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A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

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SPECIAL FEATURE

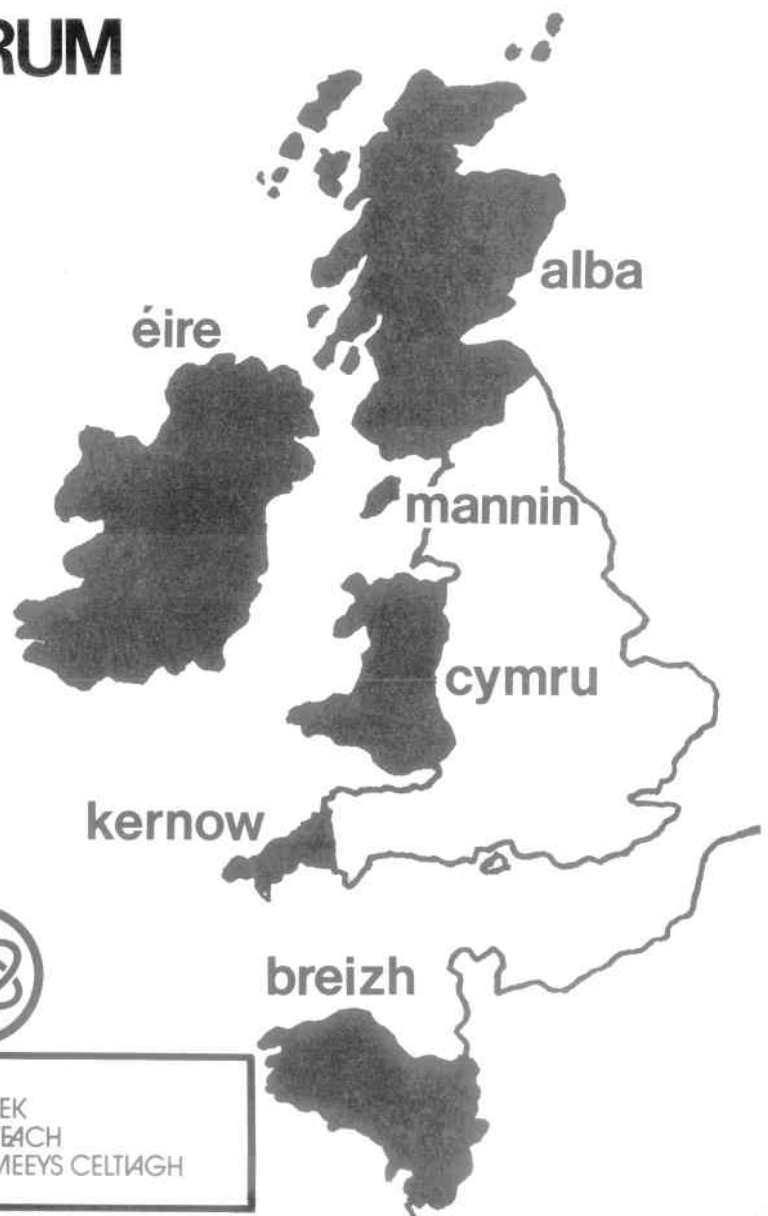
LEAGUE EVIDENCE TO
NEW IRELAND FORUM

CENTRE PAGES

PLUS -

*WELSH POLITICAL TRIAL

*CAGHLAA AYNS
POLITICKAGHT YERNAGH ?



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

CARN

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Kernow yn Europ

As we go to press, the news has just broken that Kernow is not to be allowed her own Member of the European Parliament. At an Inquiry into the proposed Cornwall & Plymouth Euro-seat, held in Plymouth, England in November last year, Mebyon Kernow had put forward the case for Cornish recognition, and had been supported by many Councils and other organisations. Indeed, the Inquiry itself had been brought about by the presentation of a petition by MK.

Not surprisingly, however, the Boundary Commission for England (sic) has ruled that Kernow's Celtic identity does not warrant any sacrifice of the holy 'quota' of electors set for English(sic) Euro-constituencies.

MK have thus decided to take the Cornish case to the European Parliament itself, hoping for a less imperialist attitude from the MEPs. Furthermore, MK has announced that it will not be fighting any future European elections until Kernow is given at least one MEP of her own.

It behoves the Celtic League and the various nationalist parties throughout the Celtic world to support Kernow in this cause. Messages of support should be sent to Julyan Drew, Chairman of Mebyon Kernow, 15 St Warren Street, Penzance, Kernow, as soon as possible.

Subscriptions

Don't forget that subscriptions are now due. The rates remain unchanged (see back page) and still represent extremely good value. If you have friends who are not yet members (or subscribers), now is the time to exert a little friendly persuasion.

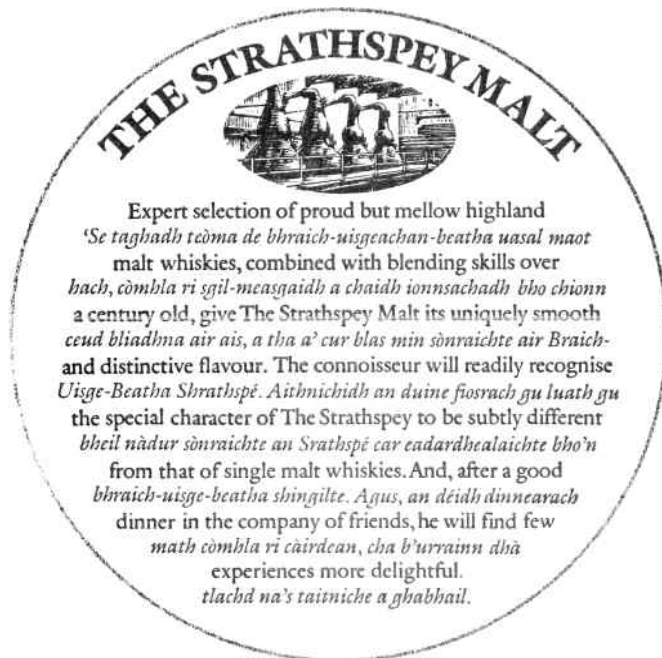
Finally...

My apologies to those of you whose articles (particularly in the Celtic languages) have not appeared in this issue. Rest assured that I shall save them for future use. But I would ask that you type them **double-spaced** and that you indicate where capital letters should appear in titles.

The **deadline** for CARN 45 is **March 5th** - please send your contributions in plenty of time.

Sowyn,

Pedyr



This beer-mat was found in a pub in St. Just, Kernow. It is reproduced, not as a recommendation for the whisky but for the use of Gaelic.

FOR A CELTIC FUTURE A tribute to Alan Heusaff

330 pages

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This collection of articles has been published in recognition of Alan's work as Secretary General of the Celtic League for over 20 years.

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The caption under the photo published in CARN 43, Page 11 should have read: **Tregonou - A group of DIWAN trainee teachers, August 1983.**

How to be Celtic

Channel 4 were "astonished by the high viewing figure" they were getting for the Scottish produced series which explored the present state of cultural and language revival among today's Celts. According to the co-producer of the series Douglas Eadie this heartening response has encouraged his independent company Pelicula Films and it is to be hoped that future important documentaries can be expected from them. The item on Scotland, "All quiet on the northern front" sums up the feeling that Scots have been experiencing a "desperately dispiriting chronicle of apathy and failure" for while Brittany and Wales have their tongues as a focus for political and cultural identity, Scotland has three linguistic strands and of those "Gaelic, alas, can fulfil this role only for a tiny minority." But if anything "All Quiet..." did show a picture of cooperation between musicians and linguists to make the most of our circumstances and build a more culturally aware nation. Support for wider understanding of our cultural roots is being recognised more widely than ever before. Scotland's major

teaching union, the Educational Institute of Scotland, has just agreed to campaign for an all-Scotland Council for Gaelic and to press for the piloting of "Celtic Studies" in our secondary schools throughout the various local authority areas of the nation. The significance of such moves is well summed up by Prof. Nigel Grant of Glasgow University who wrote recently that "an education which does not equip young Scots to function in a pluralist society - and as themselves, not as a pale copy of someone else - will be selling them short."

To return to Scottish criticisms of *How to be Celtic*, Julie Davidson, writing for the "Glasgow Herald," asked "who other than Celtic patriots themselves, would want to learn to belong to Western Europe's most beaten up culture?"... and "the Celts have created an industry from their complaints of proscription and centred it on language, legend poetry and music. It is this incomplete culture, this festive but inadequate statement of identity which is presented by Douglas Eadie and Mike Alexander..." and the Celts pushed to the fringes have been

"passed by economic progress and social dynamism." I pointed out in the letter columns of the Herald that Merthyr Tydfil, the Welsh speaking steel town, was the birthplace of the modern world, and were not the Celts of Ireland and the Highlands partners in the rise of industrial Clydeside? and of course that as the series progressed the link between incomplete culture, and alien rule became more and more obvious.

Yes, indeed, the contents of "How to be Celtic" need analysing in detail and I hope that the series will soon be repeated or that requests for this will be sent to Channel Four as well as demands for it to be screened for educational T.V. It could be the first of many aids by TV to political and cultural regeneration but as the strains of "The Freedom Come All-Ye" ended the Scots programme we could see as Alastair Clark pointed out in the "Scotsman" that Hamish Henderson's great contemporary muckle song would have to be translated into English if it were to become Scotland's popular national anthem in the 1980s!

Rob Gibson.

The resurrection of devolution

A theme which became very familiar to Carn readers a few years ago, dare it be mentioned - devolution. This was brought back (from the grave some maintain) for an airing on St. Andrew's night by the BBC in the form of a debate "Devolution is dead etc.". With Lord Tonypantry brought from Wales to chair the debate and Mr. Penhaligon from Cornwall taking part it might have been quite a Pan Celtic event! However the former's commitment to the British State is well known and the excellent opportunity which the latter's contribution gave for broadening out the debate was not taken. Both sides managed to keep sights well within the Scottish area. However it was heartening for any viewer with any concern at all for Scotland's future that those for the proposition made such an abysmal showing. Nothing new about the speakers - there they were Teddy Taylor, having come up from the fleshpots of Southend, Mr. Nicholas Fairbairn QC. not quite so obviously from the fleshpots on this occasion, the new editor of the Times Mr. Andrew Niell, but believe or not joined on this occasion by that great patriot Mr. Ludovic Kennedy whose pamphlet, "The Disunited Kingdom" translated into most European languages

(including the Celtic ones) we had all distributed so willingly that long decade ago. The reason he gave for his new stance is that the Scots are all so spineless it is not worthwhile supporting them. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fairbairn trotted out the same hoary old arguments about cost and loss of local control which coming from spokesmen of the Thatcher regime would be funny if it were not that their attacks on local democracy are a very serious business indeed. Mr. Niell as befits someone who has taken over from Mr. Evans at "The Times" and has to prove himself a really good boy with Mr. Murdoch and via him to the great lady herself treated us to the usual supercilious lecture the Scots get from one of themselves who has made it to the big time and has nothing left to show his origins but his accent.

Mrs. Ewing put the case against the proposition very well as indeed did Mr. Donald Dewar of the Labour Party, Mr. Boyd of the TUC and Mr. Arnold Kemp editor of the Glasgow Herald. The final programme seen was a shorter version of the complete debate which it seems had people from every party, trade union, professional organisation etc., speaking against the proposition. This underlines and highlights the position in Scotland at

the moment which has been evident in many radio debates and "phone-ins" or is the plural "phones-in"? On any question - the trade unions, the cuts in the NHS, the nuclear debate; on one side are ranged a great variety of people representing the Scottish people in parties or organisations or as individuals and on the other side what might be called the thin blue line, Mrs. Thatchers' yes men trying almost abysmally not succeeding in putting across policies for which only a minority in Scotland voted. One or two young lads are being groomed to fill the gaps but until they do only Mr. George Younger, that self-confident purveyor of the eternal myth that Scotland is showing the rest of the United Kingdom the way out of the recession, can be giving satisfaction at HQ. He did not take part in the television debate and lest it be confirmed that the audience had been convinced by those against the motion, no vote was taken - because - that will be decided eventually by the Scottish electorate. Let us hope so and also let us hope that Mr. Penhaligon's plea that the whole question of the dissatisfaction of all areas of Britain with undemocratic centralist rule is heeded, and more co-operation inaugurated.

Remembrance

St. Andrews Day is the 30th of November but earlier in the month the 11th - Remembrance Day - is the occasion for thinking back to the terrible events of earlier this century. The service at the Centopath on Sunday 13th must have seemed a hollow mockery to many for so many of those taking part were at that moment waiting to welcome onto British soil the latest weapons of the American arsenal. It was impossible not to link the two themes and to wonder just what those lost in those two wars would think if they were to return. Surely it would be utter disbelief they would experience - the rich unctious tones of Tom Fleming commenting as if it were just another stately London occasion and later the rich Welsh voice of a retired soldier giving "The Anthem for Doomed Youth". That same evening Channel 4 in its "World at War" series showed events on the German eastern front in the second world war and the incredible horror of the sufferings of the Russian people from then on during the retreat to Moscow and its defence. It probably did not rate high for Sunday evening viewing but it juxtaposed nicely with the arrival of Cruise missiles at Greenham Common the next day.

Contrary to the hopes of the establishment that it meant the failure of the whole anti-nuclear effort and the

assurances of some of the media that this is so it has intensified the whole debate. It was a surprise however that one of the Scottish contributions was an article taking up the whole of the front page of the "Weekend Scotsman" on Dec. 3rd. It was entitled "Confronting the prophets of the Apocalypse" and written by Gavin Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy is by way of being an expert with a book "Defence Economics" to his credit so it was surprising that this attack on the CND movement should be so banal and conducted from such a confusing and contradictory stance that it smacked more of a personal anti-CND crusade.

His depressing philosophy is that it is better to live with the "status quo" of the super-powers with their increasing piles of weapons than to put up with CND with their "horror propaganda" and their undermining of the attempts that are being made to reduce these piles. He dismisses as absurd the claim that Britain would be less of a target without the American arsenal and he singles out for mention the psychologist E.P. Thompson for his "shrillness" and panic mongering. Well for anyone who has heard E.P. Thompson giving exactly the very opposite advice, that we should not be panicked into thinking our extinction inevitable and that cooperation of the majority can prevent this, it is all very

confusing. Without naming names he claims that the CND leaders of the early 60's were such cowards that during the Cuban Missile crisis - "CND leaders fled to Ireland because they thought doomsday was imminent". Well it is nice to know where we should head for. This article has rebounded on itself as so many able CND people have been given an opportunity to reply with their views. They do not get a good press on the whole and individuals like Mons. Bruce Kent are reported as if they were outcasts. A MORI poll reported recently that most teenagers think a nuclear war is inevitable. What has influenced this is more likely to be the governments policy of insisting that local councils make shelter provision and their insistence that there will be survivors.

The Tayside councillors have voted to make themselves a shelter near Coupar Angus - "in case of an attack" on RAF Leuchars in Fife. Are they really so naïve they do not know about Edzell and Craigowl? The film 'The Day After' was shown on Saturday 10th December. It was all right to watch it as according to Mr. Kennedy "The more the public are made aware of what a nuclear war would do to them, the more effective is the point that the missiles that would do these horrible things to them are located in the Soviet Union and not in Britain."

BREIZH

Plas ar Gouezeleg e Skolioù Bro-Skos

An deskadurezh e Bro-Skos evel er ranndirioù all eus ar 'Rouantelezh Unanet' zo lezet evit un darn vat e karg pep rannvro velestradurel. Bez ez eus evelato ur 'Scottish Education Department', anezhañ ur ministrerezh dibar evit ar vro hag a vez divizet gantañ ar sturiennoù d'an holl skolioù da heuliañ. Peseurt plas a vez aotreet d'ar gouezeleg er genreizhad-se? N'on ket evit reiñ un daolenn glok met diwar ar pezh am eus teskaouet e troc'hadennoù-kelaouenn e c'hellor kaout un alberz peuz-resis.

Gouzout a reer ez eo rannet Bro-Skos bremañ e dek rannvro velestradurel nevez. O komz eus ar gouezeleg e vez meneg dreist-holl eus Inizi ar C'Hornog hag eus an Uheldirioù, houmañ a-bell ar rannvro vrasañ met rouez an dud enni. Kaoz a vez ivez eus Strathclyde (Glasc'ho gant ar ranndir hag an inizi er mervant hag er c'hornog diouti), ar Central Region en-dro da Stirling ha Tayside en-dro da b-Perth: enno ivez e voe komzet ar yezh, da vihanañ e darn

pe zarn, n'eus ket keit-se.

D'ar c'hentan a viz Here diwezhañ e oa ur c'hendalc'h e Glasc'ho o plediñ da gudenn ar gouezeleg en deskadurezh ar veurgêr-se. Darn eus ar brezegegerien a daolas o sell pelloc'h evelkent. Bodet e oant bet diwar intrudu ur gevredigezh Glasgow-Skye. Tud a vicher a oa eus an dek den bennak a gomzas diwar al leurenn, ha 70 o selaou. Ouzh ar pezh a zisplegas daou zileuriad a-berzh ar Velestradurezh e talvez evezh ar muiañ.

An enseller-skolioù Murdo MacLeod eo a roas munudoù a-zivout plas ar gouezeleg er skolioù. Skolioù Bugaligoù n'eus ket anezho e gwirionez, emezañ. Ha ne vo ket moarvat kent pell. Heverk eo koulskoude ar pezh a vez graet gant Kevredigezh ar Strolladoù-C'Hoari Gouezeleg, dreist-holl pa laka mammoù ha tadoù da gemer perzh en hec'h obererezh. 19 Strollad eus ar seurt-se zo bet savet c'hoazh nevez-ze e

Glasc'ho, Dinedin, Ayr hag Inverness. N'eo ket bet displeget resis ar pezh a vez graet ganto: Deskiñ gouezeleg da saoznegerien vihan e-ser c'hoari, hep mar. (Fionnlaigh MacLeod, sekretour ar gevredigezh, a c'houlenne a miz Du harp digant lennerien ar West Highland Free Press hag eñ o klask gouzout pegement eus ar vugale nad eont ket c'hoazh d'ar skol a oar gouezeleg. Respontoù en doa bet o tiskouez ne oa hini ebet pe nebeut-tre e meur a barrez en Enez Sgitheanach (Skye) Lewis hag inizi all.)

Evit a sell ouzh ar C'Hentañ Derezh, disoc'h an niverañ-poblañs diwezhañ a laka anat ez eo mall deskiñ ar yezh er skolioù. En Inizi ar C'Hornog eo koazet niver ar gouezelegerien oadet 5 da 9 vloaz da 65% ('m eus aon eo kalz gwasoc'h er gwellañ toleadoù e Breizh ha ken gwazh e Gouezelva Iwerzhon!).

Abaoe ma'z eo bet divizet gant an Highlands & Islands Development Board (HIDB) - ur bennadurezh heñvel

he c'hefridi ouzh hini Ûdarás na Gaeltachta en Iwerzhon, ie: harpañ ar gouezelegerien en ur atizañ embregerezhioù da 'n em staliañ er Gouzelva - divizet, a lavaran, reiñ plas d'ar yezh e-tal ar saozneg en deskadurezh hag e darn eus ar velestradurezh lec'hel, emeur oc'h ober arnodou er skolioù un tammig e pep lec'h en Inizi, o lakaat ar vugale da zeskiñ dre ar gouezeleg diwar-benn o c'hevredigezh hag o endro.

En Uheldirioù, ez eus skolarien hag a ya a lec'h da lec'h o teskiñ un tammig gouezeleg d'ur bern bugale. Hag e tesk ar re-manñ? Petra c'hom goude un nebeut mizvezhioù? Goulenn a ra darn ha ne vefe ket gwelloc'h deskiñ dezho prizañ ar gouezeleg, reiñ c'hoant dezho d'hen ober pa vo gwellaet ar plegennoù?

42 skol eil derez a zo en Alba a-bezh ma vez kelennet enno un tammig gouezeleg. E 25 anezho n'eus nemet ur c'helenner ouzh hen ober. En digenvez en em gav. Ne vez, ket harpet. Roet eo niver an holl skolidi eil derez o teskiñ ar yezh: 6,000 - n'eo ket moulet-spis ar 6, da wiriekaat e vefe).

Se a ra tost da 150 dre bep skol, well-wazh. Klotañ a ra gant ar sifroù roet evit Glasc'ho. Un drederenn eus ar studieren-se zo gouezelegerien a-vihanik.

En eil derez, er c'hontrol eus ar pezh a c'hoarvez er c'hentañ e chom ar c'helenner dre ar gouezeleg un dra varzel, a nebeut a bouez evit ar pennadurezhioù.

Daou arnod a reer d'ar mare hag e c'heller kaout spi e teuint da vat: en eil hag a dle kenderc'hel e-pad daou vloaz, en un toullad skolioù bihan eil-derez en Inizi ar C'Hornog, e vez lakaet ar skolidi da zeskiñ ar yezh a-genstroll gant ar sonerezh ha danvezioù all o tennañ d'ar vuhez kevredigezhel. En hini all, e Skolaj Lews Castle, e reer gant ar gouezeleg en ur rummad kentelioù sekretouriezh paeroniet gant ar Scottish Business Education Council. Ahendall ez eus 46 kreizenn a zeskadurezh 'astennet' goude an eil-derez, ma vez desket ar yezh enno ivez.

D'ar saviad e Glasc'ho eo e felle d'ar re o doa aozet ar vodadeg plediñ dreist-holl. Diskleriañ a reas an enseller ne oa eno netra er c'hentañ derez abaoe ma oa

bet gourc'hemennet gant gouarnamant an It. Thatcher arboellañ ar muian ma oa tu war an dispignoù evit an deskadurezh. En eil derez emañ ar strivadoù a-du gant ar yezh en arvar ivez. Desket ez eus bet gouezeleg e teir skol abaoe fin ar brezel hag e reer en unan all abaoe c'hwec'h vloaz. 130 - 140 skoliad well-wazh e pep hini met er bloaz-mañ eo digresket ar c'heitañ da 93. Ne oa nemet 12 er c'hentañ live tra ma oa 21 warlene. Setu a zo nec'hus. N'eus ket a zigresk koulskoude en unan eus ar skolioù. Perak 'ta? Ret eo gouzout o deus ranket ar skolioù eil derez dibab etre gouezeleg ha yezhoù all evit an eil yezh. Er skol-se, e Knightswood, eo bet lakaet ar gouezeleg da eil yezh adalek an eil bloaz.

Ar genreizhad eo a zo a-enep, ha n'eus sin ebet e vije kemm en emzalc'h ar gouarnamant: setu ar pezh a lavare prezidant Skourr Dinedin An Comunn Gaedhealach en ur vodadeg e derou miz here e Stirling pa voe diazezet ur C'Huzul da Harpañ an Deskadurezh Ouezeleg er Skolioù. 'A powerful lobby' a vez graet anezhañ en Oban Times. Berzh dezhañ!

A. Heusaff

Breton teaching in secondary schools

The services of the Rennes Academy (Educational authority for the four departments of the truncated Region-Brittany) gave on February 7, 1983, the following synopsis of the position as regards the teaching of Breton in the secondary schools of that region (where two figures are separated by a / sign, the first indicates the number of schools where Breton is taught, the second the total number of schools in the given category).

The investigation did not extend to the Loire-Atlantique département as it is separated from the official 4-Département Region-Brittany. The figures 116/306 indicate that Breton is taught in almost 38% of the secondary schools of the Rennes Academy. The percentage is certainly much lower in Loire-Atlantique.

In column 6, the number of

schools in which no Breton is taught because no teachers are available to do it, is given in brackets under the figures for the schools where it is taught. If the demand was satisfied, 57% would have Breton classes. Of the 116 existing schools, 24 (particularly in Finistère and Ille-et-Vilaine) want more classes. To satisfy the demand, 60 extra posts should have been created in the present school year. In fact, it should be a good deal more as - a) no investigation was carried out in 131 secondary schools in the Rennes Academy; b) in primary schools, a minimum of 100 itinerant teachers could be employed; c) there would be need for 10 librarians and for educational advisers. So that at least 200 posts would have to be filled, leaving out Loire-Atlantique.

Instead of that, it was decided to

create only 24 new posts. Like the ones already existing, they would be part-time, provisional: there are no professionally established teachers of Breton. There can not be because the State refuses to institute a "Certificate d'Aptitude Pédagogique à l'Enseignement Secondaire" for the Breton language.

As regards the number of students attending the Breton classes, the figures in column 7 above are not complete, the investigation having failed to obtain the information for a total of 12 schools and 3 classes. It appears that there is an average of 30 students in each school doing Breton, and that about 5 hours (a week?) are devoted to it. But how many classes are there in all?

Morbihan is lagging behind the other departments, although Breton is

1 Departments	2 Collèges	3 Lycées	4 L.E.P.s	5 E.N.P.s E.S.N.s	6 Total Number of Schools	7 Total Number of Students	8 Number of Hours
Côtes-de-Nord	20/45	9/11	1/14	0/1	30/71 (7)	901	156
Finistere	29/66	16/18	2/14	0/1	47/99 (31)	1143	261
Ille-et-Vilaine	16/51	9/14	1/12	0/2	26/79 (8)	480	85
Morbihan	5/39	5/6	3/11	0/1	13/57 (13)	440	79
Totals	70/201	39/49	7/51	0/5	116/306 (59)	2964 + N	581

CMB President speaks

For a long time Bretons were told that theirs was a poor country and they almost came to believe it. It was a standard argument against the advocates of self-government: we would starve without France. The food situation during the Second World War exposed this myth. R. Pleven's book "L'Avenir de la Bretagne" (1962) revealed the great abundance and diversity of our agricultural and maritime production. In CARN Nr 39 we reported on the detrimental effect

which the take-over by the French State of the "Banque de Bretagne" would have on the development of the Breton economy: it place the resources of an almost 100%-Breton bank outside Breton control. The "Credit Mutuel de Bretagne" (C.M.B.) is the most important bank in Brittany. In ten years, it claims to have multiplied its business tenfold through its participation in the life of the country. In 1983 it devoted over 500 million Francs to its local communities: it

made loans to 2/3 of the 1266 communes of the official "Region-Brittany." Over half of the 30,000 associations which are active in this "region" and one in four of its inhabitants have a C.M.B. account.

When the Breton Enterprises' High School of Commerce and Administration re-opened last Autumn, the President of the C.M.B. L. Lichou was invited to address its teachers and students and numerous personalities. He is also Vice-President of the French Confederation of "Credit Mutuel" and President of the financial commission of the Economic and Social Council of "X Region - Brittany." His speech deserves the greatest attention. We try here to give the gist of the account published in ARMOR (November).

"Bretons making a real effort to save are entitled to expect that their savings should serve in priority the development of their region and even should be free to use them as they wish. We are far from that at present. It is of course necessary to curb inflation by rigorous monetary controls. What is to be criticised is the way the savings are used, and credit distributed."

"Since 1972, monetary control has been exerted mainly by means of "encadrement du crédit" (credit restriction). As a result the banks can no longer use the deposits in the way that is most profitable to their clients. Credit is determined by reference to the amount given in the previous year and to an index fixed by the State. The consequences for Region-Brittany are illustrated by the fact that while in 1972 its banks held a total of 12.3 Billion Francs deposits and gave 13.9 Billions of credit, in 1981 the corresponding figures were 57.4 and 50.0 Billions respectively. That shows that we now have, in spite of enormous needs, a considerable excess of resources which cannot be used."

"In the case of C.M.B., in 1972 we put 87% of our deposits in loans, at the disposal of our shareholders, but in 1982 we were allowed to lend only 47.5%. We had an excess of resources over credits of 7 Billion Francs."

"As a result of the "framing," our shareholders, who of course expect to be able, should the need arise, to obtain loans from us, are made to lose. When anyone asks us now for a loan, we must submit his file to a Paris establishment which grants it at a higher rate of interest than we would have done, had we been able to deal directly. Alternatively, we may refer the application to another establishment in Paris, which finds the money on the market, but it is money which we have supplied. This "circuit long" involves intermediaries, therefore extra costs. It is not the way to control the "evolution of the monetary mass....!"

Breton cheque trial

It is now eight years since *Skol an Emsav*, the militant Breton language organisation, started campaigning for acceptance of cheques in Breton. In 1980 the Credit Mutuel de Bretagne was the first to agree and issued bilingual cheque books. Pressure was exerted on its President by the Banque de France and other authorities to go back on this but he held to the C.M.B. decision. There was nothing in the law specifying in what language cheques should be written.

Today, cheques in Breton are widely accepted, even by tax collectors and the electricity supply board. French Railways did not object much either until September 4th when Jili Bernard went to buy a ticket in Rennes for a trip to Paris: his cheque was refused! Undeterred, he punched it, in order to prove his good faith, and boarded the train. When asked to produce his ticket, he showed the cheque to the inspector. That was of no avail: he was fined "for persisting in presenting a cheque in Breton."

He took the matter to court. The trial took place on September 9th. The State prosecutor said that Bernard travelled without ticket, that Breton was only a dialect like Picard, and that French Railways (a State-owned monopoly) need not accept cheques in payment from travellers. Counsel for the defence was able to prove discrimination against Breton by



Jili Bernard

showing that the company accepted cheques in French. The verdict was given four weeks later in favour of Bernard. However, SNCF decided to appeal. And meanwhile it has ordered all its stations to refuse Breton cheques.

Another instance of intolerance with comic undertones occurred in a Kemper supermarket when a young man went to pay for a paper with a cheque in Breton. The cashier was nonplussed, consulted a colleague and seeing the customer who was somewhat deaf, moving away started shouting to him to come back. He explained that it was Breton and that this was accepted in banks and shops. They did not want anything in Breton, he must give back the paper or they would call the police. "Let us go the C.I.O. bank next door," he proposed. The bank employee would not take the cheque either. He then offered to overwrite it in French, but the cashiers insisted that he write a new one in French and repeated their threat. "Right," he said, "call the police if you like." They came, ordered him to rewrite the cheque in French. He refused. They asked for his identity card, his driving licence and other papers. They took the newspaper from him and tried to confiscate his cheque book. Eventually, having hinted that he must be mad, they let him go.

BRETON TEACHING

traditionally spoken in the greater part of that department: the fact that its dialect, gwenedeg, differs more than the others from the standards adopted in most textbooks and magazines has undoubtedly added difficulties to the spread of the language movement in that area. In comparison, we can rejoice at the position in Ille-et-Vilaine (of which Roazon/Rennes is the main city), knowing that Breton has not been commonly spoken in that area for centuries.

"The State wants more capital to be channelled into productive investments. We agree. According to a Brest university investigation, 52% of the people interviewed want part of their savings to go directly to local and regional enterprises. The people of Pleucadeuc (Morbihan) are doing just that. We don't agree with the State decision to centralise savings, (i.e. to have them controlled from Paris). At present, this centralisation reaches intolerable levels. Of 2.5 billion Francs collected from August 1982 to August 1983 we had to transfer 54.7% to State banks. A specialisation enforced from above threatens us with having to transfer 80% of the funds we collect through our Account for Industrial Development to a (State-controlled) Fonds Industriel de Modernisation, while other banks would have only 50% to transfer. I find that unacceptable and I expect the Regional Council and all the elected representatives of Region-Brittany to support us unreserved."

"The banks networks of Brittany have a specific character: they are in the main co-operative institutions (Banques Populaires, Crédit Agricole, Crédit Maritime, Crédit Mutuel). With 73% of the region's deposits as against 41% collected by similar banks at "national" level in 1982."

"The co-operative banks are above all decentralised establishments. Their deals are direct (short circuit), they have local powers of decision, there is personal contact between managing directors and clients."

"They correspond well to the economic structure of Brittany which is constituted mainly by small enterprises. Being co-operative in character, there is an institutional bond between them and their customers (mainly account holders - see figures for CMB given at the beginning of this article). This explains why they are keener than the others to invest savings in the "Region."

"To enable the Region to recover control of the use of its savings I would urge such reforms as:

a) taking account of the "Regional Specificity" in the "framing" of credit - i.e. let the Region itself define for a large part its economic and financial needs; taking account also of the particular character of existing bank networks, if only to avoid "long circuit" distortions; b) instead of increasing centralisation, a convention between State and banks allowing them to operate at three levels - to satisfy the needs of their clients - to contribute to the achievement of regional objectives - to carry their share of the "national" requirements.

We have proposed to the State that we affect 70% of the resources we collect to our clients, 20% to the Region, 10% to the State."



DIWAN offered State contract

At its annual congress held in An Oriant on October 1 - 2, the DIWAN Association announced that the State was offering it a contract which would guarantee that a certain number of its teachers would be paid the same salary as the public school teachers, provided however that each school had a minimum number of children attending. The exact figures would have yet to be defined. Diwan trainee teachers would receive the minimum salary guaranteed to all workers. These terms, says BREMAN, are much less satisfactory than those of the preliminary agreement signed by DIWAN and the French Education minister in February and they come nowhere near fulfilling the promises made by F. Mitterand in May 1981. DIWAN's aim is to have its schools becoming part of a reformed education system. Although there are many shortcomings in the proposed contract, it represents "a big step", a recognition of the work carried out during the past six years, so DIWAN has decided to sign it. Efforts will henceforth be directed towards involving the Breton elected representatives in negotiations aimed at improving its terms by legislation.

In the French-controlled part of the Basque Country, an organisation similar to DIWAN, SEASKA, has also signed an agreement guaranteeing that its 30 teachers will be paid by the State. Their schools are attended by a total of 650 children; they must teach half and half in Basque and French. It appears that there will be no provision for new SEASKA schools, and that the State would tend to set up parallel bilingual schools, fully under its control.

DIWAN is looking for trainee teachers with a good knowledge of Breton and experience of children age 2 to 10 years. It is short of books of all sorts and needs volunteers to translate stories or to co-operate with its staff in preparing textbooks (maths, sciences, history, geography) as well as a dictionary specially designed for its teachers. It is not the expected State help, limited as it is, which will suffice to keep its 20 schools going, and enable others to open. The financial burden needs to be shared more widely. New supporting committees are needed to publicise the work of the association and help it to gather funds. DIWAN's address: TREGLOUNOUR, 29214 Lanniliz, Brittany.

Jail for Insubordination

Jean François Bideault, age 23, was tried on October 25 in Roazon/Rennes for refusing, as a Breton, service in the French army. One of the witnesses, the father of Bernez ar Boul'h (who is together with two others serving sentences for the same "crime") said that his second son intends also to refuse. Another witness, Herve Frangeul was ordered by the judge to be expelled from the court, together with a number of supporters, when he spoke in Breton. Bideault got a 20 months sentence. An anarchist from Kemper, Didier Herve, who had been recently exempted from military service, still got 15 months but unlike the Breton nationalist he will not have to serve the sentence. Both are

appealing.

In another trial, Yann Ber ar Mat (who had been the first to reject conscription) got a six months suspended sentence at Montroulez/Morlaix after having been denounced by two men, caught in the possession of unlicensed fire arms last Spring, as the person who had asked them to hide the weapons.

On October 15, a bomb exploded at the new Court of Justice in Roazon, next to the central police station. A phone call was received claiming it as an act of the Breton Liberation Front, carried out in reprisal against the jailing of the four Bretons who have refused military service. No action has been claimed for the FLB since 1978.

CYMRU

Dulliau'r Gwasanaeth Cudd

Bu cryn ddadlau yn ddiweddar ynglyn a'r arferiad o ddefnyddio bradychwyr yn lwerddon i ddwyn tystiolaeth ddamniol yn erbyn eu cyn-gymrodorion mewn arfau. Cymhelliad y bradychwyr yw sicrhau na'u herlynir hwy am droseddau honedig, gwarantwydd o fywyd newydd gyda'u teulu mewn cynefin ddiethr, ac yn aml swm go dwt o arian i'w cynnal drwy'r degawd cyntaf. Gwel rhai yr egwyddor o gynnig llwgrwobrwyon am dystiolaeth yn wrthun-yn arbennig pan ystyrir na fydd

y rhai y cyhuddir o droseddau yn cael y dewis o ymddangos o flaen rheithgor. Beth bynnag, cred llywodraeth Lloegr yn y drefn-ac o ganlyniad mae unigolion yn cael eu carcharu am gyfran helaeth o'u bodolaeth ar y ddaear ar nemor ddim tystiolaeth cadarn.

Yn ystod yr Hydref gwelwyd amryw o'r bradychwyr yn ail-feddlu ac yn tynnu eu tystiolaeth yn ol. Pan lwyddodd un ohonynt, Robert Lean, i ddianc o grafangau Heddlu'r Chwe Sir (yr RUC)

am 14 awr, ymddangosodd mewn cynhadledd i'r wasg a drefnwyd gan Sinn Féin. Datganodd ei fod yn cael ei garcharu yn erbyn ei ewyllys, a'i fod wedi ei orfodi i arwyddo cyfaddefiadau yn enwi gweriniaethwyr eraill fel terfysgwyr, ac yn eu cyhuddo o droseddau. Ychwanegodd ei fod yn dad-ddweud y chyussiadau. O'r herwydd, yn fuan wedyn rhyddhawyd unarddeg o weriniaethwyr, gan gynnwys Ivor Bell. Dywedodd Bell i bob un ohonynt gael cynnig symiau anferthol o arian i fradychu y Fyddin Weriniaethol. Prif nŵd yr Heddlu, yn ol Bell, oedd cael gosod chyuddiadau yn erbyn un o arweinwyr Sinn Féin, Gerry Adams. Onid yw hynny'n swinio'n hynod o debyg i ymddygiad yr Heddlu yng Nghymru a honwyd yn ystod yr achos ffurfiol yng Nghaerdydd yr Hydref diwethaf?

Mae'n ymddangos hefyd fod Lluoedd Cyfrinachol Lloegr yn hollol fodlon dilyn trywyddau gwahanol (a di-egwyddor) i ddarganfod unrhyw wybodaeth am fudiadau gweriniaethol yn lwerddon. Llynedd derbyniodd Margaret a Tony Hayde, dinasyddion Gwyddelig, ac aelodau o Blaid Weriniaethol Sosialaidd lwerddon, lythyr yn eu llongyfarch ar ennill gwyliau yn Sbaen mewn cystadleuaeth. Tra'n mwynhau eu hunain ar y Costa del Sol, cynnigwyd oddeutu £10,000 iddynt gan bersonau anhysbys i droi yn fradychwyr. Difethodd hyn eu gwyliau yn llwyr, wrth gwrs, a dychwelasant adref yn gynnar. Mae'n ymddangos i gyfeiriad y cwmni gwyliau (Casuro) fod yn ddim llai na chfeiriad swyddfa wag wedi ei llogi gan Wasanaeth Cudd Lloegr. Bu cythrwyl yn dilyn y digwyddiad rhwng llywodraethau lwerddon a Lloegr, a nid oedd Sbaen yn or-hapus ar y syniad o luoedd Lloegr yn defnyddio tir ac adnoddau Sbaenaidd i hybu eu hamcanion gwleidyddol. Pwy a wyr beth fydd eu cynlluniau nesaf i ymyrryd a mudiadau sy'n ymgyrchu'n gyfreithlon i wrthwynebu imperialaeth Seisnig?

Much concern and moralising has been expressed as to the use of supergrasses in Ireland. The issue is examined in this article.

Ian Llyfni

CELTIC FILM FESTIVAL

The 5th Annual Celtic Film & Television Festival is to be held next April (9th - 14th) in Cardiff. Most events will be at the Park Hotel in the centre of town. The organisers are interested in finding sponsors, their aim is to raise about £60,000. Any film makers interested in having their work shown should contact Mr. Ron Stewart, c/o BBC Building, (Gabalfa) Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Caerdydd, CF524Q, Wales. Tel: Cardiff (0222) 610061.

Gŵyl Werin Perranporth

Sefyllfa anodd yw mynychu Gŵyl Werin am y tro cyntaf yn llawn disgwiliadau, yn arbennig un sy'n cael ei hysbysebu fel un o'r gwyliau Celtaidd pwysig bob blwyddyn. Nid un sy'n mynychu Gwyliau na dilyn arferion gwerin ydw i ond rhywun sy'n byw mewn gwlad Celtaidd ac sy'n defnyddio iaith y wlad honno'n ddyddiol. Felly, gwelais i'r Wyl Werin Perranporth yn hollol wahanol i'r rhai eraill.

Braidd yn siomedig oedd safle'r ieithoedd Celtaidd. Pe buaswn i'n clywed mwy na brawddeg, buaswn i'n clywed Cymraeg. Wrth gwrs, roedd yna

bobl yn siarad Gwyddeleg a Chernyweg ac yn y blaen, ond roedd hyn yn breifat. Saesneg oedd iaith yr Wyl a'r llwyfan. Heblaw Cwmni Dawns Werin Caerdydd yn galw'r twmpath yn Gymraeg a Saesneg, ni fuaswn i'n clywed yr un gair o unrhyw Geltaidd yn swyddogol o'r llwyfan yn ystod y pedwar diwrnod!

Am yr ieithoedd clywais lawer! O gwmpas y bwrdd brecwast, roedd llwyth o bobl yn fodlon sôn am hanes ac odrwydd ieithyddol yr ieithoedd ond nid eu siarad â'i gilydd. Gwnaethpwyd apêl am achub acen Saesneg Cernyw fel trysor - a hynny mewn acen Saesneg 'cywir' - heb unrhyw sôn am yr iaith ei hunan oedd wedi datblygu'r acen! I ba bwrpas trysori'r acen?

Yr argraff gefais i oedd mai tegannau yw'r ieithoedd a diwylliannau Celtaidd - ac nid ffyrdd i fyw o ddydd i ddydd. Hwyl yw cwrdd â'n gilydd unwaith y flwyddyn i ddawnsio a chymdeithasu mewn gwisgoedd gwerin ond doedd dim llawer o ddiddordeb mewn cadw yn fyw yr unig ran o'n diwylliant sy'n bwysig i bob rhan arall!

Gan mai Americanes ydw i, nid gwladgariad penboeth yw sylwi bod y Cymry'n defnyddio ei hiaith i bob pwrpas bob dydd, Gŵyl Werin neu ddim. Dyna'r ffordd i ddiogelu diwylliant Celtaidd.

Beth yw bwrpas cadw rhacs y diwylliannau heb yr esgryn? Mae arnaf i gwylydd nad ydw i'n siarad mwy o'r ieithoedd, ond ble mae'r cymhelliad os nad ydw i'n eu clywed? Mae'n amlwg bod llawer ohonom ni'n fodlon dysgu dawniau ac ymarfer er mwyn cystadlu. Oes bodlondeb cyfartel ieithyddol? Llai o'r acen a mwy o'r ieithoedd eu hunain, os gwelwch yn dda.

Too much emphasis on the outward trappings of Celtic cultures and too much English made Lowender Perran a disappointment. There is no incentive to learn an unheard language

Ar dir tramor

Tra ar wyliau byr ym Manaw, daeth yn eglur i Dafydd Wigley, Llywydd Plaid Cymru, ei fod bellach yn wleidydd amlwg ac uchel ei barch oddi allan i ffiniau Cymru yn ogystal a'r ochr orllewinol i Glawdd Offa. Heblaw a bod yn adnabyddus a phoblogaidd gyda amryw o'r cyhoedd ym Manaw, ymddengys i'r parch tuag ato ymestyn hefyd i lywodraeth y wlad.

Derbyniodd wahoddiad swyddogol i fynychu Tŷ'r Allweddau (senedd-dŷ Manaw), ac mewn egwyl rhwng sesiynau ffurfiol o'r Tŷ anerchodd yr aelodau. Meddai,

'Dim ond teilwng yw i Fanaw, gyda'r un boblogaeth a Môn, gael ei senedd ei hunan, a fedr lunio polisiau ei hunan i ymateb i'r anhawsterau sy'n gwynebu'r Manawyr. Beth sy'n anghredadwy yw nad oes gan Cymru, hefyd ym wlad o gymeriad unigryw, unrhyw fath o senedd etholedig. Ein problem yw fod Cymru wedi ei chloi i wladwriaeth Brydeinig anhyblyg a hwyrffrydig. Swyddogaeth Plaid Cymru yw deffro ein pobl i achos rhyddid cenedlaethol.'

The text of the address given by Plaid's President, Dafydd Wigley, to the members of the House of Keys, Man.

Ian Llyfni

Leigh Verrill-Rhys

Latest Welsh political trial

After ten weeks in a Cardiff courtroom, the latest Welsh conspiracy trial ended with four of the defendants being found not guilty. Nicholas Hodges, Adrian Stone, David Burns and Robert Griffiths go free. Veteran anarchist Dafydd Ladd pleaded guilty to explosives and impersonation charges so that all charges against his sweetheart Jenny Smith be dropped, and he goes down for nine years. John Jenkins, former Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru member and a political analyst of considerable reputation, pleaded guilty to helping Dafydd Ladd evade arrest and was given two years. Brian Rees was found not guilty of conspiracy but received three years for possession of explosives. Gareth Westacott jumped bail and has not yet stood trial.

GUILTY UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT?

When the jury of seven men and five women re-appeared into a tension-filled Cardiff Crown Court, seven Welsh republicans stood in trepidation as to their fate. Would the Law of England doom them to rot in an overcrowded prison cell? That day in November, there were cries of joy as four of them walked away free men once again. This was the termination of an extensive and expensive ten week trial of the alleged members of the Workers Army of the Welsh Republic (WAWR). That group had allegedly been responsible for a wave of bombings in Wales and England during 1981 and 1982.

Of the three not released, Dafydd Ladd was jailed for nine years after admitting to the possession of explosives and holding a false passport. Brian Rees was found not guilty of conspiracy, but guilty on a charge of possessing explosives, and was jailed for three years. John Jenkins, who spent most of the seventies in a high-security prison for his role as leader of the now defunct Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru, was jailed for two years for helping Ladd to resist arrest.

Jenkins' sentence did seem particularly harsh, but ironically enough, not as harsh as that of those who walked free. Those four young men had been held behind bars for between four and ten months before being allowed bail. They had, in effect, been assumed guilty before their trial. The police brought a great deal of "evidence" against them, including the use of forensic experts. There were

RESOLUTION FOLLOW-UP

At last year's A.G.M. the Celtic League resolved to express to the Home Office its extreme concern about the increasing practice in Britain of treating suspects as guilty persons before any court of justice had found them to be so. Special reference was made to the case of conspiracy to cause explosions which was about to be heard in the Crown Court at Cardiff. Here are the details of the verdicts arrived at in that trial.

Nicholas Hodges, aged 22, was found not guilty on all charges. He had already spent ten months in jail awaiting trial before being released on bail.

Adrian Stone, aged 23, was found not guilty on all charges. He had spent six months in jail before being released on bail.

David Burns, aged 25, a history graduate at Aberystwyth who stood in the Gower by-election as a Political Prisoners candidate, was found not guilty on all charges. He spent 9 months in jail before being allowed bail.

Robert Griffiths, aged 31, a former research worker for Plaid Cymru was found not guilty on all charges. He had spent four months in jail before being released on bail.

Brian Rees, aged 30, a psychology graduate was found guilty of possessing explosives, but not guilty of conspiracy. He was found guilty of possessing explosives, but not guilty of conspiracy. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Dafydd Ladd, aged 33, who was born in Hamburg, pleaded guilty to 2 charges of possessing explosives and a false birth certificate and passport. He was sentenced to nine years imprisonment.

John Jenkins, aged 50, a social worker, pleaded guilty to sheltering Dafydd Ladd. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Jenny Smith, a 29 year old nurse, Dafydd Ladd's girl friend, had been released after fourteen days without being charged.

Gareth Westacott, aged 29, who spent nine months in prison before being allowed bail, disappeared before the trial.

Z.B.

defendants.

The case has left Wales in confusion. Why were members of the Welsh Socialist Republican Movement singled out for arrest and imprisonment without trial, for periods ranging from a few weeks to seventeen months? Why did interrogators try to induce defendants to implicate Meirionnydd M.P. Dafydd Elis Thomas in the alleged conspiracy? Who is really behind the bombing and arson campaigns? How did Gareth Westacott, supposedly a dangerous man obliged to report daily to police, suddenly manage to disappear? Above all, who pushed the Welsh police into bringing such an ill-prepared case with so little hard evidence? Socialists, republicans, nationalists, civil rights campaigners, and the rest of the public are anxious for answers.



At the crossroad

In the wake of another massive disappointment at the polls, and the failed materialisation of the expected doubling of their parliamentary representation, Plaid Cymru gloomily assembled in Treorci for the Annual Conference. This former coal-mining town in the Rhondda Valley was chosen as the venue supposedly to boost Plaid's image as a serious political force in the predominantly English-speaking industrial South-East. Whether this ploy to woo voters away from the Labour Party succeeds remains to be seen, but the conference certainly made a determined effort to rid itself of its "language and culture conscious" image. Indeed the rather poorly attended four-day gathering was notable for the scarcity of Welsh heard from the rostrum. Granted an extremely rare live T.V. transmission, full advantage was taken of this by ensuring that 90% of the proceedings were in English - even though for most part the transmission was being broadcast on S4C only, that much

fought-for **Welsh** T.V. channel. Most party supporters realise that to achieve any real political power the support of the industrial South-East must be won. but they are sorely mistaken if they think that this target can be attained by forsaking their support from the Welsh-speaking areas. Consider the facts, unpalatable though they may be to some. Their six best General Election results were in predominantly Welsh-speaking constituencies. The two members elected to London were from these areas. Where does the leadership, many party policies, and a great deal of the party's finances come from? Plaid will have to proceed as carefully as if "treading on eggs".

The conference itself voted to end Plaid's aim of fighting every Welsh constituency at General Elections. This was brought about mainly by the English government's proposals to increase ten-fold the deposit paid by each candidate prior to the election. Noting the number of deposits lost at the last General Election, and the vast financial burden entailed if increased ten-fold at the next, conference voted

to concentrate on about eight "winnable" seats. Incidentally, this makes a mockery of all attempts to win over voters in the South-East, as it is very doubtful whether any of the eight most "winnable" seats could be considered to be in that region. To counter this, it is Plaid's intent to fight for at least 75% of all the seats on Welsh local authorities. Admittedly they have scored some successes in this field in the past, mostly outside the Welsh-speaking areas, so this plan does seem to hold some merit.

When the European Community elections come along later this year, the party will have a candidate for all four Welsh seats, including possibly party president Dafydd Wigley fighting the North Wales seat. During the last year Plaid's policy on Europe has taken a U-turn, this support probably hinging on a fervent hope that Brussels will have a more sympathetic ear for ideas on Welsh autonomy than London. That seems a highly debateable point, but the commitment to the E.E.C. at least delighted the Hydro Group, a new section of the party making its debut at the conference. It is basically a right-wing group, named after the Llandudno hotel where it was established, and consists mostly of wealthy, middle-aged businessmen. Its sole aim is to oppose the adopted doctrine, that being the party's calculated gamble of taking a strongly socialist stance.

A northern delegate speaking about the dangers of C.N.D. also won Hydro support, perhaps rather unfortunately for him. His argument was that while most people agreed with the principle of removing nuclear weapons from the Superpowers' armoury, the party was becoming besotted with the topic, becoming just a branch of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and neglecting issues of equal importance to their country. An element of truth pervades his accusations, with many delegates delirious from the rostrum during the four days that the C.N.D. cause was the one of ultimate importance to Plaid Cymru.

So the annual gathering of heads came to a rather confused termination. It appears that Plaid is momentarily at a loss as to which path to follow. They have chosen their direction with the adoption of the socialist stance. They carried that particular banner into last year's General Election and were devastated by the apathetic response of the voters. They cannot possibly refute their avowed belief in socialism, but need a focal point to re-gather momentum. The fight for a Welsh assembly, and then S4C, provided this in the past. Now the party, rightly or wrongly, seems set to pin its hopes on the Peace Campaign.

State of the language

Despite some positive planning in favour of the language which has helped to slow down its rate of decline in some areas, the Welsh language is continuing to lose ground, especially in what have been known up till now as the Welsh-speaking rural areas. The increasing influx of English families into these areas during the last twenty years is quickly transforming their linguistic nature. Over 5,000 new non-Welsh speaking pupils have entered Gwynedd's schools within the last two years, but the 1981 census figures showed Dyfed as the county which had experienced the largest percentage decline in Welsh speakers, with a 7.4 per cent loss between 1971 and 1981 added to the 12.2 per cent loss between 1961 and 1971. Very few pupils studying Welsh as a subject in the other counties come to speak the language fluently, and even those attending Welsh (bilingual) Secondary schools tend to turn to English at the earliest opportunity, in the school yard for instance. Can we really rely on them to pass on the Welsh language to their own children.

With such problems as these in mind Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg launched a campaign at last year's National Eisteddfod for the establishment of a Welsh language Development Body with the positive function and sufficient budget to ensure that all the children in Wales who wished to do so could receive their education through the medium of

Welsh and to correlate all aspects of teaching Welsh as a first or second language which today depended on the whims of education committees, head teachers and college authorities, there being at present no overall policy or co-ordinating body.

After collecting signatures of thousands of supporters during the late summer and early autumn, the Cymdeithas called a conference in Aberystwyth in November to discuss the project. It was attended by representatives of Education authorities, teachers unions, Headmasters, nursery school organisers, book publishers, and others interested in the varying aspects of education throughout Wales.

In introductory papers published in a special booklet studied in advance by members of the conference, the Cymdeithas declared that if present trends continued the prospects would be bleak for the future of the Welsh language within a decade.

Participants split into groups to study five important aspects of the problem: The influx of English families; Nursery schools; Teaching Welsh as a second language; The production of Welsh text-books and other teaching aids; publicity amongst parents.

The conference agreed that the latter was a very important aspect of the campaign if opposition to teaching and using the Welsh language were to be overcome. **Z.B.**

Litríocht agus Léitheoirí

Brid Heusaff

Is iontach an rud é san am go bhfuil AMARACH curtha den tsaol agus an chinniúint chéanna i ndán d'INNUI, mura dtagann cabhair in aicearracht air, go bhfuil foilsitheoireacht na Gaeilge faoi lánseol. Le cúpla mí anuas ar éigean go ndeacha seachtain thart nár 'lansáileadh' leabhar nó dó, nó fiú amháin seacht gcinn in aon turas mar a tharla an tseachtain seo féin (an dara seachtain de mhí na Nollag). B'fhéidir go bhfuil níos mo ama fá choinne léitheoireachta anois toisc an oiread sin daoine bheith dífhostaithe, agus tráthúil go leor go bhfuil foilsitheoirí na Gaeilge ag teacht i dtír ar an staid eacnamaíochta. Bíodh na leabhair a léamh nó nach bíodh, is léir go bhfuil réasúnta orthu; is margadh maith iad a bhfurmhór, agus gan an cháin bhreislúach ar leabhair a thuilleadh tá an gnó in ann ghéarchéim a sheasamh.

Agus cén cineál leabhar atá a bhfoilsíú? An amhlaidh go bhfuil scríbhneoireacht na Gaeilge teoranta i gcónaí leis na 'liricí beaga neamhurchóideacha' mar a thug Máirtín Ó Cadhain orthu trath? Cinnte tá neart cnuasaigh filíochta ag teacht ar an margadh go fóill, ach ní taobh leo amháin atá foilsitheoireacht na Gaeilge san am i láthair. Tá idir úrscéalta, gearrscéalta, dírbheathaisnéis, stair áitiúil agus saothar taighde eile ar na leabhair a foilsíodh ar na mallaibh. Is maith ann iad. Mheas Máirtín Ó Cadhain go mba mhífholháin é an claonadh i leith na filíochta ag scríbhneoirí na Gaeilge se mhéid is gur chuir sé bac ar scríbhneoireacht chruthaitheach phróis. Is léir anois go bhfuil an prós ag teacht i réim arís; i dteannta a chéile sea is fearr iad. Is sa bhfilíocht atá traidisiún liteartha na nGael bunaithe agus cé dearfadh nach traidisiún e gur

fiú chaomhnú? Ba ghairm ar leith i gairm an fhile agus oiliúint da réir ag dul leis. Nuair a cuireadh deireadh leis an ngairm tríd an córas a scrios, agus ar feadh na gcéadta bliain nár foilsíodh aon leabhar Gaeilge sa tír seo, coinníodh an traidisiún fileata beo imeasc na cosmhuintire anuas go dtí bunú Chonradh na Gaeilge a chuir tús i ndáiríre le foilsitheoireacht na Gaeilge in Éirinn (bhíodh corr leabhar i nGaeilge a fhoilsíú thar lear i rith an ama). Ní raibh an fhilíocht chun tosaigh san athbheochan litríochta a tharla ag tús an chéid seo; o 1950 i leith a tháinig borradh ar shaothru ná filíochta Nua-Ghaeilge.

Tá an fás ceanna tagtha ar an fhilíocht sa nGaidhlig. Faighimid léargas éicint ar shaothar na bhfilí Gaidhlig le linn a gcuariteanna ar an tír seo le breis is deich mbliain anuas. Cé nach saineolaí mé cítear domhsa go néiríonn le filí na Gaidhlig saol na linne seo a cheangal leis an tsean traidisiún i bhfriotail na fichíu aise níos fearr ná mar a dheanann filí na Gaeilge a leithéid, le heisceachtaí ar an dá thaobh, dár ndóigh. Tá an Ghaidhlig ó dhúchas ag furmhór scríbhneoirí na Ghaidhlig. Bíodh siad ina bhfilí no eile; a mhalairt atá fíor i gcás scríbhneoirí na Gaeilge. Cúis dóchais mar sin gur de bhunadh na Gaeltachta cuid mhór de scríbhneoirí nua na Gaeilge - bhíodar imeasc na nduaiseoirí i gcomórtais liteartha an Oireachtais i mBliana.

Maidir le léitheoirí na Gaeilge is scéal eile ar fad é. Tá an chosúlacht air gur líonmhaire na scríbhneoirí ná iad; agus in aineoin an Ghaeilge bheith a teagasc ins na scoileanna le breis is trí scór bliain ag dul i laghad atá léitheoirí na Gaeilge. Is beag duine óg a léann

leabhar i nGaeilge lasmuigh de na téacsanna a mbíonn ar chlár na scoile; fíor chorr dhuine a thógann leabhar Gaeilge ar iasacht on leabharlann phoiblí. Dar le daoine áirithe dá mbeadh an tábhair oiriúnach ar fáil, bheadh éileamh air, a chruthú ar sin an díolaíocht mhór a a bhíonn ar leabhair áirithe. Ach ní hionann éileamh mór ar leabhar amháin agus nós rialta léitheoireachta, agus sin nós nach bhfuil bunaithe in Éirinn fiú ins na ceantair Ghaeltachta. Is réimse eile é seo ina bhfuil an Bhreatnais i bhfad chun tosaigh ar an Ghaeilge toisc léamh na Breatnaise bheith a teagasc ins na scoileanna Domhnaigh faoi choimirce na heaglaise; an Bíobla agus téacsanna diaga an príomh ábhar léitheoireachta a bhíodh acu, ach anois níl aon teora leis an éagsúlacht ábhair a fhoilsítear sa mBreatnais. Chuidigh léamh an Bhíobla leis an Ghaidhlig in Albain fosta. Ba i ranganna Chonradh na Gaeilge a tugadh teagasc i léamh na Gaeilge i mblianta tosaigh an chéid seo, so dóigh go raibh pobal éicint léitheoireachta anseo roimh bunú an Stáit. Sílim fhéin go bhfuil níos mó spreagadh a teastáil anois chun teacht ar phobal léitheoireachta seachas ar scríbhneoirí.

Agus an méid sin ráite, is iomaí bearna atá fágtha i bhfoilsitheoireacht na Gaeilge. Scéalta soléite i nGaeilge shimplí do lucht foghlama, go háirithe daoine fásta, an teasnamh is mó. Ach tá an chéad chéim tógtha chun an bearna seo a líonadh; an bhliain seo chugainn beidh duais Oireachtais a bhronnadh ag Údarás na Gaeltachta ar shaothar bunaithe ar fhoclóir Buntús Cainte. Úrscéal nó scéal bleachtaireachta, don fhoghlaimeoir. Mas mall is mithid.

LEIRMHEAS

Is dócha gurb é an leabhar is mó a tharraing caint agus an ceann is mó díolaíochta-úrscéal Phádraig Standúin 'Súil le Breith'. Ba chás ar leith an leabhar seo, é scríofa ag an sagart óg áitiúil a raibh cáil na conspóide air cheana, suite idir Gaeltacht is Galltacht, saol an phobail a iniúchadh an chomh maith le saol pearsanta na bpríomh charachtair. Bhí idir damnú agus moladh ag dul dó; leabhar salach brocach a dúirt an dream nach gcuirfeadh fiacal ann, leabhar as an gnátach a dúirt an dream béasach. Ní téama nua sa litríocht é scéal ghrá an tsagairt-tá sé ag Graham Greene imeasc údair eile-ach brathann a léitheoir ar an dóigh a léamsáiltear é. Is

le daonnacht agus tuiscint ar leith ar laigí an duine daonna a thugann Padraig Standúin faoi. B'fhéidir go mbeiféa ag súil le béim níos laidre ar an spioradáltacht ó údar shagairt, mar caithfeadh a rá gurb é an daonnachas seachas an diagantacht cróilár an scéil.

Fealsúnacht na haimsire seo sa Domhain Thiar cibé ar bith is ea an daonnachas, agus cítear do mhorán nach bhfuil an fhealsúnacht sin ag teacht ar an gCríostaíocht, ach a mhalairt agu gur léiriú an shoiléir é beathie Chríost ar an bhfrinne sin. Ach go bunúsach sa leabhar seo pléann an tódar cás an duine aonaraigh in aghaidh na hinstidíúide, Stát nó

Eaglais, agus siad an trócaire agus an mhaithiúnas na suáilcí as a dtagann an slánú. Cló Lurgan a d'fhoilsigh. Luach £7 (crua) Úrscéal eile le údar óg is ea 'Iomrall' le Iarla Mac Aodha Bhuí. Blas Ultach air. Tá an cogadh sa tuaisceart i gceist an seo agus an dóigh a théann sé i bhfeidhm ar shaol mic léinn Ollscoile, príomh charachtar an scéil. Tugann sé léargas an mhaith fosta ar shaol na nÉireannaigh ag obair i Sasana agus an sleamhnú isteach i ndomhan an drabhláis is cinniúint dóibh siúd a chailleann an féin-mhuinín i gcathair strainséartha. Coiscéim s d'fhoilsigh. Luach £1.50 (bog).

Brid Heusaff

NEW IRELAND FORUM

THE CELTIC LEAGUE

The following submission was sent in November on behalf of the Celtic League to the New Ireland Forum.

First may we state that the aim of this organisation is to contribute to the struggle of the six Celtic countries, Scotland, Ireland, Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany, to secure their political, cultural, economic and social freedom. In particular it advocates the setting up of a formal association between them as soon as two of them achieve such freedom. While this may be a long term aim, in the short term the Celtic League seeks to promote better understanding, closer relations and co-operation between the Celtic peoples and their national movements.

Irish-Scottish ties

Opponents of the unification of Ireland in the Six-Counties often refer to their Scottish origins in order to stress the differences between them and the rest of the Irish population. It is therefore relevant to the search for a solution to the problem of Northeastern Ireland to consider the historical and cultural ties which exist between Ireland and Scotland. If the people of the Six-Counties were more aware of these ties, Unionist politicians would not be able to assert so glibly that the Republic of Ireland was a foreign State, that the people of the Republic were foreign to them.

The Celtic League does not consider the *religious differences* as a prime obstacle to Irish unity. Our membership includes, in approximately equal proportions, Protestants, Catholics and people of other or no religions. In our view, religion should not enter into politics. In N.E. Ireland, it is used as a means to keep people divided. One might remark that in an age when a growing percentage of people all over Europe is becoming indifferent to religion, genuine Christians should surely put reconciliation and co-operation between their different denominations before sectarian politics. To the extent however that Protestants fear that a united Ireland would be dominated by the Catholic Church, we advocate the strongest possible guarantees to be given to them by the Irish State: that their rights in the fields of religion,

education, housing and employment would not be endangered; that their civil rights would not be encroached upon by legislation influenced by the Roman Catholic philosophy when this differs from theirs, particularly in the areas of marriage and family planning. We recommend a study of the way Catholics and Protestants co-exist peacefully in such countries as the Netherlands and Germany - where both groups constitute large percentages of the population - and that, if found appropriate, their example be followed here.

Ethnic and cultural background

The population of the Six - as well as that of the 26-Counties is undoubtedly of mixed ethnic or racial origins but it is of predominantly Celtic origin. To quantify the "genetic mix" is not possible nor necessary. It is well established however that the Irish Gaels, the Scottish Gaels and the Lowlands Scots contributed a good deal more to the pool than the English. Most of the Lowlanders who settled in Ulster were of predominantly Celtic stock. For centuries, Scot was synonymous with Irish. The area between the Clyde and Forth Rift Valley on the one hand and the Scottish-English border on the other was occupied by the same people (Ancient Britons) as the Welsh up to the end of the first millenium of this era. Though there were non-Celtic newcomers to the East of that region, its population at the time of the Ulster plantations would still have been of essentially Celtic origin, reinforced as it was by Irish settlements in the period from about 400 to 700 A.D.

Movements of population to and fro across the sea between Ireland and Scotland have gone on since time immemorial. The Planters from Scotland were not the latest wave in that ebb and flow alternation. Think of the number of Glaswegians of recent Irish origin!

Some Unionists, in their desire to distinguish themselves from the "mere Irish" insist on their "Britishness" but lately in order to boost an identity which they find wanting they have put forward theories about the "Ulidians" being racially distinct from the Gaels. A recent issue of the Irish language magazine LASAIR contains a refutation of such a thesis, published as a book, by Dr. Ian Adamson. It may be noted that he, like others claiming U.V.F. links a few years ago, recognises Ulster's

Celtic background. The use of the Red Hand symbol borrowed from sagas with undeniably Celtic contents is only one example of this. But while in our view it should be contributing to a sense of Irish unity, such a recognition is subordinated by them to the notion of an hereditary hostility between the people of North-Eastern Ireland and the rest of Ireland.

We believe such theories to be contrived and hold on the contrary that they, like the Scots and the Welsh, have deliberately kept ignorant of their history and of many aspects of their cultural background in order to tie them to England. If they were acquainted with all the elements of their heritage, they would have to recognise that they are much closer to the "mere Irish" than to the English. It would help them to revise attitudes which are best understood in terms of cultural deprivation and alienation: alienated people are bent on decrying their ethnic and linguistic background; being ashamed of it they seek to imitate those who dominate them but seldom succeed in that ambition, so that they are left with a sense of insecurity. The Irish media and particularly television have an important role to play in making the people of the whole of Ireland more aware of their common cultural heritage and historical roots. It should be technically possible for RTE to broadcast programmes to that effect that would reach all parts of this island.

Language

Today Irish is no longer the vernacular of the people of Northeastern Ireland except on Shaw's Road in Belfast and in isolated families but it is not more than a few decades since it ceased to be commonly spoken in the Glens of Antrim, parts of Tyrone and of other counties. For instance, in the 1911 census, 106 persons recorded themselves as Irish speakers on the Shankill, 547 in Smithfield, 529 in Ormeau, 302 in Windsor and 98 in St. George, all Belfast districts. There is much in common in the way English is spoken by the people of all Ulster, be they Catholic or Protestant, and by those of Scotland. But what is not sufficiently well known is that Irish and its Scottish Gaelic counterpart belong to the cultural background of well over half the Six-County population. Three studies have shown this in particular: "Hidden Ulster" by Pádraig Ó Snodaigh, "Some Ulster Surnames" by Pádraig Mac Giolla Domhnaigh and "I mBéal Feirste Cois Cuain" by Breandan Ó Buachalla. In the 1659 Survey, the population of Ulster was returned as 103,923: of these 63,272 were Irish and 40,651 were listed as "English and

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Scotch." In every county the Irish outnumbered the others. Irish was the majority language except in some towns, in East Donegal, in the barony of Coleraine and in the area between Lisburn and Larne. P. Ó Snodaigh shows also (Hidden Ulster pp5-9) that most of the settlers from Scotland came from Gaelic speaking areas.

A knowledge of Irish is essential for an understanding of hundreds of the surnames listed by P. Mac Giolla Domhnaigh but more so for knowing the meaning of most geographical names in the Six-Counties. The increasing social disintegration that can be observed in many countries today is due in no small measure to the fact that people have no longer a sense of belonging to a place or to a community: they are uprooted. A proper education would have to acquaint them with the meaning of the names of the people and of the places around them. In that respect, the attempt to replace the names of townlands in postal addresses by numerical post codes is objectionable as being a further step towards alienation.

Let us just mention another important aspect of Irish culture which belongs to the heritage of all the Irish, namely music. It was in 1796, in the house of the McCrackens "in the bosom of rationalist Presbyterian Belfast (that) the renaissance of Irish music took place, the precursor by a century of the Irish Gaelic revival" (Mary Mac Néill, *The Life and Times of Mary Ann McCracken*.)

It should therefore be possible for the people of Northeastern Ireland to understand how important it is to give the Irish language adequate recognition in education, the media and public life. It is so intimately bound with the history and geography of the province that it cannot be treated like a foreign language devoid of interest as is being done at present. A knowledge of it would indeed make the people feel more secure by restoring to them that sense of identity which they seem to lack now: it would be a factor of unity and stability.

The Celtic League is fully committed to the restoration of Irish: the unification of Ireland must not be bought at the expense of an essential characteristic of Irish nationality.

Economy

We shall not discuss at length the economic aspects. Obviously the two parts of Ireland have closely connected economic interests. Kinsale gas, electricity generation, agriculture, fishing provide sufficient examples of this.

Membership of the E.E.C. is proving to be of doubtful benefit to Ireland. Its wealthier continental members are not willing to go out of their way to help this country to attain a standard of living comparable to theirs. Were they really concerned to build a community, they would have given diplomatic support to the Irish government by representing to the Westminster government that the Unionists' refusal to consider the interests of the great majority of the people of this island in the matter of partition imposes on them serious economic disadvantages and heavy expenditure at a time when an alarming increase in unemployment would require using the money thus lost for productive and constructive purposes. The figures recently published by the New Ireland Forum showed how costly the maintenance of partition is for the people of the Republic but it is certainly of concern also for at least half the population of the Six-Counties: according to Richard Rose 43% of them stated that they were Irish and 7% didn't know when asked what their nationality was.

Sovereignty and neutrality

A solution to the Six-County problem must be found by Dublin-London agreement in an All-Ireland framework. Irish sovereignty over the whole island must be recognised, with a concomitant reorganisation of political structures to allow for the differences between the Protestant communities and the rest of the Irish population if necessary. Various arrangements existing in other countries should be examined: the German *Laender* system, autonomy as in the Faroes, the Swiss canton type of local government, etc.

An Anglo-Irish Condominium in the Six-Counties is not desirable if only because England would be able to exercise more weight on its decisions than the Republic.

England is not likely to agree to an All-Irish solution unless certain interests of hers are safeguarded: we mean primarily the strategic ones. She would have to be satisfied that Ireland could not be used as a base by a third power to endanger her security. We don't consider that this would require an Anglo-Irish Defence Pact or Irish membership of N.A.T.O.

For the Celtic League, unification must not affect Irish military neutrality. Ireland must remain neutral in order to press more effectively for nuclear disarmament and a reduction of world tensions.

Ireland's defence

Once conditions of trust were well established among the two sections of the Irish population, English forces being withdrawn, the present military effort sustained by the Irish army and the U.D.R. would be superseded and an All-Irish Defence Force would be constituted at no additional cost and deployed so as to make neutrality credible and occupation by a foreign power prohibitively expensive. In the initial stage of this process, the United Nations could be asked to supply a peace-keeping force from non-aligned countries. Complementing the armed forces, a passive resistance system involving in the event of invasion the immediate destruction of facilities at harbours and airports could be established. Technical advice could be got from Sweden and Switzerland as well as arms and equipment. The root-cause of the I.R.A. being removed, substantial manpower would be available to make real defence credible without any need for more resources than those at present mobilised to check the I.R.A. The Westminster government should not be asked to pay the bill for Ireland's defence. The Dublin-London agreement should transfer to the agreed All-Ireland body the cash flow now going to Northeastern Ireland so as to meet the many demands on public funds during the transitional period: this financial contribution should be phased out over a space of, say, 20 years. Instead of London having to pay indefinitely by keeping control of the Six-Counties, Dublin would take responsibility for the whole of Ireland in return for a finite financial contribution.

Disarmament

While the East-West tensions persist the Westminster government will not readily consider a withdrawal of its armed forces from Irish soil. In our view it is by vigorously pursuing a policy of support for nuclear and even general disarmament that the Irish government has the best chances of creating the conditions in which such a withdrawal will be possible.

Equally important however is for the people of the Republic to strive to create a society which those of Northeastern Ireland could join without apprehensions.

For the Celtic League
Alan Heusaff
(Hon. Secretary General)

Irish Committee of European Language Bureau established

Irish affiliation to the European Bureau of Lesser Used Languages was formally established at a meeting held on the 15 September 1983 in the Information Office of the Commission of the EEC in Dublin. The meeting was called by Dónall Ó Riagáin, of Gaeil-Linn, current chairman of the Bureau, and was attended by representatives from Irish language organisations and from Government Departments and State Boards concerned with Irish language affairs.

The meeting set up an Irish National Committee of the Bureau and elected Prof. Máirtín Ó Murchú, Chairman of the Department of the Environment's Steering Group for Irish, as Chairman and Mr. Micheál Ó Gruagáin of Bord na Gaeilge as secretary.

The function of the National Committee, as laid down by the Bureau's constitution, will be to nominate the Irish delegate to the Council of the Bureau and to make submissions to the Bureau concerning all aspects of minority language policy within the European Communities. The new committee confirmed Mr. Dónall Ó Riagáin as its delegate for the current three-year period.

In his address to the meeting Mr. Ó Riagáin explained that the European Parliament by an overwhelming majority had adopted policies to protect and support the lesser used languages. This had taken practical expression with the establishment of the European Bureau for Lesser Used

Languages, representative of the thirty million citizens of the European Communities who speak languages other than the seven official working languages of the EEC. Based on committees in each member-state the Bureau now functions as an advisory body to the institutions of the Communities. The establishment of the Bureau at a colloquy in Brussels in May 1982 was, Mr. Ó Riagáin said, the culmination of a series of events to support Europe's smaller languages and cultures. In 1979 John Hume MEP tabled a motion in the European Parliament calling for Community backing for those citizens of the EEC who spoke lesser used languages. When this and similar motions eventually came before a plenary session of the European Parliament in October 1981 as the Arfe Report full support was given by practically all of the Irish MEPs. A similar report has been adopted only a fortnight previously by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

The Arfe Report calls for basic rights for speakers of minority and regional languages in education, public administration and mass media. It also calls on the institutions of the European Community for practical assistance.

Mr. Ó Riagáin assured the meeting that the Bureau for Lesser Used Languages would be attempting to ensure that the Arfe Report will be implemented in full.

Sinn Féin to fight Euro-elections

At the Provisional Sinn Féin Ard Fheis, held in Dublin in mid-November, the Party decided to contest the European elections due to be held in June of next year. They also affirmed that they would take their seats if successful. In the North the party obviously hope to take John Hume's SDLP seat. There are three seats in the North, with the other two being held by Unionists. If this were achieved, on top of their gains in elections in the North in recent years, they would have eclipsed the SDLP as the voice of the Nationalist minority in the North. Seats on both sides of the border are to be contested and this coupled with their announced intention to fight the local elections in the Republic signified the party's new aim of active and increased involvement in politics in the South. The experience in the North has shown that sole concentration on the national issue is not sufficient to gain widespread support. Social and economic issues must be tackled also and activists must get involved in trade unions, tenant's groups, resident

associations and other spheres.

Mr. Gerry Adams replaced Ruairi Ó Brádaigh as President and this change was reflected in other positions in the party hierarchy. In his Presidential address Mr. Adams reaffirmed the party's support for the armed struggle in the North. He emphasized the need for the new electoral role in the South and the necessity to develop a mass movement. He declared however, that he was not advocating an end to the traditional abstentionist policy. This issue (which was one of the reasons for the Provo/Official split in 1970) was touched on at the Ard-Fheis and will undoubtedly come to the fore again as the new strategy is developed. In another constitutional debate the declaration that Sinn Féin based its objects on 'Christian principles' was changed to state:

'Irish republican socialist principles in accordance with the Easter Proclamation of 1916 and the Democratic Programme of the first Dáil in 1919.'

Irish speaker jailed

Cáit Bean Uí Chadhain, a widow with nine children, was jailed for four days on Nov. 21st following her refusal to pay her television licence due to the lack of Irish Language programmes on the 'national' service. Bean Uí Chadhain had been in Court a number of times for non-payment of the licence. She was twice given the Probation act and on the last occasion her case was referred by a sympathetic District Justice to the High Court. The High Court, unfortunately did not agree with the view of the District Justice that R.T.É. had a legal case to answer in relation to its treatment of the language and the case was thrown back to the District Court for enforcement of the law relating to non-payment of licences.

During her imprisonment pickets were mounted by Conradh na Gaeilge on Mountjoy Prison, where she was held, and on the Department of Justice. She was released unexpectedly after serving three days of the sentence. On her last day in jail a visit from a relative was disrupted when the warder told them they would have to speak English. So much for language rights in jail!

The campaign of non-payment of T.V. licences continues. About a hundred people are now partaking in it as against only some twenty or so four or five years ago. The first cases in the Conamara Gaeltacht occurred on Dec. 13th. when three people were fined £50 or a month in jail. These are the most severe sentences to date and bear little relationship to the fine. Is this a sign that the campaign is beginning to bite? One of the three, Brian Ó Baoill, who is Personnel Officer for Udara na Gaeltachta (Gaeltacht Authority) drew attention to the abysmally low output from RTE now, with Irish language programmes accounting for only 1.6% or about one and a half hours a week!

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EXCHANGE PUBLICITY

Nouvell Voix dalsace-Lorraine/Neue Stimme. Monthly newspaper, 8pp. German and French. Takes a clear stand in defence of the identity of A-L and in favour of the Europe-2000 federalist movement. 80Fr/40DM to 25 Rue del la Fidélité, F 68200, Mulhouse.

Irish Democrat - monthly organ of the Connolly Association. 8 pp, in English. St£5 per annum from 177 Lavender Hill, London SW11. Carries good reviews of the political and cultural scene in Ireland, from a socialist and republican standpoint.

Dalc'homp Sofij - Revue Historique Bretonne, illustrated, quarterly, 28 pp, mainly in French. 35FF per annum to J Y le Touze, 3 Place Paul Bert, Lorient 56100.

Bill of Rights for the Irish language

Regular readers of *Carn* are well versed with the lack of rights Irish speakers suffer in Ireland. This of course is a source of irony to a lot of our Celtic friends, who must think us foolish, when they see us having gained independence in most of our country only to use it so feebly.

The main grievances we have are:

(a) The difficulties Irish speakers have in doing their business in Irish with the State, and the lack of bilingual forms or forms in Irish.

(b) R.T.E.'s scandalous neglect of the language.

(c) The judgement of the Supreme Court which stated that although judges in Gaeltacht areas must be able to speak the Irish language they need not hear cases in Irish. Hence the use of interpreters in the Doire Beag Court in the Dún na nGall Gaeltacht.

(d) The lack of facilities for Irish medium schools and the weak position

of the language in education generally.

We have now come to the situation where people wonder what exactly does Article 8 of our Constitution mean - "First official language etc.".. and they question the practical status of the language. The disgust of realising that our language is treated like a foreign language has led to a strong reaction from Irish speakers over the last decade; protests of every sort and in some cases these have resulted in imprisonment.

Conradh na Gaeilge has been to the fore in the protest campaign. Some years ago An Conradh passed a resolution at its Ard-Fheis (A.G.M.) calling on the Government to enact a Bill of Rights for the Irish language. The campaign for the Bill of Rights was kept at a low profile at first, due to the pending court case of Tomás Ó Monacháin v. The State in relation to the rights of people to have courts held in Irish in Gaeltacht areas (see above.)

That case eventually came before the Supreme Court and its judgement (which was riddled with inconsistencies) showed that the Irish language has little or no practical standing in law.

Since this judgement An Conradh has brought the campaign for the enactment of a Bill of Rights to the fore. The draft of a Bill of Rights prepared by An Conradh some time ago has been distributed widely and has been given support by a lot of influential bodies.

An Conradh's draft bill outlines the responsibilities of the Government to remedy the above mentioned difficulties (a) - (d) and proposes the appointment of a Commissioner to oversee the implementation of the Bill. There are many countries which have already enacted a Bill of Rights for a minority language used in the country - Canada etc.

The support the campaign has received so far has pleased An Conradh. 9 local Authorities have passed resolutions asking the Government to enact a Bill of Rights. These authorities are the County Councils of Dún na nGall, An Clár, Maigh Eo, Ciarraí, Gathedeach, AnMhi, Porth Laoise, Gaillimh, and the Corporation of Dublin which is the largest local Authority in the country.

Some leading politicians support the campaign and these include - Frank Prendergast T.D. and Senator Michael D. Higgins, Gaeltacht spokesperson and Chairperson and the Labour Party (which is the minority party within the present Coalition Government with Fine Gael). Alderman Michael Keating T.D. newly appointed Lord Mayor of Dublin also supports the enactment of a Bill of Rights. Donncha Ó Gallchoir, spokesperson on the Gaeltacht for Fianna Fáil (the largest Party in the country) also supports the Bill.

Influential cultural and Community groups including Comhaltas Ceilteoirí Éireann and the Gaelic Athletic Association support the campaign.

Leading Trade Unionists have also lent their support and recently the Co. Chill Dara Trades Council passed a resolution supporting the Bill.

The Workers Party are the first Political Party with members in the Dáil to support the Bill and some of the other parties have discussed it at Parliamentary Party level, but have not made a decision yet. A formal resolution to support the Bill will be placed before them shortly.

The recent imprisonment of Cáit Bean Uí Chadhain who refused to purchase a television licence as a protest about the lack of Irish language programmes on R.T.E. has again, according to Conradh na Gaeilge, highlighted the necessity for a Bill of Rights.

Civil liberties eroded

At the time of writing a Criminal Justice Bill is making its way through the Dáil. Unfortunately by the time this article is being read it will undoubtedly be part of the laws of the Republic. Ostensibly designed and introduced to combat the rising crime rate, various provisions in it constitute serious inroads into the traditional rights and liberties of the ordinary citizen.

A vigorous campaign was waged against the Bill by the Irish Council for Civil Liberties which described it as Draconian and an infringement on basic civil rights and liberties. Many individual lawyers and law lecturers articulated strong opposition to it. More recently, in early December, a 50 page study was presented to the Minister for Justice, Mr. Noonan, by the Criminal Law Reform Group. This study stated "It is apparent that in bringing forward the Bill little or no consideration has been given to safeguarding the citizen's rights. It is also clear that the emphasis of the entire Bill is on the conviction of persons brought before the courts rather than on the prevention and detection of crime. In the interests of justice substantial parts of the Bill ought to be redrafted or withdrawn." This view was endorsed in a strong editorial in the Irish Law Times in the course of which it was said "The Bill poses a substantial threat to the liberty of innocent persons and the rights of the accused. It is subversive of some of the most cherished principles of criminal justice."

One Section of the Bill gives the Gardai the power to arrest and detain without charge anyone they suspect of committing a crime for six hours, extended for a further six hours and to

this may be added any period between midnight and 8 a.m. when no questioning takes place. This is a drastic curtailment of the right to personal freedom of an individual who is accused of no crime.

That is not all however as other sections of the Bill effectively abolish a suspect's right to remain silent. The prosecution is given the power to invite an inference of guilt from a suspect's silence under police interrogation. This constitutes an attempt to compel a person to speak and permits the Gardai to pressure a suspect into giving his or her defence before he or she is charged with a crime or advised by a lawyer.

Effectively a person no longer enjoys the presumption of being innocent until proven guilty. Those who would suffer most are not the serious criminals but the uneducated and the inarticulate. It was estimated by the ICCL that if the Gardai use or abuse these powers as they do Section 30 of the offences against the State Act on average only one person in ten of those arrested will actually be charged (and not all charged are found guilty), in other words about 90% of those who suffer will be innocent.

As the ICCL stated "It is an illusion to suppose that the increased police powers would significantly affect crime levels; they would give the appearance that something was being done, but would not touch the heart of the problem. "The only effective response involves tackling grave social problems, particularly in the cities and rethinking the policing policies which have now visibly failed, and providing the resources and training which a modern police force requires."

Boundary carve-up

Mebyon Kernow has taken the lead in again objecting to the linking of Cornwall with a part of England for the purposes of the Euro-election. Following a petition raised by MK the Boundaries Commission were forced to convene a public enquiry - in Plymouth! - even though the actual boundaries hadn't changed since 1979, when the introduction of the constituency saw numerous objections.

But there was one major difference between 1979 and 1983. In 1979 virtually all political organisations in Cornwall, including the Conservatives and every local council, objected.

Therefore, the arguments against the merger received much sympathetic reporting from the local Tory press.

But in 1983 the English centred parties (except the SDP) did not object, having accepted the border blurring as an unchangeable fact. This supine but unsurprising stance was followed by the majority of the local councils, including Cornwall (County) Council who did not bother objecting. Full marks to the two who did - Kerrier

and Restormal, probably containing the most Cornish parts of Cornwall. In fact if it wasn't for the MK petition no public enquiry would have been held.

However, partly because of the latter and partly because the local establishment did not object another difference between 1979 and 1983 was that the enquiry was very sparsely reported in the local press. One paper, though giving pages to a Royal visit, didn't even give one line to the enquiry!

Despite this the objectors put up a good showing. Having failed to get the whole thing declared unconstitutional under European law and failing to move the enquiry to Cornwall itself MK's legal advisors feel there is enough to warrant an appeal to the European Courts as the British State is clearly driving a coach and horses through the European elections legislation.

An objection on the grounds of Cornwall's Celtic identity and links was lodged on behalf of the Celtic League. Many thanks to the CL branches in Éire, Cymru and Mannin who supported our objection with messages of support.

A new Mebyon Kernow?

"Years ago hundreds used to turn up for the AGM," the elderly lady from Camborne told me. She was a delegate to the Fourth MK Annual Delegate Conference in Penzance (11/11/83). Her view well typifies the divide that still exists in the Party. No longer does Mebyon Kernow tear itself apart in the pages of the press, the rifts are now less obvious and it should be said that this is almost entirely due to the ascendancy of the "left" in the party. Yet to describe them with the broad definition "the left" is misleading. On the whole such people are the ones who have for years argued that MK should lose its pressure group image and become a political party more along the lines of Plaid Cymru, or even to fill the vacuum left by the almost moribund Labour Party in Cornwall.

Many of this new generation of activists would claim allegiance to one form of socialism or another; moreover three out of the five National Officers are self proclaimed socialists. Nevertheless there still exists a sizeable minority of the "old guard." They are typified by former chairman Richard Jenkin of Leedstown who is articulate in his arguments for retaining the old 'non-political' MK that subscribes to no political doctrine other than Cornish patriotism.

It can unequivocally said that MK is a left wing party nowadays. To a great extent it has 'grown up.' It is certainly not yet a socialist party in that it does

not subscribe to such a definition of its analyses, where these exist. Yet MK's position is internationalist, expressing solidarity with struggles against imperialism elsewhere in the world. Its position on nuclear weapons is now, more than ever, unilateralist; this year's conference passed motions committing the party to a more active environmental stand, particularly on nuclear dumping. Despite being almost totally ignored in the press MK have waged a successful campaign for an inquiry into the unpopular Cornwall-Plymouth Euro-Constituency and in a well stage-managed debate the conference directed the Press's attention to this. The press remain deaf, unfortunately, and this must be seen as MK's severest handicap. It seems that whatever the party does it is either ignored or misrepresented by the press and media in general. It is catch 22. To win serious press coverage the party must be seen to be an established credible force, but to arrive at this position it needs press coverage.

There is hope for MK. The new "team" of officers are led by the young, yet politically experienced, Julian Drew of Penzance. In an interview with the Camborne-Redruth Packet, the new Policy Chairman, Malcolm Williams said "it is time for the party to get up off its backside and do some work." That was the mood of Penzance.

Tom Davy

Patriotic progress...

Efforts to increase the efficiency of Cornish pressure groups have continued with a second seminar in the series organised by Cowethas Flamank is a group of Cornish exiles who work for the Cornish identity but are not associated with any particular political party.

Their second day seminar, held at Truro, resulted in the formation of two working groups. One is intended to come forward with suggestions for action to improve the abysmally low level of specifically Cornish Education in Cornish Schools. The lack of an indentifiably Cornish history syllabus was purpointed by the seminar participants & as one of the main problems facing a strengthening of the Cornish identity. The other working group will concern Cornwall's constitutional status.

Cowethas Flamank's efforts will be welcomed by Cornish patriots. Groups could potentially be organised under one umbrella group through the work of CF, who, being in exile, are probably the best qualified people to bring the presently scattered groups together for some sort of unified pressure activity. It was certainly a healthy sign to see activists from many different areas of the 'Cornish Movement' brought together into one hall at the Truro event.

...and political palsy

Meanwhile the political side of the Cornish movement remains in an uneasy limbo. MK have embarked on a survey of their members to ascertain their view of what their own organisation is and should be, a political party or a pressure group. At the moment MK, like the CND, seems poised uncertainly between the 2 roles and unable to perform either adequately.

Recent local election results have highlighted the dilemma facing MK. Candidates in two by-elections in areas of relatively consistent nationalist activity saw their vote drop to 18% and 8%, from 21% and 18%, when candidates from the SDP and Labour both intervened. Although in one contest the SDP were beaten into last place MK has to accept the fact that, as Cornish elections become more party political, they will be competing for votes with the anti-Tory London parties and the MK vote will consequently, at least temporarily, be squeezed.

Either this period has to be sat out and worked through or elections are given up as a strategy. Some MK members appear to favour the latter strategy, returning to be pre 1967 pressure group stance. The choice will be confronted in 1984, albeit reluctantly.

Communications System

St. Mary's, Scillies	Microwave
St. Just	Microwave and Home Office Hill Top Radio St.
Carmenellis	Microwave
Four Lanes	Home Office Hill Top Radio St.
Goonhilly	Microwave (submarine cables, (Portugal, Spain 2, Spain 1))
Mitchell	Microwave
Hensbarrow	Home Office Radio Hill Top St.
Bury Down	Microwave
Davidstow	Microwave
Hallwell	Microwave
Treskinnick Cross	Microwave
Widemouth Bay	Submarine cables (Cantat 2, Tat 3)
Porthcurno	Submarine cables (Spain 3, Tat 7)
Caradon Hill	Microwave
Kit Hill	Home Office Hill Top Radio St.
Forder Battery	Microwave
Morwenstow	Microwave
Skewjack	Communication centre for Polaris submarines
Goonhilly	Satellite tracking systems
Morwenstow	Part of Rhyolite spy satellite system, also tapping of transatlantic radio telephone and Telex traffic

B Civil Defence Facilities

Truro	County bunker
Tuckingmill	Standby county bunker



F Factories with nuclear connections	
Penzance	Remploy - manufacture of body disposal bags
Redruth	Manufacture of weapon components
Redruth	" " " "
Bodmin	" " " "
St. Austell	" " " "

Mining or dumping connections	
Troon	Underground test site for radioactive waste
Terras Mill	Uranium mine

Air Bases	
R.N.A.S. Cudrose	Sea King helicopter base nuclear capability
R.A.F. Predannack	Emergency satellite for Cudrose
R.A.F. St. Mawgan	Nimrods with nuclear capability, based here.
	Nuclear weapons stored here

Notes

Falmouth	B.A.O.R. reinforcing unit.
	Fuel pipeline from oil refinery to R.A.F. St. Mawgan
Devonport/Plymouth	Nuclear capable Lynx helicopters based here aboard surface vessels

Assumed targets of nuclear attack

R.A.F. Portreath	Either 1 or 2 warheads (150 Kt. each)
R.N.A.S. Cudrose	1 Mt. groundburst
Goonhilly	1 Mt. airburst
Devonport	1 Mt. groundburst
Plymouth	1 Mt. airburst
Morwenstow	1 Mt. airburst
R.A.F. St. Mawgan	1 Mt. groundburst and 1 Mt. airburst

CNP AGM

On the 10th December the CNP also held their annual meeting. Members of the Cornish Nationalist Party called on American and Russian leaders to start negotiations about the reduction of nuclear armaments. Talk was better than war and world leaders should get around a table and negotiate - for the sake of world safety and security.

From the money saved on armaments aid could be given on an immense scale to reduced poverty and starvation in the world.

To aid the employment situation in Cornwall members urged that every encouragement be given to the setting

up of small businesses in all branches of the economy, horticulture, farming, fishing, tourism, service trades etc.

Public works schemes should also be promoted - one area for development would be the construction of sewage plants around the coast towns to deal with the sewage at present pumped out into the sea. The meeting gave full support to Cornish fishermen at present struggling to save the inshore waters from the ruthless exploitation by non-local boats. All healthy local fishery worked by local boats would be of benefit for the Cornish economy and fish stocks generally.

An Baner Kernewek/Cornish Banner, C.N.P.'s quarterly magazine, 60p/copy. Subscr. £3.50 (£6.00 overseas airmail) to C.N.P. Publications, Trellispen, Gorran, St. Austell, Cornwall.

Armcr, monthly, 70 - 80pp, in French. News/articles on all aspects of life in Brittany, echoes of the activities of the various Breton associations.

Subscr. 104 Fr. to Armor, 7 Rue St. Jacques, 22400 Lambal CCP 2691 - 70 Y Rennes.

Gwenn-ha-Du, Journal nationaliste Breton, 28pp, roneotyped in French, 6 issues a year. 60Fr to J. Le Maho, 190 bis, Av. de Olichy, 75017 Paris.

MANNIN

CAGHLAA AYNS POLITICKAGHT YERNAGH?

Va fo-reihys ayns Divlyn Meanagh er y gherid. Ren sheshaghtyn y Cho-reiltys dy holc. Dy jarroo, chaill Fine Gael ymmodee voteyn as huitt yn Cheshaght Obbree veih'n treeroo ynnid gys yn wheiggoo ynnid. Va'n Cheshaght Obbree cheu-heear jeh Sheshaght ny Labreeyn as Sinn Féin neesht. Ren Fianna Fail mie dy liooar.

Agh cha row monney sym ec ymmodee sleih ayns red erbee agh vote Sinn Féin. Hooar adsyn 2304 voteyn ass red gollrish 33,000. Va shen coontit y ve feer vie son Sinn Féin as ta sleih credjal dy derragh eh cooney da'n eaghtyrane noa, Gerry Adams as eh geeearree Sinn Féin y ve goaill ayn ayns reihyssyn. Rish bleeanyn di liooar, ta poblaghtee Yernagh er haghney reihyssyn, er nonneyt'ad er ngoaill ayn ayns reihyssyn as er nobbal goaill soiaqyn my t'ad er chosney y varriaght ayns reihys. T'eh jeeaghyn dy vel caghlaa cheet nish, sy twoaie as sy jiass ayns Nerin. Ta Sinn Féin er nyannoo dy mie ayns reihyssyn sy twoaie. Foddee ta'n speideilys shen cheet my jiass nish.

Son y chieid cheayrt neayrs Caggey ny Braaraghyn mysh tree feed blein er dy henney, foddee dy bee Sinn Féin geeearree soiaqyn sy Dail ayns Divlyn. Erreish daue v'er ngeddyn 43% jeh'n vote ashooneyragh sy twoaie, ta Sinn Féin son gobbraghey dy creoi ayns politickaght sy jiass. Roish ny stholkyn-accrys ayns 1981, cha row monney speideilys ec Sinn Féin ayns reihyssyn. Agh neayrs y tra shen, ta reddyn er chaghlaa. Myr sampleyr, ta Sinn Féin er vosley jeh thieyn-coyrle ayns Beeal Feirshtey as tooilley thieyn-coyrle ayns baljyn elley sy twoaie. Ta arryltee breeoil gobbraghey ayns ny thieyn-coyrle shoh, cooney lesh sleih ta cheet huc lesh doilleeidyn jeh thieys ny jeh mee-startaght as y lhied. Dy jarroo, ta'n sleih ta gobbraghey ayns ny thieyn-coyrle shoh clashtyn y bun jeh boirey dy liooar: y doilleeid jeh goll tessyn raad gaueagh, lectraghys goll er giarrey voish thie ennagh, guilley va bwoallit dy holc ec armee Hostyn. Ta lught Sinn Féin laccal cooney lesh sleih ayns ram cooishyn, beg ny mooar.

Ta arryltee Sinn Féin ayns ny thieyn-coyrle shoh laccal cur er sleih dy yannoo caggey dauesyn hene, cha nee dy yannoo caggey er nyn son. T'ad shirrey creeaght as daanys 'chur stiagh sy phobble. As er y fa dy vel coonseilee oc hene nish, ta'n creeaght as daanys shen goll er croo mastey'n phobble mennick dy liooar nish.

Ta Sinn Féin credjal dy noddagh ad cosney hoght soiaqyn er Coonseil Veeal Feirshtey ayns 1985. Oddagh yn

chesaght geddyn yn chormid jeh pooar er coonseilyn baljagh elley sy twoaie. Agh ny yeih shen as ooilley, t'ad coontey ny thieyn-coyrle y ve ny smoo scanshoil na ny coonseilyn baljagh. Er lhimmey jeh cooney lesh sleih ta boirit liorish mee-startaght as y lhied, ta ny harryltee laccal cooney lesh feallagh aeg ta cheet dy ve nyn gimmee (*criminals*).

Ta daa horch dy pheiaagh aeg ta fo baggyrtys ayns shoh - sorch creoi as sorch bog. Ta Sinn Féin prowal scarrey adsyn bog vouesyn creoi. T'ad er chur er bun bingyn ry hoi sleih aeg dy reaghey cooishyn dauesyn hene. Shen red doillee, er y fa dy vel bree agglagh ayns y sleih aeg shoh as cha nel ad lowit jannoo ymmyd jeh.

Ayns Beeal Feirshtey, ta Sinn Féin er chur er bun ynnid ry hoi mraane. Fod

mraane ynnidagh goll gys yn ynnid shoh dy gheddyn fys mychione cooishyn dy liooar. Ec yn tra cheddin, fod ad giutey as goaill cowag. Ta creche syn ynnid neesht. Dy jarroo, ta Sinn Féin prowal cur er sleih dy chredjal ayndae hene. Dy firrinagh, ta ny harryltee politickagh geeearree cur daanys da sleih liorish loayrt roosyn as cur orroo toiggal dy vod ad cooney lhieu hene ayns ymmodee cooishyn. T'eh jeeaghyn dy vel ymmodee poblaghtee goll er politickaghey ayns ny campyn as ny pryssoonyn. Ta tra oc dy lhaih lioaryn liorish Connolly as e lhied. Tra t'ad seyrit, t'ad soiet er troggal gleashaght politickagh jeh'n phobble.

Community politics plays an important rôle in Sinn Féin's new non-abstentionist activities.

Brian mac Stoyll

SHEE GEAYNEY

Tra hie mee lesh shillee er my voir Jerdein shoh chaie (1.12.83) dooyrt ee dy row chaghter er-my-hon voish Paal ennagh ass Kernow. Ec y toshiaght dooyrt mee nagh row enney aym er Kernowagh ennmyssit Paal, agh eisht dooyrt ee dy vrie eh urree dy imraa feeyn smeyr ghoo rhym, as eisht va cooinaght aym. Tammylt foddey ere-dy-henney va chaglym jeh'n Commeeys Celtiagh ec Purt Chiarn as va daa fer-kiaullee Kernowagh tannaghtyn ec nyn dhie. V'ad cloie marish possan va ennmyssit Quylkyn Tew (Rannagh Roauyr) as v'ad er jeet ass-lheh Kernow dys yn chaglym. Cha b'vie lesh Paal iu jough ec y tra v'ayn shen, as va palchey dy feeyn smeyr ghoo ain yn vleish shen. Myr shen d'iu eh feeyn. Daa Chaist er-dy-henney, tra va mee ayns Kernow, honnick mee eh reesht as ga dy row e ennym jarroodit aym, dyllee mee er, 'Bannee mee! Feeyn smeyr ghoo,' as va cooinaght er orrym.

Haink shin ny whaiyl ayns thie-aaght yn 'Villiers' ayns Doolish as hooar shin magh dy row eh shiaulley marish Shee Geayney er 'Cedarlea'. Dooyrt eh dy row eh er jeest nyn guaiyl tra v'eh ny haaue as tra hooar ad magh dy row eh ny yeshaghteyr lhuingey, hug ad cuirrey da g'obbragh daue. Myr shen hie eh dys Lunnin as rish tammylt v'eh karraghey yn jesaght tra va'n baatey 'sy phurt, agh yn keayrt shoh v'eh shiaulley meriu. Tra v'eh g'obbragh ayns Lunnin v'eh goaill yindys er'n aght va'n skimme g'obbragh tra erbee b'vie lhieu, ny goll mygeayrt nyn daue myr vees ad g'eeearree shen y yannoo. Dimraa eh shen rish jeshaghteyr elley as dreggyr yn fer elley dy-row reddyn dy

bollagh anchasley tra v'ad er y cheayn. Er y chieaghtyn roish shen v'ad er ve cur cheb er cur caag stiagh 'sy phioib deayrtey pishoon 'syn cheayn voish Windscale as honnick eh ben aeg Yernagh tannaghtyn ayns skollag-rubbyr rish ooraghyn as ish freayll arrey er mollag ny lomarcan ayns mean y cheayn. Va emshir agglagh ayn as v'ee ayns aghaue coayl e bioys dagh tullagh. Tra gow eh toshiaght er g'obbragh meriu va ammys orroo echey, nish erreish da fakin ad ayns nyn streppey noi BNFI v'eh cur eer ny smoo moylley daue.

Tra v'eh ny haaue, roish my gow eh toshiaght er g'obbragh meriu, smooinee eh rish-hene dy row caa echey jannoo ymmyd jeh e schlei er aght yinnagh mieys da'n theihl. Er'n varrinys shoh va sleih dy-liooar cheet huggey lesh tooilley boirey as jeeill ayns dagh phurt tra va fys oc dy row eh Shee Geayney v'ayn. Va paitechyn cheet huc dinsh daue dy row sleih ennagh deayrtey geayr er'n voayl v'ad cliahtey cloie yn aght va trieghyn nyn mraagyn goll loau. Va ben cheet nyn 'aare dinsh daue mychione pishoon deayrtit dy folliit ayns strooanyn ev thie obbree. V'eh jeeaghyn da dy row foddey ny smoo jeeill goll y yannoo ny va shin smooingaghtyn. V'eh cur y drogh er feddyn mooadys yn dooillieed magh.

Ny s'anmey nie shin marish dy chur shillee er'n vaatey as loayr shin rish olteynyn elley yn skimme. T'ad cheet voish ashoonyn fei ny h'Europey as ardjyn elley. Mastey three jeig jeh va daa Yernagh (mraane as Gaelg oc), Sostnagh, Frangagh, daa jeh voish yn Ollyn, Kernowagh, as Americagh, cha

Rinkaghyn Vannin

On Shenn Laa Houney, 12th November, a comprehensive book of the traditional dances of Mann was launched at a party in Ramsey. The cultural organizations were well represented as was government and other institutions. After an introductory speech from Miss Mona Douglas, members of the Bock Yuan Fannee demonstrated some of the dances in the book. A break was taken for wine and an excellent buffet, then the rest of the evening was spent in general dancing. As representatives from The Manx Folk Dance Society, Perree Bane and The Ramsey Scottish Dance Society was present, this part of the evening was especially enjoyable. It was very heartening to see one Member of the House of Keys and a Member of the Legislative Council taking an active part.

The book was published by a relatively new organization called Sleih Gyn Thie which came into being a year ago as an umbrella body containing a number of musicians and dancers whose first task was to raise money for this book and other projects. Last Winter they held informal concerts and other functions which brought in slightly more than one third of the money needed. The Arts Council of the Isle of Mann contributed a further £500 and the rest

of the money came from the efforts of Bock Yuan Fannee. A large part of this had been put aside during the summer of 1982 when they had been part of a weekly entertainment at two hotels in Port Erin. The plan for a book had long been in existence, most of the work of collating had already been done, but until this "cabaret" contract came along there seemed little chance of getting sufficient money for publication. In recognition of the work done by Bock Yuan Fannee and others, a special edition was over-printed and distributed to them.

Although this book comes after nine years of work by Bock Yuan Fannee, it really represents a lifetime of work by Miss Mona Douglas. All but two of the twenty-eight dances come from her own notes or those of her great grandfather, Phillip Quayle of Lezayre. She began learning steps, and many other things to do with Folklore, at the feet of her grandmother, Nell. She had kept her father's notes and from them Mona was able to piece together many a dance that had become all but lost. Phillip himself was a noted singer and dancer and no other person is known to have recorded any dances, although the tunes connected with them are known from a number of sources. Mona continued his work at the last possible time when such collecting was capable of being done successfully. Even so she met with difficulties. Dancing had by this time come to be regarded as somehow not quite respectable, partly as a result of church attitudes, partly because of contempt of things connected with the Gaelic side of Manks life shown by so-called educated people. The Language movement encountered similar problems.

In 1929, with the help of teachers and pupils of Albert Road School, Ramsey, she was able to show some of the dances to members of The English Folk Dance Society at a Vacation School in Douglas. By this time she had completed work on fourteen dances and had more or less complete details of a further five. She was travelling to all parts of the Island, gathering a hint here, a fragment there. Fishermen were generally her best informants. One of them taught a set of children a dance on one occasion so that she might note it more accurately. On another occasion she was almost hired by a farmer at the Michaelmas Hiring Fair at Kirk Michael when trying to contact some dancers she had heard would be there.

After the war she continued with her activities and in the fifties twelve of the dances she had collected were published in two books by the Manx Folk Dance Society. The contained arrangements by Arnold Foster and were to be the staple and inspiration



New book of Manx Dances. Published - Sleih Gyn Thie, available from B. Gregor, 1 Church St., Peel, Mann. Price £3.

for a number of teachers and students.

Shortly after Christmas 1974, in the Viking Longhouse at Peel, she persuaded a group of young men to come together to learn and perform the men's ceremonial stick dance, Mylecharaine's March. Bock Yuan Fannee sprang out of this nucleus and its association with Mona. In 1976 she prepared a very small delegation, myself, my wife, my three children and Anne Kissack, to go to Lorient as the Manks representatives. Since then we have assisted in the re-construction of other dances which she still had in note form. This work began when an English group, Woodfiddle, came one Easter to consult with Mona. They and Bock Yuan Fannee worked with her all Sunday morning in Quayle's Hall, Ramsey. By opening time Shooyl Ineenyn, the Hiring Fair Dance, had been worked into a recognisable form. Other dances she later passed on to us were added to ones already published and some, though familiar, as yet unpublished to make up this present book. Of course its prime function is to make available these dances to a new generation. It is also a tribute to the energy and industry of a remarkable woman.

COLIN JERRY



daink ny fir elley nyn guaiyl. Cha's'aym c'red va mee jerkal rish agh v'ad oilley jeeaghyn dou dy ve nyn sleih feer chadjin. Ny-yeih va fys aym dy voddagh ad cummal ad-hene myr fennee. Raa dy row orroo.

This recounts an informal evening spent with a crew member of the Greenpeace vessel 'Cedarlea' which was recently in Douglas after their actions across the water at Windscale.

Collyn y Jerree

Wanted

To improve and brighten-up CARN, we need many more photographs, cartoons, etc., etc.

Drawings should be in black ink; photographs should be black and white with strong contrast.

Lecture by Desmond Fennell

On Friday 18th November 1983, Mr. Desmond Fennell gave a talk, "Nationalism and After" at the Empress Hotel, Douglas. He was sponsored by Mec Vannin (Manx Nationalist Party), and Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh (Manx Language Society).

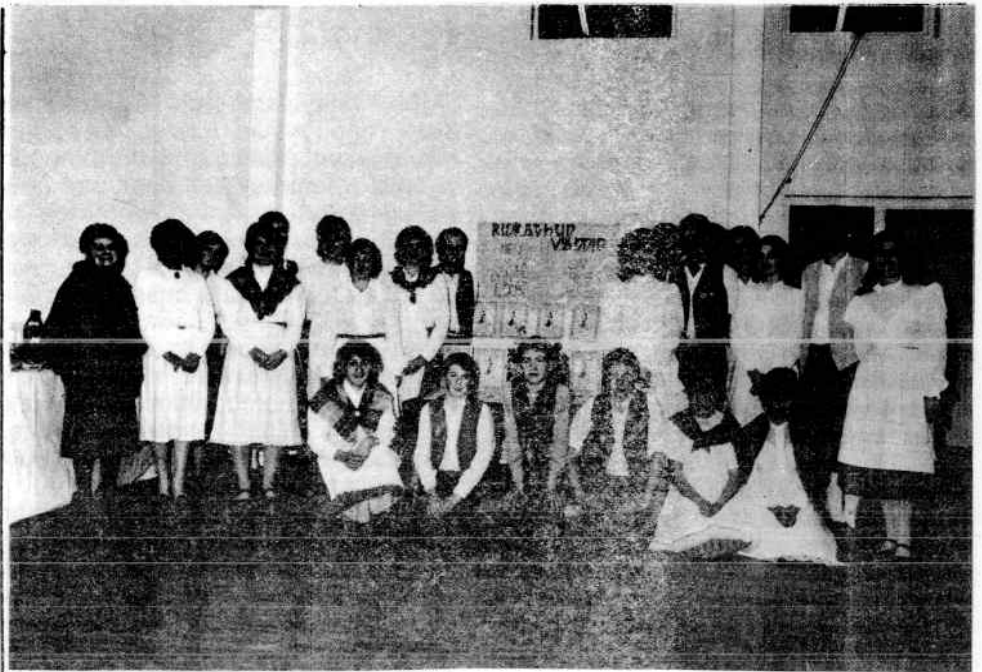
Mr. Fennell began his researches in Mann in 1975 for a book he was writing and on which his talk was based. The book is due to be launched in February '84. The evening proved to be stimulating for all who attended. His talk was followed by questions from the floor.

He outlined the meaning of nationalism in its strictest sense, juxtaposed with Saunders Lewis' observation, that one country's nationalism can be another's destruction. Mr. Fennell developed his idea on the sensible way ahead for small and medium sized nations, such as Mann and Éire.

Survival in the national sense, he thought, would be best achieved by them becoming part of a federation of independent countries. The Celtic countries, he suggested, would be a most natural choice of partners in a set-up of this sort. The largest question mark, it seems to me, hangs over our ability to counter the centralist headquarters in London, Paris and Dublin. The greater part of our populations, let alone our politicians, have been successfully provincialized.

C.J.K.

Etnismo. 3 issues a year, in Esperanto. Organ of the IKEL (= International Committee for Ethnic Liberation). 10 DM/annum or 11 International Coupon-Réponse.



Launching the new book of Manks Dances (see article on page 19). Mona Douglas far left.

Visit by UK Home Secretary

On Thursday 24th November, Leon Britton, British Home Secretary flew into Mann for a 'lightning' visit. On Friday, when he had left, the Manks press reported that he had taken 'a thick and detailed report on Mank's aspirations back to London'. The report will refer, in part, to Manx claims for an extension to the fishing limits, control of oil and other off-shore mineral deposits; also re-imbursment of meat subsidies. It seems unlikely, given the stance of previous, more liberal U.K. regimes, that the present Thatcher government, will go far to satisfying Manx aspiration.

The powerful Northern Ireland Unionist lobby at Westminster will oppose any moves to extend Manx Fishing limits, and in fact, 'the warning shots' have already been fired by Enoch Powell in a speech to his

constituents (see article heading Enoch Powell MP attacks Manks Sovereignty). The U.K. have already 'ripped-off' the Manx government over oil deposits in the now infamous Continental Shelf agreement. The Home Office of Mrs. Thatcher's penny-pinching government - a government who through health cuts, is quite happy to let people die - is unlikely to make a Xmas present Oil deal to the lack lustre politicians in Mann.

Negotiations usually imply bargaining. The Manx Government through its own ineptitude has no bargaining count.

Manx aspirations, as epitomised by the Mann-Radcliffe duo at government buildings, probably already reside in Leon Britton's dustbin!

J.B. Moffatt, Sec. Mann Branch.

Enoch Powell, MP, attacks Manks sovereignty

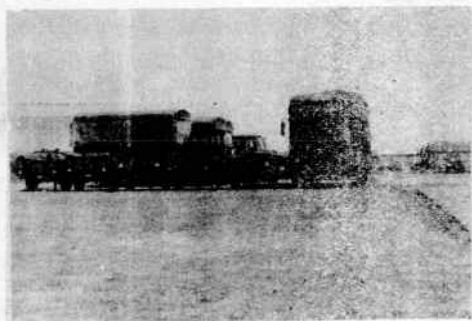
In a bitter attack on the Mank's government and people, delivered to his South Down constituents, Enoch Powell M.P. has called for the integration of Mann into the United Kingdom. This rabid exercise in public speaking (for which Powell is famous), was given for the benefit of East Down constituents, a large number of whom derive their income from the Fishing Industry. The N. Ireland Fishermen see the present Manks claim to a twelve mile limit, as a threat to their livelihood. They would, if the limit is implemented, have to obtain Licences from the Manks Government to work in waters they have traditionally fished.

Powell stated - "If we are going to be faced with a Manx government, which tries to masquerade as a

sovereign state, deal on equal terms with H.M.G. and declare they will or will not allow British citizens to do in British sovereign waters, then the time will have to come, to put an end to the constitutional anomaly of Manx self-government'. As a Manx newspaper leader commented - Powell's statement should be seen in the content of a constituency speech, and not as a serious attempt to overturn Manx sovereignty. Any serious attempt to overturn or reverse the Manks constitutional position, would breathe life into the flagging nationalist movement, and it seems unlikely, given the Unionist position over the integration of N.E. Ireland into the Republic, that the British government should want a similar, if

smaller crisis here. In fact, Powell's East Down constituents, when they consider things calmly, away from the rabble-rousing atmosphere of his meetings, are unlikely to desire change. The Manks government - were it to achieve the twelve mile limit - would still allow some Northern Irish boats in. Were Mann to intergrate with the U.K. in fact, some of Powell's constituents would incur a considerable financial penalty (and possibly imprisonment). Manx bank accounts, through which most N.I. boats/crews carry cash, are at the moment, safely tucked away from the prying eyes of H.M. government taxmen - due one suspects to the 'constitutional anomaly' of Manks self government.

UDR units in Mann



This summer, Jurby military camp was used for training exercises by units of the Ulster Defence Regiment. This was the first time that members of this 'uniformed auxiliary' to the British occupation of North East Ireland have been reported here.

Jurby camp, which is in the North West of Mann, is sited on a former RAF aerodrome, and has been used for about fifteen years by the British Army, particularly in the summer months. In the early seventies, when British forces were at full stretch, 'containing' the troubles in the North of Ireland, very extensive use was made of the camp by the British Army for 'rest' purposes. Although reservists have continued to hold annual camps, in recent years there has not been any evidence* of units (regular or UDR) from the six counties.

If further units of the UDR arrive this summer, it will confirm our suspicions, that it is a policy decision, and not simply a 'one off operation', to use Mann. The implications for Mann, which do not seem to have been considered by our government, are to say the least, frightening. Mann, although only 300 miles from Northern Ireland, has escaped unscathed, from the troubles. It seems unlikely, given the intelligence network of the IRA that they were not unaware of support operations mounted from Mann. That the Island escaped 'attention' in the early seventies, seems to have been due to the reputed embargo by the Provisionals, on operations within the Celtic countries. The Republican movement is however, somewhat more fragmented now, and other groups many not continue to ignore a people-fellow Celts or not - who supply support and facilities to their enemies.

* Publicity was given to a visit by a group of Army dog-handlers from the Maze prison (Long Kesh then) in the late seventies.



GENERAL

CELTIC NIGHTMARE

The election of Neil Kinnock as leader of the English Labour Party is not a matter to be dismissed lightly or totally ignored as being irrelevant to our cause. The media in Wales and Labour activists, hailed his election as further proof of the high esteem in which Welsh politicians are held in London - he is the Messiah, the new David Lloyd George. Whilst acknowledging the fact the Lloyd George committed blunders innumerate, and contributed as much as Thatcher to the well-being of the Celts - nonetheless he would have been ten times preferable to Kinnock as potential "British" prime-minister. Lloyd George at least beheld a consciousness of his Celtic heritage, and cherished his native language and culture - his failure was in not acting upon and implementing his beliefs, preferring to follow the advice of his English aides.

In Kinnock we have a different animal. Here is a man openly opposed to the Celts, with an insane desire to destroy every vestige of our nations separate identities.

Admittedly he is a Welshman of the geographical variety - born in Gwent, educated at the University of Wales, and with the unmistakeable accent of the valleys on his tongue. Admittedly his wife must also pass this criteria - she is also U.C.W. educated and is a Welsh-speaker from the northern port of Caergybi. But let no

Neven Hanaff, a Breton whose original or French-official name was Célestin Lainé, died in Dublin on October 7. Our next issue will publish an account of his life. The prominent part he played in the Breton National movement from 1932 to 1944 was inspired by a determination to develop a Breton force and seek external help. If a correct assessment is to be made of the actions he undertook in consequence, the facts and the motives behind them will need to be told less dispassionately than hitherto. There was also a philosophical aspect of his life which could be of interest to some readers of CARN.

Interceltic Choir Competition

The Breton Centre of Popular Art is organising the second Interceltic Competitive Choir Festival on June 2 and 3, 1984 in Brest. It welcomes participation from all the Celtic countries and hopes that further exchanges will develop from the festival. Competitions will include three interpretation categories and a creation test. Prizes varying from 1000 to 3500 Fr will be offered. For details write to the Centre, 37 bis, rue V. Hugo, 29200 Brest, Brittany.

person doubt that here is a man whose hatred of the Celts knows no limits. Who can forget his ridiculous campaign against the Gwynedd County Council's language policy in education? Was this not the same Kinnock who battled tooth and nail to prevent Wales and Scotland enjoying the benefits of being governed by their own assemblies? The very same man who preferred to see Wales and Scotland under vicious Conservative Party control? The man who helped arrange the referendum so that Scotland was denied its own government even though the majority voted for it? Yes, it is the same Neil Kinnock.

In Wales at present a larger than usual amount of money finds its way into cultural and linguistic projects. Should Kinnock ever assume control in London, how safe would these grants be? Or even the Welsh Office? Dare I suggest that the future of Wales would be safer in the hands of this present extreme right-wing government of Thatcher's than with the English Labour Party? Kinnock I'm sure would disagree. Have not the last two labour leader represented Welsh constituencies, hence showing that the grass-roots strength is in Wales and will protect Wales? It seems like a sound argument, until you consider precisely what benefits Wales has accrued during this period. Or Scotland, or Cornwall, or the six Counties. To the Celts Kinnock may hope to develop a "wolf in sheep's clothing" attitude. Unfortunately for him the fleece will be continually slipping off his back.

3 Beacon Street
Pontcanna
Caerdydd
13 Rhagfyr 1983

Annwyl Olgydd,
Buaswn i'n anghytuno â lfor Wyn Evans ac ELG Powys (Letters, CARN 43) am eu barn ynghylch Saesneg, Ffrangeg ac Esperanto.

Yn y lle cyntaf, mae'n ddigon anodd perswadio pobl i siarad a defnyddio eu hieithoedd Celtaidd heb ofyn iddynt ddysgu iaith arall. Yn ail, does dim llawer o bwrpas i daflu allan iaith mor ddefnyddiol â Saesneg i roi un mor ffug ag Esperanto yn ei lle. Yn fy marn i, buasai dysgu iaith Geltaidd arall yn agor cymaint o ddrysau a hefyd ei chadw rhag marw am ychydig o flynyddoedd.

Diddorol hefyd yw bod yr ysgrifennwyr hyn yn defnyddio Saesneg. Ydyn nhw'n gyfarwydd â hiaith ei cenedl?

Yn gywir iawn, Leigh Verrill-Rhys

S4C

Near the end of November the Director of the Welsh Television channel, Mr. Owen Edwards, gave a lecture in Dublin on the foundation and operation of S4C. The lecture was under the auspices of Gael Linn and was chaired by Mr. D.Ó Móráin, of that organisation, who served for a number of years as Chairman of the RTÉ Authority.

Most readers of *Carn* will be familiar with the struggle waged by the Welsh Language Society for a Welsh channel. Mr. Edwards referred to the role of the Crawford and Annan committees, the promise by the Tories to set up a channel, their subsequent reneging on that promise and Gwynfor Evans' hunger strike threat to which they yielded. Mr. Edwards stressed that this was also due to the fact that even moderate opinion in Wales backed the Channel. He also seemed to think that eventual acceptance of the idea of a Welsh language channel for Wales was as much due to the desire of the English speaking majority to get rid of the then 12 hours of Welsh on BBC and HTV as it was to the efforts of the Welsh speakers to achieve it.

Once finally accepted things moved quickly. Following relief of the tax burden on the independent companies to the tune of £10.3 million a funding of £20 million was agreed with them for the first 16 months to enable broadcasting of 22 hours in Welsh. It is hoped to increase this to £24.6 million in 1983/4 for 23½ hours. Of the present 22 hours 4½ comes from independent producers, 10 from the BBC (free) and 7½ from HTV. Getting the latter arranged was the most difficult part of the whole setting-up operation. Programmes are broadcast in peak viewing times en block and viewing figures have been very good. From the beginning the decision was that the programmes be unashamedly popular.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Edwards stated that there was no deferment to learners or were subtitles used. Learners' programmes he felt should be on the other channels. All their news comes from the BBC. Dubbing is used for non-English programmes. Mr. Edwards estimated that S4C provided about 700 jobs directly in broadcasting and about another 100 outside.

A number of the top echelon in RTE attended the lecture. These people, who are in a position to do something to remedy the lack of Irish programmes showed by their comments that, unfortunately, they have no intention of doing so. One gentleman had the nerve to tell us that we must wait for satellite T.V. before there was chance of an improvement! With friends like that in the hierarchy of RTE (yes, he would claim to be an Irish language supporter!) who needs enemies?

Gaelic week-end

Some fifty or so participants gathered together in Bangor, Cymru on September 23rd last for a weekend arranged by the Academi Gymreig on 'Diwylliant Gaeleg yr Alban' (The Gaelic Culture of Scotland) though in reality the spectrum of interests was a little wider than suggested by the title.

Events opened on the Friday evening with a talk in Welsh by John Stoddart, a Welsh Opera singer, at present resident in London, on Gaelic Folk Songs. We were told his personal story of how his curiosity about Alba and its wealth of folk music was first aroused, and how this curiosity gradually developed into a life-long interest and affection. John Stoddart who recently published an anthology of Welsh translations of Gaelic folk songs illustrated his talk with renderings of the songs themselves in both languages.

Saturday morning's talk was by Derick Thomson, Professor of Celtic in Glasgow University, who spoke on the history of Gaelic poetry, comparing and contrasting it with that of Wales.

Participants were disappointed that the advertised lecturer for the following session, Sorley Maclean,

was unable to be present. We had to be content with a film depicting life in his home village and showing the poet himself reading some of his poetry. We were fortunate however that another Gaelic poet, Aonghas MacNeacail, travelled down especially to take Sorley Maclean's place, and to read some of his own poetry.

After a Gaelic evening meal whose main feature was venison, everyone settled down in the lounge for a folk singing session entitled 'Song for Song', but in the absence of the singer from Alba, the organisers had to rely mainly on Meredydd Evans who talked about and sang Welsh folk songs with an occasional Gaelic song from John Stoddart in what turned out to be a most enjoyable session.

Sunday morning was devoted entirely to Welsh artists of a different kind: John Meirion Morris, a painter who demonstrated growing Celtic influence on his work; Dafydd Owen, who recently designed the sets for the Welsh Musical 'Mab Darogan', which depicted the life of Owain Glyndŵr; Aneurin Jones, an Art teacher whose own painting showed the obvious influence of his upbringing on a Welsh farm; Harry Jones, an architect, who emphasised the necessity of looking for inspiration to the traditional architecture in Wales rather than to the international scene; John Hughes, who, with his three dimensional creations in Welsh wool, aimed at bringing colour into the home, and Peter Lord, an Englishman who has learnt to speak Welsh fluently, who believed that expressing meaning in art was far more significant than either style or form. All of them emphasised the importance to Celtic artists of honest originality rather than imitation of a pseudo Celtic style.

The course gave a glimpse of some aspects of both Gaelic and Welsh culture which were perhaps new to those attending, and the week-end proved a very successful and enjoyable one, though I couldn't help wondering why every official speaker had been of the male sex. Have we no women poets and artists in Cymru and Alba? After all, the two paid officials of the Academi who organised the week-end were both of the female sex!

Z.B.

Banc na hÉireann

It has been drawn to our attention that the Cardiff branch of the Bank of Ireland has commendably displayed its name in Welsh "Banc Iwerddon" but has most regrettably omitted to display the Irish version. Even the apparent recognition of the host language when analysed amounts to a very back-handed compliment. The analogy between the relative positions of the Welsh and Irish languages is so close as to make the action incompensable. English is now the vernacular of most of Ireland as it is of Cardiff and much of Wales. If from that observation the bank asserts that the authentic language of Ireland is English it is difficult not to envisage a similar assessment, namely that the authentic language of Wales is likewise to be English. In other words the apparent courtesy towards Welsh is sheer humbug, merely a cynical touch of hypocrisy of completely sordid motivation.

At best the display of the name bilingually as distinct from trilingually was a terrible gaffe. Removal of the Welsh would worsen the situation, which clearly can only be rectified by provision of a suitable title in Irish.

Readers in South Wales who feel strongly that a campaign to convince the Cardiff branch of the bank of the error of its ways should approach Pádraig Ó Conchúir, press officer of the League's London Branch, his address being: 84 Pulleyns Avenue, East Ham, London, E6 3LZ, England. (Tel: 01 552 2764).

Europa Ethnica, quarterly, 64pp. In German, but with summaries of main articles and some other contributions in English or French. Numerous biographical notes about personalities, documents issues by cultural association and official bodies, reports on "The Life of Ethnical Groups".

Subscr. DM41.00/ annum, to Wilhelm Braumeueller, Universitätsbibliothek, A-1092 Wien, Servitengasse 5, Austria.

IRISH LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

Gaelscoileanna, the co-ordinating committee for All-Irish Schools, was set up exactly ten years ago. The author of this article who received most of his education in the Irish Language Schools (Gaelscoileanna) has spent the last three years working as the organisation's full time National Organiser.

Gaelscoileanna was established by a number of people interested in education through the medium of Irish which they felt was at a critically low ebb. Only one new primary level Irish Language School had been established in the Dublin area in fifteen years. Small Gaeltacht schools were being closed down and amalgamations between Gaeltacht and non-Gaeltacht schools were being carried out. Second level education (in post-primary schools) through Irish was almost a thing of the past. Where as in the 1940's over twenty seven per cent of the schools were teaching through the medium of Irish, by 1973 this figure had dropped to only 2%.

Gaelscoileanna set to work and motivated groups from various areas in

Dublin to set up their own Irish Schools. Schools were set up in working class areas, exposing the myth that Irish Language Education was for the middle and upper classes only. Interest grew in east Leinster and eventually local communities were being formed all over the country.

A major breakthrough was achieved in 1977 when the then Minister for Education, John Wilson, T.D. Fianna Fáil agreed to the following.

- that the state would purchase the site and would pay 100% grant to the building of an Irish Language School.
- that a teacher over the quota would be provided for such a school.
- that 50% extra capitation would be given to the Gaelscoil.
- that 75% of the rent for temporary accommodation be paid for by the Department.

This was not opposed by the other political parties and indeed since then the various administrations have continued to grant aid these schools.

Bord na Gaeilge decided in 1979 to provide funding for a full time National Organiser and suitable office accommodation. Údarás na Gaeltachta are also now involved with Gaelscoileanna whose full time staff now numbers three.

By 1983 a total of 25 new Gaelscoileanna had been established five of which were set up in that year alone. They were in Derry City, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ennis, Co. Clare, Ballincollig, Co. Cork and Youghal, Co. Cork. The most interesting development in 1983 occurred in a small two teacher school in Moy, Co. Clare. During the past number of years some subjects were taught through the medium of Irish by one teacher. The other teacher joined in and a meeting was called which was attended by all of the parents, teachers, board members and officials of the Department of Education and Gaelscoileanna. It was proposed that the school become a Gaelscoil and that the day to day administration of the school affairs be conducted through the medium of Irish. Following a secret ballot the motion was passed unanimously. The decision was sanctioned by the Department in January 1983.

The Gaelscoil is seen as a nucleus for community involvement. Irish language classes for parents, neighbours and friends are a common feature as are 'community week', Irish Language Social Clubs, céilithe etc.. We have however reached the stage that the opening of a new Gaelscoil in a certain area in Dublin could cause a radical drop in numbers in other Gaelscoileanna in the area. Rural areas and small towns cannot cater for the demand for Irish Language Education already in these areas.

While the work of setting up more

Gaelscoileanna will continue (we are aiming for eight such schools in 1984) more attention will have to be given to schools in the present system. To this end, a conference will be held in Cork in March 1984 with a view to strengthening the amount of Irish in the post-primary schools in the city. It would be hoped that some schools will eventually have Irish Language 'streams' revert to being a Gaelscoil altogether. Various primary schools in various parts of the midlands are being approached at the moment with a view to establishing pilot schemes in them. If other schools were to revert to Irish as did the school of Moy, Co. Clare a significant breakthrough would be made.

I read recently a report by Séamus Grannd of the University of Aberdeen. He estimates that there is room for 3 bilingual primary schools in Glasgow and in various other areas of mainland Scotland. He ties in what is happening in Ireland in his report.

To associate the Irish Language Schools with bilingual schools is misleading and dangerous. The only subjects not taught through the medium of Irish are English, French, and other languages. Mr. Grannd and his associates talk of a 60-40 Gaelic-English school with the bias in favour of Gaelic. Which of the subjects will be taught through the medium of English? The 'important' ones perhaps, like Maths and Religion.

Bilingual education has been in existence in Ireland for over 60 years, and has been a dismal failure. Even today, the school curriculum asks that Irish be used in every school in the Irish Republic for one hour each day. It is not working and it never did work. Even in the days when 27% of the post-primary schools were teaching through the medium of Irish, the language of administration, of prayer and in the schoolyard was English.

I would earnestly suggest to the Comann Gaidhlig and others in Scotland to seriously reconsider the situation. Most of the children coming to the school will have one language, English. It is important that they are brought into a totally Gaelic situation, that the school be administered 'As Gaidhealtachd' and that efforts are made by the school authorities to encourage the parents to use Gaelic at home.

If minority languages are to survive they must be preserved and strengthened in the educational system. Passive and negative bilingualism has done untold damage in Ireland and should, I would suggest, be avoided at all costs.

The Irish experience would suggest that only by means of an Irish Language Medium School can a truly bilingual population be produced.

Colm Ó Dúlacháin

SKOL AN EMSAV

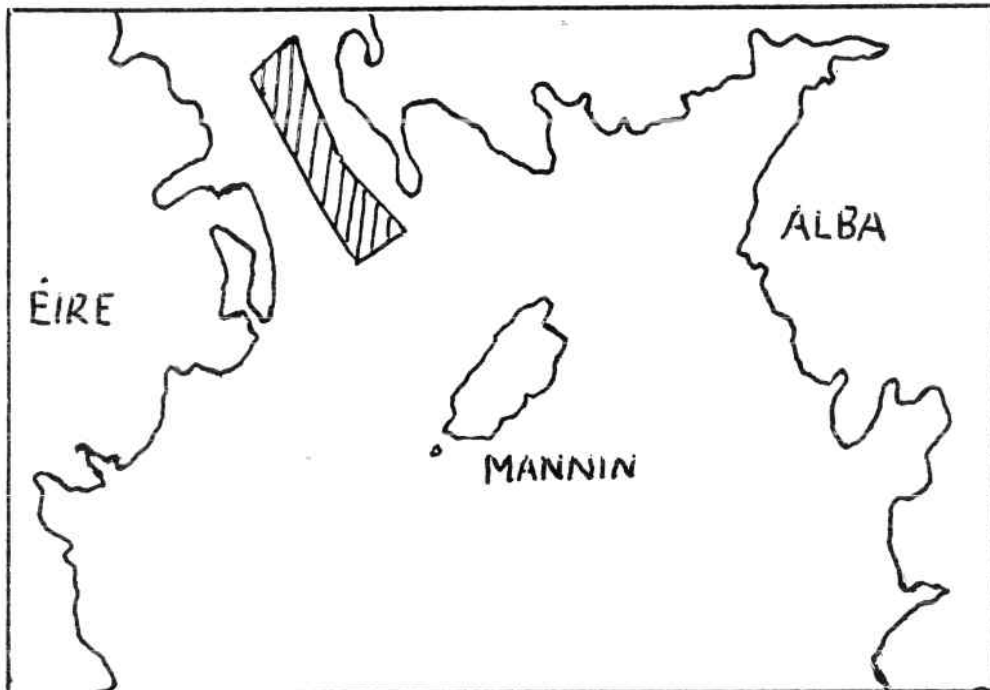
SKOL an EMSAV (8 Straed Hoche, 35000 Roazon, Brittany) has published its 1984 Diary (deiziataer) in Breton, containing ample space for notes, addresses of Breton associations, periodicals, times of broadcasts in Breton, plus a list of all the communes of Brittany with their post code numbers and the equivalent names in their French forms. 30Fr. plus 4.50 Fr. postage.

Skol an Emsav has also published two new 16 page children's books (readers with illustrations for colouring); 15 Fr. + 15% postage each. Postcards representing various aspects of the Breton struggle in photo or cartoon form can also be obtained from Skol an Emsav.

Sample shows road signs in Breton which have unofficially replaced those put up by the administration.



INCREASING POLLUTION OF THE IRISH SEA



The map reproduced here shows an explosive dumping ground in the North Irish Sea, between Scotland and Ireland, about 12 miles North West of Mann. Despite enquiries to the Ministry of Agriculture/Fisheries and Foods (London), M.A.F.F. Fisheries Lab: Lowestoft, Dept. of the Environment for Northern Ireland and also Dept. of Fisheries for Scotland, we have not been able to find out:-

- When the dump was connected.
- If it is used by both the military and civil authorities.
- What are the chemical constituents of explosives dumped.
- If its use is regulated by any Government dept.
- Are explosives (for dumping) treated and packaged against corrosion.
- If there is any restriction of chemicals to be dumped.
- If the site is checked (if so, how often) against possible pollution.

Our enquiries continue. (Any reader with information, however vague), please contact the Mannin Branch Secretary.

J.B.M.

The newly established Institut Culturel Breton/Skoi Uhel Ar Vro has just published a list of all the films about the Celtic countries which can be borrowed generally free or at low cost from the cultural service of embassies or from tourist offices. There are some 60 titles, all 16mm films, mostly in colour. For each the list

gives some explanations about the subject, duration, the address from which it can be obtained, the lending condition. It can be obtained on request from Skol Uhel ar Vro, BP 661, 35031 Roazon-Cedex but send SAE (32 x 23 cm) with 6.30 Fr. worth of stamps or ICRs (perhaps more for addresses outside the French State?)

Ninnau, The North American Welsh newspaper. Monthly to keep you informed of happenings in the Welsh world in Canada and US. Most interesting reading. Will make you proud of your Welsh roots. Mostly in English. \$8.00 or ST£5.50 per annum to Nennau Publication, 11 Post Terrace, Basking Ridge, NJ 07920, U.S.A.



CELTIC LEAGUE

MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS

All those who agree with the Constitution and Aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership fee (including CARN) and subscription rates are: IR£5, St£4, 50FF or US\$12; postage to non-European countries is by air mail.

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

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KERNOW

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MANNIN

Bernard Moffatt, 24 St. Germain's Place, Peel;

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The General Secretary of the Celtic League is:

Alan Heusaff, 9 Br. Cnoc Sion, Dromchonrach, Ath Cliath 9, Éire.

CARN

The Editor welcomes articles, reports, letters, etc. for CARN. Material should be typed (double-spaced) or clearly written - illegible copy will not be considered for publication.

Photographs should be in black and white. No material will be returned unless postage is included. Articles written in languages other than English or Cornish should be marked to ease editing (for length). Contributions should be sent to the Editor and, while deadlines are set for each issue, material may be submitted at any time.

Help to sell CARN at gatherings or by finding bookshops or newsagents to stock it (20% retail allowance, sale or return); advertise it in national periodicals.

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CYMRU: UNDEB CELTAIDD

ÉIRE: CONRADH CEILTEACH

KERNOW: KESUNYANS KELTEK

MANNIN: COMMEEYS CELTAGH