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A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS



Caitlín Maude, poet, writer, singer and actress who died in Dublin on June 6th (see p.16).

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50p

QUARTERLY PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH & IN CELTIC LANGUAGES
PUBLISHED BY THE "CELTIC LEAGUE"

Editorial

Signs of Health and of Alienation

A survey commissioned by An Comunn Gaidhealach shows a majority, even in the Scottish Lowlands, favourable to steps to increase the place of Gaidhlig in education, the media and public life, the highest percentages being found in the Gaidhealtacht. We rejoice at such a positive attitude on the part of Scotland's Gaelic speakers towards their language, but the fact that it is valued also by most other Scots is particularly comforting.

A different kind of survey was carried out jointly by departments of the Strathclyde University and of Aberystwyth U.C. This concerned national consciousness. It found that of the 28% of the population of Wales who speak Welsh, 23% consider themselves Welsh rather than "British" but 5% saw themselves as "British"; while of the remaining 72% who don't speak Welsh, only 34% consider themselves Welsh while 38% prefer to be labelled "British". Of the latter, 20% were born outside Wales. This still leaves 23% of the native population likely to be adverse to Welsh self-government or to policies in support of Cymraeg.

Some 8 years ago, a similar survey in Brittany showed that 50% of the people considered themselves as equally Breton and French, while 21% were Bretons "first" and 26% French first. "Bretons first" were 37% of those who spoke Breton. It would thus seem that the situation in Wales is somewhat better than in Brittany, and that is of course borne out by the elections and the greater determination in the language struggle. In any case, those figures show, contrary to what Dr. Kloss suggested at the recent FUEN Congress in Strassburg, that while a language is not — as yet! — a necessary condition of national consciousness, its bearers relate it to their nationality in almost double proportion compared to those who don't speak it. It is largely a matter of being aware of one's country's history. How many of our peoples know anything of their history? The state murder machines are geared to keep them in ignorance of it. That is why the publication of the new magazine "Dalc'homp Sonj" devoted to the dissemination of a knowledge of Breton history is much to be welcomed.

When the percentage of the population borne outside our countries reaches such a level as in Wales — it is much higher in Mannin and in Cornwall — it cannot be without influence on the choices which can be made regarding our languages or political freedom. There is no cause for concern while it is only a matter of individuals here and there — they will adopt the prevailing cultural norms and will not make any significant difference to the resolve (or lack of resolve) of the deeper rooted people to maintain and strengthen their collective identity. It is not a question of race but of a culture with which people can identify. Can ours exert sufficient attraction and can we hope for the votes and the allocation of

credits necessary to secure our languages when a large number of emigrants add their weight to the alienated sections of our communities? Can we dispense with the notion of a territory of our own in which we need to retain a clear majority if we are not to abandon any chance of achieving our aims? Such a territory must be guaranteed to every ethnic group, with the right to a decent livelihood in it.

In this connection, we would like to ask our members and subscribers to help the Lapps (Sami) who are being deprived by the Norwegian authorities of their lands and rights (Supreme Court decision in the Alta-case). Write to *The Sami Movement*, c/o Miljøløftet, Grensen 8, Oslo 1, and ask for a copy of their appeal "To Minority Rights and Environmental Organisations".

The CELTIC LEAGUE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place on August 14/15 at An Culturlann, 32 Belgrave Square, Monkstown, near Dun Laoire, Co. Dublin. All members invited, but requested to notify their branch secretary. Proposals for the agenda should be forwarded to the secretary general before July 20th if possible.

If going to the Lorient Festival, visit the Celtic League stand; and at the Eisteddfod (Abertawe/Swansea University ground) visit the Celtic League tent.

An appeal by Ian Taylor, former director of the Ostaig Gaelic College, accused of damaging an English-only road sign last year, was brought on April 14 at the High Court in Port Rìgh, Skye, to allow his trial to be conducted in Gaelic. A telegram of support was sent to the Sheriff, reading: The Celtic League supports the right to have Gaidhlig used in court. Signed: A. Heusaff.

A letter was sent on behalf of the Celtic League to the General Manager of Manx Radio on April 2, pointing out that the section of the station's News broadcast termed "World News" was overwhelmingly concerned with events in Britain or even referred mainly to England and the London government. It expressed the wish to see Manx Radio giving at least half of the time of that section to important events taking place beyond the confines of Britain, without however reducing the amount of attention given to Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Cornwall. As for England, the Manx listeners had an easy access to BBC and ITV News. The letter was passed to the News editor.

The Need for a Social Commitment

Handbuch der Westeuropäischen Regionalbewegungen, Editor Jochen. 336 pp. Blaschke. Syndikat,

Frankfurt-am-Main. 1980.

Movements to obtain self-government for small nations without States or simply recognition of the rights of ethnic groups to have their own languages used in schools, television and public life are now recognised as an important factor in the political development of Western Europe. They have succeeded in winning support from intellectuals outside the region concerned and the attention of sociologists. The question as to which direction these movements are taking is dealt with in the foreword of this handbook by its editor, a member of the Berlin Institute for Social Research who specialises in the comparative analysis of Western European political systems. In the contributions which he has gathered particular attention is given to the social and economic aspects of the problems of some 40 ethnic communities as diverse as the Åland Islanders, the Flemings, the Friulans, the Corsicans, the Basques.

A chapter is devoted to each of the Celtic countries except that in the case of Ireland it is only about the Six-Counties. Judging by what I have read so far, these contributions are well researched. It is however to the foreword that I wish to draw attention as it examines critically the different views and positions taken by the theoreticians of the "regional" movements as well as the assessments made by research workers of their impact on the West European political field. Blaschke does not draw a clear distinction between nationalist movements aiming at full statehood and regionalist ones seeking institutional changes or cultural concessions. He points out that the considerable impetus gained by several of them in recent years was due to having combined social aims with the concern for self-government and cultural freedom. They have made the peoples of their areas aware of inequalities in economic development and living standard (between them and other areas of the States to which they were incorporated), and especially of (the) privileges enjoyed by centres of power which hold them in social dependence, all talk of democracy notwithstanding.

According to Blaschke the pre-war nationalists (and regionalists) were concerned primarily with wresting power from the State centralists and recreating homogeneity among their own peoples by strengthening the position of their own languages but they did not advocate any changes in the economic and social structures. This outlook would still characterise such organisations as the Federal Union of European Nationalities and such periodicals as *Europa Ethnica*. One of the fundamental concepts in their way of thinking is that of the *Volks-gemeinschaft* or ethnic community to which such writers as Guy Héraud ascribe constant distinctive characteristics. Social tensions would be reduced if such communities were allowed to reconstitute their homogeneity and to regain control of their own affairs. While putting the accent on national unity, the social conflicts are ignored. Self-government, autonomy, decentralisation are advocated in order to restore to peripheral regions some power of decision but there is no challenge to the structures of social dependence. Blaschke suggests that these conservative regionalists seek to constitute an elite that will inherit the regional power devolved by the

present centralist States and that by neutralising the social movements they help to defuse the rising tension between the State centres and the peripheries.

I have not come across any refutation of this argument in *Europa Ethnica*, but it is not surprising to hear that it has angered its editorial team. Blaschke is sympathetic to the organisations of the regionalist or nationalist movements which over the past 12 or 15 years have adopted the dual aim of reducing social inequalities (linked to regional economic dependence) as well as political dependence: e.g. the U.D.B. in Brittany, E.T.A. in Euzkadi.

Tom Nairn, in "Der Moderne Janus: Nationalismus und Marxismus" (Berlin, 1978) claims that these movements are today more successful than the class movements in challenging the highly developed societies and they can contribute to social emancipation as well as to the dismantling of the domination exercised by the centralistic states. This is not Eric Hobsbawm's view, according to which these States are better able to resist the multinationals which constitute a greater threat both to social freedom and to ethnic identity. Blaschke appears to agree with the sociologists for whom ethnic groups can form and dissolve and ethnic symbols (language, territoriality, culture, even race and religion) can be discarded or revalued according to socio-economic needs and interests. For interests to be translated into social or political action, they need as a rule to be rationalised and interpreted. This is where ethnic symbols can intervene. They can impact greater dynamism to the ideas and interpretations. Ethnicity, resting on one or several ethnic symbols, may itself function as a leading idea, unifying individual or sectional interests, particularly if there is a long tradition of thought behind it. It is in such a situation that national identity can be rediscovered or even generated.

Many of the grievances against the centralistic States which have fuelled the nationalist movements are shared by regions or provinces which until now were not considered as having any identity of their own. Blaschke's analysis of the traditional provincial politics, based a good deal on personal relations, will help us understand what difficulties would have to be faced by national movements with a social concern in trying to effect their dual programme. Basically it is a question of whether the regions concerned would continue to be controlled by notabilities mediating between strong external powers and the local population through a network of personal relations or by parties or trade unions responsible to their members and capable of directing the economic forces for the benefit of the whole community.

This analysis supports the decision of the Celtic League to commit itself to the social aim expressed in point 1.e. of our constitution. It also helps us to get a clearer view of the social value of our ethnic symbols. The texts of this handbook are rather compact and require a good knowledge of German, but they would repay reading not only because of the information they give about so many other peoples leading struggles similar to our own but also because of the incentive given to us by the foreword to clarify our motivations.

A. HEUSAFF

ALBA

Naimhdean na h-Alba

Tha trì seòrsa daoine ann — na càirdean againn, na naimhdean againn agus na daoine coma co-dhuibh.

Aig an aon àm tha trì rudan feumail dhuin, 'sa cheud àite a mhair sinn beò, 'san darna àite a ghabhail mhisnich agus anns an treas àite a thoirt buaidh na Gàidhlig agus na h-Albainn a dh'aindeoin ar naimhdean.

Ged a bha Clann Mhuirich ro anamoch a ruigsinn Blàr Chùil-lodair — a réir aithris bha sinn ag ithe ar brochain agus mhair am blàr aig an àm sin — ach, ged a tha, ghuidh sinn air a' Phrionnsa an cogadh a beag-chogach / guerilla warfare a dhèanamh. Gun teagamh sam bith bha sin ceart aig an àm sin agus tha sinn ceart gus an latha an diugh. Dé an roghainn eile againn ach an do-mheanmnachadh / demoralisation agus am milleadh? Agus diùltaidh sinn sin.

Tha dhà sheòrsa chogaidh ann, an cogadh faicsinneach, corporra; tha sinn eòlach gu leòir air gunnathan, peilearan, pleunachain agus bomaichean, ach de mu dheighinn an cogadh neo-fhaicsinneach neo-chorporra na h-inntinne?

Gun teagamh tha an cogadh seo cho bàsmhor ris na peilearan agus na bomaichean, oir theireadh iad — cogadh na h-inntinne / psychological warfare agus tha ar naimhdean uamhasach math ris a sin. Mar eisimpleir, mharbh iad ar n-aighe nuair a thoir misg iad am breacan, am feile-beag agus a' phìob-mhòr feadh Alba gu léir an deidh Blàr Chùil-lodair.

An deidh 1745 thàinig na daoine gur dòchas cuideachd mar Dughail Bochanan agus Pàdruig Grannd agus ioma bard eile mar sin. Mar eisimpleir sgriobh Seumas MacGhriogair na rannan a leanas:

Bha na Gaidheil ro aneolach dhall
Bha ionnsachadh gann nam measg
Bha'n eòlas co tana 's co mall
'S nach b'aithne dhaibh 'n call a mheas
'Se b'annsa leo'n airgiod 's an òr
A chaitheadh go gòrach truagh
Ri amaideachd, òranaibh 's òl
Ri dannsaibh, 's ri ceòl da'n cluais.

Taing do'n Nì Maith, chan eil sinn cho briste agus cho lag-chridheach an diugh ris a bha iad dà cheud bliadhna seo chaidh anns an 18mh linn. A nis tha ar n-aighe daonnan a' dol am feobhas gu h-àraidh am nan Gàidheil òg agus luchd-ionnsachaidh, a dh'aindeoin na h-eucoirean a rinn ar naimhdean feadh nan dà cheud bliadhna seo, mar eisimpleir . . . Fuadach nan Gàidheal . . . an Achd Foghlam 1872 a mharbh na sgoiltean a' teagaisg a h-uile cail 'sa Ghàidhlig ann an ioma cearn na h-Alba . . . agus anns an 20mh linn T.V. agus rèidio gu ìre bhig 'sa Bheurla uile gu léir ged a tha T.V. agus rèidio aca uile gu léir 'sa Chuimreis 'sa Chuimrigh.

An diugh tha naimhdean na h-Alba agus naimhdean na cànan Albannaich a' dèanamh

cogadh na h-inntinne an aghaidh na h-Alba agus an aghaidh na cànan Albannaich. Deich bliadhnaichean seo chaidh, dh'fhaighnich an Registrar-General ceistean anns a' chunntas-sluaigh / census agus fhuair e am amach gun robh a' Ghàidhlig a' dol am feobhas. Air an aobhar sin dh'atharraich e na ceistean anns a' chunntas-sluaigh ann an 1981 bho'n a bha e ag iarraidh nochdadh nach robh ar cànan Albannach ach a sior dol am miosad oir bha run propaganda aige: se sin ri ràdh gum bheil e a' dèanamh a dhìchioll a dhèanamh na Gaidheil eagalach agus lag-chridheach, oir tha e a' leigeil orra gum bheil a' Ghàidhlig a' bàsachadh mar rud-eiginn corporra ach chan eil fuil no feòil no cnàmhan aig a' chànan againn oir chan eil cànan riamh corporra. Gun teagamh tha a h-uile duine ach a' gabhail òrain a nuair a tha e a' bruidhinn cànan sam bith agus chan eil cail corporra leis a sin.

Chan eil ach aon iocshlaint / medicine a dhith air son na Gàidhlig — nam biodh i an aon chànan 'sna sgoiltean, 'sna colaistean agus 'sna oilthighean uile gu léir feadh na h-Albainn (eadhon nuair a theagasgas neach cànan eile), mar a dh'ath-bheothaich iad an Eabhra ann an Israel, no mar a tha iad a' buannachadh beagan is beagan air son na Cuimreis 'sa Chuimrigh.

Is dòcha gum bi Coimhthional Albannach ann an t-Seann Ard Sgoil, Dhùn Eideann fhathast. Tha an t-aitreabh deiseil agus a' feitheamh gu foighidneach.

Nuair a thigeadh an latha sin, feumaidh sinn a bhi cinnteach gum bheil a' chumhachd phoileataiceach / political againn a dhith oirnn a dh'ath-bheothachadh na Gàidhlig air eagail nach put ar naimhdean a thaobh i.

Ged a tha againn na tha a dhith oirnn, na Gàidheil agus luchd-ionnsachaidh na Gàidhlig, a thaobh leabhraichean agus ceilidhean agus mar sin air adhart. Ach am bheil sinn a' brosnachadh a' mhor-chuid de na Goill aig nach eil facal Ghàidhlig fhathast?

Feumaidh na h-Albannaich a thuigsinn gum bheil ach aon chànan Albannach againn, oir tha ar naimhdean daonnan ag ràdh nach eil ach aon chànan aig na h-Albannaich gu léir ach a' Bheurla air chor-eiginn; 'se sin ri ràdh a' Bheurla Shasunnach no a' Bheurla Ghallda.

Tha deagh eisimpleir againn a thaobh brosnachadh nan Gall ann an "Ceol na Gàidhlig" le Derick Thomson (SSC-GMP014) le leabhraichean agus cassette à "Scotsoun" (Albhuaim) 13 Ashton Road, Glasgow G12 8SP.

Na di-chuimhnich riamh na thuirt GAIRM 113 (Air an Spirid) a thaobh coinneamh eadar-nàiseanta air a cumail ann an Glaschu ann an Sultainn / September 1981 gus beachdachadh air staid nan cànan nach eil a' dleasadh prìomh àite 'nan dùthchannan.

"... 'Se glé bheag de na bha an làthair nach robh den bheachd gun robh fèin-riaghladh 'na cul-taic làidir do chànan beag ach bha corra dhuine ann a bha an dùil nach robh an sin ach aon rud, 's nach dèanadh e a' chuis an còmhnaidh."

Gilleasbuig MacMhuirich.

(This is mainly a discussion on the recent Report of the Registrar-General on the 1981 Census and the Scottish language).

Discount Power Deal Gives Smelter Hope

As unemployment reaches 25% in the industrial heart of the Highlands the workers of Easter Ross were thrown a glimmer of hope by the Tory government in mid May. Five months after the sudden shut down of our key industry, the aluminium smelter at Invergordon, a great campaign of resistance to the closure took Westminster by surprise.

When the workers found out that of the three smelters built in the mid 60s in the Labour government's "white hot technological revolution", Invergordon paid the biggest price for "cheap" electricity the hunt was on to link electric power prices to a new deal based on Hydro electricity in which the Highlands abounds. The fact that the original power sources were calculated at nominal rates for cheap nuclear power has brought to grief any livelihood of the nuclear industry having a clear lead over alternative energy sources in future.

The Invergordon Smelter Action Committee skillfully lobbied with the aid of the Highlands and Islands Development Board to establish that Invergordon was one of the most modern smelters in the world and central to any hopes of longterm job prospects for Alness/Invergordon as a new industrial growth point. With a likely increase in world demand estimated at 16 million tons used in 1980 and 25 million in 1990 and an EEC annual import level of eight times the Invergordon output, a new buyer could build a long term future if government ensured that the plant stayed in working condition. The Prime Minister gave a personal audience to District and Regional Councillors who accompanied the Action Group and was impressed by their logic and commitment to restart work. The Highland Regional Council had previously taken the unprecedented step of unanimously declaring a motion of no confidence in the government.

Highland unanimity was evident as a massive rates loss of £1m affects all services while the smelter is closed and rail services north of Inverness are in jeopardy. The social effects of population loss and demoralisation are incalculable.

Scottish National Party leaders, Labour MPs and trade union leaders have each contributed support for what might be called the Scottish Resistance, which during the last year has seen successful restarts of work at Lee Jeans in Greenock and prolonged resistance in Bathgate, Cumnock, and Dundee and other places where jobs are threatened by a government recession. The new mood of standing and fighting for work is in sharp contrast to the massive clear outs of workers to more prosperous areas in the past, for more prosperous areas now have massive problems of their own. The diverging pattern of Scottish politics from those of England is widened by this realisation on the shop floor that multi-national companies must be brought to heel and real control established to maintain and increase worker participation in management and community control. But the British system of Regional aid programmes can now be seen as naive because Westminster in its overcrowded way has failed to scrutinise investment of public money and allowed multimillion pound in-

vestments to flounder and to throw many areas into jobless gloom for want of public awareness of impending company problems. The political lessons are being learned, but slowly, that the Scottish Assembly proposed in 1979 but lost by Westminster contrivance would have put even its weak finger closer to the pulse of many areas vital to Scottish industrial survival.

ROB GIBSON.

On the Gaelic Front

le Frang MacThomais

One of the big surprises arising from the recently published preliminary studies on the 1981 Census is that there are less speakers of Gaelic now than there were recorded in the 1971 Census. The figure, just over 79,000, is some 2,000 less than the previous census Return. The area which one might expect to be holding the fort for Gaelic is the Western Isles, in which almost 80% of the population aged three years and over can speak Gaelic. This compares with the figure in Skye and the Kyle of Lochalsh area of 54%, showing the linguistic disadvantage of being in close proximity to an English-speaking mainland.

The Census shows that the total number of Gaelic speakers in Scotland is 1.6. This compares with 1.7% (1971), 1.5% (1961) and 1.8% (1951) and, if one goes back almost a century ago, 5.2%.

One will have to wait another year or so until the full Census figures are available to analyse just what is happening to the pattern of active support for Gaelic. But no doubt in the meantime there will be much arguing why we have lost 2,000 speakers at a time when the public interest in Gaelic has never been so high, particularly among learners of the language. An interesting statistic: in 1981 3,313 persons claimed to be able to read and write in Gaelic but not speak it. Are they the learners?

What has been missing for some considerable time has been news of books in Gaelic and in publishing generally. This gap has now been filled by an excellent magazine "Facal air an Fhacal", published by Comunn Ghaidhlig Leabhraichean (Glasgow University, Glasgow G12 8QQ). It has taken the Comunn a long time since its inception in 1968 to get down to this kind of publicity for Gaelic publishers, book-writers and the reading public. But better late than never and its promised frequency of appearance at two or three issues a year should do much to help Gaelic books get in front of readers and book buyers. The magazine is bilingual.

The erstwhile Director of Sabhal Mor Ostaig in Skye has had his first hearing, in which he attempted to get his case heard in Gaelic. He has been charged with defacing roadsigns in English. A fluent Gaelic speaker, though a learner, it remains to be seen whether the law will allow this, seeing as English was Iain Mac an Tailler's first language. Whatever the outcome, all readers of CARN will be supporting Iain's stance for Gaelic. 'Tis a pity, though, that it has to be a learner who has placed himself on the line for his adopted language and culture. Where are the native speakers on the front of brushes with the law?

BREIZH

Stourm e-barzh al lagenn

Setu bremañ bloaz'zo ma'z eo marvet Bobby Sands hag e c'haller goulenn peseurt heuliadoù zo bet da emabarzh ar stourmer-se hag e nav genseurt.

E-lec'h Humphreys Atkins, e penn ar velestradurezh saoz e Kastell Stormont eo deut Jim Prior, doare dezhañ bout prest da voulc'hañ un hent nevez pe da vihanañ unan dishenvel diouzh hini e ziagentidi. Degas a raje adreizhadurioù hag a blaenafe an hent d'un diskoulm, tamm ha tamm, da gudenn ar 6-Kontelezh. Anv oa gantan eus ar "gehenn iwerzhonat", da lavarout eo e vije anavezet gant gouarnamant London *ez eus* un darn eus poblans ar 6-Kontelezh hag a ro o lealder d'an uhelvennad Iwerzhon Unanet, hag e vije diskouezet an dra-se e stumm ensavadurioù holliwerzhonat. Gallet en dije mont gant an hent-se hep ma vije lavaret e oa dindan c'hourdrouz an A.R.I., rake derou ar bloaz-man e voe skoet taolioù drastus ouzh ar c'houvrezelerien gant "nerzhioù an urzh", goude ma voe disklêriet e-leizh a anvioù ha kuzhiadelloù gant flaterien. Ha peoc'h zo bremañ en toullou-bac'h. 220 pe 260 prizoniad bennak a nac'h atav labourat met ne vezont ket kastizet kalz en abeg da se — koll a reont dek devezh distaol eus o reuziad-karc'har dre bep 28 devezh disentidigezh. Ne vez ket handeet ar brizonidi gant ar warded evel ma vezent diagent. Kenderc'hel a ra ar bruderezh-brezel a helebin eire an div gostezenn evelato .36 prizoniad 'zo hag a labour war urzh o ofisourien gouez d'an A.R.I. ha war urzh gouarnour an toull-bac'h, a lavar ar Saozon. Met "labourat" a c'hall kaout sterioù ledan.

Da skouer, darn a ra studioù skol -veur digor: labour eo.

Lord Gowrie, un den eus ar rummad angl-iwerzhonat, zo e karg eus melestrerezh an toullou-bac'h. Diskouez a ra bout un tamm mat poellekoc'h eget e ziagentad. Ne ra ket kalz van eus huchadennoù an "Unanourien" daer. Lavaret en deus e oa ret anavezout e oa tud er 6-Kontelezh a oa leal, neket da c'houarnamant London pe d'ar "Gurunenn", met da Iwerzhon unanet.

Met da belec'h emeur o vont gant an doareoù braves?

Daoust d'ar gwalldaolioù o deus tapet, ar stourmerien n'int ket trec'het. Skein a reont bemdez 'n un tu bennak, ha n'eo ket diskuliadennoù an eskibien o laka nec'het, evit doare. An aberzhioù-buhez c'hoarvezet warlene o deus degaset arc'hant d'o c'hef — nervern ar brezel — daoust da eveshaerezh kargidi Reagan. Met kavout a rae dezho e oant gouest da vont war dachenn an dilennadegoù bras, da heul trec'hioù o emstriverien da vare ar yunenebiñ. Aze e fazient avat. Fallik a-walc'h eo bet evito disoc'h an dilennadeg d'an Dáil, p'o doa un dek bennak a emstriverien, dreist-holl e kombodoù tost da harzoù ar 6-Kontelezh. Sklaer eo n'eo ket en abeg ma oant a-du gant A.R.I. o doa dilennet an dud daou eus ar yuneneberien warlene, dre gensant ganto na lavaran ket. Met gouest eo Sinn Féin da levezoniñ red an darvoudoù politikel. Ma vez graet diouzh Prior e vo dilennadegoù d'ur Bodad-Kuzulian.

An Unanourien zo prest da gemer perzh enno, ha fizians o deus e vo ganto ar muianiver hag e c'hallint herzel ouzh nep arnod a vefe graet da ziazezañ ensavadurioù holliwerzhonat. Strollad John Hume zo gwalldapet: disklêriet eo bet eus e berzh ne vo ket tu da vont war-raok gant kinnigoù Prior. Ma kemeront perzh, e kavint emstriverien Sinn Féin o kevezañ ganto da gaout mouezhioù ar vroadelourien, pezh a viro outo da ober berzh a-walc'h evit bout gouest da lavarout e komzont evit ar re-se. Sinn Féin na ra forzh gant kinnigoù Prior, tarvan e strivadoù eo a fell dezho. Rediañ a reont an SDLP da reutaat e emzalc'h e-kenver ar c'hinnigoù -se. Evel Ch. Haughey e lavaront ez int di-erounidus.

Prior n'en deus ket en em guzulier gant gouarnamant Dulenn a-raok dispakañ e vennadoù ha n'eus anv ebet er re-man eus ar "gehenn iwerzhonat". Da lavarout eo emañ ar Saozon bepred o klask kaout un diskoulm e diabarzh ar 6-Kontelezh hepken, ha dindan veli London evel biskoazh. Bremañ ma'z eo trenket an darempredoù saoz-iwerzhonat goude da Zulenn bezañ nac'het nevezin berz-kenwerzh ar C'Henvarc'had a-enep Arc'hantina ne vo graet kammed ebet a-raok pell war-du un diskoulm a zerefe da Iwerzhon. Kounnaret-ruz eo ar Viourien Saoz ouzh gouarnamant Dulenn peogwir n'en deus ket skoret o folitikerezh brezelgar a-zivout an Inizi Malvinas (Malouinat). Skoet ez eus bet dezho emezo un taol trais en o c'hein gant o amezeien dostan, na welont abeg ebet dezhañ nemet malis a-enep ar "Brits". Eveljust, evito an neptuegezh war an dachenn vilourel hag a zo unan eus sturiennoù politikerezh diavaez Republik Iwerzhon n'eo nemet ur froudenn-vugel. Gwir eo ivez e oa abeg da zoujañ abaoe ur pennad e oa ar Stad-man o vont da vezan rouestlet muioc'h-mui er c'hendivizoù-emzifenn a vez dalc'het e skeud ar Gumuniezh Armerzhel Europat. Enkadenn ar Malvinas he deus roet tu da Iwerzhon da gadarnaat he neptuegezh. Kement-se zo deut-mat d'an darn vrasañ eus ar bobl amañ, ha startaat a ray an doujañs a zo evit ar vro-mañ en Trede Bed ivez. A-dra-sur e vo distan an darempredoù etre London ha Dulenn e-pad ur pennad mat bremañ (nemet e teufe ar Saozon da welout o follentez). D'am meno n'eus ket da gaout keuz en abeg da Norzh-Iwerzhon: mar deo gwir, pezh na gredan ket, e oa techet an It. Thatcher da harpañ un emglev bennak etre ar C'Hwec'h — hag ar C'Hwec'h-warn-ugent Kontelezh, ne oa ket hep ar soñj da gaout un digoll mat: Iwerzhon a-bezh o tont e-barzh ar C'Henurzhiaour -Difenn North-Atlantel. Ur skoilh zo bet lakaet d'an argerzh-se. Gwelloc'h roll he deus ur vro vihan da c'hoari er bed a-vremañ: rein harp da zistennañ an darempredoù etrevroadel.

A. Heusaff.

GERIOÙ DIAES: di-erounidus, unworkable; d'application, impossible; kehenn, dimension; berz-kenwerzh, trade sanctions; neptuegezh, neutrality; emstriver: candidate.

(A year after B. Sands' death, Northern Ireland prisons are relatively quiet. Proposals for devolution brought by J. Prior are unacceptable from an Irish point of view. Inter-governmental Anglo-Irish relations are so severely affected by the Falklands war that no progress towards a solution of the N.I. problem is likely for months to come.)

Road Signs

In Brittany the vast majority of the road signs indicating the name of the town or village you are entering or leaving are in French or in a Frenchified form of the Breton name, that is why SKOL AN EMSAV, a Breton cultural organisation, launched a campaign of "re-Bretonising" our place names. It has been busy recently sticking large black letters with a white background on road signs in 57 different towns.

They didn't act only out of respect for Breton toponymy but also to show their determination to give Breton back its proper place in public life. Already a few town councils, like Karhaez (Carhaix) have expressed their approval of the action.

Economic Partition

"Loire-Atlantique", i.e. the area around An Naoned (Nantes) was the only part of Brittany to experience, along the estuary of the Loire river, full industrial development in the last century. The Naoned-St-Nazer area thus became a strong pole of attraction for all the South of Brittany, the two others being Roazhon (Rennes) as an administrative centre and Brest as an important French naval base.

The separation of this department from the official Brittany-Region and its inclusion in the so-called "Pays de la Loire" could have fatal consequences for our economy. An industrial and economic magazine, Nantes-Realite, recently revealed that over 75% of the Loire-Atlantique firms and enterprises work closely with the four other departments. Still, French government agencies are lavishing taxpayers' money in their drive to get the people of the Nantes area to identify with the artificial Pays de la Loire concept and loosen their sense of being Bretons. They appear to aim at a total amputation of the Breton economy as nothing is done to remedy the poor communications between Roazhon and An Naoned while the links between the latter and Paris are strengthened.

- In a collective letter, nine young Bretons announced their decision not to serve France and not to join the French army. In supporting Herve Kerrain and Bernez Korbel, they took this stand as part of their struggle for national freedom.

Kerrain and Korbel are in jail in Roazhon where they are sentenced to stay until December 1983. Write them in support:

H. Kerrain and B. Korbel, No. 3354,
Cell. 22 Ouest,
56 Bd J. Cartier, 35100 Roazhon,
Brittany.

BREIZH, monthly magazine of the Breton culture (24th year). 32 pp. Subscription 60F (outside "France" 80F) to C.C.P. 2 135 53 V Rennes. In French but 4 pp. in Breton. Literature, music, news, book reviews, reports of cultural activities. Le Pradi, Tredion, 56250 Elven.

Degree in Breton/C.A.P.E.S.

Now that it is possible to study full time for a Degree in Breton, there still remains the problem of studying and being allowed to take the C.A.P.E.S. (a competitive examination) in Breton, in order to be appointed to teach Breton as such, and as a full-time subject. Otherwise students who will graduate in Breton will still be faced with having to take the C.A.P.E.S. in say, English or Mathematics in order to teach Breton (and then only part-time). It is an acute problem; the C.A.P.E.S. being an extremely difficult examination one does not see how students would find the time to study Breton and prepare a C.A.P.E.S. in another subject to a higher level than a degree. Also if a C.A.P.E.S. is to be available in Breton, the Government will have to create a whole structure of appointments and spend money, which it has not really done yet, even for the Breton Degree course, and even though there are more students registered in Roazhon in the Celtic Department than in the French one.

Consequently Roazhon University students asked for the setting-up of a C.A.P.E.S. in Breton. The Ministry of Education having given no answer, Roazhon students went to the Ministry building in Paris, on the 23rd of February. After having waited for six hours they were received by a Mr. Patten in charge of Central Administration, but he refused to give them an answer. On the 24th of February they went to the Presidential Palace where the Council of Ministers was having its weekly meeting. A "petition" was handed to Mr. Chermay, in charge of Education for the President of the Republic's office. They are still waiting for an answer.

- A campaign has been launched by Skol an Emsav to incite people to boycott the coming census; Skol an Emsav explains that the census does not acknowledge the "right to be different" (a right proclaimed a few years ago by Mitterrand while in Kemper) by not asking what languages are spoken by the citizens of the French state and also by supplying census forms only in French. It is a far cry from the Bill introduced by the socialist M.P.s before the last General Election.

- Skol Ober — the correspondence school teaching Breton at all levels as well as Welsh and Esperanto — is celebrating its 50th anniversary of uninterrupted work (even during and after the war). Its team consists of more than 30 voluntary teachers, more than the number of students in the 1st year of its establishment.

● Local Elections/Elections cantonnelles (District)

The U.D.B. (Unvaniezh Demokratel Breizh) got 15,258 votes over 46 "cantons". These results seem to indicate some progression when one takes into account the fact that the U.D.B. presented candidates in many districts for the first time. The highest "score" was 9.50% in Benac'h (Belle-Isle-en-Terre!!!). However in many instances the same local political figures which are opposed to any progressive changes remain in power.

HERRI LEPELIER.

A Dirty Trick

Yann Fanch Kemener, a talented Breton traditional singer, won this year the Charles Gros prize of the "Académie du Patrimoine". This is an award bestowed on 25 out of 2,000 candidates. Amazingly however, neither the Rennes Maison de la Culture (where Kemener was employed as "animateur", i.e. promoter of cultural activities) nor his record company notified him of it. Having learned that he was one of the winners from a TV broadcast but too late to attend the prizegiving ceremony, he wrote to Jack Lang, the French Culture Minister explaining his absence and drawing attention to other causes of disappointment arising from the lack of measures for the teaching of Breton and its use in the media. Subsequently, he was called to the office of the Directeur de la Maison de la Culture who told him he would be better minding his career as a singer than as an "animateur". So he was dismissed!

That "Maison de la Culture" is a colonialist agency concerned exclusively with fostering the prestige of French culture. The Gros prize was bringing too much honour to the Breton culture and it would have given Kemener too much weight in the place.

It was of no avail to say as he did that "the riches of the French civilisation includes an important Celtic component", nor do the French culture managers share his view that "it is not in France's interest to leave the study of the Celtic heritage to such foreign countries as the USA, Britain, Germany, Italy, Norway, Canada, etc": to them, Breton, like Basque or the German spoken in Elsass-Lothringen, is not (in spite of what some believers in the "softly, softly catchee monkey" tactics suggest) one of the "langues de France".

The Non Amnesty

Three Breton militants, who had been sentenced for their taking part in FLB actions against the Versailles Castle and a TV transmitter, were released last year, thanks to the traditional French Presidential Amnesty granted, amongst others, to political prisoners.

So they were rather shocked to discover that this "generous" amnesty (dixit Mitterand) doesn't cover the financial side of the story! And they are now asked to pay back for the material damages: 1.765.618 FR 15 which means that each of them should contribute a mere 500 pounds for eighty years!

They will not pay. They cannot pay (two of them are not working and live on less than 100 pounds per month) nor do they have the will to do it.

By the way, when will a French government ever pay us their debts? Rent unpaid for nearly two hundred years, and above all, daily destruction of our land, our economy, our culture, our language, etc. and these are priceless.

KRISTEN.



The poet Angela Duval (left) with Ivona Martin.

Xavier Grall

Xavier Grall died last December not yet aged 50. A poet (writing in French), a journalist and polemicist, he was particularly well-known among the Breton public as the author of "Le Cheval Couche" (The Lying Horse). This was a fiery reply to the best-seller "Le Cheval d'Orgueil" (The Horse of Pride) by Per Jakez Helias. For Helias, Brittany means the "Bigoudenn" country from which he hails and as it was at the beginning of this century: an exclusively rural world doomed to disappear. Grall strongly attacked this view and all the supineness that it involved.

Best defined, I think as a libertarian Christian mystic, he contributed to various religious magazines. This never prevented him, quite the opposite, from holding the most radical political views. He did not join any party but all his writings plead for Brittany. His vigorous style (reminding one of Rimbaud at times) won him quite a few enemies. Despite all this he was a man of great generosity. Before dying he wrote (translated from French):

Lord, here I am, it's me,
of your earth I loved everything,
the seas and the seasons
and the strange men
better than their ideas.
How difficult hate is. . .

Kenavo, Xavier.

KRISTEN.

ARMOR, monthly magazine (14th year). 72 pp. Subscription 83.20F (114.40F outside "France"), to CCP Armor 26 91 70 Y Rennes. In French. Generally short news or articles on all aspects of the political, economic, cultural life of Brittany; a section devoted in each issue to particular areas of the country. Represents a regionalist viewpoint. 7 Pont St-Jacques, 22400 LAMBAL.

CYMRU

Breuddwyd Ynteu Hunllef?

Ar fy nhaith lledrithiol drwy foroedd eneidiau y cenhedloedd Celtaidd, cyrrhaeddais fangre greigiog hynafol yn gorffwys yn y tareth, ei chefnidryd i bob cwr ohoni. Hon oedd Manaw, ac wrth syllu arni drwy dareth y gorffennol, gwelais olion hen wareiddiad cyflawn a dewr y Celtaid cynnar. Wrth nesáu at y lan drwy ddyfroedd amser, gwelais longau rhyfel y dynion hirwalltlog gwyllt, yn gorchfygu'r brodorion ac yn plannu hadau eu traddodiadau Llychlynnaidd yn nhir Manaw. Gweler y brodorion a'u gorchfygwyr fel un cenedl yn gwrthsefyll ymosodiadau yr Albanwyr ar eu meddiant o graig a gwenhthfaen.

Wrth ddynesu at y lan gyfoes rhywfaint, cefais weld y Llychlynwyr yn ennill eu dilys glod am sefydlu Senedd Lywodraethol ar yr Ynys yn y ddegfed ganrif. Efelychiad cain ydoedd o'u sefydliadau cyffelyb yn Norwy, ac fe ddathlwyd genediagaeth y gwarchodwr yma o hawliau Manaw drwy ei fedyddio yn "Thing-Völlr", fel ei berthnasau yn Llychlyn a Gwlad yr Iâ. Drwy'r tareth gwelais bron i ddeg canrif o ymladd a gwarchod eu hetifeddiaeth gan drigolion dewr brenhiniaeth fechan. Gwelais waed cymysg Celtaidd a Llychlynnaidd yn lliwio'r dyfroedd. Gwibiodd golygfeydd gwrthun o ladrata einioes ac enaid cenedl heibio. Daeth eu cyd-Geltiaid, yr Albanwyr, i hawlio eu heiddo, tan eu gorchfygaeth hwythau hefyd gan fyddinoedd Lloegr ym 1333.

Er i leisïau y proffwydi atsain o gopa Snaefell i'r arfordir garw na welai Manaw olau rhyddid eto, ni fachludodd ei gobeithion yn llwyr. Er i ffynhonnell y goteuni bron a diffodd o'm mlaen ar y gorwel sawl gwaith ar fy ngwibdaith drwy gefnfor y canrifoedd, bu'r marwor yn mud-losgi i'w hail-gynnau gyda dyfodiad phob cenhedlaeth newydd. Teimlais styfnigrwydd a dyfalbarhad y Manawyr i wynebu pob her ac anhawster, ac yn bennaf i warchod eu hetifeddiaeth yn y Tynwald, fel yr ail-fedyddiwyd y "Thing-Völlr" fel ai'r canrifoedd heibio.

Nepell o'r lan, a'r presennol yn agosau, gwelais holl nerth Ymerodraeth Lloegr yn ildio rhywfaint i'r unig genedl Geltaidd gyda rhywfaint o annibyniaeth gwleidyddol. Yn y flwyddyn 1865 daeth llawennydd mawr wrth i'r Ynyswyr ddathlu cam hollbwysig ymlaen, sef sicrhau yr hawl i'r brodorion benderfynnu, trwy eu Senedd, ar eu blaenoriaethau cyllidol. Daeth ton o falchter i'm cyfeiriad, gan yn awr ym Manaw y penderfynnir ym mhle ac ar ba wasanaethau y gwerir phob ceiniog o incwm eu gwlad, ac eithrio "cyfranniad" o £10,000 yn flynyddol i Adran Dollau llywodraeth Llundain. Bu llwyrch ar yr Ynys am hanner-canrif, a'r hunan-lywodraeth ynm cael ei fwynhau'n enfawr a'i weithredu'n gain, er i'w Senedd fod yn atebol i San Steffan, ym mherson y "Lieutenant-Governor" a apwyntwyd ganddynt yn enw brenhines Lloegr. Teilais fy hunan yn angylchynu Manaw yn yr ugeinfed ganrif, yn disgwyl iddi ymddangos o'r un blaenorol. Wrth edrych dros fy ysgwydd gwelais grair o gyfnod trefedigol Lloegr, gweddillion eu ymerodraeth muddunedig.

Gyda erydiad y tonnau i'r ugeinfed ganrif, gwelais grafangau gwaedlyd Trysorlys Lloegr yn gwasgu fwyfwy i gorff amddifad Manaw. Hawliant eu "pwys o gnawd", chwedl eu hysgrifennwr mwyaf, i dalu am gasglu Treth Gwerthiant ac i "amddiffyn" y werin-bobl druan, heb ystyried pwy oedd y gormeswyr o ddifrif. Yn sgil hyn oll gwelwyd tlodi yn boddi'r wlad, a'r ifanc a'r medrus yn dianc i ddiogelwch, a gwaith, dros y gorwel ar dir eu gormeswyr neu ymhellach. Disgynnodd y boblogaeth 13% rhwng 1951 a 1961, ac unwaith yn rhagor ymddangosai bod enaid y Manawyr ar fin machlud am y tro olaf, byth i wawrio eto, a'u tir am suddo i berfeddion Môr Iwerddon. Ond ym 1962 daeth gwefr newydd o gyfeiriad Douglas, ac ymroddiad newydd o'r Tynwald i achub eu cenedl ac i'w hail-adeiladu ar sylfaen gadarn. Penderfynnwyd gweddio i Ddwir hollalluog y cyfnod — Duw Arian — am eu iachawdwriaeth. Gostyngwyd y trethi i ddenu eu pobl ifanc i aros, ac i ddenu i'w plith hefyd fasnachwyr a bancwyr cyfoethog.

Bu'r feddyginiaeth yn fuddiol iawn i'r claf, a gwelwyd llwyrch na fu erioed o'r blaen ar Fanaw. Bu cynnydd yn y boblogaeth o 30% rhwng 1961 a 1976, ond disgynnodd y boblogaeth gynhenid o'i 82% ym 1891 i lai na 50% ym 1976. Sylwedolodd rhai proffwydi fel Mec Vannin ac Yn Cheshaght Ghailekagh (Cymdeithas yr Iaith Fanaweg) bod eu llywodraeth yn gwerthu enaid eu cenedl i Dduw (neu diafol?) arian. 'Roedd eu meddyliau yn chwantes am fwy o'r cyffur, y feddyginiaeth yn drech na hwy. Ond roedd pawb ar eu "trip" yn fyddar i rybuddion y proffwydi. 'Roedd goleuni cyfoeth a llwyrch yn eu dallu i'r peryglon. "Mae hunanladdiad yn drosedd yn erbyn phob egwyddor gwaraid", meddai'r proffwydi drwy'r goleuni tywyll, "Boed yn unigolyn, teulu neu chenedl". Ond ni chlywodd y rhai cystuddiedig y derfysg yn berwi rhywle allan yn y môr. Erbyn 1981 un aelod yn unig allan o'r 24 yn y Tynwald oedd yn cynrychioli'r cenedlaetholwyr. Bu farw siaradwr brodorol olaf yr iaith ym 1976.

Clywais daran yn atsain dros y dyfroedd wrth i'r Ynys ddiplannu o fy ngolwg yn y niwl a oedd yn brysor ddychwelyd-niwl y dyfodol. 'Roedd hwn mwy trwchus na tharth y gorffennol a welais yn gynnharach. Ni welais eu tynged — tybed â atgyfododd y genedl unigryw yma unwaith eto?

IAN LLYFNWY.

★ ★ ★

(A fantasy voyage through the mists of time leads the author to contemplate on Mannin's history and its hopes for the future).

No Money

Plaid Cymru is facing a financial crisis and the President Dafydd Wigley, has threatened to resign unless the £40,000 bank overdraft is cleared before the end of May. "The risk of having to resign is no more of a risk in reality than holding on to office and not being able to do anything because of the lack of finance," he said.

Direct Action on the Water Rate

Water has always been the most successful issue for mobilising opinion behind the nationalist cause in Wales, perhaps because it is the only natural resource which we not only have in abundance but to excess. No-one who has ever lived in Wales could fail to realise that we have an adequate supply of rain — and most of our visitors spend much of their stay cursing the stuff. In the past it was the destruction of our communities to build reservoirs to supply Birmingham and Liverpool which caused bitterness; now it is the extraordinary fact that the Welsh are having to pay far more for water than the people of these English cities who have stolen our water.

At present Wales produces 180 milliard gallons of water p.a. of which the English take nearly half — 88 milliard gallons, nearly all of it for the Birmingham and Liverpool conurbations. The average charges for supplying water to a house during 1981/2 were:

Wales	£66.76
Severn-Trent (which includes Birmingham)	£56.78
North-West (which includes Liverpool)	£54.47

though the Welshmen may live in sight of the reservoirs which supply the English town and suffers all the disadvantages of a heavy rainfall while getting none of the benefits. Not only the householder suffers: the whole of Welsh industry is put at a disadvantage compared with the English Midlands and North-West by the theft of our own water. Many industrial processes from the manufacture of beer to that of plastic require the use of large quantities of water, which encourages investment where it is cheapest. You only have to look at the table below showing the price of water for industrial use per 1,000 gallons to conclude that the wise industrialist will go to England:

Wales	100p
Severn-Trent	94.1p
North-West	88p

And in 1982/3 the disparity is to be far worse; the Welsh water rate has increased by 18.3%; that in Birmingham by only 7.4%.

Plaid Cymru's political prospects have been looking remarkably poor lately. An opinion poll in the autumn which showed the Welsh electorate:

Labour	44%
SDP-Liberal Alliance	33%
Conservatives	15%
Plaid Cymru	7%

must have made Plaid Cymru's leaders realise that nothing faces them but oblivion, if, when disillusionment with the present Westminster government and with the present system of government is obviously widespread in the Welsh electorate, they can rely on so few of the disillusioned. They decided to open a campaign on 1st March of refusal to pay the water rates, using the subsequent court proceedings as an opportunity to make propaganda about what is one

of the most scandalous injustices suffered by the Welsh — and one suffered equally by Welsh-speakers and English-speakers alike.

IFAN LLOYD.

Plaid Cymru have had an "incredible" response to their water campaign. It is now estimated that thousands of Welsh ratepayers have decided not to pay their water bills for this year as a protest against the exorbitant rates in Wales compared to English authorities, despite the fact that Wales exports a substantial amount of water to those authorities. Whole towns and villages have decided to join the campaign and the Welsh Water Authority are now seriously worried. Over 700 bills have been collected in Merthyr Tudful alone.

Death of Jennie Eirian Davies

Welsh-speaking Wales was shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Jennie Eirian Davies, editor of the weekly "Y Faner", on May 6th, aged 56. She had been prominent for many years in nationalist circles and had stood twice as a Plaid Cymru candidate in Carmarthen during the fifties. She had been active in several Welsh cultural movements.

A week before her death she had announced her resignation as editor of "Y Faner" after a period of three and a half years, complaining that the work was too much for one person. During that period she had increased the circulation of the Arts Council-backed magazine to around 3,500 and had earned the praise of many for the way she had given new life to the magazine.

Her body was found in the bath by her son, poet and playwright Sion Eirian, in her home near Mold. According to the police there were no suspicious circumstances. No date had been fixed for the inquest at the time of writing.

Five Detained on Explosives Charges

During the first weeks of May five people were arrested and appeared in courts on charges connected with explosives in Pontypridd and Cardiff last October during the South Wales visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Nicholas Peter Hodges, a 22 year old clerk from Cardiff, and Adrian Clifford Stone, aged 21 of Cardiff, have been charged with intent to cause explosions which could endanger life or cause damage to the property of the British Steel Corporation in Gabalfa, Cardiff, last October. Gareth Kevin Westacott, 27, an employee of the Welsh folk museum at Sain Ffagan, Cardiff, was charged with a similar offence relating to an army recruiting office in Pontypridd. David Frederick Burns, aged 23 of Canton, Cardiff is charged with the same offence.

Jennifer Ann Smith, a 28 year old Cardiff nurse is charged with having possession under suspicious circumstances of explosive substances.

They all appeared together before Cardiff magistrates on May 7 and were remanded in custody until the following week.

LEARNING THE CELTIC LANGUAGES

GAIDHLIG/SCOTTISH GAELIC

Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) may be learned from textbooks, cassettes and records and by attending courses. Any enquiries regarding learning Gaelic, courses, materials etc. may be sent to An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abertarff House, Church Street, Inverness.

Audio Courses

- (a) GAIDHLIG BHEO (Living Gaelic): The only available audio-lingual correspondence tuition course; commissioned by An Comunn Gaidhealach; published and administered by the National Extension College, 18 Brooklands Ave., Cambridge. Set of four volumes and six tapes plus personal tuition by correspondence. Enquire re enrolment to the National Extension or (for purchase of materials only) to An Comunn Gaidhealach.
- (b) BLASAD GAIDHLIG: Self-tuition single cassette and 20 pp. booklet introduction to Gàidhlig; simple conversation: price £4.60 + p&p 46p.
- (c) GAELIC MADE EASY: Four booklets (price from £0.60 to £1.00 each) and matching cassettes (price £3.00 each); self tuition audio-lingual course of 43 lessons.

Self-Tuition Courses — Textbooks (no tape/cassette complement):

BUN CHURSA GHÀIDHLIG (Basic Gaelic Course) £2.40 + p&p 61p.

GAELIC FOR 'O' GRADE (LEARNERS): £1.00 + p&p 30p.

GAELIC SELF TAUGHT: £3.00 + p&p 40p.

Residential Courses

Details of Weekend and Summer Courses for Gaelic learners may be had from:

An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abertarff House, Church Street, Inverness.

Sabhal Mor Ostaig (Gaelic College), An Teanga, Isle of Skye.

Edinburgh University (Extra Mural), Edinburgh.

Enquiries re this and additional material and/or orders to An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abertarff House, Church Street, Inverness.

BREZONEG/BRETON

Note:— While the Celtic League advocates further efforts to arrive at an overall agreement on the spelling of Breton, the fact is that three main spellings are in use. We indicate them in brackets after the titles of the books and courses by giving the initials of the main publications using them: *Al Liamm*, *Brud Nevez*, *Pobl Vreizh*. AL is used by the great majority of publications. Readers will have no difficulty in adapting from one spelling to the others. All addresses in Brittany unless otherwise stated.

Textbooks/Records/Cassettes:

Explanations in Welsh:

Zonia Bowen: Llydaweg i'r Cymro (AL). Llyfrau'r Faner, Y Bala, Gwynedd, Wales. 1977, 129 pp. Stg£1.75. Includes guide to Pr, Vo, Gr, Ex, An, Lx (Br-Cym, Cym-Br.). The records/cassettes of BREZHONEG BUAN HAG AES can be made use of.

Rita Williams: BREZHONEG BUAN HAG AES, (AL) adapted from the French version. Wales University Press, 6 Gwennyth St., Cathays, Cardiff. Also: Cyflwyno'r Llydaweg. Book and cassettes £6.95 from Sip y Pethe, Ffordd y Môr, Aberystwyth.

Explanations in English:

Remont Delaporte: BREZHONEG BUAN HAG AES (AL). Cork University Press, Ireland. 1977. 256 pp. Incl. guide to Pr, Vo, Di, Gr, Ex, Ill. Uses same records/cassettes as the French version.

Explanations in French:

Per Denez: BREZHONEG BUAN HAG AES (AL). Omnivox, 8 rue de Berri, Paris 75008. 1972. 256 pp. Guide to Pr, Vo, Di, Gr, Ex, Ill. Lays stress on structure of Breton. 2 cassettes or 5 records 33 rpm (17 cm).

Roparz Hemon: COURS ELEMENTAIRE DE BRETON (AL). Al Liamm, 2 Venelle Poulbriquen, 29200 Brest. 1975 (8th ed.). Vo, Di, Rd, Ex, Gr. 144 pp. 2 cassettes for the first 20 lessons, published by Hor Yezh, 1 Plasenn ch. Péguy, 29260 Lesneven.

Kalvez-Desbordes-Abalan: HERVE HA NORA (AL). Skol. Available from Hor Yezh, see above. 1979. 2 Bks., 176 pp. and 184 pp. Indicates Pr for all words in the IPA.

Jos Korbel: OBERT GANT AR BREZHONEG. (AL) Available from J. Corbel, Eider, Font de l'Ange, 83400 Hyères, France. 6 fascicules, to learn in a practical manner the structures of Breton.

Le Du-Le Berre: AR BREZHONEG DRE ZELLED, KLEVED, KOMZ HA LENN (BN). Centre de Recherche Bretonne et Celtique, Fac. des Lettres, BP 860, 29279 Brest-Cedex. Cassettes (8 hours), Slides (1 sentence on each) and cards with illustrations.

Andreo Merzer: BREZONEG PAZENN HA PAZENN (BN). Ar Helenner, 6 ru Beaumarchais 29200 Brest. 1 book + 2 cassettes. Specially intended to help to learn variations in pronunciation.

Fanch Morvannou: LE BRETON SANS PEINE (PV). Assimil, 13 rue Gay-Lussac, 94430 Chennevières-sur-Marne, France. Three books, totalling ca. 1000 pp. Cassettes giving Upper Kernev and Gwened Prs. Based on the ordinary everyday language.

Visant Seite: AR BREZONEG DRE RADIO (BN). From the author, Ti-Karre, 29150 Kastellin. 2 books, complemented by one cassette each, giving a Leon pr.

J. Tricoire: KOMZOM, LENNOM HA SKRIVOM BREZONEG (BN). Emgleo Breiz, BP 17, 29200 Brest. Bk. 1: 2 records/1 cassette; Bk. 2: 4 cassettes.

Correspondence Courses. No fees but students bear the cost of postage.

SKOL OBER (AL). Gwaremm Leur-Vaen, Plufur, 22310 Plistin. Tel. (96) 35 67 99.

AR SKOL DRE LIZHER (BN). Ti-Karre, 29150 Kastellin.

AR SKOL VREZONEG (BN), 6 ru Beaumarchais, 29200 Brest.

SKOL DRE LIZHER AR FALZ (PV, BN), A. Deshayes, 15 Bd de Bretagne, 29000 Kemper.

Oral Courses:

Crash Course: One week, 8 hours of study daily, early July. Formation Continue, Université de Haute-Bretagne, Av. G. Berger, 25043 Rennes-Cedex.

Crash Course: July 21-31, 1982. Two groups for beginners, through Welsh. Rita Williams, Welsh Dept., University College, Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

Cours Intensif de l'Université d'Été. Similar to Crash Course, Rennes. Early August (preceding Lorient Festival). An Ao. Floc'h, Institut Consulaire (Cours de Breton), 11 Straed Kergelen, 56100 An Oriant/Lorient.

Kamp Etrekeltiek ar Vrezhonegerien, 2nd fortnight in July. 44 Straed J. Rameau, 29000 Kemper.

Skol an Emsav. Several courses, more oriented than the others towards information on economic and political problems. 8 Straed Hoche, 35000 Roazhon/Rennes.

F.O.L. Courses/Al Leur Nevez. Summer. A. Merzer, 6 ru Beaumarchais, 29200 Brest.

Other courses combine manual work with the practice of Breton, or suitable for children, for trainee teachers, for Catholics, etc. For additional information, write to J. AbHerve-Gwegen, Kerberenez, 29260 Lesneven, ENCLOSING INTERNATIONAL COUPON RESPONSE.

CYMRAEG/WELSH

Books/Records/Cassettes/Tapes:

W. J. Davies & J. I. Owen: GADEWCH I NI SIARAD 1 & 2. Clwyd County Council, 1973. 53 pp. 20 tapes. £9 each(?). For use with language laboratory or tape recorder and designed primarily for third year learners.

J. Idris Evans & Bernard Evans: DEWCH I SIARAD 1 & 2. BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High St., London W1M 4AA. 1973 & 1974. 72 pp., 55p each. These booklets accompany a series of 26 radio broadcasts (1976) for listeners with no previous knowledge of Welsh. Cassettes 1 & 2 £3.30 (1978; Record 1 £2.10; Record 2 £2.32).

Dan L. James: CWRYS CYMRAEG LLAFAR/Conversational Welsh Course. Chr. Davies, 1970. Book 1, 276 pp., £3.95 hardback (1978&). Records/Cassettes £2.25 each. Suitable for the learner to study at home or in evening classes; 30 di.s. Book 2, 270 pp., £3.95 (1981); Records/Cassettes £2.25 each; 30 additional units for learning and practising.

LINGUAPHONE COURSE IN WELSH. Linguaphone Institute Ltd., 207 Regent St., London W1R 8AU. £63.50, covering the cost of a tutor to supervise the learning by correspondence.

WELSH FOR LEARNERS. Yr Uned Iaith, Brook St., Trefforest, Pontypridd, MidGlam 1978. Book £3.50 accompanied by two different sets of aids: Tape/Cassette £10 + VAT; Film £5.00 + VAT.

Several books/booklets have been published for adult learners/secondary school students by such publishers as D. Brown a'i Feibion, Gwasg Gomer, Y Lolfa, Chr. Davies, Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru but are not listed here because it does not appear that they are accompanied by aids to Pr. Catalogue available from Y Ganolfan Technoleg Addysg, Canolfan Dinesig y Sir, Yr Wyddgrug, Clwyd, CH7 1YA.

Many library authorities now have a Welsh CAS/REC/Tape service with membership at a reasonable annual subscription rate. Details from Llyfrgellydd Dyfed, St. y Gorfforaeth, Aberystwyth.

Correspondence Courses:

An Approach to Welsh: a tape and correspondence course. National Extension College, 8 Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge, England.

Polytechnic of Wales Correspondence Course c/o Dr Slater, Trefforest, Pontypridd MidGlam. 40 units with tapes £45.

Also consult Yr Uned Iaith, Brook St., Trefforest, Pontypridd, Morgannwg Ganol (O Level) or Mr Merfyn Morgan, Llys Caron, Lon Dewi, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (A Level). SKOL OBER, Gwaremm Leur-Vaen, Plufur 22310 Plistin, Brittany also teaches Welsh through Breton.

Oral Courses:

Residential Courses are organised, mainly in July or August by *Yr Adran Efrydiau Allanol* by either of the following University Colleges: Aberystwyth (9 Glan-y-Môr); Bangor, Gwynedd; or Caerdydd (38/40 Heol y Parc); Also by Coleg Harlech, Harlech, Gwynedd; by the MidGlamorgan Education Authority; and by Yr Uned Iaith, Brook St., Trefforest, Pontypridd, Morgannwg Ganol. Urdd Gobaith Cymru, Heol Llanbadarn, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, also organises residential courses for young people, aged 10 to 20 years.

University Ulpan Course: Enquiries to be addressed to the Research and Development Officer for the Teaching of Welsh to Adults, 6 Gwenith Street, Cathays, Cardiff CF2 4YD.

(a) Long term Intensive Courses taking the learner through the language from beginning (some previous preparation will be an advantage) to the stage of practical competence; (b) residential courses such as the 8-week course at St. David's University College, Lampeter, Dyfed (400 hours of teaching time); (c) day-time courses of approximately 200 hours, available on the basis of 3 hours per day or 1½ hours per day in Caerdydd and Bangor.

A Two Year Residential Course for Adults: intended for students with little or no knowledge of Welsh who wish to become fluent in the spoken and written language and who wish to study Welsh literature. Details from: The Warden, Coleg Harlech, Harlech, Gwynedd.

GAEILGE/IRISH

Books/Records/Cassettes:

M. Dillon/D. O Coinin: TEACH YOURSELF IRISH. Hodder & Stoughton, London 1977. Ppb. 255 pp., Stg£0.95. 2 LP records issued by Gael-Linn, 26 Cearnog Mhuirfean, Áth Cliath 2, IR£5.56. Based on the Munster dialect, this course is academically based.

T. Ó Domhnallain: BUNTUS CAINTE. Oifig an tSolathair, Áth Cliath 1. 3 Bkl: Part 1, 134 pp., 10 p. Part 2, 156 pp., 5 p. Part 3, 157 pp., 5 p. in ppb., available separately. Each part is complemented by 2 LP records and cassette IR£7.62 issued by Gael-Linn. Prn, not indicated in the bkl., is Connemara-based. This course, first broadcast on TV, is based on research on the frequency with which words and phrases are used in conversation by native speakers.

D. Ó Donnchadha: LINGUAPHONE/GAEL-LINN COURSE, IR£67.80. A conversational course available in a compact carrying case containing 16 45 rpm records or alternatively 3 C60 cassettes as well as the course's illustrated textbook. An advisory correspondence service is provided by Linguaphone.

R. MacGabhann: CURSA CLOSAMHAIRC GAEILGE. Andersonstown News, Belfast, 1978. Ppb. 81 pp., Stg£1.10. Available separately 6 cassettes IR£6.00. Only part 1 of this course is available at present. Prn, based on the Ulster dialect.

M. Ó Siadhail: LEARNING IRISH. An Institiuid Ard-Léinn, Baile Átha Cliath, 1980. Ppb. 331 pp., IR£5.00. A set of 3 cassettes IR£5.00. This course, based on the dialect of Cois Fharraige, West Galway, consists of a graduated series of lessons, exc. for self-testing and prn. coded according to the IPA. The cassette recordings, as well as teaching the sound system, cover all the texts in the book.

E. Ó Tuathail: CURSA GAEILGE GAELEAGRAS NA SEIRBHISE POIBLÍ. Bord na Gaeilge, 7 Cearnog Mhuirfean, Áth Cliath 2. The course consists of a Teacher's Handbook, a Workbook for students and a cassette with lessons and Prn drills. The price of IR£12 includes 8 copies of the Workbook, additional copies of which may be purchased IR£1.50 each. The course is especially designed for teachers teaching Irish to adults and presupposes that the students studied Irish at school for a number of years.

All the publications and material listed above as well as dictionaries, readers for intermediate students, grammars, may be purchased from AN SIOPA LEABHAR, 6 Sráid Fhearchair, Áth Cliath 2. (Money or postal orders to be made payable to CLODHANNA Teo. 20% extra for postage, and for orders from within the Irish Republic 10% for V.A.T. on records, 25% on cassettes.

Oral Courses for Beginners:

Gael-Linn organises crash courses in Dublin for adults, of 3 to 5 weeks duration.

Comharchumann Cois Fharraige organises, in cooperation with the Irish Branch of the Celtic League (f/c Maire Bhreathnach, 58 Br. an Bhainbh, Cabrach, Áth Cliath 7) a summer course for beginners including lectures on subjects related to the language and the history of Ireland, tours, an introduction to Irish dances.

Radio & Telefís Éireann will in the Autumn of 1982 re-broadcast ANOIS IS ARIS, a course for adults who have already an elementary knowledge of Irish.

An Irish Crash Course through the medium of Welsh, for two groups of beginners is being organised by the Department of Irish (Prof. E. Evans), University College, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, Wales. July 21 to 31, 1982.

Numberous courses to help children and teenagers with school Irish to gain fluency in the language are organised by Gael-Linn and various other associations or private bodies, chiefly in Summer in the Gaeltacht. Information from Comhdhail Naisiúnta na Gaeilge, 86 Sr. Gardnar, Áth Cliath 1.

Courses for adults, conversation classes, exist on a more or less regular basis in many towns and cities, not only in Ireland but also in Britain, the USA, Canada and Australia. The Irish branch secretary (Celtic League) will welcome more precise information about them.

GAILK/MANX

The Manx language may be learned from books, cassettes or record.

BUNNEYDYS, a course for learners similar to Buntús Cainte (Irish). 2 books £1.00 each; cassette (book 1) probably £3.00.

CHENGEY NY MAYREY, based on recordings of native speakers. REC/CAS £4.00.

CONVERSATIONAL MANX, J. Geill, 60p.

Neddy Beg. Stories, Manx and English, 50p. Cassette of Conversational Manx with some Ned Beg stories £3.00.

FIRST LESSONS IN MANX. E. Goodwin & R. L. Thomson, £1.00.

FURTHER LESSONS IN MANX. R. L. Thomson, a grammatical commentary on Noo Ean (St John's Gospel). £6.00. Noo Ean, 40p.

Dictionaries, etc. Complete Publications list from Mrs. J. Bayliss, 23 Church St., Peel, Isle of Man.

KERNEWEK/CORNISH

The Cornish language may be learned from textbooks and tape cassettes. All prices need checking.

C. Fudge and G. Sandercock: **KERNEWEK MAR PLEK**. Part 1 £1.95, CAS. 2x30 min. £2.40. Part 2 £2.05, CAS. £2.40 (Postage and packaging additional). 1980 prices.

R. Gendall: **KERNEWEK BEW**. A modern approach to Cornish. £1.50. Available from the author, Shaftdown, Gwinear, Hayle, Cornwall. Enquire if tape 5¼ in. still available.

Textbooks only:

C. Bice: *Lyver Lavarow Kernewek* £0.50.

J. Page: *First Steps in Cornish; Grammar 1, 2, 3*; guides to the use of the verb "to be"; *Whethlow Noweth ha Coth*. Available singly, or at the inclusive price of £1.00 as a complete series.

P.A.S. Pool: *Cornish for Beginners*. £1.00.

A.S.A. Smith: *Lessons in spoken Cornish*. £0.25.

Sound Recordings:

Crowdy Crawn, Songs and prose by Brenda Wooton and Richard Gendall, 1 12" LP Record £1.50.

Kewsyn Kernewek. 6 easy lessons in spoken Cornish with accompanying handbook, Cornish songs and music. 1 C-60 Cassette £2.00.

Sing Cornish. Song by J. King, Jan Williams, Mervyn Davey and a musical version of "Jowan Chy an Horth", by Bryan Webb. 1 C-60 cassette £2.00.

All the above, and other books (dictionaries, readers with translations, sound recordings, etc.) — except for **KERNEWEK BEW** — available from the Cornish Language Board, c/o Miss Joyce Foster, 39 Northfield Drive, Truro, Cornwall, or from Cowethas an Yeth Kernewek, c/o Bryan Webb, 29 Midway Drive, Uplands Park, Truro.

Occasional courses, for students of all ages, are organised by the Cornish Language Board.

Classes exist in some 20 centres in Cornwall, and in London and Bristol: details from Jowan King, Ty a Wel, Bolanhen, Crewan, Cornwall.

PUBLISHED BY THE CELTIC LEAGUE.

General Secretary: Alan Heussaff, 9 Br. Cnoc Sion, Dromchonrach, B.Á.C. 9. Éire

Welsh Responses to Falkland Crisis

The response of the Welsh people, or certain sections at least, to the Falkland crisis, has been very different to the bloodthirsty response of the English. The two Plaid Cymru MP's, Dafydd Wigley and Dafydd Elis Thomas, made a strong appeal to the Prime Minister to settle the crisis through international rather than nationalistic means. They expressed their strong disapproval to the military way out of the crisis which they described as "insecure and immoral".

One thing that makes the Welsh even more cautious is the strong possibility that Welsh soldiers in the British army would be facing soldiers of Welsh descent in the Argentine army. The two MP's made a special appeal to the government to resist bombing mainland air bases such as Trelew, the town in Patagonia where the largest Welsh population still live. Such action would be regarded with great horror in Wales, they said.

Up until the crisis worsened, HTV news programme "Y Dydd" had their own correspondent in Argentina, beaming nightly reports back to Cardiff by satellite. Russell Isaac speaks Spanish fluently since his college days, when he spent a year in Patagonia as part of his sociology course, and has some influence, it seems, with some high ranking officers in the Argentine army, thus securing a visa into the country during the present crisis. Interviewing people of Welsh descent in Patagonia (in Welsh of course!) it became apparent that they supported their own government and saw it as England's quarrel.

Latest Census Figures

The reaction to the 1981 census figures concerning the Welsh language has been mixed. The figures show a two per cent drop since 1971 — from 21 to 19 per cent. Some have seen the figure as further proof of inevitable decline. On the other hand it is the smallest decline since the war and is not as bad as some people had feared. In some counties the numbers have actually increased. However, it is still too early to make any meaningful assessments since the details regarding age groups and the situation parish by parish have not yet been released.

Courses at Nant Gwrtheyrn

The first three weekend language courses have been held at Canolfan Nant Gwrtheyrn, the derelict village on the Llŷn peninsula which is being restored and re-built with the help of MSC (Manpower Services Commission) workers. One building has been completed and another will be completed by the summer. Further courses are planned during the next months.

Independent TV Producer for S4C

On May 14 the independent television company Barcut (Kite) got off the ground and gave details of its future plans and equipment purchased so far. The company is based at Caernarfon and is different in one important respect from the 40 or so other independent producers who have sprung up overnight all over Wales to prepare programmes for the Welsh television channel S4C (pronounced Es Pedwar Ec) — Sianel 4 Cymru. It is an outside broadcast unit which will be hired out to the various independent producers at a price of around £1,000 a day. The equipment itself has cost around £500,000.

The director of Barcut is Gwilym Owen, former director of Bwrdd Ffilmiau Cymru, also former presenter with HTV, and the Chairman is Huw Jones of the Sain record company, referred to recently as "one of the few Welsh-speaking entrepreneurs"!

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ÉIRE

Aitheasc Cois Uaigh Caitlín Maude, R.I.P. 8 Meitheamh 1982

Tá muid tagtha le chéile anseo inniu lenar gcara dílis Caitlín a chur i gcré na cille. Dia linn! Is brónach, is tubaisteach agus is riléanmhar an tasc é. A Chaitlín na rann, is, a Chaitlín na n-amhrán, is trua linn do shraith a bheith ar lár.

Más gearr féin an saol a fuair tú, a Chaitlín, ní háibhéil a rá go raibh tú ar dhuine de na daoine is mó riamh a chuir rud ann don Ghaeilge is do shaoithiúlacht na hÉireann. Chiúns a mhair tú, agus fearacht an Chadhnaigh a raibh an oiread meas aige ort, agus agatsa airsean, ba é athréimniú na Gaeilge ba mhó a bhíodh ag déanamh inni duit. Agus fearacht an Chadhnaigh b'ionann athréimniú na Gaeilge, dar leat, agus athghabháil na hÉireann.

Ba fhíle ar fónamh thú, a Chaitlín, a chothaigh stíl ar leith a fáisceadh as nascadh idir nósanna cumadóireachta agus reacaireachta ár sinsear agus guth íogair dúshlánach do linne.

Mar amhránaí ar an sean-nós ba tú an sméar mhullaigh uilig. Ní hé amháin gur chuir do ghlór binn ríméad ar phobal na Gaeltachta agus ar Ghaeilgeoirí na tíre trí chéile, ach chuir tú ina luí ar an saol Fódalach, agus ar an saol mór dá n-abraínn é, gur foirm ealáine an sean-nós a bhfuil anam scoite díbrithe na Fichiú hAoise in ann freagairt di agus suaimhneas a fháil ina láthair.

Ba é a fhearacht sin i gcás na drámaíochta é. Bhí údair mhóra na drámaíochta faoi dhraíocht ag feabhas do chuid aisteoireachta. Léirigh tú le do thalann chumasach féin mar aisteoir agus mar dhrámadóir, go raibh an Ghaeilge acmhainneach agus feiliúnach le haghaidh ábhar ar bith dá chastacht, dá dhoimhne nó dá chonspóidí a ionramháil.

Níl ghné den saol nár chuir tú suim inti. Ba leathan an léitheoireacht a dhéantá. Ba dhomhain an smaoineamh — nó an mharana mar ab áil leat féin a thabhairt air — ba dhomhain an mharana a dhéantá ar gach uile ní. Ba chiallmhar, ba dhomhain, b'aibí agus ba mhisniúil do chaint dá réir.

Thuig tú go binn gurb iad an cairdeas agus an chomhbhá dhá thaca riachtanacha na múinteoireachta. Bhí toradh céadach ar do chuid iarrachtaí dá réir.

Nuair a thuig tú gur theastaigh club sóisialta Gaelach, bhunaigh tú ceann ar fónamh. Nuair ba léir gur theastaigh scoil lan-Ghaelach, chuidigh tú lena bunú in achar gearr, is chuidigh lena riaradh. Nuair ba i an agóid ab fhearr a d'fheil, chuaigh tú ina bun le fonn.

Bhí grá as cuimse agat don chúl le rath is don duine ar bheagán deise. Ba charthanacht ar fad do mhaireachtáil.

Is saibhride ár saol uilig ár dteagmháil leat. Beidh cuimhne na teaghála céanna sin mar thaca is mar údar misnigh dá lán sna laethanta, sna míonna agus sna blianta atá le teacht.

Déanann muid bás le d'fhear céile ionmhain Cathal agus le do mhaicín grámhar Caomhán agus lena muintir ar fad ar uair a mbrise is a n-anachana. Geallann muid dóibh ár gcúnamh is ár dtacaíocht sa saol atá rompu, le teann ómóis dóibh féin, agus le teann ómóis do do chuimhne, a Chaitlín.

Ní bheadh sé feiliúnach ná tráthiúil an láthair seo a fhágáil inniu gan cúpla ceathrú bheag filíochta a aithris i d'ónóir, a Chaitlín, a bhanríon na bhfilí. Agus níl duine is fearr a d'aithriseodh na ceathrúna céanna ná do sheanchara dílis an Dochtúir Máirtín Ó Direáin príomhéigeas Éireann. Ina theannta sin déarfadh do chara is do chomhfhíle Tomás Mac Síomóin dán de do chuid féin.

Más i gcré na cille féin do do cholainn chaomh, a Chaitlín, maireann do spiorad i gcroí do chairde agus mairfidh go brách.

CIARÁN Ó COIGLIGH.

(The above is the oration given at the graveside of Caitlín Maude. Traditional airs associated with Caitlín were played during her funeral Mass and following the oration at the grave her poem "A Dhé" was read followed by Dr. Máirtín Ó Direáin reading his poem to Caitlín).

Death of Caitlín Maude

Caitlín Maude, poet, writer, singer and actress died in Dublin on June 6th. Dark haired Caitlín of the flashing blue eyes and free spirit! A unique combination of talents which merged to give voice and expression to the essence of the living culture associated with the Irish language. A combination which tapped the deep traditions of the Gaeltacht and formed a bridge between them and modern urban life. Who else could enthrall a gathering with her rendering of a traditional song sung in the centuries old sean-nós style and continue to an equally attentive audience with a reading of one of her own poems dealing with the philosophical problems of present day living or the sterility of suburban life?

Imagination, spontaneity, dignity, a great integrity and a thirst for perfection ensured that whatever Caitlín did or undertook she performed with style and flair and gave her whole heart to. Her poetry and singing came straight from her soul. Caitlín's horizons were broad and her intellect keen. She was widely read and had a special compassion for the dispossessed and the wretched of the earth.

Caitlín was born in the Connemara Gaeltacht 41 years ago and was reared in Cill Bhriocáin, Rosmuc. Her acting won her attention during her years at University College, Galway and later she received acclaim at home and abroad for her part in "An Triail" by Mairéad Ní Ghráda. Caitlín co-authored, with Michael Hartnett, a play "An Lasair Choille" which was regularly performed and was a particular favourite with Gaeltacht drama groups.

Caitlín began writing at an early age and gained recognition as one of the best of the modern Irish poets. She read her poetry widely in Ireland and was

one of the Irish poets who initiated the annual exchange of Scottish Gàidhlig and Irish poets in 1971. On her tour of Alba in the autumn of that year she made lasting friendships and she read with the Scottish poets many times on their subsequent visits to Ireland. Despite offers from publishers over the years no collection of Caitlín's poems appeared in her lifetime. Perhaps she felt that her poems like her spirit should be let run free. A volume was in preparation recently however for Coiscéim — hopefully that will appear in the future and contain all her poems. A full appreciation of her work will undoubtedly confirm the opinion of many that she was the best of the modern poets.

Some years ago Gael Linn produced an L.P. of Caitlín's poetry and singing. It contains many of the songs specially associated with Caitlín such as "Dónall Óg", "Uileacáin Dubh Ó", "Róisín Dubh" and "Liam Ó Raghallaigh" and received much praise. The particular quality and purity of Caitlín's voice and her mastery of the sean-nós style produced something unique and truly moving in her songs which few, if any, other traditional singers could equal. Some of her best poems which she herself most often read are also on the record — "A Dhé", "Liobar" and "Dán Grá Vietnam" amongst them.

Caitlín was a teacher by profession and she had the gift of being able to establish an instant rapport with any class she taught, be they teenagers at school or adults at night classes, with corresponding results.

She was active in the Gaeltacht Civil Rights Movement in the late sixties and early seventies and in promoting the Gaeltacht Festival "Oireachtas na nGael". In 1969 she founded a social club for Irish speakers in Dublin, "An Bunnán Bui" named after the famous lament for the Yellow Bittern. For many years it provided a special blend of traditional music, song, poetry, story-telling, discussion and debate centred on Caitlín's talents and personality as "bean a' tí". To this day those evenings were talked about and the lack of such in present times lamented on. Caitlín was involved in recent years where she lived in Tallaght near Dublin in helping in some of the most important aspects of founding and running the All-Irish primary school there and in promoting the language in the area.

When needed Caitlín could turn her talents to agitation and demonstration. She reserved her particular ire for the hypocrisy of the politicians in relation to the language and for the humbug and pretensions of self appointed critics or pillars of the educational establishment. This was often at a cost to herself but a cost that was never counted. It was perhaps ironic in that context that her poems have for many years been on the Leaving Certificate courses in the Republic (and have been on G.C.E. courses in the North in recent years).

Caitlín contributed over the years to Celtic League publications and one of her major poems "A Dhé" was first published in Carn 5 with a translation into Breton (A Zoue). She visited most of the Celtic countries a number of times and made many friends to whom her death will undoubtedly come as a shock.

Caitlín leaves a 4½ year old son, Caomhán, who will not now inherit the full benefits of his mothers talents. Our sympathies must be extended to him, to her husband of over twelve years, Cathal Ó Luain

and to her family and friends.

Caitlín gave freely of herself while she could. She has left us much to inspire us but a lot has departed with her.

A star of Caitlín's quality and intensity does not appear in the firmament very often. It is all the more tragic then to see it snuffed out so soon while still so full of potential. But the tragedy is not confined to family and friends — it is a tragedy for the Irish nation and for all Celts. For in that cemetery in Bohernabreena, in the foothills of the Dublin mountains, is laid to rest not only a remarkable talented woman but also another sizeable segment of the distinctive culture centred on the Irish language. *Suaimeas agus sonas siorraí dá hanam uasal.*

C. Ó M.

The North

On April 5 last, the most recent attempt by the British Government to find a solution to the continuing problem of Northern Ireland was officially launched when the proposals of a White Paper entitled "Northern Ireland: a framework for devolution" were revealed in the Westminster Parliament by Mr. James Prior, the Northern Secretary.

The White Paper proposals had come as a result of an increasing awareness by the British that a continuance of direct rule for an indefinite period was just not on and that the process of "Ulsterisation" (the gradual handing over of security to the local and predominantly loyalist forces, the RUC and UDR) should be mirrored by a gradual handing over of limited powers to local politicians. It will be remembered that it was the abuse of these powers in the old Stormont assembly which led to the violent troubles which have been Britain's number one preoccupation until her most recent misadventure in the South Atlantic.

The Prior proposals provided for the setting up of a new assembly in Belfast with control over some relatively harmless departments of government but with the express hope included that it would lead to the eventual devolution of a wide range of powers by stages, if necessary.

Two of the papers 17 pages were devoted to acknowledging the existence of two national identities within the North. It stated that the nationalist aspiration to a united Ireland is a legitimate one if pursued by peaceful persuasion and not by violence. It was further stated that the new devolved government in the North would be able to make its own arrangements and agreements with the Republic and that assembly members could participate in any new inter-parliamentary tier of the Anglo-Irish inter-governmental Council.

Predictably, the two main Unionist parties, the Democratic Unionist Party of Rev. Ian Paisley and the Official Unionist Party welcomed the parts which suited them and rejected any talk of recognising an Irish dimension while the SDLP, the main representative party of the nationalist population

said that the plan was unworkable and expressed disappointment at the limited recognition given to the Irish Dimension in the paper. This solo by John Hume, Leader of the SDLP, soon became a duet of high significance when the Taoiseach, Charles J. Haughey added his voice to the criticism and roundly condemned the new plan as "unworkable" and mistaken. The absence of a strong commitment to an Irish dimension was singled out by the Southern government as the most serious omission from the White Paper. Amazingly, Mr. Hume also broke with convention by issuing a joint statement with the Taoiseach on the subject of the Prior plan. Even though it is generally well known that Mr. Hume enjoyed a remarkably close relationship with the Leader of the South's main opposition party, Fine Gael, Garrett FitzGerald, he at no time during the latter's tenure of office as Taoiseach issued a joint statement expressing views on matters pertinent to the North with FitzGerald. Eyebrows were raised, not only in government circles but also within the SDLP Party itself where a certain body of opinion holds that it is vital to the interests of SDLP that they maintain an independence of thought and action from the main Southern parties.

What had inspired a move which, although reflecting a genuine uniformity of opinion and purpose, was most untypical of the astute Hume and which would inevitably weaken his relationship with Garrett FitzGerald?

The answer seems to lurk somewhere in the personality of Charles J. Haughey himself and in the complex set of dealings which are keeping him in power. Since his return to power, a new assertiveness has been apparent and it is thought that his own very strongly held views about the North may be dominating policy more than heretofore when the views of the leader of the Nationalist population in the North tended to inform government decisions. Besides this, a certain influence from the Independent T.D. Neil Blaney in regard to the North has already been seen as not totally unrelated to the new assertiveness of the Taoiseach.

Meanwhile in the North itself, the IRA would appear to have been very badly damaged by the emergence of an unprecedented number of informers or "supergrasses". Their activities have been confined to individual attacks on members of the RUC and UDR and while this may be due to their finely developed sense of timing (how many headlines could be gained while the Falklands/Malvinas conflict continues?), there is some talk that the emphasis within the Republican movement could be switching to politics.

It would be a cruel irony if the Provisional Republicans were to follow their former colleagues in The Workers Party into politics. They have cultivated a formidable contempt for those same former colleagues over the years because of their attacks on the IRA's activities.

Provisional Sinn Féin have said that they will be contesting the elections for the new assembly as have the Worker's Party. Rather ironically again, the SDLP find themselves in the situation of having to take part in something which they have already described as unworkable or be seen as the wreckers, a role usually attributed to the IRA, the DUP or loyalist paramilitaries.

It would appear that the British intend to push ahead with their new assembly but the most that they can hope for is yet another temporary half measure which will keep some Unionist elements happy. The real problem has not been even approached in the White Paper. Once again, the voice of only those who want the Union with Britain has been heard. The unseemly anxiety to appease the "majority" in the North has once again won the day.

When the results of the recent census are published, it will be interesting to see just how big that "majority" is. Word is seeping out that it could contain a few surprises.

P. Mac A.

Justice or Volte Face

That a judge of the bench of the Six Counties sat and heard evidence in a Dublin court on 17 May 1982 established a precedent that may have shocking consequences. Among its implications is an apparent endorsement of the authority of "law and order" as administered through an armed constabulary and Diplock courts of dubious legality. That apart — and such might, can, and doubtlessly will be justified in terms of *realpolitik* ("strokes" however tend not to connect Maggie Thatcher's bowling, witness the vengeance killing of Ronnie Bunting) — there is, in Irish terms, an even more disturbing aspect to this "legal" mist.

One of the ways in which the Irish expressed their revulsion from Empire, one of the ways Dáil Éireann spread its acceptability and authority during the 1917-1921 War of Independence, was in the withdrawal of acceptance from just such courts, and exactly such constabulary, in the passive acceptance of our own government's laws, systems, courts and enforcers established (against English duress and pressure of course) on foot of the democratic verdict of the electorate in the 1918 election.

Las Malvinas

All subject and part subject nations, "colonies" or "protectorates" must worry very deeply at the crude outburst of English jingoistic imperialist reflexes over the islands off the Argentine shore. The implications are clear (world war will be risked by English Tories and their lackeys for what they present as a matter of principle): the response now and in the future of all subject or part subject people will have to be as clear in their understanding of what is at issue — and how the English (media especially) will present it to themselves, and to the world.

There are interestingly enough more people of Irish descent in the Argentine than there are of English: indeed there are more of Cymric background. A major difference between the Irish and the Welsh there is the extent to which the Welsh have remained in contact with (and being contacted by) home and Welsh institutions such as the Welsh

Books Council: a factor consequent on the retention of Welsh. Of course most of the Welsh emigrés were Welsh speakers on arrival. It is most likely that the Irish migrants — especially the 19th century groups organised from the north midlands — were English speakers on arrival. And until comparatively recently they remained English speakers, something to which their rural base in their new home (in contrast with the city base of most of the 19th century Irish migrants to North America) and the supply of English speaking priests and brothers' to their parishes and schools contributed in no small way.

They had and indeed have their own journal: the *Southern Cross*. Earlier in the century when there were branches of Conradh na Gaeilge in Argentina the paper had an Irish column — aimed mostly at learners. Some came "back" as a result of the dream the Conradh engendered: *Rambles in Éirinn* by "Che Bueno" (William Bulfin) was the product of one such, one who was among the early supporters of Pádraig Mac Piarais's educational experiment in Scoil Éanna.

During the Irish War of Independence they formed a supportive, lobbying, rallying organisation, The Argentine Committee for Irish Freedom, and they in turn published extensively in English and Spanish on the Irish side. When Terence MacSwiney — the Cork Lord Mayor, soldier, politician and philosopher — died on hunger strike in Brixton jail in 1920 they had a commemorative medal struck in his honour by Gothuzzo y Piana, the leading Buenos Aires medallists. And in 1949 to mark the Declaration of the Republic in Ireland the surviving members of that committee had a copy struck in gold and presented to Ireland through the Irish ambassador at a well publicised function in Buenos Aires.

Mac Swiney was not the only Irishman in Argentina's pantheon of heroes commemorated medallically: they so honoured Admiral William Brown from County Mayo revered by them as father of their navy, and still annually commemorated.

There was a teacher from Ireland among the people airlifted from Las Malvinas when the Argentinian forces took over — no Argentinian application for such (or any) post there would have been countenanced — but there was an earlier and a strange Irish connection with the islands. One of the independent rebels in the attempted revolution in Ireland in 1798 was the enigmatic Joseph Holt. When he surrendered on negotiated terms he was transported to New South Wales, where those who saw the Australian TV series *Against The Wind* will recall his again enigmatic rôle in one of the outcasts' risings there. However, being released he was shipwrecked, as his journals (later published edited by T. Crofton Croker) describe on the Falklands. There before eventual rescue he and his fellow flotsam built a shanty settlement out of the wreckage of the boat and Holt sportively designated same "Newtownprovidence". Does that give Ireland too a claim, as strong as England!?

Pádraig Ó Snodaigh.

ROSC: Conradh na Gaeilge's bilingual magazine containing information on language activities and cultural matters. Appears every two months. Available from 6 Sráid Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath 2 at IR£2 for a year's subscription.

KERNOW

Kernow ha'y Senedhow Tryst

Y fen-ny oll ow clewes adro dhe werth a Ben an Wlas dres an mysyow us passyes. Kensa, yth esa nep dyworth Ameryca a vynnas y brena ha, mar porthaf cof yn ewn, £1¼ mylvyl o an prys. Pan ve clewys y fo nep estren yn perghenek noweth a'n bastel, ughel o an garmow adro dhe Gernow. Pup paper newodhow a dhuk erthyglow yn un gyny adro dhodho. "Res porres dhe'n Kyfyans Gwlasek y brena abarth an Wlas (hon o Breten Vur Hep mar), an dhe'n Seneth Sen Stefan yn Loundres ry gweres ynweth. Byteweth, Pen an Wlas yu pastel a'n moyha bry yn Breten oll, del wor pup den. Gweleugh py lyes den a omwel ena dres an vledhen ha tyllly arghans dh'y wul, hen yu neppyth y honen a goth kentrynna tus gweres dh'y brena." Hag yndella a resegas erthyglow y'n paperow.

Wel yn mysk an geryow colonnek-ma yn un elwel war an Kyfyans Gwlasek ha'n Seneth Sen Stefan, pyth esa AGAN senedhow yn Kernow ow cul? Seneth Penwyth mayth us Pen an Wlas, a brofyas nep gweres, mes ny vynnas senedhow randyr erel gothvos travyth yn hy hever. Fatla brederas Seneth Kernow — an seneth a dhesevyr cafos les a Gernow hag a Gernowyon yn calon? Yth esa nebes ambosow gwan a ve stlevys gans yslyl mes pan ve compollys an ger drok-na 'arghans', taw a regnyas dres an chambour. Hag ena yth esen-ny, agan pastel dyr a gemmys ha bry war werth, ha kemmys ha chons a'y brena del us yn un nyja dhe'n lor! Worteweth, y fe prenys Pen an Wlas gans nep negysor rych a Loundres.

Lemmyn gwren-ny govyn orthyn agan honen, "Pyth o cam — po gwell — pyth YU cam gans agan senedhow yn Kernow, ha kens oll Seneth Kernow y honen? Yth hevel dhym bos an guden omma an keth es del yuhy y'n broyow Keltek erel — yma re yslyl war'n senedhow-na nag yu tythyak a'n vro hy honen ha raghenna pypynak a wharfo y'ga herghyn (y'n le may trygons ha nys yu an le yu dhedha), ny wra aga mursena na aga fokettys, ny borthons-y awher anedhy, na fors an pyth us yn colonnow an genesygyon. Mes, mar po aga negysyow aga honen murseny, wel, hon a vya dyffrans, pup luf a wrussa tenna y'n ayr yn un assentya spenans a arghans dh'omwytha mar uskys ny alsa denvyth aga gweles muvya.

Yn un worfenna, my a vyn leverel homma dhe styrya stuth claf a'n senedhow randyr yn Kernow yn kever taclow Kernewek. Un bagas anwlasagol a Cambron a wovynnas orth Consel Kerryer dhe drenya an Baner Kernewek adhyworth an wern ynrak aga sothveow, dhe 5es mys Merth — deth a'gan Sans Gwlasek, Sen Perran. Ha pyth o sewyans a'n govenek-ma? Dre 14 vota erbyn 2, an govenek a ve sconyes! Ha'n fol coth a gomendyas an ervyrans-ma, a sevys ynban y'n cuntellyans hag omhenwel Kernewek! Hep dowl, pan dhe deth Sen Jory ha'n penbloth Myghternes Pow Saws y fyth an Baner

Unyans Bretenek ow trenyja yn ughel adhyworth gwern an Consel Kerryer, ha ny vyth ethom dhe dhenvyth govyn orth an seneth dhe wul henna.

T.



Colin Lawry, new M.K. councillor in Penwith.

Penwith District Council Elections: 6th May 1982

On Thursday 6th May Mebyon Kernow candidates contested two of the eight wards which were fought in the Penwith District Council elections, the wards of St. Just and Penzance Central.

In a Council dominated by so-called "Independent" members, this years elections were the most political ever, with the Tory and Social Democratic partys each fighting three seats, MK two and Labour one. The SDP flopped to bottom of the poll in all three seats that they fought (including the St. Just seat MK fought); Labour came second, ahead of the SDP but behind the Independent retiring Councillor, in their only fight; the only Tory not to fail was a Councillor previously elected as an Independent.

In St. Just was the only four-way fight, with the retiring Independent Councillor defending his seat against another Independent as well as SDP and MK candidates. The result was victory for the Independent Councillor, with Mebyon Kernow's candidate — Town Councillor Malcolm Williams — coming a creditable second ahead of the well known Independent challenger and the SDP.

The best news of election night though was from the Penzance Central count, where MK's Colin Lawry beat the Tory candidate in a straight fight, by 566 votes to 433. Colin Lawry becomes the first nationalist on Penwith Council (and, some have said, the first socialist) at the age of 22. The victory becomes even more noteworthy because of the war-situation which the Thatcher regime has taken the British state into; Penzance Central is in the very heart of War Secretary John Nott's constituency, and amongst other issues Colin Lawry campaigned on a unilateralist ticket — as was shown in the campaign slogan of "For action on Jobs and Housing, and a Nuclear-Free Penwith". Despite the emergence of what was described as a "red, white and blue vote" in England, the Cornish people rejected the war-mongering of the Tory party.

The new make-up of the Council: 26 "Independent", 4 Tory, 2 Liberal, 1 Labour and Colin Lawry for MK; is going to make the implementation of either socialist or nationalist policies an up-hill struggle, but hopefully Penwith will be opened up to some more radical politics.

Celtic Congress

Despite a heated AGM that ran out of time, the International Celtic Congress in Pensans (12-17 April) managed to pass some important proposals.

1. A publishing group was set up with the aim of printing childrens books, in colour, in all six Celtic languages. Information is required from each country on age group that needs to be catered for etc. A representative is required in each country to do this. Please contact: Íté Ní Chionnaith, 62 Bóthar an Dobhair, Inse Chór, Baile Átha Cliath 8. Éire.

2. An information pool on bilingualism in children has been set up under: Dr. Eurwen Price, NFER Office, Dept. of Education, University College Swansea, Hendrefoilan, Abertawe, Swansea, Cymru.

This is intended to make readily available, information and experience gained in Cymru on this matter.

3. A booklet is to be printed to help parents who are trying to bring up their children to be bilingual.

4. The Congress re-affirmed its anti-nuclear stance.

These moves came out of a week which brought together representatives from "Diwan", "Dalleth" and "Ysgolion Meithrin" for the first time. It involved a wide range of organisations outside the Congress itself and, with enjoyable trips, concerts and ceilidhs, shows that the Celtic Congress is returning, once again, to a useful role in Inter-Celtic Cooperation.

JOHN DUDDING

"THE CORNISH NATION", Mebyon Kernow's Magazine. From: 11 West St., Liskeard, at 25p Each Plus Post, or £1.50 for 4 issues (Includes Post).

"AN WERYN", Cornwall's Independent Radical Magazine. From: 23 Bassett St., Redruth at £1.20 for 4 issues (includes Post).

As a member of the Lowender Peran Festival Committee and also its official representative in Ireland, I write in reference to a letter from Blanche Green (Carn No. 37) in which allegations were made concerning both Lowender Peran and also the Cornish Pan Celtic Committee.

Despite Mrs. Green's two paragraphs to the contrary Lowender Peran has never referred to itself as being "Kernow's Pan Celtic Festival". Mrs. Green has never visited Lowender Peran and it is indeed unfortunate that she didn't trouble herself to contact any of Lowender Peran's committee members, in order to check on the veracity of her "facts", before rushing headlong into print in Carn.

Unlike Mrs. Green, I have attended every Pan Celtic Festival in Killarney since my first visit there in 1975, and, over the years, I have seen Kernow's representation and participation in this festival grow from strength to strength. I applaud the Cornish Pan Celtic Committee for the dedicated hard work which they must have put in to ensuring that Kernow was consistently well represented in Killarney. As Mrs. Green could not be described as a regular visitor to the Pan Celtic Festival, in recent years, I fail to understand how she can presume to comment on what she has not seen. Her vague allegation about "a narrowing of activities" is hardly fair comment on what the Cornish Pan Celtic Committee has achieved — credit where credit is due, Mrs. Green!

ÁINE UÍ CHINNÉIDE.

(A number of letters from Kernow in the same vein as the above have also been received).

Lowender Peran

Festival of Celtic Culture

14th - 17th Oct. 1982

Ponsmere Hotel, Perranporth

Dance Displays, Workshops, Ceilis, Wrestling,
Three Choirs, Celtic Singing, Arts, Crafts

Further details from: Mrs. P. Crewes, 8 Tywarnhayle Road,
Perranporth, Cornwall Telephone: Perranporth 3103

"THE CORNISH BANNER", Cornish Nationalist
Party's magazine. From Trelispen, Gorran, Nr. St.
Austell, 50p Subs. £2.50 (overseas airmail £4.00).

COFIWN LLYWELYN YR AIL. The association COFIWN is issuing a beautiful medallion to honour the memory of Llywelyn Yr Ail, a great figure of the history of Cymru, killed in December 1282. It is a 40 mm piece figuring on one side Llywelyn on horse back in fighting pose and on the other his coat of arms surrounded by some of his titles. Available in natural bronze which has a gleam of gold, in a presentation case, £8.50, and in limited numbers in sterling silver with a numbered certificate, £35.00. P.O.s/Cheques to A. Lewis, Cartref, Arthog, Meirionnydd, Gwynedd.

MANNIN

Cha Nel Yn Impiracht Marroo

The dispute over the Falklands-Malvinas has brought to the surface in England (and elsewhere) ugly manifestations of imperialism which some had assumed to be dead.

Neayr's y traa va mee shiaght bleeaney jeig dy eash, ta mee er ve my noid jeh impiroilaghys Goaldagh (ny jeh impiroilaghys erbee). Cho leah as hoig mee dy kiart dy nee Manninagh mish, hoig mee dy row mee eginit dy yannoo caggey noi pooar erbee ta jannoo tranlaase er sleih. Ec y traa cheddin, ta mee toiggal y pooar t'ec yn impiraght foast harrish creeghyn ny Goaldee. Chaill ny Goaldee nyn impiraght lurg daa chaggey mooar (dy firrinagh, va Sostyn goli sheese y liargagh cosoylit rish y Ghiarmaan eer roish y chield chaggey). Va ny Goaldee bunnys brisht liorish y nah chaggey. Haink ad magh ass y caggey shen as ad gennaghtyn sharroo dy liooar. As tra haink ny Giarmaanee as ny Shapaanee dy ve berchagh, va ny Goaldee ny smoo sharroo foastagh. V'ad er "choayl" yn impiraght as va ny shenn noidyn oc jannoo dy mie.

Ta ny Goaldee foast credjal dy lajer (dy follit as dy foshlit) dy vel y chooid elley jeh'n teihll fo lhiastynys daue er y fa dy hass ad nyn lomarcen noi Hitler. Ec y traa t'ayn, ta Sostyn eest seose lesh ferg, troo as sherruid. Heill ram sleih dy row yn chenn impiraght dy firrinagh marroo as oanluckit ec Suez ayns 1956. Ta gear-cheim ny ellanyn Falklands-Malvinas er nyeeaghyn dooin nagh vel shen kiart. Son shickyr, ta'n impiraght hene ersooyl rish bleeaney nish, agh ta gear-cheim ny Malvinaghyn er soilshaghey magh dy vel y pyshoon jeh'n impiroilaghys soiet dy down ayns Sostyn as ny cheeraghyn ta fo smaght Hostyn. Ta'n taghyrt ommidjagh shoh jeeaghyn dooin nagh vod lught-reill Hostyn jannoo red erbee chammah as greeasaghey as gaarlaghey y cheer ry hoi caggey. Jarrood y boghtynid shen mysh "graih er shee".

Ta'n caggey shoh jeeaghyn dooin, ny Celtiee as sleih elley ta noi'n impiroilaghys, cre cho doillee as liauyr as ta'n raad ry hooyl ain. Harrish keeadyn dy vleeantyn, ta Sostyn er ve speedeilagh ass towse. Ren ee cur ny Celtiee fo chosh as hug ee orroo gobbraghey as jannoo caggey son Sostyn. Nee Manninee, Albinee, Bretnee, Cornee (as Yerne) gra dy nee "co-obbraghey" v'ayn, dy nee red yindyssagh va'n impiraght Ghoaldagh. Agh car y traa, son y chooid smoo, va reddyn stiurit dy vishaghey y lught-reill ayns Lunnin. Cha row y lught-reill shen coontey veg jeh ny Sostnee as Celtiee (as sleih elley) va geddyn baase er nyn son. Tra va theay Hostyn as ny Celtiee caggey son yn impiraght, v'ad cooney lesh y sleih va

jannoo tranlaase er y theay as ny Celtiee shen. Shen y fa dy row mee corree tra lhaih mee red dooyrt Kiannoort Vannin mysh y flod Goaldagh as eh shiaulley gys ny Malvinaghyn. Ren eh gimraa yn aght ta ny Manninee cliaghtey goll gys y cheayn as cree cho moyrnagh as veagh ad ass shiolteyryn Manninagh sy flod shen. As va John Quilliam, y marrinagh Manninagh ayns flod Nelson, imraait echey! Nar lhig eh Jee.

Lhig dooin treishteil dy bee y gear-cheim bolvaneagh shoh harrish dy tappee. Dy jig y laa traavees Manninee jannoo caggey son y cheer oc hene syn ynnyd jeh jannoo caggey son impiroilaghys.

BRIAN MAC STOYLL.

The Teaching of Manx Gaelic An Anomalous Situation

The struggle for the restoration to general use of the Manx Gaelic language has been going on for well over a hundred years, ever since in the mid-19th century some of the more persipient of our people realised that, mainly due to our own fault plus continual mind-conditioning by the ascendancy, we had almost lost this priceless national heritage and with it the rich heritage of folklore, music, dance and classical Gaelic legend which it had enshrined though in a measure becoming more fragmentary with every passing year. Thanks to those pioneers, whom we remember with great honour, and to interest and help from scholars and patriots in the other Celtic countries, we never did lose it completely, and the movement for its restoration and revival has continued in Ellan Vannin right on to the present day, albeit our progress has been slow indeed compared to that of the national language movements in the other Celtic countries.

For many years our educational system ignored the Manx language completely from the official standpoint although it was still the official language of Manx law-giving; but voluntary teachers both in our schools and outside them did good work, and patriots like Archibald Cregeen, Edmund Goodwin and J. J. Kneen published dictionaries and grammars and primers for students, and gradually the movement gained strength through classes organised by Yn Cheshaght Ghailcigh and also the teaching of Manx songs and dances (out of normal school hours) by some patriotic teachers. Some Manx Gaelic classes were also introduced into the Manx Music Festival, which otherwise had nothing specifically Manx about it; and several new societies featuring the language among their aims emerged.

All the time the fight for official recognition of Manx Gaelic in our educational system continued, and the next step forward was its inclusion in the evening classes organised by the (then) Education Authority, now the Board of Education. Work for the restoration of the language, however, continued

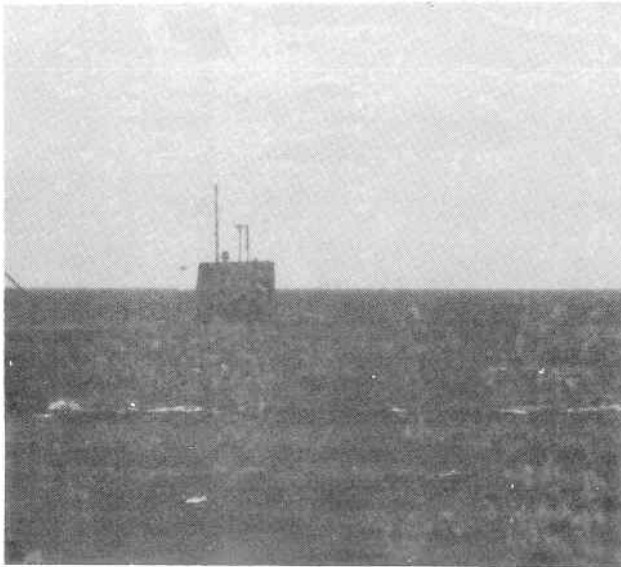
to be mainly on a voluntary basis, and it is a tribute to the ever strengthening national spirit that it did so continue and made steady progress. It was hailed as a great achievement when the language was at long last included in the official curriculum of the Education Board to be taught as a normal school subject, though it was still optional for the pupils and it was left to the discretion of the Head Teacher to decide whether or not it should be taught in a school. Next came its inclusion as a subject for the O-level examination.

All this is good, but not quite good enough if we truly aim at the restoration of Manx Gaelic to more general use and the restoration of Manx people to the status of a bilingual community. Nobody wants to denigrate English or any other international language; English and probably one or more of the Continental tongues are a necessity today. But we should insist that these do not crowd out our own ancient and beautiful national language, as they have almost done in the past. Every Manx child should have the right to learn and use that language, and in spite of the progress made to date, that is still not so, for there has arisen an anomalous situation in respect of our schools.

Head teachers, even if favourable to the language, are in a difficult position if a request comes from parents, or as sometimes happens, from the child himself, for the teaching of Manx Gaelic, since there may be no teacher on the school staff capable to teach it. To my knowledge this has happened in quite a number of cases, and I feel that it is deplorable. I am aware that many — perhaps most — teachers are opposed to compulsory Manx Gaelic in school, and I agree that at the present stage of the revival this would probably be unwise. But I feel that the next aim of the workers for the revival, and a most important one, should be compulsory Manx Gaelic for *teachers*; that appointment to a Manx school should carry an obligation to take a special course in the language with an examination in competence to teach it, unless, of course, already qualified to do so. Unless this step is taken in the near future potential pupils and their parents will tend to become discouraged, and may eventually give up the idea altogether. I know that a number of teachers — some of them not even Manx — have already taken the trouble to learn and teach the language as far as conditions allow, and more power to them, but they need more official support and should receive it.

And there is another aspect of the effort to make our children once more bilingual, an aspect in which we should take a lesson from the shining example of our Celtic cousins in Wales, and which ought to be pondered deeply by young Manx patriots. This is the use of the language in the home so that the child hears and learns to use both forms of speech from babyhood; this is something that we can do for ourselves if we will, for it does not depend on legislation or the rules of a governing body like the Board of Education. Welsh families, even when living in a big English community like Liverpool or London, see to it that Welsh is so used in the home, and Manx families could do the same if they cared enough for their national heritage — and the gift so given to children will never be lost in after life.

MONA DOUGLAS.



English Submarine H.M.S. Porpoise in Peel Bay, Mannin.

English Sub Sinks Irish Fishing Boat

The sinking of the Irish fishing boat *Sheralga* towards the end of April last by an English submarine some 20 miles east of Balbriggan gives an insight into British Ministry of Defence duplicity. Immediately after the sinking the British Defence Ministry denied all knowledge of the incident, and there the matter may have rested, had not the submarine HMS *Porpoise* chosen Peel Bay off Man's western coast to recharge its batteries 48 hours prior to the incident.

The Secretary of the Manx Branch of the *Celtic League* contacted the Irish Fishermen's Organisation in Dublin on the Monday morning after the sinking with details of the sighting off Peel. He also pointed out that although it was claimed on the British media that morning that British submarines would not be in that area submerged, British Admiralty Chart No. 1411 showing the Irish Sea area east of the Irish coast has clearly marked "Submarine Exercise Area" in a part of the sea some 20 miles east of Balbriggan, with a footnote giving warning to ships.

The Ministry cover up was "blown" and they were eventually forced to accept responsibility.

SyC.

Monitoring the Military

The Mannin branch of the Celtic League will pro-

pose, at this years AGM that the League seeks to monitor the increasing military activity throughout the Celtic countries. The proposal, basically, will be that one or more individuals, in each of the countries, pass on information on military developments affecting their area to a central collection point (possibly Mannin as we are suggesting the idea!). The object of this would be to allow us a more detailed perspective of problems created by the military which are occurring or likely to occur in the future.

Mannin branch has for several years campaigned against the use of our territory for military exercises and bases, we are in fact active in this respect at the moment. The result of our anti-militarist activities has been quite rewarding, from being considered an object of ridicule several years ago we have now reached a stage where each new move by the military has first to be preceded by an expensive public relations exercises. Complaints once "brushed under the carpet" are now treated more seriously, though still with an underlying evasiveness.

An inter-Celtic aspect to the campaign has always been paramount, we initiated our action following a particularly horrendous incident in North-East Ireland when a young child was gunned down by British troops in an as yet unexplained incident. The inter-Celtic dimension has held over the years and in April of this year we were able to help the Irish Fishermens Organisation with information as to the possible identity of the submarine involved in the sinking of the Irish fishing vessel "*Sheralga*". The U.K. Ministry of Defence after an initial denial conceded that it was, as we had stated in our information to the I.F.O., a British submarine.

The General-Secretary will have circulated all branches with the basic outline of our idea prior to the A.G.M. at which we will elaborate it. Hopefully all branches will consider our proposal carefully before arriving at a decision. We appreciate that there are problems involved in initiating this action — when we commenced our campaign in 1976 there were many difficulties to overcome and a great deal of opposition all of which with perseverance we overcame.

The position today in the Celtic countries is for the most part not as dismal as the mid-seventies. Celtic culture and politics whilst not exactly enjoying a "Renaissance" are certainly in better health? Numerous recent examples come to mind — Political success for Sinn Féin in Éire, language success in Cymru (S4C), the successful Diwan programme in Breizh, and many others. The "black-spot" to all this containment/success in our various programmes is the continuing military build up in all of the Celtic countries. Bombing ranges in Mann, NATO bases in Alba, vast areas of Cymru annually occupied for military exercises and finally the continuing occupation of N.E. Ireland. We as branches of the Celtic League are in business to promote eventual social, political and cultural co-operation between independent Celtic states. Our objectives have no place within this framework for the military forces of France, the United Kingdom or any other outside power.

J. B. MOFFATT,
Secretary Mannin Branch.

Twinning

April saw two further links forged between Kernow and Breizh with the twinning of Penzance and Concarneau and St. Ives and Camaret.

A party of about forty from Concarneau visited Penzance during the last few days of the International Celtic Congress to cement the alliance between the two towns. The charter, written in all four languages (Cornish, Breton, English and French), was signed by the two mayors on 16th April in Penzance and will be signed in Concarneau when the Penzance delegation makes a return visit in August. After the ceremony, many of the delegates attended the special proclamation of the Gorsyth, arranged to coincide with the Celtic Congress, where, in his speech, the Grand Bard made special mention of the links, both ancient and modern, between Cornwall and Brittany. In the evening, the delegation was entertained with a visit to the International Concert, organised by the Celtic Congress.

The following day saw the signing, in St. Ives, of the charter linking the town to Camaret. These two towns have been close for many years and have fishing ties stretching back to the last century. After a day spent escorting their Breton visitors around Penwith, the St. Ives delegation returned with them to the Guildhall, where the ceremony of signing the charter took place amidst a plethora of Cornish and Breton flags. The Presidents of each Association spoke of the links between the two Celtic countries, emphasised by the fact that the charter was prepared in the Breton and Cornish languages, as well as in English and French. A buffet and dance completed the ceremony.

At the beginning of May, a return visit was made to Camaret by the St. Ives Association, about forty of whom were present for the impressive signing ceremony outside the Mairie, watched by many townspeople and with the Cercle des Bruyeres in attendance. The Cornish visitors were entertained royally throughout the weekend by their hosts and were given the chance to learn a lot about the town and its region.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

In an interesting exercise promoted by An Comunn Gaidhealach, a document was published showing how each of the political parties in Scotland looked on Gaelic. In summary:

Conservative: Increased Radio Highland Gaelic output while safeguarding interests of non-Gaelic listeners; 100% Government funds for extra costs of teaching and use of Gaelic in schools where demand exists; agree to An Comunn's present application for more promotion funds.

Labour: Funds for educational initiatives on the lines of the Bilingual Project in the Western Isles; increased output in Gaelic broadcasting; sympathetic hearing for An Comunn's application for more promotion funds.

Liberal: Agree to set up a Gaelic Language Council to foster Gaelic generally; increased output in Gaelic broadcasting; increased funds to Gaelic bodies such as An Comunn.

Scottish National Party: The SNP has recently published a comprehensive policy document on Gaelic emphasising the need for recognition of Gaelic as one of our country's official languages and listing education, local government, civil service, the media, the arts, commerce, etc. as areas in which Gaelic should be helped to develop.

CENCRASTUS: A magazine of Scottish and International Literature, Arts and Affairs, 5 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, EH8 9LW, Scotland. UK and Éire \$3, Europe \$5, N. America (Air Mail) \$7 — for 4 issues.

● Breton engineer, 29 years old, married, two little children, is looking for correspondents in other Celtic countries with equivalent profession, age and family situation. Write to Luc Bernicot, La Gilberdiere, Villeveque, 49140 Seiches-sur-le-Loir, France.

Membership and Subscriptions

All who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (entitling to CARN) and the subscription rates are IRE£4 (Ireland), St£\$4 (Britain), 45 FF (Continental Europe) and \$12 (US) (non-European countries — air mail). For information about the Celtic League, applications for membership, subscription, write to any of the following C.L. (honorary!) Secretaries:

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Requests for information will be dealt with only if SAEs or International Reply Coupons are enclosed and if reply needs relatively little time.

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