

carn

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

NO. 80

Winter 1992/'93

£1.50

Scottish Gaelic:
Language of Liberty
or Death?

Plaid sets sights on valleys

Maastricht Referendum
in Brittany

Tha Gaelic – L A'

A Rainbow Coalition?

Conference on Cornwall

Manx Gaelic Broadcasting

CELTIC LEAGUE



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

ALBA

Tha Gaelic-L A'

Comharrachadh trì bliadhna dh'aois le barrachd air 300 de luchd-pàirteachaidh

Chaidh am bòrd-shanasan dealaineach GAELIC-L a stèidheachadh air Là Bhealtaine 1989, ach tha ballrachd de chòrr is 300 aige mar-tha. Ged a tha an goireas seo a tha a' toirt còmhla Gàidhlig na h-Albann, Gàidhlig na h-Eirinn 's Gàidhlig Eilean Mhanainn a' dol am meud aig ìre 40% sa bhliadhna tha e an-dràsda an impis meudachadh tuilleadh fhathast. Tha an triùir a tha 'n urra ri GAELIC-L a' cur air bhog prògram ùr anns an tèid a leudachadh gu mòr. 'S e rud a th fa-near dhaibh ceangal a dhèanamh eadar na moglachaidhean a tha 'n sàs ann an gnothaichean Gàidhlig is Gaeilge agus cuideachd conaltradh a dhèanamh ri duine sam bith nach eile a tuigse cho furasda 's a tha e compàirt a ghabhail ann an "Gaidhealtachd dhealaineach na cruinne".

Tha GAELIC-L a' dearbhadh gu bheil cànan nan Gaidheal a cheart cho freagarrach air teicneolas an t-saoghail anns a bheil sinn beò is an t-saoghail a tha ri thighinn agus a tha a' Bheurla. Tha teachdaireachdan anns na cànan Ghaidhealach air an crann-sgaoidheachd air feadh na cruinne (an t-saoghail) ann a' dha-no-thrì mhionadean.

Amasan

'S e th' ann an GAELIC-L fòram far am faod luchd nan cànan Ghaidhealach còmhraidh a chumail ri chèile, is far am faod luchd-ionnsachaidh taic fhaighinn. Tha luchd-pàirteachaidh air an clàrachadh anns a' chuid mhòr dhe na h-oilthighean feadh Eirinn is tha fileantaich eile an sàs ann cuideachd ann an Alba Nuadh 's aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig.

Ged a tha luchd-pàirteachaidh anns na dùthchannan Ceilteach leithid Alba, Eirinn, Alba Nuadh 's a' Chuimrigh tha cuideachd feadhainn an sàs ann à àiteachan cho fad às ri America, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Alaska 's Hawaii.

A bharrachd air na teachdaireachdan air an liost, tha cuideachd stòr farsaing de ghoireasan dealaineach a dh'fhaodas neach-pàirteachaidh a chleachdadh aig àm sam bith. Nam measg seo tha clàr air a

bheil a' nochdadh a h-uile teachdaireachd a nochd a-riamh air GAELIC-L, a thuilleadh air raon de phrògraman coimpiutaireachd is stuth goireasach eile a thèid a chleachdadh le fileantaich is luchd-ionnsachaidh nan cànan Ghaidhealach, mar eisimpleir:

- prògram coimpiutaireachd a tha ag innse 'n uair ann an Gàidhlig nàdarach an lá;
- fios mu dhèidhinn gnothaichean Gàidhlig a tha a' dol air adhart ann an Lunnainn 's ann an Alba;
- liost dhen a h-uile còisir Ghàidhlig feadh Bhreatainn;
- fios mu dhèidhinn cùrsaichean aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig;
- lèirmheasan;
- earrannan dà-chànanach son luchd-ionnsachaidh;
- stiùireadh mu stuth-teagaisg Teach Yourself Irish a tha ri fhaotainn; ...a bharrachd air tòrr rudan eile,

Faighinn Thuige

Mar as trice chan fhaod ach luchd oilthighean, cholasdean is bhuidhnean an sàs ann an coimpiutaireachd faighinn a dh'ionnsaigh GAELIC-L ach thèid seo atharrachadh oir tha am moglachadh fhèin ag atharrachadh aig astar a tha annasach. Tha tòrr chompanaidhean ann a' tha tabhainn slighe a-staigh dhan a' mhoglachadh dhealaineach a tha sgaoilte feadh na cruinne, is tha e nis gu math nas saoire post dhealaineachan a chur air falbh na na tha fònaichean fhèin a' cosg. Faodhaidh tòrr dhaoine a-nise ceangal a dhèanamh ris a' chruine-chè tro bhith cleachdadh PC aig an taigh air na tha e cosg fòn a ghabhail air mäl. Tro bhith cruthachadh ceangail eadar GAELIC-L is RURTEL a tha stèidhte anns a' Ghaidhealtachd is GAELTEL a tha stèidhte ann an Eirinn, fàsaidh e nas fhasa do fileantaich nan cànan pàirt a ghabhail ann.

Airson compàirt a ghabhail air an liost, sgrìobh gu

LISTERV@IRLEARN.UCD.IE, anns nach bi ach an aon liodhn' a leanas:

SUBSCRIBE GAELIC-L <ur ainm> m.e.

SUBSCRIBE GAELIC-L Iain Mac Leòid 's thèid ur ainm a chur dhan a'

choimpiutair air a' bheil GAELIC-L a' ruith.

Airson teachdaireachd a chur dhan a h-uile duin' air an liost, cuir gu GAELIC-L@IRLEARN.UCD.IE i

An t-Slighe Romhainn

Thathar an dòchas gum faighear taic-airgid bhon an sgeama LINGUA aig a' Cho-phoball Eòrpach gus GAELIC-L a leudachadh barrachd fhathast mar ghoireas foghlaim. Tha GAELIC-L air a rianachd an-dràsda air bunait shaor-thoileach, agus luchd-rianachd a' chleachdadh modems aig an taigh, le taic proifeiseanta bho UCD.

Bheireadh an taic-airgid an cothrom dhuinn fios mu dhèidhinn GAELIC-L a sgapadh tron an t-saoghail is cuideachd barrachd taic proifeiseanta fhaighinn.

Dh'innlich sinn bathar bog o chionn ghoirid leis an urrainnear clàr-innse a chur ri chèile dhen a h-uile teachdaireachd a nochd a-riamh air GAELIC-L. Bidh seo ga dhèanamh nas fhasa rùrach am-measg an stuth aig GAELIC-L airson fiosrachaidh feumail. Chan eil an seo ged-ta ach toiseach-tòiseachaidh. Tha sinn an dòchas gun tèid againn air bathar bog eile a chruthachadh a bheir seachad goireas airson faclan lorg airson litreachadh a dhearbhadh neo fiùs airson eadar na trì cànan 's gun a dhìth ach brùthadh air putan.

Chaidh àireamh luchd-bruidhinn nan cànan Ghaidhealach air ais gu mòr nuair a sgapadh na Gaidheil ar feadh na cruinne. Tha an goireas seo ri toirt comas do Ghaidheil sgapte air feadh na cruinne gu bith bruidhinn ri chèile go furasda. Tha sinn an dòchas gun dèan seo feum dha na cànan Ghaidhealach air feadh an t-saoghail.

Summary

Expansion Programme Launched for Hi-Tech Gaelic Forum

Although this hi-tech forum devoted to Irish Scottish and Manx Gaelic is growing at 40% per year, it is now set to expand even further. The 3 owners of GAELIC-L are launching a major expansion programme. The aims being to link up with other Gaelic networks in Ireland and Scotland, and to reach anyone who doesn't realise how easy it is to participate in "The world's electronic Gaidhealtachd".

Further Information (see page 4)

Scottish Gaelic: Language of Liberty or Death?

Does the revival of Scottish Gaelic represent a miracle or mirage? For Scottish Gaelic appears to be experiencing unprecedented growth! Growing interest in the Scottish Gaelic language is not only indicated by the popularity of the Scottish folk band Runrig, but also by the dramatic mushrooming of Scottish Gaelic adult education courses and playgroups for children throughout the West of Scotland.

Peter Ellis (1985), once remarked that Scotland had become unique in being the only Celtic country to show a significant increase in the number of native speakers of the language.

In response to this rising interest, a Tory Government has even allocated as much as £9.5 million for a Scottish Gaelic fund for television programmes. However, the rhetoric of a Scottish Gaelic revival may lack substance. The claims may outmatch actual performance. While much effort has been made to preserve, strengthen and extend Scottish Gaelic the fragility of educational innovation should not be underestimated. According to Finlay Macleod of Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Araich or the Gaelic Pre-School Playgroups "We are still losing between 2,500 and 3,000 Gaelic speakers a year as the old people die and they are being replaced by only about two, three, four hundred at bottom level." Unless learning Scottish Gaelic is related in a more effective and original way towards addressing national and social issues then Gaelic will die. All the efforts to revive it may be in vain.

The harsh facts are that Scottish Gaelic remains one of the World's 3,000 endangered languages.

This decline in the Scottish Gaelic language cannot be reversed unless people fully acknowledge the multitude of obstacles which prevent people from learning it.

Because learning Scottish Gaelic is often divorced from confronting important economic and social issues it is often viewed as irrelevant and even useless.

Another related factor is that due to the negative influence of Scottish Gaelic schools during the early 19th century, people learned Gaelic literacy through reading the Bible, scriptures and religious tracts. Gaelic was transformed from a once creative and poetic oral language into the language detached from its original social

and cultural meaning. Languages can be transformed in such away that the meaning of words is no longer clear and they thus lose their former power.

The Scottish Gaelic language has therefore been stigmatised as a language closely bound up with a conservative religion.

This allowed opponents to portray Scottish Gaelic as conservative, reactionary and religious. The Scottish Gaelic language has become closely associated with an environment (i.e. The Highlands and Islands) characterised by poverty, unemployment and intolerant religious fundamentalism.

It therefore comes as no surprise to find that the youth have little interest in learning Scottish Gaelic.

Other obstacles to learning Scottish Gaelic were identified by the research of Many Montgomery in 1989. In a survey of the attitudes of student learners of Scottish and Irish Gaelic, students expressed how native speakers from the Highlands and Islands falsely viewed Gaelic as a language of the Highlands rather than of Scotland. One adult learner complained "Some native speakers think of Gaelic as their language. It is not - it belongs to the Scottish and Irish people." Native speakers were accused of a 'Keep off attitude to learners and some condescension.'

Another problem is it costs time and resources to learn Scottish Gaelic. Many working-class people simply cannot afford to learn Gaelic.

A problem which is sometimes underestimated by Gaelic language revivalists is that Gaelic is a difficult language to learn. This is especially true in comparison with foreign languages such as French and Spanish.

An additional problem is that unlike child education, the Government is not obliged in any statutory way to offer provision of Scottish Gaelic classes to adults. Adult education is not viewed as a priority by the British Government. According to Mary Montgomery, adult learners 'seem to feel their social status as adult learners is not sufficiently well recognised by educational authorities or by organisations concerned with the promotion of Gaelic.'

In addition, learners have complained of a lack of information about Scottish Gaelic classes. Some adults do not think they are even entitled to attend Scottish Gaelic classes!

Unfortunately, teaching Scottish Gaelic has often been seen as too academic and hence alienating. Taylor, 1979, warned that 'We must not forget the thousands who have turned their backs on Gaelic as a result of their fruitless labours of attempting to master reading, writing and other scholarly examination of the Scot's examination board.'

A problem identified by Finlay Macleod is there is no place an adult can master Gaelic in one year. Instead adults learn the language 2 hours a week at night classes. At this rate learning Gaelic would take thirty years.

How can these problems be overcome? The first point to understand is that increased state aid or higher attendance at Scottish Gaelic classes are not always effective indicators of increased Gaelic literacy.

Government aid of Scottish Gaelic has often only reinforced people's illusions that the battle for Gaelic has already been won. Government aid might divide, defuse and undermine genuine attempts to revive Scottish Gaelic. For the government will only fund Scottish Gaelic on the condition it does not inspire and issue-related education which threatens the status-quo.

Hopes that Scottish Gaelic will automatically coincide with a resurgence of Scottish nationalism are questionable. There is no positive correlation between the rise in Scottish nationalism and Scottish Gaelic. During the 1970's when nationalism was at its height, the number of Scottish Gaelic speakers declined from 88,415 in 1971 to 79,307 in 1981.

For a Scottish Gaelic revival to be successful requires learning to be linked to the struggle by people to improve the quality of life. It should be issue-related so that learning Gaelic becomes more meaningful and relevant.

Scottish Gaelic classes should also be free of charge to all regardless of class, race or sex.

Learning Gaelic requires a positive learning environment, the availability of a subject specialist who can act as a helper, the immediacy of applying what has been learned and the setting of higher standards or targets.

Scottish Gaelic classes should be student centered, democratic, informal and organised in the local community at a grassroots level.

In this regard, Finlay Macleod's suggestion of total immersion language centres where adults can be taught to learn Gaelic within a year should not be dismissed as utopian but fully supported.

A shortage of Scottish Gaelic teachers could be overcome by teachers training students to become teachers. Once a student becomes fluent in Scottish Gaelic then he or she should then organise adult education courses in their own local community. Dedication and motivation in teaching Scottish Gaelic is more important than professional status. Thus Gaelic adult educators could multiply their own numbers culminating in a vast army of Gaelic teachers.

Since language reflects a peoples cultural and social outlook there is no such thing as a neutral language.

The philosopher Paulo Freire stated that learning can either be for the practice of domination or liberation. The point is that language is a brilliant powerful way to preserve and extend the practice of liberation. It can play a crucial role of reflecting and focussing the current practices in any epoch.

In a Scottish context, the word 'Runrig' not only suggests former past communal practices of land ownership but new communal practices related to enjoying music at gigs. The word Runrig still retains part of its former meaning but within a modern context. Therefore the band Runrig may have helped extend new forms of communal practices.

Only when Scottish Gaelic assumes a more radical and subversive character will people seek to embrace it.

Ian Macdonald.

Prizes

On Oct. 24, Celtic League member Ivona Martin received the **R. Hemon Prize** (founded 2 years ago) for her long-standing work for the Breton language, in particular as a teacher of the **Ober** correspondence school and for her help to R. Hemon in publishing the monthly **Ar Bed Keltiek**.

The **X de Langlaise Prize** went this year to Erwan Evenou for his novel "Nikolazig ar Broioù Tomm" based to a great extent on his childhood in Algeria and his activity in the UDB in the 60s.

An Upbeat SNP Conference

The SNP Annual Conference in Perth at the end of September was conducted against the background of Black Wednesday and the recall of parliament in London to debate the British economic crisis.

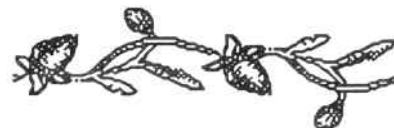
Even with the three MPs on duty for part of the week in London, the conference debated with maturity and set the SNP on course for a Four Year Plan towards independence in Europe. The leadership of Alex Salmond MP was strengthened by the election of a more pro Salmond team of executive vice conveners. Rob Gibson retained Policy by a margin of two to one. John Swinney switched from National secretary and was elected to Publicity and Fergus Ewing, the near victor in Inverness last April, won the Organisation post. The ordinary members of the National Executive gave a lift to the Salmond camp and six women to four men in the vote.

Major policy debates included Agriculture and Forestry papers but the debates about an elected Scottish Cabinet and a redefinition of SNP philosophy in the European Social Democratic mould sent the proposers back to put more thought into these internal party developments.

Some of the highlights were the launch of the SNP Anti-Water Privatisation Campaign, "It's Scotland's Water" and the major speeches of National Convener, Alex Salmond MP, Margaret Ewing MP, parliamentary leader and Winnie Ewing MEP, the President of the SNP and of the European Free Alliance. Also the topical resolution in praise of the Assynt Crofters Trust in Sutherland drew unanimous support for the inspiration this small community has given the nation in their fight to buy their land from a foreign speculator, (more of which in a future issue of Carn).

A moving peroration for Donald Stewart, who died earlier in September, was given by Gordon Wilson, former party Chairman and Western Isles candidate, Frances Mac Farlane. They and other speakers at the conference highlighted the high moral tone and pawky West coast humour of the SNP parliamentary leader who served from 1970 until his retirement in 1987.

There will be many debates about the degree of success of the SNP's eleven MPs in the Wilson/Callaghan years which led to the downfall of the Labour government after the failed referendum on the Scotland Act in 1979. Donald Stewart had given the SNP credibility in his lone early years in



Westminster and was a stable anchor in the devolution years after 1974. He was well loved by all the community and across Scotland as was shown by the huge turn out at his Stornoway funeral service.

Maastricht Debate and the Edinburgh Summit

The debate over the Single Market, giving greater powers for the European Community, has exposed the little Englanders of the Tory Party and the deep divisions in English society. For Scots, Welsh and Irish the brakes put on the big nations by the Danish referendum has shown that small nations have an important place in the shaping of the new expanded Community which must grow to embrace the middle and eastern European countries by the end of the century.

Also the debate about subsidiarity has a whole resonance in the UK, France and Spain when the correct level for decision taking is defined. Where Germany has decentralised power through the constitution imposed by Britain, France and the USA. Britain and France have never practiced what they preach, so the debate in Scotland has focused on the December Euro Summit in Edinburgh. There it is hoped by all who cherish Scottish sovereignty that the international gathering in Scotland's capital in-waiting will be left in no doubt about the strength of Scottish feeling about the English Tory governors of Scotland. A full report will follow in a future Carn.

Rob Gibson

GAELIC-L

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BREIZH

Goude Dispenn Dilenn

6 a via Du

Emañ ar c'hentañ mavdiern iwerzhonat, Albert Reynolds, o paouez divodañ Dáil Éireann hag embann e vo dilennadeg vras a-benn nebeutoc'h eget teir sizhun. E-pad ouzhpenn tri bloaz ez eo bet gouarnet ar vro gant ur c'hevredad eus Fianna Fáil hag ar Progressive Democrats. Pennoù ar strollad-mañ o doa kuitaet F.F. war-dro dek vloaz'zo dre enebiezh ouzh doareoù-ren Ch. Haughey. Koulskoude pa chomas berr F.F. en dilennadeg 1989 e voe dav da Haughey en em glevout gant ar b-PD-ed, o terriñ ar reolenn a oa bet hini Fianna Fáil a-viskoazh: tremen hep rannañ ar galloud gant rummad all ebet. Un dimeziñ chastreüs e voe, ar b-PD-ed dindan renerezh Des O'Malley o prezeg evel pa ve anezho koustiañs Iwerzhon, o rediañ Haughey da ober alies diouto gant aon na ziskarfent ar gouarnamant, ha se daoust ma n'o doa nemet 6 kannad e-keñver ar 77 eus Fianna Fáil. Dizunvaniezh er strollad-mañ a zisoc'has e derou ar bloaz-mañ en emzilez Haughey ha Reynolds a gemeras e lec'h e penn ar gouarnamant, graet e venoz gantañ krennañ roll ar PD diouzh o ment. K-keit-se e teue war wel a bep seurt floderezh a-berzh renerien kompagnunezhioù bras "damstadel" pe nevez-preveziet, Telecom Éireann, Burev ar Sukr adanvet Greencore, kompagnunezh-exporzhiañ-kig Goodman. Ar vrud a rede e oa skoazellet Goodman gant Fianna Fáil, ez resisoc'h gant A. Reynolds pa oa mavdiern ar Greanterezh hag ar C'henwerzh hag en dije eus e benn e-unan roet kretadur-stad da Goodman en eziporzhiadur-kig da Irak, ar c'hementad asurañs-se o vezañ kalz en tu-hont d'ar pezh a oa poellek. Diskred a oa war dreuzvarc'hadoù all. Pa zeuas O'Malley e penn ar Greanterezh hag ar C'henwerzh e lakaas sevel ul lez-varn evit dizoleiñ ar wirionez. Eñ e-unan a dorras ar c'hretadur da Goodman. Irak zo chomet dleour da Goodman eus-ne oar den ez resis - 150 pe 200 milion £, setu ma c'houlenn ar gompagnunezh kement-all a zigoll digant ar Stad. Testenioù O'Malley ha Reynolds d'al lez-varn ne genglotont ket. Ken trenk e oa deut an darempredoù etre an daou da

vout ma tamallas an Tevezeg d'e vavdiern bezañ bet **dizonest** dirak al lez-varn. Pezh a oa koulz ha lavarout falstouer. Ne oant ket mui evit kenlabourat.

Tra ma'z ae ar gouarnamant war zistabilaat e save strafuill e-touez ar bobl en abeg d'ar c'hresk spontus e niver an dud dilabour. Keloù a oa taol-ha-taol eus embregerezhioù o tifiedañ o micherourien. Etre 280,000 ha 290,000 den dic'hopr: biskoazh ne oa bet kement-se. "An armerzh zo e-ratre", met e-lec'h krouiñ gourc'hweloù Kemer nebeutoc'h a labourerien eo a fell d'an embregerien ober e-sigur bezañ barrekoc'h da gevezata. An diskoulmoù d'ar gudenn kinniget gant ar gouarnamant hag ar strolladoù zo gwall-bar da dakonerezh. Emañ armerzh Iwerzhon betek re a dalc'h an ezhomm da eziporzhiañ: tizhet eo gant ar gouzizadur en armerzh ar broioù all, gant didalvoudekadur al lur sterling, ha gwashoc'h e vefe c'hoazh ma teufe da wir ar gourdrouz a vrezel-kenwerzh etre ar Stadoù-Unanet hag ar Gumuniezh Europat.

Ar pezh a c'houlenn an dud ouzh ar re a zeuio en devezhioù-mañ da glask o mouezhioù eo kinnigoù fetis evit atizañ ar c'hrouiñ-gourc'hweloù er vro-mañ. Rak koulz ha serret eo bremañ an nor d'an divroañ. Ma ne zeuer ket a-benn da reiñ labour d'ar c'hantmiliadoù difred e teuy ar skoazelloù-arc'hant a rankor reiñ dezho da vout ur bec'h re bounner d'ar Stad hag e vo dreist d'he galloud mestroniañ heuliadoù an arallekaat hag an dic'hoanag.

Douetas-bras eo e ve dilennet a-walc'h eus danvez-kannadeg F.F. evit sevel ur gouarnamant kep kevredin gant ur strollad all. Ezhomm o defe da vihanañ 83 anezho da vont e-barzh. Hervez doare e kevredfent a-walc'h gant Strollad al Labour, met rener hemañ, Dick Spring, a lavar e ranko e gevelerien degemer e vennadoù evit a sell ouzh ar c'hrouiñ-gourc'hwel oc'h emplegañ amprestadurioù bras evit sevel tiez, gwellaat an dezougerezh... Se a ya a-enep d'ar voneizouriezh pleustret gant F.F. abaoe 4 bloaz, ur politikerezh divizet evit digreskiñ un dle-Stad mac'hus. An eil strollad niverusañ, Fine Gael, zo kroget ivez da wignal war-du al Labour hag ar

P.D. met penaos plijout d'an daou rumm-mañ war un dro, ken disheñvel ha ma'z eo o c'healioù a-zivout an tailhoù, an arc'hantouriezh, privezadur an embregerezhioù damstadel, ha?

Ezhomm zo eus ur gouarnamant postek evit ar bloavezhioù da zont. Fianna Fáil a ya da bouezañ war ar voterien da reiñ dezho ar muianiver a gannaded. Ne rafe ket a zroug d'ar Strollad-se koulskoude, ken troet ha ma'z eo deut da vezañ d'ar rogentez goude begañ bet o ren an darn vrasañ eus an amzer abaoe 60 vloaz, ma vefent lakaet er-maez e-pad un nebeut bloavezhioù. Koulskoude e c'hallfed arguziñ e vefe muioc'h diouzh gounid Iwerzhon, e-keñver daou bal hag a oa bet lakaet dezhi gant hec'h emsav-dieubiñ, ma teufe an trec'h gant Fianna Fáil:

- e-keñver adsav an iwerzhoneg - pegen gwan bennak ma'z eo o emzalc'h, muioc'h e c'haller fiziañ enno da zalc'her kont eus arc'hadurioù ar re a stourm evit ar yezh. Edo mavdiernez ar c'hehenterezh o vont da ginnig he steuñvad evit ur ganol skinwel iwezhonek pa'z eo bet diskaret ar gouarnamant. Lakaet pep tra en entremar adarre!

- e-keñver adkrouiñ unaniezh Iwerzhon - nac'het en deus gouarnamant Reynolds, er c'henbrezegoù diwar-benn dazont ar C'hwek'h Kontelezh, asantiñ da lemel daou graf eus bonreizh ar Stad hag a c'hourbonn ez eo an Enezenn a-bezh tachenn ar vroad Iwerzhonat, da vezañ unanet en politikel. Ar strolladoù all o deus diskouezet bout prest da blegañ dirak gourdrouzoù Paisley, a c'houlenn groñs e tistaolfed an daou graf a-raok kendalc'her gant ar c'henbrezegoù.

Eus ar milion hanter a dud a vev er 6-Kontelezh ez eus bremañ 43% hag a zo katoliged, hervez niveradeg 1991. Ur c'hresk a 10% e-korf 20-30 vloaz. Ur muianiver zo anezho en 11 eus ar 26 kuzul-distrig, hep dale e vo ouzhpenn an hanter. Hiziv an deiz n'eo ket dreist-holl ar gatoliged met ar brotestanted a zivro. Kompren a ra un darn vat eus an "Unanourien" bremañ n'hall ket o dreistbeli padout pell ken. Kontañ a reont war digasted ar vourc'hizien gatolik, ha war hini an darn vrasañ eus poblañs ar Republik, evit lakaat an traoù da zilerc'hiñ, met gouest eo an IRA d'ober un bern reuz keit ha ma ne vo ket aet kuit ar Saozon, hag ar re-mañ a c'haller krediñ dezho marteze pa zisklêriont ne laz ket mui d'o armerzh

na d'o ezhommoù belloniel delc'her krog war ar c'horn-se eus Iwerzhon. Ret-mat e vo abred pe ziwedhat d'an holl asantiñ da genvevañ e framm ensavadurioù holliwerzhonat.

A. Heusaff.

Geriou ha n'emaint ket e Geriadur Brezhonek-Gallek R. Hemon:

mavdiern : minister; tevezeg : prime minister; gourc'hwel : job; gouzizadur : recession; emplegañ : to imply; moneizouriezh : monetarism; damstadel : semi-State; arc'hadur : demand; kehenterezh : communications; bonreizh : constitution; gourbonnañ : to proclaim; belloniel : strategic.

Summary

The disagreements between Fianna Fáil and the Progressive Democrats in the Irish coalition government came to a head early in November, resulting in a decision to call a general election. This coincided with unemployment figures reaching an unprecedented level. Voters expected the various parties to spell out how they would tackle this grave crisis. Problematic was also how the new government would deal with the proposal to set up an Irish language television channel and handle the now adjourned Northern Ireland talks.

Youc'hal

Savet ez eus bet e Brest ur gevredigezh nevez-flamm evit ar re yaouank e Breizh, **Youc'hal** hec'h anv.

Awenet omp bet gant ar skwer roet gant pobloù all en Europa; fellout a ra dimp adnevesaat ha buhezekaad menozioù an Emsav dre lakaat ar re yaouank da gemer perzh e dazont o bro.

E-keñver an emsav hengounel e-giz m'emañ e kavomp ez eo re strizh an tachennoù a vez pleustret warne gantañ ha re gloz ez eo dre vras.

Mankout a ra dimp-ni er c'hontrol ledanaat ha brasaat tachennad levezon an emsav; ouzhpenn stourm evit adunvaniezh Breizh ar pemp departamant, gwirioù hor yezh hag hor sevenadur, hon eus c'hoant da stourm evit an holl Vretoned/ezed dre Breizh a-bezh: ar maouezed, an enbroidi/enbroadezed, an dud dilabour hag all.

C'hoant hon eus da sevel Breizh Nevez diazezet mat war binvidigezhioù an hengoun, ar sevenadur hag ar yezh.

Digor eo ar gevredigezh da gement hini hag a zo dedennet ganti - brezhonegerien/ezed anezhe pe get. Klasket e vo ganimp mont etrezek an dud en diavaez eus an Emsav war-eeun ha tuta ar muiañ posubl a-benn ledanaat ar stourm evit ar frankiz vroadel e Breizh, hep dimp ankounac'haat frankiz pep hini avat.

Gouel 'zo mat, stourm 'zo gwell!

Youc'hal, O.R. Baxter, 29870 Koz Meal, 98.84.59.09



A scene in "An Arar hag ar Stered"/The Plough and the Stars.

Seán O'Casey's masterpiece, "The Plough and the Stars" dealing with events surrounding the 1916 Rising in Dublin, was translated by Goulc'han Kervella into popular Breton under the title "An arar hag ar Stered" and staged in première during the Kann al Loar festival in Landerne on

18/7 before 300 enthusiastic spectators. O'Casey's sense of humour was faithfully rendered without diminishing the dramatic impact of the play. It was produced also (by Strollad ar Vro Bagan) in Oct. in Lesneven, in Nov. in Brest and Tregastall, in Montroulez in December.

By Roads, Rails and Waves - Brittany's Transport System through the Centuries

By Reun an Hir. 240 pp. Published by Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, Lesneven, 1990.

When R. an Hir's book "Dre Hent pe Hent" was published two years ago, I expressed the wish that, in view of its importance, it should also be made available in a major language so as to reach as many readers as possible. This translation from Breton into English by D.G. Bayard fulfils the wish. It has been published with the help of the Breton Institute Skol Uhel ar Vro and of the Finistère Département Council. It reproduces numerous maps and photos.

In presenting the exciting history of the development of the means of communications, in particular of the railways in Brittany - the author is a transport engineer now retired - he places it, and rightly so, within the European and Atlantic framework to which it belongs. He demonstrates also that the various foreign powers which dominated our country down through the centuries, from Rome or Paris, never sought to promote the interests of our people but only their own.

Thus not only did the construction of two main roads running from East to West, in the North and in the South, instead of one through the middle, provoke the desertification of Central Brittany: also the recent French transport policies, exemplified by the advent of the TGV (High Speed Train) have resulted in such aberrations that it is possible to reach Paris more quickly from such and such neighbouring Breton cities than it is to travel from one of these to the other. The whole system is centred on the crazy, indeed pathogenic, drive to expand the all-grabbing spider-like megalopolis.

However, with the irresistible progress of European union and particularly since the accession of Spain and Portugal to the E.C., this communications network is becoming increasingly inadequate and obsolete. The congestion of the Paris area is now an obstacle to normal links between West and East, North and South. This must be bypassed as much as possible by the new roads to be built if they are to be efficient.

The blurring of artificial borders and the European deal which is shaping up in all fields will restore Brittany to the privileged position which it occupied during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, in the middle of what is now commonly called the Atlantic Arc, a zone full of prospects and potentialities.

Y. Bouessel du Bourg

Maastricht Referendum in Brittany

The results of the Maastricht referendum in Brittany surprised all the political analysts, the percentage of votes in favour of the treaty being 59.9% - almost 10% more than the French average. None of the five Breton Departements gave less than 56.5% 'yes'. There was a marked contrast between historical Brittany and the two neighbouring regions of Lower Normandy (51.2%) and Pays de Loire - minus Loire Atlantique (51.5%). Alsace and Savoie also achieved high 'yes' percentages, due no doubt to their central position in the EC. The yes surplus in Brittany, 346,498 and in Alsace, 226,978 put together exceeded the total French surplus - so it may be said that but for them Maastricht would have been rejected.

The Breton results contradicted the expectation that high unemployment and farming/fishing interests would combine to produce an overall 'No' vote. This occurred in a few impoverished cantons to the S. and E. of Morlaix as well as in certain working class and dairy farming areas, but in general the yes vote transcended class distinctions. The appeals of local representatives of the National Front, the Communists and the more extreme Gaullists to safeguard full French sovereignty failed to move the great majority. The daily 'Ouest France' which has the largest circulation, not only in

Brittany but also in several neighbouring départements campaigned vigorously for ratification - the paper backs the merging of the administrative regions of Brittany, Pays de Loire and Normandy into a "Grand Ouest" region; but the contrast between their referendum results has shown how tenuous the connection between them really is, compared to the striking Breton homogeneity.

Commenting on this, *Le Monde* said that the Bretons had signified their eagerness for a wider opening into the world, that they were in this united within their historic borders; a similar view was expressed in *Liberation*. Brittany, like Alsace Lorraine, had a strong awareness of its collective destiny which enables it to approach the 21st Century with confidence in its strength. For *Le Peuple Breton* it is in the economic field that the need to reinforce the European institutions is most keenly felt; these alone could counteract the forces to the market - which in the present situation operate without restraint.

A spokesperson for Breizh-Europe, an office representing the Breton farmers in Brussels, referring to criticism of the Eurocrats for not being sufficiently open and attentive to the needs of the people, threw the blame on the Member State governments and administrations which all too often, he says, failed to do the

preliminary work required for decisions by the EC Commission. Of the 3 or 4 Breton autonomist parties, only the most radical, EMGANN, advocated abstention in the referendum, the others urging yes in spite of reservations. EMGANN might have recommended no but did not want to be in the same camp as the French ultra-nationalists.

Scepticism in Emgann

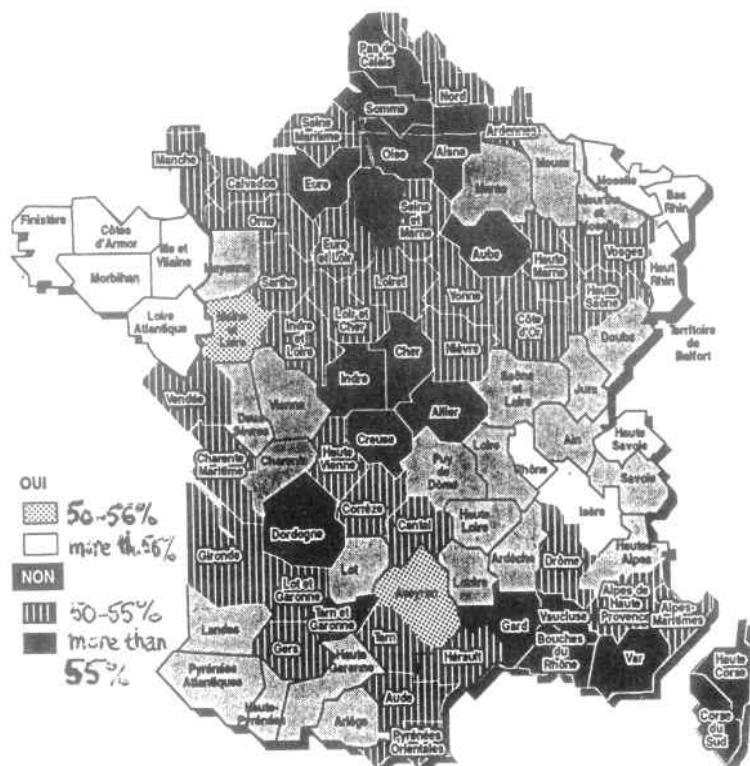
In their monthly *Combat Breton* (BP71, 22202 Gwengamp Cedex) Y.G. cautions against interpretation of the high yes vote as proof of a will to assert Breton identity and territorial unity. One might think that Emgann would find some satisfaction in this lack of response to French alarm cries. Of course a majority is not necessarily right. The aim of those struggling in Brittany for national liberation is to win the people to their ideas, not to conform to current public opinion. For Emgann the question was not one of yes or no to Europe but whether the terms of the Maastricht Treaty were acceptable or not. Y.G. throws cold water on the argument that the treaty opens the way for greater freedom from Paris:

- that Brittany benefits from the EC Regional and structural funds; the trouble is that they are channelled through the French Government, thus confirming centralisation;
- that Maastricht sets up a Committee of the Regions; unfortunately its role is to be purely consultative and its members are to be nominated by the State governments. The French will appoint only the sort of people who do not question their authority;
- that European unification is in line with historical development (le sens de l'histoire). Who knows in which direction history is going? Is it useless to struggle for a vision of our future which rejects liberalism with its attendant high unemployment and social inequalities? Are we to resign ourselves to a meaningless regionalisation and renounce our claim to the kind of sovereignty which has been achieved by the Lithuanians, the Slovenes and is coming within reach of the Catalans and the Scots?

This criticism does not acknowledge that there is a wish, more and more clearly expressed, to have the Breton interests directly represented at European level in the same way as the German Länder. And the UDB points out that it has always insisted, not on being in step with existing public opinion, but rather on going only so far ahead of it as to have its policies understood and heeded.

A contradiction to overcome

The party (UDB) faces the question as to how the low percentage vote obtained in March '91 Regional elections by the lists of



Results of the Maastricht Referendum (courtesy of *Le Peuple Breton*)

candidates put forward by a coalition of 4 Breton autonomist-nationalist parties under the heading 'Peuple Breton, Peuple d'Europe' can be explained in view of the markedly regionalist Maastricht referendum results and the implied desire for some form of Breton autonomy. One reason is certainly that the coalition candidates were denied access to TV and another is that the entire debate was restricted to general French political issues, making a mockery of an election that should have centred around regional matters. The UDB points out that the French media, including the newspapers, are props of the Establishment and have always sought to foster an unfavourable image of the 'autonomists'. The editor of *Le Peuple Breton* believes that, while there is now a greater understanding and respect for the aims of the Breton militants, their image remains too 'culturalist' for it to generate electoral success. He holds also that there is a vague association in the popular mind between the Breton freedom movement and the violent manifestations of Irish, Basque and Corsican nationalism. The French media readily lend credence to this guilt-by-association fantasy. Two years ago there was a collusion between the papers and the police to destroy the reputation of the UDB member Jean Groix; recently (see *Carn* 79) it was the arrest of almost 50 people who were giving hospitality to Basques against whom there were no legal prosecutions. The Bretons want the substance of autonomy but they shy away from using the word. How to overcome this mental block was the theme of the UDB annual conference held in An Oriant on 14-15 November. The party's preliminary assessment of the referendum outcome was that psychologically the Bretons were ready for a federal Europe; that in spite of many reservations, e.g. the awareness that a concentration of economic activity in the central parts of the EC carried risks of neglect of its periphery, they favoured the European construction. They had experience of battling against distant bureaucrats - in Paris as well as Brussels - they were used to the European dimension and had prevailed on the president of the Rennes-Region Council, Y Bourges, to open a Breton office in Brussels; they did not share the French fear of loss of identity in a European set-up. They realised increasingly that a strong 'regional' identity boosts dynamism in the economic field (witness Catalonia, and Brittany in the 60's). In conclusion the UDB calls on all the peoples of the European periphery, particularly in the Atlantic Arc to bring all their weight to bear on the EC to take better account of their needs. This is something that the Irish government should take a lead in doing, if they had any vision.

A. Heusaff.

Subsidiarity

all the way!

The Danish opposition to the ratification of the Maastricht treaty arose from the will to maintain their freedom to decide themselves what is good for them. Their stand should oblige those in charge of the E.C. institutions to keep in closer contact with the people. The French referendum gave a further shock to the aloofness or arrogance of the Eurocrats. In the aftermath of these two votes, some of the E.C. member-States are intent on regaining any control of community decisions that had shifted to the Commission and to neutralise the latter by the wholesale application of the subsidiarity principle admitted in the Maastricht treaty.

But subsidiarity should not stop at the level of the State governments. If it means that decision-making powers should be located as near to the people as possible, it is valid also at regional and for that matter at local community level. Such extension alone will remove the democratic deficit in the work of the European institutions.

However, there are numerous signs that the French government is opposed to that requirement. It intends to nominate representatives of départements and communes as well as of regions on the European Committee of the Regions: even though the latter will have hardly any clout, such dilution will reduce its symbolic impact.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has refused to ratify the Charter adopted last June by the Council of Europe for the

protection of minority languages. However imperfect it is it is too much for a State which has declared that French is constitutionally the language of the Republic.

The French administration is multiplying its efforts to impede the development of the teaching of Breton. In *Le Peuple Breton's* November issue Y. Baron documents in great detail how the chief education official of Morbihan reneged on the undertaking given to him in 1991 (see *Carn* 74) when he was on hunger strike in protest against the denial of the right of parents to have their children educated in Breton. In September, Didier Goupil was obliged to resort to the same method in order to overcome the official's opposition to the opening of a bilingual class in Sarzhav.

The designation FR3-Bretagne-Pays de Loire for the Rennes-centred television channel is replaced by Fr3-France Ouest to counteract the rise of Breton consciousness. The time allotted by the station to Breton language programmes is reduced from the already meagre 85mn per week to 40mn in Upper Brittany and one hour in Lower Brittany. During the three Summer months, they were cancelled.

As things stand, the French authorities dictate what is good for the Bretons, whether they like it or not. It is hard to see what we have to gain from "subsidiarity" if its application goes, as far as the French State is concerned, no further than Paris.

A.H.



D. Goupil (centre) during his hunger strike, talking to the secretary of the Association of Parents for the teaching of Breton (left) (courtesy of *Le Peuple Breton*)

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

Cernyw

Addysg Aml-ddiwyllynnol. Ers 1988 cynhaliwyd arbraff 5 blynedd yn ysgolion cynradd uwchradd a cholegau Cernyw wedi anelu at addysg diwyllianau'r penrhyn, gan gynnwys iaith a diwylliant Cernyw.

Ail-drefnu Llywodraeth leol. Mae "Cyngor Sir" Cernyw a'r pump cyngor dosbarth wedi cytuno gwrthwynebu unrhyw syniad newid patrwm llywodraeth leol yn y wlad ar sail cost a diffyg alw lleol am unrhyw newid.

Ynys Manaw

Mannau genl. Dim ond 60% o boblogaeth yr ynys a anwyd ar yr ynys.

Trydan. Mae's cwmni trydan 'Scottish Power' wedi cynnig prynu'r "Manx Electricity Authority", sy'n gwasanaethu 35,000 cwsmer, a gosod cebl 20 milltir o'r Alban i'r ynys. Bydd rhaid adnewyddu 30 megaw at o'r 35 megawatt o offer cynhyrchu trydan cyn bo hir. Elw'r mea yr 1991 oedd £3.1 miliwn.

Iwerddon

Bowls yr heolydd. Ennillwyr y cystadleuaeth bowlïo ar heolydd rhwng Swydd Corc a Swydd Armagh eleni oedd y swydd cartref - Swydd Armagh.

Trydaneiddio ynys. O'r ddiwedd mae'r unig ynys poblog yn y Gogledd - Ynys Rathlin rhwng Swydd Antrim a'r Mull of Kintyre - wedi derbyn trydan yn nhai'r 33° gartrefi. Cost y sustem, melinau gwynt a chynhyrchydd diesel with gefn, oedd £1.2 miliwn, 55% o goffrau'r Cymuned Ewropeaidd.

Llydaw

Gwerslyfr. Mae Ac'hoez ar C'hembraeg wedi cyhoeddi gwerslyfr dysgu'r Gymraeg trwy gyfrwng y Llydaweg.

Refferendwm. Pleidleisiodd mwyafrif o etholwyr Llydaw o blaid Cytundeb Maastricht yr y refferendwm diweddar, o 60:40 - yr groes i ran helaeth o ardaloedd amaethyddol.

Yr Alban

Arn Biobull Ghaidhlig Ûr. Cyhoeddwyd addasiad newydd o'r Beibl yng Ngaeleg cyfoes yn ddiweddar. Fodd bynnag yn ardal Henaduriaeth Earra-Ghaidheil dim ond yn fisol yn nhref An Obair ac ar Ynys Tiriodh cynhelir gwasanaethau Gaeleg gan Eglwys yr Alban heddiw.

Cynnyrch Economaidd

Trwy fesur cynnyrch domestig gros y gweithwr yr ardal tlotaf yn yr Alban ym 1991 oedd yr Ynys Hir - £15,747; wedyn Skye & Lochalsh - £16,005 ac Argyll & Bute £16,182.

Byrddau Iechyd. O'r 15 bwrdd iechyd yr yr Alban mae cefhogwyr y Plaid Toriaidd yn cadeirio 11 a 46% o aebdau yr cynrychioli'r Ceidwadwyr neu fusnes. O'r 90 aelod dim ond 9 sy'n feddygon, 6 yn gynghorwyr lleol a 4 o'r prifysgolion. Does dim un undebwr o gwbl!

Teledu Mewn Ieithoedd Celtaidd

Mae depariadau ar ger'ed bellach i ychwanegu at deledu yn yr iaith Albaneg. Mae'r Albanwyr yn edrych ar lwyddiannau S4C a ddarlleda tua phump awr ar hugain o raglenni Cymraeg bob wythnos. Mynnon nhw ragor o raglenni Albaneg yng ngoleuni prinder y rhaglenni yn eu hiaith mewn cymhariaeth ag oriau raglenni teledu Cymraeg. Erbyn hyn darlledir mwy o raglenni Albaneg nag erioed o'r blaen, hynny i 80,000 o siaradwyr yr iaith. Mae llwyddiant teledu mewn un iaith Geltaidd wedi esgor ar wella'r gwasanaeth mewn iaith Geltaidd arall. Ond a ydy hynny'n digwydd yn achos pob iaith Geltaidd?

1992 yw dengmlwyddiant S4C a wasanaetha 500,000 a Gymry Cymraeg yng Nghymru a nifer anhysbys tu fâs.

Ond yn Iwerddon faint o deledu Gwyddeleg sydd? Disgwyliai dyn wasanaeth teledu llawn yng Ngwerinlywodraeth Iwerddon hunanlywodraethol. Ha! tua dwy awr a hanner o deledu bob wythnos a geir yn yr iaith Wyddeleg a thair awr weithiau! Hynny mewn gwladwriaeth rydd i wasanaethu nifer gynyddol o siaradwyr Gwyddeleg. Y gwendid yw bob llywodraeth ar ôl llywodraeth yng Ngwerinlywodraeth Iwerddon yn wastad yn meddwl am boblogaeth fach y broydd Gwyddeleg neu'r Gaeltachtaf. Nid oes mwy nag ychydig o ddegau o filoedd o bobl yn byw ynddyn nhw. Nid oes llawer o bleidleisiau yn y Gaeltachtaf. Oherwydd hynny tuedda'r llywodraeth yn Nulyn i'w hanwybyddu. Ond oherwydd y cynnydd yn nifer yr ysgolion holl-Wyddleg tu fâs y Gaeltachtaf a dysgu Gwyddeleg yn yr ysgolion. Saesneg cododd nifer y siaradwyr Gwyddeleg i filiwn a chwarter erbyn y cyfrifiad diwethaf. Peidied neb â meddwl y dylid canmol y llywodraeth ganol am gynnydd addysg Wyddeleg sydd yn dod yn ehangach er gwaetha rhwystrau lawer a rydd y llywodraeth annibynnol (?) honno

yn ei ffordd.

Teledir mwy o oriau yng Ngwyddeleg nag yr hyn a geir ym Manaweg ac yng Nghernyweg ond y mae'r faint o deledu a geir yng Ngwyddeleg mewn cymhariaeth a'r hyn a geir yn Albaneg yn gywilyddus o fach. Onid oes hawl gennyn ni i ddisgwyl Iwerddon Rydd i fod yn y blaen ac yn enghraifft o ardderchogrwydd i'r gweddill ohonon ni yn lle llusgo ei thraed o hyd ac o hyd fel pe byddai hi'n dal fod yng nghysgod y Saeson.

Ydy'r sefyllfa'n gwella yn Iwerddon o'r diwedd? Addawodd y llywodraeth i sefydlu gwasanaeth teledu Gwyddeleg ym 1992.

Merfyn Phillips

Summary

The Welsh television service, S4C, celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1992, the year in which the government of the Irish Republic promised to set up an Irish language television service. At present there is more Scottish language television for a population of 80,000 than there is in Irish for about 1,250,000 speakers of the language as recorded in the last census.

Trefnu Gwyliau ar Gefn Beic

Cwarter wedi 'whech ar cloc larwm yn drech na'r ceiliog unwaith eto. Wedyn yr hunllef boroel, chwilio am allwe'r car cyn bennu gwisgo a gadael y ty.

Mae'r car yn anwybyddu'r ffaith ei bod hi'n haf ac yn esgus bod yn oergell, ond wrth i'r gwresogydd neud ei waith mae'r cnawd a'r ysbryd yn twymo.

Hanner awr wedi 'whech a dwi ar y ffordd o Plouenan i Kemper, mae'r ffermwyr yn y perci wedi hanner llenwi gambo 'da "Prince de Bretagne", a dwi'n teimlo'n falch fy mod ym moethusrwydd fy nghar.

Chwilio am dâp Meic Stevens a chydganu'r geiriau wrth fynd heibio Menez Mikel a Braz Parz. Unwaith eto mae'r niwl yn creu effaith hudol. Gorsaf bwr niwclear Brennilis yn debycach i gastell o oes y Mabinogion nag un o fwystfilod y byd modern.

Wrth ymuno â'r ffordd ddeol i Kemper mae bodolaeth yr ugeinfed ganrif yn amlwg. Dwi'n falch fy mod wedi diuno'n iawn cyn gorfod cystadlu am flaenoriaeth ar y cylchfannau. Ambell i fraich yn cael ei godi, edrych yn syn ar sawl un oedd wedi ystyried saco mewn o'm blaen i.

Cyrraedd y gwesty a mynd i siarad 'da'r ferch wrth y ddesg, rhoi mwy o archebion a sgwaro'r bil. Wedyn disied o goffi tra'n disgwl cyfarfod ein cwsmeriaid. Tra mod i'n gynnar penderfynu mynd i edrych ar y beics i weld os wës eisiau cywiro pwnctsher ai peidio. Na wës, ystyried cael coffi arall ond gweld ein cwsmeriaid yn dod o'u stafelloedd. Sgwrs am y dre, cytuno am y tywydd cynnig llefydd diddorol i'w ymweld ar y ffordd i Kastelin. Casglu'r bagiau a bant â fi.

Tri grwp arall i symud cyn diwedd gwaith y bore, wedyn i Kerlaudy ac i'r sied feics i baratoi anghenion y cwsmeriaid fydd yn cyrraedd 'fory. Byw mewn gobaith y caf gyfle i neidio ar fy meic cyn diwedd y dydd er mwyn mwynhau rhywfaint ar noswaith o haf yng ngogledd Penn ar Bed.

Arwyn Sambrook

Summary

Arwyn Sambrook, the son of John and Margaret Sambrook of the Welsh Branch, organizes bicycle tours in Brittany. Here is a brief description of a typical day's work attending to the needs of the customers. Apparently prince de Bretagne is a kind of cauliflowerer.

Rio. An executive motion was proposed by Ceredigion and Pembroke North MP Cynog Dafis, elected in April's general election with the support of the local Green party.

Plaid delegates were in no doubt as to their views on the London government's proposals to reorganise the country's structure of local government. Plaid Cymru calls for any reform to be entrusted to a democratically elected Parliament for Wales - a case unlikely to be heeded by the Tory party, which holds only six of the 38 Welsh Parliamentary constituencies.

This year's conference - Y Gynhadledd - was something of a celebration of the election results, with Plaid gaining a fourth seat in the House of Commons, following a widely praised campaign led by Dafydd Wigley, who held his Caernarfon constituency with 57 per cent of the poll.

The conference also called for a comprehensive Welsh language act - a point rammed home a week later by a mass rally of over 3,000 people in Cardiff, and a resolution setting out Plaid's case for self-government for Wales in Europe.

Election Results. Plaid Cymru has taken two seats from labour in West Glamorgan. On the County Council they had a two to one majority in a straight fight at Clydach and almost as good a result at Coelbrar. In North Wales they won a seat at a bye-election on Llandygai community council near Bangor.

News from Wales

Lives at Risk. With the decision to relocate the search and rescue helicopters from Brawdy near St. Davids to Chivenor, North Devon, a large part of the Irish Sea crossing between Abergwaun and Ros Lâire will be in excess of the critical one hour flying time, despite new helicopters at both bases.

Social Survey. The Welsh Office has undertaken a social survey of 15,000 households in Wales after the 1991 Census in order to check the result. It was also investigate the use of the Welsh language, whether recorded on the census or not.

Maladministration. The local government ombudsman has severely criticised the Caerfyrddin District Council for failing to produce a bilingual poll tax benefit application form.

Merched y Wawr. To add to its overseas branches in England at Birmingham and Oswestry the Welsh women's movement has opened a branch in Patagonia at Dolafon.

Black Paper on Education. The Tory government's "White" Paper on education has infuriated almost all in Wales. With the proposed smaller local authorities it will be even more difficult to plan the provision for bilingual education in anglicised areas. Also the Welsh Language Education Development Committee is set to become a sub committee of a new educational Quango.

Growth in the valleys. The percentage of children attending Welsh medium primary schools in the Mid Glamorgan valleys is now:

Valley	All children	Children 5-6yrs
Cwm Cynon	8.1%	9.8%
Merthyr	8.7%	8.9%
Ogwr	8.5%	10.1%
Rhondda	11.1%	13.3%
Rhymni	11.6%	12.6%
Taf-Elai	19.3%	21.0%



Plaid Sets Sights on Valleys

Plaid Cymru's 66th annual conference saw the party setting its sights firmly on winning power in the crucible of Welsh politics - the valleys of the south.

The party's president Caernarfon MP Dafydd Wigley told Plaid delegates in Rhyll's New Pavilion Theatre that the party's top priority from now on would be to oust Labour from its traditional power-base in the cities and old mining areas.

The conference - held in the shadow of British Coal's mine closure threat - heard the lodge secretary of the local Point of Ayr colliery set out the case for continuing coal production at the pit, situated just five miles from the conference hall.

Delegates earlier unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the government's handling of the coal crisis.

Another highlight of the conference was a debate on this year's Earth summit at



Photograph of the protestors on the Language Rally

Language Rally

Thousands of protesters packed one of Wales's largest street rallies for years over the Government's proposed Welsh Language Bill.

The rally was the idea of Professor Hywel Teifi Edwards who spelled out to an audience of more than 3,000 the demands for what should be included in the Act:

- The Welsh language to be a fully-recognised official language in Wales;
- The right to use Welsh at all times in the public domain;
- The right to an education through Welsh, and
- The machinery and adequate resources for full implementation of the Act so that Welsh can be restored to its rightful place as a prestigious national language widely used throughout Wales.

Campaigners expect the Bill to be "weak and watered down" and already plans are in the pipeline to repeat the rally in London if what the Government offers falls short of the mark. Whatever the contents of the Act, campaigners realise that a strong language board will be crucial. Lord Prys-Davies told the rally, "There must be an independent element in the membership of the new language board which must be prepared to judge the Government, and challenge it if necessary."

Mr Wigley, Plaid President and MP for Caernarfon, said, "It is not something special which we are demanding for Welsh-speakers, but only that they should be given the basic rights which English-speakers already have in Wales."

A deep language division has grown up among managers in parts of Welsh-speaking Wales.

Delyth Morris, a lecturer in the University College of North Wales, researched the lifestyles of Welsh and non-Welsh speaking managers in part of Gwynedd. Her conclusions are published in *Lesser-Used Languages - Assimilating Newcomers*, a bilingual report from the Joint Working Party on Bilingualism in Dyfed.

She found that the two language groups kept very much to themselves, and that parallel societies are developing. She said: "It appears that non-Welsh managers are

forming their own community within the larger community around them. "They had very little contact at all with the Welsh language and culture." The English-

speakers sometimes kept apart because of their positive dislike of the Welsh language and were highly critical of it.

Such findings indicate that the Welsh language may be able to survive in areas where the percentage speaking it has fallen to perhaps 60 percent, as speakers of each language are forming very localised ghettos in which each

language can more easily maintain itself without linguistic contamination from the other.

Deep Language Division

Storm of Protest

Dr. Alan Williams, Carmarthen M.P., provoked a storm of controversy by advising police to look for fire-bombers among the people attending the pro-language demonstration in Cardiff on 31 August. (See report in this issue).

Four bombs exploded and one - in Carmarthen - was discovered and defused by experts - hours after the march.

In a letter to the Chief Constable Dr. Williams suggested that televised filming of the event should be carefully scrutinised as he believed that the arsonist could be found in the film of the event.

Dr. Williams also advised the Chief Constable to study film shot on election night in Carmarthen. He wrote: "Many of the nationalist supporters involved showed such passion and anti-English hatred." "The person who planted the firebomb may well have been in their midst."

Both Plaid Cymru and Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg, condemned the fire-bombers as "reckless" and "anti-Welsh". Spokesman for Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg, Dafydd Lewis said that the fire-bombers are the best friends Dr. Williams has got because he can use them for his own ends. He also said that he suspected agent provocateurs could be responsible for the bombings. Adding that he had noticed that every time their campaigns seem to be gaining momentum the fire-bombers surface to draw attention away from the issues.

Plaid Cymru's Dyfed organiser Tudur Jones described the rally as broad-based, moderate and dignified and added, "that rally brought together people of all persuasions and Dr. Williams can't come to terms with the fact that the language issue is now a matter of concern right across the political spectrum."

Cymru A'r Byd Wales International



A voluntary organisation formed to serve as a close and abiding link between Wales and Welsh people throughout the world. Publishes a quarterly bilingual journal "Yr Enfys" and an "International Directory of Welsh Societies in the World".

For further information:

J. Bryan Jones Ysw., Ys grifennydd Ariannol Cymru a'r Byd, "Heulfryn", 7 Lon Victoria, Hen Golwyn, Clwyd, Cymru. LL299SN.

ÉIRE

Féile Scannán Éireannach sa mBriotáin

Tionóladh an 15ú Féile Scannán i Douarnenez sa mBriotáin idir an 23-30 Lúnasa i mbliana. Féile scannán ar leith é an ceann seo a phléann go speisialta le pobail mhionlaigh nó pobail imeallacha ó thaobh na polaitíochta de. Ní léir go baileach cén áit a thagann Éire isteach sa scéal seo: gan amhras tá an tír seo imeallach más é Strasburg nó an Bhruiséal an lár, ach más pobal mionlach é pobal na tíre seo caithfidh gurb é an mionlach is líonmhaire ar domhan é. Cibé ar bith d'éirigh thar chionn leis an bhFéile agus tháinig méadú mór ar an lucht féachana. Dachad éigin scannáin Éireannacha a taispeánadh le linn na seachtaine chomh maith le roinnt scannáin nua ón mBriotáin féin.

Ní gá a rá nach in Éirinn a rinneadh na scannáin uilig, agus cuid de na scannáin a rinneadh in Éirinn ní bhaineann na téamaí le saol na tíre seo beag ná mór: bhí scannáin eile bunaithe ar stair na hÉireann a rinneadh thar lear na blianta fada ó shin - agus nach móide go bhfaca mórán daoine anseo iad - ar nós "Mein leben für Irland" (An Ghearmáin 1940), "Huit Heures de Sursis" (Carol Read 1947). Bhí sean scannáin eile ar nós "The Dawn", "Man of Aran" agus "The Quiet Man" chomh maith le cuid de na scannáin a rinneadh ins na blianta deireannacha agus a bhfuil cáil idirnáisiúnta bainte amach acu i. "The Commitments", "Hush a'bye Baby" agus "Hidden Agenda".

Ins na tuairiscí éagsúla ar an bhFéile ní luaitear ach scannán amháin i nGaeilge, ceann nua-dhéanta ag Barra de Bhaldráithe leis an teideal "Rogha Uí Chonaola" - m'aistriúchán fhéin mar is i mBéarla a tugtar an teideal. Feicim leis nach raibh aon fhocal Gaeilge ar na póstaí tritheangacha ar a raibh Fraincís, Briotáinis agus Béarla. Más pobal mionlach a bhí i gceist níor tugadh mórán aird ar an teanga mhionlach.

Ní taobh le scannáin amháin a bhí an fhéile, mar seachas taispeántas griangrafanna ó 1952 bhí seimíneáir agus díospóireachtaí go leor i rith na seachtaine. Tugadh cuireadh do léiritheoirí scannán, iriseoirí agus polaiteoirí ón tír seo páirt a ghlacadh ins na himeachtaí seo. Ar na hábhair a pléadh seachas tionscal na

scannán in Éirinn, bhí 'Na Mná i sochaí na hÉireann', 'Ceist an Tuaiscirt mar a léirítear ins na meáin chumarsáide í' agus an ceann is mó a tharraing aire an phobail agus an lucht éisteachta is mó 'Todhchaí na hÉireann' ina raibh ceist an Tuaiscirt faoi chaibidil arís. Bhí socrú déanta go mbeadh ceathrar ag glacadh páirt sa tseimíneár seo i. John Hume, Ian Paisley Jnr., Lucillita Bhreatnach ó Shinn Féin agus Joe Harrington, méara Luimnigh. Os rud é nach raibh Paisley sásta bheith ar aon ardán le hionadaí Sinn Féin béigean dhá sheisiún a dhéanamh de le Hume agus Paisley le chéile, agus an bheirt ón Phoblacht fágtha leo féin. Tuigtear dom go raibh níos mó béime á chur ar chúrsaí eacnamaíochta agus sóisialta sa díospóireacht agus bhí ionadh ar go leor den lucht éisteachta faoin dearcadh 'liobrálach' a léirigh Ian óg Paisley, más fíor. Seisiún eile a tharraing aird agus suim ab ea an ceann le Fred Holroyd agus Colin Wilson, iarbhaill i seirbhís rúnda Airm Shasana. Measadh go raibh a gcuid fianaise inchreidte - go háirithe an comhoibriú le seirbhís rúnda na Fraince i bhfianaise eachtraí áirithe a tharla

sa mBriotáin féin - agus cruthú breise ar na cleasanna salacha le fáil ó chaint Vincent MacCormack (Committee on the Administration of Justice), a thug cuntas ar an troid leanúnach ar son cearta daonna ins na Sé Chontaethe. Bé Roger Faligot, eagarthóir ar an iris 'Solidarité Irlande' a bhí i mbun na seimíneáir pholaitíochta agus é cáilithe go maith chuige. Tá suim mhór ag pobal na Briotáine i stair agus i saol na hÉireann, thuaidh agus theas, agus níor mhiste le cuid acu comhdháil dá leithéid - fiú gan na scannáin - a reachtáil chuile bhliain. An bhfuil ról don Chonradh Ceilteach anseo?

B.H.

Summary

Last August the annual Minority Film Festival in Douarnenez (Breizh) was devoted to Ireland and about 40 'Irish' films were shown during the week. Regrettably only one film in Irish is mentioned in the listings I have seen and the trilingual posters also omitted the First Official Language. A feature of the festival was the various seminars and discussions in which film producers, journalists and politicians from Ireland were invited to take part. Subjects included *The Cinema in Ireland*, *Women in Irish Society*, *Media Coverage of the Irish Question* and *The Future of Ireland* - the latter two dealing



Former British Agents F. Holroyd and C. Wallace (left) at meeting on Human Rights in N. Ireland, Douarnenez Festival

Na Ceiltigh san Astráil

Ag an tráth seo go bhfuil Uachtarán na hÉireann, Máire Mhic Róibín, ar turas oifigiúil go dtí an Astráil, is mithid súil a chaitheamh ar sheasamh na gCeiltigh sa tír sin faoi láthair. Maítear gur de bhunadh Ceilteach timpeall leath de dhaonra na hAstráile. Tá meastachán déanta ag an eitheolaí an Dr. C.A. Price, ar dhaoineáireamh 1986 a thugann na figiúirí seo leanas do shliocht trí cinn de na pobail Cheilteacha san Astráil; Éire - 6,711,000; Alba - 5,227,000; Cymru - 656,000. Ní thugtar aon uimhreacha do na trí phobal eile Ceilteach. Ní raibh sé de nós ag na Briotáinigh ariamh dul ar imirce chun na hAstráile, ach ní h-amhlaidh do mhuintir an Choirn agus Oileáin Mhanainn, más cruthú ar bith é go bhfuil Lá Naomh Piran agus Lá Tynwald luaite i measc an iliomad féilte Ceilteacha a eagraíonn na cumainn éagsúla Ceilteacha ar fud na tíre; dar ndóigh tá Lá Naomh Dáithí ag muintir Cymru agus seachtain iomlán ag na hAlbanaigh agus ag na hÉireannaigh araon. Deirtear go bhfuil na teangacha Ceilteacha uilig (seachas an Mhanainnis) a dteagasc faoi láthair ar bhonn príobháideach i gcathracha na hAstráile agus is eol dom go mbíonn clár Raidió i nGaeilge a chraoladh i gceantar Melbourne - níl mé ar an eolas maidir le seirbhís dá leithéid ins na teangacha eile. Is cinnte go bhfuil stadas nua bainte amach ag na teangacha Ceilteacha ó cuireadh tús le cúrsa sa Léann Ceilteach in Ollscoil Sydney blianta beaga ó shin. Taobh thiar den fhorbairt seo uilig i dteagasc an chultúir agus na teangacha Ceilteacha tá Comhairle Ceilteach na hAstráile. Is cosúil gurb iad na hAlbanaigh a bhí chun tosaigh sa bhfiontar seo nuair a bunaíodh an Scottish Australian Heritage Society thart ar deich mbliain ó shin. Ball den Chonradh Ceilteach, Pádraig Alasdair, a bhí gníomhach sa chumann seo a d'aithin ar dtús go raibh gá le forbairt níos leithne a dhéanamh ar an léann Ceilteach agus gur bhain an scéal leis na Ceiltigh eile chomh maith leis na hAlbanaigh. Chuaigh sé i gcomhar leis na cumainn ó na tíortha eile, na hÉireannaigh, na Breatnaigh agus na Coirmigh agus mar thoradh ar an iarracht sin tháinig an Chomhairle Cheilteach ar an saol.

Ní neart go cur le chéile. Bailíodh airgead agus rinneadh stocaireacht agus bhí ar chumas na Comhairle dul i bhfeidhm ar Ollscoil Sydney tús a chur le cúrsa sa

ar lean ó leathanach 12

mainly with the Six Counties - also the subject of the interviews with Fred Holroyd and Colin Wilson (ex-British Secret Service agents). There were large attendances and great interest from the Breton side, especially in the political questions.

Léann Ceilteach faoi stiúir an Dr. Aedín Cremin ó Éirinn. Cheana tar éis cúpla bhliain tá dul chun cinn mór déanta sa mhéid is go bhfuil an Léann Ceilteach a theagasc ag gach leibhéal san Ollscoil; trí bliana de chúrsa fóchéimí, ag an leibhéal iarchéime, go fiú dochtúireacht. Is cosúil go bhfuil éileamh an mhaith ar na cúrsaí uilig. Is leor mar theist ar an dul chun cinn gur tionóladh an chéad chomhdháil ar an Léann Ceilteach san Astráil i mí Iúil na bliana seo. Tá Pádraig Alasdair ina Chathaoirleach (Convener) ar an gComhairle Cheilteach agus thug sé féin ráiteas agus críoch a chur leis an gComhdháil; thrácht sé ar an obair atá déanta agus á dhéanamh ag an gComhairle agus an bunaidhm atá acu áit chuí a fháil do dhúchas agus do chultúr na gCeiltigh i saol na hAstráile.

Brid Heusaff

Summary

The recent visit of President Mary Robinson to Australia has focused our attention on its Celtic roots. It is estimated that some 50% of the population is of Celtic origin. There are numerous Celtic societies promoting the culture and languages of their original countries. In recent years the Celtic Council of Australia under the guiding influence of its Convener, P. Alexander, a member of the Celtic League, is active in promoting all things Celtic. It has been instrumental in the establishment of a Faculty of Celtic Studies at the University of Sydney, where courses at all levels have large enrolments.

Irish Speaker Wins Action

An Irish speaker who alleged he was harassed by Gardaí after being questioned at a traffic lights was paid out of court damages as a result of an action against the Gardaí. Tomás Ó Flatharta further said he was verbally abused and was detained at the Garda station where he was repeatedly insulted and threatened for giving his name in Irish. Part of the settlement included a certified statement by the Assistant Garda Commissioner, Mr. T. Ó Stúaghain, now retired, that citizens had the right to give the Irish version of their names and addresses to gardaí.

In a case in the District Court in Dublin Judge Máire de Róiste dismissed a prosecution under the Road Traffic Acts against Mr. Pádraig Ó Neachtain of Ros Muc, Co. na Gaillimhe. Judge de Róiste gave as her reason the fact that Mr. Ó Neachtain's name was translated from Irish to English on a summons issued in relation to the case.

More TV Court Cases

Celtic League Chairman, Cathal Ó Luain, had his case dismissed when he appeared in court on 2nd Oct. last on an adjourned case of having no TV licence. At a previous hearing he had stated that this was in protest at the lack of an Irish language TV station but had complained about receiving the summons in English. The Justice adjourned the case to allow one to issue in Irish. However a notice of the adjournment was served in English and in dismissing the case the District Justice said that those whose names were in Irish had a right to receive summonses in Irish. A warrant for the arrest of Ó Luain to serve 5 days in prison for non payment of a fine imposed at a previous court hearing in 1991 has been in his local Garda station since May 1992.

Also in court on the same day and fined £50 or 3 days in prison in lieu was Donncha Ó Duinn from Tallaght who served most of a two week sentence in jail some years ago on the same issue.

On 5th Oct. Seán Ó Dálaigh long associated with Club an Chonradh, Feis Átha Cliath and Chairman of the Irish Dancing Commission had his case struck out as no evidence was profered as the licence inspector had not spoken to the defendant himself. This was Seán's third appearance in court on the Irish Language TV issue.

In September Cáit Uí Chadhain had her case struck out on the same grounds. This was her tenth court case. In both cases summonses were issued in English and this practice was condemned by Conradh na Gaeilge.

Appeal

Thomas A. Briody, a member, has been engaged in compiling the first Esperanto-Irish/Irish-Esperanto dictionary. This project is now far advanced and he hopes to have it ready for publication by next January or February, if he can find a publisher. It will contain some 12,000 Irish words in the Irish-Esperanto section and some 8,000 Esperanto in the Esperanto-Irish section. It will also contain a summary of the grammar of Esperanto and a brief history of the Esperanto language and movement, in Irish. It will further contain a brief summary of the main grammatical features of the Irish language as well as a broad outline of its history, in Esperanto.

Please contact Mr. Briody if you can help. Address: "St. Martin's", Crosslanes, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

A Rainbow Coalition?

The 1992 General Election was according to both politicians and electorate the one that no one wanted. However the significant changes wrought on the political landscape could be the most far reaching for many decades.

The election was precipitated by a deterioration in the Fianna Fáil/Progressive Democrats Coalition relationship. This Coalition was formed following the 1989 General Election when the largest party, Fianna Fáil, failed to secure an overall majority. Earlier this year Albert Reynolds had edged out Charles Haughey as leader of Fianna Fáil and as Taoiseach. He had never concealed his basic dislike of the Coalition arrangement but matters came to a head when he gave evidence before the Beef Tribunal. This tribunal was set up by the Dáil (Parliament) following allegations of malpractices in the Beef Industry. Many of these allegations centred on the operation of the State backed credit insurance scheme where the State guaranteed reimbursement to companies in the event of non payment in risk markets - the market in this case being Iraq. Curiously all questions focused on the operation of the scheme, whether certain companies had been favoured for example and no one ever asked the question of why the Irish taxpayer should pay when private enterprise entered a high risk but potentially profitable market and got their fingers burned.

Progressive Democrat Leader, Des O'Malley had given evidence to the Tribunal last summer and said some uncomplimentary things about the Minister in charge at the time in question, none other than one Albert Reynolds! When Mr Reynold's turn came to take the stand in October he said some even more uncomplimentary things about Mr. O'Malley amongst them being the key word 'dishonest' (in relation to the extent of the figures involved in the Goodman International Ltd. claim against the State in regard to the previously mentioned insurance scheme). There is little difference in policy between Fianna Fáil and the Progressive Democrats, (PDs) or Fine Gael for that matter, all being basically conservative parties. However the PD's founder D. O'Malley had made a point about the party standing for honesty in politics (a paradox?) and being accused of dishonesty was just too much! And so the coalition fell and the unwanted General Election came about.

As the campaign progressed it became clear that only one party's star was rising. That party was the small Labour Party (16 seats) whose leader Dick Spring was

according to polls the most popular party leader. In the event the polls proved right. The results showed a massive swing towards the Labour Party and made them the new power brokers. Even before the election Mr. Spring had the audacity to propose that in the event of the results giving sufficient members to form the media baptised "Rainbow Coalition" (of PDs, Labour and Fine Gael) he was the obvious choice as Taoiseach, or at least was entitled to share the position on a rotating basis. The results are given below:

Election Year	1992	1989
Fianna Fáil	68	77
Fine Gael	45	55
Labour	33	16
Progressive Democrats	10	6
Democratic Left	4	6
Green Party	1	1
Others	5	5

The magic figure for a majority is 83. The intriguing possibility of a Fine Gael/Labour/Democratic Left Coalition disappeared 8 days after the election when after a number of recounts the last seat went to Fianna Fáil instead of Democratic Left.

The Dáil reconvenes in mid December. With significant losses for their parties Reynolds and John Bruton of Fine Gael must feel threatened, the latter even more so as his party's candidate in the Presidential election has proposed that Spring be Taoiseach. Of course there is a possibility of a Fianna Fáil/Labour Coalition but that seems unlikely. While a few in Fianna Fáil might favour it the majority seem more resigned to the opposition benches to regroup. Moreover the dirty tricks campaign waged in the last week of the election by Fianna Fáil against the Labour Party has hardly endeared them to the man who holds the balance of power. They had the temerity to try to remind voters of the excesses of the last Fine Gael/Labour Coalition and moreover pointed out how Labour's election manifesto had mellowed significantly from its last annual conference set of policies. While Dick Spring's discussions with Democratic Left on the now faded possibility of their parttaking in Government did not endear him to Fine Gael or the PDs it still seems that the incongruously misnamed Rainbow (Blue, Blue and Pink?) Coalition will come to pass. How conflicting policies can be reconciled is a difficulty but that rarely proved a problem for Labour before. We are being told that the mould of Irish party politics in the Republic has been broken,

that Labour is rising on the wave that saw Mary Robinson elected as President. Certainly the new crop of Labour TDs contain quite a number of able articulate women. The poll topper in the state was a new woman Labour successful candidate, Eithne Fitzgerald. However the Labour vote seems to be a shifting vote and a young vote. Labour's long time leaders have about their last chance for Government and will undoubtedly take it. We'll see after the next election again after a spell of Labour in government whether anything has really changed.



Abortion Poll

In 1983 the Irish Constitution was amended to guarantee the right to life of the foetus. In December 1991 to diffuse opposition to the Maastricht Treaty from Pro Life groups the Government inserted a protocol in the Treaty to protect that article. In March 1992 the Supreme Court judgement was given in the case of a 14 year old pregnant by rape who had appealed a High Court injunction granted to the Attorney General to prevent an abortion (in the U.K.). The judgement stated "if it is established as a matter of probability that there is a real and substantial risk to the life as distinct to the health of the mother, which can only be avoided by the termination of her pregnancy, that such a termination is permissible, having regard to the true interpretation of Article 40.3.3. of the Constitution."

In the debate on the issue the question of the right to travel abroad for an abortion was raised. The right to information on abortion was previously denied on foot of Article 40.3.3 but in October 1992 the European Court of Human Rights found that women have a right to abortion information.

The Government stated that if it did not have a referendum on the substantive issue on the right to abortion where the life of a mother is endangered it would have to introduce legislation to give effect to the Supreme Court issue. The substantive wording however differentiated between a danger to the life and the health of the mother and was opposed by both Pro Life and Pro Abortion campaigners for different reasons. The referendum on the three issues was held on the same day as the general election with the following results:

	Yes	No
The Right to Travel	62.3%	37.7%
The Right to Information	60%	40%
Substantive Issue	34.6%	65.4%

Sinn Féin Wins High Court Case

Sinn Féin is now the second largest party on Belfast City Council although Unionists have an overall majority. However the Unionist majority have till now managed to exclude the nine Sinn Féin Councillors from the Council's powerful subcommittees. No longer though, as a recent judgement on a High Court Action taken by the party has ruled that their exclusion is unlawful. Unionist reaction was to scrap the subcommittees. Sinn Féin was not particularly perturbed as under a general restructuring these subcommittees will become redundant in any case next year. The ruling ensures Sinn Féin must be allowed membership of the five new full committees plus seventeen subcommittees.

This is not the first ruling in Sinn Féin's favour. In February 1991 the High Court ruled that a unionist gag on Sinn Féin members speaking at council meetings was invalid. In April the same year a Sinn Féin sponsored High Court

action found the council guilty of discrimination against Catholic children by refusing to build a playground in the Nationalist Whiterock area of the city. The previous year the council was forced to back down from refusing a grant to the Falls Women's Centre. Another case is pending over a council ban on Sinn Féin councillors attending 'hospitality functions'. Commenting on the decision Máirtín Ó Muilleoir, SF councillor, said that unionists are not as inclined as in the past to blow trumpets or hackle raucously when Sinn Féin Councillors rise to speak and its quite a while since any member or members hit or physically threatened other councillors in the chamber. Mr Ó Muilleoir said legal cases against unionist decisions have cost the council, and hence the Belfast ratepayer, well over £50,000. He wants the local government auditor to surcharge unionist councillors to meet these costs. "That would soon stop them trying to deny us our democratic rights."

Defend Údarás

The President of Conradh na Gaeilge, Proinsias Mac Aonghusa, declared at Galway that Údarás na Gaeltachta, the development authority for Irish-speaking regions, must be defended by all who value the importance of Irish and the integrity of the Gaeltacht. He said that the present Thatcherite propaganda campaign against it by the new priesthood of economic consultants will be resisted. 'The track record of so-called economic consultants in this and other countries is pretty bleak; any Government which takes too much notice of their suggestions has itself alone to blame when things go wrong', said Mr Mac Aonghusa.

Mr Mac Aonghusa was speaking at Cúirt Uí Chadhain, the annual weekend seminar of the Galway Branch of Conradh na Gaeilge.

'Údarás na Gaeltachta is an essential element in the economic life of Irish-speaking regions. It may be that like so many other institutions it might benefit from certain reforms. For devious party political reasons, sizeable funds intended for the industrialisation of the Gaeltacht are spent in regions where Irish has hardly been heard for decades as a daily language.

'But Údarás na Gaeltachta on the whole has served the Gaeltacht well. Were it be to subsumed into some new agency with no special concern for the Gaeltacht or for those who speak Irish as their normal daily language, Irish-Ireland would be the poorer.

The Green Paper - "Education for a Changing World"

Full of good intentions but lacking in resources and specifics

"The Green Paper on Education is full of good intentions, aspirations and promises but lacking in details regarding extra resources and methods of implementation."

That was the opening statement made by Seán Mac Mathúna, General-Secretary of Conradh na Gaeilge, when speaking at a seminar organised by Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge. He called on all to work together to make sure that the Department of Education provides the extra resources needed to implement many worthwhile recommendations contained in the Green Paper.

Referring to the Irish language content of the Green Paper Seán Mac Mathúna said it looked as if 'good intentions and aspirations' were to remain the mainstay of the Department's policy regarding the teaching of Irish.

"The degree of realism that has crept into the Green Paper is to be welcomed," he continued. "The strong emphasis placed on oral Irish right up to the end of the Senior Cycle at the second level reflects the failure to implement the current Primary School Curriculum since its introduction in 1971. The reasons for that failure must be noted and redressed urgently. The public's interest in Irish, the dedication of

individual teachers, and the work of Irish language organisations, have kept Irish alive within the educational system," he said.

The General-Secretary of Conradh na Gaeilge strongly opposed the Green Paper's proposals for the so-called "training" of Primary Teachers in the future. The teaching of Irish in Primary Schools would in his view be greatly undermined were those proposals implemented.

Linguistic Authenticity

One of the proposals put before the recent Annual Conference of the Celtic League ran thus:

That the Celtic League should declare that the first form that has been recorded of each Celtic language has been followed by later forms in an authentic historic succession. Let the League declare that any form of any Celtic language must have developed as a live native community language to be recognized as authentic. In accordance with that condition let the League reject any version that has been invented that has not itself been a living community language, no matter what the source of what it is made up from.

It was an uncontroversial enough proposal in all conscience. Who, just who, could disagree with the principle of linguistic authenticity? The proposal should have been adopted unanimously. But it was rejected!

Lest someone should ask, "What is linguistic authenticity?" let me define it. It is the use of a language which is or has been a living community vernacular. The most modern form of any vernacular has come from earlier forms as used by native speakers. Any form of a language never used by native speakers must be excluded from the definition. One cannot get away from the natural historic development of languages down the centuries. That includes dialects but not linguistic constructions devised either by individuals or committees. To allow such inventions equality with what is or was used by native speakers is utter folly.

Merfyn Phillips

L'Avenir de La Bretagne

Monthly organ of the party
P.O.B.L., 16pp. 150Fr/annum but 160Fr
abroad. B.P. 4103, 22041 St. Brieuc-
Cedex.

KERNOW

Hyrliau En Kimbra

Thera ve ostia gen Richard ha Jan Gendall en Meeze Merh an vlethanma. Nye eath tha St. Colombe De Zadarn an pagerdegvas journa an meezena tha wellaz gwary hyrliau en dreana treeth teeze an drea ha teeze pow an bleaw.

Me wellaz an bele a ve goerez et a dorn . Tra teag o hye, gwreze a predn aval ha gorerez gen arrans.

Termen me a wellaz an gwary, me reeg e goera warbarra gen peath a ve riddiez genam dro tha pecare gwary en Kimbra en termen eze passiez. Eve o henwez "cnapan" en Kimbra han bele o henwez "cnapan" aweeth. Pele a predn calish carra aval po kellyn o an cnapan buz heb an arrans warnothe.

An hurleyey veng a doaz thurt edn bleaw han pleaw nessa en gwary a niel warbedn e gilla. An gwary reeg dalla hanter vorr treeth portals eglez kenevra pleaw. Rag gwainia, teeze edn bleaw dalvea cawaz an bele tha portal go eglez. Carra en Curnow, an hurleyey veng a ponia ha doon an bele po e thowla.

Kethera radn vouyha an hurleyey war go threiz dean alga gwary war kein marh. Thera gen kenevra gwaryer lorh rag ewzia warbedn gwaryer orol a veng a naha tha thry an bele.

Rag drera leas broaz than deeze war kein marh hurleyey an tew orol veng a palaz tolow en vorrow go fleaw ha go hova gen skoradnaw skave ha gweras malga chyvalry an bleaw war go fidn cotha abera than tolow.

Hyrliau ve gwaryez manno louare en termen eze passiez. An theaw bleaw dewetha tha wary ve Llandysul warbedn Llanwenog ha eglez a niel dro tha eath moldeere thurt e gilla. Thera an gwary treeth Llandysul ha Llanwenog war diggel Calan Coath Meeze Jenuar kenevra blethan.

Onen ell convethaz dro an hyrliau nebas dantels en Kimbra. Entye, dean ve lathez en gwary treeth Llandysul ha

Pegebmez oan nye?

Sobmen an bobel treegez en Kernow enurma ew dro tha 400,000, mouy po le. Nangew merkiez leez termen drew radn rina ell creia go honen Curnoack buz dogans an cans an oll; hedda ew, ma en 160,000 a deeze ew Curnoack.

En 1861 ther a pecare niver, oagostye, o treegez en Kernow dreze hethow, buz pulta mouy es dogans an cans rima o Curnoack, hedda ew seere ha sertan. An brossa faut agreeanz treeth niver an bobel genedgack han trevathorian reeg doaz ouga an nessa Bresel an Beaz, ha keniver onen leb ve genez kenz an keth breselma, whathe leez orol aweeth, ell boaz teaz tha hedda.

Tewa 1700 AD sobmen an bobel o dro tha 150,000, ha ther a nena teeze oya tha clappia Curnoack vel tavaz an methrin angie. E ve nevra treegez mesk nye teeze uncouth, ha brossa radn nonge Sowsnack; andella na ellen nye maintainia drera beska 150,000 a Curnowian en vlethan na. Betegenz, peea keniver onen rima Curnoack, nye ell gwellez dibblans dreze mouy Curnowian et agon pow en 1992 vel en 1700!

Pa ve fundiez Colgy Glasnath en 1264 ther a dadn 60,000 a deeze en Kernow, buz poth o radn treegez en bar

east leba o kellez an tavaz alerh, nye ell suppoga dadn 40,000 clappiers an tavaz; hedda ew quarter an 160,000 Curnow treegez en pow hethow. Betha why creav! Rag keen levere, mor kressa onen mesk pager an deeze Curnoack hethow deske tha cowz an tavaz, hedda vee a egwall an niver a 'Curnoagorian' en ooz aur an tavaz nye!

Dra reze there gweele? An gorrib ew sympell... Dry edn dean mesk pager tha deske e davaz!

An Tavaz Nye Thew Gon Gwella Hoarn Richard Gendall

Summary

Although there are now some 160,000 people in Cornwall who are Cornish, out of a total population of about 400,000, it is worth remembering that c.1300 A.D. in the heyday of the language the total population of Cornwall was around 60,000 of whom perhaps 40,000 or less were native speakers. This represents 1 in 4 of our present Cornish population so that if that proportion were now to relearn their language there would be as many Cornish speakers as at any time in history.

Our Language is our Best Weapon

Llanwenog en creaz an ganzblethan eze passiez. Rag hedda pronters kenevra pleaw thetermiaz tha thowetha an hyrliau ha gweetha "cymanfa bwnc" (zort a catechism comparia) treeth an theaw guntillian. An "gymanfa bwnc" ew gweethaz whathe war diggel Calan Coath Meeze Jenuar.

George Owen Henllys, Felindre Farchog, a verwaz en 1604, eve a lavaraz drera hyrliau treeth pleawiaw Trefdraeth ha Nanhyfer et e lever penzvik war story Sir Benfro (Pembrokeshire). An gwaryna ve derevez adewethaz treeth an theaw bleawna han hurleyey dalla war Traeth Mawr (Treath Mear) igge en pleaw Nanhyfer ha dalh tha Trefdraeth drez Dowr Nyfer. Teeze Trefdraeth dale tremena an awan rag cawaz an bele tha portal go eglez. Thew hedda mony aise lebben rag ma pons ena nag era en termen George Owen.

Thera ve pedeere drew hyrliau venton peledrooz Rugby rag nag eze kibmiaz tha

deneth tha thotchia an bele gen e thorn buz gweethiaz an goal en peledrooz sympell. Nag ew hedda rag fra ew an peledrooz Rugby mor vear en favour en Kimbra ha Curnow?

Merfyn Phillips

Summary

This is a brief historical note about the game of Cnapan in Wales. It is similar to Hurling which is played in St. Colombe in Cornwall to this day.

The Welsh game was between one parish and another with all the able-bodied men taking part. It was a ball game, the ball being made of apple wood or holly. It could be carried, thrown or kicked. It was a rough game.

Are not cnapan in Wales and hurling in Cornwall the origin of Rugby football in which, unlike soccer, one can carry the ball and run?

Newodhow Albanek

(Kernewek Kemmyn)

Bagas Popet Nowedh

An kynsa bagas popet reydh o fondys mis Est. Tus eusi owth ordena an bagas ma a leverys ny viens gorthyp gwydhalek dhe "Spitting Image" mes ynwedh ny viens "All fingers and thumbs". Corragan a Steornabhagh yw ordenys avel bagas tourya, hag ymons i ow tourya dres an Ynysow - West ha'n brastir Albanek. Corragan a wra brassa rann rag fleghe yn gwydhalek yn skolyow ha rag bagansow an gemeneth. Ynwedh war aga thowl yma taklow diwyethiek satirek rag tus tevys.

Kressyans a Nyver ow Tyski Dre Gwydhalek

Yma moy fleghe ow talleth Skol Kynsa Portree dre gwydhalek ages dres Sowsnek. 19 a wrug dalleth Portree 'p.1' dre Gwydhalek erbyn 18 a wrug dalleth dres Sowsnek. An re ma a wra kressya an nyver yn'n skol ow tyski dre Gwydhalek dhe 59 erbyn 200 eusi ow tyski dres Sowsnek. Newodhow da yw rag skolyow ow tyski dre Gwydhalek, 7 blydhenn wosa Portree ha Central (Inbhir Nis) a wrug dos ha bos an kynsa dew skol kynsa yn'n ranndir Ughel-dir ow tyski dre Gwydhalek, yma'n kynsa studhoryon yn'n ranndir ow mos dhe'n kynsa skolyow nessa Gwydhalek, dhe Portree High ha Milburn Academy yn Inbhir Nis. Mes rag dalleth Gwydhalek a vydh defnythys rag Istior, Siens, hag ikononiks trev, mes moy testen a vydh dyskys dre Gwydhalek pan wra dyskatoryon a woer Gwydhalek desmigi dyski dres an yeth.

Ynwedh an kettermyn tri skol Gwydhalek a wra igeri aga darasow rag an kynsa prys, dhe Lochcarron, Acharacle, ha Dingwall, mes 2 erel eusi ow kortos dyskatoryon dhe Lochaline ha Tongue.

"Soban" Gwydhalek Nowedh

An Comataidh Telebhisein Gaidhlig a res 'Pellwolok Albanek' (STV) ambos a argheans rag 17 rann a'n 'opera soban' "Machair", a wrug dalleth fylmyans yn Lewis mis Est. Kost an kevres a vydh adro dhe £3 milvil. STV, a wrug desmygi an kevres ma, a res ambos rag 13 rann, ha mars yw sowynians i a vynn gul 30 rann rag dalleth. an hwedhlow eusi synsys yn pennskol Gwydhalek, hem a adro an matter a rannnyethow diavel. Yw skrifys gans bagas a skrif-oryon Gwydhalek yndan Peter May neb o skrifor ha pennskrifor 'Take The High Road'. Ynwedh y fia rannow defnydhys yn towlen dallethoryon 'An Canan'. Gwir rag "Machair" a wortos

gans CTG, ytho mar kyllens y wertha an kevres tramor an Comataidh a witha an argheans.

Bagasow Nowedh rag Media Gwydhalek

Bagas nowedh re beu fondys rag servya an dywysygneth Gwydhalek gans treylans. Kyns reowler Sabhal Mor Ostaig Dr. Colin Macleod ha'y wrekk Mary re wrug fondya 'Gleus' yn Steornabhagh. An re ma a vynn profya servyans skav ha proffeshnal ow kul defnydh a gowsoryon Gwydhalek tythiak. Ha gans brasheans Pellwolok Gwydhalek awos an £9.4 milvil dyworth an governans, yma res bos gwir yn mysk Sowsnegoryon eusi ow talleth yn pellwolok Gwydhalek. Yth yw war aga thowl gul gweres yn skrifys, gwarth-lef, hag isel-skrif rag gwydheo ha taklow pellwolok.

Ynwedh kollej Gwydhalek Sabhal Mor Ostaig a wrug dalleth bagas hynwys 'Canan' (Gwydhalek rag 'Yeth') rag oberi dhe skoedhya an media Gwydhalek. Ow kul 25 soedh. Brassa rann aga ober a vydh gul isel-skrif rag fylm ha pellwolok, ynwedh i a wra taklow a dryf kevres dallethoryon Gwydhalek, kepar ha snodow ha gwydheo ha lyfrow-termyn.

Sensus Gwydhalek

Herwydh an sensus 1991 rag an ranndir Ugheldir a dhykweidh keodh yn kansrann a dus eusi ow kewel Gwydhalek, mes an kansrann a wrug kressya yn mysk fleghe skol. Yn'n ranndir an nyver a dus yw 204,000 ha 7.5% a wra kewel Gwydhalek, adro dhe 15,300 (1981=9.1%), mes gans fleghe 3-15 bloedh 1991=5.6% erbyn 1981=4.8%. Rag Skye ha Lochalsh an yeth yw krevva yn mysk an re 3-15 bloedh (35.7%) ages yn mysk an re 16-44 bloedh (31.9%), kansrann rag poblans Skye ha Lochalsh yn tien yw 41.7%.

Ow mires thyn an nyverow ma del yns i a dhykweidh keodh yn'n ranndir a gowsoryon Gwydhalek adhyworth 54.3% yn 1981, mes mar kwerr mires orth an nyver a dus eusi ow kewel an yeth, nys yw an keodh mar vras (5,166 yn 1981 erbyn 4,900 yn 1991) adro dhe 5% an lyha keodh rag termyn hir. An gwella tra yw, an nyver a fleghe a gows Gwydhalek a wrug kressya gans 5%.

Ruairidh Muileach & Martin Campbell

translated by Martyn Miller

Various news items from Scotland

Kerdhyn A-Rag Warbarth
gans Matthew Clarke

(Kernewek Kemmyn)

Ny allav godhevel namoy a woslowes orth tus na skoedh Kernewek Diwedhes, Kemmyn, po Unys. Mar mynnyn ni gweles Kernewek ow tevi hwath y'n blydhynow a dheu, res yw dhyn ni skoedhya KERNEWEK, ha PUB par! My a yll klywes tus ow leverel; "Wel, ty skoedh Kernewek Kemmyn. A nys os ta den fals?" Nag ov, nys ov vy! Skrifha ha kewel a wrav Kemmyn, mes ny styr henna ow bos den a skoedh marnas unn rannnyeth ha tra nahen.

Ytho, mars eus edhomme dhe dhrehevel arwoedh skrifys yn Diwedhes, my a's skoedh drefenn hy bos KERNEWEK. Ny vern dhymm mann py par an yeth. Byttegyns, my a yll konvedhes an avel 'Kernewek Ughel' (Arwoedhyow ha taklow offysyal), ha Kemmyn ha Diwedhes a yll bos skrifys ha dyskys avel an dhiw yeth gemmyn (Na gammdybewgh hwi. An re a vynn dyski ha skrifha Unys a dall pesya!)

Yn hwir, pur gompeth via henna. Mes, a nys yw stuth an yeth y'n eur ma gweth? A bubonan, pysi a wrav orthowgh dhe dhastrehevel an kevrennow.

Pur lowen en vy an vlydhen ma dhe weles 'Agan Taves' dhe'n Bennseythun Gernewek. My a via lowen dres eghenn dhe weles tus diworth 'Teere ha Tavas' ena y'n vlydhen a dheu.

Res porres yw dhyn gul kaskergh gans lev unys a-barth Kernewek!

Summary

Because there are three forms of modern Cornish, the revival movement has split into three separate camps. Some progress is being made now to drawing Cornish groups together again. Although we may have different 'dialects' of modern living Cornish, there is no reason why we cannot come together and speak with one voice.

A personal view and campaign!

Bagas bran

A group linked to the Kowethas Kernewek has published its 3rd 'Bran Vras' magazine which is written by students of Cornish in London - totally in Cornish. Though it may not be readable by those who do not know Cornish - it will be of interest to all students of language - especially Welsh, Breton, Irish, Scottish Gaelic, or Manx. Copies can be bought from: Jo P'Rhys, Kowethas Kernewek, The City Literary Institute, Stukeley Street, London WC2B 5LJ at a cost of £0.48 (two first class stamps).

Conference on Cornwall

After examining central themes to the regional identity of Cornwall a clear message emerged from the Conference. The long term declining economic conditions which Cornwall endures can only be positively turned around by recognising that the cultural ethnic and geographical distinctiveness of the Duchy is its greatest asset.

Sebastian Coe MP stressed that the free market would not solve Cornwall's problems without direct intervention. Paul Tyler MP stressed that economic development and cultural identity should reflect each other. He called for a distinctive Cornish Economic Development "mechanism". Mr Tyler went on to assert "SWEL will not be an effective agency. It will not get the attention in Europe that Cornwall can attract in its own right".

University in Cornwall

Leading Cornish academics agreed that current developments, such as the merger of Camborne School of Mines with Exeter University, are strongly enhancing the case for a higher education facility in the Duchy.

Throughout the Conference comparisons were drawn between Cornwall and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The question was repeatedly asked why with a population of only 250,000 proposals for a university and the existence of a development board make the future prospects of this equally remote peripheral region so positive whilst Cornwall with a population of approaching half of million continues in what Mr Tyler referred to as "ongoing deepening depression"

Marketing Kernow

Colin Davison Editor of the Western Morning News agreed with local businessman Steve Simmonds that the positive way forward to achieve better employment prospects and improved living standards in Cornwall is to undertake a campaign to encourage Cornish people to celebrate and exploit their rich and diverse regional identity.

Petition Progress

Closing a lively and provocative day chaired with characteristic flair by Carrick and Cornwall Councillor Bill Cheshire the Conference on Cornwall heard from Dr Philip Payton and Mr John Fleet about their successful trip to Brussels to check on progress of the CoBER petition to the European Parliament. Dr Payton told the conference "the fact that Cornwall's



Two of the younger members of Ros Keltiek performing the Traditional Cornish Broom Dance

Water, Water, Everywhere

The ports and harbours around Cornwall's coast while being one of its most potentially viable assets have been regrettably neglected by economic and planning strategists in the recent past. Very few (if any) documents produced in the last decade, on future strategies or policies for transport and economic growth in Cornwall, have focused on the possibilities open to Cornwall if the use of its ports were to be seriously incorporated in an overall transport and economic strategy aimed at decreasing Cornwall's dependency on England as a central market while opening itself directly to European and World markets.

A question that could be asked is, is it possible that Cornwall's past is interfering with its future potential in that its ports are associated with the old 'dying' industries of fishing, china clay, coal or even the quaint images of sailing ships and therefore not thought of in terms of modern and dynamic methods of transport. Or is the problem one of having a relatively vociferous tourism and road building lobby combined with a general lack of 'local' government finance restricting experimentation with new methods of transporting goods and people in and out of Cornwall.

petition is now on the Agenda of the European Parliament demonstrates the readiness of Europe to recognize Cornwall as a region".

Dr Payton concluded by observing that the European emphasis on regional diversity and minority cultures was very much in Cornwall's favour.

Further information from: Bert Biscoe, 3 Lower Rosewin Row, Truro.

A recent publication from the Cornish Social and Economic Research Group (CoSERG) has gone some way towards redressing the balance in this sadly neglected area. The document titled *Water, Water, Everywhere*, is a 52 page document produced by Peter Wills for CoSERG. It is split into four main parts covering topics such as Cornwall's ports in a changing economy, the lack of foresight shown by planners in the past when discussing Cornish ports, the impact the channel tunnel might have on Cornwall's trade links and a number of proposals for a future strategy.

In the summary of the main points of the paper Peter Wills concludes by saying, 'The proper implementation of a maritime strategy for Cornwall could result in its economic transformation. And, most of all, Cornwall would at last be able to utilise one of its greatest natural assets. The sea would become the means of linking up with the rest of the world rather than being seen as simply a backdrop to a holiday snapshot of a breach or spectacular headland'.

Overall *Water, Water, Everywhere*, is a document with a very positive outlook that fills a gap left by many discussion papers and studies.

The CoSERG paper carries a list of 19 proposals for a Cornish maritime strategy all of which could be and should be discussed by our political representatives. Copies of *Water, Water, Everywhere* can be bought by sending £4 (inclusive of post but donations welcome) to: 'CoSERG' (Ref C), c/o Peter Wills, Bosleake Barton, Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

Ian Williams

MANIN

Ny Myn-Çhengaghyn Oarpagh

Ta foddey ny smoo sleih toiggal nish dy vel niart çhengaghyn goll er loayrt er yn teihll shoh wass. Ayns y Voodeeys Oarpagh, ta lieh-cheead milliun sleih loayrt myn-çhengaghyn. As ec y traa t'ayn chanel whillin sleih shirrey ny myn-çhengaghyn shen y chur fo-chosh. Ta aavioaghey niartal fo raad, agh foast ta myn-çhengaghyn dy liooar er raad y vaash.

Bleantyn er dy henney, hoig ny Bretnee cre cho scanshoil as t'eh dy chur çhengey ennagh er e hoshiaght liorish ynsaghey trooid y çhengey shen. Y laa t'ayn jiu, ta 70,000 ynseydagh geddyn yn edjaghys oc trooid Bretnish as ta 200,00 ny smoo jannoo studeyrans er Bretnish ec y scoill. Ghow ny Bretnee toshiaght er y raad shoh roish ymmodde sleih elley. Nish, ta'n lheid taghyrt sy Spaine, agh ta'n reilys Frangagh foast goll er myr v'ad ayns ny shenn laghyn.

Derrey baase Franco ayns 1975, va Catalaanish, Galleeshish as Baskish neuleighoil ayns ny scoillyn sy Spaine. Agh neayrs y traa shen, ta caghlaa yindyssagh er jeet. Eer daa vlein yeig er dy henney, cha row ynseyderyn dy liooar as Catalaanish oc sy Chatalaan (Catalonia). Nish, ta 85 ynseyderyn ass keead gymmydey Catalaanish sy vrastyl.

Sy Ghalleesh, ta Galleeshish ec 2.5 milliun sleih (cre'n myn-çhengey!). Rish jeih bleaney, cooish eginagh t'ayn ayns ooille ny bunscoillyn. Ta paitçhyn gynsaghey Galleeshish myr cooish er-lheh as t'ad gynsaghey trooid Galleeshish. Ayns ny scoillyn ardey, shegin da ynseydagh jannoo studeyrans er daa chooish ec y chooid sloo trooid yn çhengey shen. Ta cooishyn sheansagh (scientific) ry gheddyn trooid Galleeshish neesht bwooise da'n obbyr va jeant er y gherid. Ayns ny ollooscoillyn, ta un ynseyder ass troor gynsaghey trooid Galleeshish dy bollagh. Shegin Galleeshish flaoil ve ec studeyrans ollooscoill.

Mastey ny Baskee, ta 23 ass keead jeu as Euskara (Baskish) oc. Ta shen dy ghra, ta 700,000 loayrttagh ayn. Va 45 milliun punt ceaut dy hraenal ynseyderyn Baskish.

Ta'n lieh ayns ny paitçhyn aegey gynsaghey Baskish ayns bunscoillyn yn

steat as ta'n chooid elley goll gys scoillyn preevaadjagh va currit er bun noi'n leigh ayns lling Franco. Neayrs baase Franco, ta ny scoillyn preevaadjagh shoh er naase dy mooar as nish ta scoillyn ardey ayn. Ta ny smoo na daa cheead lioar-tekis currit magh ayns Baskish gagh blein dy chooney lesh yn çhengey ayns ny scoillyn.

Ayns y Rank, s'leayr foast nagh mie lesh reilys Pharys red erbee agh Frangish.

Ga dy yiall Mitterand 'dy vel y traa er jeet nish dy 'osley scoillyn son ny çhengaghyn as cultuorin yeh'n Rank', ta sleih goll rish ny Britaanee as ny Occitaanee foast fuirraghtyn rish y teihll noa. As adsyn gobbraghey fo doilleeid mooar, ta ny Britaanee goaill toshiaght dy chur scoillyn ardey Britaanish er bun. Chanel monney cooney ry gheddyn veih'n reilys. Ta'n reilys ayns foayr yeh lessoonyn ayns scoillyn ec traa-jinnairagh ny tra ta ny barrooseyn-scoill er ngoll magh ass!

Bentyn rish Occitaanish, ta'n çhengey shoh ec paart dy henn sleih. Shenn çhengey ny troobadoorin t'ayn. Ta sleih er neek dy chur er bun jeih scoillyn-oikan as queig bunscoillyn. Ta paitçhyn gynsaghey yn çhengey liorish goll er thummey aynjee veih'n eash yeh daa vlein.

Myn-çhengey elley nagh vel shin clashtyn monney mychione, shen Freeshlannish. Ta Freeshlannish goll er loayrt ec 600,000 dy 'leih ayns y twoaie yeh ny Çheeraghyn Injil as ayns ayn beg yeh'n Ghermaan. She cooish eginagh t'ayn ayns 500 bunscoillyn.

Mennick dy liooar, ta çhengaghyn 'moorey' cheet dy ve myn-çhengaghyn ayns çheeraghyn joarree. Myr sampleyr, ayns Schleswig-Holstein (steat Germaanagh) ta edjaghys ry gheddyn trooid Danvargish ayns 50 scoillyn. As ayns y twoaie yeh'n Iddaal (Tyrol jiass) ta edjaghys Germaanish ry gheddyn.

Son shickyrys, by vie lesh ny Celtiee ve sy stayd cheddin as paart yeh ny 'myn-çhengaghyn' shoh ta goll er loayrt ec keeadyn dy housaneyn dy 'leih.

Some minority languages in Europe are making welcome progress. The rôle of teaching through the language is crucial.

Orree Crennell

Ta Dooiney-Bane Loayrt Lesh Çhengey Ghollagagh

Va claare ayn er y radio tammylt beg er-dy-henney mychione chaglym mooar yeh Americaanee dooie yeh'n chlein Navajo. V'ad er jeet cooidjagh arrym y choayrt er possan jeu va far-enmyssit "Loayrtee ny Coad". Hooar ad yn far-enmyssit shoh 'syn Nah Chaggey Seihlltagh tra ren ad obbyr lane feeu da Sidoorin Marrinagh ny Steatyn Unnaneysit.

Tra vrish yn caggey magh as cheayll ny Navajoaghyn my-y-chione, hie palchey jeu dys San Diego cooney y hebbal noi'n noid. Mastey ny Navajo va cliaghtey feer henn oc dy haglym as streppey noi noid erbee va baggyrt rish nyn Dhalloo, myr oddagh oo fakyn ayns whilleen scanaanyn ass Hollywood. Ga dy row ad beaghey er buill er-lheh, as cha row ad er ve caggey noi ny Americaanee rish sheelloghe ny jees, v'ad foast gennaghtyn er'n agh cheddin. V'ad gennaghtyn dy row sleih elley baggyrt rish ny clane Steatyn Unnaneysit as v'ad nish nyn Americaanee noa ad-hene as v'eh orroo dy choadey nyn Dhalloo-hene, as myrgheddin yn slane cheer. Haink paart jeu er mooyn cabbyl gymmyrchee nyn shenn gunnyn glish aileagh.

Ec y toshiaght cha row fys ec ny sidoorin cre erbee dy yannoo lhiu derrey va eie ec fer jeu va er cheau paart dy hraa maroo er nyn voayl er-lheh jannoo studerys er nyn ghlare, cliaghtaghyn as oaylaght. Ec y traa v'ayn shen cha row ny Navajo greinnit dy yannoo ymmyd yeh nyn jenney as b'hreist lesh yn Lught Reill dy beagh ee maroo ayns traa gerrid. Agherbee, reih ny sidoorin dy chur ad ooillee stiagh 'syn rheynn insheydys as croo ad coad jannoo ymmyd yeh'n ghlare Navajo myr bun yeh. Hug ad ennym Navajo er dagh lettyr yeh'n abbyrlhit yn agh nagh bee yn chieid lettyr yeh'n fockle noa yn lettyr cheddin er'n ennym baarleagh. Myr sampleyr ayns

Gaelg oddagh oo goaill "sniengan" ayns ynnyd jeh'n lettyr "A". Va dooilleid ayn er-yn-oyr nagh row fockleyn 'syn ghlare Navajo son reddyn gollrish tankyn as grenaidyn, myr shen hug ad ny enmyn shligganee as praasyn orroo.

Aghterbee, va ny Shapaanee chebbal slane car y chaggey dy vrishey yn coad shoh agh, ga dy vris ad ny coady elley va ny sidooryn cadjin jannoo ymmyd jeh, cha ren ad rieau toiggal yn coad v'ec ny Sidooryn Marrinagh. Cha nel mee shickyr agh ta mee smooinghyn dy ren ny Sostnee ymmyd jeh Bretnish er agh cosoylley rish ny cheayrtyn.

Ga dy dug ny Navajoaghyn shirveish erskyn towse da cooish ny chaggey, cha dooar ad boyn erbee er-yn-oyr dy row yn Lught Reill g'earree freayll nyn jannoo oc follit. Ny smoo, cha row kied currit daue dy loayrt my-y-chione tra raink ad thie. Myr shen, tra vrie nyn baitchyn jeu, "C'ed ren oo 'syn chaggey yishag?" v'ad er choirt loo dyn y raa veg! Cha row eh derrey 1979 va kied currit daue dy insh yn slane skeal as va boynyn currit dauesyn va foast er-maym. Va'n Lught Reill fy-yerrey hoal er ghoail roo as nyn jannoo oc, sauail keeadyn dy vooe ny Americaanee baney, adsyn cheddin v'er jannoo dunverys er ny Americaanee dooie er dyn lhing Columbus. Red elley, er-yn-oyr dy row ad jeeaghyn red beg gollrish ny Shapaanee-hene, v'ad dy kinjagh ayns gaaue ve lhiggit ec nyn heu-hene. Va ny fockleyn SIDOOR MARRINAGH screuit ayns lettyryn feer vooar er dreem nyn eaddeeyn.

Va moyrn feer vooar ec yn Ashoon Navajo tra fow ad magh mychione yn chooish as myr shen va'n chaglym ta mee er n'imraa currit er bun dy chur arrym da Loayrttee ny Coad. Dagh vlein ta'n slane Ashoon cheet cooidjagh son dy-chooille red bentyn da nyn cliaghtaghyn as er-lheh nyn ghlare. Cha nel lhietrymys currit orroo ny laghyn t'ayn jiu dy ynsaghey nyn jenney as ta palchey jeh'n aegid ynsaghey ee as fys oc nish er'n agh va nyn Ashoon moyrnagh cur cooney lane feeu dy chosney yn barriaght.

Summary

The Navajo language was used by the U.S. Marines to create a code during the Second World War. The Japanese never broke it. When the war was over the Navajo "Code Talkers" were sworn to secrecy and only much later, when many of them had by now died, was their contribution to the victory acknowledged and they were decorated and their unique value recognised.

Colin y Jerree



Language News



Good Wine Needs No Bush

Language Promotion is Good Business

A feature in The Sunday Tribune dated 25th October, chronicles the rise in the use of Irish in many sectors in Ireland. During the summer a fleet of Dublin buses appeared with the adframes in Gaelic. The range of goods and services is wide, including chocolate, fabric conditioner and 'phones, with products you might expect like Guinness. The message is that if your product is wanted enough it matters little what language you use to advertise. In fact most firms using Irish seem to gain a slight edge over competitors.



TIOBRAID ARANN ag LABHAIRT
TIPPERARY'S IRISH LANGUAGE PROJECT

The article goes on to detail some businesses that have thrived over a long period, that have used Irish for some time. An obvious example is the record firm Gael-Linn. The youth festival Slógadh, has thrived over a 25 year period and its recent sponsors Iarnród Éireann (Irish Railways) have noticed an increase in passenger traffic which they attribute to their connection with Slógadh.

Given the current public sympathy with Manx Gaelic it is highly likely that our own commercial enterprises would derive benefit from its support. The Isle of Man Bank's sponsorship of the books used

in the Manx Course for schools from September 1992, shows the way that other enterprises might find profitable to follow. Even things which need not cost additional expense, like advertisements in Manx in prominent places, would benefit the language and very likely the advertiser too.

Kiaull Manninagh

It has been six years since there has been a representative recording of Manks music, excluding those intended to be used by dancers. Kiaull Manninagh, featuring Bernard Osborne on violin and Peter Lumb on guitar, makes a very welcome appearance filling a long felt need. Bernard has made a wide selection of tunes (27 in all) demonstrating our music in all its various moods. There are some old favourites like Car Juan Nan and Arrane Ghelby but most of these melodies are appearing for the first time on a recording. The approach has been varied also, with solos on both instruments and some effective double-tracking. Bernard came to the Island from Cornwall and has for many years worked as a peripatetic teacher of the violin. He has produced a book of Manks tunes for beginners and has also for a long time played for the Manx Folk Dance Society. This is a very personal selection and an original interpretation of the material, I recommend this cassette as a fine sample of the variety to be found in our musical tradition. The total playing time is just short of 36 minutes.

From: Bernard Osborne, 7 Stowell Place, Castletown, Isle of Man. (0624 823373) Price £5.99.

Colin y Jerree

Gaelic Broadcasting

Moves to make Manx language programmes an integral part of broadcasting on Manx Radio are now well in hand. A Broadcasting Bill, currently progressing through the Manx Parliament, makes the broadcasting of Manx Gaelic mandatory.

A clause in the Bill clearly states:

A licence for a sound broadcasting service intended for reception wholly or mainly in the Island shall include a condition requiring the holder of the licence to include in the service such proportion of programmes in Manx Gaelic as may be specified in or determined in accordance with the licence...

However, in this section, programmes in Manx Gaelic include programmes in English for the teaching of Manx.

The Bill makes provision for the setting up of an Advisory Committee to supervise the amount of broadcasting in Manx. Onchan MHK, Peter Karran's amendment designed to establish a statutory body, the Manx Gaelic Broadcasting Board, was thrown out by the Legislative Council. Instead, members opted for an alternative which has fewer financial implications for the Manx Treasury. Mr Karran has indicated that he will continue to work on a strategy, intended for future debate, aimed at clawing back a proportion of the Island's T.V. licence revenue from the BBC, to help extend Manx language broadcasting on Manx Radio.



MEC VANNIN NEWS

In his state of the nation address Chief Minister, Miles Walker, opted for what he termed 'a cautious approach' - "to continue to pursue the same goals, to continue with our programme of long term investment in the Island." Faced with a deepening recession the Government's policy blueprint was devoid of any new ideas or alternatives; hoping that the finance industry would lead the Island through the current difficulties.

This, at a time when one company a day is being struck off by order of the Manx courts, while another two or three a day are going to the wall for other reasons.

Following a visit by the Chief Minister to Hong Kong Mec Vannin issued a special edition of *Yn Pabyr Seyr*, outlining its continued opposition to the Government's over reliance on the Finance Industry.

The leading article in the paper *Facts; Not Threats* states the following:

Fact: We are entering a very bleak period. The Government's own 1991 Policy Report clearly revealed that the Island stood on the brink of a recession at least as bad, and quite possibly worse than that of the early eighties. That recession was so bad because the governments of the 1970s had created an artificial economy: a house built on sand. Our economy could now be likened to a skyscraper built on sand. The U.K.'s recession has not yet bottomed out, and it will take ours another two years to reach the same point.

Fact: Population increase has made our position worse. The massive increase in population has led to the need for massive capital spending projects. Despite the presence of the finance industry, there is no longer enough money to pay for them.

Fact: The "boom" caused hardship for many Manx people. Far from improving opportunities and living standards for local people, the nature of employment opportunities, lack of training requirements and virtual abandonment of work permit regulations left most local people without a fair chance of gaining better paid employment. The massive surge in housing costs, both to buy and to rent, left many virtually homeless. The result was the rash of "First-time Buyer's" housing, epitomised by the shameful Ballavagher development.

Fact: The poor of the Island have become poorer, and the rich have become richer. This is proven by Government statistics. The October 1990 Earning Survey claimed an average weekly wage of £239. The chart clearly shows, however, that the most common wage was £166 per week including overtime and before

deductions. One quarter of the population earned less than this. By June 1992, the average had risen to £276 (15.4% on 1990), whilst the most common wage had risen to £175 (5.4% on 1990), and a quarter of full-time workers continued to earn less than this figure. The richest ten percent have moved from earning more than £375 to £453 (20.8%). Inflation over this period is 9.5%, which means that those earning the common wage or less are 3.7% poorer in real terms, whereas those on the "average" figure are 5.5% better off, and the top 10% are 10.3% better off in real terms.

Quoting Mec Vannin Chairman, B. Moffatt, the party warns, "If and when the dangerous spectre of direct action returns, as it inevitably will if things continue as they are, we should be obliged if responsibility is not laid at the door of the nationalist movement, but rather at the door of a government that failed to heed the signs".



Miles Chases the "Dragon"

Yn Pabyr Seyr

Mec Vannin's news sheet is available from the Editor, Mark Kermode, 22 Third Avenue, Onchan, Mannin. Price 50p (p+p)



Shift in

Balance of Power

In October the House of Keys debated "The European Communities (Amendment) (Number Three) Bill. At its second reading the House was almost evenly divided when the vote was taken and the Bill was passed by 13 votes to 11, the Council of Ministers voting in favour and the unofficial opposition (The Alternative Policy Group) voting against.

The debate makes very interesting reading, highlighting the deep division between members committed to primary legislation and those who favoured secondary legislation. The long established legislative procedure in government has been the Bill system, which has an inbuilt "deliberate pause" which allows ample time for amendments to be made.

As it stands this Bill changes parliamentary procedure in that Orders must be laid before one sitting of Tynwald and approved at a subsequent one. This abridged procedure will allow for a swifter method of introducing new laws and the decision on which Bills should be progressed by Order (or not) will rest with the executive Council of Ministers.

Proponents of the Bill (The Council of Ministers!) tried to allay opposition fears by assuring the opposition that as parliamentarians they would 'carefully regard the rights of parliament'.

However, this shift in the balance of power between the legislature and the executive could be wrought with problems. In effect, the Council of Ministers now have the power to introduce virtually any legislation it wants by Order rather than by the established Bill system. This surely can only be seen as a retrograde step in parliamentary democracy.

Another consequence of this Bill is the fact that it applies to laws originating in Europe. The opposition in the House quite rightly pointed out that anything to do with the EC had to be scrutinised to its utmost; the new procedure does not give the necessary time for thorough debate and this may not be in the best interests of the Island. The opposition also warned that this Bill could erode the rights and powers of the Island's law makers. They quite clearly felt that the Bill posed a major threat to national sovereignty.

Apparently a risk the Council of Ministers are prepared to take as the Bill will give the opportunity for the Manx Government to pass legislation not needing Royal Assent.

Only time will tell who had it right.

CELTICA

Define a Celt.....

I write to take issue with the statement of K. Collins in the autumn of *Carn*, where he says that language is the base of Celtic identity. R.P. March was right in claiming that it was only a part of the scene. Before I go further, let me make it quite plain that I am fully aware of the importance of our languages. They set us clearly apart, giving us an identity in our own minds, and creating an obvious difference in the view of others. But we created the languages, they did not create us.

Anyone, from Hindustan to the North Pole could learn a Celtic language. It would not make them Celtic, or give them any more than a superficial insight to our ways and culture. An academic study alone cannot make a Celt. Nor, true, is it just a matter of place of birth. A person whose roots are in Celtic lands is no less Celtic if his or her mother gave birth due to premature labour while on holiday in Japan or Florida.

What about environment and upbringing? These things also play a part, shaping minds and attitudes in a way less easy to define, giving a sense of belonging which goes beyond playing music in a certain style, or learning a language, or even having certificates to show that a parent or grandparent had a Celtic name, or was born in a Celtic country.

Some Celts left the land of their birth. Some returned. Others never left. In close knit Celtic communities such as Nova Scotia for the Scots, Patagonia for the Welsh or Australia's 'Little Cornwall' Celtic identities are still strong, with languages and/or customs remarkably pure. Yet let us imagine a patch of land..... any patch of land in any Celtic country. Is it possible for someone born and reared, for the sake of example, in London, with Celtic ancestry, to love that acreage with the same love as the person who lives on it?... Whose ancestors have perhaps worked it for generations, loved it, even fought and died to protect it? Indeed, if they had such love of homeland, would they even be exiles? Or would they return like homing pigeons at the first opportunity, even at the risk of possible hardships, or financial and

social discomforts. Do they care enough about their language and culture to promote them even at the risk of prison sentences or penalties? It is easy to romantically champion something from a distance, but what makes those brave few we read about so often in *Carn* go further? Simple. They are Celts defending their own.

No, a language alone is not enough to define a Celt, albeit a very important part of our culture. It is the knowledge of our difference and the love of our homeland. From these things our languages grew. One need not dislike or disparage other lands or cultures. One may feel kindly towards all mankind, and all the world, yet still love ones own family and home best. Know them intimately, and in spite of faults still hold them most dear, and precious enough to make personal sacrifices for them. That inborn love and knowledge of belonging is deeper than reason or definition, and it is the adherence to languages, customs and homeland that makes any nation what it is, all over the world. And so it is with us.

R. Riley.

A View on Cornish

While I agree with the general sentiments in Merfyn Phillip's article on page 10 of the Autumn '92 issue of *Carn*, titled *Have a care for the under dogs*, he makes one remark that I feel is less than objective, but which may appear to be an authoritative statement to new or casual readers of the publication and those generally unaware of the history of the Cornish language. There is at present three main systems of Cornish being taught and used – **Unified**, **Modern** and **Common** Cornish – arguably the **Modern** and **Common** systems have taken the place of **Unified** Cornish in the hearts of those new to the language, if not entirely winning

over all those of the old school who still cling to Nance's Unified system.

However, I feel that when referring to the Cornish language Merfyn Phillips fails to see the importance of distinguishing between his personal view of the situation (or what he would like it to be) and reality.

He writes, "...Because when it is seen that Cornish which actually died out is thriving again having been resurrected within the last ten years..."

If he had qualified this statement by saying, '... having been, **in my view**, resurrected within the last ten years...' I would not feel it necessary to react to his comment, but if *Carn* is to be seen as a serious medium of reliable information about our countries, then those responsible for dissemination of information should make great efforts to be as objective as possible or we are likely to lose a large number of members, supporters and any credibility we may have gained over the years.

I first came in contact with Cornish at a young age by way of a parent who was taught a little Cornish at school in St. Ives, in the west of Cornwall in the 1920's, which I believe was a direct result of the influence of Morton Nance. However it was only as a result of involvement in the political movement, in the early 70's, that I took a serious interest in the language. A great many people who have learnt or started to learn Cornish will have similar stories about their first contact with the language at various periods between the beginning of this century and the present, but all will be aware that they owe a great deal to those, such as Jenner, Nance, Smith, Gendall, George and the myriad of language teachers that have opened up the language to a wider public. Each of us may personally feel that one or two of these have had more influence over the language revival than the others and may perceive that the time they first came in contact with the language movement was when it really took off, but few if any would or could say with any authority that the language revival started in this or that period.

In a nutshell, Merfyn may believe the Cornish language revival began ten years ago because of his loyalty to a system which saw its launch into the mainstream of the language movement a decade ago, but others will believe differently. Personally I owe a great deal to Nance, Dick Gendall and others such as Tim Saunders, who directly or indirectly were a great help when I first started learning Cornish, but to heap credit on any one mentor or the system of Cornish he/she founded would be to distort history - and the Celtic peoples have already suffered too much from such distortions by the English and French.

Ian Williams

The Bretons

by Patrick Galliou and Michael Jones:
Basil Blackwell 1991 ISBN 0-631-
16406-6. Price £25.

Hitherto Anglophones without a reading knowledge of French have not been well served with books on Breton history. In the light of this what must rank as a major breakthrough is 'The Bretons' by Patrick Galliou and Michael Jones. The book is a further volume in Blackwell's series 'The Peoples of Europe'. The authors and publishers are to be congratulated for an excellent volume. The fourteen chapters range from the old and middle stone ages and through to the middle ages with a final chapter on 'Brittany and the Bretons since 1491'.

The main criticism that can be made of the book is in this choice of the middle ages as the terminating point of the detailed analysis. Naturally, the very important period of Breton history extending from 1491 to the present cannot be dealt with adequately in the nine pages of chapter 14. This could have been overcome by shortening the space given over to the pre-Roman and Roman periods - since, intrinsically interesting as these are, they are dealing with a period in which we cannot in the strict sense speak of Bretons.

Nevertheless, the authors have produced a book which is both balanced and sympathetic. They write:

'Inevitably choices have had to be made in our account. These reflect both interest and competence of the authors. We are conscious of omission.....' (p.xv)

Throughout there is a deep appreciation of changes wrought to the landscape and its traditional people - especially in the introduction and final chapter of the book:

'Nowhere better could be found for examining the complex questions of relation between central authority in an increasingly authoritarian state and local ambition and aspiration than in the case of Brittany in modern times.' (p.4)

The book ends on an optimistic note - observing that the Bretons have 'always stood at the crossroads of space and time.' (p 288)

K.C.

The 14th Celtic Film and Television Festival will take place in April 1993 in An Oriant/Lorient. For information, e.g. about conditions for entering the competitions, write to:

Yezh ha Sevenadur Breizh, Ti-Kêr/Mairie, BP 2145, 56321 Lorient-Cedex.

Celtic League AGM and Resolutions

The 1992 AGM was held in Dublin, Éire, on the 24th October 1992.

Election of Officers

Convener - Cathal Ó Luain; General Secretary/PRO - Bernard Moffatt; Assistant General Secretary - Cristl Jerry; *Carn* Editor - Patricia Bridson; Treasurer - post vacant; Temporary Treasurer - Royston Green

The following Resolutions were passed:

1. Now that the scheme for teaching Manks Gaelic in schools has started, the AGM of the Celtic League urges the Government to put it on a sound financial footing. It further urges the expansion of the scheme to provide adequately for the present and future demand from parents and pupils.

2. This AGM urges that: The subsidiarity principle be extended in its application to lower levels than that of present State Governments, i.e. any matters which could be dealt with by local councils e.g. Regional Councils, should be in the competence of those councils.

3. This AGM, mindful of International disquiet about the transportation by sea of radioactive plutonium fuel,

(a) calls for concerted action by sympathetic Governments and environmental groups to establish a 'lead curtain' around those Countries which promote the nuclear trade;

(b) urges the Celtic League to host a conference of interested parties in Dublin in the Spring of 1993 to highlight the unacceptable activities of Britain and France in the nuclear trade.

4. The Celtic League calls upon the Secretary of State for Wales to respond positively to the increasing demand for a Property Act for Wales and take the necessary steps to protect the Welsh-speaking communities from mass-immigration.

5. The Celtic League calls upon the Sealink-Stena Ferry Company to implement a full bilingual policy in the Abergwaun/Fishguard harbour and to extend this by giving due place to Welsh, and also Irish, on their ferries crossing the Irish Sea.

6. The AGM of the Celtic League urges the Irish Government to maintain Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution as a guarantee of

the nationality and citizenship rights of all the Irish people, and to energetically seek the repeal of Section 75 of the Government of Ireland Act (1920), Section 7 of the Government of Ireland Act (1949) and Section 1 of the Northern Ireland Constitution Act (1973).

7. This AGM of the Celtic League:

i. Welcomes the news that the Ambassadors of the 26 Member States of the Council of Europe voted, by a large majority, in June 1992 to accord the legal form of a Convention to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

ii. Deplores the fact that the U.K. and France were among the four Member-States whose Ambassadors with-held their support for the Convention by abstaining, and calls on the Breton, Welsh, Scottish and Cornish Branches of the Celtic League to lobby through all the possible channels for these Governments to reverse this decision of the Ambassadors by ratifying the Convention which has now been laid open for signature.

iii. Calls on the Irish Government (whose Ambassador was among the 21 voting in favour) (a) to sign this Convention without delay and to (b) demonstrate practical support for its provisions by introducing an Irish Language Act.

8. The AGM of the Celtic League proposes: That National Branches seek out ways of ensuring widespread and efficient publicity for *Carn* and also of obtaining financial help (through sponsorship, subventions and advertising etc.) to supplement the existing income of *Carn*.

9. The AGM calls upon the U.K. Government, in the name of humanity, to repatriate all Irish Republican Prisoners from goals in England to prisons in the North of Ireland.

10. This AGM reiterates its opposition to the construction of fortified facilities along the North of Ireland 'border' and urges the British Government to abandon its 'marginal' mentality and promote a political resolution to its difficulties with Ireland.

11. The Celtic League calls upon the Secretary of State for the 6 Counties to use his influence to ensure that Irish is included in the educational curriculum there.

The Religion of the Ancient Celts

by J.A. Mac Culloch, Constable 1991 ISBN 0 09 470930 0. Price Stg. £12.95

In the further reading list of his Celtic Mythology (first pub. by Hamlyn in 1970), Proinsias MacCana cites J.A. MacCulloch's 'The Religion of the Ancient Celts'. That a scholar of MacCana's standing should do this for a book first published in 1911 should be recommendation enough for any student of Celtic civilization. It is therefore a pleasure to report that Constable have reissued the book after so long a lapse in time.

Unlike Constable's reprints of other 'classics' in the field of Celtic studies (such as T.W. Rolleston's 'Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race' and Henri Hubert's 'The Rise of the Celts' and 'The Greatness and Decline of the Celts') which have become superseded, MacCulloch's book has not - for the most part - become dated. There are 24 chapters in the book and apart from chapter two, 'The Celtic People' the book remains a sound introduction to Celtic belief.

The first part of the book deals with the gods of the Gauls, the mythological, heroic and fenian cycles of Irish myth - with a

separate chapter on the Tuatha de Danaan - and the gods of the Brythons. Chapter 10 onwards deals with various topics. Especially interesting are those dealing with nature worship and the worship of rivers, lakes, trees (and other plants) and animals. There are also chapters concerned with sacrifice, tabu, festivals, the Druids, magic and much else besides.

For those of us who have 'grown up' in the age of 'comparative sociological and structural' approaches to mythology and belief (the approach favoured for example by the Rees brothers in their magnificent 'The Celtic Heritage') the book should come as a refreshing alternative. I say this because prior to reading MacCulloch's book my first thought was 'why reissue such an old book?'

The book now occupies an honoured place on my book shelf beside for example the works of Rees and Rees, MacCana, Murphy, Gray and that great non-comparative work Máire MacNeill's 'Festival of Lughnasa'.

K.C.

AL LIAMM

Literary magazine in Breton, 6 issues a year. Subscription 150Fr/annum, but 160Fr outside State, to P. Le Bihan, 16 r. des Fours à Chaux, 35400 St.Malo.

Of note in Nr 273, a moving poem by Y.B. Premel about the death of the elm; stories by J. Abasq, Yann Gerven (as usual funny, though it might appear that Bretons are given to drunkenness and adultery), P.G. Wodehouse (ably translated by J. Konan); pleas by R. Barvek in favour of less reliance on adapting in Breton "international" (i.e. French Latin) words and by J.L. Dey in favour of the opposite on the grounds that our uneducated native speakers go wholesale for French terms and that English was able to assimilate the like. Chakeñ soñ gou.

DASTUM

Sept.-Oct.

A special issue of 40pp., 17Fr. devoted to the 20th anniversary of the association of the same name which has collected some 50,000 popular Breton songs, airs, stories since its foundation with the help of countless voluntary workers. It carries a 13 pp interview with its principal founder, Patrick Malrieu, who tells about the part he took in the development of this important work. The anniversary was celebrated on Oct 2-4 in Berrien with the participation of some 250 traditional musicians. Subsc. to Dastum-Musique Bretonne, 10 issues per annum, 130 Fr. to 16 Straed Penhoet, 35065 Roazhon-Cedex.



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Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership 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 IV21 2DS.

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

Correspondence: Ronan Tremel, 34 St. an Argoad, 29190 Lennon, Brittany.

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

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

KERNOW Martyn Miller, 10 Trewartha Court, Pound Street, Liskeard.

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

LONDON BRANCH Robat ap Tomas, "Dyffryn", Gretton Fields, Gretton, Cheltenham, Gloucester, GL54 5AA, England.

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

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Our next deadline for material for *Carn* is 1st February 1993. Materials sent for publication 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.

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

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

ISSN 0257-7860