

cairn

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

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CELTIC LEAGUE



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



ALBA

CNSA Deich bliadhna dh'aois

Tha Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Araich (CNSA) deich bliadhna dh'aois am bliadhna.

Chuireadh CNSA air bhonn air 15 Cèitean 1982 gus oideachadh tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig a thoirt do chloinn fo chòig. Bhon uair sin, tha an gnothach air fàs bho 40 leanabh ann an 4 buidhnean gu mu 2,000 duine cloinne ann an 100 buidheann. Tha bus-cluich Gàidhlig an luib a' ghnòthaich cuideachd. Anns a' chiad deich bliadhna aca, tha CNSA air a bhith air thoiseach anns an obair gus suidheachadh na Gàidhlig a leasachadh, 's tha iad air am meas mar bhuidheann a tha fìor-eòlach air an obair aca.

A' togail air a' bhunait a stèidhich CNSA, le pàrantan a' tighinn gu bhith ag iarraidh foghlaim tro Ghàidhlig dhan cuid chloinne, tha Ughdarrasan Foghlaim air 31 aonad Gàidhlig a chur air bhonn sa bhun-sgoil bho 1985, 's an dràda tha còrr is 650 duine cloinne anna. Cuideachd, thathar a' cur aonadan Gàidhlig air bhonn ann an àrd-sgoiltean dhan chloinn a tha tighinn bho na h-aonadan sa bhun-sgoil.

Gus an deicheadh ceann-bliadhna aca a chomharrachadh, tha CNSA a' cur diofar

rudan air chois an dà chuid gu nàiseanta agus tro na cròileagain gu h-ionadail. Rinneadh suaicheantas sònraichte, le "CNSA - 10 BLIADHNA" scribedh ann an cumadh àraid, (gheibhear leis an seo e) a chithear air bràistean, balùnaichean 's mar sin. Cuideachd tha CNSA air cur an cèill



co-fharpais ach am faighear òrain Ghàidhlig ùra do chloinn fo chòig. Thèid an t-òran as fheàrr, agus cuid dhe na h-òrain eile mar a chithear freagarrach, fhoill-seachadh le CNSA. Thathar ag iarraidh air na cròileagain òrain thùsail de thrì ranann am fear a chur a-steach, agus coisnìdh an t-òran as fheàrr agus an fheadhainn eile a

thèid fhoillseachadh duais dha na cròileagain a chur a-steach iad.

Air seachdainn a' chinn-bliadhna, bidh na cròileagain fhèin a' cur rudan sònraichte air chois a bhios tlachdmhor dhan chloinn. Bidh cuid dhe na cròileagain a' cumail "cèilidh nan 10 bliadhna" cuideachd gus airgead a thogail.

Bha aon de thachartasan mòra nan Gàidheal a' comharrachadh nan 10 bliadhna cuideachd: mar a rinn iad roimhe, bheir a' Chuirm-ciùil Mhòr Ghàidhlig an Talla Usher an Dùn Eideann (a chaidh a chumail am bliadhna air 4 Giblean) an t-airgead a thog iad gu CNSA. 'S e seo an treas bliadhna a tha 'chuirm seo air a bheith dol, le còisirean Gàidhlig bho dhiofar cheàrnaidhean de dh'Albainn agus à Lunnainn a' gabhail pàirt innte. Am bliadhna 's e clàrsairean bho Chomunn na Clàrsaich a bha a' cumail taice riutha.

Na 's fhaid air adhart sa bhliadhna, foillsichidh CNSA àireamh shònraichte den chuairt-litir aca "Comh-radh" gus na 10 bliadhna a chomharrachadh. Nì iad seo le taic-airgid bho Thelebhisean na h-Alba.

A toirt sùil air adhart, tha CNSA a' cur romhpa gum bi co-dhiù 3,000 duine cloinne sa bhliadhna a' dol a-steach do fhoghlam tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig fada mus comharraich iad an dàrna deichead aca, oir gus coimhearsnachd na Gàidhlig a chumail aig an aon mheudachd sa tha e an dràda, feumar 3,000 neach sa ùr gach bliadhna a bhruidhneas Gàidhlig.

Cè Sgaimeal

INDEPENDENCE THWARTED

The Scottish question became an important election issue in the UK General Election of April 9th 1992 because Labour had to hold the Scots if it was to have a chance of winning in England and the Tories' leader John Major introduced it to the UK debate because he was short of pulling power in a lacklustre campaign.

The long election campaign was set alight by a MORI opinion poll in January which showed 50% of Scots favoured Independence. While this had been slowly increasing over the two previous years and had peaked at 40% late in 1991, this seemed

like the breakthrough which the SNP had campaigned for and which attracted prolonged international media attention. This was accompanied by the news that British Steel would close down its Ravenscraig steel works in Lanarkshire two years early - a fact which enraged Scotland.

Then the Scottish edition of the SUN newspaper gave a nine page spread in favour of "fighting for independence". It proved a heady brew which suggested that the possibility of Jim Sillars slogan, "Scotland Free by 93" could indeed be achieved.

There followed a series of public debates in front of huge audiences. The televised Usher Hall clash between Tory Scottish Secretary of State, Ian Lang, Labour's Donald Dewar, the Democrat's Malcolm Bruce and SNP leader Alex Salmond caused a sensation. The strong SNP case which challenged weak devolution (and weak opposition to the pillage of Scots industry) set alight the live radio coverage and provided edited highlights on TV which were subsequently sold as videos by the BBC.

As a result the resolute defence of the Union of Scotland and England gave the Tories, with around 20% of the Scots vote, a consistent but negative line, while, Labour and their Democrat partners seemed to be close to winning in Britain

their stock rose on the expectation of a subordinate Scots parliament being set up following a Labour victory. So devolution crept up and overtook independence in the polls. However the SNP share of the vote seemed to top 30% as we entered the three week campaign.

The SNP organisation using the vocal backing of popular Scots film star, Sean Connery, and the "Make It Happen - NOW!" theme seemed poised to knock out three of the last nine Scots Tories. Opinion polls concurred up till the eve of poll. It is a psepsological fact that the SNP has done well in elections when Labour has done



Margaret Ewing, MP

well in England. 1966, 1974 February and October being the precedents. But Labour faltered in the run up - the Tories threw everything behind the claims that Labour's taxplans would ruin the fragile economic recovery. Their tabloid newspaper friends duely obliged by dishing the dirt. In Scotland Labour blamed the Sun for doing the Tories' dirtywork in splitting the anti-Tory vote by its support for the SNP.

In fact the results showed that the opposition parties cancelled out each other in the end. Lang, Fairbairn, Forsyth etc. survived, the Tories clung on, they regained Kincardine and Deeside from a by-election loss to the Democrats, and recaptured Aberdeen South from Labour. The calls for tactical voting to oust sitting Tories also worked to turn Democrats to vote Tory against the SNP surge in key seats.

The Tories could not believe their luck. For an increase of only 1.7% from the 1987 result they increased their vote to 25.7% and their seats to 11. Labour dropped 3.4% to receive 39% of the vote, holding 49 seats in Scotland and losing one seat. Aberdeen south, but regaining Jim Siller's Govan seat from the SNP. The Democrats sank 6% to 13.1% but retained 9 seats while the SNP, in the first past the post British lottery, gained 7.5% to receive 21.5% of the vote but only hold three seats, Bannf & Buchan (Alex Salmond), Moray (Margaret Ewing)

and Angus East (Andrew Welsh).

The aftermath of the election was blank disbelief. Where had the Tory votes been unearthed? We saw their leaders crowing on TV at the split opposition, but equally quickly new cross party pressure groups appeared. One of these, led by nationalist leaning Labour MPs like George Galloway and joined by pop singers, Pat Kane of Hue & Cry, Ricky Ross of Deacon Blue and Donnie Munro of Runrig set up "Scotland United" and held a demonstration of five thousand people in Glasgow's George Square three days later and repeated the event two weeks later with an increased turn out to 8,000.

Various groups were fuelled by the result. Rapid fire Donald Dewar agreed to a multi-option referendum. This was backed by the democrats, the Scottish Constitution Convention leaders, the Scottish Trade Union Congress, it had been SNP policy for two years.

A new era of cross party cooperation seemed possible with Scots trade unionists defying their London leaders who want to put devolution on the back burner now that Westminster has reconvened. However the tensions in Labour will not go away. 12 Scots Labour MPs say they can't wait another five years in the hope of Labour victory. The local elections are likely to see further nationalist gains. The SNP leader Alex Salmond, whose general election performance was widely praised, has subsequently engineered talks with all and sundry to keep the constitution issues to the fore.

It is widely believed that the pop stars in Artists for Independence, could provide the funds, an estimated £1.5 million, through a series of mass concerts and the local authorities could then run a plebiscite when the Tories refuse to budge. This would offer Scots a choice of Independence in Europe, devolution, as Labour and the Democrats propose or the status quo transferable vote this could truly be a people's ballot for a people's parliament which could well be held next spring.

Meanwhile the next round of Tory attacks on Scottish life will be, this time not with a sneer but with a smile on the faces of the leopards.

Rob Gibson



Alex Salmond

Independence by Election?

With the British General Election over the people of Scotland are still awaiting the results to be wrought from their votes. The elections in Scotland were largely fought on the basis of an informal referendum on the issue of devolution/independence, but the pro-reform candidates (85% of those elected in Scotland) now find themselves in a British Parliament dominated by the one Party committed to preserving the current constitution of the Union - the Conservatives.

Although they have firmly stated their position on the issue the Conservative leadership did concede that they would probably have to 'take stock' of the situation in Scotland following the elections. This would entail, according to Michael Heseltine, a review of the state of affairs in Scotland, but not in relation to current constitutional arrangements or the Union! However, despite their intransigence on the subject and the apparent failure of the SNP (actually losing a seat despite increasing their share of the votes) the Conservatives are going to find the situation rather more onerous than it might first appear.

Much was made, by the Party leadership, of the fact that the Conservatives actually increased their share of the vote rather than finding themselves with even fewer Scottish MP's (which even they had expected). However, their increase was less than 1.1% compared to the SNP's increase of 7.5%. The Conservative share of the vote in Scotland (25.7%) is the lowest share of the vote they have in any of the electoral regions, whilst the SNP's increase is the greatest enjoyed by any Party in any region, taking them to 21.5% of the Scottish vote.

Whilst the Conservative increase led to them gaining an extra seat, the SNP's much larger increase failed to translate into electoral victory because their support was much more uniform. This is reflected in the fact that the SNP actually received more votes than the Conservatives in 37 of the 72 Scottish seats. At the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that the devolutionist parties (Labour and Liberal-Democrat) together account for 52% of the Scottish vote and 80% of the seats. It must surely become clear to the Conservatives that they have no mandate from the Scottish people and that the majority have expressed a desire for some form of self-government.

The Conservatives will no doubt take time to formulate a method of 'taking stock' that will once again deny the Scots the right to choose the destiny of their own

nation, whilst internationally they will continue to support the separatist inclinations of the nation-states in the former Soviet Union.

Despite the scaremongering from politicians and business' [many workers in Scotland received letters from their employers warning them of the 'dangers' of voting for any of the reformist parties (i.e. vote Tory!)] the Scottish people have again made a peaceful bid for self-government. If, as is most likely, they are to be denied their choice once again, the people of Scotland will themselves have to take stock of the situation and will find that they are faced with two main options.

To wait until the next election to express their aspirations would mean delaying the issue for another four years and entail a loss of momentum for the nationalist cause. Furthermore, there are no

guarantees that electoral success in Scotland will lead to reform as the process is dependent upon the defeat of the Conservative Party in Britain as a whole.

Having been failed by the system by which they ought to be served, the most logical step is to maintain the momentum and pressurise the British Government. A programme of civil disobedience must follow as the next stage in Scotland's peaceful cause, a programme which should be supported by all the Celtic peoples and nations. The Conservatives must be made to find the administration of Scotland from London as problematic, expensive and undesirable as the Scottish people have. Scotland must become ungovernable, the Conservative position untenable.

Illiam Carree Costain

McRae Commemoration: Another Death Hushed Up

Kevin Collison, a young member of Siol nan Gàidheal, was killed during a bungled security operation in Glengarry on April 4th.

The Scottish edition of the Sunday Observer (April 19th) was the only newspaper to investigate the circumstances of the death, or to ask questions as to whether the Crown would hold a public inquiry - a Fatal Accident Inquiry - into the circumstances of the death.

Ironically, Kevin Collison's death was directly related to the McRae case and he died only a mile away from the spot where Willie McRae was shot in April 1985.

Two years after McRae's death a memorial cairn, dedicated to Willie McRae, was built on the spot where he died on the A87 road near Invergarry. The erection of the cairn was in direct opposition to the last wishes of Willie McRae, whose will contained specific instructions that no form of memorial to him should be permitted anywhere.

Despite this, Siol nan Gàidheal - a small group of romantic nationalists - insisted on holding annual commemorations at the cairn. These commemorations, and the very existence of the cairn itself, angered many people who saw the annual Siol nan Gàidheal commemorations as distasteful at best, and, at worst, as a direct insult to Willie McRae's memory.

The SNLA - the Scottish National Liberation Army - which has always

claimed that McRae was one of its own members (a claim now corroborated by the Glasgow Herald's publication, on 1st February 1992, of police documents which name McRae in 1983 in an investigation of the SNLA), Threatened to disrupt the 1992 commemoration if it was allowed to proceed.

As a result the commemoration, scheduled for 1.00p.m. on Saturday 4th



Willie McRae

April, became the centre of a massive police security operation involving the use of helicopters, sniffer dogs, and mobile and foot patrols throughout the area.

There were a number of incidents, an SNLA bomb was placed on a railway line, and bomb threats were made against roads in the area, in an obvious attempt to seal off the area and prevent Siol nan Gàidheal members from reaching the site of the proposed commemoration.

At the height of this activity, a convoy of four-ton British Army artillery trucks, with trailers attached, entered the area from the north. On being informed of the bomb alert, the convoy was ordered to vacate the area at top speed, and the British Army vehicles sped southwards on the A87 (a dangerous road in many places), swept past the disputed cairn, and ran straight into a north-bound convoy of cars bringing Siol nan Gàidheal members to the scene under police escort.

Kevin Collison of Siol nan Gàidheal was killed outright, two other members slightly injured, and occupants of a police car narrowly escaped death or injury.

Details of the entire incident were suppressed for two weeks until the Sunday Observer investigation was published on 19th April. Even then the police would make no comment on the incident, and the Procurator Fiscal at Fort William would only say that the incident was still under investigation, and that a Fatal Accident Inquiry might be considered by the Crown Office. (To date no FAI has been ordered.)

Only the British Army was prepared to make a statement in which they revealed details of the incident, and disclosed that their personnel were under investigation in regard to the incident. The Army statement said that their vehicles had been ordered to evacuate the area at top speed due to the bomb alert, and that this was a well-established military procedure. Rather pointedly, the Army stressed that they had not been informed of incoming traffic, and expressed surprise that the police failed to halt or divert incoming traffic as would have been expected in the circumstances.

These remarks indicate that the British Army considers the fatal collision to have resulted from operational bungling on the part of the police.

However, the essential issues are exactly the same as those in the McRae case: suppression of information by the authorities (i.e. "cover-up"); no accountability to the public by the Crown Office, and no means by which the public can obtain information or put pressure on the Crown Office to hold a Fatal Accident Inquiry.

In Scotland, censorship and total control of information by the State is part of everyday life - and death.

A Stewart

BREIZ

Abeg da Ober Gouelioù...

Bremañ ez eus pemp kant vloaz abaoe ma tizoloas Kristof Kolomb Amerika. Ober a reer evel pa ne gontfe nemet dizoloadennoù an dud wenn. Ha c'hoazh ne reer ket van eus testenioù hag a ro da c'houzout e oa aet merdeidi eus Hanternoz Europa betek ar c'hevandir-hont pell a-raok 1492. A'walc'h din mengiñ ar Viking Leif Eriksson hag a dizhas Labrador hag an Douar Nevez e dibenn an 10vet kantved.

Er raktavar d'ul levr titlet "Montezuma" diazezet war envorennoù ur beleg hag a oa a-gevret gant Cortes e tispleger o doa Spagniz gwarizi ouzh Portugaliz en abeg m'o doa gonezet ar rese douaroù en Afrika ha pelloc'h war-du ar reter. Ma lakajont ar Pab da brofañ (!) dezho ar pezh a zizolofent er c'hornog en tu all d'ar Meurvor Atlantel. Rak ar Pab en doa sañset gwirioù war inizi na oant ket c'hoazh e dalc'h ur galloud bras. Profet e oa bet Iwerzhon evel-se da roue Bro-Saoz, Herri I, gant ar pab Adrian IV hag en doa c'hoant da zegas d'ar sujedigezh ur bobl na vire ket strizh a-walc'h reolennoù Iliz Rom. Cortes hag e genseurted a c'halle neuze preizañ an El Dorado kement a garent. Ma ne blege ket an henvroidi ne oa ket da vout chalet ouzh o c'has da get. Gwelloc'h oa koulskoude ober sklaved anezho, kement ha sunañ nerzh o izili.

Ar 500 vloaz tremenet zo bet drastus evit an Amerindianed a-dreuz hag a-hed ar c'hevandir. Kendalc'her a reer d'o gwaskañ, da laerez o douar ha d'o dic'hastañ. Kement-se zo danevellet pervezh el levr "Unsere Zukunft ist eure Zukunft" - Indianer heute (hon dazont zo ho hini ivez - an Amerindianed hiziv an deiz), 272 pajenn, nevezembannet gant ar Gesellschaft für Bedroht Völker (Postfach 2024, 3400 Göttingen). Evit doare ez eus 40 milion en holl eus paotred ha merc'hed o c'hroc'hen ruz, ha ne lakaer ket an hironed er gont. E 24 Stad ez eus anezho - e kement hini eus re ar c'hevandir hag e div enezenn vihan en Antilhez, marteze e toleauoù distro eus Kuba ivez. Rannet int e

meuriadoù a bep ment, darn anezho dister-tre o niver, ha yezhoù dezho hag a c'hall bout ken diforc'h ha ma'z eo ar re europat diouzh ar japaneg. E stadoù zo ec'h amparont ar muianiver eus ar boblañs, da skouer e Gwatemala ma reont 60% eus an 10 milion a vroidi. E Perou ez eus 4 milion eus ar bobl kouetchoua miret ganto o yezh en uheldirioù an Andez. E Bolivia ec'h ampar an Amerindianed an dregantad uhelañ (64%) eus ar boblañs, komz a reont ouzhpenn 30 yezh disheñvel (dreist-holl ar c'houtchouaeg hag an aymaraeg). E Meksik emaint 9 milion, eleze 10% eus ar boblañs. Er Stadoù-Unanet ez eus miret dezho toleadoù en darn vrasañ eus ar stadoù, ar re ec'honañ anezho en Hanternoz etre al Loc'hoù Bras hag ar Meurvor Sioul hag er Menezioù Roc'hellek. En El Salvador o deus kollet kement merk hag o diforc'hfe diouzh ar "campesinos" all. E Brezil ne chom nemet 170 meuriad diwar ar 1400 bennak a oa pa voe aloubet ar vro gant Portugaliz: e-tro 220,000 den; ma kendalc'her da zistrujañ ar gwezegi trovanel e vezint dekvedennet kent pell.

E levr ar Gesellschaft e taolennet stuz ar pobloù amerindiat e pep hini eus ar stadoù adalek Alaska betek an Douar-Tan koulz hag ar pezh a vez graet evit ma treisbevint. Diforc'hoù bras a zo er jedadoù a vez graet o kas gouzout pegen drastus eo bet an diouennañ abaoe 500 vloaz. Hervez A. Rosenblat a vije koazhet niver an holl Amerindianed eus 13.3 milion e 1492 da 10.8 M. e 1570. Imbourc'hadennoù all, sañset gwirheñveloc'h, a laka e oa da vihanañ 90 M anezho e 1492 ha ne chome mui nemet 4.5 M. e 1650. Ar sifroù-se zo dastumet diwar jedadoù a vro da vro. Da skouer e jeder e oa ouzhpenn 25 M a Azteked e 1519 ha ne oa mui nemet ur milion bennak e 1605 hervez rolloù-tailhoù spagnat.

An diskar a vez lakaet kalz muioù c'h war gont ar c'hlenvedoù o tont diwar ar fallvagañ hag an diouer a immunegezh eget war hini an drouklazherezh end-eeun. Se a

c'hall bout gwir. Koulskoude dre wall ar re o doa o argaset diwar o douaroù strujus eo e vanke boued dezho. Evit digareziñ Europiz eus al lazhadegoù e tegaser da goun ivez e c'hoarveze traoù heñvel ar broioù europat, etre tud eus an hevelep bro zoken (evel ar Vande da vare an Dispac'h).

Lazhadegoù bras zo bet a-viskoazh e-ser brezelioù hag aloubadegoù. 'M eus aon ez aint war washaat dre ma sav brasoc'h bec'h etre an dud diwar ar c'hresk en o niver hag o c'hevezerezh da dapout krog er fonnderioù-natur. Ha trec'h e vo doare-gwelout ar re a lavar e kas ar c'hresk poblañs hag ar c'hresk armerzhel diastal war-du distruj ar vuhez war an douar? Hiziv an deiz ec'h anavez ar muioù-h-mui ez eo an holl ouennoù ken "dellezek" da vevañ an eil re hag ar re all, e c'hallont degas o c'hevroadur d'an denelezh a-bezh, e tleer eta gwareziñ n'eo ket hepken o gwirioù denel met o gwirioù kevredel, ar gwir da ziorren hervez o hengoun. Setu ar pezh a c'houlenn kreñvoc'h-kreñv ar pobloù amerindiat.

Anzavet ez eus bet gwirioù dezho e darn eus ar stadoù amerikan. Feurioù-emglev zo bet graet ganto ar Stadoù-Unanet, o kedanaout o gwir da vevañ evel ma oant boas e gwarezvaoù. E Nikaragwa eo bet ret reiñ dezho un tamm emrenerezh, e Bolivia e seblanter teuler evezh a-zevri ouzh o c'huddennoù en ur anaout o beli war o douaroù. Met kalz eus an diogeladurioù lezennel a-du ganto a chom hep bout lakaet e pleustr. An dud wenn hag an hironed a ra fae bepred war ar re na asantont ket da vezañ evelto. Ar gouarnamantoù a gav digarez en diouer a ziorroadur armerzhel hag en o dleoù spontus evit reiñ aotre d'ar c'hompagnunezhioù dreistbroadel koulz ha broadel da dennañ korvo eus ar fonnderioù-natur: digoret e vez meurhentoù a-dreuz ar gwarezvaoù, diskaret bemdez nouspet kilometrad karrez a wezegi, toullet mengleuzioù evit tennañ kailh-metal, beuzet ec'honderioù evit sevel kreizennoù-tredana, hep damant d'an heuliadoù evit buhez an henvroidi pe evit hin ar bed. Gant diempradur o c'hevredigezhioù e vez drastet sevenadur an Amerindianed hag e vezont kazet d'an dic'hoanag.

Ne c'hallont kontañ nemet war o nerzh o-unan. O nerzh politikel, rak trec'het-mat int bet war an dachenn vrezel. Daoust d'o disheñvelderioù e strivont abaoe un toullad

(Abeg cont.)

bloavezhioù da genurzhiañ o obererezh; da skouer, er broioù ma red an Amazona hag hec'h adstêrioù ez eus savet ur c'hevread anvet C.O.I.C.A. hag a vod dileuridi eus pobloù o vevañ e 7 stad su-amerikat. Er Stadoù-Unanet, ma vez torret alies divizoù o feurioù-emglev, e c'houlennont e vent lakaet da dalvout a-zevri. E pep lec'h e lakaont da bennarc'had e ve anavezet o gwir da gaout ranndirioù dezho o-unan — dre hengoun ez int unan gant o douar, — e rankont kaout emrenerezh pe zoken riegezh poegwir ne c'hallont ket ahendall bevañ evel ma fell dezho, o tennañ o bevañs eus an douar hep diviañ e c'hallout da deuler frouezh evel ma ra diskianted ar C'hornog. Arvarus eo o stourm, bez'ez eus tud wenn hag a zo prest bepred da lakaat skoilh dezho, gant harp ar bolis, an arme, ar Stad, en ur zrouklazhañ o emsaverien, en ur danfoeltrañ o zammig peadra, en ur o dilec'hiañ da "gêriademoù-skouer" evel e Gwatemala. Dont a reont koulskoude a-benn da zougen klemm dirak aozadurioù etrevraodel, da denañ evezh ar pobloù all a-drugarez d'ar skinwel ha d'ar wask, da c'honit harp estrenien emskiantek eus ezhmmoù an endro: kement-se a zoug da wellaat o stad. Ebestel an "araokaat" o deus kaset an denelezh war vevenn an dispenn. Gant pobloù a gav o gwalc'h o vevañ diouzh ar pezh a zegas an douar dezho e kelc'h ar c'houlzoù-amzer emañ marteze alc'hwez hon amzer da-zont. Abeg da lidañ 500vet bloavezh "disoloidgezh" Amerika n'eus ket kaer!

A. Heusaff

Gerioù nevez

dekvedennet - decimated; fonnderioù - resources; kevroadur - contribution; kedanaout - to recognize; gwarezva - reservation; tredana - to generate electricity; pennarc'had - main claim; riegezh - sovereignty.

Summary:

The 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America is also an occasion to acquaint ourselves with the consequences of that event for those who had discovered it long before but even more appropriately, in this age where ethnical group rights as well as individual human rights should apply to all, to show concern for the denial of the basis of the continued existence of the Amerindians as distinct communities in many States. When the developed world has so much ground to fear that life on earth could be destroyed by the unrelenting drive for growth and its waste, it should respect people who live on renewable resources and ponder their message "Our future is your future" which is the title of a book recently issued in German by the Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker. We in the Celtic League should sympathise with their efforts to secure control over their lands so that they may survive in accordance with their Earth-friendly beliefs and way of life.

Morbihan on the move



View of part of the attendance, Baod (Courtesy of 'Le Peuple Breton')

Some 900 people took part in a fête in Baod NE of An Oriant/Lorient on February 2 which was organised by the Dremmwel federation of the associations actively engaged in promoting the teaching of Breton in Morbihan. A third of them were children from 14 schools in which our

language is taught to a larger or lesser extent, including the Baod DIWAN school, the latest to be opened. The occasion showed the participants that those fighting for the survival of our language are no longer isolated.

Histoire de Bretagne

Tome I: Les Origines, by Reynald Secher and René Le Honzec. Published by Editions E.R.S., 39 Bv. Barbot, 35 530 Noyal-sur-Vilaine, Brittany. Price 55Fr.

The publication of a History of Brittany in strip cartoon form is for many of us the realisation of an old dream. We have looked forward to it for years because no other form of expression, apart of course from television and cinema which are related to it, is capable of bringing a message more effectively to the multitude.

To-day the most urgent need is for the Breton people to recover their collective memory if they are to regain, with their self-esteem, the will to live as a community.

We always hoped that a competent historian and a gifted artist would get together to produce a book that could meet that requirement in such a way as to have an immediate appeal to the public. It has now happened. May our compatriots understand the vital importance of this work and, leaving aside their divergences of view, join together to make it a success.

Far from giving free rein to their imagination and fantasy, the two authors submitted themselves to the exacting standards of historiography, the one expressing himself by means of writing, the other by means of drawings in which

attention to accuracy is applied to the most minute details.

The volume covers the origins of Brittany, starting with the gestation of our people in those distant times which have left on our soil so many awe-inspiring vestiges, from the stone age to the historical period when Celtic warriors burst with their long swords on the scene. It deals then with the Roman invasion and occupation, the arrival of the insular Breton closely akin by language and culture to the native population with which they soon merge, thus enabling that part of Armorica that becomes Brittany to retain its Celtic character. The final sections relate the struggle against the Franks and the advent of Nominos who will in the middle of the 9th century give our country its definite form and structure, thus laying the foundation of a new nation.

The readers will enjoy looking at this enchanting series of richly coloured pictures while gaining solid reliable information about the history of our peninsula and additionally about that of the whole of Europe with the account of the complex movements of peoples and of the birth of new languages and cultures and the help of numerous and strikingly clear maps. I am sure you will like this book and like myself impatiently await the publication of the next volume.

Yann Bouessel du Bourg

Stand for Freedom of Expression

Strollad ar Vro Bagan, named after a district to the North of Brest, is a full-time theatre company which has staged many plays in Breton or bilingually. In 1984 its members set out to make a play which would centre around the figure of Yann Vari Perrot, a priest who was the director of the Catholic cultural association **Bleuñ Brug** and the editor of the Breton language periodical **Feiz Ha Breiz**. He was assassinated in December 1943 in Skrignag, in the hilly area south of Montroulez/Morlaix. It was known that the man who carried out the murder belonged to the Communist FTP Resistance but nobody in the following decades publicly claimed responsibility for the decision nor was any proof produced that Perrot had been collaborating with the Germans. The impression was that those responsible wanted to have the whole thing forgotten. On the other hand those who had known the priest held him in the highest esteem and many in the post-war Breton movement, who might have disapproved of their predecessors' policy of seeking German support, were not satisfied that his killing was in any way justified.

However anyone who would have tried to investigate the matter would have unleashed accusations of pro-Nazi sympathies and perhaps exposed himself to dire physical consequences.

For **Strollad ar Vro Bagan** to take him as the subject of a play was therefore risky. Yet this unresolved problem, complicated by the fact that Perrot's name had - posthumously - been given to a Breton unit which fought against the Resistance that would restore French power in Brittany, that problem continued to trouble relations within the population. The **Strollad** seeing it as the function of their company to be concerned with the problems of our time and particularly those of the Breton society felt they ought not to yield to intimidation. They had first to engage in research about Perrot and other prominent personalities with whom he was involved between the first World War and the time of his death. The **Bleuñ Brug** and **Feiz ha Breiz** were for him a means to strengthen the Bretons' Catholic beliefs and traditions as well as their attachment to their language. He was a fervent nationalist but the **Bleuñ Brug** depended on the patronage of the bishop of Kemper, who, although mildly favourable to the teaching of Breton in the Catholic schools of his diocese, would not hear of loosening the Franco-Breton ties. Perrot was repeatedly reprimanded for allowing the **Breiz Atao** nationalists to come close

to him. In 1943 he was therefore caught between his Breton convictions, the pressure to submit to the Hierarchy and the hostility of the communist "Resistance" which commanded widespread support in the Skrignag area.

Forty years later the real facts of the situation remained unknown to the general public on account of the taboo on any public discussion about it. To present a play only about Perrot's life would be seen as a piece of propaganda. Faced with anonymous threats and with moves by the "ancients Résistants" to get the play banned, S. ar V.B. decided that the most effective way to proceed was to present it as dealing primarily with the difficulty of speaking about a man viewed by some as a traitor and by others as an exemplary figure. The action thus takes place on three levels: the actors are rehearsing a few days before the intended premier of a play on Perrot, they gradually come to identify themselves with characters they represent, they voice their fears or their determination to carry on; on another level Perrot, the bishop and three leading nationalist figures confront one another about the right path for Brittany; finally interwoven with these scenes to illustrate episodes of the **Bleuñ Brug** director's activity are partial reproductions of stage performances used by him before the war to bring to the people a knowledge of Breton history (with implied lessons for the present) or, on the contrary, used by anti-clericals to depict the priests as obscurantist. The "Résistance" is present only as an imminent danger in the background. The question of "Who killed Y.V. Perrot?" is not dealt with (this investigation was carried out by Th. Guidet in response to the play, - see CARN 58 for a review of his book). The authors - this is a collective work - leave it to the spectators, perhaps not quite convincingly, to form their own judgement on the positions of the various characters. For those who were not well acquainted with the history of that period in Brittany, the play was rather complicated, even though they were provided with a detailed information booklet. It was presented in several towns and drew attendances numbering from 200 to 500. They were impressed by the liveliness of the performances which made use of all possible stage-enhancing devices (lights, dances, music, songs, revolving panels etc.) there were no demonstrations - press statements from the "Résistants" helped to fill the halls. S. ar V.B. arranged for discussions with the public to take place

after the shows; one in Karaez was attended by some 200 people including an ex-FTP regional leader who, although belatedly accepting responsibility for the order to kill Perrot, yet leaving the listeners without any hard evidence of "intelligence with the enemy", saw no reason for banning the play. This however is what the organisers of two big folkloric festivals (in Kemper and Roazhon/Rennes saw fit to do...)

S. ar V.B. was severely criticised also by friends of Y.V. Perrot and accused of grotesquely misrepresenting him. Their purpose was not to present a work of history in the strict scientific sense but they may have left uninformed spectators with some erroneous impressions not only of the main character but of others as well. For my part, having seen a video of the play and read the newly published book '**Yann Vari Perrot**', I think that on the whole it recreates fairly faithfully the psychological dimension of that phase of our history and it has the great merit of having for the first time opened to public discussion many aspects of the Perrot drama. It will certainly be remembered not only for its outstanding artistic value but also for the impact, testified by numerous articles in the press, on Breton society. That also has historical significance.

"**Yann Vari Perrot, Istor ur pezh-c'hoari**", 200 pp., published by AL LANV, 1991, can be obtained from the S. ar V. B. director, Goulc'han Kervella, price 90 Fr. + postage. Well over half of it, including the text of the play and the records of interviews, e.g. with Mordrel and Delaport, obtained in the preliminary research, are in Breton. The transcript of contributions to the Karaez discussion, the reactions of the public, Ronan Caerleon's criticism, the press cuttings, are in French.

A. Heusaff

L'Avenir de la Bretagne, monthly 16pp, 150F (abroad 160F) per annum, to B.P. 4103, 22041 Saint-Brieuc-Cedex. The April issue comments on the failure of the Breton list of candidates "Peuple Breton Peuple d'Europe" to obtain 5% of the votes in the March elections: "We have nonetheless reasons to hope. First because the various Breton parties were willing to unite. This union will eventually bear fruit. More than winning seats, our aim is to get recognition of the Breton identity and secure the economic, cultural and social development of our country. Well, all the other parties, except the "extreme", feel now obliged to take these objectives into account in their programmes and declarations. But for us it would not have happened. Even if it is nothing more than lip service, it is a first victory, which has to be consolidated. We must therefore be present again in the next elections."

Skol an Emsav



The Skol an Emsav staff. (Secretary Lena Louarn 2nd from left)

How well-to-do?

Yann Fiévet is in charge of a section in the Union Démocratique Bretonne, Breizh-Eco, which carries out statistical studies relating to Brittany's economy. The results of an investigation aimed at measuring the wealth of Brittany are published in the April issue of *Le Peuple Breton*. Two criteria are used: the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita which takes account of the value of the goods and services produced in a year by remunerated work in a given geographical area, and the mean disposable income (MDI), which is the income left after various deductions (taxes etc.) for consumption and savings, more exactly the MDI per taxable home.

The following figures are for 1989. Comparisons are made between Historic Brittany (5 departments), W. Britt., E. Britt., the Ile-de-France region (Paris area) and the whole of the French State territory (Metropolitan France) in Europe.

The index shows the relation of the GDPs per capita if the mean for MF is taken as 100. Earnings in the Paris area are almost double those in Brittany but there is also a considerable discrepancy between E. and W. Brittany (indices not calculated).

Comparing the 22 regions of "Metropolitan France", Ile-de-France is way on top, and Brittany comes 13th. The official "Region Brittany" however would be 18th.

When the number of homes for which incomes are taxable is taken into consideration - in Brittany it ranges from 39.9% in Côtes-d'Armor to 47.0% in Loire-Atlantique, in Ile-de-France it is 65.7%, in MF 50.5% - Brittany comes 11th, i.e. right in the middle. Without Loire-Atlantique it would be 14th or 15th.

(Greater details in *Le Peuple Breton*, BP 301, 22304 Lannoun-Cedex, Subs. 140F/170F abroad, per annum).

Gross Domestic Product	Total (billion Fr)	per capita (1000Fr)	Index	Population (millions)
Brittany - 5 Dépt.	348.6	90.6	83.3	3.848
The 3 Dépt. of W.Britt.	167.3	83.6	(calculated for Carn)	
The 3 Dépt. of E. Britt.	181.3	98.1	" "	
Ile-de-France	1761.3	166.0	152.7	10.610
Metrop. France (MF)	6136.1	108.7	100.0	65.450

The aim of the association Skol an Emsav is to teach Breton to adults and particularly to those who might themselves teach it to others. This is important in view of the fact that the vast majority of the Breton speakers are above the age of 40 and have a passive attitude towards the language. A stronger motivation to learn it well exists among the younger generation than did 15 years ago. Courses are much in demand, even in Upper Brittany where it was not traditionally spoken.

Skol an Emsav organises intensive week-end courses, each time totalling 14 hours, three times a year, in addition to evening classes 4 times a week. They cater for 5 different levels, and are attended by 80 to 100 people.

The association publishes the monthly *Bremañ* (20 pages of news of the Breton movement, also articles about other peoples' struggles and the problems of our time) - subscription 180F per annum but 230F outside State, to be sent to 8 rue Hoche, 35000 Roazhon/Rennes. S.anE. also provides an information service on "minitel" (home terminal of communications) which enables diallers - the number is 3615 KELA - to obtain the latest update on Breton cultural events. They run a shop which sells books, T-shirts in Breton, car stickers, postcards etc., as well as a playgroup, DUDI, giving children aged 5 to 12 opportunities to play together in Breton.

Al Liamm

Literary magazine in Breton, 5 issues a year, 88pp. Sub. 150F (abroad 160F/200F airmail), to Per ar Bihan, 16 St. des Fours à Chaux, 35400 St-Malo. Of note in Nr 270: a story by L. Tangi about a young bank official who, escaping from his cuckolded boss' house, is caught by the police who mistake him for a thief, but gets away with it thanks to the indulgence of their superintendent; in a more serious vein, twelve pages are devoted to a review by F. Kerrain of the life of St. Augustin and comments about his Confessions which have been translated from Latin by Jil Ewan and recently published by Imbourc'h. In a preceding article Kerrain takes to task those who would lean heavily on adapted international (Greco-Latin) terms in creating Breton neologisms but who oppose bringing back in modern form words which existed in Old or Middle Breton or borrowing after suitable adaptation from other Celtic languages. He also rejects the idea of certain academics that Breton must be used only to write about simple things, on the pretext that doing otherwise would be "elitist". This he believes would amount to 'imprisoning the spirit...'

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

Llydaw

Ysgolion DIWAN

Agorwyd ysgol uwchradd Llydaweg Skolaj Roparz Hemon yn swyddogol ym Mrest. Ar hyn o bryd mae 832 o blant Llydaw yn mynychu ysgolion DIWAN:

22 ysgol feithrin - 468 o blant,
19 ysgol gynradd - 300 o blant, ac
yn ysgol uwchradd - 64 o blant

Mae Skolaj Roparz Hemon wedi'i gefeillio gydag Ysgol Gwynlliw yng Ngwent. Yn ogystal mae 466 o blant yn mynychu dosbarthiadau meithrin neu gynradd mewn ysgolion cyhoeddus a 99 mewn ysgolion uwchradd. Ceir o leiaf 3 ac efallai 8 dosbarth mewn ysgolion pabyddol.

Canolfannau Diwyllaiannol

Erbyn hyn ceir y canolfannau canlynol:
Kreizen Sevenadurel, 17 Straed ar Porzh, St. Malo,

Tantad, Plasenn ar Releg, Plouneour-Menez,

Ti ar Brezhoneg, 15 Straed des Tourelles, Pariz, a

Kel'ch Sevenadurel Gwened, 6 Straed ar Givijerez, Gwened.

Map Dwyieithog

Cyhoeddwyd map dwyieithog o Bark Arvorig gan Institute Geographique National, sy'n cynnwys y rhan helaethaf o Benn ar Bed.

Radio Lleol

Mae radio lleol Brest "Fréquence Motive" yn darllen awr o Lydaweg ar fore Sadwrn rhwng 11 a 12 o'r gloch ar 103.9 MHz.

Arwyddion Siop Dwyieithog

Mae archfarchnad Rallye yn Lanester wedi codi 150 o arwyddion dwyieithog.

Manaw

Cyfrifiad 1991

Yn ôl cyfrifiad 1991 poblogaeth Manaw oedd 71,267. O'r rheiny mae 643 yn siarad Manaweg (0.9%), 343 yn medru sgrifennu'r iaith a 479 ei darllen.

Yr Alban

Addysg

Yn ddiweddar gwelwyd y datblygiadau canlynol:

Adfer yr Aeleg fel pwnc yn Ysgol Uwchradd Ulapul, ac

Ysgolion meithrin newydd yn Govanhill a Shettleston (Glasgow) a Dunfermline.

Pe bai athrawon ar gael byddai unedau cynradd yn cael eu sefydlu - Sgoil Ghaidhlig yn Acharade, Lochalrie, Lochcarron, Gairloch a Tongue ym mis Awst eleni.

Cyfarfodydd Dwyieithog

Mae Comhairle nan Eilean wedi pleidleisio cynnal cyfarfodydd o'r cyngor llawn yn ddwyieithog (Gaeleg-Saesneg) yn y dyfodol o 16 pleidlais i 6.

Cwrs Athrawon

Er mwyn cynyddu'r cyflenwad o athrawon sy'n medru dysgu trwy'r Aeleg mae cwrs "dysgu o bell" wedi dechrau o dan Prifysgol Aberdeen a'r Northern College, Aberdeen. Cynhelir wythnos preswyl fel rhan o'r cwrs hefyd.

Enwau Lleoedd

Mae llyfr *Ainmean Alte* sy'n cynnwys enwau lleol yn yr Aeleg a'r Saesneg ar gael rwan o Trealaichean, Sabhal Mor Ostaig, An Teanga, An t-Eilean Sgitheanach (Skye) am £5.50 (heb gludiant).

Yr Eglwys Anglicanaidd

Er mwyn cynyddu defnyddio'r Aeleg yn yr Eglwys Anglicanaidd yn yr Alban sefydlwyd **Comunn na h-Eaglais Easbaigich**. Bydd y gymdeithas yn cyhoeddi fersiwn dwyieithog o'r llyfr gwasanaeth a chynnal gwasanaethau. Y tâl aelodaeth yw £3, at John Mc Ewan, 31 Gillespie Crescent, Edinburgh. Mae'r Eglwys yn fodlon talu costau unrhyw offeiriad neu fyfyrwr sy'n awyddus i ddysgu'r Aeleg.

Feisean

Gellir darganfod dyddiad y gwyliau Gaeleg canlynol trwy gysylltu â'r enwau isod:

Fèis an Earraich - John MacDonald, Community Ed. Service, Elgin Hostel, Portree, Isle of Skye. (0478 2386)

Fèis Rois - Jim Gaitens, Leisure Services Dept., Council Offices, Dingwall. (0349 63381)

Fèis Ile - Maureen Baker, Community Information Centre, Port Ellen, Islay. (096 2413)

Fèis Bhàrraigh - Mona Douglas, CSS Office, Castlebay, Isle of Barra. (0871 4667)

Fèis Thiriodh - Flora MacPhail, The Harbour, Cornaigmore, Isle of Tiree. (0879 2496)

Fèis Tir an Eòrna - Màiri MacPhail, Uppertown, Carinish North Uist. (0876 4260)

Fèis Chatach - Charles Menzies, Invercassley Cottage, Rosehall, Lairg. (054 984 288)

Fèis Cheilteach - Annette Sinclair, Am Fasgadh, Port Charlotte, Isle of Islay. (0496 85 422)

Fèis Tir a' Mhùrain - Màiri MacInnes, 9 Bornish, South Uist. (0878 5376)

Fèis an Lanntair - Roddy Murray, An Lanntair, South Beach Street, Stornoway, Lewis. (0851 703307)

Fèis Dhalraida - Margaret Morrison, CNAG, 1 Craigard Road, Oban. PA34 5NP (0631 65996/7)

Fèis Mhealanais - Chrissie MacDonald, 205 Talmine, by Tongue, Lairg, Sutherland (084 756 206)

Clive James

Cnapan yng Nghernyw

Chwaraeid cnapan yng Nghymru 'slawer dydd. Yr arfer oedd i wŷr un plwyf chwarae yn erbyn gŵyr plwyf arall. Llandysul a Llanwenog oedd y ddau blwyf diwethaf i chwarae yn erbyn ei gilydd. Cynhelid yr ornest rhyngddydd nhw ar yr Hen Galan. Yr oedd y chwarae'n ddigon arw gyda rhai ar gefn ceffyl a ffon gan bob chwaraewr i'w defnyddio i ymosod ar yr hwn yr oedd y bêl ganddo i'w orfodi i adael y bêl i gwympo. Lladdwyd chwaraewr yn y diwedd a phenderfynodd offeiradon Llandysul a Llanwenog ddarbwyllw gŵyr y ddau blwyf i beidio â chwarae cnapan mwy ond i ddathlu'r Hen Galan trwy fynychu cymanfa bwnc.

Blynyddoedd maith yn ôl yr oedd chwarae cnapan yn ddigon cyffredin. Soniodd George Owen, Henlllys, Nanhyfer, yr hanesydd enwog a fu farw ddechrau'r all ganrif ar bymtheg, am yr ornest rhwng Nanhyfer a Threfdraeth. Dechreuidd chwarae ar Draeth Mawr. Atgyfodwyd chwarae cnapan rhwng y ddau blwyf yn ddiweddar.

Ond yn St. Colombe yng Nghernyw chwaraeir cnapan yn ddi-dor ddwywaith bob blwyddyn ers canrifoedd, Ddydd Mawrth Ynyd a Ddydd Sadwrn yr wythnos ganlynol. Hurling yw'r enw ar y chwarae yn y wlad honno. Fel yng Nghymru gynt defnyddir cnapan pren ond gorchuddir y bêl ag arian yng Nghernyw. Cyst cnapan Cernywig newydd tua dau gan punt. Rhwng gŵyr y dre a gŵyr y wlad bydd yr ornest yn St. Colombe yn hytrach na rhwng chwaraewyr dau blwyf fel yng Nghymru. Enilla gŵyr y dre drwy gadw'r bêl yn y dre a gŵyr y wlad drwy fynd â'r bêl mäs o'r dre.

Er bod yr ornest rhwng y trefwyr a'r gwladwyr ac un ochr yn ennill, dyfermir ar bencampwr unigol hefyd, yr hwn oedd yn allweddol i'w ochr ennill, a chanddo'r hawl

i gadw'r cnapan hyd y chwarae canlynol. Os darpara gnapan newydd i'r ornest ganlynol gall gadw'r cnapan a enillodd a'i gadw am byth. Er cost cnapan newydd, gwneir un yn fynych gan fod cryn anrhydedd yn perthyn i ennill cnapan a'i gadw.

Aeth Richard a Jan Gendall â fi i St. Colombe i weld y trefwyr a'r gwladwyr yn chwarae cnapan yn erbyn ei gilydd Ddydd Sadwrn 14 Mawrth 1992. Enillodd y gwladwyr y pryd hynny. Yr oedd gwrwod o bob oedran yn chwarae, o fechgyn i hynafgŵyr. Codi'r bêl a mynd â hi neu'i thawlu oedd y modd i'w symud. Ni chofiaf weld neb yn ei chicio.

Gorchuddir ffenestri'r tai a'r siopau â stylod new â rhwyd wifr cyn dechrau chwarae. Daw torfeydd bob blwyddyn i weld yr ornest.

Pan oe'n i yno yr oedd y chwarae'n weddol dawel i ddechrau. Bu sawl seibiant tu fâs lle'r oedd rhywun yn sâl er mwyn anfon y bel i mewn i'r claf ei thrafod. Ond tra bod y prynhawn yn mynd ymlaen aeth y chwarae'n galetach ac yn gleuach. Gallai'r chwarae fynd yn eitha garw gan ystried ei fod ef ar hoelydd caled os nad eir â'r bêl i'r perci. Ar ben hynny ffurfir sgrymiau'n fynych oddi amgylch y gŵr a ddeil y bêl ac ysgarmes galed i gael y cnapan oddi wrtho. Er y chwarae egniol tegwch yw ei nodwedd bennaf. Ni oddefir chwarae brwnt. Er yn arw ni chaniateir i'r chwaraewyr gludo ffon na mynd ar gefn ceffyl fel yng Nghymru 'slawer dydd.

Er bod y trefwyr wedi gwneud eu gorau glas i gau pob ffordd mäs o'r dre llwyddodd y gwladwyr i gael y cnapan mäs a mynd ymlaen i ennill.

Chwaraeir Hurling ar draeth Poreea (St. Ives) hefyd ond plant yn unig a chwaraea yno.

Yr oedd hurling yn ddigon Cyffredin

yng Nghernyw blynyddoedd maith yn ôl, yn Cael ei chwarae trwy'r wlad i gyd. St. Colombe yw'r unig dre bellach lle y cedwir y traddodiad yn ei ogoniant gwreiddiol.

Terfynaf yr ysgrif hon â phennill gan Thomas Boson. Sgrifenydd y bennill ym 1705 ac ysgythrwyd hi ar gnapan a roddwyd i Wella Gwavas.

Rhodaf gyfieithad llythrennol o dan y bennill fel bod modd i'r darllenwyr ddeall ei hystyr a gweld y berthynas agos sydd rhwng y Gymraeg a'r Gernyweg.

An pelle Arrance ma ve resse
gen mere Hureyey, Creve, ha brosse,
Do Wella Gwavas, an Deane gentle,
an Kensa journa a messe Heddra an
Centle,
en plew Paule, in Cernow Teage
an Blooth Creste an Arleuth whege
Meele Sithcans ha hanter Deege.

Y bêl arian 'ma a roddwyd
gan lawer o chwaraewyr cnapan, cryf a
mawr
I'r gŵr bonheddig Wella Gwavas,
Diwrnod cyntaf o fis Hydref mewn
cynulliad,
ym mhlwy Pawl, yng Nghernyw Deg
Ym Mlwyddyn Crist yr Arglwydd
annwyl
Mil Saith Gant a hanner deg.

Merfyn Phillips

Summary

This is a brief description of hurling at St. Columb in Cornwall held in a centuries' old unbroken tradition twice a year, on Shrove Tuesday and on the Saturday of the following week.

A comparison is made here between the Cornish game of hurling and a similar sport called cnapan which used to be played in many places in Wales long ago.

One of the main differences between Welsh nationalism and Irish nationalism is their relationship to their respective language movements. Plaid Cymru, from the beginning, was part and parcel of the language movement and was founded by native-speakers. This is not true of Irish nationalism, which began in the late eighteenth century as a separatist movement, inspired by the American and French revolutions. Its leaders were of Anglo-Irish stock and made no mention of language. The language element, in the case of Irish nationalism, came in later, with Thomas Davis and the young Irishmen.

Language and Nationalism in Wales

The adoption of language as an essential element of nationhood reflects the influence of German romantic nationalism. Its inspiration was Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803). Herder's thinking was a response to the fact that the German language was under threat from French, which was fast becoming the language of the German bourgeoisie. French propaganda, that the "new universal man" of the French revolution could only express himself in the "universal" language, French, had not contented itself with

attempts to exterminate Breton, Occitan and other languages within the Hexagon. It was

threatening to take over the rest of Europe.

This idea of "tŷr gan teanga, tŷr gan anam" struck a chord with other emerging European national movements. Among them, as I mentioned in an earlier article, was "Cymru Fydd", founded in the late nineteenth century, the forerunner of Plaid Cymru. (Carn 76)

This interest in the national language and culture occurred at a time of great industrial expansion, in south and north-east Wales. Welsh-speaking migrants from rural Wales moved into these industrial

areas, bringing with them the Welsh chapel and eisteddfod culture and temporarily halting and even reversing the language-shift. Welsh was the language of three quarters of the population. Out of this economic boom arose a new, middle-class, urban culture in the Welsh language, a new expansion in Welsh literature and publishing.

Cymru Fydd envisioned a political future for Wales, still within the British Empire (whose wealth and technological know-how was, to a great extent, being created by Wales,) but with its own parliament and institutions. Nationalist feeling was so high that the response of the mainstream Liberal Party was to set up a Pamellite Welsh Liberal Party, a grouping of all the Welsh Liberal MPs, to forestall the "extremist" demands of Cymru Fydd.

This combination of economic expansion, self-conscious national identity and nationalist political pressure meant that, by the end of the nineteenth century Wales has acquired a National University, Museum and National Library, Welsh scholarship was established.

It was in this self-confident Welsh-speaking climate that the founders of Plaid Cymru were born and reared. Liverpool, the home of Saunders Lewis was virtually an urban extension of North Wales. His father was a Welsh Methodist minister there. Growing up, he and the other founders of the Plaid witnessed the rapid anglicisation of the culture they loved.

The founding of Plaid Cymru in 1925 was a merger of two groups which had been formed during the previous year. These were Byddin Ymreolwyr Cymru (the Welsh Home-Rule Army) and a pressure-group of academics on behalf of the Welsh language - Y Mudiad Cymreig. From the start, however, the middle-class academic background of the the Plaid alienated it from the Welsh of the industrial south-east, both economically and ideologically. The original policy of Plaid Cymru was not specifically about self-government, rather it was about the preservation of the Welsh language and Welsh Christian society. Despite his charismatic personality which appealed to all who came in direct personal contact with him, even those of the radical liberal non-conformist persuasion, Saunders Lewis, whose thinking dominated the party while he was President from 1926 to 1939, was a convert to Catholicism and had an abhorrence of socialism. The culture-gap was indeed enormous.

The changes to the south-eastern valleys during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century had been traumatic. Prior to the war, during the time of rapid industrial expansion, Labour and trade-unionism were taking over from the old Liberal ascendancy. Nonconformist religious practice, while it underwent a temporary revival in 1904-5 was in decline.

South-east Wales after the war was to all intents and purposes a secular society where only ministers with socialist sympathies could fill their chapels. The coal-pits and the trade union had replaced the chapel as a social focus. Union meeting minutes and reports in the Rhondda, were written in Welsh and English in 1901. Gradually this practice declined until by 1928 they were monoglot English. The workforce was a mini-American cosmopolitan melting-pot, including immigrants, not only from England, Scotland and Ireland but also Italians, Spaniards, West Indians, Africans and Asians. The pressure to use English as a lingua franca was virtually unstoppable. Therefore, although Welsh continued to be spoken in the family, (and there are native speakers of Welsh in these valleys to this very day) it no longer had a strong public domain. This is not to say that all sense of Welsh identity had disappeared with the decline of the language. There was an articulate Welsh-speaking devolutionist minority within the labour movement, the communist, Niclas Glais and S.O. Davies of the ILP, for example.

With the decline of the coal-trade in the post-war years, however, and the onset of the grinding poverty of the depression, South-east Wales could perhaps be forgiven for having matters other than language maintenance on their agenda. Strikes and hunger marches took every ounce of militancy available. Against this background Plaid Cymru appeared to south-east Wales as a bunch of eccentric right-wing academics.

Even in the thirties' and forties' climate subsequent to the Pen-y-Berth incident, Plaid Cymru was still a very small minority which was unable to attract members from the industrial valleys of the south-east. Here hundreds went to Spain to fight for the Republic in the Spanish civil wars (interestingly to the POUM, the independent Marxist party of Catalunya rather than the Communist International Brigade, as in Ireland). There was even an element in Plaid Cymru which was pro Franco and seemed ignorant of the part played by Basque and Catalan nationalists in the defence of the Republic.

Further alienation came about when many Plaid Cymru members refused to fight in World War 2. To the workers of South Wales this position was equivalent to being pro-facist. I myself grew up in an environment where "Welsh Nash" was synonymous with "conshee" (conscientious objector) and a dirty word. It is not until the past two decades, with the decimation of the South Wales coalfield and the collapse of the Labour Party ascendancy that any inroads have been made into this area.

Whether we like it or not, language and nationalist movements arise where there is a reasonably wealthy middle-class with

enough spare time and money to indulge in such pre-occupations! There is usually less enthusiasm for these things among the class which pays for this wealth through hard labour for minimal wages. These are the hard economic facts behind the cultural divide between industrial south-east Wales and the northern and western Welsh-speaking heartland. Both Cymru Fydd and Conrath na Gaeilge were founded around the same time by groups of middle-class intellectuals during the period of British imperial expansion.

Successful nationalism culminating in political autonomy and emancipation of the national language has taken place where the nationalist vision can be made relevant to all classes of society. It must show itself capable of creating a better life for its citizens than that which they know at present. Thomas Davis and the young Irishmen failed to do this for Ireland. While Davis was championing the Irish language, the people who actually spoke it were dying of famine. In the words of James Connolly:

"While the people perished the Young Irishmen talked, and their talk was very beautiful... but still the people perished."

Much the same could be said about the founders of Plaid Cymru. One wonders how things might have turned out if the thinking of Dr. Noelle Davies (founder member and former Treasurer of Plaid Cymru) and her husband Dr. D.J. Davies had had more impact in the early days. Their economic thinking was based on that of the Danish co-operative movement and the folk High School movement. They felt strongly that more effort should be made to win over the industrial anglicised south-easterners whom the majority of Plaid members dismissed as "Saeson". A study of their work and writings would no doubt be of great interest. Do any readers know if such a study exists? If not perhaps someone should do something about it.

Janice Williams.

Cheque from New York

DIWAN depends to a great extent on donations from private individuals or associations. Thanks to the initiative of a former member of the "Stade Rennais" soccer team, the attention of the New York Bretons was drawn to the needs of the Sant Breig Diwan school. This resulted in a \$1000 cheque being presented to the school on their behalf at the beginning of this year. It is gratifying to see that our emigrants in America are becoming aware of the importance of saving our language from destruction.

The Cyfamodwyr Three - A State Conspiracy



On the night of Thursday, December 5th, 1991, under the cover of darkness a unit of 20-plus police, many of them armed and using tactics perfected in the North of Ireland, kicked down the door of **Siôn Aubrey Roberts'** flat in Llangefni, Anglesey. They charged in, threw him to the floor and some held guns to his head while others ransacked his flat. Siôn is just 20.

A few minutes later and a few miles away at Gwalchmai, **David Gareth Davies** ('Stwmp') was taken from his home by a similar posse of 'lawmen'. As he was manhandled and abused by them his ears rang to the anguished screams of his wife and his four young children. The oldest is only 10.

Seven weeks later, in the early morning of Wednesday, January 22nd, there was another raid. This time the victim was **Dewi Prysor Williams** (24) taken from his home at Trawsfynydd in Meirionydd. Here, and at the other homes, the police displayed their psychic powers; 'finding' things the occupant didn't know he had.



Siôn Roberts

All three still languish in English prisons, unconvicted of any offence. Bail has been repeatedly refused by magistrates hand in Masonic glove with the police; their mail is either interfered with or not delivered; visits are refused. To all intents and purposes these men are being punished without ever having been convicted. Why?

Because the three men belong to Y Cyfamodwyr (The Convenanters) the only nationalist organisation in Wales, operating legally and openly, the English authorities are determined to smash Y Cyfamodwyr because they don't much like the things we say and they don't like attention being drawn to certain subjects. In fact, the English Establishment doesn't like the idea of Wales at all; not as a separate, different, nation.

The three men have made no secret of their admiration for Meibion Glyndŵr; this

is no crime, but it annoys the authorities. Unable to catch Meibion Glyndŵr themselves, they now resort to the time-disgraced tactic of framing innocent men. This gives the impression of 'success'. And as we know, the English politico-judicial system is very experienced in framing innocent men.



David Davies

If love of Wales is a crime, then Siôn, Stwmp and Dewi are guilty as hell. But this is their only 'crime'. In the eyes of our English masters, true Welsh patriotism has always been a crime. We must be British, and we must accept the (unstated) reality, that Britain is no more than Greater England.

Oh yes, it's okay to dress up in costume for the amusement of tourists, to wear a daffodil on March 1st, to warble away on some stage, to cheer at rugby or soccer internationals. This is acceptable 'Welshness'. But don't try to assert your Welshness in any other, meaningful, ways, or you'll be in trouble.



Dewi Williams

We Cyfamodwyr don't believe in sham Welshness. We believe this nation of ours has the right to govern itself; we believe this Land of our Fathers, and our children, is badly governed because we are ruled by people who just don't care; we believe the only people who can care for Wales are the Welsh.

If you sympathise with them, then write: **David Gareth Davies DW 1807, Dewi Prysor Williams DW 2416, H.M.P. Walton, 68 Hornby Road, Liverpool L6 3DF, England.**

Siôn Aubrey Roberts BJ 3795, H.M.Y.C.C. Stoke Heath, Market Drayton, Shropshire TF9, England.

Funds have been set up to help the men and their families; contributions should be sent to:

For the families: Cronfa Apêl Teuluoedd, c/o The Rev. R.S. Thomas, "Sam y Plas", Rhiw, Pwllheli, Gwynedd.

For the men's welfare: Cronfa Amddiffyn Gwladgarwyr, c/o Jina Keller, 'Heimat', 3 Croes y Waen, Waunfawr, Caernarfon, Gwynedd.

C.L. Letter

The following letter was sent to The Secretary of State for Wales on 13 June.

Dear Sir,

I write with reference to the continued detention of three Welsh Nationalists: David Gareth Davies, Dewi Prysor Williams, Siôn Roberts.

The Celtic League are concerned at allegations surrounding their initial detention and subsequent treatment. Specifically we would ask your office to explain:

- why it was necessary to use armed officers to effect the arrest of unarmed men
- why it has been necessary to hold the men on remand for such a long period
- why prison visits have been refused
- why the men have been detained in prisons outside Wales
- why mail has been tampered with

The treatment of these men and others arrested in recent years in Wales, is reminiscent of the treatment of suspects in the North of Ireland. Fortunately, following International action, the situation in North of Ireland's prisons is much improved. It seems, however, that the United Kingdom's treatment of political prisoners in Wales is on the same slippery slope to abuse and ill-treatment, as occurred in the North of Ireland.

We would welcome your response to the points contained in this letter and also action to arrest any such abuses.

Your faithfully

J.B. Moffatt

ÉIRE

Zozimus agus a chairde le Vivian Uíbh Eachach

Dar lena saineolaithe is é "Ulysses", leis an Seoirgeach, an t-úrsceál is fearr a scríobhadh riamh, ach maidir lena carachtair a líonann na leathanaigh is gnáth-dhaoine iad uile beagnach agus ní tharlaíonn ach gnáth-eachtraihe dóibh.

Ar an taobh eile de dá mba rud é go raibh an Seoirgeach ag lorg daoine as an ngnáth ní bheadh gá leis a chúl a thabhairt ar na sráideanna inar siúladh Leopold Bloom, Stephen Daedalus 7rl. Bhíodh (an bhfuil fós?) na sráideanna céanna lán de charachtair aisteacha, neamhghnáthacha: chomh suimiúil agus a bhfaighfeá in aon áit eile ar domhan. Is mór an t-ionadh mar sin gur tógadh go dtí 1990 sul ar bailíodh cuid acu - sé duine déag nó mar sin - idir clúdacha aon leabhair. Cuireann an t-údar bailiúchán an-spéisiúil romhainn agus gan amhras léimeann na carachtair amach as na leathanaigh amhail is go raibh siad beo.

B'fhéidir go bhfuil sé fíor go raibh ardeaspag Proastúnach sa chathair i lár na haoise seo caite a d'fhanadh crochta bun os cionn ó ghéaganna na gcrann i bhFaiche Stiabhna. Chuala mé faoi 'hanging judges' ach is ceann nua dom easpaig chrochta. Richard Whately ab ainm don duine seo. Theastaigh uaidh pálás an ardeaspaig a maisiú le haol toisc nach raibh sé geal go leor ach d'éirigh lena chairde é a stopadh. Níos eile ceanúil a bhí ag an té seo ná a chos a chur isteach i bpócaí daoine eile. Ar an ábhar seo tá sé an-deacair do chos a chur isteach i do phóca féin. Triail é.

Chualamar go léir faoi 'Bang-Bang', dar ndóigh, muna bhfacamar é. Is le fíorghairid a d'fhág an duine seo, Tomás Ó Dudlaigh, an saol (1981) ach ar feadh cúpla glúin bhí sé le feiceáil agus le cloisteáil ag lámhach daoine le heochair fhada, mharfach, de ghnáth ó ardáin ar cúl na sean-bhusanna oscailte.

Is cuimhin liom nuair a bhíos im bhuachaill óg go leor agus im bhall den Léigiún Mhuire thugaimis cuairteanna ar shean-fhear, 'Jó', i Sráid Cuffe. Tá na tithe go léir imithe anois. I gcónaí chuireadh sé an cheist "An bhfaca sibh 'The Bird' le

déanaí?" Ligimis orainn i gcónaí go bhfacamar é. I measc na rudaí neamhghnáthacha a rinne an tÉan ná dul isteach in Óstán An Gresham ar chapall ag iarraidh dí. Mhínigh an fhoireann dó go raibh an beár dúnta. Níor shásaigh sin an ridire aisteach agus lean an argóint go dtí gur thuig an fhoireann gur ar an gcapall a bhí an tart mór.

Ag dul siar go dtí an t-ochtú aois déag tá cur síos ag an údar ar chuid d'imeachtaí Buck Whaley a raibh cónaí air i 86 Faiche Stiabhna, an áit ina bhfuil Áras Newman anois. Ba dhuine é a chleachtaigh ceann dena clubanna Hell Fire a bhí an-fhaiseanta san aois sin i measc glúin óg an rachmais. Bhí ceann i mBaile Átha Cliath ar Chnoc Montpelier a bhfuil a fhothrach le feiceáil ón chathair go dtí an lá seo. Bhí an-dúil ag na boic seo i ngeallta a chur agus ba é an geall is mó clú na linne sin ná an geall a chuir Boc Whaley leis na baill eile den chlub go n-imreodh sé liathróid láimhe in aghaidh bhallaí Jerusalem. Chomhlíon sé an gheall céanna, ag dul i gceantúirt a bháis san iarracht.

Ar na príomhcharachtair san leabhar seo tá 'Zozimus', nó Mícheál Ó Móráin. Fear dall a bhí ann a raibh an-chumas aige i mbailéid a chanadh agus a raibh bailiúchán an-mhór aige díobh. I measc na n-amhrán ba mhó clú a chanadh sé bhí, "The meek little Shamrogue of Aryan's fair land."

De bharr na sluaite a bhailíodh, uaireanta, nuair a chanadh sé is cosúil, ba mhinic a bhí sé os comhair na cúirte de bharr Acht na Círéibe. Ní raibh aon leasc air, de réir dealraimh, óráid a thabhairt á cosaint féin agus ag maíomh faoina túrghrá láidir.

Duibhlinneach eile as an ngnáth ab ea Séarlais Maturin a chónaigh i Sráid Eabhrach san aois seo caite. Cléireach Úgónach ab ea é a raibh dearg-ghráin aige don Eaglais Chaitliceach agus don Eaglais Phreishbitéireach. Ba dhual dó úrscealta gléineacha a scríobh inar léirigh sé a shamhlaíocht bheo. Léirigh Byron agus Scott spéis ina shaothar. Tá sampla dá chuid stíle i leabhar Uíbh Eachach ina gcuireann sé síos ar ifreann: áit le seachaint, cinnte!

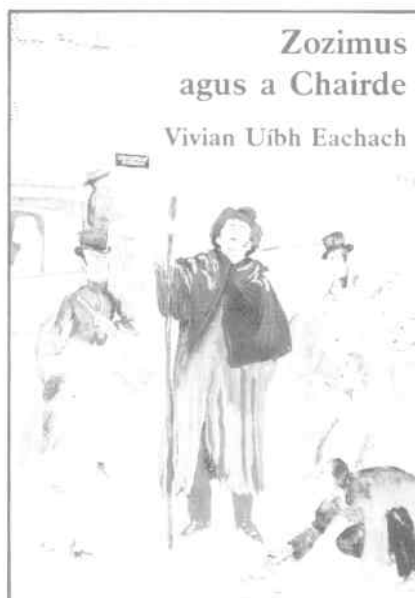
Ar aon chuma, de réir a chéile, d'éirigh an créatúr seo an-ait ar fad. Tháinig a bhean air lá amháin agus é ag seasamh le bosca brioscáir ar a chloigeann. Mhínigh sé di go raibh sé ag fáil ionspioráide uaidh. D'fheictear go minic é i bhFaiche Stiabhna agus é ag siúl leis ina chuid éadaí codlata. Go deimhin, cheapfadh duine ón leabhar seo agus an méad daoine aisteacha a bhí le feiceáil i bhFaiche Stiabhna agus maguaird go raibh cúmhacht aisteach ag an bhfaiche sin a chuir isteach ar intinn dhaoine.

Ach an rud a fuair greim ar fad ar Maturin ná an rince. Bhíodh sé ag rince de ló is d'óiche, de réir dealraimh, sa bhaile agus as baile. Fuair an duine mí-fhortúnach seo bás ina aois a daichead a ceathair.

I measc na mBleáchliathach eile a bhain clú aisteach nó clú de shaghas eile amach bhí Bram Stoker, a chum Dracula; Séamas Clarence Ó Mongáin a scríobh 'My Dark Rosaleen'; an dornálaí, Dan Ó Donghaile agus a lán eile. Mhaireadar uile san Ardchathair.

'Sé Breandán Foreman a rinne na léaráidí an-oiriúnacha agus An Gúm a d'fhoilsigh.

Pádraig Ó Cléirigh



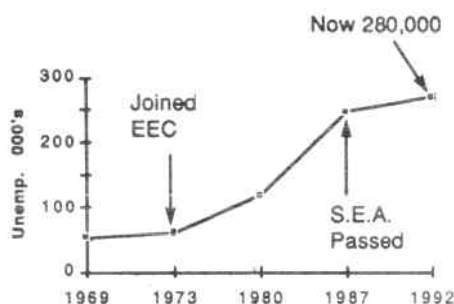
The Irish Maastricked!

For many months prior to the Irish referendum voters had been subjected to a continuous stream of pro Maastricht propaganda from the four largest political parties, business leaders, farming organisations and even the trade union congress. It may indeed then seem not surprising that the Irish ratified the treaty by a majority of 69% to 31% in a poll in the upper fifties. In the circumstances such a large no vote was an achievement. The Government ran a £600,000 advertising campaign, distributed a misleading short guide to every household and used semi emergency legislation to ensure an eve of poll broadcast on TV. The decision of the main social interest groups to support the treaty was taken without any discussion with members or branches. Those campaigning against Maastricht on a platform of maintenance of sovereignty and

neutrality and concern about the prospect of a continuing rise in unemployment and emigration as the centralist economic forces to be unleashed take hold were denied public funding and equal media access. A number of individuals attempted to correct the balance by seeking High Court injunctions to prevent the Government spending public money in advocating a 'yes' vote, to stop them pursuing a referendum as it was a futile exercise since Denmark had voted no and to halt the TV broadcast unless equal time was given to 'no' campaigners, but all three injunctions were refused.

Claims of a guarantee of some £6 billion from a cohesion fund for the peripheral countries in the EC if Maastricht were accepted were shown to be a fraud when a meeting of EC finance ministers held during the campaign ended with the main funding nations denying any such promised funds. The issue of the implications of the Danish NO vote were never properly addressed or were sidestepped. Unanimity is either required or it is not. We were told it was and if the Danish decision can be ignored then the EC is guilty of false pretences. The reality may well be that the whole treaty and its implications will have to be renegotiated. The Irish, having voted for a Treaty already null and void, may well find themselves again voting down the road on 'Maastricht Mark 2'.

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT



CHANGE IN LIMERICK

Following protests about the University of Limerick decision not to include Irish as an eligible subject for entry the decision has been reversed. This followed intervention from Roinn na Gaeltachta who pointed out the obligations with regard to Irish in the legislation setting up the University. It was also reported that an obligation in relation to Irish would be introduced in new legislation under preparation for the Dublin Institute of Technology.

DISADVANTAGE

The introduction of the new Junior Certificate (first three years of second level education) has again seen the Irish language and students studying through it placed at a disadvantage. Textbooks in most subjects were not available in Irish nor were sample papers.

Progress in Irish Medium Education

At the AGM of Gaelscoileanna it was reported that the last year saw the founding of another primary school and recognition granted to three founded within the last few years but from whom the Department of Education had withheld recognition. This pattern in recent years is an indication of the Department's desire to curb the growth of such schools who still labour under considerable difficulties in regard to accommodation and other matters largely because of the refusal of the Department to adequately plan and cater for their growth.

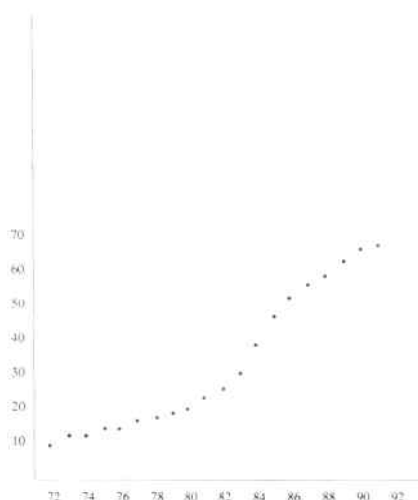
There was progress at second level also with a new college opening in Bray, south of Dublin, two Irish streams (Ballincollig, Co. Cork and Kilkenny) starting and a secondary school in Belfast - not yet recognised.

Emigration to Rise

Despite a temporary drop in emigration figures for last year Emigrant Advice expect that numbers will rise throughout the 1990's to a rate of 25,000 to 30,000 a year. Their report published in June highlights two trends. The first is the number of emigrants who had returned home but were planning to leave again. The second is the number of people in secure or part-time employment planning to emigrate. The emergence of a new group of needy among the Irish in Britain - third level students - is highlighted. While grants cover tuition fees most rely on part-time jobs to cover living expenses and such work is difficult to get because of the current recession with considerable hardship being caused. The report calls for a budget allocation for adequately funded services throughout the State for emigrants.

Still No Irish TV

In the last issue of *Carn* we warned against over optimistic views expressed that some movement would occur soon on an Irish language TV service. Unfortunately we were right. With the Dáil in recess and the holiday season looming nothing can be expected until Autumn at the earliest despite expressions of favourable views months ago by the Minister for Communications and the Gaeltacht. Meitheal Telefise na Gaeilge (Working Group for Irish TV) met the Minister for Communications some months ago and expressed satisfaction at their meeting. However politicians still fiddle while the language declines.



Growth of Irish Medium Education
1972-92

Submarine Exclusion Zone for the Irish Sea

The Celtic League has repeated its call for a ban on all submarine exercise activities in the North Irish Sea after another "disturbing incident" off the Manx coast.

On the evening of May 31st, the vessel Fathomer, whose two-man crew was engaged in a record-breaking attempt to circumnavigate Ireland and Britain, was holed when it was struck by an object just under the surface. The incident occurred about ten miles off Peel, on the west coast of the Isle of Man.

The two crewmen, Tom Henderson and Andy Edwards claim that their vessel was struck by the periscope of a submerged submarine.

The League's Military Monitoring Group has catalogued the problem and its records show that there have been a total of 16 sinkings, 65 collisions and 25 disappearances of vessels in which submarine involvement is suspected or proven over the past 30 years. In addition 17 incidents involving lone submarines have occurred.

Following the Antares tragedy in November 1990, a ban was imposed on underwater submarine traffic in the Clyde area. The US nuclear submarine base at Holy Loch has also been shut down for good this year. Although submarine traffic has been reduced following the closure, the League says that all the major powers are still operating in the Irish Sea, including the Commonwealth of Independent States, which has not reduced its submarine building programme. Commenting on this problem, J.B. Moffat stated: "In short, the merry club continues in the Irish Sea and the sooner they grow up and go play somewhere else, the safer it will be for everybody, especially sailors."

The League believes that this latest incident confirms their view that it is a matter of urgency that the 'Exclusion Zone' be extended immediately to the Irish Sea.

20 Years a' Growing

Raidió na Gaeltachta celebrated their twentieth year of broadcasting at Easter with a special function in An Cheathrú Rua. The station has expanded its broadcasting hours and range and variety of coverage over the years and deserved the many congratulations it received on the occasion.

gaelscoileanna



TREOIRLEABHAR

DO BHOIRD BHAINISTÍOCHTA

NA MBUNSCOILEANNA LÁNGHAEILGE

A Comprehensive Manual

With officialdom still dragging its feet in relation to Irish medium education the coordinating body Gaelscoileanna has been working on meagre funds to improve matters. With the growth in the number of schools in the last twenty years a priority has been to help management boards organise to overcome difficulties, train them to deal effectively with Government departments and help them come to grips with the myriad rules and regulations governing education.

A significant step forward was made with the publication of a manual for management boards of Irish medium primary schools this year. This was launched at the AGM in Ennis and later again in Dublin in June where the Minister for the Gaeltacht performed the launch. It

was published with financial sponsorship from the Bank of Ireland and the editor was Dr. Éanna Mac Cába.

The manual deals with the philosophy of Irish medium education and its role in the larger promotion of Irish. It contains practical advice on the means of founding schools, managing and financing them. All the variety of regulations and rules of the Department are contained in the manual in well organised sections relating to administration, accommodation and building, transport, teachers conditions, inspection of schools, insurance and many more. It is a credit to the diligent work of the editor and to all who in various ways contributed to its production. It may be mentioned that there is no such comparable document available in English.

Stop Sellafield

While Irish politicians paid lip service to the need to close Sellafield the Taoiseach, Albert Reynolds in 1990 put his signature to a document which for the first time made EC funds available for Nuclear Processing plants. Greenpeace commenting on this act of hypocrisy in a half page ad in Irish newspapers stated:

"This decision, involving £3 billion, had to be carried unanimously. Albert Reynolds signature ensured that it was. Sellafield 2 is now nearing completion and is due to 'go active' at the end of this year.

Yet the Irish Government has consistently stated its opposition to Sellafield.

Also in 1990, Pádraig Flynn as Minister for the Environment said: "The Irish Government believes that the only real solution to the threat posed by Sellafield is the closure of that plant." Action speaks louder than words.

Sellafield is already one of the most radioactive places on earth. Sellafield 2 will increase its nuclear discharges by up to ten times. Overexposure to radiation can cause leukaemia and cancer, among other illnesses. The occurrence of leukaemia in children who live around Sellafield is up to 10 times the national average.



When Sellafield 2 goes into operation the UK National Radiation Protection Board has estimated that two fatal cancers and 100 skin cancers per year could occur as a result. Independent observers say these figures may have been underestimated by 3-5 times.

The Irish people have consistently opposed Sellafield and have relied on their government to serve them in this respect. The government has said it will. It's called lip service."

The ad called for support for the Greenpeace campaign and asked:

"Do you want to live in the vicinity of a nuclear 'laundry' which every 4.5 years will generate as much radioactivity as the Chernobyl disaster did? Are you happy at

the prospect of cargoes of plutonium sailing through the Irish Sea, complete with gunboat escort? Do you trust the Irish Government, given their previous record, to do something about it - to live up to the promise of their promises?

If your answer is no to any of these questions, then you must act now. It's your country, it's your environment, it's your skin that's at risk. Support Greenpeace. We stick our necks out. We have campaigned ceaselessly against Sellafield. We have blocked their pipelines, faced imprisonment, incurred fines and injunctions.



We have made life difficult for British Nuclear Fuels but not as difficult as it is for a child dying of leukaemia in BNF's backyard. Don't sit back and let Sellafield 2 happen right under your nose. Join Greenpeace."

One famous group, the rock group U2, whose attempt to hold a protest concert at Sellafield was blocked by a court injunction managed to register their complaint in a different fashion. They landed with Greenpeace's help at low tide below the high water mark (to avoid breaking the injunction) and deposited drums of contaminated mud as a gesture of their opposition.

New Theatre in Irish

A new venture in Irish language theatre was announced by Bord na Gaeilge in Dublin in early summer. The initial setting up of the venture in 1992 will be funded to the tune of £10,000 by the Bord and it will also get assistance from the Arts Council to the same amount. Amharclann de hÍde (Hyde Theatre) is the name given to the project which will have an eight person managing board appointed equally by both funding bodies. Support will be sought from the National Lottery also. The theatre will operate from February to April and will receive £90,000 per annum when up and running.

Dounreay and Sellafield - Just the Wrong Sites

Sellafield in Cumbria is presently thought to be the preferred choice for siting the controversial deep level, underground, nuclear waste repository.

The U.K. Independent on Sunday carried a report in April, that tests carried out so far at Sellafield indicated there was a risk of contamination of water supplies if this site were to be used. Nirex has denied this, claiming that its report had been misinterpreted by the newspaper's science editor, Tom Wilkie; stressing that it is still too early to reach definite conclusions - "Overall the findings are very much in line with our initial expectations of geological and hydrogeological environment. There is no evidence to suggest that water carrying radioactivity from the repository would rise back to the biosphere in 'less than 1,000 years, as some commentators seem to think'."

A detailed article published in the West Highland Free Press, by Paul Yoxon, geologist for the Skye Environmental Centre, has argued that both Dounreay and Sellafield are geologically highly unsuitable. The underlying rock at both sites is highly porous and permeable and of poor containment potential. Radwaste will be placed in steel containers which are expected to have a life span of 30-40 years. It is therefore clear that the geological boundary is vital. Nirex has stressed the need to bury the radwaste at least 100 metres down.

The British Government has been searching for a suitable site for more than a decade - a politically suitable site. Geologically suitable sites exist in S.E. England, but Nirex failed to locate there because public hostility made it too politically sensitive to touch. Less electorally sensitive areas were sought. Dounreay and Sellafield were picked for political expediency, not long term environmental and safety needs.

There has been a good deal of local authority opposition to Dounreay but little public condemnation in Cumbria other than from environmental groups. The Manx government has voiced opposition and called for a presence at any enquiry but this has been low key. The Celtic League's call, as proposed in a Resolution (1991 A.G.M.), for a 'standing conference' on nuclear and radiation hazards in the North Irish Sea would act as an important focus, but it requires active co-operation and commitment of both Manx and Irish governments. One can only hope the political will is there.

C.J.K.

KERNOW

Ma Chyvalry Arthur Tefeny

Ken an election dewetha thera try leeth a Plaid Cymru en Parliament. Ma padger leeth lebben.

Dafydd Wigley a weethaz e seat en Caernarfon ha mouy a deeze a assentiaz gonga.

Ieuan Wyn Jones a weethaz e seat en Ynys Môn aweeth ca thera errianz creav war e gen an sayer Tory, dean an ennis demithez tha venen an ennis ha'n Kembrack vel tavaz an metherwin dothans.

Elfyn Llwyd a weethaz seat Meirionnydd Nant Conwy rag Plaid Cymru en lea Dafydd Elis Thomas igge anneilez thurt an Parliament.

Buz e ve gwayn marthis en Ceredigion ha Noor Penfro leba wayaz Cynog Dafis thurt an padgura lea tha waynia an seat rag Plaid Cymru thurt an Liberal, Geraint Howells, ha mouy vel tremmeele a assentaw than gwayner drez an Liberal. Na venga den'eth quachaz dewath an parna buz en dowes an mene termen.

Rag an kensa termen nevra padger leeth a Plaid Cymru en dowesez tha voaz than Parliament.

Ma leeth a Plaid Cymru en nessa lea en seat coath Gwynfor Evans, Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen) parez tha e waynia arta thurt an leeth Lavyer, an Dr Alan Williams, en

nessa election. Ma zoer warbidn an deanna rag drewa tubm warbidn an Kembrack en scolluow.

E veath en ednack pemp leeth a Plaid Cymru en Parliament ouga an nessa election.

Ma chyvalry Arthur tefeny was an dewath.

Merfyn Phillips

Summary

There is a tradition that Arthur's knights are not dead but just sleeping awaiting the call to duty in the long struggle against the English.

Practical expression is being given to that tradition by Plaid Cymru keeping the three parliamentary seats they already had and winning a fourth in an amazing victory in Ceredigion and North Pembroke where their candidate moved from fourth place in the previous election to being elected M.P. As well as that there is every prospect that Plaid Cymru will win the Carmarthen seat from Alan Williams, Labour, whose anti-Welsh language attitude should be a cause of shame to those who voted for him. So we can expect at least five Plaid Cymru M.P.'s after the next general election.

At last Arthur's knights are waking up.

pyaz vedn debre an brossa radn: ma mouy dâ gellez en pokkatez aultraw drez Tamar dreze gerez tha gotha en doola an deeze genedgack. Pecarra nag o hedda louare, ma an havidgi comeraz war, keffreze ha defaleby, an very pobel reeg formia an pow iggan toaz tha wellaz.

Gen Eurodisney po heptha e veath wheal-havas en Kernow. An veadge en Paris alga tedna kerr thurt nye lacka radn an havidgi. Sothack an wheal-havas en Kernow, Roy Standring, reeg merkia an deffrans eze treeth Kernow ha Eurodisney, lavaral drew an peath eze tha nye nab peath gweere ha leall, ha tre dale thene ewzia an heaniz nye rag dry hunz ubba gwell zorth a havias... onen mouy cuzal ha skeeandgack, metham e laull.

Gero nye comeraz weeth tre veath pub tra leall: na reeg an Cumowian beska doon kilt, na dinia lisstri war an carigi, na dendgall cala, na gawas losia, na beth mouy laull "Oo-ar!". Tho nye pobel-wheal per goath, these heenath heathes war thellar meeliow a blethedniaw, ha hedda thew an merck nye.

Summary

The tourist industry in Cornwall considers itself to be under threat from the new Eurodisney; yet tourism has been a mixed blessing, damaging as it exploits, and the lion's share of the takings has gone into the pockets of entrepreneurs who have migrated from across the Tamar. Roy Standring, the Tourist Officer for Cornwall, has suggested that the industry must trade upon what it has to offer that is factual and unique: our genuine traditions. Perhaps Eurodisney will have drawn off the more destructive element.

Richard Gendall.

"Oo-ar!""? ...Beska!

An fara a ve en Kernow a gerianz Eurodisney mesk teeze eze melliez gen wheal-havas thew "Fatel veath thene lebben?" Ma lagagow gerez aleaz, barum, dornow gweskez war vrandgaw, beziaz gurrez drez an bleaw en predar skedgack derag hilla terroga.

Eurodisney ra tedna the honen hugez radn an varhas, seere ew hedda, ha ra gweele tell en leez pokkat et agon pow nye; buz ma neb vedn creia "Hurraw!" Aba ve fall an wheal-stean teva dewa an 19vas cansblethan, ha derevez aman thurt lezanz an rooz an henz-hoarn, ma Kernow trailiez tha park-gwary leb ma gwastia edn

gorthveel ethick keniffer meere an bownaz henedgack nye, nebas ha nebas.

Kenz, tho nye prow't poaz pobel poscadars, stenorian ha teeogian. An limners reeg 'descottha' gon trevow pusgetsha, ha ruth veaz ez sewiaz angye, ha comeraz tha go honen treven, pallisez ha drethow. An balow ve knackiez an niel ouga e gela tereba fillall warbar war an dewa, faut leas barha'n governanz, ha ma an dowetha ri trailiez tha diniandgaw than havidgi. An bargednez-teere leb dalveea cawas thene gon megianz, ma angye fillall aweeth, han governanz laull than deeogian tha drailia angye tha parkow-mater!

Nagew tha naha drigge an wheal-havas dry peath, ha hedda ve salver an erbidgath a leez powiow bean drez an beaz; whathe leb ma bara scattrez war a noar ethew an

New Course

An Curnoack Hethow: Cornish Today, covers a whole range of language as used by Cornish speakers latterly. This well illustrated book is designed to be used either under the guidance of a teacher or by individuals working alone, and is supported by cassette recordings. For further details send a stamped and self-addressed envelope to: **Teere ha Tavaz, Treggrill Vean, Menheniot, Liskeard, Kernow, Britain.** R.R.M. Gendall

ELECTION '92 KERNOW

Celtic League Survey

The UK general election in Kernow (despite the result) was significant in two ways. Firstly it showed that Cornish issues were high on the agenda, with those candidates who stood on Cornish issues doing well. Secondly it showed that the UK electoral system is absurd, and allows a government to be elected on a minority vote. It also showed that whoever England votes for rules, generally to the detriment of the Celtic nations in Britain. The Tory vote in Cornwall was at least 2% lower than the English Tory vote yet they still managed to keep 60% of Cornish seats. Only 2 of Cornwall's seats were won with the MP getting more than 50% of the vote: Robert Hicks (Tory) South East Cornwall and Matthew Taylor (Liberal Democrat) Truro/St.Austell. Robert Hicks has a strong personal following, and has consistently distanced himself from the Tory extreme, to the extent of not mentioning that he was a Tory on his election literature. He also had the advantage of being opposed by an imported Liberal Democrat candidate from Stroud in Gloucestershire.

During the campaign the Celtic League in Kernow surveyed the views of the main candidates on the subject of official status for the Cornish language. The results of this survey made interesting reading. Not all candidates were surveyed, but of those surveyed only one did not reply (he was Robin Teverson the imported Liberal Democrat from Stroud). All five Tories replied. Two stated that they would be in favour of official status if there was enough demand (they did not of course mention how much demand would be enough). One of the two also stated that he would like to see the language encouraged in schools, although without offering any form of funding to do this. Two others stated that they would not wish to hinder the language but would also not do anything to encourage it. The final Tory to reply was more interesting stating that he wished to know more about the subject, which at least gives the League, in conjunction with the Language groups, a chance to work on him.

Three of the four Liberal Democrats who replied were strongly in favour of the language being given official status. One listed the help given to the Language Board & Lowender Perran by Cornwall Council which has the Liberal Democrats as the

largest party. Another, who is also a League member, strongly supported the use of Cornish in education and on official forms. His ideas were also endorsed by the MP for North Cornwall, Paul Tyler. The final Liberal Democrat reply requested more information, suggesting a meeting with the League on the subject.

Of the other 3 main parties only the 2 main candidates were surveyed. The parties being the Labour Party, The Green Party and the Cornish Liberal Party. For the Labour Party we contacted John Cosgrove (the only Labour candidate with a chance of being elected) and Lynda Gilroy (leader of the Cornish Labour candidates). John Cosgrove supported the use of Cornish as a part of the school curriculum not merely an after school activity, but he was unable at present to support its use on official forms. Lynda Gilroy asked about the number of Cornish speakers and also how much support had been received from Europe.

The Green Party candidates contacted supported the use of Cornish on official forms and felt that it should be encouraged in education. One quoted from the Green Party manifesto which states "The Green Party believes that the native minority languages of the UK must not be allowed to decline any further and that where possible we should encourage their rejuvenation."

The Cornish Liberal Party candidates contacted strongly supported the language even to the extent of having bilingual headed notepaper. The also stated that grants should be made available to promote the languages of Wales and Scotland. The Cornish Liberals not only supported the Celtic languages, but said they wished to see national assemblies separate from England.

It is notable that the Labour Party in Cornwall has produced a discussion document which examines devolution for Kernow. I discovered that the Liberal Democrats in Cornwall had refused to join the South-West (England) campaign, in particular they refused to join with Devon. MK who did not stand in this election considered that they had achieved more and better publicity by not standing than they would have if they had stood. This election has shown the importance of the Cornish element in elections in Kernow. All parties promoted their Cornishness, however tenuous, even to the extent of some Tories taking up some 30 year old MK policies.

Martyn Miller

That Cornish Spirit

In the recent General Election there was heavy voting for the Liberal-Democrats in Cornwall, sufficient to capture North Cornwall for them and to turn the tide very definitely towards them in the west where two candidates, Andrew George and Terry Jones, both Cornish through and through, did wonders.

Why this support for the Liberal Democrats? Because they appear to offer something for the Cornish that other parties do not: notice taken of us as a people, and, as some believe, hope for some sort of special status if not independence at a future date.

But it is the old story... While the Cornish themselves are reduced to a mere 40%, if as much, of the total population, the other 60% of colonists tend to vote Conservative, as no doubt do some of the native 40%, and we are faced with the often quoted dilemma of the bulk of the native population not being able to make its wishes felt in Westminster. Indeed, through that democracy that we are all supposed to cherish, the Cornish could technically be voted out of their own country as lepers!

If anyone wants proof of the true Cornish feelings on the matter, it is remarkable that a vast crowd of some 45,000 Cornish men and women travelled to Twickenham to support their Rugby Fifteen... their army... against Lancashire on April 18th, with a truly nationalistic fervour. The Hon. Sebastian Coe, who won the Falmouth seat for the Conservatives, and in thanking his electors apologised for not being Cornish, was unable to make himself heard at Twickenham when he attempted to present the trophy to the juniors who completed their tournament on the pitch just prior to the Big Match. 45,000 voices subjected him to a loud and sustained boo-ing. Since this 45,000 was highly representative of the native Cornish, our political aspirations can be well judged.

R.R.M. Gendall.

To readers in Canada

Our subscriber Dr Hartmut G. Rentsch 5 Am Erlenkamp 51, D-4630 Bochum, Germany, surmises that contacts between speakers of Celtic languages in Canada and French Canadians could have left traces in the latter's language (syntax or at least vocabulary). Anyone who would have evidence of this, or know about it, please write to Dr Rentsch.

MANNIN

Er'n Late Show,
B.B.C.2, 5th Feb., va
Michael Ignatieff loayrt
rish Isaiah Berlin. Va
Isaiah er n'akin yn
toshiaght jeh'n Irree Magh

ayns yn Roosh tra v'eh hoght bleeane
d'eash. Haink e lught-thie dys Sostyn
tammylt beg ny s'anmey ayns bleeantyn
ny feedyn. Tra v'eh ec yn Olloo-Scoill
jeh bleeane ny s'anmey, v'eh shassoo
meriu va noi kiunaghey marish Hitler.
Va'n cooid smoo jeu shoh nyn
soshiallee jeh'n heu chlee.

Gow ad toshiaght er loayrt mychione
yn irree jeh ashoonaghys fei-ny-Europey
ayns mean y nuyoo keead jeig as
er-lheh ayns yn Ghermaan. Smooinnee
Isaiah dy gow er toshiaght tra va
ashoon g'ennaghtyn injillid cosoylit
rish ashoon er gerrey daue. Beagh
ad smooiinaghtyn dy rod ad
neuchosanagh ayns cultoor, politickaght
as tarmayns. Beagh ad g'ennaghtyn
dy row yn ashoon elley jannoo
patroonys orroo, as beagh jeill
jeant er nyn annys-hene. Ec y
toshiaght beagh ad greinnit dy
hoilshaghey dy row ad corrym
rish ashoon erbee elley. Aghterbee,
ny keayrtyn, oddagh ad g'ennaghtyn
egin dy hoilshaghey ad-hene
myr deiney s'ardjey as stroshey,
as foddee beagh feme oc dy
yannoo cairys er reddyn olk
jeant orroo. T'ad shirrey er goair
scapit, goaill toghiaght er mooadaghey
nyn coloinyn, as jannoo cummaght
sidooragh. Maghey shoh hig
caggey as pogramyn.

Myr v'ad loayrt haink eh dy ve
baghtal dy row ad smooiinaghtyn
mychione ashoonaghys jeh
ashoonyn mooarey: Yn Rank,
Cheer Ny Goal as Yn Ghermaan.
V'eh jeeaghyn nagh voddagh ad
cur enney er ashoonaghys
maste ny ashoonyn beggey.
Oddagh ad toiggal dy beagh
mian ec co-hellooderysyn
beggey lesh cultoor, chengey
as shennaghys cadjin, dy
beaghey cooidjagh myr theay
scarrit. Ny-yeih, v'ad
smooiinaghtyn dy voddagh
ad beaghey myr aynr jeh
ashoon smoo. Ec y cheayrt
cheddin oddagh sleih myr
shoh cur enney er cultoor
cadjin jeh'n ashoon smoo
as goaill aynr as tainys ass.
Oddagh ad ve Rooshagh
ayns Sostyn as myr shen.
Lurg tammylt bee nyn gloan
goit stiagh syn ashoon smoo.
Ta mee smooiinaghtyn nagh
vel shen kiart. Ta mynluhtyn
ayn t'er ve scarrit rish
sheeloge yn ta foast g'earree
tannaghtyn myr shen, dy
beagh caa currit

Ashoonyn as Mynluhtyn

daue. Bare lesh ny troailtee
tannaghtyn scarrit, agh ta
nyn muill farkee goit ersooyl
voue. Ga dy vel ny Hewnyn
er ve beaghey nyn mast ny
Sostnee, as sleih elley, rish
keeadyn dy vleeantyn t'ad
foast nyn sleih er-lheh as
scarrit. Ta mee jerkal nagh
bee ny Moslymee Goaldagh
goit stiagh dy beagh nyn
yeeareeyn currit daue. Eer
ec y traa t'ayn t'ad g'earree
scoillyn er-lheh daue-hene.

Ta cooish ayn nagh voddagh
Berlin as sleih elley toiggal.
Cha nel yn cultoor cadjin
t'ad loayrt mychione ny
chultoor cadjin er chor-erbee.
Cha nel eh jeh feeuid erbee
d'an sleih cadjin, goaill stiagh
ny Sostnee cadjin. S'lesh ny
berchee eh. T'ad kionnaghey
jallooghyn, ard-chiaull, ballay
as cooidyn ard-ellynagh
ry-hoi soilshaghey rish yn
sleih cadjin dy vel ad
berchagh as er-yn-oyr shen
lhisagh ad ve nyn reiltee.
Maste ny ard-Sostnee ta
palchey jeu ayn ta loayrt
mychione cultoor, as cur
ram argid da, as arrym da,
agh ta'n cultoor Europagh
t'ad kionnaghey. Ta'n
Kiannoortys Vannin jannoo
yn red cheddin. T'ad
kionnaghey ard-chiaull as
kiaulldramey dauesyn ta
g'earree soilshaghey ad-hene
dy ve ny share as ny
stroshey na'n theay chadjin.
Ta argid niart, as adsyn ta
g'eeck smoo argid smoo
niartal. Ta sleih ayn as
adsyn smooiinaghtyn dy
row ny berchee kionnaghey
wheesh dy yallooaghyn
jeh mraane rooisht ayns
ny laghyn er n'gholl
shaghey, er-yn-oyr dy row
feme oc dy ennaghtyn dy
row niart oc harroo. As ny
smoo ny shen, v'ad
soilshaghey daue-hene as
nyn gaarjyn dy row
palchey dy argid oc as,
myr shen, palchey dy niart.
Myr shen neesht, v'ad
toilchin ve nyn reiltee.

Cha nel yn cooid smoo
jeh'n sleih cadjin cur
mooney arrym da'n
chultoor shoh. Son yn
cooid smoo jeh ny
Sostnee cha nel
cultoor cadjin ayn,
as t'ad cur arrym da
bluckan coshey as
kiaull cadjin voish
America. Bunnys nagh
vel cultoor cadjin
erbee oc-hene. Cha
vod ad cur enney er
cultooryn ny Cheltee,
as mynluhtyn elley,
as cha nel ad toiggal
cre'n fa t'ad scanshoil
daue. Cha nel y
lhied oc as cha nel
ad sheiltyn dy vel
nyn jengey ayns

gaue. Oddagh oo gra
dy vel yndys oc dy vel
chengey erbee elley ayn,
er-lhimme jeh Baarle.
T'ad goaill yndys
myrgeeddin tra ta ny
mynluhtyn elley
g'earree

nyn giannoortys-hene.
Cha vod ad toiggal
cre'n fa nagh b'vian
lesh ny mynluhtyn ve
nyn aynr jeh'n
ashoon smoo. T'ad
smooiinaghtyn dy vel
shin nyn Ghoaldee as
tra ta roortagh voish
Nalbin cosney yn airh
ec ny Olympee t'eh
cheet dy ve ny
Ghoaldagh chelleeragh.
Tammylt beg er-
dy-henney, haink
Nicky Keig dy ve ny
Ghoaldagh lieh
harrish Yn Eearvooir.

Ta eer ny Sostnee-hene
g'ennaghtyn ad-hene
myr Sostnee hoshiaght
as nyn Ghoaldee 'syn
nah ynyd. Ta mee
shicky dy vel paart
jeu ayn ta g'ennaghtyn
ad-hene myr deiney
Yorkshire hoshiaght,
Sostnagh 'syn nah
ynynd as nyn
Ghoaldee jerrinagh.
Cre'n fa eisht nagh
vod ad toiggal adsyn
ta nyn Manninee
hoshiaght, nyn
Ghoaldee 'syn nah
ynynd agh cha nel
rieau nyn Hostnee.
Ta'd toiggal mie dy-
lioar dy vel Unnaneyseyr
Ultagh g'ennaghtyn
ny Ultagh hoshiaght,
eisht Goaldagh agh
cha nel rieau ny
Yernagh. Ta eer
Isaiah Berlin hene
goaill rish dy vel eh
g'ennaghtyn ny
Rooshagh foast as
cha nel dy boallagh
ny Hostnagh. T'eh
gra dy vel eh
g'ennaghtyn myr
shoh er-yn-oyr dy vel
daa hengey echey.
Cha beagh shen cur
lhietrym er cummal
seose red erbee ta ny
Sostnee jannoo. T'eh
aarloo dy yannoo
caggey er-nyn-son dy
beagh ad g'earree
shen. Oddagh eshyn
toiggal yn oyr ta ny
Hewnyn g'earree
ashoon er-nyn-son
hene. T'eh goaill
rish dy vel eh
ymmyrchagh eer dy
vel yn kiannoortys
oc feer skian
yeshagh as jannoo
tranlaase er ny
ashoonyn mygeayrt-
y-moo. Ta mee
goaill orrym-pene
dy vel Isaiah Berlin
foast g'ennaghtyn
eh-hene dy ve ny
Hew.

Er laa elley va sleih
loayrt mychione ben
ennagh voish
Guatemala va currit
roish son yn Aundyr
Nobel cour screeuaght.
Ta e smooiinaghtyn
as cooinaghtyn
mychione agh
beaghey ny
vunlughtee e heer,
goaill stiagh nyn
hennaghys, aslshyn,
feayn-skealleydaght,
keeaylyn chionnit
as ennaghtyn er ve
currit sheese. V'ad
gaccan nagh row yn
lioar feer screeuaght
er-yn-oyr nagh row
ee screeuit ec-hene.
Va e fockleyn currit
sheese er recortysseyr
rybbaanagh as eisht
screeuit sheese ec

Yn Aght dy Yannoo Blebeeyn

Yeeagh y reihys Goadagh dooin yn aght dy yannoo blebeeyn jeh'n chooid smoo jeh'n theay car y traa. Cha noddagh oo gra dy beagh flaunys ayn dy beagh y varriaght ec y Cheshaght Obbree Ghoaldagh. Agh veagh red erbee, bunnys, ny share na ny riftany as ommidany shen sy Cheshaght Thoreeagh. Ga dy vel Major jannoo eab ennagh dy scapail veih scadoo y Thooder, dy firrinagh she guilley drid y Thooder t'ayn. Son y chooid smoo, ta'n fer beg shoh geiyrt er ny polaseeyn shen ren cur er milliunyn dy ve ayns stayd treih. As ren kuse vooar jeh ny milliunyn shen votal son ny polaseeyn shen! Red trimshagh dy vel y sleih shoh credjal ny breagyn cughtee t'ad lhiagh bunnys gagh laa ayns pabyryn-naight goll rish y 'Sun'.

Lurg y reihys shoh as shinyn beggan ny s'creency, fodmayd gra nagh row shin dy firrinagh credjal dy voghe ny Albinee nyn seyrnsys cho tappee as nagh beagh y laue varroo jeh jiass Hostyn foast ny lhie dy tromer er gagh red. Agh son tammylt beg va paart jin aarlooy dy chredjal dy beagh ny mirrilyn shoh taghyrt. Haink y jehoo laa jeh Mee Averil as va shin foast sy chenn stayd, myr va Jee kiarail, t'eh jeeaghyn. As cha dod ny Thoreeyn credjal eh noadyr.

Yn ynrican mieys haink magh ass y chooish scammyltagh shoh, va shen nagh dooar ny Unnaneyseyryn ayns Nerin twoaie tooilley smaght er Lunnin. Ec un cheayrt v'eh jeeaghyn dy beagh laue yn eaghtyr ec y phossan shoh dy beagh ardwhaiyl 'croghit' ayn. Agh t'eh olk dy liooar, foddee, dy vel dooiny goll rish

Mayhew ny ree ayns Nerin Twoaie nish. Cha noddagh oo gra dy vel y fer shoh feer ghraihagh er ny Yermee. T'eh ro faggys da chiarnyn-thallooin Nerin twoaie. Haink corree as aggle er Divlyn tra cheayll ad dy row Mayhew pointit.

As ayns Sostyn hene, ta'n cheer ny smoo scoltit na v'ee rieau. Ta sleih ayns Surrey coontey sleih ayns Cashtal Noa myr cretooryn voish cheer (planaid?) elley. Roish as lurg y reihys, v'eh baghtal ry akin nagh row milliunyn dy Hostnee abyly votal son Kinnock er y fa dy vel eh ny Vretnagh. Va shoh ny red feer hymoil. S'mie lesh y chooid smoo jeh ny Hostnee sleih y ve rheynnit ayns brastyllyn as clubbyn. Cha nel y chooid smoo jeh ny Celtiee toiggal reillyn y ghamman shoh. Son ny Celtiee ta cummal as gobbraghey ayns Sostyn, shoh ny vondeish dy mennick, myr shione dooys. Agh she neuvondeish t'ayn y ve dy Cheltiagh my t'ou shirrey reill harrish y Reeriagh Unnaneyssit, myr hooar Kinnock magh.

Son shickyr, ta Celtiee ennagh er ngeddyn yn startey shoh. Ta'n ennym Lloyd George lheim stiagh syn aigney aym. Agh reesht t'eh feer hymoil dy loayragh sleih mysh y 'Fer-Obbee Bretnagh' tra v'ad loayrt mysh Lloyd George. Hooar eh y startey liorish kialgeyrys Celtiagh, ta shen dy ghra obbees as draughtys. Cha row eh ny decent chap.

Va'n beoynd shoh ry akin dy cronnal feiy'n reihys shoh chaie ayns Sostyn. Lurg y reihys, dooyrt Sostnee er y chellooish nagh vote ad son Kinnock er y fa dy nee

Bretnagh t'ayn. V'ad laccal votal er e hon, agh cha dod ad eh 'yannoo.

Ta shoh soilshaghey magh y doilleeid t'ec ny Celtiee ta cummal fo smaght Lunnin. S'treih lhiagh screeu shoh, agh shen boghtynid va grait ec yn Albinagh shen sy Cheshaght Obbree er y chellooish tra hooar eh y varriaght harrish Jim Sillars jeh Sheshaght Ashoonagh Nalbin. Dooyrt yn Albinagh shoh dy row e varriaght soilshaghey magh dy row sleih Nalbin laccal tannaght marish sleih Birmingham (myr dy beagh sleih Nalbin jarrood sleih Birmingham dy voghe Nalbin sorch dy heyrnsys!) Ta foast sleih onnorail ayns Nalbin ta dy firrinagh laccal cooney lesh sleih Hostyn. Agh t'eh doillee dy liooar dy feddyn sleih ayns jiass Hostyn ta laccal cooney lesh Nalbin er-lhiagh.

T'eh cheet dy ve ny smoo as ny smoo ymmyrchagh dy vod Nalbin, y Thalloo Bretnagh as Nerin oolley scapail veih Lunnin. S'cosoylagh nagh vod ad scapail dy bollagh son tammylt foddee, agh shegin daue jannoo nyn gooid share dy lhiaggaghey y kianglee agglagh shen.

Ayns Mannin, v'eh ny red aitt dy chlashtyn sleih er Radio Vannin gra dy beagh eh ny red olk dy beagh y varriaght ec y Cheshaght Obbree Ghoaldagh er y fa dy jinnagh ad soie er staydys-keesh Vannin. Agh er y laue elley, veagh eh olk dy voghe ny Thoreeyn y varriaght er y fa dy beagh adsyn ginjillaghey keeshyn Hostyn as eisht cha beagh bwhid ghonnagh cheet gys Mannin arragh. Mannin voght.

Summary

The United Kingdom election result showed the continuing grip of southern England along with anti-Celtic racism.

Orree Crennel

(Ashcoony..... contd)

reagheyder. Myr t'ou smooinghtyn er-yn-agh shoh cha nel feayn-skeallegdaght Ghreaghagh, ny Cheltiagh, ny foddee eer Yn Conaant Noa feer screeuaght.

Ayns scoill Manninagh tammylt beg er-dy-henney va arnane currit da ny phaitchyn. Dooyrt yn fer-ynsee dy row eh orroo dy screeu linney-hraa. Hug eh orroo dy feddyn magh mychione yn lhiagh Henry Hoght. Beagh shen aashagh dy-liooar, dooyrt er, er-yn-oyr dy vel ram screeuut my-e-chione kyndagh rish e scansh ayns nyn hennaghys.

Colin y Jerree

Summary

Nationalism is usually thought of in terms of the way it is expressed by the imperial nations. This variety of nationalism has been responsible for much that is wrong with recent history. These nations, and their people, find it difficult to understand the aspirations of smaller

nations included within their borders or populations with other traditions in their midst. They assume that these minorities can participate in the culture of the larger group and find fulfilment, even to be absorbed into that culture.

However, the culture referred to generally means the high culture of Europe which does not affect the majority of the ordinary people. It can more be regarded as a commodity that is bought and sold by a hierarchy in order to demonstrate its wealth and, by extension, power. It also serves to justify their self-appointed position as rulers.

Most of the population of England has no notion of the kind of common culture enjoyed by the Celtic nations because they have very little with which to compare it. This makes nationalist aspirations unintelligible to them. They often confuse the terms English and British.

A recent submission for the Nobel Prize for Literature is judged to be ineligible by

some because it was taken down from her taped reminiscences about her native culture. Was it really the method or the content which disqualifies it?

Yn Pabyr Seyr

In the May edition of 'Yn Pabyr Seyr' Mec Vannin reveals an escalating spate of non-violent incidents directed against new residents - including daubings, vandalism and attempted arson attacks. The Party says that these incidents are symptomatic of a very real dissatisfaction with the continuing influx of new residents and warns that the situation will only get worse unless some stringent controls are introduced to control the influx.

Yn Pabyr Seyr is available from: Mr. I. Costain, 10 Thornhill Close, Port Erin, Price 50p (p&p)



Language News



A pilot scheme of optional tuition in Manx for half-an-hour per week will be introduced in Junior and Secondary Schools on the Island in September 1992.

According to Manx Language Officer, Brian y Stoyll, the course will be geared towards the spoken language and make use of many aspects of Manx culture.

It is planned to develop three closely related courses, each of three years duration which will be applied to the curriculum. Course A for children in junior schools between the ages of 7-11, and Courses B and C in secondary schools for the 11-14 and 14 years and upwards age groups.

Designed to slot into each other, the courses project that after one year of study pupils will be able to hold conversations regarding people's names, greetings, objects, place names, actions and likes and dislikes. A limited amount of instruction will also be given in the reading and writing of Manx in addition to learning to express themselves in simple spoken terms.

No formal methods of assessment or examinations have been planned as yet, but the Island will follow the National Curriculum in England and Wales which specifies certain 'attainment ages' in the teaching of languages - where children must reach certain standards by a set year.

The pilot scheme will be taught by two teachers - Phil Kelly and Peggy Carswell - with additional part-time help for the older group C children being given by Brian y Stoyll himself.

Impetus for the scheme came initially some two years ago when the then Minister for Education, Ron Cretney, met with representatives of local organisations, and took note of the Gallup poll results which showed some 36% of the population was in favour of Manx being taught in the schools.

A recent survey by the Department of Education revealed that approximately 40% of junior (7-11yrs) school pupils have opted to take part in the scheme. The uptake from secondary schools was lower; nevertheless the response was still very healthy. The secondary school course will bring together social history, geography, Manx songs written in the last century, and traditional culture aimed at giving a sense of identity and confidence to pupils.

Organisations involved in the promotion of the language see it as something of a long-fought for victory.

Declaring his delight at the response, Director of Yn Chruinnaght, David Fisher said: 'It shows how the demand has built up over the years through the voluntary efforts of many people. An atmosphere has

been created by those individuals and now it is paying off.' He added 'It's the best thing to happen since the Education Act of 1872.'

This was the Act which linked Island schools with HM Inspectorate and required pupils to answer questions put by visiting inspectors in English, and had the effect of 'outlawing' the Island's native language.

There has undoubtedly also been a political influence on this terrific upsurge in interest in Manx. It is yet another manifestation of the threat the Manx nation faces as a minority in its own country as a result of government policies which brought about the massive influx of new residents to the Island.

The danger here is that the powers that be are supporting things Manx in order to appease the people. Given the tremendous response and interest shown by schools the immediate next step should see the expansion of the team employed to do the job.

As things stand, the team of three will find it very difficult to satisfy the demand. The need to create more jobs to meet the demand is self-evident. There are already a number of teachers who speak Manx within the schools. However, thought should also be given to involving the excellent speakers outside the educational system; thus ensuring that the Manx taught would be of the highest standard.

Whilst welcoming this recognition of the language let the Manx Government prove that this deeply significant demand can be met by more than mere tokenism.

1991 Census

To the question 'Can the person speak, read, write Manx Gaelic?' included in the 1991 Census, came the following response: 643 speak the language with some degree of fluency; 343 can write it; 479 are able to read it.

Now you see it, Now you don't.

English translations of Manx street names are now a thing of the past in Michael. And that's official.

Commissioner Terry Vaughan struck a determined blow for Manx heritage on Sunday, 9th May, when she painted out the words "Road of the Muddy River" under the sign for Bayr ny Balleira in front of a small group of Manx language enthusiasts.

Michael Commissioners had previously complained of a growing trend amongst newer residents to use the translation as their postal address, thus eroding the use of the traditional Manx place names. Following a letter to the Department of Highways, the Commissioners were informed that the road signs were their property and the Department would have no objection to their replacement.

Many people in Michael and, no doubt, further afield will be pleased at the positive action taken by the Commissioners, who feel that literal translations can be useful and interesting for tourists as long as they do not replace ancient names.

*Terry Vaughan and friends
(Courtesy of Peel City Gaurdian)*





Mec Vannin News

After many years in the doldrums Mec Vannin has once again captured public attention. This to a large extent is due to the publication of a regular newsheet 'Yn Pabyr Seyr'. Coupled with this, a growing number of young people have joined the party over the past two years. Mec Vannin has once again become a focal point for opposition to the conservative/monetarist government that has dominated Island politics for decades. This years AGM, held in May, dealt with updating party policy; keeping as its main objective the continuing struggle to achieve national independence for the Isle of Man as a sovereign state, based on a republican form of government.

Restructuring of the present constitution would be required with all Crown appointments abolished and Tynwald, along with a President elected by the Manx public, taking sole responsibility for national government.

The Party's main focus of activity remains its opposition to the Government's economic policies and the resultant mass immigration to the Island. The following Population Policy was adopted unanimously: "In a small island-nation such as ours, policies to control the size of

population are essential for the achievement of economic, ecological and cultural sustainability. The rapid and unnatural population increase, due to an open-door policy on immigration, has increased the burden on the Island's environment and infrastructure and eroded the fabric of community life. As a result, Mec Vannin believe the immediate introduction and implementation of immigration control measures to be a priority. Such measures should include annual immigration quotas within the framework of a maximum population ceiling of 72,000. A comprehensive immigration policy would therefore serve to replace the work permit system.

A careful balance between population, infrastructure, and environment must be maintained in order to ensure the long term viability of the Island's economy, ecology and quality of life."

A series of resolutions also adopted dealt with:

- * Calls for E.C. investigation of the denial of rights of individual petition in Mann.
- * Appeals for the re-negotiation of Manx territorial waters, with an extension and an exclusive right for prospecting and

extraction of minerals within that limit.

- * Support for the beleaguered fishing industry, urging the government to provide adequate support to owners of Manx fishing vessels.
- * The call for the legalization of abortion on the Island to alleviate the 'unnecessary stress' faced by a growing number of local women.
- * Deploing the continued occupation of the North of Ireland by British troops, and calling for their withdrawal and replacement by U.N. peacekeeping forces and European monitors.
- * Support for the United Nations' principle of adopting suitable issues for promotion over a twelve month period, such as the Year of Children's Rights, and forward to the U.N. Secretary-General the proposal for a year in support of the rights of national and linguistic minorities.

In his address to the AGM Chairman, Bernard Moffatt called for an alliance of progressive forces within the Isle of Man aimed at improving tolerance now that it has seen the end of 'fascist style persecution' of homosexuals - with Mec Vannin playing a leading role. Mr. Moffatt stated that: "The (recent) debate on (legalizing) homosexuality ... showed that Tynwald contains a greater percentage of right wing bigots than any comparable parliament."

With an ever increasing membership Mec Vannin can look to the future with confidence. Irree Seose Vannin!

Mylevreeshey

Crackdown on Finance Industry Abuses

The Manx Government has proudly proclaimed that the world will get the message that the Isle of Man is a 'no go area' when it comes to the laundering of terrorist funds. It has also claimed that any other abuses of the Finance Sector will be dealt with by new legislation aimed at controlling the Industry. These assertions came during consideration of the Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Bill in April last. The Bill was speeded through the Legislative Council when it took the unusual step of approving first, second, and third readings of the Bill - together with the clauses stage in a single sitting.

It is claimed that the Bill will enable Manx courts to give assistance to the authorities in the North of Ireland in the confiscation of personal wealth derived from involvement in terrorist racketeering. Authorities in the North will now be able to follow the trail to its natural conclusion. However, according to Attorney General, William Cairn, any funds seized would

belong to the Manx Treasury.

What the Treasury intends to do with any funds seized is a matter for conjecture; the most honourable action would be to return the funds to the North to benefit and improve the lifestyle of its inhabitants, who have for more than 20 years lived in a war situation. Surely the Manx Treasury does not intend to benefit from racketeering?

Mec Vannin has for more than two decades called for stringent measures to control what it believes to be an 'unmoral' industry. In February 1991, the Manx Branch of the Celtic League warned of the danger of the Island being used to launder paramilitary money. The League also revealed that the Royal Ulster Constabulary were concerned about accounts in Mann and called for a thorough investigation of the Finance Industry.

The League believe that the Government's attempts in Manx legislation designed to limit the ability of terrorists to launder money made with the Companies

Bill and the Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Bill are inadequate.

The latter was to give powers to an inspector to examine the accounts of companies based in the Isle of Man. But the House of Keys sanctioned an amendment giving a Deemster (Judge) the power to veto any investigation.

The League says these moves have weakened the effect of the legislation. Pressure from the Island's business community forced the government to remove similar measures from the Companies Act.

General secretary of the Celtic League, Bernard Moffatt, said: 'What many have feared for some time has been proved correct. The Manx authorities are determined to protect the confidentiality of Manx finance business even if part of that business derives from highly suspect sources.'

Mylevreeshey

CELTICA

Celtic Studies in Japan

The 12th Congress of Celtic Studies in Japan took place on April 2nd and 3rd in Nagoya. It was attended by about 40 linguists, historians or research workers including three Welshmen. Among the speakers were Mr Y. Aoyama who has published an excellent book on the Arthurian legends some ten years ago. Mrs S. Sorino née Satoko Itô spoke about the Mabinogion. The second day was devoted to Brittany with lectures by Mr Lorens John about the Breizh-Kembre/Cymru-Llydaw Association of which he was the first secretary, Mr Y. Nakaki about the Chouans, and Mr Kiyoshi Hara about the "Celtomanes" (18th Century) and the "Académie Celtique" (1804-14).

The Celtic Society of Japan publishes a magazine, *Studia Celtica Japonica*, in different European languages. Issue Nr 4 (Dec. 1991) in English contains contributions from renowned Celticists such as Kim McCone and Eric P. Hamp. Carn readers who have attended the revived Irish and Scottish Gaelic Courts of Poetry which annually tour Ireland and Scotland thanks to the diligence of An Cor. Eoghan

Ó Néill will be particularly interested in Prof. Pádraig Ó Fiannachta's article on the "Poetic Warrant" or Barantas which in the 18th and early 19th centuries was used as mockery of the legal warrants issued by the English county sheriffs for the apprehension of criminals. Easily accessible to ordinary readers is Toshio Doi's article "Celtic Tradition and the Inscription of Banassac" in which the Gaulish phrase "Neddamon delgu linda" – engraved on a vase and meaning "for the next". "I hold drinks" is interpreted in the light of the traditions of honour and hospitality of the ancient Celts. The author concludes: "5 The potter of Banassac 3 scribbled the three words (well after the conquest of Gaul had been completed) that the better days of his ancestors be long remembered. It may be that if the French to-day were to recall the sentiments of ancient Gauls, they would make more of their Gallic ancestry". And we could add they would not be so hostile to those struggling to keep the Breton language alive.

A.H.

ILL TREATMENT OF SUSPECTS IN NORTH

The following points were made in a letter to Sir Patrick Mayhew in June concerning the ill-treatment of suspects at holding centres in the North of Ireland.

We understand that a new "independent" Commissioner is to be appointed, to monitor conditions at these holding centres. Whilst this is a welcome step, it is doubtful if it will deflect the justified criticism of the holding centres, particularly those at Castlereagh and Armagh (Gough Barracks).

Minimum standards which should be adopted in addition to your first welcome step are:

a) Medical examination of all suspects within one hour of detention by an

independent medical practitioner.

b) Immediate access to solicitors

c) Meticulous video recordings of all interviews with suspects

d) Access to the facilities at anytime by a suitable, bone fide International body. (i.e. The International Red Cross)

N.B. This latter point, because of the sustained allegations of ill-treatment and denial of medical facilities.

Appreciating your busy schedule, the Celtic League are prepared to send delegates to meet with you or your officials, to expand on our suggestions if required.

J.B. Moffatt.

East-West Unbalance

For some time now a contrast has existed between the economic development of the Roazhon/Rennes area and that of the Western parts of Brittany. A few reasons can easily be given: sections of the French administration transferred to Brittany under the guise of decentralisation are concentrated in Roazhon; the State is no longer interested in a balanced development of the regions (170 jobs were transferred to Brest in the past year as against 5000 in the early sixties); the Regional Council has no commitment to solidarity between the East and the West of Brittany. Even if it had, the departments would use their present considerable attributions to prevent strengthening the powers of the "Region".

The Nantes area (Loire-Atlantique) is in an even stronger economic position than that of Rennes. This goes back to the 18th century at least. Yet, as A. Gourvennec of Brittany-Ferries warned, it is in the interest of the two largest Breton cities to ensure that they have a healthy hinterland to the West, otherwise the East could also become a cul-de-sac with increasing emigration towards Paris which is only 2 hours distant by high speed train.

P.B. March.

Streets of the lonely,
where Manx used to walk,
Streets of the lonely,
where friends used to talk,
Now thronged the immigrant,
pushing his way,
Obsessed with one thought -
how to make each hour pay,
Streets where stockbrokers
make chat in plush bars,
Streets where old women
jump clear of the cars,
Where jobbers move on to
the next building site,
Where robbers slink, active,
by day, and by night,
Streets that we trusted,
but now, can no more,
As the crafty ones creep to our Isle by the
score,
Some have a few quid, flash a bit round the
banks,
And Abra Kadabra - they're instantly
Manx!

Paul Lebedzinski

Celtic Soccer

The Football Association of Ireland (FAI) the body which directs the game in Ireland in accordance with FIFA rules organised a five a side 'international' competition.

This was announced prior to the event on Raidió na Gaeltacht and the FAI secretary was announcing (in good Irish) that England would not be in this competition and that this fact was noteworthy. However the participants were, Cymru, Alba, Éire (26 counties), Northern Ireland (6 Counties) and France!

While it may be necessary to have two Irish sides as that is the FIFA system and while FIFA do recognise Wales and Scotland and while Mann and Cornwall might be ineligible (despite Mann's yearly competitions for juniors from the Celtic countries) it is still very difficult to accept (although FIFA does not recognise Breizh) France as a Celtic Country!

Such sloppiness takes from our demands for recognition of our identities and it is unfortunate that an Irish body is to blame for this.

P.Ó S.

Czechoslovakia and the Celtic Countries

Although "Celtic Civilisation and its Heritage" by Jan Filip (1962) is still the best book of its kind on that subject that is not to say that Czechs today are knowledgeable about the ancestors of the Celts driven from these lands five thousand years and more ago.

A map in the inflight magazine, OK Flight, of the national airline shows no city or town in Cornwall, in the Isle of Man or in Wales. In Breizh only Brest is indicated, in Alba only Glasgow and Dundee and in Ireland only Belfast! It is hoped that in an emergency their pilots do not have to depend on such flawed maps.

However bad as that may be the real insult lies elsewhere. In the military museum outside the main gate of Prague Castle are displayed maps indicating monuments, events and communications. Alba is shown on one but over England, Cymru, Ireland and the Irish Sea is written ANGLIE. It is reported that the British Embassy looks after Irish affairs in that country - it certainly looks like that.

P.Ó S.

Apologies

Due to a postal dispute which lasted for over six weeks, this issue of *Carn* was delayed. Our apologies to any contributors who submitted material which is not included - some articles were returned to senders and others are held up in the backlog of mail still not distributed. The dispute has also resulted in a lack of photographs etc in this issue.

We have every confidence that the next issue will reach members and subscribers on time.

Editor

Alba-Éire Link

The Belfast based Irish language theatre group Aisteoirí Aondráma have received an invitation to play in the Scottish Gaeltacht in July. It was issued by Sabhail Mòr Ostaig on Skye. The company will be performing their production of 'Ag fanacht le Godot'. They were invited to present this as part of a course on drama in Gàidhlig organised by the National Gàidhlig Arts Project. The project wished to let Gàidhlig actors see the possibilities associated with drama in the Celtic languages.

Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including *Carn*) and subscription rates are IR£8; Stg£8; 80FF or US\$20.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank). Postage outside Europe is Stg£10.00 airmail.

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Word, Sound & Tape from the Celtic Countries.



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