,
2 Farr Cottages, Farr, by Inverness,
Scotland

London Active

A campaign has been started to have set up a radio station for the Irish community in London, which would include programming in and about the Irish language. There is a very large Irish community in the London area but they do not yet have sufficient broadcasting voice of their own unlike some smaller ethnic groups. The London branch will be following the progress of this campaign with a view to offering support when possible.

The car-ferry company Sealink have refused a call to make some use of the Welsh and Irish languages on their ship services between Wales and Ireland. Visual notices on their ships are practically all in English. Safety announcements are made in English, French and German, justified by the company on the grounds that these are "the three most commonly spoken European languages". Sealink claim that since they have received no other complaints about total ignoring the languages of Wales and Ireland on their services between these two countries, they cannot be causing offence to many people. We recommend readers to bear this in mind when next deciding how they will cross the Irish Sea.

ÉIRE

Cáineadh Fíochmhar ar Rialtas Mhanann

Tá ionsaí fíochmhar déanta ag Ceardchumann Iompair agus Ilsaothair Oileán Mhanann ar pholasaithe Rialtas an Oileáin i leith na bochtaine agus na bhfadhbanna sóisialta a ghabhann léi. I gcaipéis atá foilsithe ag an gCeardchumann, cuirtear i leith an Rialtais go bhfuil fo-aicmí sóisialta cruthaithe aige de dhaoine atá 'laistigh' agus daoine atá 'lasmuigh' den chóras eacnamaíoch.

Dar leis an gCeardchumann go bhfuil an deighilt sin le sonrú tríd an tsochaí go léir agus gurb é an rud is measa fúithi ná go bhfuil meon nua cothaithe dá barr gur lucht leisce, drogaill agus déirce iad na daoine atá 'lasmuigh'. Táid á mbrú i dtreo an imill go leanúnach, dar leis.

Is í tuairim an Cheardchumainn go bhfuil polasaithe an Rialtais, ar cuireadh síos sa chaipéis "Towards a Caring and Prosperous Society" orthu sa bhliain 1988, ag buaú na bochtaine agus na deighilte i measc an phobail. Cé go bhfuil lánfhostaíocht bainte amach, is é an costas a bhí uirthi ná glacadh a bheith le pá íseal mar pholasaí chun an difhostaíocht a chloí.

Fágann sin gur féidir leis an Rialtas a rá go bhfuil an difhostaíocht cloíte acu ach is iad na daoine ar phá íseal a dhíolann an praghas. Tá an Ceardchumann féin báite le fiosrúcháin i dtaobh cabhrach. I rith aon tseachtain amháin le déanaí, bhí ar an gCeardchumann plé le hocht bhfiosrúcháin faoi bhriseadh ar bhonn éagumais, trí shárú ar rialacháin shláinte agus shlándachta agus ceithre fhiosrúcháin faoi phá an-íseal ar fad.

Mar chuid de pholasaí seo an Rialtais, tá leasú déanta ar an gcóras leasa shóisialaigh a fhágann an bhéim ar rialacha dochta i dtaobh éilítheoirí a bheith 'ar fáil' le haghaidh fostaíochta. Mura bhfuil daoine 'ar fáil' de réir na rialacha sin, bainfear na teidlíochtaí díobh agus fágfar ar an trá fholamh iad. Ní bhíonn de rogha ag daoine, mar sin, ach glacadh le poist íseal agus bíonn fadhbanna eacnamaíocha acu ansin a chothaíonn fadhbanna socheolaíocha agus síceolaíocha dóibh.

Chun cur in aghaidh an chlaonta seo i dtreo ísealaicme imeallaithe, tá an

Ceardchumann ag éileamh go mbunofaí íospá nó caighdeán aitheanta éigin lena gcuirfí smacht ar an sleamhnú seo chun na bochtaine agus chun an imeallaithe. Bheadh sé riachtanach, dar ndóigh, seasamh dlíthiúil a bheith ag an gcaighdeán sin.

Dá ndéanfaí an méid sin, bheadh bunchosaint ag oibrithe na tíre agus bheadh smacht éigin ar an bhfadhb is bunchúis le cuid mhaith fadhbanna sóisialta eile.

Mar, dar leis an gCeardchumann, spreagann an t-íseal a lán lán fadhbanna eile i measc an lucht oibre. Bíonn an Ceardchumann ag plé leis an iliomad fadhbanna a phréamhaíonn as fadhb an íseal agus an imní a chuireann sí ar oibrithe.

Ina chaipéis "The Caring agus Prosperous Society", séanann an Rialtas go bhfuil aon deighilt shóisialta i measc an phobail agus deireann gur ionann lánfhostaíocht agus sochaí shábhair a bheith ann. Ní hionann, arsan Ceardchumann, lánfhostaíocht agus saibhreas má tá an méid sin bunaithe ar íseal. Beidh aicme amháin saibhir ach beidh aicme an íseal bocht agus fanfaidh siad bocht. An t-aon rud a réiteoidh an fhadhb sin ná reachtaíocht chun íos-ioncam a bhunú, a deir an Ceardchumann. Ach dealraíonn sé nach bhfuil sé i gceist ag an Rialtas an reachtaíocht sin a rith.

Is cosúil go bhfuil i gceist ag an Rialtas, áfach, aird a thabhairt ar Thuarascáil Collinson Grant agus déanamh dá réir. Moltar go sonraitheach sa tuarascáil sin nach gcuirfí a leithéid de reachtaíocht ar na leabhair. Leis an dearcadh sin, is baolach gur in olcas a rachaidh an fhadhb sna blianta atá romhainn amach. Fágfar na daoine is boichte i dtuilleamaí fostaíochta íseal agus rachaidh líon na ndaoine atá sa ghaiste eacnamaíoch i méid. Ó thaobh na tithíochta de agus na cóiríochta i gcoitinne beidh na daoine sin faoi smacht lucht an ardchóis is an bhrabúis thapaidh.

An féidir a bheith dóchasach, fiafraíonn an Ceardchumann, nuair atá an Rialtas ag caitheamh airgead mór ar

scéimeanna galánta, mar atá Teach Cúirte nua, agus ag tabhairt neamhaird ar an nganntanas ollmhór tithíochta, mar shampla?

Leis an gcaipéis is déanaí seo de chuid an Cheardchumainn Iompair agus Ilsaothair, "The Caring agus Prosperous Society — The Divided Reality", tá fógra á thabhairt ag an gceardchumann is mó in Oileán Mhanann nach bhfuil sé i gceist acusan a bheith díomhaoin agus "gréasán an tsochaí ag titim as a chéile".

Vivian Uíbh Eachach

Summary

In its document "The Caring and Prosperous Society - The Divided Reality" the Manx T.G.W.U. attacks Manx Government economic policies which have created a society of have and havenots on the Isle of Man. Full employment is claimed but the cost is low pay and economic marginalisation for a large section of society who are caught in a poverty trap.

Glór na nGael fight continues

At the Glór na nGael A.G.M. in Belfast at the end of July the organisation vowed to continue its fight against the withdrawal of funding by the British Government for its Irish language playgroups and associated activities. At the same time it was reported that the Northern Ireland Office had suggested funding would again be forthcoming if changes were made in the committee personnel. This was rejected by Glór na nGael and NUPE, the Union of the 19 workers who lost their jobs because of the decision. At the A.G.M. it was reported that £28,000 had been received in response to their emergency appeal. The A.G.M. returned last years committee unanimously with Nóirín Uí Chléirigh re-elected as Chairperson.

Glór na nGael is organising a worldwide day of protest outside British embassies all around the world for 31st August, the date they were informed of the grant withdrawal last year.

On The Language Front

Translation Scandal

It was revealed in June that no bilingual volumes of the Acts of the Oireachtas (Dáil and Senate) have been published since 1980. This is so even though all Acts passed up to 1987 have been translated into Irish ready for publication. Since the foundation of the Free State the practice had been to publish all Acts passed in one year in the original along with an official translation provided by the translation service of the Oireachtas. It now appears that faceless bureaucrats in the Department of Finance decided that such a practice was a waste of money.

The Attorney General's office with whom final responsibility rests claimed when questioned that if such a decision had been made they had never been informed of it. The Chief Translator of the Oireachtas, Micheál Ó Cuinneagáin, stated that he had been approached by civil servants about producing the Acts in English only but had rejected this. He knew of solicitors who wished to have the bilingual version. Translation of Acts passed was continuing despite a much reduced translation staff and the increased work load of translating for the Senate also.

It was reported that Proinsias Mac Aonghusa, Uachtarán of Conradh na Gaeilge and Chairman of Bord na Gaeilge had initiated a legal action against the State on the issue. His solicitor stated that Article 25(4) of the Constitution mandated the production of translations of Bills.

In an editorial in the 'Irish Law Times' it was stated that State negligence in publishing Bills bilingually placed those who wished to do their business through Irish under a severe handicap. Referring to the clear decision in the High Court in relation to the right to official forms in Irish the editorial stated:

"The same argument can now be made in relation to the failure of the State to provide bound volumes of the statutes in Irish and English since 1980. This practice places practitioners and others wishing to use Irish for legal and official business at a severe disadvantage.

It also impedes the development of the language itself. Irish translations of statutes, prepared by expert linguists, provide a wealth of terminology which is of great importance for the viability of that language as a means of communication."

Irish for Solicitors

In a not entirely unrelated matter a recommendation in a report published a

year ago 'Restrictive Practices in the Legal Profession' suggested that:

"The Irish language requirement should be abandoned for both solicitors and barristers. At the same time an obligation should be placed upon both the Law Society and the Bar Council to arrange representation for persons who wished to deal through the medium of the Irish language."

Solicitors have to pass two exams in Irish but the standard of those is generally accepted to be extremely low. Those who continually have difficulty doing business with the State through Irish would have little faith in the Law Society either. Part justification for this move apparently is the European Commission policy on mobility of professionals. An Irish language requirement might form a hindrance to solicitors from other EC countries who want to practice here. Those who seriously suggest that should study the findings of the 'Groener' case in the European Court (1989). This Dutchwoman claimed that the Irish language requirement for teachers of other subjects was discriminatory. The Court held however that the State had a right to have an Irish language requirement even for teachers who did not teach the subject.

Irish Student Village

University College, Galway announced the opening of a new residential centre for the academic year 1991/92. Baile na Coiribe will house 112 students who are fluent in Irish and wish to use it as an everyday means of communication. Available for £30 a week (with grant reducing to £10) the accommodation is high quality and each room will be equipped with a personal computer.

More Gaelscoileanna

The growth in Irish medium education continues apace this year. Four new primary schools will open their doors in Letterkenny (Co. Donegal), Ballinasloe (Co. Galway), Claremorris (Co. Mayo) and Thurles (Co. Tipperary). A new Community College will open in Bray (Co. Wicklow) while an Irish unit will commence in Kilkenny.

Sadly however one Gaelscoil, Recess (Co. Galway), where Bríd Ní Dhomhnaill fought a long fight in isolation against an unjustified boycott, will not open. Although some pupils were forthcoming

the numbers were not sufficient and the Department of Education has closed the school - for this year in any case.

Prison for Road Protester

Seosamh Ó Caisín a member of 'Cumhacht' from Rosmuc in the Conamara Gaeltacht served two weeks in jail in July. He had refused to pay his road tax as part of the campaign organised by 'Cumhacht' about the atrocious state of the road in Conamara - a state which militates against development in the area. A picket was placed on the Department of the Environment during his imprisonment and on his release he was welcomed warmly by bonfires along his route homewards.

Ráth Cairn

Educational scholarships have been awarded by Bord na Gaeilge to the value of £150,000 to 34 second level students to allow them to attend the Community College in Ráth Cairn near Athboy in Co. Meath. Launching the scheme Bord Chairman, Proinsias Mac Aonghusa said that this venture was the single largest scheme undertaken by the Bord and that he was delighted it was being initiated in this courageous and strong though small Gaeltacht. This was a pilot scheme which he hoped would be undertaken in other Gaeltacht areas with support from the Departments of Education and the Gaeltacht.

Irish Speakers to Blame

In the course of a memorial lecture for Pádraig Ó Donnchú in Belfast in August, Ciarán Ó Feinneadha stated that the biggest problem Irish had today was Irish speakers themselves. In an address which covered the role of community and State in promoting the language he said that he personally knew some hundreds in Dublin who were fluent Irish speakers but 90% of them used English as their normal means of communication with each other. Some of these were ex-pupils of Irish medium schools and others were actually employed in Irish language bodies or organisations. Some parents with fluent Irish were leaving the job of giving Irish to their children to the local Gaelscoil while paradoxically other parents with only a little Irish were making strenuous efforts to further it in their family life. More help must be provided for such parents.

Séamus Mac Annaidh the Irish writer from Co. Fermanagh has been appointed main presenter of Irish Language programming on BBC Ulster. The programme 'Goitse' will be broadcast from Autumn three nights a week from 7 - 7.30p.m. (Mon., Wed., Fri.). On Sun. another programme 'Coda' will be broadcast at 6.30pm.

South Africa and Ireland

There is a tendency to make comparisons between both the Republic of South Africa and the six counties of north-eastern Ireland — for those who don't know the land border is to the north-west, west and south of the partitioned area.

But however often the parallels strike us: Draconian legislation, states of emergency, open and covert war; those parallels should not be pushed too far — a crude racialism could ensue.

One matter is quite amazing in its ramifying similarities. It may be but the copying of techniques; perhaps there is a copying of practices; there may be possibly a college of subversion financed by imperial powers!

That item is of course the matter of governments subventing divisive movements of initial (and often understandable) acceptability designed, in the classic divide et impera style of traditional empires, to cause and spread unrest, disease, suspicion and guilt among the disaffected.

More and more information is coming to light revealing the rôle of the South African authorities in the sponsoring/fomenting/financing of the Inkhata movement among the Zulus under the leadership of Prince Buthelezi. Mandela, a Xhosa prince who spurns the title, had and has a dream of uniting south Africans of all hues through the ANC in one republic. His dream, his organisation and their activities and support posed and pose the major threat to white supremacy and hegemony. The worst of the Inkhata violence against the ANC has been against its Zulu membership: the white strategy is obviously one of fomenting full scale civil war between the Zulus on the one hand and the Xhosas (with their allies) on the other, holding the ring as it were acting as 'benevolent' broker, and looking to reap the reward of continued suzerainty.

European liberals wax eloquent in their condemnation of these policies and practices of the South African government — and quite rightly so. But they do not express any similar ill-at-easiness at revelations that the English government in Ireland use similar tactics. These have caused no great ripples of concern among the liberals: far away causes supply long spoons, I suppose.

I suppose also that it is reasonably common knowledge that the Alliance Party was 'caused' by a split 'organised' in the New Ulster Movement by "Cecil Hull" (if that was his name) its quondam secretary (who vanished when Whitelaw's term set), with the object of supplying a forum for liberal unionists and an acceptable way for middle-class catholics to support the union without voting for either of the main

Unionist parties (neither of which want them anyway).

More sinister has been the use of grant aid funding through state agencies to foment division among nationalists. The withholding of subvention for the Irish language pre-school structure under the aegis of Glór na nGael was an obvious example of negative usage — designed to annoy, punish, cow, call to heel, frustrate or whatever combination of those and other hostile results. That has received certain publicity and a modicum of media attention.



Pádraig Ó Snodaigh

The subvention of the non-existent "Peace People" has not however had publicity except perhaps in the pages of the Irish language Sunday paper *Anois*. The "Peace People" grew out of horror at the deaths of young children killed as a shot-up car careered out of control. The IRA was blamed (incorrectly as it happens: but does truth matter at the time) and a (genuine) aspiration for peace took brief expression on the streets, the leaders obtained the Nobel and Norwegian People's Peace Prizes, and eventually went to their separate lives, leaving the movement to fitter away. But it is still a shell through which English government agencies channel funds. It is no longer a cohering agency for fruitful co-operation: its subvention now can only have as purpose something basically hostile to nationalists.

The Department of Education in the north east has been "involved with the Headquarters funding of the group since 1985 and also provides grant under the holiday scheme". The "Central Community Relations Unit" of the (English) government offices at Stormont Castle "pays grant in respect of salaries within the organisation and headquarters running costs. Grant for

1990/91 is £40,000 and for 1991/92 is £44,000".

Much more significant here is that the EC has been locked into the funding. According to a press-release on 5 July the Minister concerned, Brian Mawhinney (with a known hostile attitude to Irish in education) "announced a grant of £61,000 to the ... Peace People. The grant, which has been provided under the European Commission programme for community relations projects in Northern Ireland, will enable the Peace People to undertake much needed improvements to Peace House ... Belfast and to their Peace Farm ... Coleraine".

The same Mawhinney later reported that his office had provided £8,500 to the organisers of the Peace Trains (the Worker's Party was prominent here) and a "seeding grant" of £4,000 to FAIT ('Families Against Intimidation and Terrorism').

Now the 'Peace Trains' group are batten on the understandable frustrations of the people who have had to derail from Belfast-Dublin trains when bombs or bomb-scares so cause disruption to the service. The organisers allege that their cause is the retention of communication but their only target has been the IRA (responsible for most of the disruption on the line). Had their quarry really been the keeping open of avenues of communication their indignation would have been in continuous expression at the British Army's ongoing campaign of blocking roads, blowing up bridges, cratering lanes and destroying repairs carried out by the local communities who have used these channels of communication often for centuries. The people who do assemble to fill the craters, repair the damage, fill the holes and put stone on stone again are rather obviously not funded by the English government: rather are they continuously harassed and hindered by their armed and uniformed servants.

Killings of people accused of spying or informing on the IRA have again caused obvious anger and pain and that anger and pain took initial shape in FAIT but the 'seeding grant' and promises of further aid are designed to ensure that it is directed at the IRA only — as if they were the only people involved — and not at the main cause and source of terror in the area, the English Government and their surrogates.

Selective indignation has led to an acceptance of a particular line on the IRA, to an acceptance — by extension — of certain actions done allegedly against them, and to a pervading and deepening ignorance of who caused the current troubles in either the long or short term, for that was not the IRA: and any confusion on that issue retards the cause of nationalism, and hence the funding etc.

Pádraig Ó Snodaigh

Argentine Murder Gang 'Choppers' Find New Role

The triumphant British forces returning from the Falklands, in a style reminiscent of Imperial Roman Legions returned with all manner of 'booty'. Some of the 'booty' after ceremonial display would be consigned to Museums or unceremoniously junked. Some of the items however were to find a new role in service with the British Armed Forces.

One such item of equipment was the Agusta A109 helicopter two examples of which returned with the troops. After a brief spell in the R.N.A.S. Falklands Conflict Exhibition the Agustas were refurbished by Alan Mann helicopters at Fair Oaks in Surrey. They were assigned new British Army Air Corps registrations on July 23rd 1984 as ZE 410 (ex-Argentine AE 334) and ZE 411 (ex-Argentine AE 331). The two war prizes were joined by two further Agustas purchased directly from the Italian manufacturer and assigned to the A.A.Cs. 7th Regt. at Netheravon as a special liaison flight for the Hereford based Special Air services.

The utilisation of such a small unit type does not surprisingly appear to have attracted much attention and there after the helicopters operations are not a matter of record. In the next few years the Agustas did crop up in a variety of colour schemes and markings congruous to their new role as special transport and liaison helicopters of the S.A.S.

The S.A.S. was at the time heavily committed to operations in the North of Ireland including rumoured cross border incursions. The Agustas first attracted League attention in late 1985 and through '86 when on a number of occasions they transited via Speke Airport Liverpool on route to the North. On one occasion the deception markings were so good the type was mistaken for a U.S. military type.

The Agustas have lent themselves well to border operations in the North of Ireland being unlike any of the operational types used by the British Army but having a more than a passing resemblance to the Aerospatiale Dauphin helicopter operated by the Irish Air Corps. Sightings of the Agustas have apparently been made in Co. Louth across the border in the Republic.

The 'raison-d'être' for this special airborne unit can be found in the utterances of Frank Kitson long serving Army officer and counter subversion 'guru' in the late seventies and early eighties. Kitson was highly critical of the value of blanket heliborne support in counter subversion he did however allude to its value as a component of Special Forces.

The British Army and Ministry of Defence are noticeably coy and evasive

about the units operations. M.O.D. spokesperson Oona Muirhead in a letter to the League dated 29/8/89 said 'Indeed, I can confirm that the A 109 is not used on any operation in N.I.' on being further



'The spoils of War' AE 344 on display prior to taking up its new sinister Northern role

pressed however she did admit by telephone 'I'm not prepared to give a categorical statement'.

Special operations in Ireland have claimed the lives of many people in dubious circumstances. Ironical that the A 109As have travelled half way round the world from a role with the murder gangs of Argentina to find this new sinister role in the North.

An Chomhdháil Cheilteach - Éire 1991

"Ar gCeol Féin" ("Our Own Music") was the theme of the annual Celtic Congress this year, held in University College Dublin 29 July - 3 August. It certainly showed that a great wealth and diversity of musical traditions exists and continues to develop in the six Celtic countries. Over 200 people attended.

The formal part of the Congress consisted of six lectures, two per morning, each given by a speaker who was an expert in the music of her or his country, either as a researcher or as a practising musician, or, in some cases, both.

The social side of the Congress was also well catered for. There were visits to the Meath Gaeltacht, Newgrange, Dublin Castle, the City Hall and the Garden of Remembrance. There was also a reception at Roebuck Hill, home of Seosamh Mac Ceoinín. Each evening an informal musical "cóisir" took place in the restaurant. I am informed that an even more informal session, held in one of the new residential apartments at Belfield, almost led to interceltic strife, as some participants in a neighbouring apartment tried to sleep through the music of bombard, biniou, uilleann pipes and Scottish bagpipes!

However, all was forgiven on the final night at the Concert, when Fear a' Tí Tomás Ó Cannain was joined by all the musicians

Despite the small space available at the front of Lecture Theatre L, many of us in the audience managed to join in the

dancing led by the group from Breizh and, for the finale, Finlay MacNeill of Alba piped us all out to a session in the restaurant. It was a tremendous climax to a very enjoyable week and a tribute to the unflagging energy of Eibhlín Ní Chathailríabhaigh, the Congress organiser.

At this year's Congress members of the Éire branch of the Celtic League were present and the Éire branch was represented on the organising committee. *Carn* was also on sale. This practice should be encouraged. Our two organisations are complementary. The Celtic Congress is a separate organisation from the Celtic League and predates it by several decades. It fulfils a different function from the League. Whereas the aim of the League is to assist in the struggle of the six Celtic nations to achieve independence by peaceful political means, the Congress is an annual interCeltic cultural workshop and celebration. It reminds us that the sheer enjoyment of the best of all that is uniquely Celtic is the ultimate aim of the political struggle — a factor which sometimes gets lost when we become too preoccupied with the seriousness of the political side. let us echo Emma Goldman's words, "If I can't dance I don't want to be part of your revolution".

Next year the Celtic Congress will take place in Mannin during Easter Week 20-25 April. Enquiries to Mrs. B.A. Bridson, 29 Glen Vine Park, Marown, Mannin.

Janice Williams

KERNOW

Pons Tamer Nowedh, Eus Res Ragtho?

(Kernewek Kemmyn)

Dhe'n Keskusullyans Kernow yn Porth Peran esa keskows ya kever tybians an DoT Sowsnek rag Pons Tamer nowedh. Herwydh aga leveryans yma res rag pons nowedh drefen an yl eusi ena lemmyn bos leun a gerri ha gul lost hir kerri. Hag ynwedh y vydh drehevys gans arghans privydh.

Mes an gwirioneth yw neppyth aral yn kynsa le nys yw an pons leun marnas hwegh sadorn yn hav ha nys eus lost kerri marnas pan esa droglamm war'n pons. Yma res rag pons nowedh mes ynter Pentor hag Aberplym. Nans yw pypm blydhenn 'Plymouth Chamber of Commerce' a wrug studhya towlennow rag pons y'nn tyller na, i a wrug dyscudha an kost a vydh re ughel ha mar na wrussens ughella kost a dremenna an avon ny wrens i daskavos an arghans wrussens ughella kost a dremenna an avon ny wrens i daskavos an arghans spennys drehevyha an pons. Herwydh an re

na an kost tremenna an avon a via a dro dhe £5 rag an pons nowedh erbyn 80d rag an keybal eus ena lemmyn.

Nys eus res rag pons nowedh hag ynwedh nys eus hwans ragtho, mes, drefen nys eus res na hwans, nys yw henna dhe leverel ny via pons nowedh. Ha mars yw an pons drehevys heb agan kumyas, pyth a via ow sewya rag on ni yn Kernow — Est, ha ple vydh an pons nowedh? Y'm bris vy, mars yw an pons drehevys y fia dystrewans bras an pow a dro dhe Essa hag ynwedh y fia herdhyans rag moy drehevys dewsyneth ha gwetha oll trevennow gwara. Hag ynwedh wosa drehevys an pons nowedh heb mar y fia moy es dri taklow dhe Gernow. Ha mars yw moy es dhe dhri taklow dhe Gernow ny via res gul taklow yn Kernow ha drefen henna y fia moya dus heb ober del yw lemmyn.

Wosa keskows ynkever an pons nowedh yth esa krothval erbyn fordh

nowedh aral. An krothval ma yw ynkever 'Bypass' rag S. Blaise, herwydh Konsel Kernow yma res rag an fordh nowedh ma drefen yma trawthyow lostow kerri, mes ny wrens i leverel yma'n lostow kerri ena marnas hwegh seythunn yn blydhenn. An towlennow rag an fordh ma a wra dystrewi meur a dir gonegeth hag ynwedh an bobel neb a tryga yn ranndir na ny vynn gweles fordh nowedh yn le an fordh eusi ena lemmyn.

Yn Kernow yma res gweles polysi karryans a wra gul towlennow rag fordhow, henshorn, skathow hag ayr, oll warbarth rag an gwellheans a dewysyneth yn Kernow ha rag an bobel Gernow, yn le a rag 'vested interests' yn Pow sows.

Summary

The conference on Cornwall dealt with the need for a co-ordinated Transport policy which plans for roads, rail, sea and air, for the benefit of industry in Cornwall and for the Cornish people, rather than for English vested interests.

Martyn Miller

Rag Fra Gurtaz Tha Boaz Gweskez Duath? (Why wait to be struck twice?)

(En Conoack Nowedge)

"There are not many real Cornish left, and there is not all that much left of the real Cornwall."

Andella gowsaz an mear lettrez Professor Charles Thomas en 1973, termen e brogath dallathedgack en Careesk pereeg e comeraz aman kensa rowledgath Fundyans an Stethyas Cornoack. Professor Thomas vedn boaz anielez an kidniath ma, ha ma an mear lettrez Deskadger Philip Payton lenall e lea. Thew hebma preze da metessen tha gopen pandreze dewethez an Curnowean en eath blethanma warn iggans, ha tha pandra ra angye boaz poyntyez en termen vedn doaz.

E vea towl da tha kenevra Curnow ha Curnowas riddia arta progath Professor Thomas et e lever bean 'The Importance of Being Cornish' (Univercyte Careesk, 1973) ha pedeery dro cowsez nenna an keth tacklaw a eze cowsez gena nye hethow.

E ve jugyez en 1973 nag era boz 43.3 an canz an bobel treegaz en Kernow leb o Cornoack. Dibblans na ellen nye laull gwell es hedna lebben. En termen ew pell

passyez an Curnowean alga boaz guthvethes heb calletter drefen gye tha cowz an Cornoack. Hethow nag ewa louare tha usya an tavaz rag gweel onen Cornoack : boaz Cornoack, thew moy vel treegaz en Kernow, ha thew kene vel cawas passport Cornoack. Me a fangaz lether athewethaz thurt Sawz younk o kebmys comerez gen Kernow dro mal dotha trailya tha Curnow e honen; alga ve gweras dotha? Soweth, na ell hedda boaz, namoy es drell Sawz trailya tha Cathay po enwethan tha elan. Na ednack oll e vownaz vea louare tha gweel notha Curnow.

Della, fatel ellen nye guthaz edn Curnow? Fatel ell brane guthaz brane? Der leez seen na ell boaz guthvethes boz gen Curnow... der e ganaw, e gowz, an vor leb mava gwereby, e vrez war an beaz, e deez, ha rina eze cooth dotha. Edn Curnow ell adgan orrol skone louare der tedna meaz notha e story. E vedn guthaz boree ewa Curnow po nag ewa.

Termen me a ve mawe gye a lavarras thebm drera pedna plat than Curnowean, ha arta drera dothans bleaw crulleyz. Termen

an screffar Baring Gould a ve mawe an vetheras eve a theskaz dotha drera losia than Curnowean!

Enurma ma an Curnowean devethez mar nebbaz uz thysompyas gye reeg dalla tha guthaz dren'gye an radn vehatna et ago powe go honen; Deew a ore rag fra na riganz guthaz hedna kens. Boz lebben ma zoer dothans, ha thew hedda an gwella esperans ellen nye cawas rag termen vedn doaz an bobel nye. Whathe rag dirrya an Curnowean a dale boaz callatsha, garowa, tumba; na vedn nye moaz pell pothera nye gara tha gon egary tha voaz nevra an kensa tha gweskall... 'Bethez gweskez duath ken gweskall eneth', thew lavar coath leb ve comerez ree than colan gen an Curnowean : nye reze pedeery droan gweskez eneth kenzenmyn... nessa, thew nye leb dale gweskall.

Summary

Already reduced to 43% of the population in their own country by 1973, in order to survive the Cornish must become more aggressive over their own identity.

Richard Gendall

Broadcasting in Cornwall

Background

At present there is only one radio station in Cornwall, BBC Radio Cornwall. Figures indicate that it has one of the highest levels of listening support in the UK. This is probably a reflection of the fact that it is the only station available.

Several criticisms can be levelled at Radio Cornwall. It fails to take account of the fact that it is in Cornwall. The limited number of programmes which deal specifically with Cornish issues are restricted to specific periods of the week. Certain aspects of Cornish culture or perceived Cornish culture are often treated in a light hearted way. The impression given is that Cornish characters are brought on purely for entertainment value. When economic, social and political issues are being discussed, and this is rare, the expert is invariably English.

The station can be likened to the tabloid press. It prefers to look at issues which have 'a human element'. Local scandal is a favourite item. There is also an emphasis on Royalty — visits etc, yachting and other luxury sea activities and tourism. This type of broadcasting perpetuates the image of Cornwall as a rustic tourist paradise, with its happy, contented peasants welcoming every opportunity to grovel

before their beloved Duke and his exalted relatives.

Very little time is devoted to crucial economic and social issues. For example, the Cornwall Structure Plan process, was given limited coverage. There is a general lack of programmes where issues are thoroughly debated. This obviously leads to a vacuum in political thought, which is exploited by the establishment.

Radio Cornwall also fails to take account of the Cornish dimension. Where are the programmes on history, language etc?

There is also a total lack of an independent perspective on world issues. The station slavishly follows the BBC London line rather than setting its own agenda.

The future

Topics

Broadcasting in Cornwall should take account of Cornwall's unique history and culture. This means in essence that the media must see itself as a Cornish medium and that items should be viewed from a Cornish perspective. As such programmes should treat Cornwall as a distinctive entity, the home of the Cornish people, a

people with a distinctive past, present and future.

At the same time broadcasting should take account of the wider world from a Cornish perspective. The opportunity exists for the station to establish its own line on world issues.

Cornwall's position within the Celtic world should also be emphasised. In this context the former links between Cornwall and the other Celtic nations could be explored especially in music content. In the modern context the broadcasters could focus on the problems confronting the other Celtic nations and how they are being dealt with.

Structure

We feel that the best broadcasting system for Cornwall would be where overall co-ordination was vested in one body. This would establish a framework within which broadcasters would function. Programmes would be put together by a variety of organisations ranging from non-profit making community groups to commercial companies. Instead of creating a dual system of station, commercial and public service, there would be a number of channels. These would focus on particular activities — news, current affairs, music, sport etc. This would guarantee a wide range of choice to the consumer. At the same time within each channel the various 'providers' would be competing to produce programmes.

P.W. & M.M.

"Them and Us"

A light hearted look at what has been said about the Cornish over the centuries...

The Cornish are different. They have been praised and abused, but most outsiders agree that they are a law unto themselves. A few years ago there was even a survey to take blood samples, skin types and hair colourings to try and analyse this difference, but it was all of little use. The enigmatic 'difference' remains.

This was not a suddenly realised phenomenon, because Baring Gould, in the last century was actually brought up by his nurse to believe that the Cornish had tails! (well, the truth of that statement is a better kept secret than that of a Scot's mans underwear, and I'm not letting on!) These tails of course dropped off if one crossed the Tamar, or they could be worn away by too much sitting on them, but tails were, most certainly in the minds of many, a very real part of the Cornishman's anatomy.

Baring Gould was not the only, or by far the first, person to comment on this feeling of independent identity. Wilkie

Collins wrote that the Cornish spoke of themselves as being Cornish much as the Welsh spoke of themselves as being Welsh, which is not strange, considering that we are sister Celtic lands. And our menfolk certainly appealed to the Welsh Tudor blood in Queen Elizabeth 1st. who said that "All Cornishmen were born courtiers, with a becoming confidence". And she was a lady who should know.

One visitor to Cornwall was uncomplimentary, saying that "...the common people here are very strange kind of beings, half savage at the best. Many thousands of them live entirely underground where they breed like rabbits. They are as rough as bears, selfish as swine, obstinate as mules and as hard as the native iron".

Sarah Gregor was more moderate in her descriptions, but she also commented on the distinct character differences, when she wrote in the 18th cent. "...I am ready to

allow that there is a strongly marked difference of character between the inhabitants of Cornwall and one who has never crossed its boundary, and the stranger who comes from England into what used to be called jokingly 'West Barbary'. The Cornish Celt when he pleases to exert himself is infinitely more active and acute than countrymen in general, but less persevering and more idle when not under the stimulus of a strong motive. He is moreover essentially self-satisfied and inclined to resist compulsion. If anyone doubts this assertion, let him try to make a Cornish servant change his ordinary method of doing anything." This same lady went on to say "They are the last people in the world to give up any privilege which may in some degree compensate for the obligation of serving a master".

There were compliments too. Francis Kilvert, in 1870 said that the Cornish were "Fine folk, much taller people than the Welsh, and most of them appear to be dark haired" Baring Gould on the other hand said how like the Cornish were in build, colour and manner to the people of South Wales. Hevelock Ellis went into rhapsodies over the beauty of Cornish women, praising not only their looks, but also their

adroitness and self possession, far removed from what he called the "awkward heartiness of the Anglo Saxon women" Dr Paris, in 1824 said that the traveller was filled with admiration of the Cornish women, for their "fine symmetry, delicate complexions and the brilliancy of their jet black eyes" Nor is it only the men who comment favourably on the looks of the Cornish girls. Women from other areas might have been more critical in their approach, but no, for Celia Fiennes (1698) said that the women were "... as comely sort of women as I have seen anywhere", and Mrs Bry, an authoress of the last century said that they were "distinguished by their personal attractions".

The morals of the Cornish have also been commented upon ... "The table of Commandments is with the Cornish not precisely that of Moses. It skips or treats very lightly the 7th, but comprises others not found in the scriptures..." and again "... the Cornish woman will sometimes have a baby before she is legally married; it is only an old custom of the county, though less deeply rooted than the corresponding custom in Wales".

Our speech patterns have also been commented upon. George Borrow, who was half Cornish, visited some of his relations in East Cornwall, and said of them "They are excellent people, but I could not understand the half of what they say" and of course we must not forget here that Carew, in 1602 wrote how the Cornish, when spoken to in English, would reply "Meea navidna cowza Sowsnack" He thought this meant "I cannot speak English", whereas in fact it means "I WILL not speak English..." a subtle but clear difference in meaning.

John Macky however had nothing but good to say of the Cornish accent. He said "They generally speak a very good English, and are a more tractable people than the Welsh" Yet another Welsh comparison!

Of course the first person to write about the Cornish was Diodorus Siculus, the second century writer who said that the inhabitants of 'Balerion', (that is West Cornwall,) "excelled in hospitality, and by reason of intercourse with foreign merchants are civilised in they way of life".

Perhaps, to sum up the opinions of other people towards us, just two writers need be quoted, Massington, 1924, who wrote that "...the Cornish strike one at once as being stranger and more foreign than the French, Dutch or Germans, and are a foreign people to us, but more native to our land than we are", and finally the words of R.L. Stevenson, who summed up his diatribe on the Cornish by ending with the words... "I can made nothing of them".

Jan Gendall

The Celts, the origins of Europe

Although it is usual to think of the Celtic heritage in terms of the classical Celtic countries, this year our knowledge about the Celts may be extended by travelling to Italy. Venice is host to *I Celti*, an exhibition which is running until the 8th December, and whose artefacts are gathered from many museums in different countries. Here are some impressions.

One of the main themes of the exhibition is the widespread nature of the Celtic culture in Europe and beyond. Evidence of this culture has been found from the islands of the Atlantic to the Carpathian mountains of Romania, from the Nordic plains to the Mediterranean shores. The aim of the exhibition, subtitled *The Celts, the origins of Europe* is to stimulate discussion and ideas on a possible link between the Celts and the modern world and to what extent this race could be considered a part of our civilisation.

Exciting and unusual objects are to be found throughout the exhibition: for example the wooden statue of a deity (Geneva, 1st century B.C.) expressing restlessness and courage which may be seen as a subject of the Celtic belief in a "good death" that took the form of bravery in battle in search of heroism. This image of Celts as warriors is presented in the writings and statues from the Roman and Greek cultures (of 500-100 B.C.), eg. part of stone friese from Civitalba. The numerous shields, helmets and swords found in the warrior tombs and from other sites are further evidence of the "fighting" Celts.

Almost all of the exhibits are originals, and among them important items, like the famous silver cauldron from Gundestrup, Denmark, and the two-headed stone idol from Roquepertuse. The insular Celts are well represented - some of the artefacts on show include the spectacular gold votive boat from the deposit at Broughter (Ireland), and Celtic manuscripts from Irish monasteries such as the *Book of Dimma*, the *Book of Mulling* and the Stowe Missal. The impressive bronze Battersea shield with its beautiful red enameling and the silver chains (relics of the Picts) are other

impressive exhibits. The Breton language at Armorica is the only Celtic tongue still spoken on the European continent, and this is proof that the western peninsula belongs culturally to the vast Celtic sphere. Pottery and weapons from Kernavest are also to be seen. An interesting phalera (ornamental disk) with the three legged design which conjures up the Manx symbol was found at Manerbio, Brescia (Italy). Indeed a large part of the exhibition is dedicated to the continental Celts.

Celtic art has been considered (and in some quarters still is) a mere derivative - and somewhat clumsy, secondary manifestation at that - of classical forms. The extraordinary beauty and originality of some of the Celtic art exhibits forcefully refute this hypothesis. The Celts contributed to the foundation and evolution of Europe in terms of industrial and agricultural systems. In some cases pre-Roman agricultural implements remained unchanged until machinery replaced them. Not to be forgotten is their organisation of the Celtic year, borrowed by western Christianity. This system, which is scientific and highly accurate, must have taken amazing work and patience by the druids to complete (an example of a calendar may be seen on a bronze frame from Coligny).

The exhibition design and layout is of a very high standard with appropriate murals accompanying the exhibits. Precious gold objects are placed in well illuminated columns which may be admired either through glass or magnified. Videos, in English and Italian, give in depth accounts on some of the exhibits, and for more detailed and extensive information, the catalogue, a massive tome with beautiful photographs would take many Celtic years go digest.

The exhibition is held at the *Palazzo Grassi*. From the railway station *Santa Lucia* it is easy to take the boat-bus (nos. 2 or 34) to the exhibition. The 20 minute journey will also give one a chance to see something else of Venice!

Pamela Howard/Paola Cordone

The Scottish Sovereignty Movement

says

Yes to full Scottish Independence!

Yes to Scottish Democracy!

No to the UK and the EEC!

Details from:

Scottish Sovereignty Movement,
2 Farr Cottages, Farr, by Inverness, Scotland.

MANNIN

Genney Argid

Phrow mee dy 'eddyn stoo nagh row bentyn rish Nerin, agh ren mee failleil. Chionnee mee pabyr Baarlagh veih Ynys Mon as mish treishteil dy beagh skeeal ny ghaa ayn veagh cooie dy screeu mychione ayns Gailck ayns earishlior Celtiagh. Agh va mee goaill yindys tra hooar mee magh dy row ny sloo stoo Bretnagh sy phabyr naight shoh na ta stoo Manninagh ayns ny pabyryn 'Manninagh'. Shen y fa dy vel mee screeu mychione Nerin reeshtagh!

Ta reddyn quaaagh bentyn rish y chengey Yernagh taghyrt ayns Nerin Twoaie ec y traa t'ayn. Er un cheu, ta'n cheshaght Glór na nGael boirit dy mooar er y fa nagh vel ee geddyn argid veih reilys Hostyn nish. As er y cheu elley, ta sheshaght elley ta gobbraghey son y chengey, Ultach, jannoo feer vie er y fa dy vel ee geddyn argid veih reilys Hostyn as veih'n Cho-Phobble Europagh ec y traa cheddin.

Choud's ta fys aym, va Glór (Coraa) na nGael currit er bun bleeantyn er dy henney dy chur yn chengey er y hoshiaght fud Nerin ooilley. Ta baljyn goaill ayns cohirraghyn dy hoilshaghey magh quoi ta jannoo yn obbyr smoo son y chengey - c'raad ta ny buill smoo Yernagh. Va banglane jeh Glór na nGael currit er bun ayns Beal Feirshtey as ren ad obbyr feer vie son y chengey as son cooishyn sheshoil sy valley boirit shen. Lurg tammylt, va reilys Hostyn cur red goll rish £90,000 gagh blein da'n vanglane shoh jeh Glór na nGael. Agh dy doaltattym nuirree va'n argid giarrit gys veg as va musthaa mooar ayn. Va drogh ourys dy row shoh jeant ec Lunnin kyndagh rish 'vettal politickagh'. Ta Shirveish Follit Hostyn jeeaghyn er sheshaght ennagh as y sleih ta gobbraghey jee as lurg y vettal shoh ta reddyn quaaagh dy mennick taghyrt.

Ga dy row faghtys (campaign) mooar jeant ec Glór na nGael as e chaarjyn, cha nel reilys Hostyn er chur yn argid erash foast. Va mish y caairliagh ec chaglym ayns Lerpoyll raad loayr Nóirín Uí Chléirigh, caairliagh Ghlór na nGael ayns Beal Feirshtey. Smooinee Nóirín nagh ghiarr Lunnin yn argid kyndagh rish feoh noi'n

chengey agh er y fa dy row Glór na nGael ro speeideilagh as ad sharaghey arrym-hene mastey sleih boght. Choud's ta reddyn jeeaghyn dy mie er yn eaghtyr, ta shen mie dy liooar. Agh my t'ou speeideilagh fo'n eaghtyr, shen gaueagh. Nish ta Glór na nGael goll er lesh brastyllyn as y lheid son paithchyn agey lesh doilleeid mooar.

T'eh jeeaghyn dy vel reilys Hostyn coontey Ultach dy ve ny sloo gaueagh. Ta'n bun jeh Ultach 'Ulster Language, Traditions and Cultural Heritage' ('Ultach', shen y marenym Yernish bentyn rish Ullee). Ta Treisht Ultach prowal dy obbraghey tessyn y scoltey eddyr pobble, erskyn ooilley ayns cooishyn chengey. She Aodán Mac Póilín yn stiureyder jeh Treisht Ultach. Hooar Treisht Ultach £750,000 veih'n Cho-Phobble Europagh as veih reilys Hostyn. Ta'd geddyn red goll rish £75,000 myr use gagh blein as t'ad gymmydey yn argid shen son y chengey. Myr sampleyr, t'ad reaghey coorseyn-chengey jeean ta goll er harrish shey shiaghtyn, t'ad cur magh lioaryn Yernish as t'ad reaghey cuirraghyn-kiaullee Yernagh. Ny veggan as ny veggan, bee yn Treisht gobbraghey marish ny scoillyn tra vees Studeyrys Yernagh cheet dy ve ny smoo scanshoil.

Dy dooghyssagh, ta Mac Póilín jeant bwooiagh lesh y chaa shoh dy chur Yernish er y hoshiaght. Ghow yn aa-voighey sy chengey toshiaght ayns twoaie Nerin lurg y faghtys son cairyn theayagh mysh tree bleeaney as feed er dy henney. Tra haink y laue lajer rish, va sleih currit ayns pryssoon as ayns shen ghow ad toshiaght dy ynsaghey yn chengey. Agh va'n chengey jeh beggan scansh dy politickagh gys ny stholkyn-accrys ayns 1981. Lurg shen, va aa-vioghey trean ayns Beal Feirshtey Heear. As ta Unnaneyseyryn ny mast'oc shid ta gobbraghey son y chengey. Dy jarroo, she smooiinaght jeianagh t'ayn dy chredjal nagh vel Unnaneyseyr erbee ayns foayr jeh Yernish.

Ayns Kiare as Feed Hostyn, dooyrt y Dr Brian Mawhinney dy vel reilys Lunnin toiggal y scansh jeh Yernish. Dooyrt eh dy vel y reilys shen ceau £700,000 er y

chengey ayns 1991-2 cosoyllit rish £88,000 ayns 1985-86. Agh dooyrt sleih elley dy vel yn argid veih'n reilys peajeogagh foast.

People are realising that the London government is spending money on Irish. However, there are winners and losers at present - Ultach Trust and Glór na nGael respectively.

Brian y Stoyll

"Eubonia Seyr" er y Cholloo Reesht

Hie yn nah "Kione Shiaghtin Gaelgagh" er cummal er y Cholloo ayns Mee Boaldyn. Hiaull possan dy nuy Gaelgeyrn magh ass Purt le Moirrey ayns baatey braew noa "Ushtey Bea dy Liooar", myr ta shin gra 'sy Ghaelg ain. Atraih! va'n tudey cho traih tra raink shin y phurt cha dod shin cosney stiagh ayn, v'eh orrin lhiemmey magh er yn "Clett", carrickyn coodit lesh famlagh feer shliawinagh raad va ymmodee raunteeyn nyn lhiie jeeaghyn orrin. Ach by ghastey dy liooar va ny Gaelgeyrn as cha row eh feer foddey roish my hooill shin seose yn ughtagh dys yn ghowaltys raad va shin cummal. Lurg tammylt beg va cappanyn dy caffee ain, bine dy yough neesht, as aile fuygh lostey dy gennal 'sy chiollagh.

She shenn ghowaltys yn troggal hene as s' lesh Treisht Ashoonagh Vannin eh nish, as yn slane ellaneen neesht. Cha nel agh daa phersoon cummal ayns shen voish yn Chaisht dys Jerrey Fouyir dagh blein raad t' ad recortey ooilley ny hushagyn ta garraghey dys shen as eisht ersooyl lhiue reesht, ny ta beaghey 'sy voayl car ny bleeaney. Ta daa ghooiney cummal ec yn thie sollys car ny bleeaney as shen yn slane pobble ta beaghey er yn ellan.

Va'n daa laa ayns shen chirrym as hie shin mygeayrt yn slane ellan, er lheh er ny slystyn jeeaghyn er ny ushagyn marrey as raunteeyn. Va pirree, stronnagyn, fee marrey, pibbinyn baney, caaigyn as ny

smoo ry- akin as ghow dagh peiagh taitnys ayndaue.

Hooar shin mooirchooiraghyn er ny traieyn. B' ymmydoil dy liooar va'n fuygh - cha row shin coontey monney jeh'n dooinney va cummal 'sy thie hene er y fa dy voogh eh yn gienneyder lechtragh dagh oie ec nane- jeig er y chlag as lurg shen cha row agh soilshey yn aile ayn! Gyn scansh da shen va shin gennal dy liooar loayrt ry-cheilley, cloie gammanyn, feddanagh as goaill arrane. Er-lhiam dy ren yn Ghaelg ain bishagahey- hooar mish craplag noa ny ghaa, ansherbee!

Fastyr Doonee daag shin yn Cholloo veih'n phurt ayns jiass yn Ellan. Tra va shin shiaulley mygeayrt Kione Spaainagh hiaull yn fer baatey cho faggys da ny carrickyn as b'lhoy's da, raad honnick shin keeadyn dy idd (stronnagyn as pirree) er oirryn ny carrickyn, y lheid nagh row yn chooid smoo jin rieu er n' akin roie. B' ynnidysagh va'n shillee shen! Foddym gieldyn un red ansherbee- bee Gaeltaght er y Cholloo reesht 'sy vlein ry- heet.

A second Manx speaking weekend on the Calf of Man.

F. McArdle

Caarjyn Ny Gaelgey

This year has seen the emergence of a new Gaelic support group, Caarjyn ny Gaelgey. The aims of the group are to promote Manx Gaelic in a wide variety of ways by funding a number of projects. The group has so far had considerable support from non-Manx speakers who seem prepared to devote their energies to money-raising activities and general promotional work.

The group is working to support existing language bodies and individuals in a variety of projects. The equipping and funding of a Manx Gaelic double decker bus, to tour the summer fairs and events, seems likely to take place in the near future, with funding and support from Caarjyn ny Gaelgey. This would have a promotional and educational role with displays and information being made freely available to the public.

Some of the the funding for Caarjyn ny Gaelgey is coming through the Caarjyn ny Gaelgey 300 Club - if anyone is interested in joining a year's membership costs £12.00 and entitles you to participation in a monthly draw for cash prizes (Membership is not limited to Mannin). More information is available from A. Kissack, 1 Mineral Terrace, Foxdale, Mannin.

Manx Language Officer Appointed

Dr Brian y Stoyll has been successful in his application for the newly created post of Manx Language Officer.

Initially this post will be funded by the Manx Heritage Foundation, after two years it is expected to come under the auspices of the Department of Education.

Brian's prime responsibility is to devise courses for teaching Manx to school children (Aged 5-18 years). He will be concentrating on the secondary schools to begin with as he already has some experience at this level.

Born in Douglas, fifty-four year old Brian attended Murray's Road Primary School and Douglas High School. He then went on to Liverpool University to read Physics. In 1964 he joined the staff of Liverpool Polytechnic as Lecturer in Physics, a position he has held to the present.

Brian's interest in the language began in 1953 after reading an article written by the late Dougie Fargher. He then became involved with an independent group (Dougie Fargher, Walter Clarke, Billy Radcliffe and Leslie Quirk) who had taken it upon themselves to record native Manx speakers. The group received no official recognition nor financial backing, but were able to make use of a "Sound Mirror" provided by John Gell. Brian's involvement with this group, which did tremendous work for the language, meant that he had direct contact with the last native speakers, thus enriching his command of Manx.

Despite living off the Island Brian has made a point of keeping in touch with all things Manx and his contribution to the language is impressive. His works include the following:

- Abershen - a Manx language course;
- Beeal-Arrish Vannin - a record of traditional songs.

Dr Robert Thompson and Brian worked together on translating the Irish language course "Buntús Cainte" into the Manx



Brian y Stoyll

version "Bumneydys". Again working with Dr Thompson and George Broderick they produced "The Chronicles of the Kings of Mann and Isles".

A long standing member of the Celtic League and a regular writer for *Carn* Brian is also a fluent Irish speaker giving Irish lessons in Liverpool. Recently, as guest of the Irish branch of the League in Dublin, he gave a talk in Irish on "The Manx Language Today".

Brian will be returning to the Island in January next. Two peripatetic teaching posts will be created and those appointed will assist him in his work.

After many years of calls by Yn Cheshaght Ghailekagh, Mec Vannin and the Celtic League, for the Manx Government to adopt a decisive language policy one can only applaud them in their choice of Brian to develop the interest and teaching of our language.

Mylevreeshey

Exchange Publicity

L'AVENIR DE LA BRETAGNE, organ of the P.O.B.L. (For a free Brittany in a Peoples' Europe), 20 pp. Sub. 150/160 Fr to B.P. 103, 22001 St-Brieg Cedex. In its July/August issue, read in particular the article "50 ans de mépris" relating how Loire-Atlantique has been kept administratively separated from the rest of Brittany for the past 50 years and

demonstrating with plenty of figures that historic Brittany could play an important role in the new European set-up: it would come in 14th position among its "regions", halfway between Castille-Leon and Lorraine in terms of superfcy, and in 21st position in terms of population, before Tuscany, The S. Basque Country, Valencia and the Pays-de-Loire.

Thomas Kermode 1825-1901

On the 16th June Lawrence Kermode, the grandson of Thomas, invited other members of the family and certain musicians to commemorate the setting up of a memorial stone in the Churchyard of Kirk Christ Rushen. Lawrence had discovered the location of Thomas's grave some two years earlier. It was at that time unmarked and he determined to rectify the omission.

Thomas Kermode, Boy Doal (Blind Boy), lived in Roy Cottage Bradda, which still stands overlooking Kirk Christ. He lost his sight as a small boy as a result of smallpox. In spite of this handicap he farmed a croft in collaboration with a friend, which now forms part of Rowany Golf Course. He also went to the fishing as was customary at this time.

However, he is best remembered for his music. Dr John Clague, the major collector of Manks music, was a regular visitor to the croft and took down more tunes from him than from any other single



Boy Doal

source, indeed the 46 melodies ascribed to Boy Doal amounts to one tenth of all known Manks tunes. Lawrence is himself a musician and this made him all the more

determined that Thomas's grave should be marked. The best known song taken down from him is "Ec ny Fidlaryn", the words of which were noted in 1883 by Professor J. Strachan and Father Henebry. It is a tale of a jilted lover still hankering after his lost love:

O dy jinnagh yn keayn mooar
chirmagh,
Raad dy yannoo dy derrin trooid;
Sniaghtey Ghreenlyn aasys jiarg myr
roseyn,
Roish my n'oddym my ghraih
'yarrood.

Translation:

O that the great sea would dry up
To make a way that I might get
through;
The snow of Greenland will grow red
like roses
Before I can forget my love.

Fittingly, after the commemoration, at a meal supplied by Lawrence, there were musical contributions from young and old. Amongst the many offerings were a large number of the fine melodies left to us by Boy Doal.

Colin Jerry

Illegal Funds Concealed?

In January 1989 the Mannin Branch issued a press statement condemning the presence in the Island of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (See Carn 65). Several months before BCCI's collapse and closure, the Celtic League wrote to the Chief Minister expressing our fear that Manx-based banking institutions could all too easily be used by paramilitary and terrorist organizations operating a growing drug culture in Belfast. Mr Walker was asked whether the Manx police had adequate facilities to access illegal funds and sought assurances that the Island was not concealing 'dirty money', by conducting a thorough investigation of Manx-based accounts. Since the closure of BCCI in July, Mr Walker has been called upon to reply to the questions put to him earlier this year.

American banking experts have severely criticised Britain and in particular, off shore centres for the secrecy they provide, thus attracting global banking networks that have close links with international drugs organizations.

The massive fraud which led to the closure of BCCI is likely to shake world confidence in banking. Whilst fraud was the reason this bank was eventually closed, it was quite immoral that it was allowed to operate for years when its criminal connections were well known.

Key's Candidate

Gregory Joughin has announced his intention to stand in the Glenfaba constituency in the November General Election for the House of Keys (Manx Parliament).

Greg was one of the three FSFO campaigners gaoled for a year in 1989 for arson and daubing in protest against the growth of the Island's finance industry. (See Carn 68/69) A campaign that has continued through the press and media since their release.

The election campaign was launched in August with a questionnaire designed to test public opinion regarding the many issues that FSFO consider important for the survival of the Manx nation. Our readers will be aware that the indigenous population has become a minority, as a result of successive governments' policies to attract new residents. FSFO is calling on the Manx Government to 'shut the gate now' before all is lost.

In his questionnaire Greg states: "I, along with two friends, spent a year in prison chasing a campaign that came directly from our hearts - a gut reaction against what we saw as a rapid destruction of our environment, social culture and day to day culture, in exchange for short term and unnatural economic development".

For many years Gregory has worked enthusiastically and tirelessly for the cultural movement, both as teacher and as

performer in the tradition and has represented the Island in every Celtic



Gregory Joughin

country. He currently runs a regular music/dance workshop for children and young people. Most recently he has formed the Mollag Band, which performs material with a political message.

Mylevreeshey

MEC VANNIN NEWS



MAN'NIN '91

*Barren Townscapes – Concrete Fields,
The fatcat, clutching power he wields,
To turn fair Mannin into hell,
Where Satan cries, get rich, my friends
and sell, and sell, and sell...*

The following is the opening address delivered by the Chairman, J.B. Moffatt, at the Party's 28th A.G.M. held in Douglas in July of this year.

I doubt if any of the founding fathers of the party i.e. Doug Fargher, Leo Quayle, Walter Quirk or Lewis Crellin would have imagined nearly 30 years ago that the policy they advanced of National Independence would have moved so close as to be almost attained... Whilst many of the central plank of Mec Vannin policies were adopted by successive governments over the years, the one always shunned was that major step to complete independence... Today however we see in this current administration the first nervous steps towards National Independence... If and when it comes will it be an independence based on National pride in our distinct identity and unique culture or will it be based on commercial expediency, on greed, on avarice...? As this latest chapter in the Island's history unfolds the role of the Nationalist Party is as crucial as ever.

For Nationalism did, and still does have a credible message, this is not in doubt. The very fact that the bulk of this current Keys espouse quasi-nationalism is proof enough of that, if proof were needed... **In politics there is no better compliment than to have ones 'political clothes stolen'...**

This current administration is bereft of ideas and high on rhetoric as it stumbles towards the end of the five year term, with every possibility that after the election there will be new faces 'at the top table'. The message of a 'Caring and Prosperous Society' remains just that - a message of a policy undelivered.

There is undoubtedly currently an ideas vacuum which we can fill if we move swiftly and in a co-ordinated manner. We have been and can continue to be 'an ideas factory' promoting decent values in the face of any who would sell the island 'lock, stock and barrel'.

The main avenue for the delivery of any developed policy must be via the new free paper 'Yn Pabyr Seyr'. We have the resources to expand its content and publish on a regular basis. Its columns must be opened to all for genuine debate on our future direction as an independent nation. The successful launch of 'Yn Pabyr Seyr' places us, for the first, time

on a par with all the other Celtic nationalist movements which all publish party papers. **Yn Pabyr Seyr** will enable us to answer directly the questions such as ... Who are Mec Vannin? What do they stand for? How can we be involved? A spin off from the first two issues has already been felt via the involvement of younger members, who must be the Party's future.

political value and I think we can say with some conviction that we are now long forgotten whilst that item has now become the political priority. Having nursed the idea over the years we must not now conclude our work is done. The island needs a voice of the people and many people see us as that voice and defenders of our heritage from those who would turn it into a saleable commodity.



Mec Vannin Committee L-R: J.B. Moffatt (Chair.), M. Kermode (PRO), C. Jerry (Treas.) and I. Costain (Sec.)

In the early days a hostile media unkindly portrayed us as an introverted organisation. This was untrue then and has been well and truly scotched since by the participation within the party of many non-indigenous Manx people some of whom have given sterling service to the cause of Nationalism.

Occasionally factionalism has riven us and this unfortunately has been played up out of all proportion to its actual impact. Scant heed is paid to division in the Island's other political party (Labour). Little alarm is signalled at the sight of the current government squabbling. However every 'sniff' of division amongst Nationalist is always siezed upon as the point at which our epitaph should be written... **I have attended many funeral services for Mec Vannin but the corpse refuses to be buried.** Such scrutiny of our entrails no doubt is a measure of our

Nationalism after many years in the doldrums is the political ideology of the day; we have kept it on the agenda and will continue to do so.

I trust this meeting will be a further successful step on the road to a free, prosperous and tolerant island community.

Yn Pabyr Seyr

is available from the Secretary, Illiam Costain, 10 Thornhill Close, Port Erin, Mannin.

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towards the
cost of postage
would be welcome
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Five Minicassettes containing recordings of short stories told by Breton native speakers have recently been produced by EMGLEO BREIZ under the general title of MARVAILLOU. They cost 40 Frs each and the accompanying booklets using the Falc'hunek spelling (30 Frs). In a second series there are cassette recordings of works by Breton writers read by themselves or by people familiar with their dialects.

For further details write to: MESIDOU, 40 bis rue de la République, 29200 Brest.
Other cassettes are being prepared.

Aer Lingus Flight EI 712

Our success in implementing resolution 12a of the 1990 A.G.M. is perhaps best illustrated by the recent decision of the Ministry of Defence to refuse further comment on the loss of EI 712 or the operations of the Aberporth missile range.

Since the adoption of the resolution which called for the enquiry into the loss of the Aer Lingus plane in March 1968 (with the loss of 61 lives) to be re-opened there has been a series of news articles and reports on the incident and Aberporth's current operations have also come under the spotlight. The issue has also been raised in the Irish and U.K. parliaments.

Now it appears the M.O.D. have had enough and 'for reasons of security' they refuse to supply further details on the 22 year old incident.

The British governments sensitivity is matched by the Irish governments indifference. At the time of the tragedy the relatives of those lost including several mothers with young families were treated abysmally, even as late as 1983 fifteen years after the incident columnists such as Frank Dolan in the Irish Post were moved to describe their treatment as appalling.

As the British and Irish governments will only respond to pressure on this issue perhaps March 1992 should be used as the focus for protests both in Wales at the Aberporth range and in Ireland at the Dept. of Foreign Affairs.

The Aberporth link to the loss has been a 'closed book' for too long.

J.B. Moffatt

No change - Not an inch

'Inequality in Northern Ireland' by David J. Smith and Gerald Chambers - Clarendon Press, £45 (UK).

This book, drawing on a myriad of statistical evidence produced both by the Northern Ireland Office and the North's Human Rights Commission, shows that despite twenty years of direct rule from London nothing has altered in the social and economic facts of Northern life. Catholics have two and a half times greater chance of being unemployed than Protestants and if out of work are worse off than Protestants on the dole. They stay out of work longer and come proportionately in greater numbers from all social classes and age groups.

If in a job they also tend to be worse off. Protestants are more likely to have better paid jobs, more likely to work in better industries and have industrial training, more likely to have a second wage earner in the family and more likely to be able to work overtime. This study rigorously examines the causes of those inequalities and concludes that religion is one of the most important factors in deciding economic well being. Bigotry and prejudice are also unevenly distributed. Protestant are more intolerant of Catholics than Catholics are of Protestants and more Protestants than Catholics prefer it when living exclusively amongst their own kind. They are also less likely to want mixed workforces and are more likely (two and a half times) to dish out sectarian violence.

Membership & 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£8; Stg£8; 80FF or US\$20.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank). Postage outside Europe is Stg£10.00 airmail.

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 IV21 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 Martyn Miller, 10 Trewartha Court, Pound Street, Liskeard.

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

LONDON BRANCH Robat ap Tomas, "Dyffryn", Gretton Fields, Gretton, Cheltenham, Gloucester, GL54 5AA, England.

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 is Bernard Moffatt, 11 Hilltop View, Farmhill, Braddan, Mannin.

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

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