

# comann

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

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CELTIC LEAGUE



# Celtic League 50th AGM 2011

This year's AGM was held in the Town Chambers in Falkirk, Alba at the end of October. The meeting marked the founding of the League 50 years ago. It was held in Falkirk Town Chambers at the invitation of Angus MacDonald, MSP, with the assistance of Iain Ramsay of the Alba branch.

In addition to the general range of AGM business including the election of officers for the coming year there was a Public Session *'The Celtic Nations, 50 years of Progress'*, with a number of talks and presentations to mark the event as well as an open forum concluding it entitled *'The Way Forward for the Celtic Nations and Inter Celtic Co-operation'*.



**Provost of Falkirk, Pat Reid, welcoming delegates to the Celtic League 50th AGM.**

The meeting opened with a welcoming speech from the Provost of Falkirk, Pat Reid, who invited delegates into his office for a drinks reception before the meeting began. This was followed a brief address by the sole surviving member of the Celtic League, Scottish branch member, Seamus Filbin (sadly the only other surviving founder member of the League, Breton Yann Fouère, passed away just two weeks before the AGM at the grand old age of 101). However his son, Erwan Fouère, delivered a short appreciation of his work and a minute's silence was held in tribute to Yann and other deceased members of the League. Iain Ramsay made a presentation on behalf of the Alba branch to Seamus.



**Seamus Filbin, sole surviving founder member addressing the AGM.**



**Professor Kenneth MacKinnon delivering Peter Berresford Ellis's keynote address.**

The keynote talk, written by respected Celticist, historian and author Peter Berresford Ellis, entitled *'The Celtic Nations – 1961 v 2011, a Sea Change?'* was delivered by Professor Kenneth MacKinnon, in the absence of Mr. Ellis who was unable to attend. In the speech Mr Berresford Ellis explored some of the developments within the Celtic countries over the fifty year period from when the League was first established in 1961 and outlined his opinion on what progress had been made, or not made. In his concluding remarks, Mr Berresford Ellis wrote: *"...our descendants still have much to do during the next fifty years if ever we can hope to see anything remotely looking like sea change that takes us significantly along the path to approaching the aims and ideals of this Celtic League.* The text of this talk is available on the League web site [www.celticleague.net](http://www.celticleague.net) with a link to a video of the delivery of the speech. A special thanks to Peter and Ken for this stimulating talk and presentation.

Professor MacKinnon then went on to provide a comprehensive briefing on the 'Second National Plan for Gaelic'. This was followed by a report by the General Secretary, Rhisiart Tal-e-bot, on the League's activities and campaigns over its fifty years of existence. The launch of the

CELTIC LEAGUE FLAG (a project undertaken by the Breton branch) was performed by Gi Keltik, who outlined the basis of the design. The flag was flown outside the Town Chambers for the weekend. A report on the SNP election victory was given by David Alexander, SNP Group leader in Falkirk. An interesting question and answer session then took place. On the Saturday night a ceildh, hosted by Angus MacDonald, MSP, with financial aid from the SNP to cover costs of the excellent Gaelic group from Lewis, the Norrie MacIver Trio, took place in the Park Hotel. It was an excellent event.

Following a Sunday morning business session focusing on how the League should now progress, which the Provost attended to say farewell, delegates were taken on a historical and cultural tour. This was undertaken by Les Mac an Ultaigh and Nicky Sanderson who volunteered their professional guide services. Delegates saw many of the historic sites in the area, including Bannockburn, Stirling Castle and the Wallace Memorial. All in all a very successful 50th AGM and our deep appreciation to Angus Mac Donald, Pat Reid, David Alexander and others who welcomed us to Falkirk and to all who prepared presentations and delivered them.



**Cathal Ó Luain (Convenor), Angus MacDonald, MSP (showing Alba branch membership card), Erwan Fouère and Rhisiart Tal-e-bot (Gen Sec.) at the ceildh.**

### Dè thachair ris an Çedilla?

Ciamar a chanas sibh *diacritic*? Tha iad gan sa Bheurla Shasannach, ged a bheil iad gu math cumanta sna cananan Ceilteach. Gheibhear srac is “fada” gu leòr anns a’ Ghàidhlig is Gaeilge na h-Èireann, agus tha an *circumflex* (*ad bheag?*!) air a chleachdadh sa Chuimris. Ann a’ Bhrezhoneg, chì sinn rud caran Spainnteach, sin an *tilde* sa bhios air an litir “n” bho àm gu àm.

Chan eil *diacritics* cumanta anns a’ Chòrnais, neo Gàidhlig Mhanainn a-bharrachd. Mar a tha fios agaibh, gun teagamh, chaochail an dithis seo mòran bliadhnaichean air ais, agus fhuair iad seòrsa “aiseirigh” mar a bha Eabhra. Ach tha iad caran “neo-mharbh” a-nis, coltach ri Dracula (Droch-Fhuil neo Droch-Fhiaclan?) san uirsgeul is na filmichean ainmeil. Dè tha mi ciallachadh? Uill, ged a tha luchd-labhairt Còrnais is Gaeilge ann, chan eil mòran dhaibh fileanta idir, agus cha d’ionnsaich iad aig glùn na mathar, ach ri taobh na buird neo bhon leabhar a leugh iad. Chan eil dad ceàrr ri sin, ach tha e uabhasach duilich mion-chànan ri ionnsachadh co-dhiu. Uime sin, ma tha rud sam bith ann, a tha freagarrach, agus nach eil a’ dèanamh cròn air a’ chànan, bu chòir dhuinn ri chleachdadh.

B’abhaist dha a bhith *cedilla* anns a’ Ghaelg, ach dè thachair ris? Tha fhios agam nach eil *cedilla* cho furasta ri taidhpeadh, ach nam bheachdsa, tha iad gu math feumail sa chainnt Mhannaineach. ‘S ann do chànan Frangach a bhuineas an *cedilla*, agus sa Fhraingis fhèin, cleachdar mar soidhne sèimheachaidh – nuair a tha *cedilla* air an litir “c”, caineamaid “s”, mar ann an abairt «*ça va?*» (“sà-bhà”) Ach tha doigh-chleachdaidh gu math eadar-dhealaichte aig na Manainnich.

Ann am *Barriaght Phartee Ashoonagh Nalbin*, a sgrìobh Brian Stowell (neo MacStoyll mar a b’abhaist a bhith air) ann an iris mu dheireadh, is urrainn dhuinn leughabh stuth mar “*Son y chield cheayrt*” ([air]son a’ chield chuairt) agus “*cooishyn argidoil cheusthie*” (cuisean airgeadail teubh [=taobh] a-staigh). Ach ann an rosrann eile, sgrìobh e “*Y ‘Cheer Ard’ as y ‘Cheer Injil’*”, san àite “*Y ‘Cheer Ard’ as y ‘Cheer Injil’*” (a[n] ‘Tìr Àrd’ is a[n] ‘Tìr Io[n]sal’). Nam bheachdsa, chan eil sin furasta ri leantainn, agus thuig mi e bhon droch-Ghàidhlig a th’agamsa. Mun robh mi nam neach-ionnsachaidh gun Gàidhlig/Gaeilge sam bith, cha bithinn cinnteach (neo siocair?!) gur e “ch” neo “ch” a bh’ann. (Ann am

Brezhoneg tha dà sheòrsa “ch” cuideachd, ach nithear diofar soilleir eatorra, m.e. “*gwelloc’h*” (“guallach”) agus “*duchemn*” (“duisean”))

Tha diofar mòr mòr eadar an “ch” a chì sinn ann an “loch”, agus am fear a chitheas sinn ann am facal “*hatch*”. Anns an litreachadh againne, cluinnidh sinn am fear mu dheireadh sna faclan mar “*càite*” agus “*tìr*”. Leis an fhirinn innse, cha tuiginn gur e “ch” neo “ch” ann seo gun a bhith criomag na Gàidhlig bhrìste agam. Nam bheachdsa, b’fheadar dhan *cedilla* a bhith ann fad na h-ùine, nuair a sgrìobhas fear sam bith Gaeilge Vannin. Chan eil argamaid sam bith agam leis an obair sgoinneil a rinn Maighstir MacStoyll rè na bliadhnaichean, ach tha Gaeilge fhileanta aige, agus is dòcha nach eil cuimhne aige air an strì sa bhios aig an neach-ionnsachaidh nuair a tha esan neo ise a’ tòiseachadh ri leughadh. Ach is math a rinn e leis an artagail a sgrìobh e air neo-eiseimealachd na h-Alba, agus tha e soilleir gu bheil greim nas fheàrr air na connspaidean a tha ceangailte ris. Greim fada nas fheàrr na BBC neo ITV co-dhiu! Ma tha sibh a’ leughadh na pios seo, a Bhriain chòir, cumaibh oirbh, ach tha mi’n dòchas gun cleachd sibh an *cedilla* nas trice!

#### Summary

*“The Case of the Missing Cedilla”*: *Manx is a revived language, most of whose speakers are adult learners, which exists in a highly anglicized environment. Therefore, anything which helps learners to pick it up, is to be welcomed. One of the most useful innovations of modern Manx has been the cedilla, which distinguishes between the guttural “ch” (aka “velar fricative”) and the sound “ch”, as found in the English word “watch”, which is represented by “ch”. Cyrillic differentiates between these two sounds as “X” (kh) and “Ч” ((t) ch) e.g. Chekhov.*

*However, in recent years, the Manx cedilla has often gone missing... which makes the language more difficult for children, and for learners. There is no apparent reason why the cedilla has been dropped. The writer hopes that more Manx writers will see sense, and start using it again more regularly. It is even more useful than the grave accent in Gàidhlig.*

A link with the Gaelic speaking diaspora was brought to the 2011 Mod in Stornoway as the distinguished “Bardic Crown” was presented to Canadian Lewis MacKinnon, with the award crossing the Atlantic for the first time.

Mr MacKinnon, a published poet and teacher is CEO of the Office of Gaelic Affairs in Nova Scotia. The Gaelic version of the poet laureate is a major part of the Mod celebrations and is traditionally handed out during the literature events.

John MacLeod, president of Mod organisers An Comunn Gaidhealach, said: “We’re delighted to bestow this prestigious honour on Lewis MacKinnon. While the distance between this year’s Mod in the ‘heartland of Gaelic’ and his home in Nova Scotia is considerable, it is really just a short step in linguistic terms across the wide ocean that separates us and we hope that our event will continue to reinforce these close links.



Lewis MacKinnon

“In the words of the Canadian boat song: ‘Mountains divide us and the waste of the sea, yet the blood is still strong.’”

The newly crowned bard of the Gaelic world was born in Cape Breton, the district where Gaels first landed after emigrating from the Highlands. He has written a book of poetry in the Nova Scotian dialect.

In accepting the award Lewis MacKinnon said: “Acknowledging the importance the bard plays in events like the Mod I accept reticently this role and I hope that in some way I may, through my work, reflect Gaelic Nova Scotia and how it is today, profoundly aware that it has its origins, the words, the actions and historical events of the peoples of Gaelic Scotland.”

An Comunn chief executive John Morrison said: “The ties between Gaels in Scotland and Canada have always been strong. Lewis MacKinnon’s contribution to the Gaelic language, music and literature is exceptional and makes him a worthy recipient of this great honour. We look forward to working with Lewis over the years to come and wish him well in his new role.”

# Sectarianism in Scotland



**Rangers fans making the “Red Hand” Salute in Tel Aviv. Naturally, these were not well received in the Israeli city.**

The Scottish Parliament passed a landmark anti-sectarian law in the early summer, just before the new football season. Jack McConnell, former first minister and Scottish Labour leader long pushed for such a law, and criticised the SNP for being soft on sectarianism. However, he never passed such a law during his own years in power. Over 80% of the Scottish population believes sectarianism is a problem in Scottish football. It is serious enough to lead to violence, murder and harassment in some cases.

In Scotland, sectarianism has transmigrated into football. Glasgow’s Rangers and Celtic have been more successful over the years than their Scottish and Irish counterparts, and picked up many “glory hunters” as a result. (By this I mean football fans that only support successful teams— much like the legions of Man U fans who’ve never lived in Manchester.) These glory hunters come increasingly from other parts of Scotland, and Ireland. This spreads the problem beyond the heartlands. The transfer of this hatred to football leads, paradoxically, to churchless sectarianism. It is a bizarre situation, lending a quasi-racial aspect to the question. How can someone who never went to “kirk or chapel” be Protestant or RC? It’s time the media stops using the “tiny minority” cliché – in the case of Rangers, the sectarian “tiny minority” runs into hundreds, probably thousands of fans. I don’t believe, however, supporting a certain football team automatically makes anyone a sectarian. A sectarian is defined by the songs s/he sings, and by his/her attitudes. I have met Rangers fans who are republican, and some supporting both Scottish and Irish independence.

Other clubs with some sectarian issues include Motherwell, Dundee & Dundee United, and Heart of Midlothian (Hearts) & Hibernian (Hibs) in Edinburgh/Leith. Hearts

and Hibs may seem to mirror Rangers and Celtic in Glasgow, but they tend to be more lukewarm towards sectarianism, and are derided by the Glasgow teams for this. Sectarian elements exist elsewhere, but Celtic and Rangers, have siphoned off extreme fans for years.

English football once had sectarian pairings e.g. Everton/Liverpool, and Manchester City/Manchester United, but the religious element is all but dead there. Why is sectarianism dead in England and alive in Scotland? The media focuses intensely on Celtic and Rangers at the expense of other football teams, and other sports. Certain industrialists divided Irish RCs and Irish Protestants into separate planned communities. In Glasgow, such bosses would “use the Orange and Green to conquer the Red” (i.e. the trade unions and socialists).

Scottish sectarianism is unevenly distributed. Strongest around Greater Glasgow, North Lanarkshire, West Lothian and parts of Ayrshire & Stirlingshire, It can also be found (although in a less virulent form) in Edinburgh and the rest of the Lothians, Dundee, some parts of Fife, and the rest of Ayrshire. It is largely absent (although not unknown) in the Highlands, North East, the Borders, any of the islands, and most of Galloway, bar Stranraer.

While most commentators realise it is strongest in areas of heavy Irish immigration, they also fail to realise it is also a result of it. There is a tendency, somewhat sectarian in itself, to equate Irish immigration with Catholic immigration. In actual fact, since Scotland is near Ulster, many of those Irish immigrants were Protestant, and so, a great deal of Scottish sectarianism actually originated over there. Ranger’s fans make use of the red hand, and refer to the UVF and UDA, all of which originate in the Six Counties. This is not to say indigenous Scots have never engaged in anti-Irish Catholic

bigotry, only that existing sectarianism in Scotland tends to take Six County forms.

Then there is the other kind. Genuine Irish republicans in Scotland usually sympathise with the Scottish cause, but I’m afraid to say the plastic variety is far more common in Scotland, particularly when it comes to Scotland. Sections of the Labour Party have long exploited the fears of Scotland’s Irish Catholic community, and tried to portray the SNP as some kind of Protestant supremacist Party. Some Irish “republicans” in Scotland are particularly anti-Scottish, especially when involved with football, but this seems to be lessening. Such people are often labelled “Green Brits”. This is an extremely complicated subject and the Celtic League believes Irish and Scottish nationalists and/or republicans should support the independence of *each other’s* countries, not just their own. Incidentally, the Orange Order and similar groups hold dozens more marches than their Irish republican counterparts do. That said, there are certain people on the Roman Catholic side who hold bigoted attitudes towards Protestants.

The biggest controversy over the new anti-sectarian law involves free speech. Some people have become concerned because it would clamp down on British anthems such as “God Save the Queen” and “Rule Britannia”. Most people agree singing “The Sash” or those lyrics about being “up to our knees in Fenian blood” are sectarian. Is ignorance a defence? Most Rangers fans believe their song about “the Billy Boys” is about William of Orange. Actually it isn’t, it’s about Billy Fullerton, who led a Fascist/Blackshirt razor gang in 1930s Glasgow. Is “The Fields of Athenry” a “sectarian song”? When does opposition to religion become bigotry? Can someone be a vocal atheist, agnostic or sceptic without bigotry? Can someone criticise the Vatican’s position on abortion/contraception, or discuss the destruction of buildings and property which occurred during the Reformation? Can they advocate the separation of church and state? Are such criticisms sectarian?

But if a sectarian case went to court, would a jury convict? Celtic FC’s Neil Lennon who was recently blatantly attacked in front of TV cameras, and pictures appeared in most newspapers. Yet a jury found the case “not proven”. This came after a long series of bomb threats and letters were sent to football clubs, coincidentally peaking just before the Scottish election. Few perpetrators were caught. It is likely that the British establishment can and will continue to use sectarianism against Scottish independence.

**Ray Bell**

# Breizh

## The Rising of the Red Bonnets

### Mark CAVENDISH un reder brudet e Breizh

Dalc'het 'vo soñj e-pad pell amzer eus devezh diwezhañ Tro Bro-Frañs 2011 e bed a sportoù Enez-Vanav ! Deuet eo Mark Cavendish, Manavad penn-kil-ha-troad da vezañ un den brudet-kenañ en e vro en ur lakaat da vat e grabanoù war ar «Chupenn C'hlas» er sprint diwezhañ war ar "Champs-Elysées" e Pariz. Dre se eo deuet Mark da vezañ ar c'hentañ Breizh-Veurriad o c'hounit an Tro Bro-Frañs gant ar renkadur dre boentoù.

Ar sportour anavezetañ eo-eñ war an enezenn abaoe un nebeut bloavezhioù bremañ. Gounezet en deus ugent tennad-hent eus ar pevar Tro-Frañs diwezhañ, lorc'h ha brud a zispak er bed a-bezh. "The Manx Missile" e vez lesanvet du-hont. Diposubl eo bezañ trec'h warnañ ma vez plaset mat evit an taol sprint diwezhañ. Bremañ emañ Mark e 6vet renk war listenn an tennadoù-hent gounezet en Tro Bro-Frañs ha 14vet goude Eddie Mercks, ar Belgian mil-brudet.

Mark a zo bet atav prim da drugarekaat e gamaraded eus skipailh HTC High-Road, ar re o doa sikouret anezhañ da c'hounit. Dreist-holl Mark Renshaw (Tro Bro-Leon 2006) hag a zo bet a-viskoazh an hini diwezhañ da gas Mark war-zu ar sprint! Setu perak eo tristik klevet e vo disrannet ar skipailh-se e fin ar bloaz-mañ ablamour da abegoù arc'hant. Emañ Mark Cavendish war ar renk evit mont er skipailh SKY. Eno emañ dija Peter Kennaugh, ur reder manavat all.

Mark a gemer perzh er rouedad Twitter. Padal ne oar ket kalz a dra diwar-benn ar gerentiezh geltiek etre Enez-Vanav ha Breizh, setu perak en doa lavaret ar paotr Mark e-pad e penn-kentañ Tro Bro-Frañs : "Hentoù Breizh a laka ac'hanoñ d'en em soñjal emañ er gêr... diaes war an divesker, 0 km a hent plaen ha kompez, brav kenañ ar vro, hag avel e-leizh !"

Ar wezh gentañ e vefe aet ar maout gentañ e oa evit ur redadeg donemonea en diabarzh. Ar gentañ vedalenn aour bedel diwar div a oa bet gounezet gentañ e redadeg "v-Madison" e Los Angeles er bloavezh 2005. Buan e oa bet mrezhet e teufe-eñ da vezañ ur reder a live etrevroadel.

Mark n'en deus ket roet kerse d'e genvroiz a Enez-Vanav p'en deus dastumet ar gentañ vedalenn aour e-doug C'hoarioù ar c'h-Commonwealth e Melbourne. Er bloaz 2007 en doa loc'het gant an Tro Bro-Frañs met tapet gentañ meur a lamm diouzh renk ha

setu perak en doa dilezet ar redadeg en ur dizhout an Alpoù.

Er bloaz 2008 en deus gounezet Mark pevar tennad-hent all e Tro Bro-Frañs a-raok dilezel ar redadeg evit prientiñ ar C'hoarioù Olumpek e Beijing. Kerse en doa en dazont peogwir e oa an hini nemetañ deuet en-dro d'ar gêr hep medalenn ebet, neuze kevredet gant Bradley Wiggins hemañ skuizh-marv goude bet paket div vedalenn aour er C'hoarioù-se. Echu et en deus goude-se ar redadeg v-Madison en 9vet plas. War ar prim en deus touet ne vefe ket mui o tont en-dro war ar redadeg donemonea du-hont, echu evitañ an «track-cycling»... Setu perak en deus lakaet e holl startijenn war ar redadegoù-hent adalek ar poent-se.

Gounezet en deus ur redadeg-hent hag a oa un taol-esa evit ar C'hoarioù Olumpek Londrez. Diskouez a ra en deus atav ul lagad war ur vedalenn olumpek e-kreiz ar miz Eost tremenet, goude Tro Bro-Frañs. Piv a bario a-enep dezhañ ma vez plaset mat en daou c'hant metrad bennak a-raok al linenn...

Kontet eo bet Mark e-giz ur paotr gant re a fiziañ ennañ ha re valc'h gant ar mediaoù. E-pad an Tro-Frañs p'eo bet goulennet digantañ : "Daoust hag eñ ez out ar sprinter gwellañ er bed a-bezh ?", en doa respontet : "YA". Padal pa ne vez ket goulennet digantañ traoù a seurt-se morse ne respont gant kement a lorc'h!

Evit gwir, kredet en deus atav e oa gouest da vont betek penn e-keñver e bal. Hep ar youl-se penaos e vefe tu dezhañ ober kement-all? Onest a-walc'h eo an den-mañ war an dachenn-se, a-benn ar fin. Ar pezh a zo sklaer ivez eo : e startijenn, e garantez evit ar velo ha bed ar marc'houarn hag evit an holl sportoù, a ra dezhañ ur c'hannadour meur evit Enez Vanav. reder kentañ eus Breizh-Veur da bakañ ar «Chupenn C'hlas» en Tro-Frañs 2011. Echu et en deus gant an taol kaer-se war ar Champs-Elysées en ur c'hounit 20 tennad-hent.

E-giz reder eus ar skipailh a-vicher HTC High-Road eo eñ anavezetañ tout war ar redadegoù-hent. Anavezet eo dre ar mediaoù e-giz ur penn kalet hag ur paotr balc'h, met e varregezh war ar sprint, e demz-korf hag e demz-spered a laka anezhañ da vezañ ur skeudenn enoret hag ur skouer evit Pobl Enez Vanav.

**Bridget Kaneen.**

In Central Brittany, the Red Bonnets are symbolic and mythic figures. A few decades ago, this area was considered a poor country. An area mired in misery. There was no shining industry; only peasants, forage plants and slaughterhouses.

A place condemned to intellectual poverty. The painters were in Pont-Aven, far from the mountains of Are. Celebrities did not live here. Here people endured the violence of the cold winter rain that blocked cars in bad ruts on neglected roads. Diseases plagued the population in the 19th century, when people consumed with tuberculosis; syphilis or deadly bacteria were transported from the harbour of Brest into Central-Brittany. Isolation was a cause or a consequence, but it made misery still harder to endure.

This poor picture is now behind us, but it must be said that the Red Bonnets helped the population to survive. Deep inside their minds, the people of the Are Mountains kept the memory of heroes and martyrs of a failed Revolution.

Up to the 17th century, the Breton navy had an organization of its own. The harbours, the commercial fleet, warships for the protection of the coasts, and the sea-convoys were organised by the Bretons themselves.

In 1626, Cardinal Richelieu, the influential minister of the King of France, LOUIS XIII, became Admiral of France. In order to rule the Bretons harbours, he was also named governor of Brittany. Under his authority Brest became a big French military harbour, and the French navy organisation supplanted the Breton organisation. In the centre of Brittany, forests were decimated to build the new warships of the French Crown.

Under the successor of Louis XIII, it was even worse. The reign of the great King of France Louis XIV (1643-1715) was a calamity for Brittany. To finance the continual wars and the king's appetite for luxury, heavier taxes were imposed. Facing the hostility or the incapacity to pay, the authority of the French administration became more and more oppressive.

Until then, the prosperity of Brittany was mainly due to its international commerce. The destruction of the independent Breton navy completely ruined the country and cut it off from the source of its prosperity during the last centuries: the shipping trading tradition was dramatically undermined by the edicts suppressing corporations' liberties and the freedom of trade.

In order to safeguard Breton privileges, which were considered a national right, the States of Brittany proposed to buy the edicts,

i.e. to prevent their introduction into Brittany through the payment of a ransom. Colbert, minister of Louis XIV, agreed with this proposition for the amount of 2,000,000 pounds and the deal was signed on December 27, 1673.

Where were the Breton representatives to find such a sum of money? Amongst the poorest classes of society, which were the most numerous. The privileged of the province voted for taxes, which did not concern them. The pressure of taxation doubled for the Breton people at in a stroke.

At this juncture any incident could have started rebellion. It was Colbert himself who created it. He instituted new taxes on stamped paper, tobacco and dishes. Immediately, on April 18, 1675, the inhabitants of Rennes wrecked the Tobacco Office and then the Control Office and the Stamped Paper Office. There were fights in the streets between the rioters and troops of gentlemen. Thirty were killed or badly wounded.

On April 23rd, riots started in Nantes where the Tobacco Office and Tin Offices were ransacked. The rebellion engulfed the entire city. The royal troops re-established public order using terror tactics and a battalion of 600 horsemen were stationed in the town, at the expense of the inhabitants.

In June and July 1675 the rebellion spread to all the towns of eastern Brittany. The revolts, which erupted in western Brittany, were different. Here it was not the taxes, which were questioned, but the social order itself.

In May and June 1675 bands of rebels appeared in Guingamp, Chateaulin and Briec. Castels were burnt down and noblemen killed. By July 18-20,000 rebels controlled southwest Brittany. Codes were written, with a social programme, under the legitimacy of what they termed "Armoric Liberty"... The "Peasant Code" called for drastic changes:

- Suppression of aristocratic rights to property,
- Marriages between girls from the aristocracy and commoners,
- Abolition of the taxes on the salt,
- Limitation of the taxes on the wine,
- Suppression of the clerical taxes; the priests must get a salary and nothing else,
- Limitation of the hunting season,
- Freedom for the people to choose the mill where they could get flour from their wheat.

The rebels attacked the towns of Daoulas, Landerneau, Carhaix and Pontivy, and Concarneau were besieged by 4,000 peasants. Within a few weeks 200 "noble houses" were looted and wrecked by people who became known as the Red Bonnets.

In the area of Carhaix, in the centre of Brittany, the rebels led by Sebastien ArBALP planned to attack the harbour of Morlaix. This plan coincided with the movement of the Dutch fleet of Amiral Ruyter, which was then cruising in the



Channel. Seemingly, the rising was not a mere spontaneous gathering. It must have been planned with political aims.

In September 1675 ArBALP gathered a troop of 30,000 peasants near Carhaix. He tried to convince his prisoner, the marquis of Tymeur, to lead the military operations. But Tymeur killed him, and the troops disbanded.

The Duke of Chaulmes, Governor of Brittany, took advantage of the confusion caused by ArBALP's death. The repression was atrocious. Hundreds of peasants were hanged. Others were sent to become galley slaves. French troops initiated terror everywhere, with a series of killings, rapes, arson and torture. The main leaders of the Red Bonnets were, nevertheless, able to escape to the Glenan islands, south of Brittany, where a ship from the Dutch fleet rescued them. Such a connection could not have been a coincidence. The insurgents were in contact with the enemies of France.

In Central Brittany, there are songs about peasant risings. The scientists are able to give a date to each piece of our memory. They are able to locate them far in the past. But here, people sing these rebel songs and don't bother if they are old or new. These songs tell stories of misery and death, mixed with courage and freedom. In the music, we still can feel the heartbeats of our heroes. We know that their descendants are living among us. We are the descendants of these people. I remember a song about a revolt, which happened two centuries before the rising of the Red Bonnets. No matter...it broke out in Plouye, a village of the Black Mountains, 20 miles from Carhaix. Plouye is a small village of our small country. But the heart-rending cry of the rebels is universal and can be heard through space and time.

*"Cursed be the sun, the moon is cursed,  
cursed the dew that falls on the earth!  
Cursed be the land itself, the land of Plouye,  
which is the cause of a terrible strife  
The cause of a terrible strife between master  
and slave  
Which spreads the trouble among the men of  
the countryside,  
Which let more than one uncomfortable,*

*Which let more than one father without his son,  
More than one wife becoming a widow,  
More than one boy or girl being an orphan;  
Throwing on the highways more than one crying child following his mother;  
But cursed are, above all, the noble men of the cities that oppress the ploughman  
These new gentlemen, these French adventurers  
Who are no more Bretons than the viper is a dove,  
Even if it has been hatched in a dove nest."*

**Courtesy Bro-Nevez:  
J.-P. LeMAT**

**Sketch courtesy ;**

<http://www.revolte-papier-timbre.com/histoire/galerie-de-la-revolte-des-bonnets-rouges.html>

## **Lokarn-Institute's ETREVROADEL and University Seminars**

The Breton Think Tank, the Lokarn Institute (L.I.), which endeavours to promote more contact within Breizh. Last summer the Diaspora Economical from Breizh ( D.E.B.) which is a new section of the L.I. was set up to promote exchanges between Bretons from all over the world. The connections come mainly from abroad to Breizh but there is also a growth in connections from within Breizh. Thanks to the Internet the diaspora is starting to make more contact. In 2011, DEB has more than 800 members in more than 50 states. If Emails and webcam are efficient, businessmen need to meet each other at least once a year. For the third time the Festival Inter-Celtic of Lorient (F.I.L.) gave the active members the opportunity to meet as well as the new elected members of the ETREVROADEL. Last year there were four award categories and this year a new award was created for young Bretons who had emigrated.

The first awards covers the best economic and cultural shows outside Breizh. The second the "Ambassador" of Breton economy. The third one concerns the best achievement at the international level and the last one is about businesses based in Breizh with strong links abroad. Every year ETREVROADEL is growing. So it's a MUST for more and more businessmen to become involved. It's also a MUST for our Breton economy because the French markets are harder and harder for the agro-industry as well as others sectors...

ETREVROADEL started with his “mastermind” and speaker of the award 2011, Gaëtan Bourge, followed by Then Pr. Jean-Pol Moisan, (IGNA-NAONED), then DEB’s chairman and the guest of the day : Yannick Le Bourdonnec took to the stage. He is the leader of the Celtic-Diners in Paris. “The Breton Diaspora” was the subject of the day. It looks like that the success of the Celtic-Diners, over several centuries is mainly due to the contributions of the guests as well as a friendly atmosphere. In order to keep this sentiment alive it was very important to avoid “Religion” and “Politics”...but business is a good subject to keep the Diaspora continuing on in Paris. This first part finished with interesting exchanges between the “diasporants”...i.e. the members of the DEB.

The second part was dedicated to ETREVROADEL’s awards, in association with “Products of Breizh” as well as the business Club of the FIL. This year was a special year dedicated to “The Celtic-Diasporas”. Therefore, the special award for young Bretons was offered by Christ Gilmore, from Scotland, to Gaëlle Minson (Bio-Breizh/ Senegal). Each person awarded got a diploma as well as a lot of gifts from Breizh. The Breizh-Box, of course but also trips, books, pottery and shirts’ Agalon (cf.:Carn-150). This small business also offered a pretty embroidered key ring to everybody. Anyway, the most important thing is not the diploma but the opportunity for them to speak about their challenges in order to get more contacts and more help to develop their activities. The fifteen “ambassadors” will develop this “Breizh attitude” all over the world. In terms of Celtic-Diaspora I must mention two awards for NYC. BZH-NYC and the first Breton Bagad (pipe band). Therefore, Herve Offredo (Barnet-Cie) the former “ambassador” for Breizh Economy was on stage to offer the award to Thibault LeSeguillon, who was in Shangai for five years maintaining links to Breton Business groups.

The second show of the summer was undertaken by the university (S.U). This year the young leaders of the Breton Think-Tank chose to embark on some experimentation in the French state order to get out of the financial and economical crisis. In other words it focused in on Devolution. As usual the speaker, Jakez A.Stephan, took an important role in the organisation of the day. Joz Bihan, founder of Lokarn-Institute, and new members of the Erminig collar (2011) explained, to an audience of 150 people, the different stages of the Think-Tank. Obviously, it was and is a wonderful experiment with new stages to come.

Jean-Pierre LeMAT explained “Experimentation” in principle. The french administration is very important but very slow. On the other hand because of the world wide financial crisis there is a need to react quickly and strongly. The public debt did not



**Speakers at the ETREVROADEL Show**

give a lot of opportunity for the state to react quickly. Therefore, Devolution is the best way forward in order to try new ideas in the economic, social and environmental fields, in order to make new profits for the region. The good thing about experimentation is the fact that if it works it can be developed and tried in others regions.

Alan Glon, L.I.’s president, outlined the challenges Breizh has to cope with this century. Last year, on a similar subject, he told the audience that : “The Breton problem was the French state” . He then went on to remark that the french centralized administration working hand in hand with the french big business was the cause of the problem. One year later the situation is worse in Breizh, all over Europe, and all over the world. A better world for the L.I. means: “Breizh, Beautiful, Rich, Open to the world and with a strong sense of solidarity, in the community.” In France, the political choices are more and more oriented on security and military decisions. Alan Glon proposed a “modulation” in order to have more devolution and therefore help everybody to train and do his very best in his job to improve life in Breizh. The goal for the future is still to dream of a new world. That is to say we need to use more imagination and innovation in social or working communities where you share your life with the others. On the political field he defined four levels: State, Region, Economical and Social (associations, clubs). In this organisation the main problem for Breizh is the national economical leaders who work hand in hand with the centralized political power, since WWII. each sector has had their own champion. That is the case for energy (EDF), water (Veolia), telecommunications (F.T.-Orange), oil (Total), etc. So when there are new opportunities regarding new energies, those leaders can control the new markets because they can put pressure on the parliament and government to regulate and control for them.

Also french businesses control any business outside of the state. So, they do not have to pay a lot of taxes in France. Therefore, the farmers or the regional businesses involved in the production different kinds of energies cannot challenge to gain fair competition. Like in Germany Breton farmers were expecting to get income from the new energies. For the moment, the results are very weak, and their fighting spirit is going down hill. Anyway the future will come, so they must do something for Breizh. Alan Glon said that we must “think out of the french limits without going out of the frame”. The debate with the state administrative leader, the Regional Préfet, in the afternoon would give more information.

Then we were told of different experimentations in different fields. The first businessman was a farmer, from Lokarn, who produces energy from his farm. The technology is available in Germany, but the french administration and lobbies (EDF, agricultural chamber and co.) did not help his business. He survived but did not want his son facing the same situation. Breizh needs new farmers in order to keep and create jobs in the agricultural industry. So, What kind of future do we face? After J-Y. Louedec, another farmer, Jean Guegueniat spoke about the problems he had with the french administration, and local lobbies. In 1996 he built a station in order to treat pig manure. The administration gave him an agreement. In 1998, because of a new legislation (ZES) they changed the rules and the agreement. After the last local election he had an agreement with the city hall in order to treat most of the water of the village. In 2010, a new public study started about the farm production. He found taxpayers and PNMI (=Park Nuklear Miritime of HirWazh) against him. At the end of the day he got the official right to produce 900 sows like previously, but the french administration denied him the right to extend his farm, because of a nearby park!

The next speaker, Alain Ridard, spoke about "a citizen windmill farm", next to Redon. They call it "Béganne" - a windmill farm belonging to the neighbourhood. Once more, they found the technology in Germany and Denmark. Again the french lobbies in the Parliament changed the laws recently. So they have to build at least four windmills on a budget of about 3 million euros. In order to study their huge challenge they had already invested 400,000 €. Therefore, they approached a lot of citizens in forty financial clubs (Cicadas). They developed social, cultural and financial links around Béganne. The relations with the state administration are also difficult and they needed a lot of knowledge and explanations to get the different licences. They already spent a lot of energy and expect to realize their long term goal in about twenty years.

Gerard Higuinen took over an old programme of top-level management schools, like Fiontar at Trinity College. At the start, parents from bilingual schools thought that all lessons would be in the Breton language. Lokarn institute introduced a management approach. So, the students will have Breton lessons as well as history. Mainly the courses will be on the management of a business. The pedagogical leader of this program is Carlos Brumat. Breizh needs new leaders coming out off the french universities and top-schools...

The afternoon session began with a short film about the Products of Breizh. The manager, Malo B. Dubourg, restated the goals of this label gathering more than 250 businesses. Philippe Poitevin from Henaff-S.A. (food-industry) and Germain LeDreau from SystemU (Distribution) explained why they joined the label and how they work hand in hand with their competitors for the good of Breizh. Therefore, they organised common ads for Gouel Erwan as well as in Paris' tube where you could see, last summer advertisement in Breton language: "Plijadur penn da benn". The results are good in terms of image and money. The years to come they are willing to do the same all over Europe. That is to say, some optimism is possible if the different businesses can work together from time to time...

As usual the second part of the afternoon was organised in four workshops at the same time:

- 1) Develop social links by financing local programs (J.-P. Moisan);
- 2) Farmers actors of sustainable activities in Breizh (J.-P. Lemat);
- 3) New businessmen for tomorrow (A. Gallou);
- 4) From Products of Breizh to Farmers of Breizh (Y. Pelle).

These debates gave the opportunity to tell the Prefet Michel Cadot and the Council of Breizh represented by Loïk C. Girard. Out of the political representatives, Jakez Bernard represented Products of Breizh, Jacques Jaouen, the Agricultural chamber, Alan Glon

President of Lokarn-Institute, and Jakez A. Stephan was the speaker. Going round the table, Jakez Bernard put the good question on the table. This summer we had huge coverage in the media about the green seaweeds. We cannot keep going like that because every economic lobby must take into account the customers and citizens. If we stay on this path, we will not find any new farmers in the future. So the idea of Devolution emerged again. The Prefet told us that he was not opposed to adapt the French laws at regional level. More Devolution might be good. He mainly insisted on the need of an evaluation, framework and method.

At the end of the day he went back to the Parliament and the way the MPs work. That's to say, no change for Breizh. The economic representative of Breizh Council spoke about the need for dialogue between the regional, national and European levels. The new farming alliance had been voted in last June and will be used in the future for the deals with the farmers and agro-industry, on the new CAP(2014-2020). On the side of the farmers organisations Jacques Jaouen is confident in the administration and agro-industry. He believed that 90% of the population agreed with French foods. During the discussion he made it clear that the Agricultural Chamber was very opposed to the Devolution of the state budget (6M<sup>€</sup>) to the Council of Breizh. Therefore, the regional power have only 600,000€ to deal with. In other terms the chamber and his main trade union (FNSEA) are clearly opposed to Devolution. That's to say, they are working against the regional level and therefore against the European one. As a consequence, the price of the "ton of milk" in the German Landers will stay under the French price, for a while!

Alan Glon, who retired last year from Glon-Sanders, told the Prefet that he was too old to wait !!! He noticed the fact that the elected bodies are managing a bigger and bigger part of the economy. If most are ready for politics, only a very few are ready for business!!! Once more he asked for the right to have more experimentation, at the regional level. The farmers should be allowed to produce energy and get money from it. Instead the "national champions" pick-up the regional markets. Prefet M. Cadot, stated that he was in favour of some degree of Devolution, as long as it was in the frame of the new laws voted in the Parliament. In Paris, the Top-Administration will control the situation, as usual. Therefore it's not surprising that the common budget for most Regional Councils is only about one billion Euros! At the end of the day we must congratulate Lokarn Think-Tank for putting the question on the table...wait and see if the different political parties will put Devolution on their agenda for next presidential election, in 2012 ???

It's difficult to know what kinds of improvements are possible to expect from

the politicians. So, ETREVROADEL from the D.E.B should be more efficient to develop a stronger economy and a real Celtic Diaspora. At least, it depends on Breton businessmen.

**Y.-B. ArMAT**

## DEATH OF YANN FOUÉRE



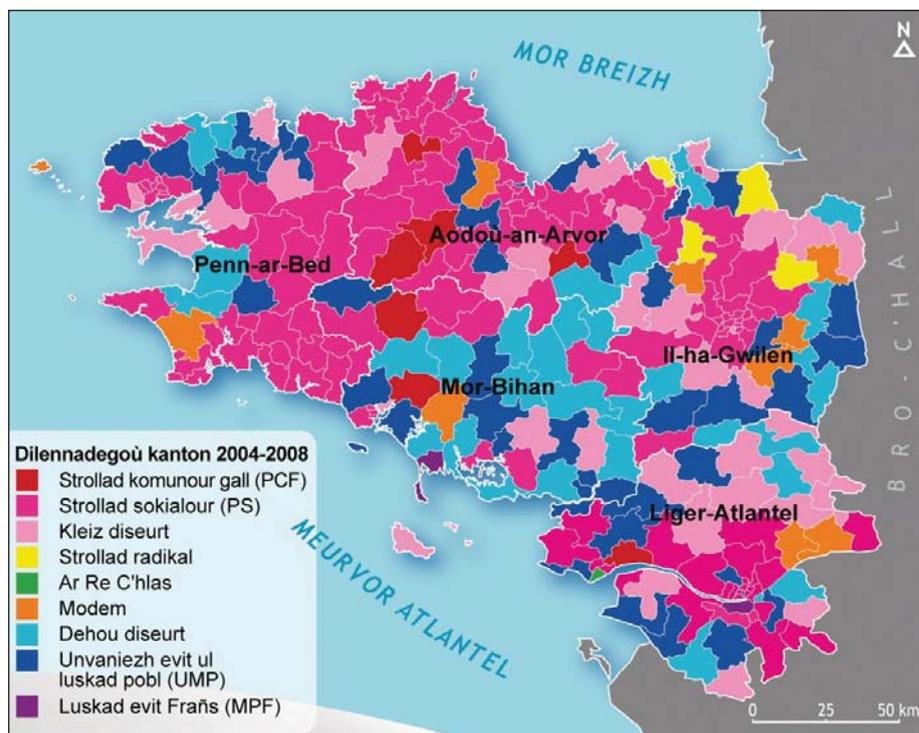
On the 20th October Brittany lost one of its greatest defenders. Promoter and apostle of a federal Brittany in a federal Europe, indefatigable militant for Breton liberties, brilliant writer and journalist, but Breton above all, Yann Fouéré was the precursor. It was he in 1934 who created the first association for the teaching of Breton in schools (Ar Brezhoneg er Skol). He also founded the first daily paper with Breton sensibilities, ("La Bretagne") at a troubled time and created the Breton Consultative Committee. On his return from exile in Wales and Ireland he was still the first to dare to proclaim from 1957 for a statute particular to Brittany. He was, after the purification at the end of the war, the origin of renewal of the Breton political movement and launched the "Movement for the Organisation of Brittany", "Strollad ar Vro", the Parti Fédéraliste des États sans Nations, the Celtic League, the European Free Alliance and, in 1942, The Party for the Organisation of a Free Brittany. Federalist rather than autonomist, regionalist rather than separatist, the Brittany of today owes him much. His friends in the P.O.B.L. and L'Avenir de Bretagne (Future of Brittany) a journal founded in 1948 salute this visionary pacifist who will remain a model and example to us all. About 400 people from all sides, left and right gave him solemn homage in the Our lady of Good Help Basilica in Guincamp, led by Father Yann Talbot. The Bro Gozh in the guise of the final farewell, with a flutter of Breton and European flags saluted his ultimate battle. Yann rests in the cemetery of the Trinity in Guincamp.

**For the Movement POBL  
For L'Avenir de Bretagne  
Padrig Delome.**

# Atlas Breizh

Atlas Breizh is one of those wonderful and useful books everyone would like to have alongside with an encyclopaedia, Quid, and the Guinness Book of Records. Unlike the Atlas on stateless nations in Europa, this one focuses in on Breizh. Thanks to the website geobreizh.com, the author Mikael Bodlore-Penlaez includes a lot of different interesting maps about Breizh. His professional skill as infographiste helps the reader to understand quickly the clear and colourful maps. The other good idea in producing this atlas was to work with Divi Kervella a very good Breton speaker. Those two specialists already worked together on a previous book: Guide for Bretons and Celts flags (=Guide des drapeaux Bretons et celtes-Yoran Editeur). Working together these two partners, as well as the editor Coop Breizh, ensured that there was a strong celtic background in Breton history. They provided the atlas with 180 maps and figures about Breizh5. That is to say with Loire-Atlantique) included in Breizh. Therefore Breton people can be proud to get accurate figures and analysis to deal with. It's like books which provide information about Ireland, as a whole. The prologues are done by a well known Breton academic, Jaen Ollivro (Roazhon-University) and Lena Louarn, Vice-President of Breizh Council, in charge of Breton affairs. In linguistic terms the maps and texts are monolingual.

It's in French on the left hand page and in Breton on the right hand one. Comprised of eight chapters: Universe and our planet; Geography; Culture; History; Territory; People; Social and Economics and one of the



Politique – Cantonales

most interesting based on the previous one: Perspectives. Carn readers will perhaps be interested to focus on politics (p.:129) in the social and economic sections. Most of the subjects covered only contain one map and one text. Politics and a few others subjects have four maps in order to offer a better view of the evolution over one century. It's also interesting to read the comments on different voting patterns. For example Breizh5 voted to join the E.U. in 1992: 60%! This century, the people of Breizh vote less for the conservative parties and are more in favour of the Socialist and the Green Party.

Regional parties (UDB,SB and BWR) got better results in the last elections.

Otherwise, fishing and farming areas are also very important for Breizh. To my surprise I

I discovered that there is a group of celtic cows!!!. The map on tourism is an opportunity to show and share our culture. The book starts with a chapter on the Universe and ends by looking at the future of Breizh in Europe and the world...

GK.

## KENAVO and Mersi-Bras Per DENEZ

Per Denez died last summer. P.M., Jean-Yves LeDrian said, *He is part of Breizh history...* 'He did so much for our Breton language. As an academic at Roazhon University he succeeded to introduce a lot of new Breton diplomas for graduated students. Therefore he kept some hope for the future of our language. Because of the opposition of the French state administration he did not succeed to get the right to organize those exams, in a logical row: Aotreegezh (1982); CAPES (1986); DEUG (1989)'.

Per Denez learned English at Roazhon and Aberdeen (1 year), later he learnt Kembraeg and Iwerzhoneg. So, as an academic he was a well known leader in interceltic studies. Last summer his colleagues gave tribute to his contributions during the international symposium of Celtic Studies in Maynooth (IRL.). Per Denez was president of the Breton-Branch of the I.C.C. (International Celtic Congress). Therefore, he organised and welcomed the ICC to Breizh : Landreger (1962); Felger (1968) and Naoned (1974). For many years the ICC and the Celtic League's AGM were organised in the same cities, where a number of our members met him. Because of his standing in the interceltic circles, at the top level, he was able to gain a lot of successes against the French state.

Per Denez was a determined militant. He created a lot of organisations in order to meet many different challenges: Kened (literature); Hor Yezh (dictionary and publisher); Ar Vro (newspaper); Brezhoneg buan hag aes (lessons).

Otherwise, he promoted the Regional Cultural Charter (VGE-1978), as President of KSB (Kuzul Sevenadurel Breizh) between 1980 and 1993. Since the beginning in Karaez (1999) he also did work for : Ofis ar Brezhoneg.

We are not going to list all his activities. Anyway, one will not be surprised that he was elected "Man of the year-19xw" (Armor-Magazine) and got the Erminig-Collar award. (19xc).

Last century, Per Denez was the symbol of the Breton determined militant who was multilingual and therefore able to understand and link and work with the celtic nations, against the French state's goals.



Per Denez

Photo courtesy of Breman

GiK

## Munud i ddathlu: Ffilm Dorfol pen-blwydd 50 y Gymdeithas

**Mae Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg yn gwahodd pawb yng Nghymru i gyfrannu at ffilm dorfol arbennig am yr iaith fel rhan o ddathliadau hanner cant mbyddiant y mudiad.**

Mae'r mudiad iaith yn galw ar Gymry Cymraeg i greu ffilmiau munud o hyd – gyda'u ffonau symudol neu'u camerâu - yn portreadu'r profiad o siarad Cymraeg. Bydd y ffilmiau yn cael eu golygu at ei gilydd i greu ffilm dorfol o'r enw 'Munud i Ddathlu', a fydd yn cael ei lansio i gyd-fynd â phen-blwydd hanner can mlynedd darlith Tynged yr Iaith Saunders Lewis ym mis Chwefror y flwyddyn nesaf.

Dywedodd Lleucu Meinir, cyfarwyddwraig y prosiect "Byddai'n grêt petai pawb yn dod yn rhan o'r dathlu trwy wneud ffilm fer. Bydd croestoriad o ffilmiau gan groestoriad o bobl yn sicrhau darlun grêt o'r Cymry Cymraeg ar droad pen-blwydd y Gymdeithas yn 50. Does dim angen profiad blaenorol o greu ffilmiau. Gellir defnyddio ffôn symudol, camera fideo, neu luniau camera llonydd gyda cherddoriaeth i greu ffilm munud o hyd. Gallan nhw fod yn ffilmiau dogfennol, celfyddydol, dramatig - mae'n gwbl agored."

Cymru, y Gymraeg, a Chymdeithas yr Iaith ydyw'r themâu ar gyfer y ffilm. Ychwanegodd Lleucu Meinir "Er enghraifft, gellid creu ffilm gelf yn dathlu tirwedd Cymru, drama fer am y profiad o fod yn siaradwr Cymraeg, neu gyfweiliadau gyda bandiau am chwarae mewn gigs Cymdeithas. Ar ôl golygu'r cyfan, bydd y ffilm dorfol orffenedig yn cael ei dangos ar draws Ewrop trwy 2012 a 2013."

Bydd angen i'r gwneuthurwyr ffilm lwytho'r ffilmiau gorffenedig i YouTube cyn diwedd 2011 gyda 'munudidathlu' yn y geiriau allweddol ac anfon e-bost at [lleucu@cymdeithas.org](mailto:lleucu@cymdeithas.org) i ddweud bod y ffilm wedi ei rhoi ar YouTube. Bydd pumdeg o ffilmiau yn cael eu dewis i fod yn rhan o ffilm orffenedig 'Munud i Ddathlu' a fydd yn cael ei lansio yn Chwefror 2012.

**Summary:** Cymdeithas yr Iaith (the Welsh Language Society), founded in 1962, will celebrate their 50th birthday next year. As part of the commemoration a collective film portraying the experience of speaking

*Welsh is being compiled, and an appeal is made for as many contributors as possible.*



**Munud i ddathlu: Ffilm Dorfol pen-blwydd 50 y Gymdeithas**

### Language could be neglected in local broadcasting in the Bro Gymraeg

Following the announcement that Caerfyrddin/Carmarthen and Bangor are among the 66 locations throughout the countries of Britain where bids will be invited to provide local television, Cymdeithas yr Iaith have demanded that proper provision for Welsh language broadcasting should be written into the licenses from the start.

Cymdeithas spokesman in Carmarthenshire, Sioned Elin said in August "We need to avoid the problems that were caused in local radio such as Radio Carmarthenshire, where the authorities were unable to insist upon an adequate level of Welsh-language broadcasting. It must be understood from the very beginning in places like Caerfyrddin and Bangor that at least half the the programmes should be in Welsh."

Meanwhile Radio Ceredigion could in future broadcast in English only after Ofcom, the broadcasting regulator, decided to put out its tender for licenses without any conditions to broadcast through the medium of Welsh.

The decision follows a strong local campaign in July to successfully oppose a

request by Radio Ceredigion owners, Town and Country Broadcasting, to reduce the current Welsh-medium output on the station.

In March 2010 the Welsh Language Board requested that the Welsh Government prevent Ofcom from providing broadcasting licenses without any conditions involving Welsh-medium provision. There has not been a decision from the government. Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg have written to Leighton Andrews AC (dubious attitude) as minister with responsibility for the Welsh language in the Assembly, to request that he make a decision at once about the future of the Welsh language on local radio. Bethan Williams, Chairman of Cymdeithas yr Iaith, said: "Not only is Radio Ceredigion attempting to reduce its Welsh-medium provision but Real Radio now have a license to broadcast throughout Wales without broadcasting a word of Welsh - there is no doubt therefore that things are deteriorating substantially. The Welsh Government can tighten the rules and language policies of OFCOM to ensure that there are no further cutbacks - that needs to be done straight away. Leighton Andrews must now follow the advice given by the Welsh Language Board, and insist that OFCOM include a clause in their language plan that would compel them to take into consideration the linguistic nature of an area when awarding local radio licenses."



**Munud i ddathlu: Ffilm Dorfol pen-blwydd 50 y Gymdeithas**

"Since Town and Country Broadcasting took over Radio Ceredigion, the Welsh language has become more and more marginal, and the service less representative of the community with more emphasis on making profit. In an area where over half the population speaks Welsh, Radio Ceredigion should, like every local radio station in Wales, reflect the demand rather than cutting it. There has been an explosion in the range of stations which are available in English, while Welsh-language provision has declined severely. This experience strengthens the case for devolving responsibility over broadcasting to Wales."

## Labour MP launches online banking campaign in Welsh

A campaign for on-line banking services in Welsh was started by Cymdeithas yr Iaith on the National Eisteddfod field in August, this near Wrecsam, with the help of Susan Elan Jones, Labour (!) MP for Clwyd South in the same part of Wales.

Over recent months, members of Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg have lobbied the HSBC bank to begin an on-line service, but the company have refused to change their policy. In an e-mail the bank has replied "...there are no plans to offer personal [on-line] banking through the medium of Welsh at the moment, although your comments have been noted..."

Speaking at the launch of the campaign, Ceri Phillips, Rights spokesman for Cymdeithas yr Iaith, said: "Almost everyone uses their bank on a day to day basis, but as more local branches close and cheque books are phased out, it's becoming increasingly difficult to access services in Welsh. In fact, it's impossible to bank on-line in the



Labour Leader launches online banking campaign in Welsh

language. Not a single bank offers Welsh on-line banking, despite many websites that rely on volunteers offering a Welsh service.

"As services move on-line, many companies and organisations are ignoring Welsh. Since the sixties, Cymdeithas yr Iaith have secured many services, but as technology changes, some of those victories have been reversed. That's why we're launching this campaign."

Susan Elan Jones MP said at the launch: "More and more people are using on-line banking, and I think the time has come for banks to maintain the service in Welsh. I'd like to thank Cymdeithas yr Iaith for launching this important campaign. I hope that the new Language Commissioner can investigate banking services when she or he is appointed."

## Financial powers must be transferred to Wales promptly

The UK state is slowly sinking under the enormous debts created above all by the Labour government in power in London from 1997 to 2010. Plaid Cymru Treasury spokesperson, Jonathan Edwards MP (Carmarthen East & Dinefwr), called in August for the 'Calman Cymru' Commission to carry out its work swiftly and transfer financial powers to Wales promptly, as the Bank of England once again lowered UK economic growth forecasts for 2011, from around 1.8% in May to about 1.4%.

Mr Edwards argued that devolving greater financial and economic powers to the Welsh Assembly would allow the Welsh Government to act in the best interests of Wales rather than relying on London to make decisions.

Plaid Cymru have proposed measures such as a reduction in corporation tax in Wales, investment in infrastructure and jobs and a temporary cut in VAT to stimulate the economy.

Mr Edwards said "As a result of the policies of the Westminster Government, the UK's economic growth forecasts have been cut yet again, with growth for 2011 now expected to be less than half it was predicted this time last year.

"As all indicators show that Wales is recovering more slowly than the south-east of England, it is imperative that the Calman Cymru commission, which will be looking into financial powers and Welsh democracy, carries out its work swiftly and promptly.

"The events of 2008, when this economic crisis began, confirmed our belief that the Welsh Government had too few powers to make a real difference to the Welsh economy.

"Plaid Cymru have set out a series of ideas for Wales which will stimulate economic growth and jobs here.

"We need to have powers over corporation tax in Wales, so that we can give our companies an economic advantage in the market-place.

"We should be able to borrow money to invest in our infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools, and create construction jobs – Plaid's Build for Wales plan.

"In Westminster, we have suggested a temporary cut in VAT, back to the 17.5% it was last year, that would boost the economy right here, right now as well as helping hard-pressed families. We are disappointed that the Labour party failed to support our amendment to this effect at this year's Finance Bill.

"Working together, these policies would give support to Welsh companies and families who have been let down by London.

"As UK Chancellor, George Osborne has failed to set out a Plan B if his swingeing cuts fail, which these figures suggest may well happen.

"Putting all your eggs in one basket, as the UK did with the financial sector, is never a good plan, and I hope that he will soon admit his mistake and offer alternatives for growth."

## The next steps towards devolution of energy

Powers over energy must be included the upcoming commission into devolution, Plaid's Westminster leader Elfyn Llwyd MP said in September. Plaid has called for the UK Government's "Calman-style Commission" for Wales, which is expected to begin in the next few months, to have a wide ranging remit and to include energy, policing and broadcasting.

All four parties in the Welsh election in May pledged to make the case for further devolution of energy. However, last week, the coalition government in London (between the Tories and the Liberal Democrats) revealed it had no intention of carrying forward these promises made to the Welsh electorate. Addressing Plaid's annual conference in Llandudno in September Elfyn Llwyd said

"The Welsh Government can only make decisions over energy projects of up to 50MW. Anything higher is up to Westminster so we have two conflicting energy agendas at work. We are deprived of the ability to realise ambitious proposals for our nation. That must change and that is why we will keep pushing for Wales to be able to make its own decisions on power, on renewable energy, and on developments in our own land."

## First Imprisonment in New Campaign to Save S4C



Jamie Bevan with supporters outside Cardiff Magistrates' Court.

*A member of Cymdeithas from Merthyr Tudful was imprisoned for a week in August after taking part in a protest over the future of Welsh language TV channel S4C. Jamie Bevan, 35 years old, is the first language activist to be imprisoned over the future of Welsh-language broadcasting for almost 30 years (since the original campaign to have S4C set up). He was convicted of breaking into the office of Cardiff North MP Jonathan Evans (Conservative), and painting a slogan on the wall of the building. The non-violent action was part of the campaign against (London) government plans to cut their grant to S4C by 94% and merge the channel with the BBC.*

In a previous hearing, Jamie Bevan was ordered to be tagged and pay compensation of £1,020. He has refused to be tagged in an effort to draw further attention to the threat to S4C, the only Welsh-language TV channel in the world.

In a further sign of the peaceful nature of the protest, a Church Minister read a message to a crowd of supporters as they gathered to hear the verdict. Addressing Cardiff Magistrates Court, Jamie Bevan said:

*"The politicians in London continue to ignore all the organisations and voices in Wales over S4C, they continue to insult our small nation.*

*"I didn't act for my own benefit. I didn't ignore the curfew for my own benefit. And neither do I refuse to pay fines or costs for my own benefit. I protested, and continue to protest, out of principle, without self-righteousness, completely confident that I am doing the only thing I can under the undemocratic circumstances we face.*

*"In their first application to refuse bail, the police said that I was someone without any respect for law and order. May I say that I live the vast majority of my life legally and orderly, working full time, and more, a responsible and loving father. But I don't respect a system of law and order which*

*picks and chooses who they defend and when they act democratically or undemocratically."*

*"No social injustice has ever changes through cowardly accepting rules imposed by the few who protect only their own selfish interests. We must push against the system if we are to see real change which is for the benefit of our communities."*

Bethan Williams, chairman of Cymdeithas, appealed to people to refuse to pay their TV licence in support of Jamie Bevan's sacrifice for the future of the language: *"We're asking people to refuse to pay their TV licence as a sign of support for Jamie. If the Government doesn't listen to the united voice of people in Wales - who oppose the savage cuts which put S4C's future in doubt - more and more of our young people will face prison. That's the result of the ill-considered decision of the Westminster Government to make a 94% cut in their grant to the channel.*

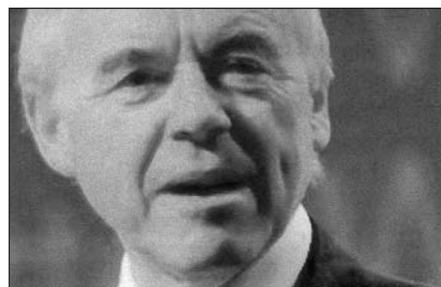
*"It's terrible that, after the struggle of the '70s and '80s, we are in a situation where we have to campaign again for something that was won decades ago. I hope the Government will take note of Jamie's sacrifice for Wales's unique language; a treasure for everyone who chooses to make Wales their home."*

People are refusing to pay the TV licence until the Government ensures independence for the channel and sufficient finance to run the service. The society is asking people who support the campaign to e-mail [post@cymdeithas.org](mailto:post@cymdeithas.org).

*Jamie was released on August 30th and immediately joined members of Cymdeithas in picketing a meeting the (Westminster) Culture Secretary, Jeremy Hunt MP, was holding in Casnewydd/Newport that afternoon (about local television) in order to tell him that S4C must be taken out of the Public Bodies Bill. Jamie went straight from the prison in Gloucester to the picket and demanded a meeting with Jeremy Hunt regarding the future of S4C.*

## Plaid Cymru Leadership 2012

Plaid Cymru will select a new leader early next year following the resignation of Ieuan Wyn Jones AC after Plaid's disappointing results in the May general election. The new Leader of Plaid will be announced in time for the party's Spring Conference in March. Mr Jones signalled his intention to stand down as party leader in May but agreed to stay in post while a review is conducted. Now that the review is well underway, Mr Jones said he is satisfied that a clearer timetable for the leadership contest can be set. Mr Jones said in August "I'm grateful to the party's NEC for the orderly way it has instigated our party's review following the May elections. Under the co-ordination of Eurfyl ap Gwilym, the full review is now underway and will be completed by the turn of the year.



Ieuan Wyn Jones AC

"Under my leadership, Plaid Cymru emerged from a successful period in government and has continued to push the agenda forward since the May elections. We have operated as a constructive and robust opposition to the new Labour government since the election and highlighted their lack of ambition for Wales. We have also set out the alternative vision we have as a party and we will continue to do that under my leadership until it is time for me to hand over the reins to a new leader."

Plaid Cymru National Chair, Ellen ap Gwynn, added: "Following Ieuan's announcement the party's National Executive Committee will be asked to ratify arrangements for a leadership election in its next meeting. I will be asking the NEC to approve a timetable, which ensures a new leader is in place for the spring conference in March. The election process will therefore officially commence at the beginning of January 2012. Between now and the election of the next leader we're keen to ensure that as many people as possible can play their part in moving our party forward. The coming months will be a great opportunity for supporters, new and old, to get involved in the process of renewing Plaid and to be part of the election in the new year of Plaid's new leader.

"I'm pleased that Ieuan will continue the important work of leading the party until the next leader takes over next spring. His contribution to the party and the nation has been enormous and I'd like to thank him once again for his continued leadership of Plaid Cymru."

# Éire

## Filíocht i gCoirnis bheo bhríomhar

Ceann de na scéalta móra sna críocha Ceilteacha le glúin anuas is ea an dul chun cinn atá déanta ag an gCoirnis. Nuair a bunaíodh an Conradh Ceilteach leathchéad bliain ó shin ba bheag a bhí scríofa sa teanga sin sa nua-aois agus ba bheag duine a bhí inniúil ar a scríobh ach anois tá litríocht óg nua-aimseartha ar an saol sa Choirnis. Tá idir chaighdeán liteartha agus nua-aimsear-achas sonrath le brath sa chnuasach nuafhoilsithe ag Mick Paynter, *A Worm's Folly* — *Poems in Cornish* (le haistriúcháin Bhéarla).

Tá breis is cead dán sa chnuasach seo agus tá réimse mór ábhar iontu — an tírghrá, impiriúlachas, faisisteachas, an grá, an comhshaol, agus cion an údair ar na cait. Chaith Paynter cuid mhór dá shaol ina cheardchumannach gníomhach agus ar an mbealach sin chuir sé aithne ar Royston agus Blanche Green a chuaigh i bhfeidhm go mór air. Ba chomhghleacaí oibre dá chuid, Phil Rendle, a thug air dianstaidéar a dhéanamh ar an gCoirnis agus, níos déanaí thug Tim Saunders an-spreagadh dó ó thaobh na scríbhneoireachta de. Tá Mick Paynter ina Ard-Bhard ar Gorseth Kernow faoi láthair.

Cé gur scríobhadh an chuid is mó de na dánta seo le deich mbliain anuas tá gné dhírbheathaisnéisiúil sa chnuasach. Bhí an t-údar ina mhac léinn i Newcastle-upon-Tyne ag deireadh na seascaidí agus chuir sé aithne ar Brian O'Toole, péintéir agus cartúnaí, a bhíodh ina ábhar sagairt tráth ach arbh é an saothar ba mhó uaidh a raibh eolas air ag an am picitíur den Chroí Ró-Naofa agus pionta ina lámh aige. Tháinig an chéad chuid de dhán isteach in intinn Paynter agus é i láthair ag sochraid O'Toole i Learpholl i 2002.

*Pinta korev, wosa dha Soodh,  
gans an Arluth ...*

(Pionta beorach, agus do Shaothar thart, in éindí leis an Tiarna ...)

Chaith sé cuid mhaithe de bhlianta Thatcher i Londain agus tá roinnt de na dánta bunaithe ar an tréimhse sin. Níorbh fhada ann é nuair a bhí sé féin agus roinnt Cornach páirteach i gceann de na mórleirsithe in aghaidh chogadh Vítneam. Bhí bratacha de gach saghas ann:

*Baner rudh ha baner du,  
po baner rudh ha du.  
Baner glas sterrennek a'n  
werin Iwerdhon yw.*

(Bratach dhearg agus bratach dhubh, nó bratach dhearg agus dhubh. Bratach ghorm réaltógach de chuid choismhuintir na hÉire-ann.)



**Mick Paynter, ag léamh a chuid filíochta (le cúirtéis Dew Vardh)**

Chualathas beirt phóilín ag iarraidh a dhéanamh amach céard a bhí i mbratach an Choirn agus sa deireadh shocraigh siad gur bhratach de chuid scata anarcaithe Críostaí a bhí inti!

Is cuimhin le Paynter an stailc (*an astel ober*) i státseirbhís Shasana i 1981, coimhlint a bhí ar cheann de na cathanna ba thúisce sa chogaiocht a d'fhear Thatcher ar na ceardchumann. Cuireann sé an píosa breá fealsúnachta seo romhainn:

*Tenva y'n fas a gontroadians  
hag a genkians, mars yw drog po mas,  
res yw dhyn-ni kas rag y dreus 'kynnans.*

(Teannas in aghaidh na codarsnachta agus na conspóide, bíodh sé go dona nó go maith, tá troid uainn ar mhaithe lena tar-céimnitheacht.)

Ag tagairt do thréimhse níos déanaí atá dán ag ceiliúradh teachtaireacht mhuintir London do Blair:

*... nys eus dug ragon saw Ken*

(Níl taoiseach uainn seachas Ken)

Taobh amuigh den pholaitíocht agus den fhealsúnacht tá neart grinn sa chnuasach: Sampla maith de sin an dán, *Ple'ma'n dus vras agan Dombwelans?* Seo an leagan Béarla:

*There is no Ho Chymayne with us,  
no Rosell Luxulyan or Gwlas Ilych Lanyon,  
nor yet Fydhel Pasco, the People's Beard,  
on our own river aboard some ship,  
some fine vessel, our very own "Granma".  
Ernest Tregavarah where are you?*

Agus tá dán ann ina ndéanann sé comóradh ar séal cailíní Rostrenen sa Bhriotáin a mbíodh sé de cháil orthu go rachaidís gan bhrístíní le go mbeadh dóthain éadaigh lása acu lena a gcuid *coiffes* cáiliúla áille a déanamh le cur ar a gcloigne:

*Bydh war!*

*Porth kov dhe'n myrhes Rostrenen  
ow tiskudha'n tin nooth dhe gudha'ga  
fenn.*

*Porth kov dhen myhes Rostrenen.*

(Bígí ar bhur n-aire! Cuimhnigí mar a choinnigh cailíní Rostrenen a dtóineacha nocht ar mhaithe lena gcloigne a chlúdach. Cuimhnigí ar chailíní Rostrenen.)

Ach tríd an chnuasach ar fad tugann an file ómós dá thír dhúchais:

*Kernow, agan bro  
ger ni, yma a dro  
dh'enev ni; ynno.*

(An Corn, ár dtír ionúin féin, atá thart timpeall ar ár n-anam; istigh ann.)

Tá dornán aistriúcháin leis an údar curtha leis an gcnuasach. Orthu siúd tá leagan Coirmise den *Internationale*:

*A, sevewgh nownek dhiworth koska!  
Yn sol prsnoryon an esow!*

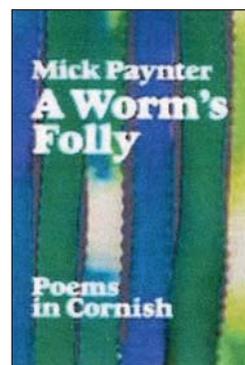
Léiríonn an leabhar seo an dul chun cinn atá déanta i saol na Coirmise. Seo teanga bheo bhríomhar. Níl dúil lucht labhartha na teanga teoranta don traidisiún ach tá dúspéis acu sa todhchá; ní caomhnú atá in uachtar intinne cuid acu ach réabhlóid. Go bhfeicfear an fómhar!

**Colm de Faoite**

Paynter, Mick.  
*A Worm's Folly Poems in Cornish*  
(Francis Boutle Publishers, London, 2011).

Stg£8.99 . A review of this book which shows the progress

made in the life of the Cornish language. This is a living vital language. Preservation is not the intent but revolution. May we see the harvest!



## From bad to worse under the troika and more yet to come

The last Government bankrupted the state when they made the debts of the speculative banks sovereign debt at the insistence of the ECB. The present one despite all the promises made during the last election are little different, ensuring that the ordinary person pays the price – not those institutions and their investors who knew the risks of speculation fuelled by historically low interest rates set for the benefit of the German and French economies. The Irish Government paid almost three quarters of a billion euros to unsecured bondholders of Anglo Irish Bank in 2011 when they should have defaulted. The ECB insisted on it. They ignored the precedent set by Iceland who repudiated all overseas debts of their banks when they failed and claimed that this kind of behaviour was necessary for the almighty markets and demanded by the Troika (IMF/ ECB/EU).

Is it any surprise that Iceland is on the road to recovery when the Irish State is mired in austerity programmes? Statements that this 'good behaviour' would pay dividends rang hollow when there was clearly no intent nor signal on any will to reduce the punitive interest rate on the loans from the Troika. It certainly rang true to hear an Icelandic Minister (in a discussion programme on Health Care) declare that the IMF were only interested in property rights not human rights.

In the 2012 budget the vulnerable were the main targets with significant cuts in social welfare benefits including those for young people with disabilities. This latter element invoked such outrage that the government had to later backtrack on it. Value added tax was raised to twenty three per cent. A household tax of one hundred euro was introduced with draconian measures for non-payment. Left Alliance TDs and some Sinn Féin TDs have stated that they will not pay this tax and a broad campaign has been organised for non-payment. Measures to gain information to implement this tax and source information on citizens have been challenged by the Data Protection Commissioner. Severe cuts were made in the Health services. The huge rise in the cost of private health insurance, which increased by as much as 50% over the last two years is likely to be added to again as a result of measures in the budget. 6,000 people are abandoning private health cover each month. The Irish Patients Association expressed grave concern about the affect of this on an already overstretched public system and likely further premium increases for remaining customers due to the exit of such numbers. The budget was criticised by Opposition parties and many commentators as one which only imposed cuts including large proposed job losses in the Public Sector, and contained no measures to promote growth and



**On budget day in early December outside the Dáil a protestor from the People's Movement poses as Angela Merkel.**

increase jobs. Meanwhile the unemployment rate has risen to 14.3% and emigration levels for Irish nationals have increased to 40,000 in 2011 – up to the annual levels of the 50s and 80s almost.

To cap it all we are now faced with the proposed new EU – 1 Fiscal Agreement that would copper fasten external fiscal control virtually indefinitely. There will be all sorts of attempts to try to get Irish agreement on this without a referendum as all can see that the referendum, which absolutely should be necessary, is likely to be lost. On past performance of course even if a referendum is lost, like Nice and Lisbon, they will probably have the audacity to run another one. A press statement issued by the People's Movements argues that the proposed 'fiscal compact' would greatly increase outside interference in the budget, taxation and public spending capacity of the Irish state.

<http://www.people.ie>. They also argue that the behavior of the government does not augur well for its adherence to democratic and constitutional probity on the upcoming intergovernmental treaty.

## Attack on Irish Language Commissioner Opposed

Proposals by the Irish Government to merge the position of Irish Language Commissioner with that of Ombudsman were greeted with incredulity when announced. In the context of a proposed review of the Official Languages Act in 2012 this was seen as an attack on progress made on the status of Irish in the last decade.

An open letter from international linguistic experts condemned the move and more recently a broad range of Irish language activists and those working in the Irish language movement issued the following statement.

"We, as members of the Irish language community both within and outside of the

Gaeltacht, expect that the Government will change its decision to merge the functions of the Language Commissioner with the Ombudsman Office in 2012 and are calling on the Government to make that change now rather than dragging out the process and further damaging the effectiveness of the office.

The language commissioner has been widely recognised as a highly efficient and dynamic commissioner who has been praised not only for his work in defending citizens' rights but also for being a proactive advocate of best language practice. A recent example of this would be the highly attractive module on general language rights that his office recently developed for use in transition year at second level.



**Seán Ó Cuirreáin,  
An Coimisinéir Teanga**

We now know that the decision, as admitted by the Minister of State for the Gaeltacht in the Dáil on November 24th, could actually cost the state money. The decision also did not take in to account the fact that the current language commissioner has been reappointed until 2016 as an independent commissioner and therefore could open the State to the risk of legal action which could cost the State even more money. Indeed, An Bord Snip Nua when it looked at the office identified no efficiencies to be made and made no recommendation to alter the status of the office of the language commissioner as an independent office.

All political parties and the Irish language and Gaeltacht organisations have backed the 20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2012-2030. We acknowledge that funding will be a problem in the short term, but why undermine the strategy and the goodwill behind it with this decision that has been acknowledged as having no savings to make to the exchequer?

We believe that the Government should look at the economic arguments coupled with the wishes and the belief of the Irish language community both within and outside of the Gaeltacht that the office of the language commissioner should be supported, that it has our trust and that it has been a very effective service since been set up in 2004. Reversing their decision is therefore the logical and correct thing to do and should be done without delay."

# COMMEMORATIVE SEMINAR ON HUNGER STRIKES

Republican-Socialist party Éirígí held a day of commemorative talks on the Hunger Strikes at the beginning of October last in Dublin. With Liberty Hall the venue, the talks were scheduled to coincide with the 30th anniversary of the ending of the Hunger Strikes on the 3rd of October 1981. Initially a crowd of about fifty gathered in the lower floor theatre of Liberty Hall. However this number swelled for the second of the day's talks as a conflicting event, a march demanding the release from Maghaberry of internee Marian Price, came to an close.



**Máire Drumm**

First to speak at 2pm was Máire Drumm, an ex-POW who spent time in Armagh Jail during the zenith of the battle for Political Status. Drumm gave an emotive account of her imprisonment. Of particular note was the fact that both Drumm's husband and mother also found themselves the victims of the British penal system at the same time. Her husband was held in Long Kesh and her mother of the same name and vice president of Sinn Féin and commander in Cumman na mBan was held in a different wing in Armagh. Unlike her mother Drumm had political status as she was captured by the security forces before it was revoked in March 1976. As part of the British policy of 'criminalisation' political status was no longer granted from the 1st of March which led to the somewhat strange situation of Armagh Prison being divided into two wings, one where IRA combatants had 'Special Category Status' and one where an attempt was made to cast them as ordinary criminals. Drumm and her mother thus found themselves on opposite wings in the jail.

During her talk Drumm went into vivid detail on the violence and harassment she and her comrades were subjected to in an effort to break them. Particularly stirring however was Drumm's account of the murder of her mother, who following her release, was assassinated by a loyalist death squad in Belfast's Mater Hospital while recovering from ill-health brought about as a result of continued harassment from the security forces. Despite this Drumm ended

on a positive note, remarking that although the years she spent in Armagh Prison were some of the toughest in her life, she also met friends and comrades there that she will keep in touch with forever even if some of them have taken divergent paths politically.

At 4pm a discussion on the current situation in Maghaberry commenced. Speaking was Breandán Mac Cionnaith of Éirígí and Mandy Duffy of the 'Families, Friends and ex-POWs' support group and a relation of Colin Duffy who is being subjected to internment by remand in Maghaberry at present. Mac Cionnaith focused on the political element of the current situation in Maghaberry and the way in which David Ford was turning a blind eye to the brutality and inhumane treatment being dished out to prisoners in Roe House. Mac Cionnaith also noted ruefully how what was granted in the aftermath of the 1981 Hunger Strikes had evaporated. When questioned as to how the situation would be resolved and if the Provisional Republican Movement might play a part in that, Mac Cionnaith remarked that when Sinn Féin agreed to accept policing in the North in 2005 they also agreed to accept the entire judicial system that went with it and as such cannot be seen to act too forcefully against the criminalisation of current physical force Republicanism.

Mandy Duffy, sister-in-law of Colin Duffy, who is being held without charge in connection to the killing of two British soldiers in Masserene in 2008, spoke after Mac Cionnaith. She gave a moving narrative of her experiences supporting the political prisoners, some of whom have not been charged with a single offence. She detailed her efforts to raise awareness as to the plight of the Republicans in Maghaberry amongst the North's body politic. One of the major points of contention in the dispute between the Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS) and Republican prisoners is the failure to implement the agreement that would see the end of degrading strip searches as laid down in the August Agreement of 2010. A settlement was reached whereby the NIPS agreed to introduce body scanners and thus negate the need for strip searching, but the scanners are nowhere to be seen and so the inhuman treatment of prisoners goes on. It seems that the intransigence of the staunchly loyalist Prison Officers Association is only escalating matters. According to Duffy the 'screws' are again to the fore in the violation of basic human rights and subjecting prisoners to vicious beatings just as they did 30 years ago. In 2011 the prisoners began a 'no wash' protest in opposition to this cruelty and Duffy noted how poignant and unfortunate it was to yet again see similar

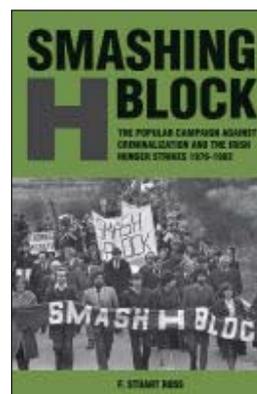


**Tommy McKearney**

images of long bearded and long haired men three decades after the Blanket and Dirty Protests of the 1970s.

The day closed with lectures from Tommy McKearney, [www.tommymckearney.com](http://www.tommymckearney.com) himself a former Hunger Striker and author of 'The Provisional IRA: From Insurrection to Parliament', and academic F. Stuart Ross author of the recently published 'Smashing H Block'. McKearney detailed the practicalities of surviving in the H Blocks and gave a thorough account of the day to day life of the prisoners, while Ross focused his attention on the wider campaign outside the prison walls and the mobilisation of hundreds of thousands of people in support of Republican POWs in the late 70s and early 80s. Both were optimistic that the possibility of such a mass campaign occurring again with the aim

of real social change was not unlikely. McKearney noted how the Northern Ireland statelet was as normal as anywhere in the 60s and that Republicanism was at a low point following the failure of the



Border Campaign, but that within a decade northern communities were full of activists demanding an end to the Partition. Ross pointed to the necessity of organising at a grass roots level to eventually mobilise a mass of people, which is what the Relatives Action Committees had done regarding the prisoners in the mid 1970s and had culminated in more people marching in 1981 than did during 1968 and 1969 demanding Civil Rights. All in all the day was well organised and the lectures inspiring. Despite the naturally sombre and reflective nature of commemorative talks to mark the events of the summer of 1981, the consensus from the speakers was that the ideal the Hunger Strikers died for is still within our grasp.

**Kerron Ó Luain**



## Ertach An Tavas Erbyn Brkkys Ha Lym Ha Pry

Yma moy dhe ertach ages brykkys ha lym ha pry.

Hem yu an reson an tavas Kernewek yu mar vysy. Ran an bobel a wra leverel ef o marrow mes yma ef ow encressya yn kerensa an bobel arta. Nys eth ha bos nefra marrow hag ef a wra bewa whath yn hynwyn a dylleryow ha tyluyow hag yn ranyeth ynweth.

Yn-tefry, ef o leveryys, del hevel, yn tyluyow ynweth.

Ef re be ran an bewnans yn Kernow yn pupteth-oll.

Mur summenow a vona yw spenys ow scodhya drehevelyansow ystorek mes nebes le re be spenys war an tavas Kernewek. Yn hevelepter taclow re be gwres a brys ysel ages possybyl. Mes, an tavas Kernewek yw an dheu hen yeth ha tavas bew.

My a grys res yu dhodho bos scodhyes y'n kethvaner ages drehevelyansow coth. Agan tavas a wra agan styrya. Ef yu melchann bew dhe'n vu ha dh'agan cowethasow.

Cowethasow cref yw cowethasow da, cowethasow gwan awra omsewya yn dyfygyans.

Hen yw prag an tavas Kernewek yw bysy. Ef yu agan ertach ha'gan termyn a dhe. Ef a wra dyndyl mona gorrys dhe wayn.

Yma yn-tefry moy dhe ertach ages brykkys ha lym ha pry.

Yn whyr agan termyn a dhe yw ystory es an auctour John Angarrack re leveryys !

**Gans Mike Chappell**

### Summary

*In the aftermath of riots in the English cities, there is every importance in maintaining strong communities with a sense of belonging and ownership in the Celtic countries. That belonging includes ownership of heritage and there is much more to heritage than just bricks and mortar. Language too must be included.*

## Does Accent Matter?

Lying in bed this morning with the window open and listening to the voices of some of the people in my street, going off to work, it struck me as very depressing. Depressing in the sense that I heard not a single Cornish accent in the tiny cobbled street of the village I live in, in West Penwith. Where once the streets of the village would be ringing with Cornish accents, they now grow fewer and fewer. What has happened? Well obviously the influx of up-country people is in part to blame. Of the eleven houses in the bottom half of my street, only four house Cornish folk. Two, (the biggest) don't house anyone but for a few days a year. But it's more than just that and it's apparent all over Cornwall.

That most fantastic of Cornish writers, the late Nick Darke, once said, *"A community that loses its past is in danger of losing its way."* While a lot is happening in the Duchy to preserve our language, old customs etc. the one thing on the way out, it seems, is our beautiful accent. For years, any 'rural' accent has denoted the speaker as 'stupid' and therefore a disadvantage. So people have started to lose their accents to avoid being tarred with that condescending brush. Today we are bombarded with southern accents; RP or home counties through television and radio. Things changed a little in the nineties, when more 'regional' accents were heard but these tended to be a mix of north country, Scots and the ever present home counties. You can't even hear a local accent on local radio or television anymore. I know of schools in Cornwall whose pupils have been told to stop speaking with a Cornish accent by the teacher. Little wonder then, some of our young folk talk nothing like us.

Renowned Cornish film maker Mark Jenkin:

*"I haven't got a Cornish accent because when I went to school, it was thought the Cornish accent was not a very good thing to have. So you were kind of told, not directly but it was certainly coaxed out of you, the Cornish accent. People are beginning to be proud of their Cornish accents again now but when I was growing up it was a thing to be ashamed of and that's because of these depictions we have. If you want to have a stupid character in a TV programme, give them a Cornish accent. So what does that do to kids who are growing up? They sit down and watch 'good-old, respectable BBC' and they show somebody who's an idiot speaking the way they speak. So what do they do? They*



**Mark Jenkin**

*change the way they speak. And it's a beautiful accent. We need somebody for Cornish people to look up to, who's Cornish, who's got a Cornish accent, to start redressing that balance, so in my films, characters will have Cornish accents and the cooler the character, then the stronger their fucking accent as far as I'm concerned!"*

Luckily Mark's not alone. Pockets of young people all over the Duchy are producing work that revels in being Cornish, having an accent and speaking Kernewek. Young people need to be proud of who they are and hold on to precious things like their accents.

So does accent matter? Bleddy right it does! Dialect is vitally important as well. Without it we become drones. Borg-like nobodies. I don't want to sound like people who live hundreds of miles away, a people with whom I have no connection. I want to sound like my Father, like my grandparents and their parents did. Like the old boys I work with. Like a Cornishman! Accent underpins who we are as a people, along with our dialect, our language and our history.

**Mark Lanyon**

(Mark Lanyon is a Cornish speaker and campaigner living in West Cornwall).

## The True Status of Cornwall

There have been many arguments that Cornwall is a mere county of England, challenged by a great many more, but what is Cornwall's true constitutional position?

Wales recognised by all today as a nation in its own right, was actually formally annexed to England for several centuries. Not so Cornwall. There is not a scrap of documentary legal evidence to show that the Duchy ever underwent a lawful or formal annexation. Still the most powerful evidence of its true constitutional position is the successful and legal submission of the Duchy's Attorney General, Thomas Pemberton-Leigh, to the Duchy v Crown Foreshore Dispute of 1855-59, recently confirmed by the legal researches of Notary Public John Kirkhope.

The true status of Cornwall today, and for centuries past, is that of a Crown Dependency, much like the Isle of Man and

the Channel Islands, although there are no exact equivalents because Cornwall has a de facto and de jure ruler who, uniquely in the UK, is not the English monarch. The Channel Islands are ruled by that monarch, currently Elizabeth II, not in her role as Queen, but as Duke of Normandy.

Cornwall, for centuries a kingdom in its own right was, from the Norman administration, ruled by Earls who derived their income from their south-western realm. The earliest series of these Earls were Celtic-speaking Bretons. From 1337, the Cornish rulers were Dukes, similarly deriving their income from Cornwall, and this remains the situation today. It only changes when there is no Duke. The Duchy then reverts to the Crown, who hold it in trust, and rule on behalf of the Duke (not in the Crown's own right), until such time that the next Duke is born. The Crown is the absolute owner of the soil throughout the entire UK – except Cornwall, where this absolute owner is the Duke.

'Duke of Cornwall' is, in fact, a superior title to the holder's other status as 'Prince of Wales'; the latter being merely a ceremonial title with no attached power. As 'Duke of Cornwall', the holder is the absolute ruler of this small Celtic Duchy.

This entire situation is unique to Cornwall and quite unlike anything else in the entire UK. What it also means is that, under this system, the Cornish people have no real democratic rights. Whatever Westminster imposes upon Cornwall is achieved only with the sanction of an unelected government - the Duchy Council.

Cornwall even has its own government (as distinct from a Parliament) and this - the Duchy Council – is unelected. Current law allows Cornwall to have its own elected Parliament, too – the Stannary – this having wide-ranging legislative powers including the right of veto over Acts and Statutes of the Westminster Parliament. However, this Parliament has to be convened by the Duke, no Duke of Cornwall has seen fit to exercise that responsibility since the late 18th century. Nonetheless, the Duchy Council ensures the retention of its right to do so at any time by always having a duly appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries. Mere 'county' of England? Hardly.

**Craig Weatherhill**

*Craig Weatherhill is an architect, archaeologist, historian and author of several books written in Cornish and English, fiction and non fiction, based in and on Cornwall. A fluent speaker of Cornish, he campaigns for the correct protection and recognition of Cornwall's ancient sites.*

*Pamphlet published in respect of the Cornish Constitution, one part authored by the Late Judge Paul Laity, Tim Saunders Cornish poet and literary historian resident in Wales and Dr. Alan M Kent lecturer in Celtic and Cornish Studies, author, historian poet and award winning playwright.*

# In the Shadow of White Pyramids

## Cornish Theatre in and Around Clay Country

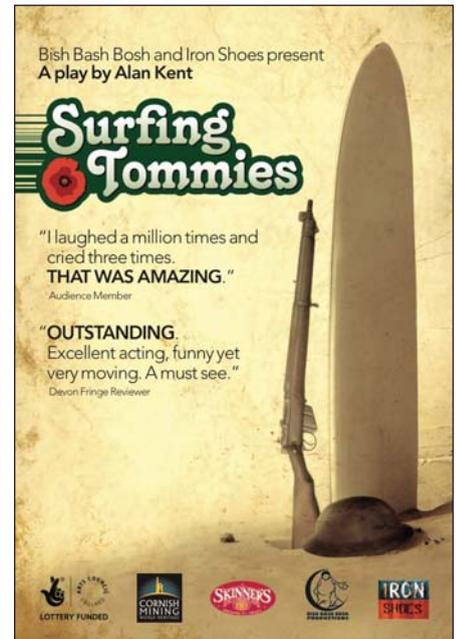
As to a prelude to "The knee-high Theaters" *Asylum* season which commenced on July 23rd 2011 one of their members Anna Marie Murphy (writer of *The Red Shoes*) set out on a three day workshop trek across Cornwall. Her first journey saw her walk from Polperro to Gorran Haven Barns, the second from Padstow to Launston and the last From Mousehole to the Asylum. Last year to celebrate their 30th anniversary the knee High celebrated by erecting a 550 seat tent at Backwater near Truro in which the troupe re-enacted three of their most famous production. What is missing here by arguable one of Cornwall's finest theatre companies is



**Alan Kent**

a call in to Saint Austell which would suggest that the largest populated area in the county was not considered by the NHTC for a visit over the past two years. This in turn (tongue in cheek) would suggest that the population of St Austell and the adjoining China Clay Country are dull and have no interest in the arts, yet nothing could be further from the truth.

During this summer the renowned Cornish "Bish Bash Bosh Theatre Company" in association with the "Iron Shoe Company" and their publisher Francis Boutle toured England with their production of *Surfing Tommies* a production which has been greeted with critical acclaim as reported for example in the Guardian newspaper. Yet far

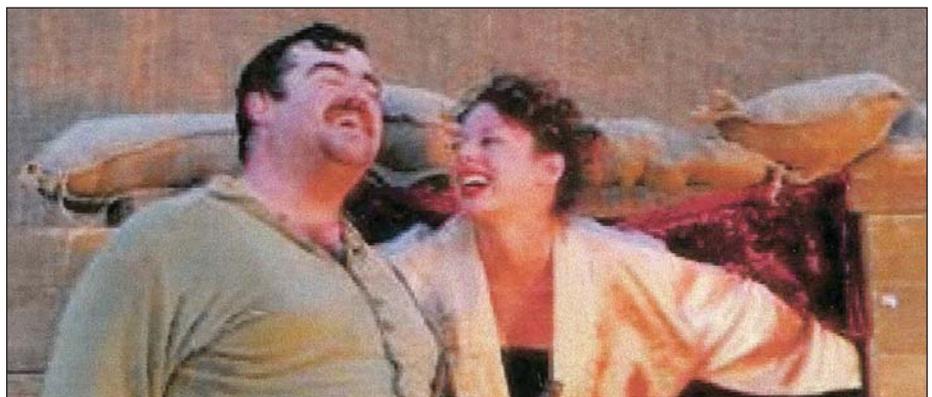


**Programme cover**

from discarding areas such as St Austell and the surrounding area the author of the play Dr Alan Kent, who was born in St Austell in 1967 links his theatre with his home town by bring theatre back to his roots. Kent's CV is impressive He is a prize-winning poet, novelist and dramatist and author and editor of a number of works on Cornish and Anglo-Cornish literature, including *Looking at the Mermaid, a Reader in Cornish Literature 900–1900*, two anthologies of Anglo-Cornish poetry, *Voices from West Barbary* and *The Dreamt Sea*, and an acclaimed translation of the Cornish Mystery play cycle, *The Ordinalia*. Further plays *Oogly es Sin* and *The Tin Violin* have also been well received.

*Kent's fellow art director at BBBTC, Dean Nolan is a celebrated actor of film radio and TV genres who attended the Hub Theatrical College at St Austell*

**©T. Kennedy**



**Dean Nolan and Molly Weaver**

# Cornish Audio Visual Archive Symposium

## Celtic Conflict and the Commonwealth

Recently Dr Garry Tregidgia director of the Cornish Audio Visual Archive, (CAVA) University of Exeter, Cornwall Campus, chaired a historical symposium at *Kresenn Kernow*, Alma Place, Redruth, Cornwall. The daylong event saw a gathering of principal Cornish Writers, Academics, Musicians and Celtic Linguists who were treated to discussions and lectures provided by luminaries from several Universities across the South and West.

The theme of the day's events centred on the English Civil War and its effects on Cornwall and the South West. Seb Averil of Exeter University conducted procedures and introduced the first presenter, the academic and author Mark Stole of South University who opened with a presentation on "*Cornish Particularism*" and *The Cornish Civil War*, when he edified the gathering with the morals of Royalist Cornish Regiments.

Up next came Andrew Hopper of the University of Leicester who in an amusing discussion gave particulars of *the Turncoats of Cornwall* and the history of the term as applied to the Civil War. After a short interlude Steph Haxton of the Cornish Education Authority gave an interesting presentation relating to *the English Civil War's Influence on Cotemporary Cornish Literature*. Much of which centred about the of topics and localities utilised by Dame Daphne du Maurier in her novels

The any questions period after her presentation was joined by members of the knowledgeable packed audience which provided for a further invigorating discussion. Mike O'Connor the renowned musical historian stepped up next and in an extended lecture provided aspects of "Old and New": the Changing Soundscape of 17th Century Cornwall. In his discussion he tested Puritanical intolerance and its effects on the culture of the time. During lunch interlude Mike in duets with the accomplished Barbara Griggs played tasteful period selections often on instruments fashioned from the time of the Civil War. In addition prior to each air Mike provided information relating to the authenticity of each piece. Amongst the composer mentioned were William Polewheel (1594 – c.1661) and William Brade (c.1560-1630).

T. Kennedy

# Not So Delectable Duchy...

The Duchy of Cornwall was created in 1337 by a Royal Charter of Edward III. The Charter confirmed the status of Cornwall as being extra-territorial to England. Today there is much controversy about the importance of the Duchy. Is it just a 'quirk' of ancient history that has no purpose other than the purely ceremonial or is it the constitutional and legal basis of a Cornwall independent of England?

What can be said to be true is that the status of the Duchy is a source of fierce debate amongst a small number of both 'pro' and 'anti' Cornish nationalism antagonists. At the same time the subject elicits a range of sentiments from endearing nostalgia to complete apathy from the 'average person on the street'. So what exactly does the Duchy do for the good of Cornwall?

Amongst some Cornish nationalists it is thought that:

*"The Duchy is the constitutional foundation of every conceivable argument over Cornish rights and legitimises our link to our history."*<sup>i</sup>

But is the Duchy really so vitally important for Cornish nationhood?

Cornwall is legally, constitutionally and culturally separate to England – this is a plain and simple fact.

Unfortunately, it is also a fact that has been incrementally ignored ever since a unified England was conceived and born in the Dark Ages.

If the Duchy is the link to a history that is ignored or, just as often, corrupted by people who want to deny that history, does it actually serve any good purpose at all?

The 'official' Duchy of Cornwall has been inherited by the Duke of Cornwall. Exactly what benefit does the Duchy, through the auspices of the Duke of Cornwall, provide for Cornwall?

A brief look at the official Duchy of Cornwall web site provides us with the information that "The Duchy of Cornwall is a private estate which funds the public, charitable and private activities of The Prince of Wales and his family."<sup>ii</sup> Further examination of the web pages reveals a plethora of misleading, factually inaccurate and distorted historical 'factoids' which are presented to the browser in order to promote this despoiled version of the Duchy of Cornwall. We are presented with an institution 'created' simply to provide an income for the English monarch's eldest son. All of this is taken as gospel truth because it is the 'official' site so it must be true mustn't it? <sup>iii</sup>

In reality, this is establishment propaganda at its most insidious. The ancient Duchy charters confirmed and restored the status of

Cornwall as a crown dependency still distinct from England. Even from before the birth of the centralised English state in the ninth century, Cornwall was, and has always been since, a separate land and has never been incorporated within the territory of 'England'.<sup>iv</sup> The Duchy charters (which, over the years, have been 'disappeared', 're-worked' and 'interpreted'<sup>v</sup> to reflect the fiction presented by the Duchy officials) confirmed that Cornwall and the Cornish people formed a distinct nation with its own administrative system and ruler. The charters confirmed this and, with the force of statute, set out in a legally constitutional format that Cornwall was not part of England, that it had never been so and that it never should be.

Unfortunately all of this is denied by our illustrious Duke of Cornwall, our sovereign leader. Instead the Duke prefers to insist that he is simply responsible for managing a private estate which exists, not to lead Cornwall into the twenty first century, but to provide a colossal supplementary stream of income for the Windsor coffers. Whereas, in times past, the monarchy needed little excuse to extract money from the people of Cornwall, now the Duchy is dressed in the clothing of a private estate in an attempt to legitimise the exercise of privilege without responsibility. I think it would be fair to say that Cornwall isn't best served by this incarnation of the Duchy.

Perhaps, given the wealth and power that the Duchy bestows on the Duke, Charles Windsor's private estate cannot be expected to advance the cause of the Cornish nation. Mr Windsor's Duchy, which seeks to maximise profit and to sell Cornish heritage to the highest bidder<sup>vi</sup>, is not the best administration to steer Cornwall into a vibrant and confident future – but is the 'other' Duchy any more fit for purpose? The Duchy that pristinely shines from the nationalists' pages of history as a beacon of hope and legitimacy for the Cornish nation – surely this must be a better vehicle to take Cornwall forward – even if its official sovereign has abdicated all responsibility and would like to sell the crown jewels.

The trouble with this is that, although it is absolutely and unequivocally true to say that the Duchy of Cornwall is extra-terrestrial to England, it turns out that the concept of the Duchy, for the ordinary person, does not shine quite so pristinely as for the Cornish nationalist. In fact the constant and deliberate muddying of the Duchy by the English state<sup>vii</sup> has led to it becoming a battle ground chosen by the establishment<sup>viii</sup>, where the establishment holds the high ground<sup>ix</sup>, where the establishment has superior firepower<sup>x</sup> and where the establishment holds reserve forces

which dwarf anything yet deployed for the Cornish nation.<sup>xi</sup>

Fighting for the Duchy to be reinstated as the administrative government of Cornwall is a bit like the Captains of the West marching to the gates of Mordor and waging war with Sauron (apologies if you haven't read the Lord of the Rings). In Tolkien's trilogy this suicidal act at least provided a distraction from the accomplishment of the only truly possible method to end the tyranny of the evil overlord. In Cornwall any small victory gained would be pyrrhic and soon reversed as the full might of the establishment came crashing down on the erstwhile victors – unless there is another plan – a method to cast the one ring of power into the fires of the earth in order to destroy it for ever.

It is extremely difficult to inspire interest from the general public concerning the reasons and evidence as to why the Duchy of Cornwall is actually the true governmental body of Cornwall and why this means that Cornwall is not simply another county of England. This difficulty arises because of the nature of historical constitutional law which is almost universally considered to be unexciting and of no relevance to people today. If you mention historical charters and Victorian law cases people will almost certainly be more likely to want to go and watch the X Factor than take part in the discussion. For them the Duchy is purely an emblem of Cornish pride that distinguishes Cornwall from “any other English county” – even if it isn't understood why.

This phenomenon of a nostalgic pride and benign lack of understanding of the crucial importance of the Duchy in many Cornish people is what makes it such a perfect concept for the state to do battle with Cornish nationalists. Even to try and discuss the Duchy, this emblem of Cornish peculiarity, in political terms can get people annoyed. The state and the Duke control and manipulate the evidence. Duchy records are kept hidden away and kept inaccessible while other vital documentation is reinterpreted, misplaced or altered. Whenever there is a question to be asked the state prevents it being asked, using injunctions in the Westminster parliament to prevent the truth being heard<sup>xii</sup>. In effect the establishment prevents truth being told and encourages anyone attempting to bring the truth into the open to be branded as fanatics and as extremists who are damaging the good name of the ceremonial and ritualistically traditional (which is, of course, actually just a well-run private estate) Duchy of Cornwall.

So what can be done? Is there a way to send the one ring of establishment power to the flames of the deep?

“Even today Cornwall retains, both superficially and hidden in the depths of her being, the marks of her distinct and separate origin. Cornwall is not just another English county but a Celtic country in its own right. Its people retain, often sub-consciously their

own sense of nationality, their own attitude to life, and the foundations of their native culture.”

Cornwall remains a ‘land apart’. That is why nationalism is as alive here, as it has never existed in counties of England. Cornwall is home to the nation of Cornwall, which now encompasses all the people of Cornwall who choose to identify with it regardless of their ethnicity. Cornwall must assert its Cornishness and be free to forge a modern and vibrant future rather than continue to be a leisure park for England and whose people consistently struggle to identify their own unique sense of worth.

To do this we need to set our own agenda which questions, rather than ignores, difficult constitutional questions.

The Duchy does Cornwall no practical good at all. It has been hijacked by an establishment seeking to protect a stream of income. Worse than this the Duchy has become a source of division between people who would see Cornwall stand on her own feet and meet the future under her own steam. The question of the importance of the status of the Duchy can cause as much antagonism between Cornish nationalists as it elicits blank stares from anyone else - and yet there remains the simple fact that: “The Duchy is the constitutional foundation of every conceivable argument over Cornish rights and legitimises our link to our history.” Perhaps now the time has come to leave behind the past. Perhaps now the time has come to discuss the future and how to modernise the ancient constitutional bases of how Cornwall is governed. Perhaps now, the time has come to simply assert that Cornwall is a nation. The people who feel this know and understand why Cornwall is indeed a nation - but they need to pass on this knowledge in an inspirational and aspirational way. Cornwall has its own language, its own geographical area, its own ethnic group and its own culture and traditions but in order to get the ‘critical mass’ necessary to make an impact on the establishment there has to be a large scale popular reawakening and an increased assertive self-confidence to make the vision of Cornish nationhood come to fruition.

The establishment needs to be challenged to justify the existence of the Duchy. What is the purpose of this anachronistic institution that has far more privileges than those enjoyed by any normal ‘well-run private estate’? Why should a private estate have such disproportionate powers to extract money from the pockets of Cornish people? In these times of cut backs to vital public services why should Mr Windsor avoid paying tax?

The status of the Duchy and how it can be modernised (or replaced) to serve Cornwall better should be an issue thoroughly, officially and openly investigated.

At a time when the politicians of Westminster are treating Cornwall and its people as a political football, why shouldn't

Cornwall take back its future from the establishment that has done nothing to create the conditions needed to create prosperity and social justice for one and all?

While the Private Estate drains the life blood from Cornwall the London based political parties do nothing to protect Cornwall's unique heritage and culture. Instead they prefer to devise new ways to assimilate Cornwall into England and relegate the Cornish nation to the status of a mere county, home to a money-making machine for the Duke and a holiday park for England.

Cornwall can grow and prosper – but in order to do this it needs to throw off the bonds that hold it down and it needs to look forward. The Duchy of Cornwall is one of the bonds that hold Cornwall back. For the people of Cornwall, the Duchy is both a source of economic loss and a cause of division. The exposure of the Duchy for what it really is would be a bitter pill for some people to take but it is a pill that needs to be administered if Cornwall is to move forward as a vibrant and autonomous nation.

#### Councillor Stephen Richardson

- i TGG, 12/7/2010 C24 forum  
<http://www.cornwall24.co.uk>
- ii <http://www.duchyofcornwall.org/>
- iii For an excellent illustration as to why this is a ridiculous assertion see “*The Duchy of Cornwall – A very peculiar ‘Private estate’*” by J. Kirkhope
- iv See <http://www.kernowtgg.co.uk/>
- v “*Our Future is History*”, J. Angarrack, Independent Academic Press 2002
- vi <http://cornishzetetics.blogspot.com/2010/03/duchy-profits-from-concreting-cornwall.html>
- vii <http://www.duchyofcornwall.org/>
- viii *Royal Commission on the Constitution 1969 - 1973*, Volume I, Report (Cmnd 5460) (The “Kilbrandon Report”)
- ix In July 1997 Andrew George MP attempted to raise a question concerning the Duchy of Cornwall in the House of Commons but was prevented from doing so by an injunction that disallows MPs raising any questions in Parliament that are in any way related to the Duchy. The injunction prevents MPs asking questions regarding the “role, rights, powers and privileges” of the Dukes of Cornwall in Cornwall - reference Tamar Bridge Act 1998, s.41 and letter from the House of Commons Library to Andrew George MP, dated 16 July 1997
- x Under UK law it's not a crime for a Government Minister to lie to Parliament, even when delivering a prepared written statement asserting knowingly false information in his or her capacity as an executive officer of the government. (See [www.duchyofcornwall.eu/latest?page\\_id=128](http://www.duchyofcornwall.eu/latest?page_id=128))
- xi ‘Things’ happen to prevent the ‘Cornish Question’ from being debated in English courts (see *Scat t'Larrups?* J. Angarrack Independent Academic Press 2008)
- xii See note 9 above
- xiii “*Cornwall the Hidden Land*” - Richard and Ann Jenkin – West Country publications 1965

## Jannoo faghid er ny Celtee

She Jonathan Edwards yn oltey jeh 'Kiare as Feed' y Reeriaght Unnaneyssit son Caerfyrddin Hiar as Dinefwr. Ren eshyn gaccan rish ny meoiryn-shee mychione ny reddyn va screeut ec fer enmyssit Roger Lewis mychione Bretnish ayns y Daily Mail, Bible Hostyn Veanagh. She ughtar Mnr Lewis as v'eh jeeaghyn dy nee eshyn screeu sy phabyr-naight shen dy row Bretnish 'ny chengey-apag atchimagh as neuvioyr, nagh vel un ennymockle noa eck neayr's ny h-Eashyn Meanagh.' Va Mnr Edwards, oltey jeh Plaid Cymru, jeant cho corree ec y faghid shoh as dy ren eh gaccan mychione eck rish ny meoiryn-shee, as rish Barrantys-plaiynt ny Pabyryn-naight sy Reeriaght Unnaneyssit.

Va toshiaght currit da'n chooish shoh ec lioar enmyssit 'Bred of Heaven' screeut liorish Jasper Rees, ta ny Hostnagh. Ayns y lioar aitt shoh, ta Mnr Rees gearree cheet dy ve ny 'Vretnagh dooie', erreish da v'er n'eddyn magh dy row yn shaner echey ny Vretnagh – nagh hoig Jasper dy vel 'Rees' ny ennmym Bretnagh? Screeu Roger Lewis baght jeh'n lioar sy Daily Mail, as she ayns y vaght shoh va'n faghid er Bretnish. Screeu yn MP rish Theresa May, y Scrudeyr Goaldagh, as eh guee urree ish dy 'scughey yn chingys shoh magh ass'. Agh shimmey peiagh pooaral as ard-ghooagh t'er hoie er Jonathan Edwards boght, as ad gra dy vel eh gaccan foddey ro niartal.

Ny mast'oc shen va noi Jonathan Edwards va'n MP son Rhondda ayns Bretyn Yiass, Chris Bryant. Dooyrt eshyn dy nee 'boghtynid' y stoo va screeut ec Roger Lewis, agh cha row sleih laccal ashoonaghys Bretnagh va gaccan car y tra. Cha lhisagh Bretnee cur geill da cremeydys, as cha lhisagh ad roie gys ny meoiryn-shee son cooney, smooinee eh. As eear-MP, Lembit Opik, dooyrt eshyn dy row kied ec peiagh erbee dy ghra reddyn eajee ayns ny pabyryn-naight – v'eh scanshoil dy phohlldal seyrnsny-baght ayns ny pabyryn-naight. As yn aght share dy chur Bretnish er e toshiaght, va shen dy chur troghyn jarrooagh er nyn doshiaght, heill eh. Dooyrt y dooinney veih'n Daily Mail, Roger Lewis, dy row eh er n'eddyn ymmodee çhyrrysyn dy phohlldal veih Bretnee as Sostnee, goaill stiagh Stephen Fry, Carol Vorderman as

Gyles Brandreth (Lhig dooin padjer y goaill!). Va Mnr Lewis gobbal dy row kynneeaghys erbee sy stoo va screeut echey, as dooyrt eh dy row eshyn hene lane Vretnagh. As bentyn da Bretnish myr 'chengey-apag atchimagh as neuvioyr, nagh vel un ennymockle noa eck neayr's ny h-Eashyn Meanagh', dooyrt eh dy daink shen veih'n lioar 'The Old Devils', va screeut ec Kingsley Amis. Agh cre'n fa hug Mnr Lewis shen stiagh syn art echey?

She cooish feer henn t'ayn, sleih jannoo faghid er ny Celtee, as ad lhiggey er dy nee aittys t'ayn – 'Nagh vod ad jannoo lesh. spotch? Graih veen, ta crackan thanney oc, nagh vel!' Agh smooinee er ny h-eiyrtyssyn haghryagh dy beagh reddyn eajee clouit mychione Sostnee ayns ny h-ellany shoh, ny currit magh er y radio ny er y çhellveeish? Ec y tra t'ayn, er clareyn aitt er y çhellveeish ayns Bretyn Vooar s'lioar ny focklyn 'Wales' ny 'Welsh' y ghra dy chur er y lught-eaishtagh dy ve gearey. Cha nel shen taghyrt lesh ny focklyn 'England' ny 'English'. Cha bee sleih dy dty hoiggal my nee oo gra 'He englished on me'. Agh nee ad hoiggal 'He welshed on me'. Va'n bun jeh'n vreear 'to welsh on' foast ry gheddyn ayns fockleyryn Baarlagh gys paart dy vleeantyn er dy henney. V'ad er n'eddyn rey rish y chooid smoo jeh ny focklyn as raaghyn eajee noi ny h-Ewyny ayns fockleyryn Baarlagh tammylt braew er dy henney, as s'mie shen, dy jarroo.

Cha nel mish dy ghra dy vel ooilley nyn Sostnee nyn youil – veagh shen ommidjagh. Ansherbee, c'red ta 'Sostnagh', 'Bretnagh', 'Albinagh', 'Yernagh', 'Manninagh', ny 'Cornagh'? Ta shin ooilley mestit ry cheilley er aght ennagh. Y red ta mish soie er, shen impiroilaghys lught-reill Hostyn, red haink rish mysh meeilley blein er dy henney. Hug yn Olloo Robert Bartlett roish strane feer vie er y çhellveeish Ghoaldagh mychione shennoaylleaght ny Normanee. Loayr eh mychione yn aght hug Iliam y Fer-thammag ny Anglo-Hostnee fo chosh lurg 1066, as yn aght ghow ny Normanee as ny Anglo-Normanee greim er Nerin myr y chield cholain oc – red noa dy chlashtyn er çhellveeish Ghoaldagh. Hoilshee yn Olloo Bartlett magh dy row Nerin ny cheer raad va ooilley ny reddyn

smoo ayns impiroilaghys Oarpagh crooit. Choont ny Normanee as eisht ny Anglo-Normanee ny Yernee dy ve myr sleih injil – 'untermensch' ny Natseeyn, son shickyrys. Va'n fer-shennoaylleaght Gerald Bretnagh jeh slught Normanagh as v'eh moyrnagh ass ny reddyn ren ny Normanee ayns Nerin. Screeu eh mychione ny Yernee myr poble neufeeu as almoragh, va goll mygeayrt rooisht – cha row fys oc er eaddagh, ny er stoo kiart dy ee, ny eer er Yeesey Creest! As my t'ou dellal rish poble myr shen, s'aashagh ad y chur fo chosh dy bollagh. My woise mooar da'n Olloo Robert Bartlett son insh yn irriney ayns ny clareyn hug eh roish – cha ren mee rieu clashtyn y lheid roie er y çhellveeish Ghoaldagh. Anchaslys mooar eddyr shen as y stoo impiroilagh ta shin cliaghtey geddyn veih'n çhellveeish Ghoaldagh veih Starkey as Ferguson as nyn lhied. Myr dooyrt Bartlett, ta shin foast beaghey lesh ny h-eieyn va crooit mysh meeilley blein er dy henney tra va coloin jeant ass Nerin – y chield cholain ec lught-reill Hostyn.

Ren y spyrryd jeh impiroilaghys as kynneeaghys lught-reill Hostyn skeaylley magh trooid poble Hostyn son y chooid smoo, as trooid ram jeh ny Celtee va currit fo chosh ec Sostyn harrish keeadyn dy vleeantyn. Myr sampleyr, jeeagh er 'Manx Last Night of the Proms' ta goll er cummal gagh blein ayns Doolish as Manninee kiaulley 'Land of Snob and Tory' (oh, dy row!) lesh cree, annym as coraa. As shimmey Manninagh dynsee dy chraiddey mysh ny Bretnee as ny Yernee gyn resoon cooie. S'doillee da ny Celtee ooilliu scapail veih coloinaghys, dy jarroo. Coloinaghys ayns ny h-inchyn, shen y niu smessey.

Er lhiam dy row Jonathan Edwards slane kiart dy ve gaccan dy lajer mychione y stoo va clouit ayns y Daily Mail mychione Bretnish – s'cumme cre voish haink y stoo shen, Roger Lewis ny Kingsley Amis. Y tra son gra 'Lhig da faghidyn ve jeant noi ain as cha jeanmayd gaccan', ta'n tra shen ersooyl, er lhiam pene. Shegin dooin jannoo red erbee oddys mayd dy chaggey noi faghidyn, as my ta leigh ayn ny chour, gow ymmyd jeh.

### Summary

*Jonathan Edwards MP took robust action concerning insults against the Welsh language printed in the English newspaper The Daily Mail. He was accused by various people of being thin-skinned, but this is highly debatable in view of the insults disguised as 'humour' which many Welsh people have to put up with.*

**Brian Stowell**

## Ned Madrell Lecture 2011

This year's speaker, Chris Moseley, general editor of the third edition of UNESCO's Atlas of World Languages in Danger, was ready to admit. In 2009, he and his colleagues sparked an angry reaction in the Isle of Man and Cornwall when, in an earlier edition of their atlas, they declared Manx and Cornish to be 'extinct' largely because the last native-born speakers had died in the 1970s and 1770s respectively.

Apparently, despite other large parts of the world being covered by the atlas, the strongest reactions and complaints all came from Western Europe and then Isle of Man Chief Minister Tony Brown was the highest-ranking person to write in to object about the status accorded to a particular language.

Mr Moseley said he had now seen for himself plenty of proof of the revival of Manx Gaelic. He said years ago he remembered reading Ned's name in the Guinness Book of Records as the last native Manx speaker, but now the island's language was being well and truly reborn as a living language once again. Explaining his own language background, he said he was a teaching fellow of Latvian at the School of Slavonic and East European Languages at University College London (UCL).

Although Latvian itself is not endangered, the Finnish-Baltic language Livonian, formerly spoken by people living in the west of Latvia, had become extinct following the death of the last native speakers. Happily, it was now being reborn thanks to the memory of it being kept alive by various fishing communities – a situation, he said, with



Chris Moseley

strong parallels to the story with Manx.

Of his role in editing the third edition of UNESCO's Atlas of World Languages in Danger, he said the concept had grown out of the 'red books' listing aspects of nature and the environment across the world that were now in danger of extinction. It was a natural extension to compile a similar catalogue of aspects of human culture that were similarly endangered, since UNESCO's remit covers both nature and culture.

Earlier editions of the atlas, the first being published in 1996, provided just a snapshot of endangered languages 600 being listed at that stage and then 800 when the second edition was launched in Paris in 2009 in both book form and digital format, appropriately enough on February 24, Mother Tongue Day.

Now the third edition was being produced to be much more ambitious in scope, with 2,500 languages covered and, in the digital version, new maps based on Google technology illustrating something of the

topography of the areas of the globe in which particular languages have been spoken. Readers can access the maps at [www.unesco.org/culture](http://www.unesco.org/culture)

For this exercise the world has been divided up into regions and information about the status of different languages co-ordinated at UNESCO head quarters in Paris, with each language being given a three-letter code. Following the outcry over the 2009 atlas, two new categories have been introduced in the colour coding accorded to languages - including, of course, that controversial pair Manx and Cornish. The original categories were: 'vulnerable' (white), 'definitely endangered' i.e. no longer the mother tongue or taught in the home (yellow), 'severely endangered' i.e. only spoken by grandparents and old relatives (orange), 'critically endangered' i.e. if the youngest speakers are of the great grandparents' generation (red), 'extinct' i.e. if no one has spoken or remembers the language for 60 years (black). Now there are also the new categories: 'Revived' (brought back from the dead) and 'Revitalised' (brought back from the brink of death).

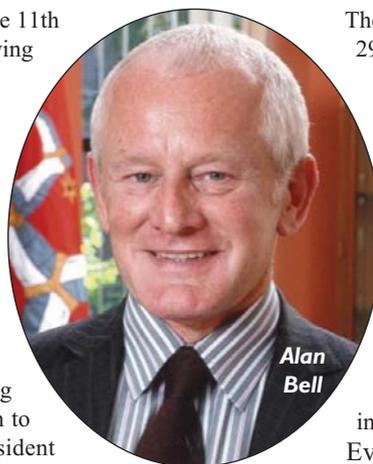
Some audience members controversially questioned whether governments could afford to revive and encourage use of dying languages and bilingualism. Mr Moseley agreed that some, for example Mexico, probably could not but nonetheless keeping a record of the world's endangered languages was important for cultural diversity and UNESCO could have a role in giving impetus to movements seeking to gain recognition for threatened languages. The Manx example is certainly one that can give encouragement to such groups.

## Manx Election: New Chief Minister In Post

A new Chief Minister was elected on the Isle of Man on the 11th October 2011 by members of the House of Keys, following a general election in September.

Ramsey MHK Allan Bell became the Island's fifth Chief Minister, following unprecedented scenes at the Tynwald when a competitor to Mr Bell for the Chief Minister position threatened to withdraw from standing, because was no "freedom of speech in the House of Keys" following a heated exchange with the President of Tynwald.

Peter Karran said that he would be withdrawing from standing as Chief Minister, because following a warning given by the President of the Tynwald, Clare Christian to Mr Karran's proposer, MHK Kate Beecroft. President Christian said that MHK Beecroft was spending more time in her maiden speech criticising MHK Alan Bell than proposing Mr Karren as Chief Minister. President Christian successfully urged MHK Karren to continue to allow his name to be put forward in the interests of democracy and after 45 minutes of speeches the result of the election was 29 votes to MHK Bell and 3 votes to MHK Karren. (Since the election, in a move, which seems to augur well for consensus government, the new Chief Minister has included Mr Karran in his Ministerial team, as Minister for Education.)



Alan Bell

The general election was held on the Isle of Man on 29th September 2011 and saw several changes and the status quo was maintained in the majority of constituencies. Interestingly three Liberal Vannin party candidates were successful in the polls, including Kate Beecroft who won a seat in Douglas South and two other party candidates, who were all sworn in alongside their party leader, Peter Karran on 4th October, increasing the party's presence in the House of Keys from about 4% to 12.5%. Traditionally political party representatives do not usually garner success on the Isle of Man in elections and the majority of candidates stand as independents.

Every five years the Lieutenant Governor dissolves the House of Keys and a General Election is held to elect members of the House of Keys. 24 members of the House of Keys are elected and 16 year olds are eligible to vote. The new Manx Chief Minister has said that he still 'believes passionately in the preservation of Manx independence' and still retains many of the core principles that he had when he was a member of the Nationalist Party Mec Vannin in the 1970s.

J.B. Moffatt



## THE STORY OF RICK RESCORLA A Cornish Man

### St Austell Brewery A Cornish Successes Story

St Austell Brewery's one hundred and sixtieth anniversary in 2001, has been well documented. It is interesting to note that much of the coverage has centred about recent developments, that is investment and the new dynamic that has increased productivity at the brewery and brought the companies produce to the attention of the entire country. This recognition is unsurprising given that the companies *Admiral Ale* won world wide acclaim after being named the best bottled beer in the world. *Tribute* cask is in the nation's top ten best selling brands. New liveries declared the emergence of the powerfully hopped *Proper Job* and the latest to join the impressive St Austell Brewery portfolio is *Trelawney* yet another innovated brew developed by Roger Ryman the companies award winning head brewer. These additions complement the stalwart Hicks Special Draught for those who prefer tittle in the higher ABV bracket.

Yet as is the case of most companies with a long history St Austell Brewery has in the past needed to adapt to survive. In the nineteen thirties it was not unemployment or marketing fluctuations that forced a change in the companies marketing policy, it was the company's logo the Swastika, that caused and adverse reaction, a contemptuous angled symbol shared by Hitler's Nazi Party. Although in truth the brewery had adopted the symbol from the terms of its virtues past. The Sanskrit text of India gives the definition of *Swastika* as good-to be. Nonetheless the brewery quickly and sensibly filed off the images of the *Swastika* from the metal beer bottle tops of their ales and replaced them with a less controversial logo.

The market fluctuations of the breweries produce may be observe by its output over the years from its foundation in 1851. In the 1970s they brewed 30,000 barrels per annum by 1999 this had slumped to 16,000 barrels yet by last year a resurgence saw a return to a remarkable output of 55,000 barrels per annum the highest in the breweries history. These figures exemplify the company's ability to adapt to slumps in the market and react quickly in response to down turns due to social, economic or political circumstances The figures appertaining to the barrelage and its reactive response to a drop in sales is indicative of the company's

ongoing ability to improve and prosper by effecting things at the right time when in the right place to do so, an attribute which is far more difficult to achieve than the cliché would have us believe. However it was this positive feature and an eye for a gap in the market, inherited from the company's founder Walter Hicks, that has proved so efficacious to the companies well being as a whole.

T. Kennedy

#### Strong supportive views on Gaelic

New research released by the Scottish Government highlights strong public views on the importance of Gaelic. Eighty-one per cent of the Scottish public feel it is important that Scotland does not lose its Gaelic language traditions according to new research published.

The report, Public Attitudes Towards the Gaelic Language, covers a variety of questions related to the language, including current usage, teaching and its heritage.

65% thought more should be done to promote Gaelic in Scotland

81% feel it is important that Scotland does not lose its Gaelic language traditions

70% thought there should be more opportunities to learn Gaelic

90% thought pupils should be taught Scottish studies.

53% would like to see more Gaelic in Scottish life

#### Gaelic on line

Staff working for public bodies in Alba will be able to learn Gaelic on line using a new toolkit launched last August. The project was launched as part of a Scottish Government commitment to support the language Western Isles MSP, Alasdair Allan, who is also Minister for Gaelic and Dinny McGinley, the Irish Minister of State with special responsibility for Gaeltacht affairs, were present at the launch, giving it an interCeltic flavour.

Each toolkit, developed by the Skye-based company Cànan, includes a series of generic introductory lessons, as well as personalised glossaries of useful phrases, and terminology specific to each organisation.

Rick Rescorla was born in the town of Hayle, Cornwall in 1939 with the name of Cyrill. He became fascinated with the American soldiers stationed in the area during the War. After the war he volunteered and trained with the British Army and joined the U.S. Army and volunteered to go to Vietnam and was assigned to the U.S. 7th Calvary as a platoon leader with the B Company, 2nd Battalion. In November 1965, his unit plunged into a battle at Landing Zone X-Ray, at the base of the Chu Pong, a 2,400-foot mountain in the Ia Drang Valley. He later survived a North Vietnamese ambush at nearby Landing Zone Albany that claimed the lives of 151 men in his unit. In the book, Rescorla played a significant part in repelling the enemy when they outnumbered his unit. Hal Moore, the officer who led the battle at Landing Zone X-Ray, and Galloway, a UPI reporter who covered it, painted Rescorla as a likeable character, who was a skilled leader under fire. "Gen. Moore said he was the finest platoon leader in the Army," Galloway recalled.



He was haunted by Vietnam and the men he lost especially after the 1993 garage bombing of the World Trade Center. He vowed to not lose anyone under his watch. Rick began researching the people behind this bombing and was alarmed at how signs were being missed. He started training the staff at Morgan Stanley on emergency drills and how to escape the Tower. The training paid off but unfortunately Rick lost his life. He is now with his guys who died in the Ia Drang battles of Vietnam.

Rick Rescorla died in the collapse of the South Tower which was the second one hit by a plane. Rick "Cyrill" Rescorla saved 2,700 lives on September 11, 2001.

Who would have thought that a Cornish boy would grow up and save so many lives? We all contribute to history in our own way as this story proves.

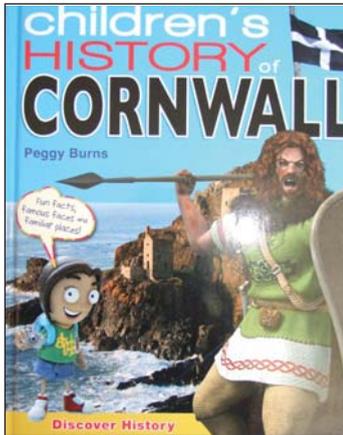
M. Sexton

Credit: History Channel; Stars and Stripes  
Also view photos and in-depth information on [rickrescorla.com](http://rickrescorla.com)

# Children's History of Cornwall by Peggy Burns

Hardback – 64 coloured pages –  
Publishers: Hometown World

ISBN 978-1-84993-136-6  
£9.99 or less from Amazon



This well presented and colourful children's book makes a refreshing change to the material previously available to the younger reader. Apart from a few minor factual errors, it is also remarkable in that it identifies Cornwall as an ancient Country, with its own Monarchs and an international border with England. It calls Cornwall 'Kernow' on more than one occasion and even refers to the indigenous peoples as 'Celts'! A remarkable thing when there are so many deniers about.

It brings out Cornwall's unique relationship with its minerals and mines and the fact that Cornwall has been a very outward looking place from time immemorial. The 'Cornish Celts' are shown to be a hardworking people, with their own Celtic tongue and place names. Cornish and Celtic mythology is covered but also refreshingly, the fact that the Cornish were and are not English and have fought hard against English rule and taxation down the generations. The Anglo Cornish Wars are covered, the Civil War, the coming of the industrial revolution and Cornish inventiveness, foodstuffs and even the Tamar bridge protest in 1998! The Gorsedh and Cornish customs and traditions are well illustrated and placed alongside developments which may affect our Country's future such as the discovery of gold and far more valuable minerals beneath us. Art, culture and tourism are featured as are traditional subjects such as smuggling, Methodism and St Piran and his peers.

I enjoyed each of its 64 colourful pages, its collection of photographs, cartoons, notes and column pieces and although aimed at children, it would make ideal reading for Celtic Cornish deniers.

Mike Chappell

## Carmarthenshire housing development – start from scratch call

Language campaigners have called on Carmarthenshire's county councillors to immediately recall their local development plans amid increasing objections to the plans, which would mean building 11,600 new homes in the area. Most of Carmarthenshire was, until the last twenty years or so, Welsh-speaking, but colonization and language-shift have since done and continue to do much to Anglicize the area.

The controversial plans include the creation of over a thousand new homes on the western outskirts of Caerfyrddin/Carmarthen. Sioned Elin from Cymdeithas yr Iaith in Carmarthenshire Sioned Elin has commented: "This development is completely unsuitable for Carmarthenshire. The plan is not based on thorough research or local need, but rather on outdated data. There is no local need for these homes. It's clear that no thorough assessments have been made regarding the effect this development would have on the Welsh language - such assessments would have almost certainly shown a huge threat to the language. The council should start from scratch and begin by thoroughly researching local demand for housing amongst the county's population.

"Also, the Welsh Government's consultation on local planning's approach to the language has just come to an end. So, wouldn't it make sense for the council to put

their plans on hold until the Government has published the new guidance?"

Hywel Griffiths, Communities spokesperson for Cymdeithas yr Iaith added: "The situation in Carmarthenshire is a symptom of a national crisis that's facing communities throughout Wales: unnecessary, unsuitable, and unsustainable housing developments are being forced upon communities despite their objections. We have already seen strong opposition to proposed housing developments in north Wales, in Bodelwyddan, for example. Local demand is not what drives these developments, but rather profit for the developer.

"Moreover, the assessments conducted on the impact of these developments on the Welsh language have been incredibly poor. We must show the local authorities and the Welsh Government that enforcing the plans as they currently stand is unacceptable, and press for them to be recalled immediately."

## Alex Salmond Congratulates the Celtic League



Scotland's First Minister has written to the Celtic League expressing his pleasure that the organisation chose to host its 50th anniversary conference in Scotland in October 2011.

First Minister Alex Salmond wrote:

"May I take this opportunity to offer my congratulations on a successful conference in what has undoubtedly been an important 50th anniversary year for the organisation. May I also express how pleased I am that, in such an important year, the League chose to hold its conference in Scotland."

The First Minister goes on to say in his letter that he hopes the League continues its efforts "to foster understanding between our peoples" and that "The Scottish Government

is resolute in its desire to raise awareness of our history and culture and welcomes the efforts of other organisations to do the same."

At the League's conference in Falkirk, First Minister Salmond sent his apologies for not being able to attend, but endorsed the work that the League has engaged in over the years in fostering cooperation between the Celtic countries. Following the 50th anniversary conference the First Minister was presented with the new design for the Celtic League flag, along with SNP Member of the Scottish Parliament Angus MacDonald, who helped to organise the conference, and Falkirk Town Council, where the conference was hosted.

## Celtic League flag launched at 50th AGM



The new Celtic League flag, a composite of the flags of the Celtic Nations with the Celtic Knot in the centre, was launched by Gi Keltik, Breton Branch Secretary, at the 50th AGM of the Celtic League (see page 2). The Celtic Knot, an intertwining design with six interlinked nodes representing the six Celtic nations, is the symbol of the Celtic League and of Celtic Unity. A previous design of Celtic League flag from the mid eighties was the Celtic Knot in yellow on a green background. The design of the new flag was proposed by Gi and agreed at the 2010 AGM and Gi undertook to have it produced to mark the 50th year of the League. Our thanks to Gi for all the effort involved and ensuring it was ready to fly outside the Town Chambers in Falkirk. See our web site to appreciate the flag in colour.

The flag is full flagpole size 1.8m x 1.2m, it is hoped to produce other smaller sizes soon. It can be obtained directly from Gi Keltik, Plougerne, BP44 -29880 Breizh/Brittany, via France, for €30 + €4 for postage and packing.

We encourage all members to buy one, buy one for your friends also. All language bodies and cultural bodies would be interested, ask them. Your local authority and tourist office would like one too to welcome Celtic guests. Sports organisations and their clubs, traditional music bodies and cultural organisations will be interested. Canvass them to buy some.

Help us have this flag fly all over the Celtic countries!

### celtic league press releases

Those who would like Celtic League press releases via Electronic Mail can subscribe (free of charge) to the mailing list at:

[http://groups.yahoo.com/group/celtic\\_league](http://groups.yahoo.com/group/celtic_league)

### International Branch Internet Site

<http://homepages.enterprise.net/mlockerby>

Email: International Branch Secretary  
[mlockerby@enterprise.net](mailto:mlockerby@enterprise.net)



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## Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership/subscription rates (including *Carn*) are: €24.00, Sterling £14.50, Europe (airmail); £20.00, Outside Europe £22.00. US\$30.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank).

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Articles for *Carn* should be e-mailed to the Editor. Appropriate photographs should be sent with them.

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