

# caxn

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

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**ALBA:** COMUNN  
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COMMEEYS CELTIAGH

CELTIC LEAGUE



# ALBA

## Na Ceiltich a' Tighinn

Eadar fèilltean-reice, dannsaichean is reic air ticeadan-rafail, chan eil cus fois acasan a tha an sàs anns an iomairt a tha dol o chionn bliadhna is còrr gus airgead a chruinneachadh airson co-chruinneachadh bliadhnaile na Comdhail Cheiltich Eadarnaiseanta a chur air adhart ann an Inbhir Nis air an t-samhradh seo tighinn.

Tha còig bliadhna nis o bha an co-chruinneachadh seo ann an Albainn mu dheireadh agus b'e sin a' chiad uair riamh a chaidh a chumail air a' Ghàidhealtachd. On uair sin tha Meur Alba air a bhith strì gu dìon airson barrachd àite 's am barrachd cothrom a thoirt do dh'òigridh anns a' bhuidhinn, agus tha cuspair Co-Chruinneachadh 1993 – Oigridh Cheilteach a' Gabhail Pàirt – na làn chomharradh air seo.

Tha dùil gun tig suas ri dà cheud neach cruinn còmhla ann am bunsgoil Dhail an Eich ann an Inbhir Nis, agus gum bi iad an làthair às gach dùthaich Cheilteach – sean is òg, is meadhan latha – fad na seachdain mu dheireadh dhen Iuchar. Chan ann buileach gan toileachadh fhèin a bhios iad: bidh obair ann a thuilleadh air cur-seachad is fealla-dhà, ged a bhios tomhas ann dhiubh sin cuideachd.

Tha a' chomataidh-stiùiridh aig Meur na h-Alba a' beachdachadh gu làidir an ceartuair air na bhios ri dhèanamh rè na seachdain, eadar leasain Ghàidhlig gach madainn, bùithtean-obrach ann an òrain, ann an dannsa, 's an dràma; cuairtean gu h-àiteachan ainmeil is annasach a-mach às a' bhaile; seirbheis-adhraidh le riochdairean às gach dùthaich a' gabhail pàirt; iomain eadar dà sgioba òigridh; cèilidh òigridh agus consairt mòr eadar-Cheilteach ann an Taigh Cluiche Eden Court.

Thathar an dùil deasbad a dhèanamh cuideachd air an t-slighe a tha ron Chomdhail Cheiltich Eadarnaiseanta agus air na cinn-uidhe a bu chòir a bhith aice ann an Roinn Eòrpa an latha maireach - sin a thuilleadh air na h-òraidean a bhithear gan toirt seachad air cuspair a' cho-chruinneachaidh le riochdairean òga às na dùthchannan Ceilteach uile. Gus brosnachadh a thoirt do mheuran eile, tha meur na h-Alba a' tairgse tomhas de chosgaisean aoigheachd aig suas ri sianar dhaoine òga às gach dùthaich eile a mhaithheadh dhaibh; ach air chùmhannan

gun gabh iad làn phàirt anns gach iomairt a bhios a' dol.

Tha corra sean-fhacal air a bhith bualadh orrasan a tha ag ullachadh airson a' cho-chruinneachaidh, mar tha: "Cha dèanar math gun mulad", agus "Is olc maoin gun leasachadh" agus "Teirigidh Cruachan Beann gun dad a dhol na cheann" - chan eil teagamh nach e bhith togail ionmhas airson a leithid seo an rud as sàraichte anns an latha th'ann, agus an t-airgead cho doirbh grèim fhaighinn air. Gu fàbharach, tha càirdean coibhneil air a bhith a' freagairt, agus fhuaras tabhartasan feumail mar tha bho ghrunn ùghdarrasan ionadail, o Chomhairle nan Ealain an Alba, o Chomunn Sgitheanach Ghlaschu, on Chomunn Thirisdeach, o Mheur Inbhir Nis dhen Chomunn Ghàidhealach, Urras NicCaoig, agus Comunn Gàidhealach Ghlaschu; agus tha dòchas ri tuilleadh.

Tha an taic a thàinig thuige seo air a bhith ro fheumail aig an ìre seo, agus tha mòr mheas air, agus suas ri £20,000 mar cheann-uidhe gus cosg air na dh'fheumas cosg air ann a bhith ag ullachadh a' cho-chruinneachaidh agus ga chur air adhart. Tha cuid de na buill cuideachd air an làmh a chur gu fiallaidh air craiceann a' mhairt, agus thogadh beagan is £500 le na tabhartasan acasan.

Ach se na buill a tha ann am Buidheann na Gàidhealtachd a th'air a bhith a' giùlan ceann trom a' mhaide, cuid nan stoban reòdhte a' reic thiceadan-rafail, cuid le teine air an craiceann a' fuine 's a' fighe, 's a dèanamh marmalaid is eile. Tha bùth bheag air fosgladh gus caochladh sheòrsaichean bathair a reic ri cailleachan Inbhir Nis, agus bithidh gach cùil is cial gam falamhachadh, agus - thathar an dòchas - sporan no dhà ga fhosgladh.

Chuir dìnnear is bàl mòr ann an Taigh-Osda Chaledonian anns an t-Samhain timcheall air £400 ris an ionmhas, a bharrachd air cothrom èisdeachd ris an t-seinn aig Seòras Gunna agus Nina NicEalair, agus na casan a' breabadh ri ceòl sùndach piob Aonghais Mhic-a-Phì agus bogsa Iain MhicLachlainn fhèin, agus Ragnall Dùghlas a' cumail taice ris.

Tha iomairt neo dhà eile san amharc cuideachd; m.e. Cèilidh Fèill Bealtainn air

a' chiad latha dhen Chèitean, agus rafail mòr eagalach eile a bhitheas a' tòiseachadh mu dheireadh a' Mhàirt.

Bidh feum air a h-uile sgillinn agus bidh luchd na comataidh ro mheasail air cuideachadh sam bith a thèid aig buill agus aig càirdean na Comhdhail Cheiltich (Alba) air a dhèanamh leotha, gus na bheil san amharc aca a thoirt gu buil. Agus bidh iad a' meas gur math as fhiach gach oidhirp agus gach iomairt ma chuidicheas Co-Chruinneachadh 93 da-rìreabh leis an h-amasan a tha iad daonnan a' cur 's a' cumail romhpa - a bhith neartachadh agus a' daingneachadh nan ceangalachan eadar sluagh nan dùthchannan Ceilteach, agus gu seachd àraidh an cuid òigridh.

### Summary

*The Scottish Branch of the inter-Celtic cultural organisation the Celtic Congress are busy raising funds and laying the groundwork for this years international gathering in Inverness during the last week of July. The theme chosen is that of the role of youth in the Celtic cultures and encouraging their participation.*

## Sea Safety

The Sea Safety Group was formed to bring together all fishermen, pilots, merchant seamen and yachtsmen who have a true interest in safety at sea. It already has a network of branches within in UK, who work together in their own regions monitoring local problems also the behaviour of shipping off their coastline.

The Sea Safety Group outlines its aims as follows:

- \* To operate an incident scheme so that incidents or near misses are reported to the MIAB and the Department of Transport.
- \* To promote training and information programmes for all sea users.
- \* To press for adequate and speedy investigation and action under British Maritime Law where serious incidents occur.

For further information: The Sea Safety Group, Captain Brian Hamilton, 35 Highfield Crescent, Paignton, TQ3 3TR.

## Scotland in Europe

The exclusion of Scotland and so many other nations from the Edinburgh EC Council last December underlines the hopes of those gathered in the European Free Alliance that a wider Europe can be achieved to balance a Europe of the peoples against the emerging Europe of the bankers. To that end those wishing to read a concise case for Scottish independence in Europe can usefully turn to Paul H Scott's recent book "Scotland in Europe - dialogue with a sceptical friend". Published last autumn by Canongate Press of Edinburgh at £4.95 (ISBN 0 86241 414 8) it is an excellent primer for fellow Celts to survey the development of the SNP case which attracted over 21% of the Scottish vote at the last election and will form the basic case in the coming years.



The folkband Capercaillie round off the street party to mark the end of the Edinburgh Summit

## Celtic Inheritance - Peter Berrisford Ellis (Constable Stg.£9.95)

This is a paperback edition of a book already published in hardback in 1985. It is a comprehensive study of the early Christian period in the Celtic countries when the Celtic Church was predominant, and its gradual assimilation into the centralised Roman Church over a period of several centuries until by the end of the 12th century the Celtic Church had all but disappeared although some of its practices survived much longer. As the author P.B. Ellis says the term 'Celtic Church' is not strictly accurate since the Christian churches in the Celtic countries were part of the Roman Catholic Church but differed in many practices, some of pre-Christian origin. The principal one was the dating of Easter, recognition of the authority of John rather than Peter, the appointment of Bishops who were subject to abbots, and land tenure.

Apart from three general chapters dealing with Pre-Christian Society and Religion, the spread of Christianity and the Separation of The Celtic Church, individual chapters are devoted to each of the six Celtic countries. Detailed accounts are given of some of the more famous controversies arising from the conflict between the two traditions and make interesting reading. Of course the book is not confined to the history of religion during the period in question and the political development which paralleled changes in the Church are dealt with extensively. In fact it could be said that the absorption of the Celtic Church into the 'orthodox' Roman system coincided with the conquest of the Celtic countries by foreign powers. There are also chapters on England and Europe as well as an Epilogue.

An interesting aside (which forms no part of this work) is that in the two Celtic countries, Ireland and Brittany, where elements of the Celtic Church survived longest, there have been attempts in recent

times to revive the Celtic Christian tradition. In Brittany it started some 20 years ago and the community even had a bishop, and the small Celtic Christian community on the Aran Islands (Inis Mór) was the subject of a TV programme on RTÉ only this week.

B.H.

## Scottish Democracy Demonstration

On 12th December two hundred years to the day since the Scottish Friends of the People met in Edinburgh to fight for the "rights of man", a huge cavalcade of Scots marched from the shadow of the Scottish Assembly buildings and St Andrews House, Britain's Scottish outpost, to the Meadows where a Declaration of Scottish Democracy was read by a representative Scot and the politicians gave their support to the cause to a huge throng.

The demonstration delighted the crowd of 30,000 in the two hour march through Edinburgh's streets: it dismayed the BBC and Scotsman newspaper who had written off home rule from their agenda: discomfited the Labour leaders who immediately disassociated themselves from what they had signed; and underlined the majority feeling across Scotland that democracy is too precious to leave our future to the mercies of another UK General Election.

To read much of the coverage which followed, grudgingly, the day's success it misrepresented the Declaration and the support of the SNP for carrying out its ideas. The Glasgow Herald legal page pointed out that Alan Miller of the

Scottish Council for Civil Liberties had submitted a draft to the organisers and no amendments had been made by the parties involved.

So Labour's denunciations of cooperation with the SNP on a withdrawal from Westminster was a means to split the post election democracy thrust and divert attention from their growing unionism which takes the form of "back to bread and butter issues". Housing and unemployment are somehow to be decoupled from the majority demand for a democratic Scottish parliament to solve these same issues.

## Gaelic Fights Back

Meanwhile the resurgence of interest in our ancient national language has reached TV in a big way. The new Gaelic soap opera, *Machair*, which appears weekly on peaktime Independent TV, has attracted viewing figures of eight times the official number of Gaelic speakers in Scotland! Its use of subtitles is attracting an even wider audience for the language and the new Gaelic learners series "Speaking our Language" will help a whole new generation to access Gaelic with colourful and attractive video and back-up materials. Contact CANAN, PO Box 345, Isle of Skye IV44 8XA, Alba.



# BREIZH

## Stad nec'hus ar gouezeleg en Alba

Jedadennoù diwar an niveradeg-boblañs sevenet e 1991 e Bro-Skos, evel er peurrest eus ar Rouantelezh Unanet, o deus anataet, ar pezh a c'halled doujañ, ez eo digresket kalz kementad an dud hag a oar gouezeleg e-pad an dek vloaz kent.

E miz Here ec'h embanne ar gelaouenn sizhuniek West Highland Free Press sifroù evit an div rannvro ma vez komzet ar muiañ ar yezh-se, Inizi ar C'Hornog (da lavarout eo an Hebridez-Diavaez) hag an Uheldirioù (anezho ar rann eus Breizh-Veur en hanternoz d'al linenn Inverness-Enez Muile).

N'eo ket bet embannet c'hoazh niver resis, fedel, ar ouezelegerien. Ur brasjed eo a zo bet graet, gant Kuzul ar Gouezeleg (C.naG.) eus an dregantadoù tud en div dachennad hag o deus respontet ya d'ar goulenn: ha komz a rit gouezeleg? Ne lavar ket WHFP penaos eo bet riñvet - marteze o kemer teskaouennoù a-douez ar follennoù-niveradeg un tammig e pep lec'h hag o kontañ pet anezho a oa ar ya-se warno?

Hervez doare, en Inizi ar C'Hornog ez eo diskennet an dregantad eus 79% e 1981 da 69% hag a-se e vefe bremañ 65,000 bennak a ouezelegerien du-hont. An holl rummoù zo tizhet gant an digresk. A-boan ma'z eus un hanter eus ar re oadet 3-15 vloaz hag a oar gouezeleg, daoust d'ar c'helennadur divyezhek a vez roet abaoe 15-20 vloaz d'ar skolidi. Eus ar re etre 16 ha 44 bloaz ez eus 62%, etre 45 ha 64 bloaz 79.5%, 65 bloaz pe ouzhpenn 87%, e-lec'h 74%, 86% ha 90% diouzh tro dek vloaz kent. Seul yaouankoc'h, seul nebeutoc'h.

En Uheldirioù o defe disklêriet 7.5% eus an 204,000 annezad ec'h ouzont gouezeleg. E 1981 e oa 9.1%. En darn vrasañ eus ar rannvro-se, ha dreist-holl war an douar-bras ez eo dizeriet ar yezh abaoe pellik'zo. En Enez Sgitheanach/Skye ha Loch Alsh e oa gwelloc'h he stad, hogen bremañ n'eo komzet mui gant ouzhpenn an hanter eus an dud. Heverk ha kalonekaus eo kouskoude ez eo kreñvaet en oadrumm 3-15, gant an dregantad o sevel eus 4.8% da 5.6% evit ar rannvro a-bezh; en Enez Sgitheanach/L.A. ez eus zoken 35.7% eus ar vugale hag a oar gouezeleg.

### C'hwitadenn an "divyezhegezh"

Ar pep nec'husañ er sifroù-se eo stad ar yezh e-touez ar re yaouank en Inizi ar C'Hornog, goude 16 vloaz a zivyezhegezh er c'helennerezh. Perak en deus c'hwitet Kuzul ar rannvro gant e leviadurezh divyezhel? Abeg zo bet kavet ivez en unan eus pennoù C.naG., an Dr Makinnon, o vezañ m'en doa lavaret eistez a-raok embannidigezh an dregantadoù, e vefe c'hoazh 75,000 gouezeleger en Inizi-se. Koulskoude n'eo ket un diougan an doa graet met ur rakvann war ziazez goulakadennoù Burev-Kreiz ar Statistikoù Skosat a-zivout emdroadur niver ar boblañs dre vras hag an divroañ eus ar Gouezelva, o telc'her kont ivez eus tuadur niveroù ar Ouezelegerien etre 1951 ha 1981. Pa vo anavezet niver ar re a respontas ya d'ar goulenn er peurrest eus Bro-Skos ha pegement anezho oa deuet eus an div rannvro e vo disheñvel ar skeudenn moarvat. Ne vo ket gouezet pegement ar ouezelegerien zo er peurrest eus ar "Rouantelezh", rak ne oa goulenn ebet a-zivout o yezh eno. Koulskoude e tle bezañ un toullad mat anezho goude ma n'eo ket stank moarvat ar re a gav tu pe atiz da ouezelegañ en o endro.

Forzh penaos, d'ur goulenn ken didro ha "komz a rit gouezeleg?" n'hall ket ar respont bout resis-resis. Seulabred e 1981 e voe abeg da ziskrediñ pa ziskouezas ar respontoù e oa niverusoc'h ar ouezelegerien eget e 1971. An hini na oar drailhañ nemet un nebeut pozioù hag en deus c'hoant da livañ brav ar wirionez pe a fazi war ster ar goulenn a zisklêrio ya en dro-mañ ha marteze nann ar wech kentañ goude.

Ar pezh a vefe da imboure'hañ spisoc'h eo ar sifroù evit ar vugale en toleadoù ma'z eus kresk, da skouer e Sgitheanach, Ross-Cromarty, Inverness. Ar c'hresk zo evit doare da lakaat war gont ar skolioù gouezelek (da lav. eo ar re ma vez graet kentelioù dre ar gouezeleg) hag ar Strolladoù-C'hoari (rakskolioù, evit bugaligoù 3-5 bloaz, dalc'het d'ar mintin) hag a zo o paotaat abaoe dek vloaz (s.o. Carn 73, pennad e brezhoneg).

Evit rener kevredigezh ar Strolladoù-C'hoari, Fionnlaoich Mac Leoid, n'eus ket da souezhiñ gant an disoc'hoù. Ma vije bet

graet an niveradeg 3-4 bloaz'zo e vije bet gwashoc'h. Da skouer ne oa neuze nemet ur bugel diwar 25 en ur barrez e Barra hag a ouie gouezeleg, bremañ ez eus 19 diwar 30.

### Kuzul gwallek

Kuzul an Inizi a rank talañ ouzh heuliadoù fall e leviadurezh yezhel. N'en deus ket respontet a wir galon ouzh ar familhoù a c'houlenne e ve digoret skolioù gouezelek e-lec'h ar re zivyezhek. N'eus ket bet lakaet ur c'helennadur divyezhek gwirion er pleustr kennebeut, van d'ober ne lavaran ket! Pet eus ar gargidi hag a ra "war-dro ar yezh" a gas 'ta o bugale d'ar skolioù ha d'ar strolladoù-c'hoari gouezelek, a c'houlenne Fionnlaoich Mac Leoid.

Ma fell d'ar guzulierien-rannvro e chomfe bev ez eo dezho delc'her penn ouzh kargidi ar mererezh hag ober dezho degemer e tle ar skolioù gouezelek bezañ ar reol ha neket esevennoù, emezañ. E-keñver ar skoazell a vez roet gant kuzul an Uheldirioù ha hini Strathclyde ez eo ur vezh pegen nebeut a ra hini an Inizi a-du gant ar gouezeleg er skolioù daoust ma'z eo gantañ e voe digoret an hent er bloavezhioù '70. En Inizi eo emañ ar yezh en he c'hreñvañ. Perak n'eus ket bet savet eno ur skol ouezelek eilderez paneveken pa'z eus unan e Lothian, rannvro Din Edin? N'o deus ket komprenet 'ta an Enezidi-hont emañ ganto an atebegzh eus amzer-dazont ar yezh? Prest eo WHFP da damall d'ar guzulierien bezañ gwallegot o dever, ma n'eo ket zoken c'hoariet yud outi.

Ur c'hembread, Cennard Davies, a zisklêrie en ul lizher d'ar gelaouenn-se e ranker ober "gwellziforc'h" en tu gant pep yezh keltiek en he bro-hi, evit ma chomo bev. Setu ur gudenn bolitikel evit-se!

An dremmwel n'eo ket teñval e pep keñver. E-lec'h ma roer tu d'ar skolioù da zeskiñ ar yezh a-zevri e kresk niver ar ouezelegerien yaouank. Ha kemenn a reer e teu mat ganto.

A. Heusaff

Gerioù n'emaint ket e Geriadur R. Hemon (1970)

fedel: factual; riñvet: calculated; teskaouenn: sample; rakvann: projection; tuadur: tendency; seulabred: already; atebegzh: responsibility; gwellziforc'h: positive discrimination.

## Diwan

The DIWAN schools are now attended by a total of 937 children, an increase of 12% on last year. Of these 360 attend 21 primary schools and 87 the Roparz Hemon College near Brest. The Diwan association is under the great stress to pay its 118 teachers/employees. It has also to train its teachers without any help from the State. Its pupils were 100% successful in 3 different kinds of exams last summer. It is seeking support from the Breton territorial collectivities in its effort to negotiate a new convention with the French Minister of Education.



Ivonig ar Maerdi vice-president of DIWAN for Development of school network.

Stad Nec'hus cont....

### Summary

A preliminary examination of the 1991 Census results indicates a considerable drop (17%) in the number of Scots Gaelic speakers over the previous ten years. The bilingual education policy adopted in the 70's by the Western Isles Council has not been effective in halting the decline among the young. Regions where Gaelic-medium primary schools and pre-schools have received serious official support show an increase in the percentage of children able to speak the language. Numbers attending such schools are fast increasing. Is the W. Isles Council failing in its responsibility towards the language?

## For more power to Brittany

The result of a survey carried out by the French Observatoire Interrégional de la Politique in 1991 were published in the May '92 issue of *Le Peuple Breton/Pobl Vreizh*. Several questions were put concerning the attitude of the French citizens towards regionalisation in 18 of the State's administrative regions. Corsica was not covered, and the figures for Brittany refer only to the Rennes-4 Departement region, B4. It is of interest to see how the results accord with the conclusions drawn from the Maastricht Referendum. Let us make clear that Brittany's national territory is "B5", i.e. includes Loire-Atlantique. Asked whether the region will in future be more important than the departement (created 200 years ago to serve centralisation) as an administrative and political unit, 75% answered yes in B4 and 65% in France, Champagne and Limousin having with B4 the highest figures.

Would those interviewed be ready to pay more taxes to boost regional development? The three highest yes figures were 48% in Limousin (very underdeveloped), 47% in B4 and 46% in Alsace. This was taken as an indication of the desire to work in the native area and of the sense of identity.

Almost all regions were favorable or very favorable by 75% or more to "the European construction", Lower Normandy and Limousin being exceptions.

Questions were put regarding the attribution of increased powers to the

region in various areas of the socio-economic life. In B4 over 40% thought that it should be for the region to intervene in support of local economic activities, less than 9% and thought it should be left to the Central (French) government - the rest being divided between the departement and the commune. Nowhere is the pro-region figure as high as in B4 and Flanders-Artois. Le P.B. makes out that no other region evidences as strong a desire (almost 60%?) to have the scope and powers of the region extended, in particular that it should decide itself the investments concerning it in particular.

Asked which community they considered themselves as belonging to, 23% answered it was the Breton one (compared to 19% in 1989 and 22% in 1990). This is the highest figure expressing an active attachment to the "region". Those who stated they were "French first" were percentually much less numerous than in other regions.

54% had no wish to live elsewhere than in Brittany. Only in Midi-Pyrénées was the figure, (56%), higher.

In summary: there is a strong "regionalist" sentiment in B4, a will to develop the region and to have it endowed with powers of decision, a stronger attachment to it than to the departement. The sense of belonging to France is weaker than in any other region. All this accords well with the assessment of the referendum results in Brittany.

## The meaning of 'Utopique'

A Colloquium on the subject "What we want for the Breton language" organised on 22/11 in Gwengamp by Stourm ar Brezhoneg was attended by a hundred people and addressed by a panel of 6 speakers including two departement councillors. All agreed that the number of bilingual schools should be increased, a Breton language radio and TV service be set up and jobs in which Breton could be used be provided.

The former director of the Breton language programmes on FR3-Bretagne, A. Bienvenu, has worked out a detailed plan for a TV service which would cost annually 500 Mfrs and employ 300 people.

The president of France-Television, H. Bourges, dismissed projects for

autonomous regional TV as "utopique". He surely does not ignore that such services exist in Wales, Catalonia, the S. Basque Country, Galicia, the German Laender? What he means is the like is unacceptable in a State which wants to control everything. In the European association of Regional TVs, CIRCOM, the secretariate of which is in Bavaria, all French "regional" stations are represented by the F3 Parisian boss.

In France the idea of electing members of the European Parliament region by region is also utopique. There is only one constituency. And it looks as if the 24 seats allocated to that State on the EC Regional Committee (to be set up under the Maastricht Treaty... if it survives) will not be reserved to the existing 21 regions but will be shared in equal numbers by the regions, the departements and the cities. France distrusts its "regions" and squeezes them out whenever it can.

In June 1992 the Council of Europe (which has 27 member states) voted by a large majority to accord the legal form of a Convention to The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. The Convention was open for signature by the member states from October 1992 onwards. The French Government, which was one of 4 states which abstained on the vote, still refuses to sign the Convention.

In the National Assembly a group supporting Regional languages and culture, composed of MPs and other elected representatives, have been urging the Government for the last two years to ratify this Convention, which would ensure minimum rights for the use of these languages in Administration, Education as well as in the Media. The French Government has countered with an argument based on the Royal edict of Villers-Cotterêt of 1539, which imposed French as the only language to be used in all official and judicial acts. Is it not a bit audacious to adduce historical reasons when the minority languages existed even in written form long before French was established officially? And considering that the same degree was issued under a Monarchy, is it not rather odd for a President nominally faithful to republican and democratic values to argue on the strength of such an obsolete document designed to benefit French to the detriment of other languages spoken in the State?

Secondly came the legalistic argument, bluntly stated by the Foreign Secretary: "The law does not allow a work contract to be written in Basque or Breton". Through this the French Government disregards what happened in many neighbouring European countries. Indeed in South Catalonia, the Southern Basque Country and Galicia minority languages are recognised. Why not in Corsica and Brittany? Is the French State so fossilised that its laws can no longer be changed?

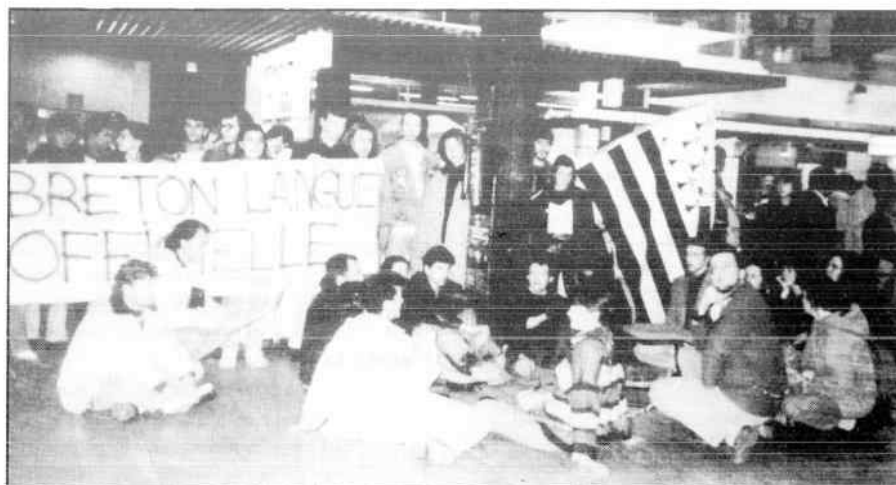
Thirdly is the argument of the equality of all citizens before the law. The Centralists have dexterously used this argument, again to the detriment of minorities, by claiming that equality among citizens can only come about through the establishment of a single language. The supremacy of French by means of that discriminatory fallacy is supposed to have been "a great step for democracy", and the result to be achieved through education and other institutions was "the birth of a new man" with a new way of thinking in a new language. There certainly was a thorough brainwashing resulting in the kind of uniformity of thought which one associates with totalitarian regimes.

*The 6 not on the outside are going forward for the Breton nationalist party EMGANN.*

## France Disowns European Convention

### Mitterand's Pledge

On March 14, 1981, before his election, François Mitterand said during a speech in Lorient: "it is now time that a status for the languages and cultures of France be established, so that France should no longer be the only European country to refuse to its minority cultures fundamental rights which are recognised in international conventions signed by her." Eleven years later nothing has changed - we are still hearing the same old-fashioned rhetoric from his Government.



*Sit-in in Rennes Regional Prefecture by courtesy of Bremañ*

By refusing to sign the European Convention for Regional or Minority Languages, France keeps company which such states as Turkey, Greece and Cyprus, while the other members of the European Council (including newly democratised states such as Hungary and Poland) have voted for the Convention.\*

A petition to be handed in to the PM has been organised by the French section of ALE - Alliance Libre Européennne - to bring pressure on the Government to ratify it. If this does not succeed an international campaign will be organised. M.A.

\* Initially the Government of the UK was one of the 4 States that abstained on the vote, along with France, Turkey and

Cyprus while Greece was the only state to vote against. The UK has only recently signed the Convention.

To date the Convention has been signed by 12 states.

### Appeal to the French Prime Minister

An appeal to the French Prime Minister to sign the European Minority Languages Convention had collected 13000 signatures by Dec 12. These included 24 MEPs. 31 MPs from Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Catalonia, the S. Basque Country, a number of MPs from peripheric areas of the French State, scholars artists, writers, trade unionists etc... The campaign goes on. It is backed of course by the various Breton political and language organisations, and also by the branches of the Ecologist parties in Brittany. On 25/11/92 some 50 members of Stourm ar

Brezhoneg and students occupied all the second floor of the Regional prefecture in Rennes and chained themselves to pillars in the reception room downstairs. A TV crew witnessed the event. Five delegates were allowed to see the préfet in his office: they insisted that France sign the Convention and asked to see the Minister Mme Guigou before the end of the month.

On behalf of the International Branch, I would like to urge the readers of CARN and particularly the members of the Celtic League to join in this campaign by writing to "M. Le Premier Ministre du Gouvernement Français, Paris, or better still to collect signatures in an appeal to him, also to canvas their MPs/MEPs to contact him.

A.H.





## Brittany asserting herself in Europe

The first of January 1993 was to herald a new era in Europe. Not surprisingly no change was obvious on that particular date. However the Breton people have been preparing for this stage for the past few years. Although located in the most western part of the continent, Brittany is not cut off from the European scene. She must prove her ability to assert her identity in the single market, otherwise what is truly Breton-made could be dangerously assimilated to French-made products. Our main economic actors, the farmers and fishermen, have been struggling against a fully centralised system. Competition has grown hard for the past few years but compared to other regions Brittany has found new means to promote a good image. In recent years also there has been a revival of interest in the cultural life of the country and an understanding of the advantages deriving from it. This is especially the case among young people, which is fairly encouraging. Breton people appear more and more determined to uphold and defend their language, and to keep in touch with their roots - linguistic, social and ethnic. Thanks to this recognition of its past, Brittany is, from a social point of view ready to face the European challenge. This however depends strictly on maintaining her identity; prospects would improve if the French Government were willing to meet the demands of the Bretons concerning education for example. In many ways other European countries are more prepared to accept Brittany as a distinct entity than is France which largely decides her destiny.

## Further economic activities

Alexis Gourvennec, president of the Crédit Agricole of Finistère, had in 1988 put forward the idea of opening in Brussels an "embassy of the Breton economy". Since then six professional associations related to agriculture had joined together to open in the Belgian Capital the Breizh-Europa Office to defend their interests. Furthermore MIRCEB (The regional mission for Breton exports) promotes Brittany in other foreign countries. The Breton economy has thus developed international links with the help of local banks and universities, which foster exchanges with other European countries, in particular those with the same status as Brittany, such as Scotland, Wales, Galicia etc. This involves Ireland also. It seems that Brittany is now mature enough to be both Breton and European.

M.A.

## Detention for hospitality to Basques



*Demonstration in support of Véronique Hunault in Brest*

Carn 79 reported the detention last May of a number of Bretons (40 or 50) for having given hospitality to Basque refugees. All were freed towards the end of June, pending trial, but one of them, Véronique Thomas-Hunault, mother of three young children, was arrested again on Oct. 1. She had violated control regulations by taking part in a public meeting and contacting her co-accused.

A dozen of these defied the rules by going on hunger strike, in rotation, on Nov. 9 in Brest townhall's Conference room, which was put at their disposal by the town council. 15 support committees sprang up throughout Brittany and several regional or departemental councillors backed the demand for the release of the jailed mother. Widespread public attention was also evidenced by the numerous visitors calling

at the Conference hall where Breton - and Irish - musicians took turn in providing entertainment every day. The elected representatives - including prominent local members of the ruling "Socialist" party - expressed their opposition of the excessive use of "provisional" detention in France (recently a Corsican, Thomas Felice, was acquitted after being held for years waiting for trial). They denounced the undemocratic character of the French judicial system and asked also that France ratify the European Treaty in favour of linguistic minority rights.

Véronique Hunault was freed on Nov. 19, having spent 100 days in jail. The previous day some 250 people had demonstrated in support of her release in Brest.

*L'Avenir de la Bretagne*, monthly organ of POBL (for a free Brittany in a Europe of the Peoples), 16pp., subscription 180Fr/190Fr outside State, to BP 4103, 22041 St-Brieuc-Cedex 2.

In the February issue, Yann Fouere attributes the conflicts which are ravaging various parts of the former Yugoslavia basically to the theory, inherited from the French Revolution and adopted by totalitarian regimes, according to which a State should aim at becoming ONE PEOPLE, ONE NATION with only ONE LANGUAGE, the minority ethnic groups being assimilated by the dominant group. Only by adopting the Swiss model can the interests of the various nationalities in Bosnia be safeguarded. Y. Fouere argues that the same applies to South Africa where not only one but a multiplicity of black groups have to coexist with the Whites, and a blanket implementation of the principle of majority rule (as in NE Ireland) would not work either.

In the same issue, M. Texier quotes prominent Frenchmen (V. Hugo, E. Michelet, Ch. de Gaulle) to exemplify the belief that France is an exception in the World whom all look up to, that it can however disregard that respect for diversity which its EC partners acknowledge as necessary for European unity. He warns that they, in particular the Danes, the Dutch, the Flemings, the Irish, would do well to beware of that paranoia (=hypertrophy of the ego) if they are not some day to see their languages relegated to the same position as Breton, with only 2 or 3 languages having official EC status! Have we not already a "Manifesto for the Future of French" visualising it as the common and unique language of Europe! Solidarity in resisting such imperialistic pretensions should develop between all Europeans who cherish their own languages without seeking to squeeze others out of existence.

# CYMRU

## Pigion Celtaidd

### Llydaw

#### Addysg Llydaweg

Yn y sector addysg cyhoeddus nifer y disgyblion sy'n derbyn addysg ddwyieithog yw:

	Meithrin	Cynradd	Uwchradd
Cotes d'Armor			
Cavan,	16	-	-
Tregastell,	15	-	-
Lannion,	41	75	43
Rostrennen,	26	28	-
Pabu	27	16	-
Finistère			
Landerneau,	14	16	-
St. Rivoal,	13	10	-
Douarnenez,	← 45 →		30
Ille et Vilaine			
Rennes,	210	56	30
Morbihan			
Pontivy,	21	14	15
Lanester,	40	31	6
Brech,	19	-	-
Guidel,	13	12	-

Yn yr ysgolion Llydaweg Diwan mae nifer y disgyblion wedi codi o 832 i 970 (+17%), gan gynnwys 88 yn yr unig ysgol uwchradd yn Relecq-Kerhuon ger Brest. Gwelir sefydlu dosbarthau yn y sector preifat - 5 yn Finistère gyda 78 disgybl (g.g. Carhaix - 23), a 2 yn Morbihan (St. Guen de Vannes - 59 a St. Michel a Carnac - 24). Efallai ychydig yw'r cyfanswm, ond mae'n dderchreuad.

### Iwerddon

#### Crefydd yn y Gogledd

Gyda chanlyniadau Cyfrifiad 1991 ar gael gwelir cynnydd o 6% yn nifer y Catholigion yn y Gogledd ers 1971 i 43% o'r boblogaeth. Ym mBéal Feirste mae'r ffigur y 45%

#### Ysgolion Gramadeg Newydd

Gan fod 41.5% o'r Protestaniaid ond dim ond 34% o'r Catholigion yn medru mynychu ysgolion gramadeg yn y Gogledd, agorir ysgol ramadeg newydd ar gyfer Catholigion - ym mBéal Feirste a dinas Doire.

#### Ysgolion Newydd

O hyn ymlaen bydd costau adeiladu ysgolion Catholig yn cael eu talu 100% gan

y llywodraeth yn lle'r 85% presennol. Felly byddant yn gyfartal ag ysgolion "Protestanaidd" y wladwriaeth.

### Yr Alban

#### Gaeleg i Dedolion

Sefydlwyd cwrs dysgu o bell mewn Gaeleg i Oedolion gan Lews Castle College, Stornoway (0851-703311). Mae 5 artho sy'n medru'r Aeleg, ond heb gymhwyster i'w dysgu, newydd ennill cymhwyster newydd trwy gynllun newydd ar y cyd rhwng Brifysgol Aberdeen a Choleg y Gogledd.

#### Ysgolion Cynradd

Sefydlwyd unedau Gaeleg newydd yn Lochcarron, East Kilbride, Dingwall ac Acharacle. Cafwyd 100 o blant yn Rhanbarth yr Ucheldiroedd a chyfanswm felly o 300. Yn Portree ceir 90 o blant yn y ffrwd Gaeleg a 18 yn y ffrwd Saesneg. Mae ysgol Staffin yn Aeleg yn unig (5 o blant), Sleat 4, Broadford 5, Gairloch 4, Plockton 3 ond Inbhir Nis 23. Yn ysgol uwchradd Portree bydd 3 phlentyn yn astudio Hanes, Economeg y Cartref a Gwyddoniaeth trwy'r Aeleg ac yn Ysgol Uwchradd Milburn, Inbhir Nis, bydd 5 phlentyn yn astudio Hanes a Daearyddiaeth trwy'r Aeleg. Ceir 40 o blant bychain yn uned feithrin Portree ac ysgol feithrin newydd y Lochcarron. Yn ysgol Uwchradd Castlebay, Barra, sefydlir addysg 6 mlynedd cyn bo hir a ffrwd Gaeleg. Ceisir sefydlu ysgolion meithrin yn Lochinver, Kinlochbegvie, Scourie a Bettyhill, a disgwylir uned gynradd yn ardal Mallaig/Arisaig/Morar. Yn anffodus nid oedd hi'n bosibl i agor unedau yn Lochaline neu Bettyhill oherwydd prinder athrawon.

#### Radio nan Gaidheal

Er colli un ar ddeg o'r staff i'r gwasanaeth teledu newydd, mae'r gwasanaeth radio Gaeleg wedi atgyfnerthu o dan bennaeth 36 oed o Scalpaidh. Ceir staff yn Inbhir Nis, Partrish a Steomabhagh. Ar y llaw arall mae'r BBC yn bwriadu is-raddio "Radio Highland" o orsaf ranbarthol i sefyllfa o eithrio o "Radio Scotland".

## Yr Ymgyrch Dros Senedd i Gymru

Mae'r Ymgyrch hon yn estyn allan i bobl ledled Cymru, i ffurfio rhwydwaith o ganghennau yn yr wyth ardal sirol Gymreig bresennol. Y mae'n sefydliad heb unrhyw ymlyniad i blaid wleidyddol; yn hytrach y mae'n grwp 'umbrella' sy'n gallu tynnu ynghyd pobl o bob plaid oherwydd eu cred y dylid cael senedd i Gymru mor fuan a phosib.

Penderfynodd Cyngor Cenedlaethol yr Ymgyrch roi blaenoriaeth i sefydlu'r strwythur rhanbarthol hwn, ac eisoes y mae sawl rhanbarth wedi cynnal cyfarfod, gyda Chadeirydd yr Ymgyrch, John Osmond, ac Ysgrifennydd yr Ymgyrch, John Humphries (cyn-olygydd y 'Western Mail') yn ammerch. Galwodd John Humphries am ymddiswyddiad pob aelod o Cwango yng Nghymru gan eu bod, wrth aros yn eu swyddi anemocrataidd, yn datgan eu bod yn fodlon cyfrannu at dranc y genedl.

Yn ogystal ag annog pobl Cymru i ymaelodi yn yr Ymgyrch, mae angen iddynt gyfrannu'n ariannol tuag ati hefyd. Derbynnir pob rhodd gyda diolch cywir gan 'Yr Ymgyrch Dros Senedd i Gymru', 11 Hoel Gordon, Y Rhath, Caerdydd CF2 3AJ.

Nia Rhosier

#### Summary

*The Campaign for a Welsh Senate is branching out to the grassroots to form umbrella organisations in each of the eight Welsh regions associated with the present boundaries of the county councils and Welsh Health Authorities. The Campaign is non-party-political, and seeks to unite the Welsh people across all political and other divisions in a supreme effort to ensure that they have a democratic 'say' in their own affairs. The Campaign has established the network and some regions have already held public meetings at which the Chairperson, John Osmond, and Secretary, John Humphries (former editor of the 'Western Mail') have spoken of the urgent need to oust the Quangos set up by the Secretary of State for Wales (who sits for an English constituency). Members and funds are urgently needed. The address is 11 Gordon Road, Roath, Cardiff, CF2 3AJ)*



# The Welsh Language Bill

At last the Welsh Language Bill was published after twelve long years of deliberations during which the Secretary of State for Wales went out of his way to avoid meeting people who would present him with worthwhile proposals.

Despite the unacceptable inaccessibility of those in charge of us, Sir Wyn Roberts, the Under Secretary of State for Wales was moved to express disappointment at the provisions of the Welsh Language Bill but not to such an extent that he felt persuaded to resign his post in the Welsh Office. Perhaps he too in the long drawn out process of discussion was denied access to the higher échelons of government. Nor did John Elfed Jones, the Chairman of the Welsh Language Board appointed by the Government see any reason to resign either although he said he was disappointed that the Bill was so weak.

The general view of Welsh people with any selfrespect is that the Welsh Language Bill as it stands is not worth supporting.

From its point of view of cutting down any advance for the Welsh language to the irreducible minimum the Government may have made a tactical mistake by sending the Bill to the House of Lords first as they are far more likely to strengthen it enough to make it worthy of support than would the lobby fodder that makes up so much of the membership of the House of Commons. Though the reigning Government is pretty brazen it may hesitate to undo amendments passed in the House of Lords. That's the hope at any rate.

Lord Geraint Howells, former Liberal M.P. for Ceredigion a Gogledd Penfro said that surely there was no need for twelve years of discussion and consultation, and the setting up of the Language Board at the behest of the Government to produce such a miserable scrap of a bill. Those were just delaying tactics by a government that can act suddenly enough when it wants to.

It is rumoured that even the Rt. Hon. David Hunt himself, Secretary of State for Wales wanted a stronger bill but the Cabinet overruled him. Well, an English cabinet would, wouldn't it?

We shall know in a few weeks' time what shape the new Welsh Language Act will have. So far the Bill accords rights of decision to the Secretary of State for Wales on language disputes but precious few to Welsh speakers. One provision is the introduction of bilingual documentation and signs by public institutions when and where they deem it practicable. That alone

is a recipe for endless disputes. All private firms are excluded from any responsibility in supporting Welsh. That is particularly galling in the case of public utilities that have been privatised. That is a point made very strongly by Lord Prys-Davies in a recent letter to the *Western Mail*. Both he and Dafydd Wigley M.P. had each drawn up Welsh language bills which if either had been passed would have accorded a status and range of official functions to Welsh that it had not enjoyed for 450 years. But the massive English majorities in both the Houses of Parliament would never have allowed anything so radical as either of those two draft bills.

Whatever about the hopes, the likelihood is that what gets through Parliament will be a pretty niggardly bit of legislation which side by side with plans by the Government to centralise control over education will leave Welsh worse off than it is now.

Viewing the position from outside one may wonder how the Westminster Government dares to treat Wales so shabbily. It is simply because of the overwhelming support that the Welsh people give to Unionist candidates of various political persuasions in one election after another. In the last General Election 34 Unionist M.P.s were elected in the 38 Welsh Parliamentary constituencies. As long as the Welsh remain so

incredibly obtuse in their politics so long will the English M.P.s wipe their muddy boots on the Welsh nation lying

prostrate before them. What hope is there in those circumstances of getting the sort of status and range of use for Welsh in Wales that is currently enjoyed by English in England, French in France, Dutch in Holland or Icelandic in Iceland? That is the aim. Let us never lose sight of it.

Merfyn Phillips

## Postscript

It looks as if Lord Elis-Thomas has wrecked any chance of amending the Welsh Language Bill in its passage through the House of Lords.

While Lord Prys-Davis (Labour) and Lord Geraint Howells (Liberal) have argued the case valiantly for strengthening the Bill substantially to make it worth passing, Lord Elis-Thomas, a former Plaid Cymru M.P. for Meirionnydd-Nant Conwy, has undermined their position by expressing his satisfaction with the proposed legislation in the form the Government has presented it. That attitude from a former President of Plaid Cymru is devastating. One wonders what form his thirty pieces of silver will take - The Chairmanship of the Welsh Language Board, perhaps. In betraying his nation he has served the present Tory Government brilliantly in its policy of withholding from the Welsh people what is their due on the question of the Welsh language. Lord Elis-Thomas will be rewarded generously.

There isn't much hope of any improvement to the Bill in the House of Commons where the Government will be even more strident in its defense of the indefensible.

The Bill without hefty amendments is fit only for disdainful rejection. But it will get passed and the Conservatives will try and hoodwink the Welsh people by presenting their Government's wretched Bill as an example of the generous and caring attitude the Tories have for the Welsh language.

One may ask, "What has gone wrong after twelve years of consultation?" It is that the Welsh people are massively unaware of the dangers to their national language. 'Tis true that there were according to the *Western Mail*, 2500 people outside the Welsh Office in Cardiff last autumn in the biggest demonstration yet calling for legislation to strengthen the status and extend the use of the Welsh language. But why only 2500. There should have been 100,000 there. That would have brought Cardiff to a standstill and the message would have got home to the Government that the Welsh people really meant business. One afternoon's work like that would have accomplished more than twelve years or even a hundred and twelve years of consultation.

One of these labels is illegal in Wales.

Do you know which one?



## Llandudoch - Tredarzek

When one is a branch secretary in the Celtic League one is likely to get involved in all sorts of inter-Celtic activities inside and outside the League. So it happened outside the League with the secretary of its Welsh Branch following an invitation last July from Tredarzek, a village in Bro Dreger in northern Brittany to Llandudoch Community Council to consider the twinning of the two villages.

On the decision of the Community Council a public meeting was called in Neuadd Goffa Llandudoch. It was addressed by Randall Davies who spoke on behalf of the Council about the matter illustrating his talk with maps, brochures, photographs and other literature. After that the meeting was opened for general discussion. Those present decided to proceed with the twinning. A committee of seven was elected with that same Branch secretary as contact man.

He wrote to the Mayor of Tredarzek on 18th November informing him of the decision of the public meeting to go ahead with the twinning. Since then the correspondence has been with Michel le Garsmeur who is in charge of the twinning arrangements in Tredarzek on behalf of the Mayor.

Maps, brochures, postcards and other material about Llandudoch and Ceredigion and Preseli have been sent to M. le Garsmeur so that the people of Tredarzek know something about our locality. For his part he has been addressing meetings on the proposals, stressing the linguistic and cultural ties between Wales and Brittany. He is an enthusiastic advocate for twinning

and reflects an eagerness in his community to proceed with the arrangements.

The representative of the committee of seven was invited to the meeting of the Llandudoch Community Council to bring its members up to date with developments. He told them what had happened so far. He stressed the importance of getting grant aid. He had been in touch with Bwrdd Crosso Cymru and the United Towns Organization in France which helps with applications to the European Commission. That in turn promotes and grant-aids twinning between towns and villages. Approaches would be made to the district and county councils too.

The Community Councils expressed satisfaction with the progress that had already been made.

The first meeting of the committee of seven has been on Thursday 11th February. Among the items on the agenda were the election of officers, the preparation of a list of people willing to lodge and feed visitors from Tredarzek free of charge and inviting two or three of the twinning committee there to visit Llandudoch in the spring for them to see the village and neighbourhood for themselves.

Twinning between Wales and Brittany are far more numerous than between Wales and any other country. Llandudoch and Tredarzek will be one more pair in company with many others. The Welsh people have always been aware of the special relationship between themselves and their cousins in Brittany.

Merfyn Phillips

## Plaid plan for 'certain parliament'

Plaid Cymru have announced that the days of the sovereign nation state are numbered and Wales can look forward to self-government sooner rather than later.

For the first time since 1969, Plaid Cymru met to map ways and means of establishing democratic control over the Welsh.

At a seminar at Trinity College, Carmarthen in January, Mr. Tudur Jones



said that this was a reflection of the party's growing confidence in the inevitability of a Welsh parliament.

Despite enormous changes in the power structure of Europe, Plaid policy on self-government has remained essentially unchanged since 1931 - when the aim was dominion status within the British Empire.

But the historic 1986 treaty which ceded UK sovereignty to the European Community, coupled with the incorporation of subsidiarity into the Maastricht Treaty, will change permanently the way Europe is governed in the next century.

Cardiff barrister Mr Keith Bush - one of five speakers at the seminar, claimed the 200-years-old sovereign nation states of Europe nearly destroyed European civilisation. "The existence of the European Community is a recognition of the inability of such units to deliver a high and stable standard of living together with freedom from war and dictatorship," Mr Bush said.

"The next century will almost certainly see a hierarchy of tiers of government from world government through the United Nations, through continental or sub-continental government and so on down to the local government unit.

This historic meeting was the first attempt for nearly 25 years to flesh out the party's policy on self-government and the way power could be transferred to a Welsh parliament.

Mr Jones said, "We are happy to acknowledge that the world has changed and Plaid Cymru thinking has also changed, but we are still firmly behind the concept of a British federation with close links with England, Scotland and Ireland."

## Lamb areas offer choice

As a member of the Celtic League, may I propose a new idea to market Welsh lamb to the world. Since Welsh lamb is a quality product and should never be cheapened, why not create an appellation-controlled system similar to the vineyard areas of France and other European countries?

Welsh lamb only designates lamb as being from Wales - like New Zealand lamb from New Zealand. It does not give the opportunity to recognise the different qualities of lamb from the different areas and regions within Wales.

One could create a separate area from low valley lamb to that nurtured in the high mountains of Wales remembering those

immortal words, "The mountain sheep are sweeter but the valley sheep are fatter."

What not create "gwledydd" or "pays" for areas of Wales, some areas notable for peat or granite vegetations or lamb from a certain "cynefin", eg Clwyd, y Moelwyn, y Manod. What about the different taste of lamb from different areas?

All this would need further research but the end product would be instantly comprehensible to buyers in the rest of Europe. They understand that food, like cheese and wine, goes with the land in which it grows and that quality always betters quantity.

Gwynn Bowyer



## News from Wales



### 1991 Census

The preliminary results of the 1991 Census have shown encouraging results for the Welsh Language. Overall there has been a small rise of about 6,000 speakers. In general terms all eight counties showed a rise in the number of speakers and percentage in the 3.15 age group and stability or slight increase in 16-44. Older age groups showed percentage and absolute decreases. While the growth of bilingual education over the decade has certainly helped the result, there may be an element of over assessment in heavily anglicised areas as children are exposed to Welsh in the national curriculum. In some areas the proportions speaking Welsh in the youngest age groups are greater than in the older groups - which can only bode well for the future. When census figures and headmasters' assessments are considered there are substantial differences.

### New bilingual secondary unit

Powys County Council is suggesting opening a bilingual secondary unit at either Llandrindod or Builth to cater for children from Llandrindod, Llanwrtyd and Rhaeadar Welsh primary units.

7+. The results of the Welsh Office's controversial "testing" of children of 7 years of age have been published. The percentage of children in each county gaining level 2 standard or above in Welsh was as follows:

	First Language	Second Language
Powys	89.7%	68.6%
South Glam	88.1%	75.4%
West Glam	87.6%	12.3%
Clwyd	85.9%	47.3%
Dyfed	85.8%	39.3%
Mid Glam	83.5%	34.4%
Gwynedd	82.4%	56.1%
Gwent	80.4%	36.3%

### University Standards

In a survey by "The Times" into the relative standards of university in the United Kingdom the "league table rankings of the colleges of the University of Wales and the former polytechnic were

38th	Swansea
43rd	Cardiff
53rd	Lampeter
54th	Bangor
55th	Aberstwyth
79th	Glamorgan

The six colleges of the federal University of Wales have 19,750 undergraduate and 4,600 postgraduate students, 2,750 academic staff and a budget of £225,000,000.

### BBC Wales

Television production in English by BBC Wales in Caerdydd has doubled in a year to 30 hours. Its budget of £45.5 million per year is split:

Programmes for S4C	£16.8 m
BBC Wales TV	£11.9 m
Radio Wales & Radio Cymru	£11.4 m
Network TV	£3.0 m
Welsh Symphony Orchestra	£1.9 m
Network Radio	£0.5 m

Staff has fallen from 1213 in 1989 to 980.

### Military Land

New figures about the extent of Ministry of Defence land ownership in Wales are - Powys 12,591 ha, Dyfed 6,718 ha, Gwynedd 793 ha, Gwent 662 ha, Cwyd 406 ha, South Glamorgan 397 ha, Mid Glamorgan 7a and West Glamorgan zero.

### School success rates

The controversial central government "league tables" of academic achievement have, whatever their criticisms, shown some interesting results. Of the top 25 schools according to G.C.S.E. results ten are officially designated bilingual schools and two others in strongly bilingual areas. At 'A' level three of the top 25 are officially designated bilingual, with a further five in strongly bilingual areas. When G.C.S.E. results throughout Wales and England for comprehensive schools are compared Cardiff High School ranks 23, Ysgol Gyfur Bro Myrddin, Caerfyrddin is 33rd and Ysgol Gyfur Gywaeg Glantaf, Caerdydd lies at 41. This should end any reasoned criticism of inadequate Welsh medium education.

### Llangefri Primary School

Of the 307 children in Ysgol y Graig primary school, Llangefri, 286 came from homes where one or two of the adults speak Welsh. Of the total 218 speak Welsh at home, 53 did not before coming to school but are now fluent, 26 are developing their fluency, 9 have some knowledge and 1 is monoglot English.

Clive James

## A Repeat of the Case of the Shotgun Certificate

There was a report in *Carn* eight years ago about me getting an unconditional discharge for holding a shotgun without a certificate. My plea was that since the renewal form from the Dyfed-Powys Police was in English only it was not incumbent on me to do anything about it. The Cardigan magistrates accepted the validity of my plea.

One would have thought that the same police force would have taken care to avoid making the same mistake again. Not so, however. an English only renewal form came from the Police Headquarters in Carmarthen last summer. I ignored it. A reminder came. I ignored that too. After the previous certificate had run out a policeman came to the house to take a statement. I told him why I hadn't renewed. He said that he would have to report the matter although he sympathised with my standpoint.

It was not many days before the Welsh form was posted to me. I filled it in and returned it with the fee. The shotgun certificate was renewed. But the police report led to a repeat of the 1984 proceedings against me. My case came before the Cardigan magistrates on 21st January 1993. Though admitting everything on the charge sheet as having taken place I pleaded Not Guilty as there was no guilt in what I had done. In my defense I made the point that I wasn't the one who was on trial that morning. The magistrates found the facts of the case proved but they accepted my defense and granted me an unconditional discharge as they had done in 1984. Although charged with the administration of English Law, to their credit they did not forget their loyalty to their country. They could, according to the law, have sent me to gaol.

The Dyfed-Powys Police have adopted the policy of seeing to it that all their forms will be bilingual. So it is unlikely that there will be another repeat of this case.

Merfyn Phillips



# ÉIRE

## Laoch Náisiúnta Mhanann

Is é 2 Eanáir Lá Illiam Dhone i Mhanainn. Ar an lá sin i mbliana reáchtáilteadh comóradh náisiúnta ag Cnoc Hango, Baile an Chaistil, áit inar cuireadh chun báis é i 1663. Leagadh bláthleasc ar an láthair agus thug Mark Kermode ó Mec Vannin caint uaidh i Manainnis agus labhair Angela Moffatt ón gConradh Ceilteach i mBéarla. I ndiaidh an tsearmanais bhí seirbhís eaglasta i dTeampall Malew a bhfuil Illiam Dhone curtha ann. Chríochnaigh an comóradh ar an modh Gaelach le giense nó cóisir in óstlann George ar Chearnóg Bhaile an Chaistil.

Is é Illiam Dhone (Uilliam Donn), William Christian, laoch náisiúnta Mhanann. Rugadh William Christian, an tríú mac leis an Deemster (breitheamh) Ewan Christian, sa bhliain 1608. Chaith an deemster seo cuid mhór dá shaol ag cur in aghaidh iarrachtaí Iarla Derby, Tiarna Mhanann, deireadh a chur le seandlí na Manannach, Tiomacht an tSúgáin, a chosain cearta na dtionóntaithe. Ghéill sé sa deireadh sa bhliain 1643 nuair a bagraíodh eisreachtú agus díshealbhu air.

Ghlac Illiam Dhone féin le hoifig faoin Iarla ach, mar sin féin, rinne sé iarrachtaí a chur ina luf air siúd go mbeadh meas mór air i measc an phobail dá ndéanfadh sé an seandlí a athbhunú.

Nuair a tharla Cogadh Cathartha Shasana ghlac Derby taobh na ríogaithe. I 1651 d'imigh sé go Sasana le tacú le fórsaí an rí. D'fhág sé Illiam i gceannas ar mhílíste Mhanann agus d'fhág sé a bhean chéile, an Chuntaois Charlotte de le Tremoille, faoina chúram.

Nuair a buadh ar na Ríogaithe ghabh na parlaiminteoirí an tIarla. Tháinig anbhá ar an gCuntaois Charlotte. I ngan fhios d'Illiam thug sí cruinniú le chéile ar a raibh an Gobharnóir Musgrave agus roinnt de bhaill an Kiare As Feed (an Ceathrar is Fiche, parlaimint Mhanann) agus lena gcúnamh siúd dhréachtaigh sí coinníollacha faoina dtabharfadh sí an tír suas do pharlaimint Shasana.

B'éard a theastaigh uaithi beatha an Iarla a shábháil agus ba chuma léi praghas fuascailte ar bith a dhíol. Nuair a cuireadh

Illiam ar an eolas faoin tseift sa deireadh ba é a dhearcadh go raibh sé faoi ordú ón Iarla an t-oileán a chosaint.

Leath an scéal faoi sheift na Cuntaoise ar fud Mhanann agus chuir sé an-olc ar an bpobal (a raibh dóthain d'olc orthu cheana féin i ngeall ar na dlíthe nua talún) agus ba léir dóibh go raibh Charlotte sásta íobairt a dhéanamh den tír ar mhaith le muintir Stanley (teach Derby).



*Ealee Sheard ag leagadh bláthleasc ag Comóradh Illiam Dhone, 1993*

Chuir an Chuntaois teachtaire go Londain ag tairiscint coinníollacha géillte. An oíche cheanann chéanna d'éirigh an mílíte amach faoi cheannas Illiam Dhone. Ghabh siad na dúnta agus rinne Illiam comhaontú le Musgrave go ndéanfaí an t-oileán a chosaint go dtí go n-aontófaí ar choinníollacha sásúla.

I mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1651 chuir an Coirnéal Duckenfield Mhanainn faoi léigear. D'ordaigh an Chuntaois d'Illiam Dhone gan an léigear a throid mar cheap sí go raibh an t-imshuí i bhfeidhm mar fhreagairt ar na moltaí a bhí déanta aici maidir le coinníollacha. Ar 29 Deireadh Fómhair fuair sí litir ón gCoirnéal Duckenfield (trí Illiam) ag éileamh go ngéillfeadh sí. Thagair an litir do 'Iarla Derby nach maireann'. B'in an chéad eolas

a bhí ag an gCuntaois go raibh a fear céile curtha chun báis.

Tháinig athrú meoin uirthi de phreab. D'fhógair sí go dtroidfeadh sí go dtí go raibh gach fear a bhí aici ar an oileán marbh. (Nár dheas uaithi é!)

Bhí Illiam Dhone san fhaopach. Bhí sé faoi ordú ón Iarla an tír a chosaint agus an Chuntaois a choinneáil slán. Rinne sé é sin fad agus a mhair an tIarla. Ansin dúradh leis go raibh margaíocht ar siúl idir an Chuntaois agus Parlaimint Shasana maidir le géilleadh agus nár chóir cur in aghaidh na bparlaiminteoirí. Ó bhí cabhlach de 44 long réidh le pléascáin a scaoileadh leis an oileán ba léir nach bhféadfaí an tír a chosaint rófhada. Ní raibh aon rogha aige ach coinníollacha sos cogaidh fabhracha a lorg nó ba iad muintir Mhanann a bheadh thíos leis.

Is cinnte nach í an Chuntaois a bheadh thíos leis. Cheana féin bhí pas coimirce bainte amach aice di féin agus dá teaghlach dul go Sasana mar aon le £100 i ngréithre airgid. D'imigh sí léi agus chaith sí saol faoi chomford ansin idir 1651 agus 1660.

Tháinig Illiam Dhone ar chomhaontú leis an gCoirnéal Duckenfield go ngéillfeadh sé ach go gcaomhnófaí cearta agus dlíthe na Manannach. Tá rún sna Journals of the House of Commons, Nollaig 1651, ag ordú go rachfaí i gcomhairle le hArdghlacadóir Mhanann (Illiam Dhone) agus lena dheartháir, an Deemster ('Two of the ablest and honestest gentlemen in the island') maidir le dlíthe Mhanann.

Ach bhí Illiam Dhone timpeallaithe ag naimhde a bhí de shíor ag cur coireanna bréige ina leith. D'éirigh leosann dul i bhfeidhm ar an nGobharnóir Challoner (a ceapadh i 1658) a rinne iarracht ar Illiam a ghabháil agus a ghabh seilbh ar a thailte. Theich Illiam agus an mac ba shine aige go dtí an Mór-roinn agus deirtear go raibh siad ina saighdiúirí in airm choigríche ar feadh tamaill.

Tar éis athbhunú na monarcachta i Sasana chuaigh Illiam go Londain agus é ag iarraidh bualadh leis an rí ach gabhadh é ar bharántas Ghobharnóir Mhanann. Chaith sé bliain i bpríosún. Ansin d'éirigh le hachomharc uaidh agus saoradh é. Fuair sé a thailte ar ais faoi Acht an tSlánaithe.

D'fhill sé ar Mhanainn ach chaith Iarla nua Derby i bpríosún é agus cuireadh 'tréas' in aghaidh Thiarna Mhanann ina

leith. Bhí sé le cur ar a thriail gan choiste dáréag ach d'éiligh an Kiare as Feed an ceart sin dó agus géilleadh cosúlacht an chirt. Ach nuair a bhí an coiste dáréag curtha le chéile bhris an tIarla seachtar díobh agus chuir sé seachtar a bhí naimhdeach d'Illiam ina n-áit - gníomh gan bhunús dlíthiúil ar bith. Dhiúltaigh Illiam Dhone pléideáil i bhfianaise na mídlísteacht seo. San idirlinn d'imigh a mhac go Londain le himpí ar an rí, Charles II, a ladar a chur sa scéal, rud a d'aontaigh sé a dhéanamh. Shocraigh an tIarla Illiam a lámhach sula dtiocfadh scéal an rí.

Cuireadh William Christian - Illiam Dhone - chun báis ar Chnoc Hango, Baile

an Chaistil, ar 2 Eanáir 1663. Roimh bhás dó thug sé óráid ina ndearna sé casaoid faoi éagóir na gcúiseamh a bhí curtha ina leith agus faoi mhídlísteacht a thrialach.

Maireann cuimhne Illiam Dhone mar mhairtíreach agus laoch, mar dhuine a sheas le cearta phobal Mhanann, mar thírghráthóir agus mar dhuine coinsiasach ionraic. Cloistear fós amhrán traidisiúnta a chum file ainithnid, 'Baase Illiam Dhone' (Bás Uilliam Donn):

Agh ny dunveryn nish hug Illiam Dhone mow,  
Nyn dhieyn, nyn dhaloo, is nyn enym rem laou,

Son lhie ad ersooly, myr lheeah rio ny hoie,  
As dy vaish, Illiam Dhone, te brishey nyn gree.

(Ach na dúnmharathóirí a scrios Illiam Dhone anois/a dtithe, a dtalamh, agus a n-ainmneacha tar éis lobhadh/a leithéid ar shiúil ar nós mar a leánn leacoighre/ agus do bhás, a Illiam Dhone, tá sé ag briseadh ár gcroí.)

*This article describes the events which led to the execution of Illiam Dhone in 1663. The event is commemorated each year on 2nd Jan., the anniversary of the Manx patriot's death.*

## On the Language Front

### Irish TV Promised

The new Fianna Fáil-Labour administration in their programme for Government gave a commitment to the establishment of an Irish language TV channel, Telefís na Gaeilge, as a third channel with limited broadcasting hours. The start up costs are to be provided from RTÉ excess advertising revenue of £17.5m above what is termed the 'cap'. This limit or cap on RTÉ advertising revenue was introduced some years ago following pressure from other media complaining about unfair advantage. It has now been removed but the extra revenue is to be used for other purposes than RTÉ funding. The proposal stated "The aim will be to provide two to three hours Irish language broadcasting a day, with some element of subsidy of running costs from a continuation of the lottery, EC and/or licence fee. Provision will be made in the 1993 Estimates.

The new channel will be headquartered in the Connemara Gaeltacht, and will broadcast nationwide. Initially, Irish language programming will be provided by RTÉ and by independent producers.

The new channel could also be used for other public service programming purposes which cannot be adequately catered for on the existing channels - distance education, foreign language material, and Oireachtas (Dáil and Seanad) coverage."

In the Budget at the end of February the Minister for Finance promised a £4.5m fund to establish Telefís na Gaeilge. This amount will be increased to £10m by 1998. The Minister for Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht, Mr Higgins announced about the same time that £100,000 was available for independent programme makers for the proposed TV station. This was a base and could be negotiated upwards. The money

was to ensure that when the new station was established there would be a body of work ready for transmission.

### MacWrite 2 as Gaeilge!

Galmac Computers, the agents in the West of Ireland for Apple Macintosh launched an Irish version of the word processing package MacWrite 2 in Áras na nGael, in Galway in early February. Everson Gunn Ltd. translated the system to Irish and it is understood are working on translating other computer packages. The package sells for £250 or £120 for educational institutions and has already been purchased by Conradh na Gaeilge and Áras na Gaeilge, University College Galway. Galmac Computers has donated 16 Macintosh colour computers with the package installed on them to the new Irish medium second level college in Galway, Coláiste na Coiribe, making them the only school with such facilities (including a colour printer). Galmac must be congratulated in providing what would be an example to other firms in all Celtic countries.

### More Irish Medium Schools

A second level Irish medium school has been approved to open in September in Tallaght, a suburb of Dublin. Two Irish language streams or units are also scheduled to open this year, in Ennis, Co. Clare and Newcastle West, Co. Limerick. A number of other applications for second level schools one being actively pursued in Cork and Tramore, Co. Waterford, and a unit for Mallow, Co. Cork. In addition a request has been made in Youghal, Co. Cork to change the medium of teaching to Irish. On the primary level there are four or five groups active seeking to found new Gaelscoileanna in their areas.

The increased number of second level schools or units being founded is a follow on to the continuous growth in the number of Irish medium primary schools founded over the last 15 years. While the continued growth is very welcome it is totally unsatisfactory that many of the primary schools founded quite some years ago still exist in unsuitable temporary accommodation. This causes many difficulties for schools not the least being payment of rent up front, changes of location, and lack of proper play facilities. Schools which are expanding should have a firm commitment from the Department of Education to the provision of proper permanent accommodation within a maximum period of five years.

### CYD Átha Cliath/Dulyn

Bunaíodh craobh de CYD (Cymdeithas y Dysgwyr/Cumann na bhFoghlaiméoirí) i mBaile Átha Cliath tamailín ó shoin. Is meascán iad na baill (thart ar 20 acu) d'Éireannaigh atá ag foghlaim na Breatainse agus Cymry atá ina gcónaí i mBaile Átha Cliath. Bíonn cruinniú againn gach mí ó Mheán Fómhair go Meitheamh in Áras Bord na Gaeilge. Cruinnithe fíor-thaincama hacha a bhíonn iontu; taispeánfar físeáin, iomraítear cluichí, bíonn quizeanna, siúlóidí, ceol agus craic againn - rud ar bith, ach trí mheán na Breatainse ar fad.

Tháinig Sion Meredith ó ard-oifig CYD in Aberystwyth chun bualadh linn ag ceann de na cruinnithe anuraidh.

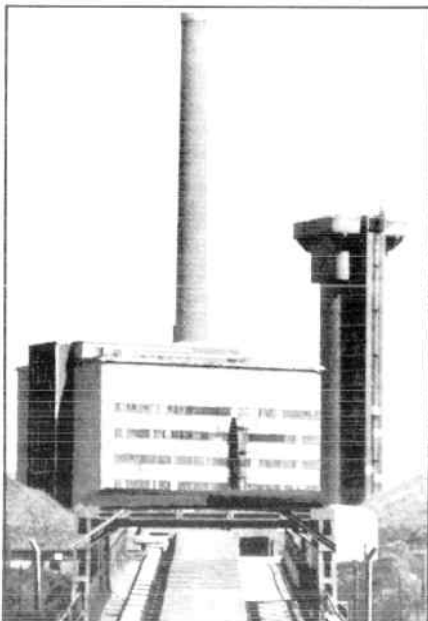
Bheadh fáilte ag na cruinnithe roimh duine ar bith ar mhaith lei(s) a c(h)uid Breatainse a úsáid agus a chleachtadh. Is é Geraint Waters stiúrthóir CYD Dulyn agus gheofar tuilleadh eolais ach glaoch a chur air nó nóta a scríobh chuige.

A branch of CYD (Cymdeithas Y Dysgwyr), the society that promotes the Welsh language by bringing Welsh speakers and learners together through the Welsh language is meeting every month in Dublin. Anyone interested in joining should get in touch with the convenor, Geraint Waters, 174 Corbawn Wood, Shankill, Co. Dublin, (282 2386) or the Éire Branch Secretary, Janice Williams.

## Irish Opposition to Sellafield

The Irish Government has again called strongly for the closure of the Sellafield nuclear processing plant. This came in the form of a 36 page document prepared by the Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland (RPII) which was submitted by the Department of Energy to the British Authorities. In this the most detailed Irish statement yet made on the issue the case is argued strongly that the economic reasons for reprocessing used nuclear fuel have completely disappeared.

The prospects for the Stg.£2.8million THORP (Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant) extension to Sellafield were dealt a further blow in early February when Japan abandoned plans to transport plutonium by ship from Sellafield through the Irish Sea and on to Japan.



*The Sellafield discharge pipeline*

"The risk of serious contamination arising from a major accident at Sellafield is still the biggest cause of anxiety from an Irish point of view," the RPII Chief Executive, Mr O'Flaherty said. "The multiplicity of plants and activities there means there are plenty of opportunities for things to go wrong. And, as we know, a lot of things have gone wrong at Sellafield."

As if to emphasise the point a leak occurred the week after submission of the document. The Government's worry about the risk of an accident occurring to a shipment of reprocessed plutonium passing through the Irish Sea emerges as a principal concern in the document. It argues that any accident, even if contained, would have a disastrous impact on the Irish fishing industry.

## Articles 2 & 3 under threat?

The new Fianna Fáil-Labour government's main call on the North was for an urgent resumption of talks - and not much else. While that Government was being formed the Secretary of State for the North, Sir Patrick Mayhew implied that if the IRA campaign were suspended Sinn Féin might be granted a place at the table for any new talks. Sinn Féin's response was that their exclusion from talks was undemocratic and in itself an obstacle to peace. They called on the British government to adopt a policy of ending partition rather than to continue to offer initiatives within the context of partition with an underwritten unionist veto. They also suggested the United Nations and the EC as useful avenues which could be explored in any genuine peace process.

Indications in late February and early March were that the new Government seemed to be embarking on a 'softening up' campaign of public opinion to accommodate a possible change in Articles 2 & 3 of the Constitution (which define the territory of Ireland as the whole 32 counties). In a speech Taoiseach and Fianna Fáil leader Albert Reynolds spoke of the 'validity of an agreed Ireland as a long term goal'. The emphasis was notably

different from his remarks last year about the articles not being 'up for sale'. In an interview in 'Fortnight' magazine Labour's, R. Quinn, Minister for Enterprise and Employment was quoted as saying he proposed that Articles 2 & 3 be replaced by an aspirational claim towards unity. Then, in a speech to the Irish Association in Dublin Tánaiste and Labour Leader, Dick Spring stated: "I have never argued that Articles Two and Three of our Constitution should remain as if cast in bronze, incapable of change. Rather I have argued they should be seen as what they are - or, rather, what they were intended to be - part, and only part of the constitutional description of our nation." Later in the lengthy speech he spoke of: "showing a willingness to discuss all constitutional issues and to initiate and incorporate change in the context of an overall settlement."

Such sentiments expressed by such figures in the space of a few weeks do indeed seem to indicate that a process of preparing the public for proposals in relation to Articles 2 & 3 in the context of future talks is indeed well underway by the new administration.

The Government calls for discharge limits lower than those sought by BNFL, "without prejudice" to its demand for Sellafield to be closed. "We feel the margins are much too generous in allowing elbow room for things to go wrong," Mr O'Flaherty said.

The document calls for the fitting of equipment to prevent the emission of krypton-85 gas, and action to prevent increases in the discharge of highly radioactive materials, such as plutonium and americium.

The Government also wants BNFL to extend its assessment of the radioactive dose to the Irish population. The company as present publishes estimates only for the population surrounding the Sellafield site.

### A Quick Slide

If new Governments are indeed given a honeymoon period then this Government's one could be said to be well and truly past. One of the first issues on which they failed to pass the test was the final forced devaluation of the Irish pound. Although blamed on currency speculators and lack of support from the powerful German Bundesbank criticism focused on the Government's handling of the crisis and their failure to fully enlist their major EC partners support.

Then came a budget which inspired none. Widely seen as a minor tinkering within the system it was held to contain none of the measures needed to tackle the major problem of unemployment - an issue on which a majority of the electorate have repeatedly demanded action. The satisfaction level for the Government was expressed in opinion polls to be a 6-5 year low with only about 22% expressing any satisfaction with their performance. The main sufferer by virtue of the low opinion of the electorate was the Labour Party, not Fianna Fáil - an indication that when expectations are raised for change and that does not materialise disillusionment sets in fairly rapidly. Labour Party support dropped from 19% at the General Election to 16%. On the personal level, Labour leader Mr Dick Spring's support was effectively halved. Labour in Government seemed to have lost the deft touch they had in opposition and their problems were compounded by public perceptions of jobbery in filling of special adviser and ministerial secretary positions. However with a rating more usually achieved towards the end of a Government's term they are those who say that matters can only improve from here on!





# KERNOW

## Park Testen War Vedhow Veur Iwerdhonek

(Kernewek kemmyn)

An governans Kanadek a leverys yw war aga thowl gul Park Gwlasek war Grosse-Ile yn'n avon St. Lawrence, kyns ynys kwarantin a syns ynno bedhow veur a'n sakrifysys a'n blydhynow 'Strif Meur' Iwerdhonek. Enkleudhys ena yma ynter 20,000 dhe 100,000 den, benyn ha flogh.

An re ma o sakrifysys an 'Coffin ships' ow tiank an strif yn Iwerdhon rag bewnans nowedh yn Ameryka.

"Environment Canada", rann parkow a wrug derivas towlen po "Development Concept" ow tysplegya konvedhyans vith a istor Iwerdhonek na gonvedhyans a'n symbol trist an vedhow veur. Hwath, i a yll bos gwelys yn kler ha merkys yns, gans krows keltek bras, drehevys yn 1909, ha payys gans pobel Iwerdhonek.

Rag lies blydhen an Iwerdhonegyon yn Kanada a wrug poesa war'n governans Kanadek dhe ri aswonvos ha skoedhyans a Grosse-Ile avel 'Le Istorek Gwlasek'.

Skonya an gwiryow ha symbol a Grosse-Ile gans an vedhow veur, yw gwelys avel skornyans Iwerdhonegyon dres an norvys. Bagas re beu formyas hynwys "Action Grosse-Ile".

Wosa fundyans an bagas ma, i a wrug kavos skoedhyans a dhyworth lies kornel, rag ensampel Konsel an Sita Hamilton, nebes E.S. a bub parti, ha'n 2 vrassa kesva skol katholik a yn le a 3-4 milvil berson ha 3/4 milvil flogh skol. Ynwedh yma skoedhyans a'n paperow newodhow an eglosow prodestant.

Yn mis Kevardhu Action Grosse-Ile gans Action From Ireland a wrug synsi keskan hynwys 'Ireland, Grosse-Ile/Somalia' gans nyver a warioryon Iwerdhonek. Syns o yn hel res heb kost gans an kesva skol. 500 person a wrug mos hag i wrug kavos \$2500 rag AFI (\$5 pub tokyn). Yth yw rann an 'Great Famine Project' rag merkya leow bedh yn FK8Iwerdhon, ha gul mell ynter Iwerdhon ha'n 3sa bys.

An Governans Kanadek a wrug Hedhi nebes klywyans yn kever aga thowlen rag Grosse-Ile. Aga thybians yw dhe wul nebpyth rag tourysyeth an ranndir, mes i a

gris (yn kamm) an dus a wra dos dyworth an ranndir a dro dhe'n nans St Lawrence. Yn gwirioneth brassa rann an dus eusi ow mos dhe Grosse-Ile yw tus Iwerdhonek po gans hendasow Iwerdhonek. Hag yma 3 milvil gans hendasow Iwerdhonek yn Kanada ha moy es 40 milvil yn Statys Unis ha lies milvil moy dres an bys.

Tybians Action Grosse-Ile yw gul lowarth kovheans Iwerdhonek, ha mars yw dyskwedhys yn par ma hen a wra dri moy a dus ena ages neb Park Testen.

Action Grosse-Ile eusi ow poesa war tus skrifa dhe:

Ha mar mynneugh danvon dasskrif dhe: Michael Quigley, 177 Edgemont Street South, Hamilton, Ontario, L8K 2J1, Canada.

Rt. Hon. Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, House of Commons, Room 309s, Centre Block, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A6, Canada.

The Hon. Jean Charest MP, Minister of the Environment, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario M1A 0A6, Canada.

Environment Canada Parks Service, 3 Buade Street, Quebec City, Quebec G1R 4V7, Canada, po dhe'gas Embassi Kanadek.

**Martyn Miller**  
**Theme Park on Irish Mass Graves**

*The Canadian government said that they plan to make a National Park on Grosse-Ile in the St. Lawrence river, formerly a quarantine island which holds in it the mass graves of the victims of the 'Great Famine' years. Buried there are between 20,000 to 100,000 men, women and children.*

*For many years the Irish in Canada have pressed the government to give recognition and support to Grosse-Ile as a "National Historic Site".*

*A group has been formed, Action Grosse-Ile, to resist the plans for a Theme Park, instead they would like an 'Irish Garden of Remembrance' on the site. The group urges people to write to the Canadian PM, The Minister of the Environment, Environment Canada or your Canadian Embassy. If you wish to send copies to: Mike Quigley (address above).*

## Gon Heenez Thew Radn Gon Gwasath

E ve cowsez leeaz termen fatel ew besy thene gon tavaz; thew tra eze laull gwell vel travethol dro nye edn teeze. Whathe, medn nye saval derag an beaze carra teeze Celtack, nagew an tavaz buz hanter da mor na oren nye nepeth urt an heenez Celtack nye aweeth.

Pandrew an heenez Celtackma? Thew wheelez gen leeaz et agon gwlashe heb e gawas, rag ma an tavaz debarrez thurta, ha wos hedda ma neb reeg wheelaz go gwrethow aleaze en keen gwlasaw Celtack, toane aveaze thurtans go hana, go daunsiaw, go delhaz, go 'gorsedd', go 'eisteddfod', ha mouy.

Leb vedn adgan e heenez Celtack en Kernow, gwrenz e riddia Bottrell ha Courteney eze teske thene mar vere dro than heenez nye, heenez changez en meeraz geans, spriggian, ha pub sorto poblow onketh, whathe cowsez lebben en tavaz Sousenack; whathe arta, onketh nag enz rag ther a nye cawas go egwall aleaze en Kimbra ha en Worthen. Ma telhar ubba tha ry edn sompel...

Brossa radn a ore heb dowte pandrew 'banshee', po than leha reeg clowaz an lavar "wailing like a banshee" pokeean bean sidhe rag Gothalack ew. An skeeans ew benen an bern cow mouy po le, ha sidhe (cowsez carra 'shee') ew leb ma treegaz an sioq... hedda ew, 'pobel an bern cow' pokeean 'an bobel vean'. Morkessa bean sidhe desquethaz tha nebonen thew gwarnyanz seere a Ankow.

Barha nye ma an sidhe traylyez tha foogo, vugga po vow, ha en Pendeen Vow en Penwith ma treegaz edn venen heere quethez en gwidn, toane rosen rooz treeth e gwelavennow. Mokressa hye desquethaz, menze reffo e gwelhadz ra merwall whrea! Ma keen benen, lebn na vo an kethe onen, eze tesquethaz war an garrack ew criez An Arlohas Worthenack, ha holma aweeth ew heere ha quethez en gwidn, toane rosen rooz treeth e gwalavennow; ma e desquethianz gon gwarnya a derroga moar.

Nagew hemma an edn sompel a sidhe en Kernow po en teerna o guthvethz ken.

*contd.*

vel Kernow, kethew hethow Deunans ha Gwlase an Have, rag Carn Kenidgack, an Garrack Looez en Cooz, Trencrobben, Brent Tor ha Glastonbury Tor thenz keneverah onen sidhe dotha e tharalla a bagaz spriggian po pobel vean toaze meaze an bern. Urt Carn Kenidgack thew leverez driganz deskidnia en eedga, ha ma heenez creav drew skeeans an hanawma 'an carn eedgack'. Oan nye assentyez dro tha hebma po na, nye ell gwelhez en ta dreze heenez creav tha nye en Kernow urt an sidhe han bean sidhe. Seweth, ma kellez thewe hethow an gerria rag henwall ange et agon tavaz Curnoack; thera nye gwelhez ednack drew bean gon benen po ben nye, buz na ellen nye doaze neese tha sidhe vel foogo, vugga po vow. Nye alga usya metessen ben a vow po ben a vugga.

Gero nye deske an whiddlow coathma, rag thenz mouy vel whiddlow: thenz gon passpor than beaze Celtack. Nag eze oatham a dry trea heenez drez moar.

Richard Gendall

#### Summary

*Our Ancient Traditions are part of our Nationality: It is all very well to have our language, but what of the native Celtic traditions that this must once have embodied? While some people borrow culture from our better endowed Celtic neighbours to make up the supposed loss, there lies neglected in the writings of Bottrell and Courteney a whole body of Celtic tradition disguised as giants, fairies, strange characters and events. We even have the equivalent of the Irish bean sidhe and her hollow hill. Let us become familiar with these genuine Cornish Celtic traditions before we try to invent new ones or borrow what does not belong to us.*

## Mebyon Kernow for Cornwall in Europe

Mebyon Kernow has just publicly announced that it will be contesting the Cornwall and Plymouth seat in the 1994 European elections. Declaring the decision, councillor Colin Lawry said "Europe offers Cornwall an exciting challenge. We are confident that the voters of Cornwall will support an MK candidate committed to working for Cornwall in Europe, and Europe in Cornwall." He added that the opportunity had to be grasped to "take the message of an MK candidate in the European election to every voter from the Tamar to Scilly, and every household from the Lizard to Kilkhampton."

The movement has already started the selection process, so that a candidate will be in place early enough to fight an effective campaign. The timetable for nominations has been agreed and the name of the candidate will be announced by the executive committee on the 19th June.

MK has abstained from the last two elections to Westminster, recognising that the party stood little chance of making a worthwhile impact under the present electoral system. It was further felt it would be very difficult to gain votes against the organised political machines of the London parties, especially when perceived to have little chance.

Contesting the elections to the European Parliament is seen as a necessity though, to allow the movement to present its central policy platform to all the people of Cornwall - the radical alternative of Cornish Independence within a democratised Europe. MK will be fighting

for Cornwall to be represented at the centre of European decision making, as an equal partner amongst all the nations and regions of Europe - fighting for a better deal for all the people of Cornwall.

Mebyon Kernow has contested this seat twice before; in 1989 when Colin Lawry was the candidate and in 1979 when Richard Jenkin scored over 10,000 votes. This was recorded by political commentators as approx. 9% of the Cornish vote - the best result for the Cornish movement ever.

Although the party has accepted it will probably have to fight a constituency linked to Plymouth, it is continuing to push for a Cornwall-only seat. At present, Cornwall is the only Celtic nation whose boundaries have not been respected in the organisation of seats. Popular agitation at this position has led to two public enquiries, where support has ranged from members of parliament and most Cornish Councils, to individuals from all walks of life in Cornwall.

The news that the United Kingdom is to receive six extra seats in the European Parliament has enabled MK to positively revive the Cornish constituency campaign. Mebyon Kernow's executive committee has already contacted the Boundary Commission, demanding that Cornwall should have a seat in its own right rather than having to share one with the English city of Plymouth. People in the other Celtic Countries could help MK in this campaign - Plaid Cymru have already been approached to table a Commons motion in support of Cornish claims (as they have done before in the past). Write in support of a Cornish seat to: The Chairman, The Boundary Commission, St Catherine's House, London, WC2B 6JP.

Prior to the European election however, Mebyon Kernow will be fighting several seats in the Cornwall Council elections this May, with candidates in all the districts of Cornwall. This council is under threat from the forthcoming Local Government Review and MK is particularly worried about the implications for the future government of Cornwall. If this single unit of administration for the Cornish nation (which represents our territorial integrity) does disappear, then the Cornish fight against amalgamation into anonymous South-West regions will be greatly weakened.

MK will be campaigning not only for the retention of this authority but also for its powers to be increased. Arguing that increased powers could be the vehicle for the future self-government of Cornwall.



Merv Davey and Members of Cam Kernewek. Merv is playing the Cornish Bagpipes. Recently rebuilt from a medieval carving in Alternun Church.

# Two Bridges Too Far?

What have the Skye bridge and the as yet secret plans for another Tamar Bridge got in common? At first glance they seem to have little or nothing in common, yet as you look deeper into the situation unfolding in Scotland more and more similarities come to light. The Skye Bridge is being proposed by the Scottish Office, the Tamar Bridge is being proposed by the Department of Transport. The Skye Bridge is to be built and operated by private contractors, with private money, it is planned that any new Tamar Bridge should be built likewise.

It is suggested that the tolls on the new Skye Bridge should be linked to the ferry charges possibly about £6. The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr Ian Lang has approved the scheme, although an appeal was lodged with the Court of Session, to try to overturn his decision, in August 1992.

Despite overwhelming opposition to the concept of tolls and the concerns about the environmental effects of the bridge and the approach roads, all of which were brushed aside by Mr Lang, even ignoring the Public enquiry reporter's modest recommendations that the tolls should be of a finite duration.

The appeal states that although the Secretary of State claimed to have taken into account the conclusions of the Public enquiry, he had already entered into contracts for the bridge before the enquiry had been held. "The result of this is that the Secretary of State had a powerful financial

and prestige incentive to approve the scheme which accorded with the contracts entered into. The secretary of State had thus disabled himself from being an unbiased decision maker on the matters before him."

Dr Bruce Stevens is reported to believe that the Secretary of State was in an untenable position in relation to the scheme being that "he is the promoter of the project, as well as the judge and jury". Dr Stevens also accused Mr Lang of acting against the wishes of the people of Skye.

The decision of Ian Lang not to cut the proposed toll has been attacked by the Highland Regional Council's bridge working party. According to the minutes of the working party's meeting "given the clear statements of the reporter that the full economic benefits of the bridge would be held back by the toll regime... the decision of the Secretary of State should not be seen as acceptable to the council."

MP Brian Wilson, speaking at an exhibition organised by the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland, who themselves have criticized the design of the proposed bridge - predicted that the private operators of the bridge will have "considerable difficulty" in collecting the tolls expected to be the highest in Europe. He said "people can understand the need to pay for a ferry crossing, even if they grumble about it. But they will never understand why they, uniquely, are being singled out for tolls at 10 times the level of any other bridge in Scotland. "If people in the islands decide

they are simply not going to tolerate this ludicrous, on going burden, the capacity for making life difficult for Miller Construction will be considerable."

How does this bear on the decision to build another bridge across the Tamar? Plans for another Tamar Bridge have not yet been made public and are at present being drawn up by a private firm of consultants under DoT contract. It is notable that there is no official study or enquiry into the necessity or desirability of another bridge. There is little or no desire for another bridge in Kernow, although there is some support from Devon. Also it is said that tolls on the proposed new Tamar Bridge will stop when it has been paid for and investors have had a reasonable return on their investment, whatever that means. This was said when the present Bridge was built in 1962 we are still paying tolls 31 years later. There is only one place where a fixed crossing could possibly be desirable and that would be to replace the ferries between Torpoint and Devonport. The idea of a fixed link at this point was studied by Plymouth Chamber of Commerce some eight years ago. The idea was rejected on two points (a) the cost, about £50 million at that time and (b) that it could disrupt the Navy's use of most of Devonport Dockyard (most of which is upstream from the present ferry terminal). There is no need for another bridge across the Tamar, yet it may be imposed on us whether we want it or not, in the same way that it seems a toll bridge is being imposed on the Islanders of Skye.

Ruairidh Muileach and Marty Miller

## Cornwall Facts and Figures

### The Economy

Gross Domestic Product per head, 1989 - £7174. This is equal to 77.2% of the UK's figure and 75.6% of the average for the European Community (EC).

Unemployment, 1991 average, 13.4%. The UK average was 9.4% and the EC average 8.8%.

Main industries.

	£ Million	
Tourism	670	total spending
Manufacturing	400	gross value added
Agriculture	250	est output value
China clay	200	total output
Defence	120	gross income generated
Fishing	30	value of output

### China clay

80% of china clay is used in the paper industry, most of which is exported to continental Europe. 12% is used in ceramics, while the rest is used largely for

paints and primers with a limited amount being utilised in pharmaceuticals and healthcare.

### Aggregate production in Cornwall

In 1989 Cornwall produced 2.862 million tonnes of crushed rock, compared to 1.87m tonnes in 1985. 44% of this was used for roadstone. 10% was exported by sea to South East England. The amount of reserves with planning permission totalled 120.482 tones, equal to 42 years supply at current extraction rates. 70% of these reserves are located in the west of Cornwall. 1.439 m tonnes of china clay waste were also sold in 1989. Recent forecasts suggest that output of crushed rock will rise in the future, from 2.55 tonnes in 1992 to 4.12m tonnes in 2006 and 4.77 tonnes in 2011.

Source: Cornwall Council, Economic Development and European Committee.

Peter Wills

### AL LIAMM

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

In the Nov.-Dec. issue, Jakez Konan tells the amusing story of an American couple visiting Paris and their misadventures arising from misunderstanding the natives. Yann Gerven develops a mystifying plot by secondary school girls who, by wearing a traditional Breton head dress in class, cause dissension among their teachers and hold some of them to ridicule, until discovered hiding, under the disguise, ear pieces by means of which they listened to music during the lessons. There is also a short story by P.G. Wodehouse translated by F. Favereau and another by Roparz Hemon with, on opposite pages, a translation in Cornish by S. Amos (whatever the category, this Cornish is easily accessible to a Breton reader!).



## Local Government in Cornwall

It is accepted, without question by those in the Cornish movement, that there is a need for self government for Cornwall. But what of local government within Cornwall itself? Currently, we have the district councils, six in all and a number of town and parish councils. District Councils are neither highly regarded by the electorate (often for the wrong reasons), or inspire a sense of loyalty. One of their defects is that they often comprise areas with little common interest. For example, Kerrier consists of the urban conglomeration of Camborne-Redruth together with a predominantly rural area to the south, including the Lizard. Council members and the electorate, in say Helston, find it difficult to identify with certain issues in Camborne-Redruth.

Do we need regional councils?

People feel remote from the centres of decision making. To resolve this it is necessary to create units based on areas with which people can identify. Additionally, it is certainly not a very good case to establish one authority and concentrate everything at Truro. The increasing tendency to centralise services in fewer and fewer urban centres has profound consequences. It makes commuting inevitable leading to further demands for 'improvements' to the road network, with the subsequent environmental degradation. Such a policy also deprives the more peripheral areas of resources. It is also essential to create a

more rational basis for the provision of services in general. At present each organisation operating in Cornwall has its own territorial basis, this not only leads to confusion but can create problems in the co-ordination of policy.

Each Regional Council would therefore form the basic unit for the provision of a range of services. The objective would be to provide the population with as full a range of basic services as possible, reducing the need to travel to work, shopping and health. An integral part of each councils work would be the formulation of a regional plan, providing an holistic framework for planning purposes.

The new Regional Councils for Cornwall could be based on the old hundreds - (Penwith, Kerrier, Powder, Pydar, Wivel - East and West, Trigg, Lesnewth and Stratton), but taking account of economic and demographic changes; the growth of urban centres; and geographical constraints. On this basis we would envisage the establishment of 18 regional councils. Most of these would be based on a number of parishes with an urban centre. However, there would be three purely rural councils, with one authority for the Scilly Isles.

### Structure and Responsibilities

Each Regional Council would be run by democratically elected Councillors. It would have its own office and staff.

However, to ensure the most effective use of finances, the sharing of resources would be maximised. For example, the use of modern technology enables us to store information centrally, while allowing access on a decentralised basis. Regional Councils could be responsible for the provision of housing, regional planning, education, environmental health, consumer protection, and environment.

The following is a list of possible Regional Council areas together with the primary town of the region or area covered in brackets. (\* denotes a largely rural region).

Scilly Isles, West Penwith (Penzance), Central Penwith (St. Ives), East Penwith (Camborne-Redruth), West Kerrier (Helston), South Kerrier\* (Lizard/Menaege), East Kerrier (Falmouth), West Pydar (Newquay), East Pydar (Padstow), West Powder (Truro), Central Powder\* (Roseland and the coastal parishes to Mevagissey), East Powder (St. Austell), Trigg (Bodmin), Lesnewth\* (Camelford), Stratton (Bude-Stratton), West Wivel (Liskeard), East Wivel (Saltash), North Wivel (Launceston).

The Structure of Government in Cornwall would therefore consist of three tiers - the central Government for the land (Pow) of Kernow, Regional Government for each region (Bro) and each Parish (Plu).

Peter Wills

## Book Review

Over the past twenty years or so Peter Berresford Ellis has consolidated his position as a great populariser of all-manner of things Celtic. With the publication of 'A Guide to Early Celtic Remains in Britain' - part of the prestigious Constable Guide series (ISBN 0 09 469200 9, Price £11.95) he has branched out still further.

Chapters 3, 8 and 9 deal with Cornwall, Wales and Scotland respectively. The other six chapters deal with various regions of England. The Scottish section of the book is sub-divided into six with separate treatment for the south, north-west, north-east, Inner Hebrides, Outer Hebrides and the Northern Isles. There are 25 photographs and 12 line drawings - and one cannot feel but that the publisher could have been more generous in the space allotted to photographs (especially when compared to other titles in the series). Few

of the photographs are inspiring - although the one of Loch Awe with small boulders in the foreground mirroring the background mountains does arrest the eye's gaze, as does that of Gurnard's Head.

There is a fifteen page introduction dealing with definition and drawing attention to the different types of field monument covered by the book: hillforts, 'settlements' (a somewhat unsatisfactory term), Duns, Crannogs, hill-carvings and place names. There is also a section on museums.

On the subject of Crannogs I can find no reference to Llangorse Crannog which has been the subject of intense archaeological investigation in recent years (see *Antiquity* 63 no. 241 p. 675-681, December 1989).

On page 21, under the subject of Brochs, we read that the distribution of these impressive structures shows that they were 'an innovation of the Celtic tribes who later emerged as the Picts'. Given that the historic core of the Pictish kingdom was the north-east of Scotland there is

every reason for doubting a connection between the Picts and the broch builders - concentrated as these were in the north-west and north!

These are, however small criticism.

Perhaps the best judge of a guide book is its accuracy in guiding the reader to the sites it mentions. This book contains many grid references. I drew upon a sample of those with which I am myself familiar in the field. Every one of them was accurate - something which cannot be said for all guide book grid references. The choice of sites must have been a great headache for the author given the great wealth of sites to choose from.

The book has a glossary, bibliography and index of sites - although this is not a complete list; Dun Troddan in Glenelg for example is not indexed - presumably because it is so close to Dun Telve, which is indexed.

The traveller interested in Celtic sites should certainly be sure to put this book into a pocket - and it actually fits unlike a great many 'pocket guides'.

# MANNIN

## Cenedl Heb Iaith, Cenedl Heb Galon. Cheer Cyn Chengey, Cheer Gyn Chree.

Ta art ayns yn Times Educational Supplement jeh'n 1500 Jerrey Geuree mychione immeeaght yn chengey Vretnagh ayns ny schoillyn. She'n chiedi 'er jeh artyn mychione mynchengaghyn mygeayrt Ny hEllanyn Goaldagh as bee art ayn mychione Gailck dy-gerrid.

Ny sloo ny keead vlein er-dy-henney va paitchyn loayrt ass Bretnish kerri, ny laghyn t'ayn jiu ta Bretnish eginagh myr chengey er Ny Coorseyn Ashoonagh. Tammylt beg roish y Nollack va Billey yn Chengey Vretnagh currit magh. Tra ta'n billey shoh cheet dy ve ny slattys bee Bretnish as Baarle cochorrym fo'n leigh. Myr shoh, beggan er veggan, ta Bretyn cheet dy ve ny cheer daa-hengoil. Ta speideilys yn Bretnish ayns ny schoillyn yn oyr smoo scanshoil son yn aght ta smoo arrym currit da'n chengey.

Mastey ny paitchyn ta eddyr three as quieg bleaney jeig dy eash ta kiare as feed ass y cheead loayrt assjee cosoylley rish hoght jeig 'sy cheead jeh bleaney er-dy-henney. Ta'n eearroo jeusyn ta loayrt assjee fud-ny-cheerey tannaghtyn ec mysh 500,000. T'eh bunnys shickyr dy aasee yn eearroo shoh ayns ny laghyn ry-heet.

Ec y toshiaght jeh'n cheead-vlein shoh va sleih ayn slane noi g'ynsaghey Bretnish eer ayns ny buill v'ee ny chiedi hengey. Va'n chiedi schoill boayl v'ad g'ynsaghey trooid Bretnish currit er bun ayns 1939 ec Aberystwyth. Doshil yn chiedi LEA bun-schoill ayns 1947 ec Llanelli.

Ayns 1990 va mysh 65 'sy cheead jeh ny vun-schoillyn g'ynsaghey paart dy reddyn ec y chooid sloo trooid Bretnish. Ass ny 240 schoillyn ardje va 60 jeh da-hengoil ny "Loayrt Bretnish." Ga dy vel yn chooid smoo jeh ry-gheddyn ayns Dyfed as Gwynedd ta palchey dy leih ayns ny ardjyn smoo Baarleghe g'earree schoillyn Bretnagh. Ta aggyrtys mooar ayn son tooilley fir-ynsee as ta treiltyssyn ayn dy g'aarlaghey fir-ynsee ta g'ynsaghey trooid Baarle ec y tra t'ayn. Eer lesh ny jannooghyn shoh ta aggle mooar ayn nagh bee fir-ynsee dy-liooar.

Ta'n art goll sodjey loayrt mychione ny vondeishyn ry-gheddyn liorish ny paitchyn. Ta'n Olloo Schoill Vretnagh smooingaghtyn dy vel vondeishyn er-lheh cultooragh, ayns geddyn obbyr as er-yn-oyr dy vel buntowshan ynsaght share ayns ny schoillyn Bretnagh. Ta ny paitchyn g'ynsaghey lhaih ny s'bieau trooid Bretnish er-yn-oyr dy vel yn aght lettraghagh ayns Bretnish ny s'aasee ny ayns Baarle.

### Albinish reesht

Ayns y teihll Gaelagh nish, ta shin cur niart geill da'n Albinish. Cha nhyrrys as ny reddyn ta goll er ayns Nalbin ec y tra t'ayn. Myr sampleyr, ta'n chellveeish er ngeddyn nuy milliun punt ry-hoi jannoo claareyn ayns Gaelg Albinagh. As ta sheshaght feer vreeoil ayn rish tammylt enmyssit Comunn na Gaidhlig ta jannoo reddyn nagh row An Comunn Gaidhealach abyl jannoo.

Nurree, hug Comunn na Gaidhlig magh skeal mooar dy chur ayns clou ny v'ad er ngeddyn magh mychione brastyllyn Albinish son sleih aasit ayns Nalbin. Ren y Comunn 'rannsachadh naiseanta' (ronsaghey ashoonagh) mysh ny brastyllyn shoh. Ta'n skeal shoh ayns daa ayn, y derrey ayn mychione ynseyderyn as yn jeh elley mychione ynseydee.

Shoh ny reddyn va feddynit magh liorish y ronsaghey shoh.

Bentyn rish ny ynseyderyn, ta'n chooid smoo jeh eddyr 35 as 50 bleaney dy eash.

She ynseyderyn profeshoonagh y possan smoo mastey ny ynseyderyn Albinish ta gynsaghey y chengey da sleih aasit. Dy-dooghyssagh, ta ny ynseyderyn Albinish graihagh er y chengey as shen y fa t'ad goll er as ad gobbraghey fo doilleid mooar car y tra.

She genney stoo-ynsee y red smoo ta lhiettal ny brastyllyn. As y stoo-ynsee ta ry-gheddyn, ta ram jeh moal dy-liooar.

Myrgeddin, adsyn ta daa-hengoil feddyn eh ny s'aasee dy ynsaghey chengaghyn elley. Dooyrt fer-ynsee yn Rangish dy vel cummaghyn ny vreearyn cosoylley roosyn ayns Bretnish as myrgeddin ta enmyn firrynagh as bwoirrinagh ayns nyn yees jeh.

Colin y Jerree

### Summary

*An article in the Times Ed. Supp. charts the success in the fortunes of the Welsh language. It ascribes this success to the bilingual and Welsh-medium policies adopted by many of the schools. There is even a danger that there will soon be a shortage of teachers to keep pace with the demand.*

Ersdyn oolley, cha nel stoo-lhaih dy-liooar ayn. Ta bunnys nane as jees jeh ny ynseyderyn ayns feme jeh traenal. Lhisagh claare-traenal fondagh ve currit fo raad, as, ec y tra cheddin, lhisagh stoo-ynsee cooie goll er croo as ve currit er-hoshiaght.

Cha nel brastyllyn gobbraghey ry-cheille dy-mennick as ta reddyn goll er jannoo ny veggan as ny veggan car y tra. As (red cadjin) t'eh doillee dy ghol er-hoshiaght er yn oyr dy vel ynseydee noa eginit gobbraghey marish ynseydee cliaghtit syn un vrastyl.

Ta bunnys oolley ny brastyllyn croghey er argid veih lughtyn-reill ynyndagh.

Dy beagh yn argid shoh er ny lhiettal, yioeghe ny brastyllyn baase.

Ta sleih dy-liooar ayns foayr jeh cur teishtyn-ynsee da ynseydee ta cosney ad, ga dy vel paart dy 'leih slane noi shoh. As ta ny ynseyderyn smooingaghtyn nagh vel ny pabyryn, ya radio as y chellveeish cooney lesh yn chengey myr lhisagh ad.

Bentyn rish ny ynseydee, hooar Comunn na Gaidhlig 760 freggyrtyn. Va 42% jeh er nynsaghey paart dy Albinish hannah.

Va red goll rish 33% goaill toshiaght dy ynsaghey. As va 16% er veeiteil rish loayrtee dooghyssagh. Va ynseydee dy-liooar gaccan dy-lajer nagh row loayrtee dooghyssagh arryltagh dy chooney lhiu. Va kuse jeh ny 'dooghyssae' eer jannoo craid mysh eabyn ny ynseydee!

(contd...)

(Albinish reesht...)

Va 72% jeh ny ynseydee gynsaghey Albinish kyndagh rish anaase persoonagh sy çhengey, as 21% kyndagh rish anaase ayns çhengaghyn ooilley cooidjagh. Va red goll rish 50 gra dy row ad gynsaghey Gaelg Albinagh dy gheddyn kiartey: shoh red noa. Dooyrt ymmodee ynseydee dy row eh aggairagh nagh dod ad gynsaghey Albinish ayns ny scoillyn hie ad huggey. Va ny scoillyn er 'vailleil'. Dooyrt kuse dy ynseydee dy row ad greesit liorish spyrryd Somhairle Mac Lean as y possan-kiaullee Run Rig dy ynsaghey yn çhengey. Dimraa ram ynseydee yn kiaulleeaght as ny arraneyn as ny enmyn-buill myr oyryn dy ynsaghey Albinish.

Va paart dy vummigyn as jishigyn gra dy row ad gynsaghey er y fa dy row nyn baitchyn ayns unnidyn-Albinish ec y scoill.

Son y chooid smoo, va sleih feddyn magh mychione brastyllyn trooid ny pabyryn-naight 'nastee', erskyn ooilley ayns ny ard-valjyn. Va sleih gra nagh dooar ad monney fys veih stashoonyn-radio. Cha nel fys dy-liooar ry-gheddyn aashagh dy-liooar mychione brastyllyn.

Oddagh loayrtee dooghyssagh cur ny smoo cooney da ny ynseydee liorish prowal dy haraghey flaoilid ny ynseydee, myr sampleyr. Dy beagh loayrtee dooghyssagh abyl as arryltagh dy chur shillee beg er brastyl ennagh nish as reesht veagh eh foaysagh.

Va ynseydee gaccan dy-mennick nagh row scansh dy-liooar currit da'n çhengey loayrit. As va kuse currit er-shaghryn, beggan, ec anchaslyssyn syn aght-screuee ayns teksyn. Red elley, va sleih ennagh coontey paart jeh'n stoo-ynsee dy ve ro chostal (myr sampleyr, stoo-ynsee 'Gaidhlig Bheo'). Ny keayrtyr, va lioar yn ry-gheddyn fegooish tapeyn as ny keayrtyr, beign da coorseyn goaill toshiaght fegooish stoo-ynsee.

Bentyn rish fockleyryn, va ynseydee coontey ad dy ve mie dy-liooar. Agh v'ad gra dy row ny fockleyryn ass-date as nagh row stoo noa ayndaue. Va fockleyr Mac Lennan y fer share, v'ad gra.

Son shickyrys, ta ram jeh'n stoo shoh yn un red as ta ry-gheddyn ayns Mannin (as buill elley). S'treih lhiam nagh vodmayd gaccan mychione ny loayrtee dooghyssagh.

**Orree Crennell**

#### Summary

*Following a national survey in Scotland, Comunn na Gaidhlig has produced a valuable report on provision for adults learning Gaelic.*

*The Reih Bleeaney Vannanan Medallion presented to Canon Gelling. The enamelled motif in a Celtic design incorporates the initials R.B.V. as a monogram.*

## Yn Ghaelg

### Summer Courses in Manx Gaelic

The courses are meant for all those interested in the native language of the Isle of Man, whether they are beginners or already know something of the language.

Although the main emphasis will be on the spoken language, structure and grammar will be presented. The language of instruction will be English with Manx Gaelic being used wherever possible. There will be ample opportunity to experience other aspects of Manx culture, such as the music and songs.

There will be two five-day courses offered:

Course A: Monday 2 August until Friday 6 August 1993

Course B: Monday 9 August until Friday 13 August 1993.

Course B will be slightly more advanced than Course A, but you can take either Course A or Course B on their own (Course fee £50), or Course A followed by B (Course fee £75).

Tuition will be at the Manx Museum in Douglas, Isle of Man. You can get information on accommodation from the course organiser, Dr Brian Stowell.

If you are interested, please complete the slip below and send it to: Dr Brian Stowell, Manx Language Officer, Department of Education, Government Offices, Murray House, Mount Havelock, Douglas, Isle of Man, British Isles. Tel: +44-624-685794.

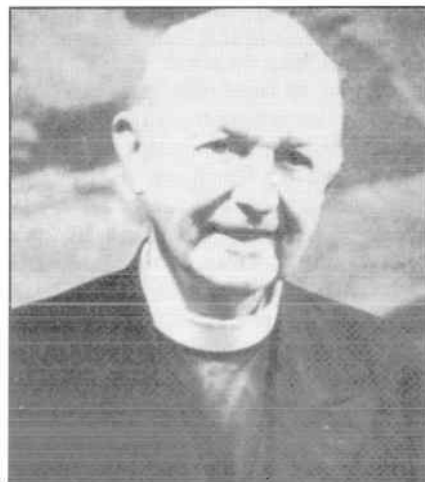
## Manx Honour for Canon Gelling

Canon J.D. Gelling, who recently retired from the post of Rector of Ballaugh, has been chosen as the recipient of the Reih Bleaney Vannanan award for 1993. This is a national award, literally the name means Mannanan's Choice of the Year.

The award is made to the person or organisation, who, in the view of the Assessors, has made the greatest contribution to the cultural heritage of the Island in the current year, or whose work has culminated in that year, amongst those nominated for the award.

The Manx Heritage Foundation, the assessors, met recently and decided that the award should be made to Canon Gelling in respect of his services to the Church as a Manx priest and a Manx scholar. He has continued in the long line of faithful Manx priests who have led the worship in the vernacular tongue and welcomed the small band of Gaelic speaking Christians to his church year by year. He has served the Manx Church for twenty-eight years under five Bishops. On Diocesan occasions Canon Gelling has led the prayers in Manx.

The Reih Bleaney Vannanin Trophy itself is a bronze model of Mannanan,



Canon J.D. Gelling

executed to the designs of Mr. Eric Austwick, on a base of Poyll Vaaish stone into which has been set a Celtic carving and pieces of white quartz from South Barrule, the legendary home of Mannanan. The whole is set on a timber base in which a piece of Laxey silver, in the form of a three legs brooch, is incorporated. This was the gift of a former patron of the Manx Heritage Foundation, the late Miss Mona Douglas, and had been for many years a treasured possession in her family.

In addition a medallion bearing a Celtic design incorporating the letters RBV as monogram, to be held in perpetuity, was presented to Canon Gelling, who is now entitled to use the letters R.B.V. after his name.

The presentation to Canon Gelling was made by Mr. J.B. Caine, the Chairman of the Manx Museum and National Trust at a ceremony held in the Millennium Room, Legislative Buildings, Douglas in January last.





## Manx Studies in Schools

In the forward to the 1992 Secondary Curriculum Policy Statement, the Minister of Education notes: "Although entirely funded by the Manx Government, Education has since 1874 been based on the English system often to the detriment of Manx studies. This we are now trying to correct."

Later in the same document we come across the following: "Manx Studies. Manx language, music, folklore and local culture are important elements in the curriculum of Manx Schools. They reinforce a sense of identity and community. Manx language is available to all pupils wishing to study it. National Curriculum History and Geography give much scope for the developing of Manx Studies, through developing an awareness of the political development, history and cultural background of the Island."

This represents quite a step forward. For many years individual teachers in both secondary and junior schools have been surreptitiously slipping in short lessons bearing on the local culture.

There has been a noticeable change in attitude over a long period. There used to be a resistance, there still is in some quarters, to Manx based studies. However, a majority of parents now wish their children to have that which they missed.

Some progress had been made already along these lines in Mann and it is encouraging to see the principle enshrined in the above mentioned document.

What will happen in practice? Already we know that there are not enough teachers to fully satisfy the demand for the language. Those who are working in this area are at full stretch and the funding for the course has not yet been budgeted for by the Government - even at its present level. The very fact that the English National Curriculum has been adopted, albeit in modified form, has thrown a great burden on teachers at all levels. It is doubtful whether even the most enthusiastic teachers will find much time for further curriculum development. Remember too that these subjects occupy a peripheral position in the scheme of things. In England itself teachers are finding that time for subjects outside the "core" subjects is restricted. Money too is scarce, leading some authorities to charge for music lessons. What a shame it would be if after all this effort, progress should grind to a halt under the burden of work created by the English National Curriculum.

## Kiaull Manninagh - a Review

Few recordings of Manx traditional music have been made to date, and so it might be argued that any recording venture should be regarded as being worthwhile. However, if this argument were applied to all such recordings as and when they are made, it would soon become apparent that it is not a sound basis upon which to judge their merit or otherwise. The recently released Kiaull Manninagh aptly demonstrates this.

The material chosen - all instrumental - is wide and varied, including slow airs and livelier dance tunes. The tunes themselves are grouped into twos and threes, and in some cases some thought has gone into the composition of the groups. For example, the carval tune Oikan ayns Bethlehem appears with Arrane y guilley bane and Creg Willey Syl, all of which are associated with Christmas custom and practice. However, other groups of tunes do not appear to be connected by anything - not even a common time signature, which is usually the case when grouping traditional tunes into sets.

Where tunes have been grouped into twos, the players have made a feature of repeating the first tune played after the second. Possibly this is an attempt to imitate the sonata form, but it is unusual for traditional music to be grouped in this way and will sound peculiar to anyone familiar with traditional music.

Some of the tunes played are as written in the collected sources of Manx music, with the two parts of the music repeated in an AB pattern, whereas others are repeated in an AABB pattern. The usual way of playing these tunes is the latter, which begs the question: why play one tune in one way and another in a different way? The tune Three little Boats is an example of this. It is written in manuscript form as two lines of music - suggesting an AB pattern - but is played by traditional musicians in an AABB pattern, and is given on the tape in that form. The tune Cum yn shenn oanrey cheh, however, is played on the tape in an AB pattern - as written. It appears from this that where the players are aware of how the tunes are generally played they have followed suit, but where they have not been aware they have played the tunes as written without attempting to apply any of the conventions of traditional music.

The style of playing - particularly the violin - is classical with a little ornamentation. Whilst this is quite effective in the playing of the slow airs, the dance tunes sound very lifeless, having had all the edge normally

associated with traditional instrumental music refined out. Indeed, the tape might more honestly and accurately have been subtitled "Manx traditional music arranged for the violin and guitar". At least then the reference to the violin - rather than the fiddle - may indicate to the buyer that the material is presented in a classical way.

This points to a very fundamental problem with the playing of Manx music today. There are too many classically trained musicians imposing their perspective on a traditional music - and then attempting to translate it into the context in which traditional music should exist - the pub session, the giense or ceilidh and the audio recordings which correspond to these activities. The situation would not be so bad if - as in other countries - such musicians used the traditional music as a source of inspiration for classical composition and performance in an appropriate manner. As it is, this type of venture tends towards interference rather than cross-fertilisation.

This is not to say that classical musicians should avoid playing traditional music. Martin Faye of the Chieftains - amongst many others - is an example of a classically-trained musician who has studied traditional fiddle playing and who makes a living out of it. Further, a number of Manx musicians have been trained classically but have made attempts to play traditional music in a traditional style. So, the styles of - for example - the traditional fiddler and the classical violinist are separate and distinct. As the late Breandan Breathnach once put it: "... a violinist is not an educated fiddler, any more than a fiddler is an untutored violinist". The styles, then, should be respected as being separate and distinct.

If these shortcomings are ignored - as no doubt they will be by those who listen to the tape out of general interest rather than a wish to hear Manx traditional music - the resulting music is pleasant to listen to. It is a pity that it adds to a body of recorded Manx music which pays scant regard for its traditional roots.

David Speers

## Illiam Dhone Day Orations



Angela Moffatt and Mark Kermode

The annual ceremony at Hango Hill to commemorate the death by firing squad of the Manx patriot and martyr, Illiam Dhone, on 2nd January, was this year followed by a formal service at Malew Parish Church. Illiam Dhone, whose home was Ronaldsway, was buried there in 1663.

Nearly 100 people gathered at Hango to hear the addresses in Manx and English by Mec Vannin and Celtic League speakers.

Though he welcomed the teaching of Manx Gaelic in schools, Mec Vannin's speaker, Mark Kermode said in Manx that it does not mark the rebirth of the Manx nation, but it could be a start.

"Until we have an independently minded government, Gaelic is nothing more than a trinket, and the government knows this." He felt that the government and some companies have reasons for funding the heritage, and warned the Island not to sell itself into the hands of strangers.

Angela Moffatt, 21 year old daughter of Celtic League Chairman, Bernard Moffatt, spoke of the example of Illiam Dhone in the "progressive struggle for our sense of national being."

She said she had come to see "the only government interest in Manx culture as being tokenistic and exploitative." And added, "so when these loyal and patriotic ministers meet next Tynwald Day to offer their formal obsequies to an English sovereign, and display their love of country, we must ask ourselves what that love is for - soil alone? Meaningless insulting rhetoric? Self interest?"

Ms. Moffatt's speech also called for a new sense of Manx determination to end

the stagnation and inadequacy. She said: "We must convert that sense of realization and national dignity into political action. Each generation must make its mark on the next, let this be ours - the revitalisation of our national ideals and the realisation of those in an economically fairer society."

The commemoration was followed by a service at Malew Church and a gíense at the George Hotel in Castletown.

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The above references to tokenism bring to mind the action of the one time nationalist and now Minister for Education who has taken the Oath of Allegiance (a requirement for those elected to the Manx Parliament) to the English crown then, in recent months, on the crest of the resurgence of interest in things Manx, requested that the Manx national anthem should be sung in a Manx school. At most events in Mann the English national anthem takes priority and any action to alter this is long overdue and welcomed by all nationalists. Nevertheless, some colleagues in the House of Keys, quite rightly asked the Minister to resign. Having taken the Oath of Allegiance it was argued that the Minister was in breach of that oath.

Unlike anti-royalist and Sinn Féiners elected to the English Houses of Parliament, the Minister for Education had taken the oath in all seriousness - to the extent of taking it in Manx - some felt that this was in itself an insult to our national identity, or as Ms. Moffatt quite rightly coined this type of action: "Meaningless insulting rhetoric? Self Interest?"

## Trade Unions and Government on Collision Course

Trades Union activists in the Island are planning to take the Manx Government to the European Court of Human Rights - as soon as the right to individual petition is restored.

Trades Council leader Bernard Moffatt revealed they would be contesting the provisions of the Employment Act concerning unfair dismissal. He is also calling on the support of UK trades unions and the Isle of Man unions affiliated to the UK Trades Union Congress to lend financial support to the Island's Trades Council as it campaigns against elements of the Trades Union and Employment Acts.

On the threat to take the government to the European Court, he explained: 'We have got to raise the issue in relation to unfair dismissal about the Employment Act.

'Several union activists have expressed a view that the legislation breaches their rights under the various statutes on the European Convention on Human Rights. If the right of individual petition is restored we would hope to initiate a test case.'

The government is currently awaiting the go ahead to re-introduce that right.

In November last year the International Labour Organisation found that the Trades Union Act did not comply with its regulations in the terms of the registration of unions. Not enough time was given for unions being taken off the register to appeal against such a decision in the courts. The ruling was made after a complaint by the Trades Council.

The government undertook to make amendments to the Act but Mr Moffatt said the changes were limited.

'We had hoped the government would engage in a consultative exercise before the new reform went through but I was advised they are simply going to introduce amendment that they think are appropriate.

He said the Chief Minister's office had tried to 'downplay' the ILO ruling by claiming that its recommendations require minimal amendments to the legislation.

He warned: 'Although the government recently announced reform of the Trades Union Act the scope of this reform is apparently limited and unions and government seem still to be on a collision course over the issue.'

## Just What is a Celt (Part Two)

(Part 1 see *Carn* 79)

The French have for two centuries fancied themselves as the 'Gauls'. There can be little doubt that Celtic blood (by which I mean genetic stock which was speaking a Celtic language when the territory that would one day constitute France first came under the spotlight of history) does indeed flow in the veins of the modern French but this does not make them Celts.

P. Marsh lives in a 'racial and cultural melting pot' but the constituent parts of that 'melting pot' have not been together long enough for a complete fusion to have occurred. For this reason many Americans' hanker after the old world, to those places wherein their roots are.

Much of Europe was just such a 'melting pot' - racially, culturally and linguistically - during the middle ages. This was particularly so in the old territories of Gaul. Gaulish had not yet yielded to the two forms of vulgar Latin that lay behind what would become Occitan and French. Bretons were found scattered throughout the north, Basques throughout the south-west and there were various Germanic peoples almost everywhere. Incursions by 'Moors' and Uralians (Huns, Avars, Magyars) were frequent. Catholic orthodoxy vied with various heresies and with a lingering, all-pervasive 'paganism' in which we can trace, among other things, Celtic traditional belief.

Out of this melting pot emerged the historic French nation. Since then this French nation has been doing its utmost to devour other historic European peoples:



Bretons, Basques and Occitans.

To suppose that because the Gauls once occupied the territory of this French State that the French are one and the same as the Gauls is simply stupid. The Gaulish nation died when the last speakers of Gaulish died - or indeed some time prior to this since a nation by definition has a perception of itself as a nation, so these last speakers of Gaulish must have lost this perception or otherwise they would have preserved their language or at least left some the pages of history in some heroic act rather than in some unmarked grave like paupers...

In 1912 Pádraig Pearse claimed that if the Irish language was to die that:

'Any free state that might thereafter be erected in Ireland, whatever it might call itself, would certainly not be the historic Irish nation.'

With Gaul and Gaulish in mind we can see how true this is. These words of Pearse's are as applicable to any Celtic country (indeed to any country) as to Ireland.

The French are a splendid people - but they are not 'The Gauls'. In a similar way a splendid nation might emerge in an Ireland without Irish - or in the other Celtic countries without their Celtic languages - but however splendid, those nations would not be the historic Celtic people. The Celtic culture would be as foreign to them as the Arabic or Tibetan. As foreign as the Gaulish is to the French.

'Dearbhaímse os ard

Gur duine den tsean-saol Ghaelach mé  
'S gur díbhse mé ó cheart.' (Ó Direán)

K. Collins

## LETTER TO CARN

I see that Ian Williams takes issue in *Carn* 80 with an assertion in my article *Have a Care for the Underdogs* in *Carn* 79 that Cornish had been resurrected within the last ten years.

He says that if I had added the words "in my view" to that statement he would not feel it necessary to react.

When I write I try and avoid padding what I have to say with unnecessary phrases like that.

I was talking about the resurrection of the Cornish that was used when it was a living community vernacular. Their language had been handed down from generation to generation, changing gradually as languages do, from the time when their ancestors spoke the same language that was spoken a millennium or so ago in Wales and Brittany as well.

It is the Cornish in that succession in its most modern form as used in the 17th and 18th centuries as a living community language that was resurrected within the last ten years.

Unified Cornish was first published in 1925. Phonemic or Common Cornish was unknown before 1986. Neither of them was handed down from former times. So they couldn't have been resurrected because they had never existed before. The Unified and Phonemic versions are only linguistic manipulations based on Cornish. Neither has any valid claim to authenticity as the national language of Cornwall. That honour belongs exclusively to the Cornish that was inherited, used and handed on by the native speakers.

Mish, dy feer.

Merfyn Phillips

## MI5 Lost in a Celtic Mist

The Celtic League raised some months ago concerns about the circumstances surrounding the arrest of three Welshmen for alleged conspiracy to cause explosions. (See *Carn* 79)

Evidence has emerged of the part British Military Intelligence (M.I.5) played in their apprehension. This routine piece of information in itself is innocuous, but for those familiar with M.I.5's track record it gives further cause for concern. The organisation, even its friends would agree, does not have a good reputation. Allegations, some substantiated, abound that it has itself been involved in entrapment, deception, bank robbery and murder, both within and outside the United Kingdom. It has shown a propensity to exceed its remit as with its illegal operations in the Republic of Ireland.

Indeed it is M.I.5's 'paranoia' about the export of the 'Irish' problem to the other Celtic areas which has led it to insist on involvement in investigations of militant actions by Nationalists in these areas.

There is evidence that in the 1970s it involved itself in direct actions against the Scottish Militant group S.N.L.A. Many believe the murky hand of M.I.5 was involved in the suspicious death of Solicitor William McRae a suspected S.N.L.A. sympathiser whose own intelligence connections enabled him to play British intelligence at its own game. Later S.N.L.A. activists who sought sanctuary in Ireland were also threatened.

In the late 1980s, using the pretext of security for a Royal visit, the organisation blundered into Police investigations into arson attacks by Manx Nationalists. Despite the local police believing that the actions were the work of local Nationalists at British insistence members of the Island's Irish community were detained subjected to appalling treatment and then released. The local police were subsequently vindicated, some months later, when prosecutions were brought successfully against three Manx Nationalists.

In Wales, for sometime, political activists have suspected that actions accredited to Nationalists have in some cases been caused by 'agent provocateurs'.

In light of this, Welsh M.P.s. could usefully ask what exactly the brief of M.I.5 is in Wales and were the activities of the North Wales Police 'Special Arson Squad' so inept as to warrant the 'heavy weight involvement of M.I.5?

J.B. Moffatt



# Celtica Nederland

All over Europe the Celts and their cultures are attracting more and more attention. In 1993 The Netherlands will follow suit in this trend, and a manifestation named **Celtica Nederland** will be staged. This manifestation will focus on the tradition of Celtic studies in The Netherlands, which have a long but fairly unknown tradition.

The central activity in **Celtica Nederland** will be an exhibition in the University Library in Amsterdam, giving an overview of 'Celts and celticists' framed on the collection of books left to this library by Theodor Chotzen. Chotzen (1901-45) is the only Dutch celticist to be found in the *Oxford Companion to the Literature of Wales*. He became internationally known for his dissertation on the work of Dafydd ap Gwilym. The exhibition will also include early works by humanist scholars working in Leiden during the 16th century, as well as some important manuscripts kept in Leiden University Library (e.g. the earliest known piece of Breton). This exhibition will be on show from the 23rd of April until the 11th of June inclusively.

In the same period the Allard Pierson Museum (the archaeological museum of Amsterdam University) will show a small selection of Celtic archaeological objects from The Netherlands.

On Saturday, the 24th of April, the A.G. van Hamel foundation for Celtic Studies will organise its yearly 'Celtic Colloquium', which will for this occasion concentrate on the subjects which interested Chotzen and feature internationally known speakers. This colloquium will also take place in the Allard Pierson Museum. The first 'Van Hamel-lecture' will on this occasion be given by Dr. Rachael Bromwich from Aberystwyth. Other speakers will include

Prof. Proinsias Mac Cana from Dublin and Prof. Pierre-Yves Lambert from Paris. Harpist and singer Mrs. Rachel Ann Morgan from Cardiff/Amsterdam will sing poems by Dafydd ap Gwilym which are especially set to music for this occasion.

Publications will include a biography of Th. Chotzen, a bibliography of Celtic Studies in The Netherlands, and catalogues (with introductory essays) to the exhibitions.

In December 1993, the chair of Celtic Studies at Utrecht University - the only Chair in the field within The Netherlands - will exist exactly seventy years. It was first held by Prof. A.G. van Hamel (1886-1945). This occasion will be celebrated by the department at Utrecht University with a congress under the title 'Two Cultures: Ireland and Europe in the Early Middle Ages.'

For more information, please contact: Stichting A.G. van Hamel voor Keltische Studies, Postbox 1427, NL-3500 BK Utrecht, The Netherlands.

## Lauran Toorians

The A.G. van Hamel foundation for Celtic Studies was founded on the 18th March 1991 with the intention to promote Celtic studies in the Netherlands. To achieve this aim two policies have been adopted. One is to promote contact between Dutch celticists as well as between Dutch celticists and specialists and other disciplines who have dealings with Celtic matters. The other is to spread knowledge of the Celtic languages and cultures and to function as a source of specific information for all those who require it.

The A.G. van Hamel foundation for Celtic Studies made its first public appearance on the 15th of June '91, when the Keltisch Colloquium 1991 took place in Utrecht.

## 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.

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