

can

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

No. 74

Summer 1991

£1.50

Breton Hunger Strikers Victories

No to Nuclear Dumping

Wales and the World

Cornwall can Win

Féilte Idircheilteacha

Constitutional Fencing

The Kurds

A nation betrayed

A New Breed of Pirate Abroad?



CELTIC LEAGUE



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

ALBA

Keep saying No to NIREX

M. Denovan

NIREX – Nuclear Industry Radio-active Waste Executive.

CAND – Caithness Against Nuclear Dumping.

SAND – Scotland Against Nuclear Dumping.

NENIG – Northern European Nuclear Information Group.

The Friday evening was a social event to raise funds for the group organising this event – CAND. On the Saturday at 11 a.m. the demonstrators assembled, about 100 of them, near the car-park in front of the Dounreay complex. From there with banners and placards and led by a piper the procession walked to the gates of Dounreay, where George Wylie's "nuclear dustbin" was presented and photographs of the rally were taken against the famous "golf ball" – George Wylie's sculptures are well-known on the Scottish art scene. From the next assembly point – the riverside in Thurso – the destination was the Town Hall.

A capacity audience heard the contribution of a number of invited speakers from anti-nuclear organisations and all except one of the political parties. Though invited and though their plans for the environment and our "heritage" are so much to the fore there was no speaker from the Conservative Party.

Chris Bunyan from NENIG – Caithness is 'Peripheral' only to centralists in the far south of the U.K. and the people must take heart from the support they are getting from the Northern Isles and Scandinavia. David Spaven of the Green Party said that in view of the power wielded and finance available to the bodies ranged against them, it was time that statutory funds were made available to the anti-nuclear and environmental organisations to help them put their cases to the public – what they had achieved so far by raising their own funds was impressive.

The Labour Party representative, Michael Coyne, the prospect candidate for the constituency concentrated on the logistics of this proposed lunacy – the state of the roads, the inadequacy of the rail

system, the practically non-existent pier facilities – all that to cope with nuclear waste from all over the globe coming in and detritus, more in volume than that from the Channel tunnel going out!

Anne Baxter from "SAND" reported on her very successful tour around many of the population centres of Scotland accompanied by that "nuclear dustbin" and collecting an overwhelming number of signatures against using Scotland as a nuclear dump. Awareness of the significance of the threat was spreading out had to spread further and go deeper. Frances McKie of Orkney, now the SNP candidate for that area told first of her now 16 year old battle against this threat. She warned not to be taken in by hints and leaks that Sellafield was to be the "favoured runner in a two horse race" as one journalist put it. Scrutiny of text available so far were using the word "site" but with an "s" added afterwards in brackets.

Dick Douglas, being a seasoned and relaxed speaker was able to get over the idea that there was one solution to a lot of Scotland's problems without being overtly party political about it. Under different circumstances the area would have thriving fishing, farming, forestry and tourism industries and not be in the position of being grateful for a few hundred dangerous jobs.

In *Carn* 71, on this subject Rob Gibson wrote 'This (Dounreay) has patently failed to stem depopulation and severely unbalanced the Caithness economy.'

The representative from Highland Region Council (HRC) gave an account of matters on that front. They had in their Structure Plan policies that would have enabled them to have grounds to refuse planning permission to NIREX to bury large quantities of waste in the Highland Region. This was "removed" by Malcolm Rifkind, then colonial governor of Scotland. Not only that, the planning permission asked for, for the test bore holes and already refused was "edited" out. So much for democracy, but not to worry when and if the Tories go and Labour takes

over they will as promised by Bryan Gould at the TUC conference – "put green leaves on their red rose"! In the meantime, instead of knuckling under to the Secretary of State for Scotland HRC decided to take its' campaign to Europe and through its' MEP, Winnie Ewing, present the case to the European Parliament. The Scottish Office received well over 2,000 letters supporting the councils' policies and NIREX scored an own goal by claiming that Caithness District council were supporting them, when in actual fact the situation was that they did not originally oppose their coming and testing. However they were incensed by this misrepresentation and changed their policy to one of complete opposition. This has brought them in line with all the other districts and the Highland Region.

The results of a poll done by Caithness District and the Electoral Reform Society in November 1990 were as follows: Turn-out 58%, Against 73.8%, For 25.9% and NIREX declared "the result supports our judgement that there is a strong measure of support with one in four in favour of the repository". More recently reported in the press 21/4/'91, the results of an investigation by an Edinburgh epidemiologist and published in the British Medical Journal concluded "there is an apparent association between children playing on the beach near Dounreay and leukemia." Later in an interview the author said he would not let his children play on the beach. "Atom" the monthly magazine of the A.E.A., reported the matter also, with the headline in NIREX-SPEAK "Dounreay cleared of link with childhood leukemia." Being "economical with the truth is one thing" being downright parsimonious with it is another.

The last speaker was the local M.P., Mr Robert MacLennan whose views are difficult to relate being so ambivalent. He was the only speaker heckled by the audience especially when he tried a little divide and rule tactic by saying nicely "I wonder is you would put up your hands all those of you who are not local?" It was the locals who dealt very firmly with that one. He said he had always been against NIREX but was for Dounreay and wanted it to continue as "a centre of excellence".

The anti-NIREX campaign includes a broad spectrum of organisations – single issue campaigns, political parties, etc. and

Comann an Luchd-Ionnsachaidh

CLI currently aims to produce a surrogate Gaelic environment for adult Gaelic learners by a variety of means e.g.

Structured courses

One of the original aims of CLI was to provide courses for both learners and tutors – a teaching and a learning course.

Siuthad

As a joint venture with Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Acair, CLI and CNAG a teachers' course – Siuthad – is being prepared. 2 of the four stages have now been completed, the third is in hand and the fourth should be completed by 1992/93.

The course is designed for Gaelic tutors, especially those in adult education e.g. evening classes. It is designed in accordance with the principles of modern 'communicative methodology' – conversation between and among persons. In this approach the emphasis is on speaking the language from the outset, with the essentials of structure coming later.

This is in contrast to the older 'grammar' methodology.

Audio-cassettes

Over the last 4 years over 20 tapes accompanied by photocopied notes have been produced – especially for groups who have no Gaelic speaker available to them. There was some frustration that they were able to learn Gaelic but were unable to speak the language.

Because of demand from libraries a more professional package which is more on a par with the very attractive presentation of 'Siuthad' is being produced.

This project is now more than half-way to completion.

The tapes are grouped into 4 categories:

1. Dialogues.
2. Plays, most of which have been specially commissioned by CLI from Peggy Townshend
3. Newsletters.
4. Readings of general interest and of varying levels of difficulty.



Anti-NIREX Rally and Symposium (April 1991)

(from page 2)

the one thing it cannot be is apolitical – it is probably the most significant movement for the survival of Scotland and more besides. As for party political – it is obvious why some parties with the record they have on all nuclear issues want to play down their origins. It might also help to deny the SNP the credit they have consistently earned. In "Radical Scotland"

Dec/Jan '91 (a publication not given to give much credit to the SNP), an article on "The Dumping Debate" stated: "No one could accuse Winnie Ewing of trying to make political capital – her opposition to the expansion of the Dounreay nuclear establishment and her attempts to win funding for it to become a centre for research into alternative energy resources are long standing and have always cost her some support in Caithness".

Grants towards production costs came from the Highland Regional Council, Gaelic Books Council and the Western Isles Islands Council.

Interactive membership – Information & support service

CLI now has a world-wide membership of 450 Gaelic learners and interested supporters. It supplies an information service by telephone, mail, newsletter and direct to callers. This is done by Sheila Gunn from its office at 109 Church Street, Inverness.

Regular newsletter

In the past 4 years 6 newsletters have been issued. They provide topical reading material to suit all tastes.

Support to tutors in the field

Support is provided in several ways. Last year, along with the Adult Education Service of Highland Region a tutor initiation course was held to help tutors get acquainted with the methodology of Siuthad.

In addition CLI employs a part-time development officer to run this information and support service from their office in Inverness.

In the longer term CLI hopes to achieve the following aims, where appropriate, in association with other agencies, and, resources permitting.

1. Linked activity groups throughout Scotland.
2. Increased public interest in the improvement of facilities and materials for Gaelic learners.
3. A language centre to provide intensive courses.
4. Further development of multi-media materials – in particular video and computer software.
5. Expansion of the present information and support services.

Interceltic Festival/Exhibition

A First Celtic Festival, with a quite varied programme with elements from the various Celtic countries, will take place June 2nd to Sept 29th. From the publicity leaflets (which is commendably as much in Welsh as in English – Bòrd Fàilte could follow the lead!) we note that the Museum will also have a display tracing the fortunes of the Welsh language from pre-Roman times to its current considerable revival, and a computer game showing the links between the Celtic languages.

In the National Museum of Wales, St-Fagan, Caerdydd/Cardiff, an exhibition on the theme "The Celts in Wales" will last from May 2nd to Sept 29th. From the publicity leaflets (which is commendably as much in Welsh as in English – Bòrd Fàilte could follow the lead!) we note that the Museum will also have a display tracing the fortunes of the Welsh language from pre-Roman times to its current considerable revival, and a computer game showing the links between the Celtic languages.

The Feis Phenomenon

In the late 1970s, Flora MacNeil visited Ireland as part of an exchange programme and she was struck by the amount of music she found, and the great enthusiasm of the musicians. She was particularly impressed by the young musicians. As a youth in Barra she had noticed that every house had a melodion and perhaps a fiddle, but at this time they were hardly to be found. On her return from Ireland, she discussed the situation with Father Colin MacInnes. It was reasonable to assume that the island had its fair share of in-born talent, but if nothing is done to encourage such talent, it might never be found, far less developed. This was shortly before the idea of Feis Bharraigh came to fruition. The first was held in 1981 – its founder Father MacInnes. In 1987, during the fortnight of the Feis, Fr MacInnes stopped at Castlebay on his way home to Uist from Equador. As soon as this became known, that year's Annual Report tells us, "an impromptu display of dancing and piping was arranged and performed on Castlebay pier. Committee members carrying a welcoming banner greeted Fr Colin warmly. He was gratified to see that the feis was going from strength to strength."

It's not only Feis Bharraigh that's going from strength to strength. The success of this feis has been re-echoed all over the Highlands. *Spectrum*, the *Scotland on Sunday* supplement, listed nine feisean for 1990 and the number has been rising. In 1989, Feis Rois, organised by Ross and Cromarty District Council, attracted over 200 participants and has had to be divided into two more manageable feisean – junior and senior. The first Feis an Earraich in the same year was attended by 105 schoolchildren. Now the feisean calendar includes Feis an Earraich (serving Skye and Lochalsh), Feis Rois, Feis Ile, Feis Bharraigh, Feis Thiriodh, Feis Tir an Eorna, Feis Catach, Feis Ceitleach (also on Islay), Feis Tir a' Mhurain, Feis an Lanntair (in Stornoway) and Feis Clarsach in Fort Augustus. These feisean are fostering the cultural identity of the Highlands and Islands and are a vivid indication of the resurgence of interest in, and pride in our heritage. Their role in the passing on of skills is of great importance. As the Scottish Arts Council paper, *The Traditional Arts of Scotland* states: "The survival of the traditional arts depends inevitably on opportunities to learn, to practice and appreciate." One of the most encouraging aspects of the feisean is the genuine enthusiasm of the children to learn.

In general, a feis consists of a weeklong series of classes for schoolchildren, although in practice the formats can vary a great deal. The subjects offered can also vary but usually have a core of classes on various musical instruments and singing, and compulsory Gaelic. Drama, dance, Gaelic broadcasting and media skills may also be on offer along with options such as local history or T-shirt printing. Exceptions are the feisean on Islay which are more akin to folk festivals, with the emphasis being on concerts and the tuition being in the form of workshops. Feis Bharraigh lasts a fortnight, Feis Clarsach a weekend and Feis an Lanntair is described by its organisers as "normally a one-weekly event over a 2 month period involving local artists... intended to give a taste of Gaelic cultural heritage."

The feisean are, naturally, not simply educational, and great care is taken to ensure that the children do not feel themselves to be in a 'school-like' atmosphere. Feis Bharraigh provides a

and the children has access to Gaelic computer games. An impression of children on a week's holiday in an environment almost wholly of Highland culture, would be greatly divorced from the truth.

Enthusiasm for Gaelic and the musical tradition among young people grows every year and the opportunities for learning, which the various feisean provide, are eagerly welcomed. It is a great pity that indigenous music has for so long been shunned by the educational establishment. The feisean go some way to compensate for this sorry treatment of this immensely valuable aspect of our heritage. They also do so in such a way that the very keenness of the children, as well as their talents, can be nurtured.

An 'umbrella' organisation, called "Feisean nan Gaidheal/The Association of Gaelic Arts Festivals" has been in existence for over two years and further details on the feisean, some of which cater exclusively for the children of their local area, can be obtained from the following address:



Junior Feis Rois (April 1991)
Chanter Class led by Duncan MacLeod

varied programme of 'extra-curricular activities'. Musical evenings, dances, a cockle-gathering competition, an old-folk's tour and other entertainments are organised, at least one every evening for the duration of the feis. Feis an Earraich had on offer games and shinty coaching, and demonstrations (some of which encouraged the children to participate) of story-telling, spinning, dancing, crowdie making, oatcake and pancake making, films of past Highland life, and talks on Highland history and Gaelic poetry. Gaelic speaking students helped with supervision

The National Gaelic Arts Project
109 Church Street
Inverness

The success of the feisean bodes well for the culture of the Gaidhealtachd, after all it is in the hands of these children that the future of the Highland and Islands lies. Crisidh Stiuthairt.

Correction:

Carn 71 p.5

Third last line in 'Tories in Scotland' should read Labour not Tory

BREIZH

Reuz Da Heul Ar Brezel

D'ar mare ma skrivan ez eus ur milion pe zaou a dec'hidi o c'houzañv ha miliadoù o vervel en dienez war an harzoù etre Irak hag Iran pe Turkia. Krog eur da reiñ skoazell dezho en un doare kenurzhietoc'h, p'emeur oc'h aozañ kampoù dezho en hanternoz Irak met pegeit e pado ken na vo kavet un diskoulm d'ar reuz?

Diskleriañ a raemp e bodadeg-vloaz ar c'hevre Keltiek ne oa ket poellek ober brezel da Irak en abeg da aloubidigezh Koweit. Anaout a raemp pegen euzhus e oa renadur Saddam Hussein, peseurt heskiner a oa anezhañ, goude m'en doa implijet aezhennoù mougus a-enep ar Gurded pergen. Ma ne vije bet nemet dieubidigezh Koweit e kont e vefe bet abeg a-dra-sur da vrezeliañ, hervez al lezenn etrevroadel da vihanañ.

Peadra oa evit-se da zoujañ e teufe muioc'h a zroug eget a vad, ha heuliadoù dirakweladus, diwar ur brezel renet gant galloudoù bras, er Reter-Kreiz.

Evit barn hag eñ ez eo kantreizhek ober brezel, diouzh ur sellboent divezel (pe buhezegezh mar karit), e reer diouzh c'hwec'h merk:

- 1) hag aotre a zo hervez ar gwir?
- 2) hag abeg reizh zo?
- 3) Ha klasket 'z eus bet diskoulm d'an arvell dre gement hent peoc'hus?
- 4) Daoust ha n'eus ket abegoù kuzh pouezusoc'h eget ar re a zisklêrier?
- 5) Hag abeg start zo da grediñ e teuy an trec'h ganeoc'h?
- 6) Ha ken bras e vo ar vad hag an droug, da vihanañ?

Diabaot a wech e vez aes respont d'ar goulennnoù-se. Evit a sell brezel ar Pleg-Mor e haller bout diskredik-meurbet e-keñver an trede, ar pevare hag ar c'hwec'hvet. Ne voe ket gortozet pell a-walc'h evit gwelout ha tu a oa da lakaat Saddam Hussein da guitaat Koweit en ur gaelata ar Vro, o virout outi da eziporzhiañ he zireoul, an dra nemetañ he doa da werzhañ d'ar broioù all. N'eo ket gant frankiz Koweitiz e oa chalet re ar C'hornog, na gant hini poblañs Arabia Saoudiat; ne c'houlennont ket, evel ma voe graet e Nikaragua, e ve aozet dilennadegoù. Pezh a gont evito eo bezañ gouest da gaout

tireoul eus ar broioù-se da brizioù peuz-izel ha se zo aesoc'h da ziogelaat dre emglev gant aotrounez diharz o beli eget gant ur genreizhad gwerinveliek liesstrolladek. Pa soñjer er freuzh a vez graet gant an tireoul laosket da redek e Pleg-Mor Persia, en niver a drevourien dihaset gant bombezadegoù ar Gevredidi ha da heul emsavadegoù ar Gurded ha Chiaiz Gevred Irak, er gouennlzh hag er verventi zo bremañ oc'h ober o reuz e-touez ar Gurded, ez eus da grediñ e vije bet nebeutoc'h a zroug, hag e vije bet kalz digoustusoc'h ivez, talañ ouzh Saddam Hussein hep ober brezel. Tu a vije atav da virout outañ a zont re greñ, da skouer a aozañ nukleel.

Pell emaoimp diouzh un urzh vedel a warezo gwirioù ha lazioù an holl bobloù. Aozadur ar Broadoù Unanet zo amparet bremañ e doare da virout an traoù evel m'emaint — ar status quo —. Doujus ea da vevennoù-Stad bet divizet da heul brezelioù, hep damant da zisheñvelderioù etre ar bobloù, dre ziviz galloudoù impalaerel. Gant o gourfouez er C'huzul-Diogenroez hag o c'hontroll eus an ensavadurioù-kredadiñ etrevroadel e hall Stadou bras ar C'hornog delc'her krog war ar Marc'had ha pinvidikaat diwar goust ar bobloù paour. Oc'h aloubiñ Koweit e felle da Hussein kavout divizoù emsavirusoc'h da werzh tireoul Irak ha kreñvaat ar vro a-walc'h evit lakaat skoilh da vestroniezh an Amerikaned hag o mignoned israelat. Hag un diforc'h bennak a oa etre o freizherezh ha hini ar broioù diorroet? En diazez e ra ar re-mañ abaoe pell'zo diouzh ar sturienn: "kemer a ran ar pezh am eus ezhomm e-lec'h ma hallan! Ar gwir am eus mar don kreñv a-walc'h". N'eus ket ezhomm bep tro da ober brezel pe da aozañ taolioù dispac'h; kavet e vez kenvallerien e-trouez ar pennoù bras e pep bro.

Ur bern tud dre ar bed a voe boemet oc'h arvestiñ ouzh diskouezadeg armoù burzhudus an Amerikaned hag o lenn a-zivout o uhelgalvezerezh, araezioù a roas tu dezho da flastrañ Irak hep koll koulz lavaret den ebet eus o re. Piv a hallo hiviziken derec'hel penn outo? Da betra e talvez kalonegezh ha perzhioù mat ar gadourien ma chom an enebour mestr en

oabl a-us? Diwar vremañ ma ne genglot ket ar pezh a gav d'ur gouarnamant a zo mat evit ar vro gant doare-gwelout ha youl an Amerikaned n'en devo nemet plegañ da ober. Pe daoust hag e vo roet lusk d'ur genstrivadeg — armoù adarre, d'ar mare ma oa spi, gant ar rouestl en Unaniezh Soviedat, da "dreñ klezeier e soc'hioù?" Ma oa rivinus ar c'hevezerezh evit Soviediz, kalz brevusoc'h e vefe c'hoazh evit Stadoù evel India, Brezil ha me'oar. Lakaet eur nec'het gant galloud diharz ur Stad a gred he renerien ez eo ganto emañ ar gwir da urzhiañ ar bed diouzh o soñj, hag int atizet gant ur spered her, kas-war-raok, argadus tra ma haller amgrediñ en o furnez hag e talvoudegezh ar seurt sevenadur a zigoront hent dezhañ e pep lec'h.

N'o deus ket kemeret a-walc'h a breder gant ar pezh a zeufe da heul o "zrec'h kaer" pe goude isañ pobl Irak d'en em sevel ouzh Hussein. Pe ne raent forzh gant ma vefe gwanaet hennezh, pe c'hoazh lakaet ur jeneral bennak en e blas, unan hag a vefe tu d'ober marc'had gantañ evel an emired hag ar sultaned. Setu ur milion a dud hag ouzhpenn marteze spontet-mik ha sac'het e beg ar menezioù, o vervel diouzh an druilh. A-drugarez da vruderezh ar skinwel en em gav Bush rediet da emellout met sekretour-meur ar Broadoù Unanet a lavar e vo ret kaout aotre Bagdad evit kas soudarded da wareziñ ar c'hampoù repuidi e Norzh-Irak. Koulskoude en doa tro an aozadur-se da lakaat da dalvout ar gwir o deus ar bobloù d'en em ren, evel ma vez gourbonnet en e garta, hag evel m'o deus ar Gurded diskouezet sklaer e fell dezho.

Gant lakaat divizoù strizh da lamedigezh an difennoù da ober kenwerzh gant Irak, o wareziñ ar re a zistrofe d'o c'herioù e vefe tu da zivec'hiañ ar bobl-se. Goude gouzañv kement-all e haller krediñ ne blego ket he stourmerien da vout renet gant kreizennerien Bagdad. Gouvezel n'hall ket padout koulskoude ma vez didudet ar vro.

War baotaat ez a an dilec'hiadegoù-poblañs dre ar bed. Muioc'h-mui e klevet tec'hidi o klask divroañ da Norzh-Amerika ha da vroioù ar Gumuniezh Europat. Ret e vefe kavout an tu da reiñ galloud da Aozadur ar Broadoù Unanet da ziogelaat gwir pep pobl da vevañ war he douar, he ziriegezh istorel. Kement-se a empleg asantiñ da harzoù da emveli ar Stadoù.

Gerliou nebeut anavezet

Kantreizhek: legitimate; trevourien: civilians; gourfouez: preponderance; gourbonnet: proclaimed; arallgenel: alien; tiriegezh: territory; emveli: sovereignty.

The catastrophic consequences of the Gulf War in terms of ecology, killing of countless civilians, dismemberment of the Kurdish and Shia communities, plight of foreign workers in Kuwait, etc. leave no doubt that it did not meet the criteria of a just war. Can the principle of UNO non-interference in the internal affairs of States be upheld when misrule leads to genocide? Limitations of sovereignty and a fair distribution of resources are necessary if there is to be a World Order, but it can not be left to the dictation of a superpower.

A. Heusaff. (20.4.'91)

ITH

Carn, as the organ of the Celtic League, gives prominence to the efforts of the Celtic peoples to safeguard their interests and to secure the conditions (self-government) which are necessary for their survival as distinct nations (importance of their languages). The urgency of these problems leaves little time to those "on the ground" to give attention, even if they were so inclined, to studies of the Celtic past or to involve themselves in a search for a specific Celtic way of life, based, for instance, on what is known of Druidism.

It would be of interest however to a number of our readers to know that there are, outside the Celtic countries magazines which are devoted to such pursuits. Such is the case of ITH, which is published in Galician by the Irmandade Celtiga (Celtic Brotherhood), with the address Aptdo 470, E-15480 Ferrol. The aim of this association is stated as - Revitalising the genuinely Galician cultural and social manifestations, recovering and renewing the Celtic traditions of Galicia, thereby strengthening the collective identity of the Galicians". The magazine is named after Ith, a mythical ancestor of the Gaels (Clann Mhile) who are reputed to have come from Galicia to Ireland. Numerous articles in the latest issue (Winter '91), 50 pages, relate indeed to the Celts - the Celtic family, the symbolism of the Gundestrup Cauldron, Celtic elements in Galician toponymy, Druidic philosophy and the art of divination, notes from a trip to Wales, etc. Obviously the Galicians of today are not ready to forget their Celtic tradition.

A.H.

Hunger strikes for elementary right



Naoned Manifestadeg 23/3/1991 (E straedoù kêrbeng ar vie...)

Morbihan is the department of Lower Brittany where the teaching of Breton is least developed and where competent teachers are most urgently needed to meet the demand for bilingual education.

Exasperated by the dilatory manoeuvres of the French Education authorities and of the Département (General) Council, Yannig Baron, president of the association Dremmwel which groups Morbihan parents who want their children to be taught Breton, be it in Diwan or in State or also in Catholic schools, went on hunger strike on January 21 demanding that teachers be trained immediately so as to teach Breton classes in at least ten primary schools next autumn but stating also the aim of getting the State to adopt a coherent policy of bilingualism.

His stand was supported by hundreds of individual persons, some seventy associations (incl. the Celtic League), trade unions, political parties, several municipal councils. A thousand people demonstrated in his favour in Gwened in February; Kristian Gwionvarc'h, Breton advisor of the Corsican MEP Max Simeoni, staged a similar strike in solidarity in Brussel; Simeoni and two other (Arc-en-Ciel) MEPs tabled a resolution supporting Baron in the European Parliament (but were they allowed to propose it?); Breton General and Regional councillors gathered in Pontivy called for the setting up of organs of co-ordination between State, teachers and parents to deal with the demand for Breton teaching, and for an urgent plan to train 50 teachers.

Faced with this impressive show of solidarity, the Morbihan Council which is

responsible for allocating money for the training of teachers in its area but which had refused a fortnight earlier to concede the Dremmwel president's demand, agreed to contribute to the cost of training a dozen teachers for the Autumn of 1991 provided the State undertook to create the posts, i.e. to appoint them as teachers of Breton afterwards.

The Rector of the Rennes Academy, representing the ministry of education in four-fifths of Brittany, agreed in turn to train 12 teachers in Gwened over a period of 3 months, starting in April, and also to organise further similar training next year. According to one report however, only two posts are to be created (in Gwidel where 50 pupils are already enrolled for Breton classes, and in Pont-Skorv). How are the



Yannig Baron in the 4th week of his hunger strike in Gwened (courtesy Peuple Breton)

other ten going to be employed? It is still the same piecemeal approach.

However, having got the Rector's assurances, Y Baron ended his action on Feb. 28th.

Michel François

Next day a similar strike was started in Nantes by Michel François, UDB city councillor and president of the Association of Parents for the Teaching of Breton (APEEB). This followed the failure of multiple attempts to get the Rector of the Nantes Academy to put the teaching of the language, for which there is far more demand than for any other optional one, on a more satisfactory footing in Loire-Atlantique. But in spite of repeatedly proved interest, e.g. 556 students answering yes to a question circularised by APEEB to about half the secondary schools of Loire-Atlantique as to whether they would attend Breton classes, all the Rector had agreed to was to pay for a total of 19 hours a week in the whole département. The reason for this obstruction is that the authorities don't want to concede that Loire-Atlantique is part of Brittany! Millions and millions of the tax payers' money have been spent to din the opposite idea into people's heads.

Yet the demand for Breton in schools is by no means confined to the Loire-Atlantique capital (which was for 500 years the capital of the duchy of Brittany): it is expressed in Saint-Nazaire, Orvault, St-Herblain and numerous smaller communes throughout the département. Michel François' aim was to obtain the creation of 4 posts for Breton teachers in this area. As soon as his action became known he got support from numerous elected representatives, not only in Brittany but in various parts of S and W Europe (Le Peuple Breton lists 27 MEPs in its April issues), associations, trade unions, the 61-member Nantes city council with the exception of one abstainer, etc. The result after 3 weeks: the minister of education agreed to Breton being taught in Loire-Atlantique in accordance with the directives applying to the administrative "Region-Brittany". Little though it is, it is a big step for that supposedly non-Breton département. to ensure that there will be no slip back, a committee representing 22 associations will monitor the implementation of that decision. A first step was taken on March 25 by the Nantes rector with the proposal to set up a 6-member commission made up of himself, a chief inspector, two teachers of Breton and two APEEB representatives to study the best way to relate the means available to "the rise in number" (of pupils wanting to learn the language?).

Having won this battle, Michel François ended his strike on March 23rd.

Vigilance remains as necessary as ever. The Rennes rectorate has since selected 12 teachers for the three month crash course alright but a number of them have very little knowledge of Breton: he refused to enlist non-teachers who possessed good qualifications in the subject. However it



appears that 4 CAPES (post-graduate certificates entitling to nomination as teachers of Breton) will be delivered in 1992 (compared to 9 in all during the past 5 years). And a new Teachers' Training Institute is to have a Breton département. The courageous stand taken by the hunger strikers has proved quite effective. But as Baron stated

"it is scandalous that one should have to endanger one's health and life to gain recognition of that most elementary right to have teachers capable of teaching our children the language of our country, to make a State see reason which is always giving lessons to others on human rights but remains almost the only one to disregard them on its own ground".

A.H.

Michel François on hunger strike in Naoned (courtesy Peuple Breton)

Bretons in the Caribbeans

On the initiative of Celtic League member Mikael Remond, an organisation of Bretons in the Caribbeans (OBC) has just been created to act as a link between emigrants of Breton origin in that area but also in Central America. They will publish a quarterly bulletin and have asked to be affiliated as a group to the Celtic League. Address: O.B.C., BP 1191, (F-) 97184 Pointe-à-Pitre Cedex, Guadeloupe - F.W.I.)

About Breton in Japanese

In his recently published book "Shūenteki Bunka no Henbō - buruton-go no sonzoku to furansu kindai", (286 pp., Tokyo, Sangensha, 1990), Celtic scholar Kiyoshi Hara studies the linguistic transformation undergone by society in Lower Brittany during modern times in the light of such publications as religious books (catechisms; saints' lives, the Bible), printed expressions of popular culture (songs on leaflets, almanacs, periodicals), theatre of religious inspiration. He looks at the way Breton was used to help learning French both in the school and in conversation books. In a third part, he deals with the decline of Breton and the movement to restore it. There is an abundant bibliography in Roman print.

EMGANN becomes Combat Breton

EMGANN defines itself as a Socialist Movement of Breton National Liberation. Socialist? One feels like asking which tendency. Socialism, like democracy, can mean so many different things. However that label places EMGANN fairly close to the U.D.B. But it has also common points with the P.O.B.L. (Party for the Organisation of a Free Brittany); both make quite clear their nationalist character and when the FLB (Breton Liberation Front) was active (prior to 1989) both expressed solidarity with its members in jail.

It is natural therefore that EMGANN should seek to bring about an agreement between these different political groups with the adoption of a common platform around which they could gather the Breton people. With this in mind contacts have been made.

EMGANN's ideas and views have been disseminated since 1982 through their bilingual quarterly organ of the same

name. But its latest issue (March-April) marks a new departure: the title is now Combat Breton.

Why this change, or rather this inversion since previously it was subtitled "Combat Breton"?

Mainly for reasons of publicity, they say, many potential readers, not knowing Breton, would imagine on seeing the title that the contents were only in Breton and would thus be put off. The new title is to correct that impression. In fact the paper contains the same proportion of Breton as before - one ninth of the total 18 pages of print in the present issue.

From its inception, EMGANN intended to be an organ of information in the service of the Breton people. The new series appears to be putting even more emphasis on this aspect. It leaves no one in doubt regarding the quite distinctive place which EMGANN occupies in the Breton political spectrum. Seeing how attractively presented the first issue is presented and its variety of stimulating and challenging articles,* we cannot but wish full success to this new series.

Yann Bouessel du Bourg.

Histoire Chronologique Des Pays Celtiques

by Jakez Gaucher

Hardback, 20 x 30 cm. 396 pages. In French. Published by Association Keltica International, "Ty Waroc'h", La Madeleine, 44350 Guérande/Gwennrann, Brittany. Price 240 Francs plus postage.

Jakez Gaucher has placed this book's publication under the aegis of the Celtic League. Indeed it is a most valuable and original contribution to the work which this organisation has undertaken, by making known the background of the present struggle of the Celtic peoples. The credit however must all go to him for having assembled all the material of this impressive piece of work, not only the facts presented in condensed form in more than 1000 entries or "blocks" but also a host of illustrations, photos of events, gatherings, documents as well as maps and several appendices: the Genealogies of the rulers of five of the Celtic countries (ten pages), a comparative lexicon exemplifying the similarities existing between words in the six languages (6 pp), a list country by country of cultural organisations, a bibliography, an index, etc.

By presenting events, in chronological order, in six parallel columns, Mann, Ireland and Scotland on one side, Wales, Brittany and Cornwall on the other, J. Gaucher makes it possible to see at a glance what was happening at any given time in the six countries. The coverage varies considerably from country to

country at certain times, resulting in having blank columns alongside others which are amply furnished with data. This is particularly the case for the Isle of Mann and Cornwall. Open spacing is certainly desirable in a work of this nature but it seems to us that much economy could have been achieved by arranging the entries above instead of alongside one another, as this would still enable the reader to compare events. A systematic comparative history of the Celtic peoples was not the author's purpose, this will be for another day but students will find here the elements for such a study. Repeatedly our peoples were confronted with similar challenges and shared their cultural experiences, e.g. the Norse invasions, domination by the Normands, the development of monasticism and the failure of the Celtic Church, links in the fields of literature and music, the struggle against annexation by imperialist neighbours at the beginning of the modern times. The methods adopted by the latter to subdue and assimilate them and the effectiveness or otherwise of their different responses could also be compared. Such studies relate so far to only some of the countries (e.g. V. Durcacz "Decline of the Celtic Languages", Y. Olier's "Istor an Emsav") or to particular periods. We eagerly look forward to Peter Berresford Ellis' "History and Philosophy of Pan-Celticism" which is reported to be

progressing well: will it reveal to what extent our peoples were aware of their relationship prior to the 19th century? The present book is not free of misprints or misspellings. In a few instances events pertaining to one column have "slipped" into an adjacent one. These errors can be easily spotted and corrected. Some errors of facts are more regrettable: the Roman conquest of Iberia did not end in 205 BC but only after the Asturian-Cantabric war (29-19 BC); the protohistoric Cormac Mac Airt should be placed at around 350 of this era, not 350 BC. There was only one Maximus, rightly mentioned under 383 for Wales; nearer to the present, the landing of a clandestine cargo of arms in Brittany in 1939 was quite successful, although four members of the Bezen Perrot were killed in the field and several others were sentenced to death 1945-46 only two were actually executed following court procedures. However in percentage terms the number of these errors is minimal. Only a man committed to the resurgence of the Celtic nations, to the freedom which will enable the Celts of to-day to renew the contribution made by their ancestors to the European civilisation, could have undertaken not only to write but also to publish this important work. Jakez Gaucher, a teacher, has for the past 15-20 years taken a very active part in promoting interceltic relations, through the Celtic League, more especially by initiating the twinning of Gwennrann where he is living in Dolgellau in Cymru and above all by contributing countless articles to several Breton magazines about the Celtic peoples.

A. Heusaff

Exchange Publicity

NINNAU

North-American Welsh newspaper, 16 pp., a link between the Welsh Communities of N. America, information about social and cultural happenings. Chiefly in English but takes a very positive stand in support of the Welsh language. Sub. \$15 (US), \$18 Can. Canada, £10 Britain, to NINNAU, 11 Post Terrace, Basking Ridge, N.J. 07920, USA.

MUSIQUE BRETONNE

monthly magazine in French devoted to the dissemination of information about the Breton musical scene and to studies of various aspects of Breton music in the past. It is the organ of the association DASTUM which is doing enormous work with limited means collecting airs, songs and other elements of the Breton popular tradition. Sub. 130F/170F for 10 issues, to Dastum, 16 rue de Penhoet, BP 2518, 35025 Rennes-Cedex.

AL LIAMM

literary magazine in Breton, sub. 150F but 160/200F outside State, to P. Le Bihan, 16 r. des Fours a Chaux, 35400 St-Malo. Of particular interest in the Jan-Feb issue is a 23 page statement by the late Remon Delaporte who played an important role in the Breton language movement and was the leader of the Breton National Party during the war. This document can be considered as his political testament - he explains here how he endeavoured to build the party on a wide popular basis - he was indeed relatively successful so long as circumstances were favourable. He was a moderate who believed that it was necessary to take account of the widespread alienation affecting the Breton people's attitude towards their identity, their culture and their own economic interests.

Digant ur Breizhad e Kebeg

'Deut on a-benn da gavout kalz a draoù o tenneñ da Vreizh e lec'h anvadurezh Bro-Gebek.

"Ar Vretoned a oa amañ araok ma teuas Jakez Karter", a lavar ur rener-meur amerindiat.

Diaes krediñ ha koulskoude eo brezhoneg ar yezh a gomze an Huroned daou c'hant vloaz'zo. Ma fell deoc'h gouzout hiroc'h e tisplegin deoc'h an dra-se ur wech all.

Yann-Klaod an Eostig.

Ret din lavarout ez on-me diskrediek -tre. Hervez Stephen De Villo (ha re all) e tamgreder e oa deut pesketacrien vreizhat hag euskarat betek an Douar-Nevez ha Skos-Nevez a-raok Karter ha Cabot zoken (1497) met n'eo ket prouet. "Yezh an Huroned", emezañ, "zo eur ar rummad Irokoiek ha kar eo d'ar Cherokeeeg. E c'hall bezañ e vije diskennet Huroned eus Bretoned". Ret e vefe studiañ ar yezhoù-se a-walc'h evit gwelout ha ne zisklêriont ket mat an anvioù-lec'h e Bro-Gebek hag a zo, gouez da Y.-K. an Eostig, heñvel ouzh anvioù brezhonek.

A.H.

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

Yr Alban

Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Araich.

Mae nifer y grwpiau meithrin Gaeleg wedi cynyddu o 64 i 75 llynedd – 51 ysgol feithrin, 16 grwp rhiant a phlentyn ac 8 grwp cyn 5 oed â chyfanswm o 1200, cynnydd o 25%. Mae Cyngor Rhanbarth yr Ucheldiroedd wedi sefydlu 2 ysgol feithrin Aeleg ran amser.

Comic "Smathsin".

Cyhoeddwyd y comic Gaeleg cyntaf erioed yn ddiweddar trwy'r cyhoeddwr Acair am gost o 50c.

Is-etholiad Rhanbarth.

Mae'r SNP wedi colli sedd Wigtown ar Gyngor Dosbarth Wigtown i ymgeisydd annibynnol.

Ysgolion Gaeleg.

Aneglur yw'r sefyllfa ynglyn ag addysg gynradd Aeleg ar yr Ynys Hir ac Ynys Skye. Yn swyddogol mae'r holl ysgolion cynradd ac eithrio 2 ddinesig yn ddwyieithog. Ond gwelir sefydlu unedau ac ysgolion Gaeleg hefyd! Ar gyfer 1991/92 mae ceisiadau am naw uned newydd ar yr Ynys Hir ond arian am dair yn unig.

Prifysgolion.

Mae gan yr Alban erbyn heddiw wyth brifysgol gyda 57,000 myfyriwr. Ceir 4 prifysgol hanesyddol – St. Andrews (1411) gyda'r canran uchaf o bobl o du allan yr Alban a 4200 o fyfyrwyr, Glasgow (1451) y fwyaf – 13,800 o fyfyrwyr, Aberdeen (1495 a 1593) gyda 6300 o fyfyrwyr, a Chaeredin (1582). Wedyn mae 4 prifysgol newydd, rhai yn hen sefydliadau – Strathclyde (1964) ond yn dyddio o 1796 â 8300 myfyriwr, Heriot-Watt (1966) sy'n dyddio o'r Edinburgh School of Arts o 1821 â 5400 myfyriwr, Dundee (1967) sy'n annibynnol rwan o St. Andrews gyda 4300 myfyriwr ar ôl cael ei sefydlu ym 1881 a Stirling (1967) sy'n brifysgol newydd sbon, â'i 3300 o fyfyrwyr. Albanwyr yw 90% o'r holl fyfyrwyr prifysgol yn yr Alban.

Iwerddon

Myfyrwyr Prifysgol.

Pobl leol yw 70% o'r holl fyfyrwyr prifysgol yn y Gogledd.

Ysgol Uwchradd Gymuned.

Mae'r ysgol gyntaf i geisio troi'n ysgol gymuned (h.y. ar gyfer plant Catholig a Phrotestannaidd yw Ysgol Uwchradd Brownlow yn Craigavon, Co. Armagh.

Trethi Lleol.

Ar hyn o bryd mae Gogledd Iwerddon wedi osgoi treth y pen gyda'r hen dreth eiddo yn parhau. Roedd bwriad cyflwyno treth y pen cyn i Lywodraeth San Steffan newid ei meddwl dros ddyfodol y dreth yma.

Cernyw

Gyda pris alcam wedi syrthio i £2800 y tonne a'r angen derbyn £5000 y tonne er mwyn gwneud elw mae'r ddau bwl alcam olaf Cernyw – Wheal Jane ger Truro a South Crofty ger Camborne – wedi cau a 415 o swyddi wedi'u colli. Bydd y dwr yn dod i mewn i Wheal Jane ond bydd y pypiau'n ceisio cadw South Crofty yn sych. Mae Cyngor Sir Cernyw a Chyngor Dosbarth Kerrier yn ceisio cadw a datblygu gwerth diwydiannol yr ardal a hybu'r diwydiant twristiaeth.

Llydaw

Addysg y Wadwriaeth.

Ar hyn o bryd ceir dros 500 o ddisgyblion yn y deg ysgol feithrin, naw ysgol gynradd a'r tair ysgol uwchradd lle cynhelir dosbarthiadau Llydaweg. Y nod gan APEEB (cymdeithas y rhieni) yw 10,000 o blant mewn ysgolion dwyieithog erbyn y flwyddyn 2000.

Diwan. Mae Llywodraeth Ffrainc wedi cytuno talu'r lleiafswm cyflog i 51.5 o athrawon **Diwan** (allan o 55.5) gyda **Diwan** yn talu'r gwahaniaeth. Bwriedir agor ysgol **Diwan** newydd naill yn Pleiber neu yn Kastell-Nevez ger Laz ym mis Medi 1991. Mae sôn hefyd am agor ail ysgol yn Naoned hefyd.

Dysgu'r Llydaweg.

Cynhelir cwrs dysgu'r Llydaweg trwy'r Gymraeg yn An Oaled, Treglonoù, Gogledd Llydaw rhwng 11 a 25 Awst eleni. Cysylltwch ag An Oaled, 29870 Treglonoù, Llydaw/Breizh.

Sianel Deledu Llydaweg.

Ym 1964 gwelwyd y rhaglenni cyntaf yn Llydaweg pan ddarlledwyd munud neu ddau o newyddion yn yr iaith bob wythnos. Wedi ymgyrch peidio â thalu trwydded yn y saithdegau bu cynnydd i 54 munud yr wythnos. Ym 1983 darlledwyd awr a hanner o raglenni ac yn ystod 1990 ychwanegwyd 15 munud yr wythnos. Ond ers hynny bu lleihad gyda 5 munud o newyddion canol dydd o ddydd Llun hyd at ddydd Gwener a'r rhaglen "Chadenn ar Vro" rhwng 1 a 2 o'r gloch ar ddydd Sadwrn.

Clive James



Dalennau

**Gair, Sain, a Llun
o Gymru
Word, Sound & Tape
from Wales**

**Cannodd o deitlau newydd yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg
Hundreds of new titles in Welsh and English**

Hanes, Llenyddiaeth, Gwleidyddiaeth, Llyfrau Menywod a Phlant, Cerddoriaeth, Cyrsiau Iaith, Fideoau.

History, Literature, Politics, Women, Children, Music, Language Courses, Videos.

Rhestr am ddim oddi wrth:

Free list from:

Dalennau (U.C.C.),
12 Parc yr Afon, Caerfyrddin,
Dyfed SA31 1RL, Cymru/Wales.
Ffôn: (0267) 232338



Wales and the World



Neath Bye-Election

The result of the Neath Bye-election was:

Peter Hain	Labour	17,962
Dewi Evans	Plaid Cymru	8,132
R. Evans	Tory	2,995
D. Lloyd	Lib Democrat	2,000
J. Warman	SDP	1,826
R. Jeffries	Ind Labour	1,253

The Labour majority was 9,830, down from 20,578 in the last General Election, in a poll of 64%.

Local Bye-Elections

Plaid Cymru held their seat in Ystrad Mynach in a bye-election for Mid Glamorgan County Council. In Meirionnydd District Council bye-election Plaid Cymru won a seat from Independent.

New Welsh School

Gwent County Council are to build a brand new 420 place Welsh medium primary school in Casnewydd (Newport).

Agricultural Crisis

One scenario on the future of farmers in Dyfed suggests 400 farms will be lost by the end of the century and a total of 11,000 agricultural jobs and £31 million in income. The best scenario suggests 300 jobs lost and £15 million of income lost.

Welsh Medium University Education

Bangor College has overtaken Aberystwyth as the university college with the largest number of students studying through the medium of Welsh. In the former there are 130 full-time equivalent students and at the latter 110. Only 41.5 of University of Wales students are from Wales. The number of A level entries has risen from 519 in 1985 to 903 in 1990.

Preview of 1991 Census

From the result of the HTV opinion poll 15.2% of the adult population of

Wales over 18 years said that they were fluent in Welsh. A further 15 % said that they had some Welsh. Another poll suggests 16% and 22% respectively.

Defense Employment

The 14 major defence establishments in Wales employed 5,549 civilians and 5,256 servicemen in December 1990. However there are proposals to abolish Wales as an army region and merge it with an English region.

Wales Makes a Profit

Research by Plaid Cymru shows that the total tax yield from Wales in 1989 was £9,075 million:

Tobacco and Alcohol	£553m.
Unified business rate	£443m.
Petrol and vehicles	£683m.
National Insurance	£1,385m.
Company taxes	£1,407m.
Value Added Tax	£1,419m.
Income Tax	£2,012m.
Community Charge	£414m.
Others	£759m.

On the other side the cost of central and local government services in Wales is only £8,554m.:

Agriculture and Food	£139m.
Industry	£559m.
Transport	£511m.
Housing	£324m.
Environment	£470m.
Arts and Education	£1,400m.
Health	£1,741m.
Social Security	£2,888m.
Law and Order	£336m.
Other	£186m.

This leaves a total of £521m. unspent in Wales.

European Centre for Lesser Used Languages

A £2,000 gift by the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales has helped furnish the library at the centre at Nant Gwrtheyrn.

Language of Parents and their Children

A Recent survey gave the following situations for Welsh speaking households (all those married or with partners):

	Language of couple %	Welsh-speaking children %
Both fluent	46	94
One fluent/one not fluent	18	75
One fluent/one non-Welsh-speaking	12	56
Both non-fluent	10	59
One non fluent/one non Welsh-speaking	14	38

Television Watchers

21% of Welsh speakers think there is too English on S4C's Welsh language programmes, 58% thinking it is about right. Of the fluent Welsh speakers 57% watch the channel often, 40% occasionally and 3% never do. The most watched channels by Welsh speakers if HTV (36%), BBC 1 (29%), S4C (25%) and BBC 2 (5%). The most watched programmes are:

Pobl y Cwm (soap)	66%
Dechrau Canu, Dechrau	
Canmol (hymns)	48%
Cefn Gwlad (countryside)	48%
Hel Straeon (topical events)	45%
Newyddion (news)	44%
Y Byd ar Bedwar (current affairs)	32%
Dinas (soap)	28%
C'mon Midfield (comedy)	26%
Y Maes Chwarae (sport)	25%
Heno (news magazine)	25%

Religious Profile 1990

Some 53% of the population of Wales professed to be "Anglican", 26% Nonconformists and 9% Roman Catholic. However only 20% are regular worshippers, 40% occasional and 40% never. Regular worshippers are mainly over 65 and female. Only 4% of Anglicans said they would vote Plaid Cymru, 15% Nonconformists and 1% of Roman Catholics. By language, 32% of Anglicans spoke Welsh, 61% of Nonconformists and 20% of Roman Catholics.

Clive James

Yr Ieithoedd Celtaidd Yn Ewrosgol Cymru

Cynhaliwyd yr ail Ewrosgol yng Nghymru, yn Llŷn yn dechrau Ddydd Iau 4 Ebrill 1991.

Gwyl ieithoedd bach y Gymuned Ewropaidd yw Ewrosgol. Cynhaliwyd y gyntaf dair blynedd yn ôl ym Mrest. Y bwriad yw i'r wyl gylchreddeg yng ngwledydd yr ieithoedd a siaredir gan nifer fach o bobl. Bydd hi yn Frisland ym 1993.

Cynrychiolwyd pump o'r chwech iaith yn yr wyl yn Llŷn. Y Gymraeg oedd yr iaith a gafodd y flaenoriaeth yn y gweithgareddau eleni. Defnyddwyd y Ffrangeg a'r Saesneg hefyd gyda'r iaith genedlaethol fel cyfryngau dehongli.

Yr oedd pwyslais gref ar addysg ac ar ysgolion yr ieithoedd bach. Nid oes amheuaeth ond bod y Gymraeg a'r Wyddeleg yn y blaen ymhlith yr ieithoedd Celtaidd yn y maes hwn gyda'r Wyddeleg yn arwain. Er enghraifft, nid oes y fath beth ag ysgol uwchradd holl-Gymraeg; ysgolion uwchradd dwyieithog yw'r gorau a geir yng Nghymru ond yn Iwerddon ceir ysgolion uwchradd holl-Wyddeg.

Cynhaliodd y Gwyddyl ddwy stondin liwgar yn Ysgol Uwchradd Pwllheli lle yr oedd stondinau'r ieithoedd bach i gyd Ddydd Iau a Ddydd Gwener yr wyl. Yr oedd amrywiaeth fawr o lenyddiaeth ar y stondinau Gwyddeleg. Daeth llu mawr o blant ysgol o Iwerddon gyda'u hathrawon i Ewrosgol nid yn unig o ardaloedd y Gaeltachta ond o'r trefi mawr hefyd yn cynnwys Dulyn sydd yr un mor allweddol i adfer yr iaith Wyddeleg â'r Ghaeltacht ei hunan.

Yr oedd cynrychiolaeth gref o'r Alban, dau lond bws mawr o blant ac athrawon o ysgolion lle yr oedd yr Albaneg yn cael amlygrwydd yn yr amserlen. Cyrddais â phobl o Ynysoedd Heledd lle y mae'r Albaneg gryfaf a lle y mae ysgolion Albaneg go iawn. Ond ar y cyfan, gwannach o lawer yw sefyllfa'r Albaneg na'r Gymraeg a'r Wyddeleg ym myd addysg.

Er yn fach oherwydd gelyniaeth yr awdurdodau Ffrengig y mae mudiad yr ysgolion Llydaweg, DIWAN, yn weithgar

iawn ac yn cynnal ysgolion Llydaweg ardderchog. Yr oedd nifer fawr o Lydawyr yn y gweithgareddau ym Mhwllheli yn cynrychioli DIWAN ac yr oedd eu stondin yn darwiadol. Ar bwys y stondin honno cynhaliwyd un arall gan Gymdeithas Cymru-Breizh sy'n magu cystlltiadau masnachol, diwylliannol ac ieithyddol rhwng y Cymry a'u cyd-Frythoniaid yn Llydaw.

Am ein cefnderwyr a'n cyfnitheroedd yng Nghernyw, ni chynhelir eto ysgolion yn iaith genedlaethol y wlad honno. Bu farw'r Gernyweg fel iaith gymuned fyw cyn troad y ganrif ac atgyfodwyd hi lai na ddeng mlynedd yn ôl. Oherwydd hynny nid oedd modd i roi pwyslais ar ysgolion Cernyweg ar y stondin Gernyweg a gynhaliwyd dan nawdd Cangen Cymru Cossell an Tavaz Comoack/Cyngor yr Iaith Gernyweg gyda'r stondinau eraill yn Ysgol Uwchradd Pwllheli Iau a Gwener 4 a 5 Ebrill ac ar ei phen ei hunan yn Nant Gwrtheyrn Sadwm 6 Ebrill lle ymgasglodd gwybodusion ieithoedd lleiafrifoedd Ewrop un ystod yr Wyl. Ar y stondin Gernyweg oedd amrywiaeth fawr o lenyddiaeth yn neu am Gernyweg Diweddar ac yr adnoddau i'w dysgu yr ychwanegwyd atyn nhw oddi ar yr Wyl trwy ddarpariaeth llyfr hollbwysig i ddyfodol y Gernyweg, sef *A Student's Grammar of Modern Cornish* gan Richard R. M. Gendall, y llyfr cynhwysfawr cyntaf erioed ar ramadeg Cernyweg Diweddar.

Ni soniais am y Fanaweg gan nad oedd na stondin Fanaweg na chynrychiolaeth o Fanaw yn Ewrosgol Cymru.

Summary

The second of the Euroskol series was held in Llŷn from 4th to 6th April with the activities centred on Pwllheli and the language centre at Nant Gwrtheyrn.

The main stress of the festival was the promotion by education of the minority languages in the European Economic Community.

Merfyn Phillips



The Celtic flags paraded together in Glen Innes – perhaps for the first time in Australia. Are we missing one?

Welsh Language Grants 1991/92

Among the bodies receiving Section 21 grants this financial year are:

WJEC Welsh Department	£407,000
National Language Unit	£331,000
Resources Centre, U.C. Aberystwyth	£263,000
Languages' Studies Centre, Bangor	£217,000
Welsh Language Education Development Committee Central Costs	£265,000
MEU Cymru	£90,000
Theatre in Education (7 companies)	£108,000
Welsh for Adults (12 schemes)	£337,000
Miscellaneous Organisations	£128,000
Together the total allocation is £2,138,000. Grants are also paid to the following organisations:	
Welsh publishers	£550,000
Welsh Books Council	£168,000
Gymdeithas y Dysgwyr	£35,000
Canolfan Iaith Nant Gwrtheyrn	£43,000
Open University in Wales	£9,000
Welsh Language Board	£252,000

Between them the Welsh Arts Council and S4C have contributed £24,000 to appoint a Welsh Drama Officer to develop amateur dramatics in Wales.

Clive James

CHNHADLEDD / CONFERENCE

Yr Ieithoedd Llall –
Cymhathu Newydd-ddyfodiaid
Lesser Used Languages –
Assimilating Newcomers

10 – 12 Sept. 1991.

Venue: Carmarthen, Dyfed, Cymru.

For further information contact:

Cydllynydd/Co-ordinator –
Llinos Dafis
11-12 Stryd y Brenin, Caerfyrddin/
Carmarthen
Dyfed SA31 1BH
Cymru.

ÉIRE

Comhoibriú agus Féilte Idircheilteacha

Bríd Heussaff

Tionóladh Féile Scannán Idircheilteach na bliana seo in Inbhirnis na hAlban i mí na Márta, agus más fíor na tuairiscí beidh treo nua á thógáil ag an Fhéile feasta. Nuair a bunaíodh ar dtús é dhá bhliain déag ó shin, bhí de chuspóir ag an Fhéile Scannán Idircheilteach ardán a thabhairt do lucht déanta scannán ins na tíortha Ceilteacha ina dteangacha dúchais agus go háirithe dóibh siúd a bhí ag obair go neamhspleách san ealaíon seo. Ba ghearr gur tréigeadh na cuspóirí seo – de bharr cúinsí eacnamaíochta is dócha – agus tar éis cúpla bliain b'iad na príomh bealaigh Teilifíse ar nós an BBC, ITV, RTÉ, FR3 a bhí chun tosaigh san Fhéile len a ndéantús féin agus na duaiseanna móra a mbaint acu. Níos measa fós ba ar scannáin i mBéarla, agus corr cheann i bhFraincís, a bhí na duaiseanna á mbronnadh. Ba léir le blianta beaga anuas go raibh an fhéile ag dul ar seachrán agus go leor de na daoine a bhí ag glacadh páirt ann ag éirí míshásta leis an treo a bhí tógtha ag an fhéile, go háirithe an chaoi ina raibh scannáin ins na teangacha Ceilteacha mar chuid imeallach seachas mar chuid lárnach den fhéile.

Rinneadh plé agus díospóireacht ar na ceisteanna seo in Inbhirnis agus moladh treo nua don fhéile amach anseo. Bé an príomh moladh go ndéanfaí an fhéile a leathnú le go mbeadh sé ina fhéile do mhionlaigh teanga na hEorpa. Ní léir ó na tuairiscí ar glacadh go dearfa leis an moladh seo, ach cuireadh tús leis an gné "Eorpach" (Ní fheadar cá bhfuil na tíortha Ceilteacha muna bhfuilid san Eoraip) nuair a tugadh cuireadh don Chatalóin, Tír na mBascach agus an Ghailís bheith i láthair ag an fhéile ach nach mbeidís san iomaíocht – ní go fóill cibé ar bith. B'oscailt súl do chuid de na Ceiltigh an méid a bhí le léiriú ag na mionlaigh "Eorpacha" seo – na "réigiúin Spáinneacha" mar a tráchtar orthu san West Highland Free Press. Tá siad i bhfad chun tosaigh ar gach tír Cheilteach seachas

Cymru, mar go bhfuil bealaigh teilifíse ina dteangacha dúchais acu uilig; dhá bhealach sa Chatalóinis, dhá bhealach Bascach, ceann amháin go hiomlán i mBascas chomh maith le bealach dhátheangach, agus bealach amháin i dteanga na Gailíse ar a scríobh mé cheana cúig bliana ó shin.

Ní túisce rialtais réigiúnda bunaithe ins na tíortha seo, nach bhfuil acu ach cumhachtaí an-teoranta, gur cuireadh bealaigh teilifíse ar bun ins na teangacha dúchasacha. Cúis náire do mhuintir na hÉireann go bhfuil an scéal amhlaidh nuair nach bhfuil údarás ceaptha nó aon airgead dlite fós don tseirbhís teilifíse atá geallta don bhliain seo chugainn. Is mó an dóchas atá ag na hAlbanaigh anois de bhrí go bhfuil £9.5m ar fáil don tseirbhís i nGaidhlig agus Coiste Teilifís na Gaidhlig ainmnithe le dul ina bhun. Ceapadh Roy MacÍomhair, iar príomh-fheidhmeannach ar Chomhairle na nEilean, ina chathaoirleach ar an gCoiste. Bhí macalla den dóchas céanna sa chaint a rinne Somhairle Mac 'Illeain agus é ag bronnadh na nduaiseanna ag críoch na Féile in Inbhirnis. Tuar eile dóchais do na hAlbanaigh gurb iad a fuair an príomh duais – "Spiorad na Féile" i mbliana.

Tá todhchaí na Féile Scannán Idircheilteach ag brath go mór ar an fhorbairt a déanfar ar sheirbhísí teilifíse ins na teangacha Ceilteacha sna blianta romhainn. Tá an fhorbairt déanta cheana i gCymru agus tosaithe in Albain, ach tá Éire agus an Bhriotáin go mór ar gcúl fós. Ar éigean gur féidir bheith ag súil le forbairt dá leithéid ar Oileán Mhanainn – nach raibh páirteach san fhéile – nó sa Chorn.

Muna dtarlaíonn leathnú ar na seirbhísí teilifíse ins na teangacha Ceilteacha is ag brath ar mhionlaigh eile na hEorpa a bhéas an Fhéile Scannán Idircheilteach agus beidh deireadh le hiarracht eile ar chomhoibriú idircheilteach ar bhonn chultúrtha.

An Fhéile Phan-Cheilteach

Féile idircheilteach eile é seo a bhí in ísle brí le roinnt blianta. Leis an aistriú ó Chill Airne, mar a raibh sé le scór bliain anuas, go dtí Gaillimh i mbliana, cuireadh beocht nua ann. San iomlán d'éirigh go maith leis an fhéile i nGaillimh; bhí na teangacha Ceilteacha chun tosaigh, an Ghaeilge agus an Bhreatainis go mór mhór agus bhí gach teanga Ceilteach le feiceáil ar shráideanna na Gaillimhe. Bhí gach tír Cheilteach, seachas an Bhriotáin, páirteach sa bhféile agus ins na comórtais. Bhí tacaíocht láidir don fhéile ó phobal na Gaillimhe, agus go speisialta ó phobal na Gaeltachta a ghlac páirt ins na himeachtaí.

In ainneoin seo uilig ní raibh an fhéile gan locht. Ceann de na lochtanna is mó a chuir isteach ar iomaitheoirí agus ar lucht féachana araon an scaipeadh a bhí ar na himeachtaí – ar éigean go raibh aon dhá imeacht san ionad céanna; easpa ama ullmhúcháin agus an t-éileamh mór a bhíonn ar na háiseanna i nGaillimh ba chúis leis an scaipeadh. Is dócha gur féidir an deacracht seo a shárú feasta ó tharla go bhfuil sé socrúithe an fhéile a reachtáil i nGaillimh go ceann dhá bhliain ar a laghad.

Maidir le leagan amach na féile tá an iomarca béime ar chomórtais, go háirithe ar chomórtais nach léir go bhfuil aon riail docht leagtha síos dóibh; bheadh sé dodhéanta moltóireacht chothrom a dhéanamh ar chomórtais ina bhfuil na hamhráin, an ceol agus an cur-i-láthair go hiomlán éagsúil, mar a tharla sa chomórtas amhrán Phan-Cheilteach. Bíonn an iomaíocht níos cothroime san Amhránaíocht Traidisiúnta, ach dar liomsa gur botún é na sean amhráin a mheascadh leis na hamhráin nua-chumtha. Ní dóigh liom ach an oiread gur fiú cluiche ar nós Petanques, nach n-imrítear in aon tír cheilteach, a bheith mar chuid den fhéile. Bhíodh cluiche iomána idir Alba-Éire i gCill Airne agus ba cheart leanúint leis an iarracht sin dá mbeadh tacaíocht – agus páirúnacht b'fhéidir – le fáil ó CLG. Agus mé ag trácht ar phátrúnacht, ceapaim go mbeadh an-tairbhe le ciste cultúrtha a chabhródh chun na féilte idircheilteach a chur ar bhonn láidir, sa chaoi go n-éireodh leo ins na príomh aidhmeanna atá acu, siad sin, comhoibriú idircheilteach a chothú i ngach gné agus ardán a thabhairt do na teangacha Ceilteacha.

Summary

This article takes a critical look at two recent Interceltic festivals. The International Celtic Film Festival held in Inbhirnis Alba last March gave rise to much debate on the future direction of the festival, in which films in the Celtic languages seemed to have become marginalised contrary to the original aims of its founders. Now according to reports it wants to expand to include other "European" language minorities. Its future viability as an interceltic festival must depend on the development of TV channels in the spoken Celtic languages. The Pan-Celtic got a new lease of life with its transfer from Killarney to Galway this year, where it was well received and supported. Perhaps the over emphasis on competition, often on a very unequal basis, may not be the best platform for a demonstration of Celtic culture, whether traditional or contemporary. The establishment of a cultural fund might be one way of ensuring interceltic co-operation in the cultural field.



Looking cheerful despite the serious nature of the conference. At the Dublin seminar (from left) Bernard Moffatt, General Sec. C.L., Orla Ní Éilí, Greenpeace, Deirdre Cantwell, Irish CND and Cathal Ó Luain, C.L. Chairman.

On the wall may be seen the Celtic League map indicating submarine incidents in the Irish Sea.

Military Monitoring Seminar

The Irish Branch of the Celtic League organised a seminar on the League's Military Monitoring Campaign in Dublin on April 13th. Based on the theme of the Military and Nuclear Threat around the Irish Sea area the conference attracted a good attendance. Speakers from Greenpeace and Irish C.N.D. complemented Bernard Moffatt, C.L. Acting General Secretary and Campaign co-ordinator.

Orla Ní Éilí of Greenpeace, outlined the global extent of the nuclear industry and the dangers from continuous trafficking of nuclear waste. Greenpeace have stepped up their Nuclear Free Seas campaign and in Ireland have been active in protests against visits of foreign (mainly US) warships carrying nuclear weapons into Irish ports.

Deirdre Cantwell of Irish C.N.D. spoke on their campaigns against the nuclear threat. One of the highlights in recent years was their trip to protest at Holy Loch in Alba. They received a really warm welcome and all assistance from Scottish C.N.D. A piper and a banner in Irish and Gàidhlig greeted them on their arrival.

Bernard Moffatt detailed the League's military monitoring campaign stretching back almost 15 years. It began with collaboration between Mannin Branch and the now defunct Anti Military Alliance in opposition to the use by British Armed Forces of Army and Air Force installations on the Isle of Man. In 1982 the AGM of

the C.L. adopted a policy "to monitor the development of military activities and installations in the Celtic countries with a view to alerting public opinion to their dangers and, as far as Ireland is concerned, to the undermining of Irish neutrality".

On Mannin the campaign focused on the R.A.F. N.A.T.O. sea bombing range and an attempt by the M.O.D. to have it extended was defeated. Another success was the closure of the British Army training base in Jurby. In 1982 the photograph taken by Manx Branch of a Royal Navy submarine provided irrefutable proof of their presence in the area where the fishing vessel 'Sheralga' was sunk. Since then the number of incidents involving collisions or snaggings by submarines of fishing and other vessels has increased dramatically. Systematic recording and publicising of these by the League and consistent lobbying has served to highlight the problem. 129 incidents of sinkings, disappearances and collisions have been logged involving over 60 deaths. One success in this area was an International Maritime Organisation resolution addressing the issue. Despite recent revised codes of conduct following the deaths of four fishermen on the Clyde and the announced closure of the U.S. Holy Loch submarine base the League's campaign continues. More recently attention has been turned to the Beaufort Dyke chemical and explosives dump in the North Channel.

A lively question and answer session followed. The meeting passed a resolution calling for an end to submarine traffic in the Irish Sea and the closure of all military and nuclear installations in the Irish and Celtic Seas areas. The seminar generated extensive publicity both before and after with many newspaper articles, and interviews on quite a number of radio stations and on RTÉ TV.

L'AVENIR DE LA BRETAGNE

monthly organ of POBL, BP 103, 22001 St-Brieg Cedex, subscription of 150/160F outside State. In its April issue, Yann Fouere, who is a leading exponent of a European federation that be structured on the basis of its ethnic components, comments on a declaration given in Bavaria by the president of the European commission Jacques Delors, urging that the EC be built as a community of peoples, nations and regions. He also draws attention to a resolution adopted by the German Bundesrat on 24-4-'90 in support of the "principle of subsidiarity" according to which there should be three levels of decision in the EC : federal, State and regional*, principle to be incorporated in the EC treaties. Its corollary would have to be the setting up a Senate of the Regions as the second EC elected assembly beside the Parliament. Before this could be done, such States as the French Hexagon and the "U.K." would have to bring their structure into line with those of other EC states which allow their ethnic components a considerable degree of autonomy.

*For the Celtic League, State institutions are necessary for the Celtic nations to safeguard their identity.

Constitutional Fencing on Articles 2 & 3

At time of writing an elaborate pas de guerre is being danced between what are called the constitutional parties to the crisis in the Six Counties of north-eastern Ireland: an elaborate weave of step and side step, a long round of shadow boxing in which only nationalists (of the constitutional hue) are ever seen to parry on the back stop: the English Government, proximate and remote cause of all the trouble, affect the rôle of holder of the ring, honest broker, anxious participant, and in the attractively gurgling figure of an apparent nincompoop (Peter Brooke, who is anything but, being a shrewd, careful, well-briefed, and efficient servant of the Crown of England) they have the appropriate representative who conveys an image of tolerant impatience.

The setting up of the Anglo Irish Secretariat at Maryfield outside Belfast, on foot of the Anglo-Irish agreement, was expected to deliver to nationalists significant additional increments of rights, recognitions and securities. For all that its existence is of symbolic significance it has signally failed to deliver – but even that symbolic significance has been for Unionism the occasion to rally to the point of “No Surrender” again, to the “not-an-inch” mentality of “Ulster (still) says No” (where ‘Ulster’ is taken to mean slightly more than half the population of two-thirds of the province of Ulster).

They demanded the abrogation of the Agreement: they have achieved the effective cessation of its operation for the duration of the “talks about talks”. And the longer these are spun out, the less likely – in their view – the resumption of its operation. This would seem to be one reason for the prolonged series of “talks about a venue or venues for the talks about talks”.

What the representatives of the Unionists want from the “talks about talks” is obvious – they want the constitutional claim to Ireland’s integrity in the constitution of 1937 removed.

These Articles are: “(2) The national territory consists of the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. (3) Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and Government established by this Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of that territory, the laws enacted by their Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as

the laws of Saorstát Eireann and the like extra-territorial effect”.

A challenge to these articles by the ‘liberal’ Unionist McGimpsey brothers in the Supreme Court established that these articles were not merely an “aspiration” but were indeed “a constitutional imperative”.

The Unionists, who believe in and practice ‘democratism’ (the counting of heads) as against ‘democracy’ (the participation of citizens), appear to ignore the fact that the representatives of the Irish Government cannot change Articles 2 & 3, even if they were persuaded that they should be so changed.

The Irish Government representative will of course recall that as a gesture to Protestantism they did recommend the deletion of Article 44, an article which was not deemed to be a ‘constitutional imperative’; which as a matter of historic record was drafted after consultation with church leaders; and which was the only such article in a Constitution in the Europe of the Fascist thirties to give explicit recognition to the Jewish communities for example. That article because it was deemed to be offensive to Protestants, in the Six Counties especially, was removed in plebiscite by a large majority. And if the Irish Government representatives will be well aware of that the electorate (the only body who can alter the constitution) will be only too well aware that not only has the deletion of Article 44 made no difference as regards Unionist opinions, but that the Unionists write and prate quite often as if that article was still in place.

Kevin Boland, in a recent pamphlet (*The Anti-Constitutional Crusade: Another last Conquest*), has pointed out that the deletion of Articles 2 & 3 of the constitution of the state known (since 1949) as the Republic of Ireland would have many other constitutional implications. The Preamble’s reference to “the rightful independence of our Nation”, Article 1’s claim that “The Irish Nation hereby affirms... its sovereign right”, etc. speak of the ‘Nation’ not the ‘State’.

Of Article 4 (‘the name of the State is ... Ireland’) Boland says: “It was logical to call this State, Ireland, only because the right to exercise jurisdiction over Ireland was a very clearly stated part of the Constitution”. Further he says “it is not and never can be the name of the 26 counties. It is the name of the national territory of the Irish people”.

He adds that since Article 5 reads ‘Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic state’, the proposal “to abjure the right of Ireland to embrace the whole of Ireland” (the desired effect of the deletion of Articles 2 & 3) ‘purports to make the constitution say that part of the “sovereign, independent, democratic state”, Ireland, is part of another state”.

Article 9.2 of the Constitution reads: “Fidelity to the Nation and Loyalty to the State are fundamental duties of all citizens”. Should Articles 2 & 3 be removed, argues Boland “we will be returned to the former position where each individual citizen will have to choose either to be faithful to the Nation or to be loyal to the State”.

Rather obviously the Constitution is a carefully knitted set of interlinking sections and the deletion of two key Articles 2 & 3 could lead to an unravelling of the whole. That may be the intention of the northern Unionists – but if it is, it is only also their intention.

They affect to believe, or at least assert that they believe these two articles give base and legal backing to the IRA: ignoring of course that insofar as the IRA claims legal base it is to the political expressions of the 32 county state of 1919 to 1921 they refer and not to the 1937 Constitution for or against which only the electorate of the 26 county state could vote. That line may be a tactic and well plugged in a malleable media it could gain a specious currency.

But the strategy is other than this. It is the Unionist’s attempt to have the constitutional imperative (as they established it to be in the Republic’s Supreme Court) removed; to have any constitutional base removed from the constitutional nationalists’ aspiration to a re-united Ireland; to deny the republic of Ireland any right (beyond that of common humanity) to have any say whatever in the affairs of the 6 Counties; to detach thereby the nationalist population of the 6 Counties from their fellow nationalists and hence to dilute their nationalism; and having done so to internationalise the Irish question – in that any demands or suggestions or laws passed by a parliament in Dublin deemed offensive by northern Unionists would be seen not as an attack on or response to their intransigence but as an infringement on the rights of the sovereign, unitary state of the United Kingdom and its government in London.

Integration of the 6 counties into the hegemonic extension of England called the UK is therefore the desired end product of the campaign to have Articles 2 & 3 of the Republic of Ireland’s 1937 constitution deleted.

Pádraig Ó Snodaigh

GAELFÍS on the Way

The first certain step towards the establishment of an Irish language television service was taken at the Fianna Fáil Ard Fheis last March when An Taoiseach (and also Minister for the Gaeltacht), Charles Haughey TD, announced that such a service would come on stream in 1992.

It is understood from official sources and newspaper reports that a temporary independent Irish language Television Authority is to be established towards the end of June under the chairmanship of Pádraig Ó Muircheartaigh, Chairman of the ESB (Electricity Supply Board – the State electricity service) to plan for, and oversee, the preparation of the mooted service. The establishment of this Authority is seen widely to be a response to a paper submitted to the Minister for the Gaeltacht by Proinsias Mac Aonghusa, Chairman of Bord na Gaeilge (The Irish Language Board) and Pádraig Ó Muircheartaigh. It is believed that the new Authority will consist of eight members, two of them women, will have strong Gaeltacht representation and include, possibly, members of An Feachtas Náisiúnta Teilifíse – AFNT (The National Television Campaign).

AFNT, a "rainbow coalition" of 29 Gaeltacht community groups, civil rights organisations and major Irish language organisations (including Conradh na Gaeilge), enjoys the patronage of An tUachtarán, Mary Robinson (who has been highly supportive of the Irish-speaking community since her recent election to the presidency), and a broadly representative range of personalities prominent in the public, business, artistic and sporting life of the country. It has been functioning as a vigorous lobby group and its activities and meetings have kept the issue of Irish language television on the political agenda. Its main aims include a national Irish language television service to cover the whole of Ireland, the location of the headquarters of such a service to be in a Gaeltacht area (regarded as essential if it is to fully serve the Irish-speaking community), and the establishment of an independent Authority, broadly representative of Gaeltacht and extra-Gaeltacht Irish language interests, to run the new service.

Hence, the mood of the Annual General Meeting of AFNT, coming shortly in the wake of An Taoiseach's announcement, was distinctly upbeat. Delegates from all over Ireland, North and South, unanimously welcomed this long-awaited initiative which, on the face of it, goes a long way towards meeting the organisation's demands. Cautionary notes

were sounded, however. Gaeltacht representatives, dubious as to the Government's commitment to situating the headquarters of the new service in the Gaeltacht, pointed out that the location of such a high-prestige industry in an Irish-speaking area would confer enormous economic and social benefits on communities whose very survival is now in question.

The absence of specifics in An Taoiseach's statement were noted, especially regarding the location of the headquarters of the projected new service, the extension of the service to viewers in Northern Ireland, and the establishment of an independent and truly representative Authority to run it. "Government promises are only delivered under pressure", one delegate observed, and it was decided to press forward vigorously with the campaign until all the stated aims of An Feachtas Náisiúnta Teilifíse have been realised.

Since the AGM highly successful public meetings have been held by AFNT in Dublin, Limerick and Cork, where over 300 participants overwhelmingly endorsed the aims of the campaign. Further public meetings and demonstrations are being planned, meetings are being sought with An Taoiseach and Government ministers who have not previously spoken to deputations from AFNT and candidates for the June local elections are being actively lobbied. The work goes ahead, fired by the conviction that the type of service demanded by the wide-ranging interests represented by An Feachtas Náisiúnta Teilifíse is an indispensable ingredient for the survival of the Gaeltacht and of the Irish language itself.

Tomás Mac Síomóin

Government urged to follow public's example

Stating that the advances made by Irish, in recent years, had taken place as a direct result of the public's support for the language, Seán Mac Mathúna, General-Secretary of Conradh na Gaeilge, called on the Government to follow the example of the public at the organisations Ard Fheis in May.

He said that Conradh na Gaeilge has been highly critical of the attitude of successive Governments toward the Irish language. "Government inactivity in promoting Irish must be condemned", he said. "Urgent measures are required to

protect the rights of Irish speakers and to extend the position of Irish in society at large." He said that the implementation of even a small number of carefully chosen measures would have a profound and significant effect.

The work in progress to prepare new syllabi for Irish ought to be brought to a successful and speedy conclusion. The resources needed to help achieve the aims of those new syllabi must then be made available.

He deplored the fact that measures had not yet been agreed for conducting an oral Irish test for students of the new Junior Certificate. "The emphasis in that course on spoken Irish was welcomed by all but the inexcusable delay in announcing how pupils' oral command of Irish will be assessed is leading to frustration and disillusionment. The Department of Education must resolve this question without any further delay."

Mr Mac Mathúna also called on the Department of Education to rescind those regulations which currently hinder the establishment and development of Irish-medium schools.

Referring to the high level of emigration from Gaeltacht areas and to its many negative consequences, Seán Mac Mathúna reiterated Conradh na Gaeilge's call for the adoption of a Rescue Plan for the Gaeltacht. "The 11-point plan Conradh na Gaeilge has proposed would greatly strengthen and develop the Gaeltacht," he said.

He stressed the need for official status to be given to Irish within the Six Counties. Urging the Government to strenuously seek such status, he said that the rights of Irish speakers in the six counties would continue to be flouted there until the Irish language was given official and legal recognition.

He concluded by telling delegates that the organisation had an active and successful year. His 40 page Annual Report outlined the main areas of work carried out by Conradh na Gaeilge and also contains a wide-ranging review of the fortunes of the Irish language during the past year.





The INTERNATIONAL CELTIC CONGRESS

will be held this year on
29/7/91 – 3/8/91
in

University College, Belfield, Dublin 4

This year's theme:
Our Music

Phone 01/975069



KERNOW

Dywysygneth Moldrys Wosa try myl bledhen

(Kernewek Unyes)

An 25ves mys Me 1991, yndan gell an bresel yn Persya, 3000 Bledhen a valya sten yn Kernow o moldrys gans an Governans Sawsnek. Oll rag fowt a £1.6 mylvyl yn lendyans. Yth o an dhewetha ran a lendyans a £25 mylvyl unverhes pan wruk prenna Carnon Consolidated an dheu whel, Whel Jane ha Crofty Dyghal ha mar ny wrussens cafos an arghans na, ny yllenns y cafos £2.4 mylvyl adhyworth RTZ (Rio Tinto Zinc).

Kelly an dywysygneth ma yu moy ages an 415 soth kellys yn bal, yu pen an forth rak dywysygneth, o drehevys Kernow. Pup tra yn Kernow o keskemyskys gans an dywysygneth sten, agan lagha, agan ystor, ha 'gan rychter.

My a wor yu dywysygneth sten pur vyghan y'n os ma, mes yth o whath ena avel arweth agan gwlas. Agan lavar coth "Pysk, Sten ha Cober", pyth a vya lemmyn, "Havasy, Chyow Nessa ha Jynnow Amontya"? Yma dusbal Kernewek dres an bys mes scant onen yn Kernow.

Y'n pypm bledhen wosa an coth a'n cost sten a 86 an nyver a dus a wruk obery yn dywysygneth sten a godhas adhyworth moy es 3000 dhe le es 500, ha lemmyn yma le es cans.

Cost a wytha an dus hep ober yn Cambron, Redroth nep a wruk obery yn Crofty Dyghal a vyth moy es £2 vylvyl yn toll kellys ha dol, ytho degea an dheu val a

vyth moy costek ages gwytha an dheu val ygor.

Herwyth an DTI an cost a sten, a vu £2800 pup ton, pan wrussens y kemmer an forth ma, na vya ughel lowr rak Carnon dhe wul profyt, mes dyw seythen awosa an cost a wruk yskynna dhe moy es £3000 lowr rak ry profyt dhe Garnon adro £200. Mr John Foster a'n TGWU a leverys "Y a lever, na wre an cost yskynna, ha whath y yu prevys cam". An Governans a wel pur woky mar qura yskynna a ugh £4000. Pan o peswar bal owth obery ny wrussen ny moy es hanter an usyans yn Breten Vur. Lemmyn y a wra kelly lyes mylvyl puns war 'balance of payments'.

Pyth a vya arweth Kernow gans Programor Jyn-amontya he Perghenor Gwesty yn le a Byskajor ha Denbal.

Summary

After 3000 years of history the Cornish Tin industry was murdered by the English Government, for the want of £1.6 million in loans. Our saying of "Fish, Tin and Copper" what would it be now "Tourists, Second Homes and Computers"? There are Cornish Miners through out the world but hardly one in Cornwall. According to the DTI the price of tin wouldn't be high enough for Carnon to make a profit, but two weeks later the price rose to over £3000 enough to give Carnon a profit of about £200.

Petrok O'Sullivan

Penndyskador Kenneth Jackson

(Kernewek Kemmyn)

Mis Hwevrer y ferwis an Penndyskador Kenneth Jackson, onyn a'n brassa dyskatoryon a'n yethow keltek a'n oes ma. Sows o ev genys yn Loundres yn 1909. Ev a studhyas an yethow klassik orth Kolji Sen Yowann, Kargront, hag ena yethow keltek gans Sowsnek ha Nordek koth. Ev a dhyskas yethow keltek orth Kolji Sen Yowann yntra 1944 ha 1939 hag orth Pennskol Harvard yntra 1939 ha 1950 mes termyn an vresel ev a oberas yn Bermuda ow preusi lytherow skrifys yn teyr yeth warn ugens na ve travith ynna a alla gweres an eskar. Ev eth ha bos Penndyskador Studhyansow Keltek orth

Pennskol Kar Edin yn 1950 ernag omdennas yn 1979.

Ev a skrifas lies lyver war lyenn ha yeth keltek, y'ga mysk "Language and History in Early Britain", lyver a wrug dhymmo vy gul vri an yethow keltek hag yw kampoellys lies gweyth yn "Gerlyver Servadow" nowydh gan Ken George. Yn despit dha henna skriforyon y'n "Times" ha'n "Daily Telegraph" a lever ev dhe vos dyskys y'n "peder pennyeth keltek" heb gul vri Gernewek na manowek! Y dhiwettha lyver "Aislinge Meic Con Clinne" a veu dyllys warlyna.

(A note on the Celtic Scholar, Professor Kenneth Jackson who died in February).

Ray Edwards

Lever Grammatek Noweth an Tavaz Cornoack

(En Cornoack Nowedga)

Po onen gweel tha edn tavaz derevall arta, besy e gweetha en form leb veva cowsez termen ova beaw. Derez an kethidniaw ma tavazow stella chawngya, kefreez et ago rammatek ha go gerva, ha dro than Cornoack hedda a droze than deaw enapp enz pell lower an niel thor e gilla mala nye gweel dothans carra formas dibblans an tavaz na dale go mesky warbar, pe na vedn nye towla neb sort Cornoack beska na ve kevez mesk clappiers genedgack.

Andelna ma tha nye Cornoack an Oodg Creaz ell boaz riddyze en Gwaryow Meer, ha leb reeg merwall kerr termen an Reformyans, ha ouga hedda an Cornoack Nowedga leb reeg merwall dro tha tayr cansblethan mouy dewethaz. Ma mear wheal gwreze war an Cornoack Creaz, ha ma e screffa stithyeze en down gen leeaz, boz tavaz an dowetha termen a ve gerrez tha gowetha nakevez, oggastye, keth ova tavaz an hendazow nye whathe nangew pell, ha keth iggeva provya tha nye radn vroaz an gerva an tavaz ha brossa radn an lavarow ewzyez en cows treeth cowetha. Na dale then gara tha gotha tavaz an teeogion, an poscaders ha'n deez-bal leb o nye parrez tha adgan carra gon hengeek.

En 1904 Henry Jenner reeg an kensa sayans tha gurra warbar an Cornoack Nowedga et e lever "A Handbook of the Cornish Language" leb reeg dry an tavaz derag teez carra onen alga boaz deskez ha ewzyez arta; whathe na reeg Jenner ry boz part an tavaz nowedga, hagenzol therava mesky etten parth an Cornoack an Oodg Creaz aweath; orlenna na reeg e thornlever ry boz hanter-gweall an Cornoack Nowedga.

Lebben ma parrez ha gurraz meaz gen Cossell an Tavaz Cornoack kensa towl dean an tavaz car drova cowsez ha screffez en 17vas ha 18vas cansblethan, en "A Student's Grammar of Modern Cornish". Ma an leverma sendga kenefra favour an Cornoack Nowedga, ha pub point grammatek skoothez gen daffer lardg a sampels et ago screffa-composter kensa. Ma an grammatekma provya mean-lear seer than tavaz othoredgack, ha war hedda ell boaz gwreze form saw an Cornoack noweth-derevez.

Ma an grammatek tha gwerra rag £8-50 sterling – mouy £1-55 rag post ha maillyans berra Bretten Vear, po £3-50 rag post ha maillyans berra Europe – thort.
Cossell an Tavaz Cornoack, Treggrill Vean, Menheniot, Liskeard, Curnow/ Cornwall.

The Cornish Language Council has just published "A Student's Grammar of Modern Cornish". This is a complete exposition of the modern form of the language as used by native speakers of the 17th and 18th centuries, every grammatical point being supported by copious examples in their original orthography. At £8-50 sterling, plus £1-55 post and package within Great Britain, or £3-50 within Europe. From the above address.

*Merfyn Phillips,
 Screffar Skoran Kimbra Cossell An Tavaz Cornoack.*

Policy on Language Debate

At a recent well attended Cornish Branch meeting it was proposed that we (the Cornish Branch of the Celtic League) make clear our policy in regard to the Cornish Language debate.

It was decided to pass the following resolution:

This Branch resolves that, with regard to the present debate about the Cornish Language:

- If necessary the League will provide a forum for debate.
- It will continue to enable people to debate the issue through the columns of *CARN*.
- All variants of the language will be allowed by the Branch, both in *CARN* and in documentation.
- It considers that the matter can only be resolved in a cool, calm and considered way.
- The Branch disassociates itself from any individual or group who resorts to using personal abuse or in other ways seek to undermine other language groups.
- That members of this Branch and of other Branches should be made aware of our views.

This resolution was passed unanimously by the Cornish Branch, which includes users of all variants of the language.

Aberplym a wra assaya aneks rann Kernow arta

(Kernewek Kemmyn)

Towlennow an Parti Tori rag daswul governans a'n le a res chons dhe Gonsel Aberplym dassevel aga thowlennow brasheans koloniek, ha mires dres an Tamar gans aga diwlagas pith war tu ha Kernow unnweyth arta. Nans yw an dowlenn Abercrombie a 1919 rag an sita, hag a wrug unyans an tri thre a Aberplym, Porthdewnans ha Chimen, Konsel an Sita Aberplym a vynnsa aneks Essa ha Penntor (ha martesen Caradon yn tien).

Pub towlenn rag daswul governans a'n le yw gweles avel chons rag Aberplym dhe gemmeres aga fenndowl a gavos Kernow Soth-Est rag gul neb furf a bennsita ranndirek, po avel konteth 'Tamarside'.

Nyns eus poynt with dhedha sewya an fordh ma, del yw despit Kernow dhe vos

nessa orth Aberplym yn dorydhyeth, yma Kernow kansow milder dhe ves yn polytek hag yn istori.

Mar kwra Aberplym gwaynya y'ga thowlennow y halsa bos Caradon kepar hag Iwerdhon Kleth.

Martyn Miller.

Summary

Plymouth City's attempts to annex part of Cornwall have reared their ugly head again. Tory Party plans to reorganise local government have given Plymouth Council a chance to restate their colonialist expansionist plans, and look across the Tamar with greedy eyes toward Cornwall.

Should Plymouth be successful in their plans Caradon could end up in a similar position as the North of Ireland.

Cornwall Can Win

Cornish self-confidence received a massive boost on the 20th April with the victory of our Rugby team over Yorkshire in the county championship. After a poor start, with Cornwall losing 16:3 at one stage, the team rallied dramatically enabling scum-half Richard Nancekivell to equalize with a try in the last minute of proper time. This took the game into extra time and we were treated to an exhibition of traditional Cornish fire and fury which took the score to 29:20.

Despite our relatively small population (the indigenous population of Cornwall is about 200,000) and the remoteness of London from Cornwall, we produced a massive, record crowd of 40 to 45,000 Cornish supporters with expatriates joining those from home to produce a phenomenon which both baffled and impressed English observers. The English press had enormous difficulty in understanding the emotional fervour of the Cornish crowd which exceeded anything normally seen at internationals between recognized countries. In trying to explain it away in terms of English county loyalty they were unable to cope with the relatively small support from Yorkshire, the largest English county with possibly the strongest identity.

That morning all of Cornwall was on the move. Roads were blocked, motorway service stations were swamped and once at Twickenham our people shouted, sang,

wept, laughed and danced unreservedly with each turn in Cornwall's fortunes. During extra time each new score was greeted with a jubilant pitch – invasion and as the final whistle blew the grass vanished under a sea of yellow and black. Cornish flags, their poles having been removed by the skip-load as we arrived, were waved triumphantly and draped around peoples shoulders.

There is some irony in the fact that Cornish sentiment has found its main expression in an English county championship but there is no doubt that the success of our team in recent years has provided a much needed channel for popular expression which could have repercussions in many other fields. All who travelled to Twickenham were united by the experience and given cause for pride and confidence which, if sustained, could enable The Cornish to tackle their problems and assert themselves in a Cornwall where they are now marginalized in almost every respect. We have succeeded in something and have been part of the largest gathering of Cornish people. For once our young people see good reason to be unashamedly Cornish and there was no hint of apology or embarrassment in the flag-waving throng that welcomed our champions home.

N. Kennedy

The Pronunciation of Cornish Place Names

It was with great interest that I read in the Spring of 91 issue of *Carn* the article concerning the pronunciation of Manx place names. In Cornwall this has always been a tender point with the native inhabitants who resent having the names of their villages altered by the overwhelming numbers of newcomers to our land.

Many people have tried to give hard-and-fast guides to pronunciations such as "the stress should be on the penultimate syllable", but we have exceptions such as *Morwenstow*, *Caradon* or *Boskenall*.

Often there can be no guide at all to the pronunciation. *Camborne* is locally pronounced an *Camburn*, this incidentally reflecting the older spelling *Camburne* as found on old maps and documents. Who would guess that *Launceston* is pronounced *Lanson*, again an older spelling, and at one time a signwriter, oddly enough illiterate, used to write it as *LANZON*!

The Cornish seem to like alliteration. *Lanivet* can still be heard as *Lanlivet* and *Lanescot* as *Lanlescot*. Then we have cases of metathesis. *Madron* is pronounced *Maddern*, *Trethevy* is *Trevethy*. Least of all how would one guess that *Keigwin* is locally called "Gwidn" (evidence here of the intrusive 'dn' which developed in the later stages of Cornish, here sounded but not recorded in official documents). Even odder to the outsider is that *Treswithian* was heard as "Jethan", and in this we have evidence of the tendency in Cornish for a "sw" to become a "j" or "dg".

Ruthvoes is still "Ruthers", *Lanyon* is "Lanine", *Poughill* is "Poffil" and *Poldhue* is "Poljew". Some guesses can be safely made however. We dislike the "o" or "ow" sound at the end of our names so *Padstow* comes out as "Padsta", *Truro* as "Trura" and *Portscathow* is "Por'scatha".

When *Radio Cornwall* featured this thorny topic of pronunciation the response was overwhelming. My telephone did not stop ringing for days, with some very interesting pronunciations being reported, all from elderly folk, all well established for several generations in their own locality. One man said in very angry and forthright tones what he would like to do to those who alter our placenames from the traditional pronunciations, and one elderly lady ending in tears as she told me that "no one listens any more - you tell 'em maid."

Even in the last century *Bottrell* wrote about the "new gentry that go about giving new names to the places, and thinking they know more about it than those who have lived here since the creation of the world."

At one time our language was considered only fit for the lower orders. Our accents are still mocked, our placenames have different sounds now. When will respect be given to the voices of "those who have been here since the creation of the world"? When will we be heard?

Jan Gendall



This year has been designated *CELTICA 1991* by the Wales Tourist Board and according to publicity, it is "...designed to promote the history, culture and languages of the Celtic nations, with the emphasis on Wales."

The theme has also been taken up by numerous organizations. Pan-Celtic Europe is the title of an exhibition by the European Centre for Traditional and Regional Cultures. Scheduled to begin on July 9th the exhibition will demonstrate European

trade from 200 B.C., and will last for six months before touring Europe. A full programme of exhibitions and events throughout '91 into '92 has been planned by the National Museum of Wales, including a *Celts in Wales* exhibition, part of which will include a display tracing the history of the Welsh language from pre-Roman times to the present day, using interactive video, sound and film. A computer game will show the links between the six Celtic languages. Dates for this are October '91 - April '92. Further information from the Dept. of Public Services, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

A series of nine lectures, each in a different venue has been arranged by the Tourist Board, as part of the *Celtica* celebrations. Details of these and the many other events throughout Wales may be obtained from Paul Barrett, Director *Celtica*, Wales Tourist Board, Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Road, Cardiff.

C.K.J.

Letter

addressed to
Snr Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary General, UNO.

Plight of Minorities within State Boundaries - The Kurds

The considerable publicity given to the plight of the Kurds is evidence, if such were needed, of the callous abuse of 'sovereign' States of those minority groups which find themselves within the boundaries of the State of an antagonistic majority.

The high profile, media wise, of the issue also in our view highlights the failure of the United Nations to come to terms with its responsibilities when faced with the 'interference of internal affairs' argument. Such arguments have been advanced over the years by many countries and indeed the United Kingdom, one of the leading exponents of intervention in this case advanced a similar argument in relation to N.E. Ireland.

The United Nations may well attempt quiet diplomacy in such cases and this may well, as indicated above, give a public perception of inactivity which is unwarranted, however the Kurdish issue does highlight the need for the U.N. to have a more strident voice in its attempts to bring sanity to lengthy conflicts such as those that afflict the world from Ulster to Timor.

Despite the belated attempts to bring relief to the Kurdish people and spare them the suffering so painfully evident from news reports we have no doubt that more will die and suffer before this sorry chapter is closed.

Their suffering however will not have been in vain if it causes the International community to pause and reflect on its handling of minorities. Indeed their suffering will have served a noble cause if it leads to the resolution of the long standing 'Kurdish' question. How sad though that women, children and old people have had to struggle and die so that the world would see the abuse practiced far too frequently against minorities.

We look forward to resolute U.N. action on this and similar issues.

Yours faithfully

J.B. Moffatt,
General Secretary, Celtic League.

MANNIN

Screeuaght Ghailckagh Ghlen

Carrey dou ayns Lerpoyll, hirr eh orrym mish y loayrt mychione screeuaght ayns Yernish y laa t'ayn jiu. Ta shoh ry-hoi coorse ayns Studeyrns Yernagh ta sleih aasit jannoo ta kianlt seose lesh Ollooscoill Lerpoyll agh ta'n coorse hene goll ar syn Ynyd yernagh ayns Lerpoyll. Dooyrt mee rish my charrey nagh vel mee heose rish screeuaght ayns Yernish agh dy beigns arryltagh cur cheb er y leaght. Dy dooghyssagh, ta mee geddyn aarloos son y leaght ec y vinnid sjerree, as ta mee croghey dy trome er daa lioar, 'Writing in Irish Today' liorish David Greene as 'The Pleasures of Gaelic Literature', va femblit (edited) liorish John Jordan. Va ny lioaryn shoh lhaiht aym paart dy vleantyn er dy henney, agh ta mee jeeaghyn orroo reesht lesh sym vooar.

Va Conradh na Gaeilge (Y Commeecs Gaelagh) currit er bun ayns 1893. Neayrs y tra shen, ta ny Yernee dooie er phrowal dy chur er y hoshiaght screeuaght ayns Yernish. Ta paart jeh'n eab shoh er ve speideilagh er y fa dy vel sleih ayn nish oddys screeu as lhaih stoo screeut ayns Yernish mychione ram sorchyn dy chooishyn. Agh ec yn un cheayrt ta'n chengey foast goll sheese y liargagh ayns ny Gaeltaghtyn hene. Mannagh jig caghlau, bee ny Gaeltaghtyn ersooyl roish foddey. Shegin da ny Yernee streeu son y chengey fud ny cheerey as prowal dy vooadaghey yn earroo dy 'leih oddys loayrt, lhaih as screeu yn chengey.

Tra yeeagh mee er 'Writing in Irish Today' reesht, hoig mee ass y noa ny doilleidyn va (as ta) ec ny Yernee bentyn rish screeuaght. Ta screeuaght niartal as ooasle oc sy chenn chengey. Agh tra ghow ad toshiaght mysh keead blein er dy henney dy chroo screeuaght noa, beign da fir-screeuee caggey noi'n Victorianaghys as yn Agglish marish ooilley ny doilleidyn elley. Ga dy ren yn Ayr Peadar Ó Laoire obbyr ass towse dy aa-vioghey Yernish, v'eh noi cur ayns clou ram jeh ny shenn arraneyn as skeealyn er y fa dy row ad 'sollagh'. Goll rish paart jeh obbyr James Joyce as Yernee elley va screeu ayns Baarle, cha row stoo dy liooar ayns Yernish lowit gys paart dy vleantyn er dy henney. Ta'n chengey goll sheese as ec yn un cheayrt cha nod oo ve shieks y stoo ayd lowit!

Cheet gys Gailck, ta'n skeeal ny smessey foast. Bwooise da Jee dy vel reddyn ny share na v'ad jeih bleaney as feed er dy henney. Agh cha nel agh possan beg dy 'leih ayn as Gailck vie oc. As ta'n earroo jeu shid oddys croo screeuaght ny sloo foast. Ta mish hene sonnaasagh dy

lioar dy ghra dy vel mish er ve prowal dy screeu oorskeal (novel) Gailckagh. Ta'n eab shoh er ve goll er rish ny smoo na feed blein nish. Ta ny reddyn shoh cur yn olk orrym:

- (i) Vel eh feeu? Quoi vees lhaih eh?
- (ii) Cre'n agh veagh y lioar currit magh?
- (iii) Dy beagh yn oorskeal soiet ayns Mannin, beagh sleih cur enney orroo hene sy skeeal? Beigns sy chooyrt?
- (iv) Dy beigns screeu sheese y bea myr t'eh, beigns sleih gra dy vel shen 'sollagh'?

Er yn agh cheddin ta paart dy 'leih cheet dy ve imneagh my t'ad fakin dy vel cooishyn 'politickagh' cheet stiagh sy teihll beg Gailckagh, s'cosoylagh dy bee sleih feer voirit my t'ad fakin screeuaght Ghailckagh nagh vel 'glen'. Agh, hoshiaght, shegin croo y screeuaght! Obbyr vooar ta laccal jeeanid as argid.

Nane jeh ny reddyn smoo trimshagh ren mee rieau fakin, va shen screeut liorish y fer-screeuee mooar Máirtín Ó Cadhain. Screeu eshyn: 'T'eh doillee son dooinney dy jannoo e chooid share ayns chengey ta sheiltyn dy ve er chee geddyn basse roish y dooinney hene'. Er y chooid sloo oddagh oo gra dy vel shin er ngoll ny sodje na'n stayd shen ayns Gailck! Lhisagh dooin jannoo nyn gooid share dy chur magh tooilley lioaryn Gailckagh. Agh shegin dooin screeu ad hoshiaght.

There are immense problems facing those wishing to create original literature in threatened languages. These problems must be faced by those willing to take on the challenge.

Brian y Stoyll

**"Since, indeed, they do not contend
There is no resentment."**

Lao Tzu. 6th Century BC

Keayrt elley ta ny Manninee er chooyrt ad-hene stiagh ayns co-hirrey, as, nearey orrin! co-hirrey eddyr-Cheltiagh. Ta fys ain dy dooyrt Strabo, shenn vreagagh, mysh yn tra rug Chreest, dy b'vie lesh ny Celtee streppey rish-nyn-geilley, agh ec y tra cheddin v'ad daaghghey ad-hene lesh gorryman, as scuirr shin veih shen foddey er-dy-henney!

Cha nel mee screeu shoh myr mess gyere, Cosn shin argid ayns co-hirrey ny jees, agh ta mee briaght vel co-hirraghyn feu? Vel ad jeh ymyd erbee ayns yn theihll Cheltiagh jeianagh? Foddym clashtyn ny coraaghyn hannah, "Er-hoh eshyn reesht, goll er myr dy-kinjagh!" agh lhig dou soilshaghey magh keayrt elley.

Nurree va shin ayns Keeill Airney, mleeaney ayns Galliu, as va shin jerkal rish caghlauaghyn. Va un chaghlau baghtal ayn

voish yn toshiaght. Ta lhietrymys tochtaney ec dagh chaglym yn theay fei ny h'Erin, goaill stiagh barrooseyn. Smooinee orrym, shiuish ta my chaaryn, er barroose rish kiare ooryn as gyn caa erbee son tudjeen er-lhimme jeh kerroo oor ec Balley Aah Luain. Myr dooyrt fer jin, "Cha nhynney lhiu shin ny laghyn t'ayn jiu!" As red elley, ayns daa jeh ny buill elley v'ad cummal co-hirraghyn, cha row lune ry-gheddyn. Va shin fuirraghtyn er-y-hon eddyr hoght as mean-oie!

Scurr shin tammylt er-dy-henney ec yn Chruinnaght veih cur Celt noi Celt ayns kiaull, rinkey as arraneyn. Gyn ourys va shen reaghey feer chreeney. Lhoys da peiagh erbee jannoo briwnys eddyr rinkeyr Yernagh as rinkeyr Vretnagh, eddyr piobeyr Albinagh as piobeyr Manninagh, eddyr sheshaght-chiaullee Vretnagh as sheshaght-

chiaullee erbee elley fagooish caggey brishey magh? Creid eh ny dyn, lhaihder veen, s'loys daue ayns Galliul! Ta mee cur bwooise nagh vrish caggey magh, ta ny Celtee er chaghlaa dy-mooar er-dyn l'ingh Strabo.

Dy-jarroo, cha row caggey ayn, agh doobyr dooin tuittym magh keayrt ny gaa. Lurg fer jeh ny co-hirraghyn, dooyrt fer rhym dy row ooilley ny P-Celtee er jeet dy ve nyn Varbaree, as eshyn ny Vritaanaagh! Shegin dou gra dy row mee marish.

Cha row ad cosney monney argid voish ny clashtyneec edyr. Er-lhimmey jeusyn ec yn co-hirrey Pan-Cheltiagh v'ad goan dy-llooar. Ec co-hirrey ny rinkeyryn cha row agh feed jeu ayn ec y chooid smoo; jingit cooidjagh ayns halley schoill feayr, gyn lune, gyn toghtan..... chymmey orroo, sleigh boght. S'treisht lhiam dy jig ad erash er y vlein shoh cheet.

Gow shin ooilley boggey mooar ec ny Giensyn, agh eer er shen oddagh ad jannoo foayssyn. Ta bing noa reaghey yn cooish ayns Galliul, as cha row monney traas oc mleeaney. T'ad bwooiagh dy ynsaghey voue shen va kionefenish as, gyn ourys, bee eh ny share ayns ny laghyn ry-heet. Er-hoh daue coyrle voym-pene. Cheau magh ny co-hirraghyn, chum cuirraghyn-kiaulley ayns nyn ynnyd, daa oor ny ny sloo ayns liurid, as eisht ersooyl lhien dys y ghiense, ayns boayl foddym iu as tochtaney, my saillt.

A plea for an end to competitions between Celts in music, songs and dancing.

Colin y Jerree

Manx Branch Report

At the 1990 AGM in Baile Átha Cliath a number of resolutions proposed by the Mannin Branch were adopted (See *Carn* 72). We give here an update on the progress made regarding these.

Sellafield (Resolution 1)

Mannin Branch the mover of this resolution wrote immediately to the Manx Government, media publicity accrued. In March this year the campaign was stepped up with letters to the Manx and Irish governments again with attendant publicity in newspapers, television and radio.

Civil Liberties I.O.M. (Resolution 2+3)

These resolutions have been composited for implementation purposes and efforts co-ordinated with the Manx Council for Civil Liberty. An unexpected development occurred in April when as part of on-going correspondence with the European Commission it was intimated that petitions from the I.O.M. might be considered by the court of Human Rights.

Dated 9th April, 1991 a letter from H.C. Kruger, the Secretary to the European Commission states:

"I acknowledge receipt of your faxed letter of 6 April 1991 concerning the recognition by the United Kingdom

of the right of individual petition in relation to the Isle of Man.

In reply I should confirm that, insofar as this matter is governed by Article 63 of the Convention, no declaration extending the above right to the Isle of Man has been made by the United Kingdom Government. It would therefore appear that the European Commission of Human Rights has no jurisdiction to deal with matters related to the Isle of Man.

On the other hand, it is alone for the Commission to decide, in the context of an application brought before it by any individual claiming to be the victim of a violation of the Convention, whether or not it has competence under Article 25 to deal with the matter. It is therefore not possible for me, in the absence of any such application, to be more specific than I have been so far in the correspondence with you, both in 1981 and now."

The wording in the final paragraph is ambiguous and we hope in the coming weeks to have it looked at by a Constitutional Lawyer. The campaign is on-going.

Manx Gaelic Primary Education.

Resolution 4

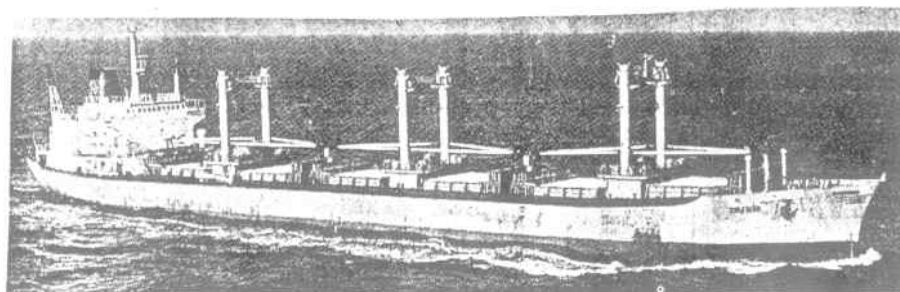
Again Mannin Branch implemented immediately and the response has been most encouraging. The Department of Education recently announced, in a circular letter to primary and secondary school teachers, its intention to offer a Manx language course "for those pupils whose parents wish it". Two peripatetic posts will be created and advertised later this (Summer) term. An aural/oral based course is to be devised on the lines of the one presently adopted for teaching French in primary schools. Two years are being allowed to structure and prepare the course, although pilot schemes may operate before its general introduction.

A post will also be created for a Manx language officer who will have primary responsibility for development of Manx within education, but whose work and duties will not be confined to the Education Department. This is a most significant step forward. Clearly, the post of language officer will be a demanding one and the two years of preparation will be essential to ensure the scheme gets off to the best possible start.



Participants who attended 1991 Pan Celtic in Galway. Photo - Ian Kneale

A New Breed of Pirate Abroad?



Rifkind satisfied! Did Zulfikar comply with I.M.O. rules?

A facet of Maritime Safety which the League has sought successfully to publicise over the past 10 years, has been the problem caused to M.F.Vs. by submarines and military activity. Our actions with the assistance of sympathetic T.Ds. (M.Ps) and ultimately the Irish government led to the International Maritime Organization (I.M.O.) resolution A599.

Having so scrupulously chronicled that danger it would be remiss of us indeed to ignore the civil catastrophe which befell the English beam trawler 'Wilhelmina J', run down by the Cypriot cargo ship 'Zulfikar'.

We had assumed that nothing could match the callous indifference that followed the 'Sheralga' sinking (by H.M.S. Porpoise) in 1982, or the hesitancy of the Ministry of Defence following the 'Antares' incident last winter.

Malcolm Rifkind's Dept. of Transport (D.O.T.) has however equalled if not surpassed the recent crass behaviour of Archie Hamilton (Sec. of State Defence). Rifkind's department, when addressed with the question (from a responsible, fishing industry paper) as to why the 'Zulfikar' was allowed to proceed, came out with this gem: "There is no way of stopping ships on the high seas - How can you stop a ship like that". We would venture that ships

have been stopped in less pressing circumstances and boarded.

If Malcolm Rifkind is concerned about International law, then that law is patently deficient and D.O.T. should initiate action to amend it.

Any ship involved in a tragedy such as that which befell the 'Wilhelmina J' should be obliged to heave to, render whatever assistance as is practical and then dock at the nearest 'appropriate' port.

The League has written to the D.O.T. and the I.M.O. urging action to strengthen International law. The Channel and other 'choke-points' around the British Isles are dangerous areas with merchant traffic dissecting busy fishing grounds, with many other victims conjectured to be the product of 'hit and run'. Rifkind's department has sent the wrong signal to Captains of ships with 'obscure' flags.

'Willing co-operation' from the (Cypriot or other) authorities is no substitute for an enforceable international understanding.

The I.M.O. and H.M. Government should take action - there is a new breed of 'pirate' abroad on the high seas.

J.B. Moffatt

Isle of Man Television

A new, independent T.V. company, Isle of Man Television, has been formed and has already produced a documentary film - 'Fishing in Troubled Waters'. Various T.V. franchises and R.T.É. contributed to the cost of production as payment for broadcasting rights. The film is about the environmental health (or lack of it) of the Irish Sea. It has already been screened on R.T.É and Ulster and is soon to go out on Channel Four's 'Fragile Earth' series.

Charles Guard, general manager and associate producer of Isle of Man T.V. is working in co-operation with Rob Rohrer as editor and Marian Nelson. The latter two were responsible for producing the 'The Story of Mann' which was made for the Manx Museum.

The Government has expressed enthusiasm toward the idea of developing a film industry and may well act generously by way of tax incentives in order to encourage this type of enterprise.

If it leads to quality T.V. films, either documentary or drama, particularly if they are of national interest, it would compensate to a small degree our lack of a local service.



Contributions to Carn

I would be very interested to hear from members who would be able to write articles for *Carn* on a regular basis. If you think there are areas of interest which are not adequately covered in the magazine please help by supplying material.

Please contact your Branch Secretary or myself.

Editor

Census 1991

The population census conducted in April included questions on the ability to speak, read and write Manx. Those and other questions presented no difficulty to answer. Less straightforward was the first section which required the household to innumerate each person within it, with the first space reserved for head of household. No advice was given on the criteria for nominating a particular person.

The 28th EUROPEADE, a festival the aim of which is to promote, in friendship and respect, folkloric gatherings between ethnical groups, will take place in Rennes, Brittany from July 17th to 21st. "The diversity of our cultural and traditional heritage is a source of enrichment and of mutual understanding which is essential for establishing a true European community", says the publicity leaflet. This festival was founded in 1964 on Flemish initiative, it is held every year in a different place and draws more than 500 participants. This year apart from shows, parades, street concerts, etc. there will be a discussion on the future of minority cultures.

CELTICA

Disinformation!

"Britain's Secret War, Tartan Terrorism and the Anglo-American State", by Andrew Murray Scott and Iain Macleay, 1990 Mainstream Press, £7.99.

The book claims to be "the extraordinary inside story of 'tartan terrorism' in the 1970's and 1980's."

However, it has also been severely attacked on several grounds and one reviewer, Elizabeth MacDonald, writing in "Shadow" magazine, has bluntly stated that the book "represents part of a disinformation exercise". This view is that the book is an attempt to discredit the Scottish militant groups involved, and to so muddle the events described in the book that the whole subject will be "rubbished" as far as readers, researchers, journalist and historians are concerned.

The book is full of major and minor errors. It is not an "inside" story. The authors even admit (p.7) that their "main source of information" was "newspaper cuttings"!

The authors begin by describing a massive explosion at Edinburgh Castle in 1971 which, they say, was the "very beginning" of "tartan terrorism". In fact this explosion was the work of the British anarchist group, the Angry Brigade, some of whose members were charged and tried for this incident. This is a matter of public record. The explosion has nothing to do with Scottish Nationalism, and Edinburgh Castle, a symbol of Scotland's independent past, would be a very curious target for Scottish nationalists!

From this totally inaccurate basic premise the authors proceed to even greater inaccuracies and wild allegations against individuals, most of whom (being either dead, in prison, or fugitives) are in no position to take legal action against the authors.

The Scottish National Liberation Army is credited with an attack on Princess Diana (which never took place!) (p.132), is said to have received "active aid" from the IRA (p.151), and "some support" from the INLA (p.133). All this is marvellously

unauthenticated, and the authors' apparent familiarity with the inner circles of Irish Republicanism is flawed when they describe the INLA as "an offshoot" of the Provisionals! They also state that the SNLA arson attack on Tory Offices in Somerset Place, Glasgow, caused massive damage estimated in thousands (p.136), although earlier (p.128) they state that there was "only minor damage" to the door. They also describe Somerset Place, Glasgow, (p.135) as "Conservative Party Scottish headquarters". In fact, the Tories' Scottish HQ is in Edinburgh. Error is compounded by error to produce a book which is a minefield of confusion and contradictions. The authors even succeed in contradicting themselves in a single short sentence (p.147), when they state that the SNLA letterbomb "failed to explode and ignited harmlessly..." Did it go off or did it not? More seriously, the authors also attribute to the SNLA some nasty attacks which were the work of other groups and which nobody has ever associated with the SNLA. It was an animal rights group which caused a letterbomb to injure the office manager in No 10 Downing Street, and not the SNLA, as the book implies (pp139 & 140). This fact was reported by the police, is also recorded in Hansard, and was fully reported in the media at the time. No one (except the authors) have ever associated it with the SNLA, and the SNLA never claimed the attack. Nor did the SNLA almost incinerate three people in Dundee (p.128) and they did not injure an American serviceman in London (p.142). As all of these attacks were claimed by other groups, as these claims were authenticated in at least two cases by the police themselves, and as all these facts were recorded by the media, why do the authors suggest that they were the work of the SNLA? This is hardly simple error. It seems more like factual misrepresentation.

In a chapter concerning the death of Willie McRae, the authors go to greater extremes. They state as one of the "factors that cannot be disputed" that Willie McRae

was shot with a "Smith and Wesson 45 revolver" (p.176). They give a very detailed description of the pistol's "0.223 inch" ammunition (p.178), and then they refer to details of photographs of Willie McRae's car taken at the scene and later in an Inverness garage (pp. 181,182 & 185).

Naturally this "information" caused tremendous interest among dedicated people who have been investigating Willie McRae's death for over six years. However, when the authors' claims were investigated they came to naught – the detailed description of the gun and ammunition was blatantly false and mere conjecture and the photographs do not exist.

This illustrates the dangers of the book. Any writer, journalist, researcher or historian who wishes to research the subjects covered in the book, will of course turn to this book (the only book devoted to the subjects) for background information and factual detail. Relying on such an unreliable source they will simply and unknowingly perpetuate the major and minor factual errors contained in the book. As a result all future work will be hampered and tainted. **This book is, quite simply, completely unsafe even for the most simple reference.**

But why was the book written in this form in the first place? Is it simply a poorly researched and carelessly written work, or is it, as Elizabeth MacDonald says "part of a disinformation exercise"? The veteran SNP activist, Professor Malcolm Slessor, who strongly disapproves of political violence, has strongly attacked the book on the same grounds as Elizabeth MacDonald. Writing in "Scotland on Sunday", October 21, 1990, Professor Slessor said that, instead of reviewing the book, the newspaper should have investigated the authors.

"The questions you should be asking are: who are these journalists; are these their real names; who put them up to writing this rubbish; and for what purpose?"

This is not just a bad book. It is a dangerous book and, in particular, it is dangerously inaccurate and unsafe for reference.

M. Edwards

THE KURDS

- A Nation Betrayed

In early April we were reminded constantly of the sufferings of the Kurdish people. Day after day we saw streams of people trudging across the mountains to escape from the armies of the Saddam Hussein regime. In response to the plight of the Kurds the Cornish Branch of the Celtic League passed the following resolution at its meeting in Liskeard on 5th April:

"The Celtic League deplores the current policy of the British Government with regard to the plight of the Kurds. It calls upon the British Government in co-operation with the international community to safeguard the future of the Kurdish people".

Western Governments, in particular, Britain have continually ignored the plight of the Kurdish people. In 1920 the Treaty of Sevres was signed, allowing for the establishment of a Kurdish state. It was never implemented due to the indifference of Britain and other western Governments. Since then the Kurds have been denied their right to exist as a people. In particular the Iraqi and Turkish regimes have consistently denied the Kurds basic human rights.

Middle East it is crucial that the Kurds of Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Syria and the USSR are allowed to achieve statehood. Until this is done the Kurds will continue to be oppressed, men, women and children will continue to die, whether of hunger or murder by the troops of the brutal Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq.

The current persecution of the Kurds is an undeniable contravention of the UN Genocide Convention of 1948. Under the convention the international community undertook to punish those guilty of genocide. In the past contraventions such as the chemical attacks on the Kurds in 1988, went unpunished.

The war for the liberation of Kuwait was regarded by various Governments as a moral duty. If however, Saddam Hussein is allowed to continue murdering and oppressing the Kurds, the war will be seen as a wasted opportunity. It will be seen as a war fought for one purpose only, to ensure oil supplies for the West. Now is an opportunity for the Government to act, to regain the moral high ground before it is too late.

Sevres the Kurds together with the Armenians were promised the opportunity of establishing their own state. The rise of Kemal Ataturk's Government in Turkey ended Turkey's acceptance of any new states in former Ottoman empire territories close to the heart of the empire. The West was not prepared to implement the Treaty and without any military response from the western powers a Kurdish state was doomed. The Treaty of Luasanne in 1923, legally sealed the dismemberment of the putative Kurdish state.

Kurds have suffered in all of the countries which occupy Kurdistan today. In Turkey they are not even recognised as a separate community, while the language is banned. Effectively Turkish occupied Kurdistan is under military control. Those espousing Kurdish political demands have been tortured and murdered by the Turkish authorities. At times of disorder in Iran the Kurds have attempted to gain control over their own destiny. In 1946 the short lived Mahabad Republic was established in the aftermath of the Second World War. The fall of the Shah again provided an opportunity for attempts at autonomy. But the centralising regime of Ayatollah Khomeini had no more sympathy for Kurdish aspirations (or for the other ethnic groups in Iran), than the regime of the Shah.

Prior to independence there were talks in the newly established Iraqi state about the status of the Kurds. Despite a number of negotiated agreements the Kurds were never able to feel at ease with the various Iraqi regimes.

The position of the Kurds has not been helped by internal divisions between sections of Kurdish society. An additional problem is that in many areas the Kurds co-exist with other ethnic groups - Arabs, Armenians, Turks and Azerbaijanis. Under such conditions determining the borders of a Kurdish state would come up against certain problems. However, to ignore the need for a revision of borders will only result in further suffering.

The latest events in Iraqi occupied Kurdistan exhibit similar features to earlier attempts by the Kurds to achieve independence or autonomy. A breakdown of central control is followed by a rising of the Kurds, then savage oppression. However, this event is of a greater magnitude than previous tragedies. It has been made worse due to the implicit support for groups seeking the overthrow of the Saddam Hussein regime by President Bush. Support which when it was most needed was lacking. Once again the western world has failed to support the legitimate rights of an oppressed people. Until Governments are prepared to accept this fundamental human right, people will continue at the very least to be denied basic rights, at the worst to be slaughtered or left to die of disease or starvation.

Peter Wills



The map shows the main area of Kurdish population.

----- International boundaries _____ Ethnic boundaries

The Kurds are entitled to self-determination under the UN Charter in the same way as other peoples, including the Kuwaitis, Palestinians, Georgians, Tibetans, Scottish, Welsh and the Cornish. As part of an overall peace plan for the

The Kurds

Kurdistan is a land currently divided between Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria. Including the Kurds in the USSR and Lebanon, there are over 16 million Kurds in the middle east. Under the treaty of

THE CELTS IN AUSTRALIA

Glen Innes Standing Stones

The proposed array of standing stones in Glen Innes will be located in Centennial Parklands, overlooking the town. Access will be from the Gwyder Highway, east of Glen Innes.

The array will be essentially a ring of approximately 24 stones.

In the centre of this ring will be three stones – the Gaelic Stone, the Australis Stone (centre) and the Brythonic Stone. This group will be known as the "Focal Stones."

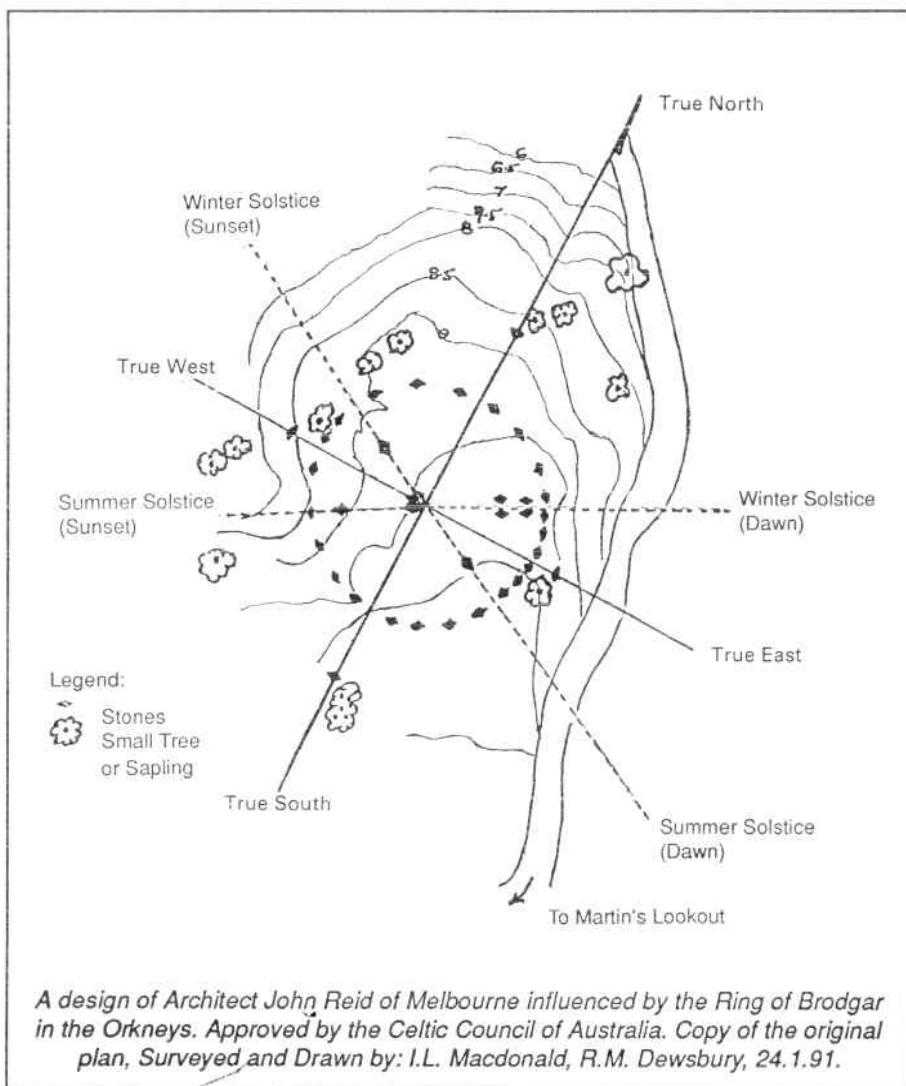
In the north-east quadrant will be four stones, symbolically representing the Southern Cross, so placed that the rising sun at the Winter Solstice will shine directly between them, lighting the Focal Stones at the moment of dawn. In each other quadrant will be single stone marking sunset at Winter Solstice (N.W.); the dawn or sunrise at Summer Solstice (S.E.) and sunset at Summer Solstice (S.W.). These three stones will be so placed that the rising/setting sun will cast a shadow on the Focal Stones. The stone in the south-east

quadrant will also symbolically represent the "pointers" to the Southern Cross.

Outside the circle of stones, and placed exactly on the North/South, and East/West axis will be four more stones indicating the four points of the compass. Lines drawn between these four stones will also form an ionic cross, representing the Christian background of so many Celts who have contributed to the development of Australia. Over-laying the whole, these four stones, together with the stone representing the pointers will be almost in the form of the Southern Cross, representing its place in the Southern hemisphere.

It is stressed that it is no way our intention to have any religious connotations with the Glen Innes array, either real or imagined. This array will be solely as a focal point, gathering place or any legitimate function for those with Celtic backgrounds.

J.S. Tregurtha
Celtic Council of Australia.



Membership and Subscriptions

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

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

ALBA Mairi Denovan, Old Mission House, Nth. Erradale, Ross-shire V21 2DS.

BREIZH Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, Talbodek, 29300 BEI, Brittany.

Correspondence: Yann Bouessel du Bourg, La Haie, D'Izé, 35450 Val D'Izé, Brittany.

CYMRU Merfyn Phillips, Parc y Ffriier, Llandudoch, Dyfed.

ÉIRE Janice Williams, 22 Bóthar Belgrave, Baile Átha Cliath 6.

KERNOW Martyn Miller, Jjerom, Quethiok, Liskeard.

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

USA Stephen Paul de Villo, 313 East 201 Street, Bronx, New York 10458.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH Alan Heusaff, Seana Gharráin, An Spidéal, Co. na Gaillimhe, Éire.

CEAP BREATAINN Don Mac Gillivray, Big Pond, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada BOA 1H0.

The General Secretary and P.R.O. of the Celtic League is **Bernard Moffatt**, 11 Hilltop View, Farmhill, Braddan, Mannin.

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

Our next deadline for material for *Carn* is 1st August 1991. I would ask regular or new subscribers to meet this due date. Materials sent for publications in *Carn* must relate to our aims, and should be typed. All materials copywrite *Carn* © unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in *Carn* are not necessarily those of the editor nor of the Celtic League.

Clóchur: C. Ní Bhréartúin, Peanntrónaí Teo., 49 Br Crannach, BÁC 14, Éire.

Printers: Elo Press, 49 Reuben Avenue, Rialto, Dublin 8.

ISSN 0257-7860