

celtix

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

No. 90

Summer 1995

£1.70



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CELTIC LEAGUE



ALBA

Mìle bliadhna na Coirneis

le Gilleasbuig MacMhuirich

(Gilleasbuig Lachlainn 'Illeasbuig) *1,000 years of Cornish* a pamphlet published by Terre ha Tavas, Tregill Vean Menheniot, Liskeard, Cornwall (1993).

Faisg air dà fhichead bliadhna air ais, sgrìobh Beitiriss Witt *Cuairt anns a' Chorn* ann an GAIRM 15.

An seo, tha eachdraidh agus seanachas mu dheighinn na Cuirn mar a bha i sa bhliadhna sin agus cuideachd bha Ùrnuigh an Tighearna sa Choirneis. Cha robh facal air brath (betrayal) ann, cha robh smid mu dheighinn nàmhaid on taobh a-staigh. Ach is docha gum bheil bagairt don Choirneis ann nach robh ann sa bhliadhna 1956.

Theagamh gum bheil cunnart ro mhòr anns an leabhran "Mìle Bliadhna na Coirneis". Mar eisimpleir air an treas duileag chì sinn na faclan neonach seo:-

The Cornish language ... was still in the process of changing when it died out...

Carson? Dìreach bhon a bha teagasg sna sgoiltean uile gu leir tre na Beurla! Sin agaibh an fhìrinn. Chan eil ùghdar an leabhran seo ga thuigsinn.

Far am bheil croileagan far am bheil an fheadhainn òga roimh aois na sgoile agus teagasg tre na cànan naiseanta mar sa Chuimrigh agus ann an Alba bithidh iad a' bruidhinn na Cuimreis sa Chuimrigh agus na Gàidhlig ann an Alba. Nam biodh na structairean air an togail mar seo feadh na Cuirn uile gu leir bhiodh a' Choirneis beò a-ris cuideachd.

Ach seo far a bheil poileitigs a' tighinn a-steach. Fo'n riaghaltas Tòraidh fo John Major chan eil dòchas sam bith ann. mar eisimpleir, chan eil dùthaich Cheilteach fo Roinn an Fhoghlaim Sasunnach dìreach ach A' Chòrn i-fhèin a-mhàin. Feumaidh i Roinn an Fhoghlaim Cornach fhaighinn. Chan eil i ro bheag — dè mu dheighinn Eilean Mhanainn, mar eisimpleir?

Bhon a tha dualachas na Cuirn cho mìorbhaileach Ceilteach feumaidh na Cornaich a dhol gu Tony Blair air son cumhachdan fèin-riaghlach (no eadhon fo-Phàrlamaid) a thoirt don Chomhairle sìorramachd Chornach.

Tha e deònach fo-Pharlamaian a thoirt don Chuimrigh is Alba agus cumhachdan do Shasunn mo Thuath. Dè mu dheighinn na Cuirn?

Arsa an leabhran:-

The problem was more one of viability, for even had Cornish continued in use from the Tamar to

Scilly, the area would have been still too restricted for it to have survived in the face... of English.

Na h-Eileanan Faroe air an taobh thall Sealainn? Tha cànan shònraichte aca. Ach chan eil ach 540² mìle aca agus 1,356² mìle (square miles) aig a' Chuirn. Chan eil ach corr is mu 31,000 daoine aca. Tha a' Chorn mu deich uiread nas mò, corr is 317,000 daoine. Ach tha a' chànan Fharosach fallan a rithisd ged is e Danmhairceis an aon chànan a bha ri fhaotainn sna cuirtean-lagha, sna h-eaglaisean agus sna sgoiltean aca gus a' bhliadhna 1948. Ach tha iad fèin-riaghladh agus tha iad a' teagasg tre an Fharoeis sna sgoiltean aca. Dè mu dheighinn na Cuirn? A reir aithris bithidh Riaghaltas ùr aig Tony Blair an ath-bhliadhna!

Tha ùghdar an leabhran seo ag ràdh gum bheil leisgeul eile ann an aghaidh ath-bheòthachadh na Coirneis... *where native languages either assimilate large quantities of new vocabulary...* Nach eil a' Bheurla daonnan a' dèanamh sin, m.e. video, telephone, television, satellite 7c?

... or the people become bi-lingual... Amaideas, ... tha milleanan is milleanan daoine aig a bheil cànan choimheach, no dhà no trì, ach a dh'aindeoin sin tha a' chànan naiseanta aca fallain beò.

Am bheil ùghdar an leabhran seo na nàmhaid on taobh a-staigh? Chunnaic sinn mar a tha e an aghaidh ath-bheòthachadh na Coirneis bhon a rinne e Coirneis eile dam b'ainm "Modern Cornish". Se sin ri ràdh a' chànan mar a bha i a' dol leis an t-sruth... grod.

Ach dè mu dheighinn aiseirigh na Eabhra a bha "marbh" fad dà mhìle bliadhna? Dh'ath-bheothaich iad an Eabhra ach cha do dh'ath-bheothaich iad Iudhach (Yiddish) a tha coltach ri "Modern Cornish" bhon a tha Iudhach ach na Eabhra uamhasach grod!

Dè nì na Coirneis? — Dì-chuimhnich an leabhran seo agus Teere (Tyr) ha Tavaz (Tìr agus Teanga)! — Faigh Roinn an Fhoghlaim air son na Cuirn — Teagaisg tre na Coirneis — agus faigh a h-uile cumhachd a bhiodh Tony Blair a' thoirt don Chorn!

Uime sin, chan eile ann ach aon fhaclair Cornach an diugh. Se sin "A New Cornish Dictionary/Gerlyver Noweth

Kernewek" le R. Morton Nance agus ath-sgrùdte le Richard Jenkin (ISBN 185022-0557) Redruth 1990.

Sin agaibh uile!

Summary

The author of this pamphlet appears to pour scorn on the viability of Cornish as a living language throughout all Cornwall despite ample evidence to the contrary refuting the author's assertions. This commentary on the pamphlet carries several constructive proposals which might be worth examining and translating into Cornish in its entirety.

Doigh sgrìobhadh an nobhail...

Bithidh Cumann Luchd-sgrìobhaidh na h-Alba a' cumail clas fad seachdain sa Chholaisde ann an Steornabhagh air doigh sgrìobhadh an nobhail sa Ghàidhlig Diluain 3 gu Di-h-aoin 7 An t-Iuchair (July) 1995. Sgrìobh gu Donna Barden, Carnan House, Tong, Isle of Lewis, Alba/Scotland air son tuilleadh fiosrachaidh.

Celtic Art and Craft Fair Finlaystone August 1995

Arts & Crafts

Among the exhibits are: Gold & silver jewellery, Knitwear, Pewter & copper giftware, Leathercrafts and Woodcarving.

Entertainments

To enhance the atmosphere of the Fair various entertainments have been arranged:

- * Battle re-enactments by "The Clansmen"
- * Live music from "Shakeagh Nhill"
- * A Tribute Exhibition to George Bain in recognition of his contribution to the promotion of Celtic/Pictish ornament
- * Scottish Wrestling demonstrations.

For further information contact: Jane Mac Millan, Finlaystone, Langbank, Renfrewshire PA14 6JT. Telephone: (01475) 540285.

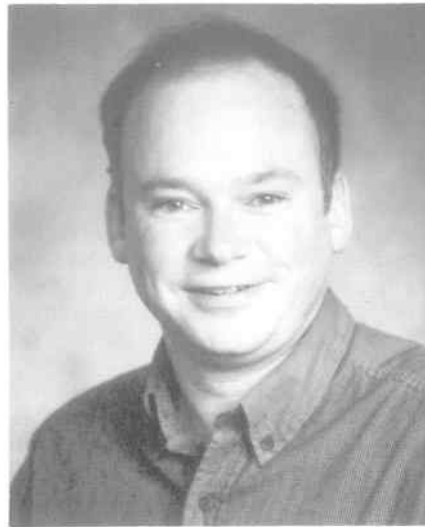
Leading Learners

Gaelic learners' organisation Comann an Luchd-Ionnsachaidh (CLI) celebrated its 11th birthday in May by announcing the appointment of its first full-time director since being relaunched as a charitable company in the 80s.

The man selected to take the helm of the national "Voice of Gaelic Learners" is Peadar Morgan (35), himself an accomplished learner of Scotland's Celtic tongue and the Gaelic translator of comic-book hero Asterix the Gaul.

Peadar, a native of Dundee with family ties to Badenoch and the North East, lives in Easter Ross and is a graduate of Aberdeen University and Sabhal Mòr Ostaig in Skye. He joins CLI from Gaelic agency Comunn na Gàidhlig (CNAG), where for the last three years he has been Adult Learners Development Officer.

The appointment of a director is an indication of the growing strength and confidence of the Gaelic learners' movement, says Peadar. "The membership of CLI and the take up of Gaelic classes and courses demonstrates that the interest of a few has become the demand of many throughout Scotland and beyond.



*Peadar Morgan
first full-time director of CLI.*

"It is CLI's role to give voice to that demand, and through its bilingual quarterly magazine and other services to act as a clearing house of information and views for

both learners and providers involved in this expanding market".

CLI Convenor Gordon Wells (Glasgow) agrees that the charity is now in an even stronger position to lobby for improved learning facilities and for the greater participation of learners in Gaelic affairs. He said: "CLI has a track-record of co-operating with other bodies interested in helping Gaelic learners and the language, but now has the opportunity to do so on a more regular and professional basis. The Board of Directors is delighted to have been able to appoint someone of Peadar's calibre".

Financial assistance for the new post has come from Comunn na Gàidhlig. Chief executive Allan Campbell welcomed the appointment as a sign that adult learners had now become fully accepted as a vital component of Gaelic's future. He commented: "In many areas of Scotland learners outnumber native speakers, and they are frequently the main driving force behind Gaelic-medium education and events locally".

**CLI - Comann an Luchd-Ionnsachaidh
"The Voice of Gaelic Learners"**

CLI Ltd., 5 Mitchell's Lane, Inbhir Nis (Inverness), IV2 3HQ. fòn/facs 01463-711792.

The Dismemberment of Britain Gathers Pace

Local Election Round Up

The Tory election pledge of 1992 to remove one tier of the two tier Scottish local government structure, to avoid duplication and cut costs has led to the creation of 35 unitary councils across Scotland to replace three islands councils, nine regions and 53 districts. The elections took place on April 6th.

These shadow authorities which take up the reins on 1st April 1996 are largely unwanted, will have reduced powers, only a third of the councillors elected to the previous councils and boundaries drawn to help make favourable ground for the Tories to regain a foothold in Scottish local government.

The results wiped out Tory hopes of even controlling one council. With an unfair voting system it gave Labour 29 councils, SNP three and three with no-overall control. However the apparent Labour whitewash on 43% of the vote disguises a slump of 10% points on recent opinion poll ratings, with SNP by far the closest opposition on 26.5%. Where SNP have been pressing Labour, in West Lothian, Kilmarnock and Renfrewshire the hunt continues. The National Party retained Angus, gained Perthshire and Kinross and the new Moray Council.

In terms of councillors elected the figures were as follows: Labour 612 on

43.7% of the votes. SNP 182 on 26.3% votes. Liberal Democrats 126 on 10% votes. Tories 82 on 11.4% votes. Independents and others 157 on 10% votes.

A triumphalist Labour Party is mentally geared up to rule Scotland should they win the General Election in two years time and signs are that a democratic Scottish Parliament brokered with their partners the Liberals in the Constitutional Convention will be ditched in favour of entrenched Labour power.

The battle for hearts and minds will be further focused by the much delayed parliamentary by-election in Perth and Kinross due in June. The death of Tory MP Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, a flamboyant and outspoken Thatcherite rebel leaves an intriguing prospect. At the General Election his 20,195 votes were sorely pressed by SNP on 18,101 to Labour's 6,267 and LibDems 5,714. SNP swept to power in the local council which contains the seat with 18 councillors elected. Labour won six seats, all in Perth city. The Tories are reduced to only 2 seats with the Lib Dems at 5 and Independents 1.

Labour are claiming it is possible they could win while SNP point out that in the old Tayside Region which has had an SNP minority administration for the past year that Labour has voted with the Tories against them over fifty times to date. In

particular that the previous Labour led council had favoured Dundee over Perth in blatantly unfair spending terms. What is awaited with interest is to see how far down the Tory vote goes, and to whom the Tory votes go.

BBC Broadcasting Bias

At the height of the Scots local election campaign held in the grip of winter, a month before the English and Welsh polls, the Tories announced that John Major had graciously agreed to give a full interview on BBC flagship programme 'Panorama', three days before the Scots polls.

Labour, LibDem and SNP officials discussed a legal challenge. SNP maintained that this blatant piece of Tory propaganda was only one of many instances when the Scottish political scene is ignored. Two lines of argument were proposed. Labour and the LibDems went for an "interim interdict" (injunction) which would black out Panorama in Scotland before the Scots voted. The SNP stuck to the line that a judicial review would test whether the BBC's guidelines for fairness could be challenged in court.

The BBC lost, it appealed to the Court of Session and lost again, it then sought leave to appeal to the House of Lords and the Scots judges again blocked the move. London commentators were aghast that Scots judges could interfere with their freedom to broadcast. They deplored the blackout of Panorama, saying it was on international issues that had no bearing on the local polls. They had initially ignored the Scots local elections as an irrelevance and the Scots legal system upset their cosy apple cart.

The Scottish Sun newspaper headline summed it up – Scotland 3 - Major 0. But the underlying issues have yet to be resolved. Labour politicians berated the SNP for failing to 'stand up for Scotland' in the victorious court action in Edinburgh. The SNP for its part pointed to lack of communications from the Labour official, Jack McConnell at a crucial juncture. McConnell was already briefing the press against the SNP case!

SNP Chief Executive, Mike Russell commented, "a single victory against a single programme, welcome as it is, does not guarantee a level playing field at future elections, or in everyday coverage". The issue in dispute has dogged the fair coverage of Scottish affairs since the BBC was invented. When 90% of news and current affairs emanates from London how else could it be?

SNP legal advisers are compiling the case for a judicial review and it shows the extent of the BBC governor's recognition that Scotland is increasingly different that they have indicated a willingness to be more responsive in future. As Mike Russell said, "the exact details of their proposed actions, and some experience of their actions in practice required. That is why the SNP are seeking a meeting with the BBC's governors prior to considering the future course of our judicial review". In the event the BBC, having blacked out Panorama on all Scottish transmitters, also those in Northern Ireland and Newcastle, which also reach into parts of Scotland, screened Major's interview one hour after the polls closed on April 6th.

Clearly the coverage of Scottish affairs is different – there are four or five party politics, compared to England's three. The growing SNP vote and potential for a Scots parliament is a likely priority in the event of any Labour victory in the British General Election. The sense of difference in Scotland is growing and the demands of its people are also growing in confidence. Lessons for other struggling peoples with rigged broadcasting problems will be relayed in due course.

Rob Gibson

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MacRae's brother denounces conspiracy theories

People close to the late Willie MacRae denounced the revival of conspiracy theories in the run-up to the tenth anniversary of his death.

Mr MacRae – a prominent figure in the Scottish National Party – died of gunshot wounds on 6th April, 1985. His body was found in his car at Loch Loyne, close to the A87 road. He had been driving from his home in Glasgow to his cottage at Camusly, near Dornie (see *Carn* 77).

In a series of articles published in the 'Herald' newspaper in March, freelance journalist John MacLeod revived claims that Mr MacRae had been murdered.

However, Mr MacRae's brother, Fergus, described Mr MacLeod's account of event as "all wrong" and "full of misinformation". He told the *West Highland Free Press*: "I have no doubt at all that it was a suicide".

Dr MacRae revealed that he had the gun in his possession for about a year, after a previous occasion on which his brother Willie had threatened suicide.

When he improved so much he gave it back to Willie as a gesture of support and confidence. "There is no question, as claimed in the articles, of only one person knowing about the gun. That is simply

not true", he said.

Dr MacRae described as "nonsense" the suggestion that Mr MacLeod was the first person to see the Crown Office file on the case. He said that he had spend "three or four hours" examining the file at the Crown Office.

Supposedly crucial assertions about the time of death were equally strongly contested by Dr MacRae and Mr Howard Singerman, a long-standing friend of Mr MacRae who visited him on the evening prior to his death.

Mr Singerman said: "I have no idea how anyone can suggest that Willie did not die until 3.30 on the Sunday afternoon. I and others certainly knew by lunch-time that day that he was dead. The police had the information on Sunday morning".

He said that the articles contained "a large number of inaccuracies and wild speculations". Many who know Willie MacRae were aware that he had spoken to a number of close friends and relatives of suicide.

Like Dr MacRae, Mr Singerman was in no doubt that this was what happened, and he regretted the fact that the subject had now been raised again.

Parents fight for Gaelic Unit

Parents of children attending the Gaelic medium primary school unit within Castlebay School are fighting to ensure the children are educated through Gaelic for their entire primary schooling.

At present the children currently receive Gaelic medium education up to P3 level but there is a chance that the GMU (Gaelic Medium Unit) could be cut back to P2 level despite their wish for it to be extended. This would mean children entering the controversial bilingual stream from P3 onwards.

A spokesman for the council said discussions between parents, the school board and the head teacher were continuing and that various options were being discussed.

Local Councillor, Allan MacLeod said: "Every effort is being made by the director of education and the head teacher to match need with the resources available. Three options have been drawn up by Tony Cusack (the headteacher) and the director of education. These will be put to the school board, there will be consultation with all the parents and hopefully there will be a compromise where everyone's happy and no kids will suffer educationally".



SNP Victory

At the end of May the Scottish National Party won a sensational victory at the Perth and Kinross by-election as voters delivered another blow to Prime Minister, John Major's Government.

Lawyer Roseanna Cunningham, the SNP victor, romped home with a commanding majority of 7,311, while the Tories were pushed into a humiliating third place behind Labour.

This drubbing for the Conservatives follows their wipe-out in Scotland's local elections last month.

Victory for Ms Cunningham brings the number of SNP MPs to four and propels the issue of home rule back to the top of the political agenda.

Ms Cunningham (43), told jubilant supporters: "The people of Perth and Kinross have today re-opened the door of constitutional opportunity for Scotland. There is a clear message in this result for the Prime Minister.

"After 16 long years when the Tory party have politically humiliated Scotland, now it is Scotland's turn to humiliate the Tory party."

BREIZH

John Lorne Campbell: un dastumer hêrezh

Ur Skosad eo J.L. Campbell hag en deus gouestlet e vuhez da zastum ha da embann hêrezh sevenadurel Gouezeled Alba e-doug an tri-ugent vloaz tremenet. Unan eus an uhelidi eo hag en deus lakaet e c'hlad e servij e vro. Perc'henn eo d'un enezenn vihan, Canna hec'h anv, hag a 'n em astenn e penn ur renkennad inizi er c'hreisteiz da Oileán Sgitheanach (Skye). Eno e vez o chom an darn vrasañ eus an amzer. Tizhet en deus an oad a 88 vloaz. Evit ar wezh kentañ ez eo bet tennet evezh an holl war e oberenn a-drugarez d'ur programm skinwel hag a voe skignet gant ar BBC d'ar c'hentañ a viz Ebrel 1995.

N'eus koulz lavaret netra da geñveriañ evit ar c'hantved-mañ gant ar pezh en deus douget d'an anaoudegezh eus istor poblek Gouezeled Bro-Skos, ha re Skos-Nevez ivez. Ret eo avat menegiñ e wreg, Margaret Fay Shaw, er c'heñver-se. Kejañ a reas ganti, un Amerikanek, e 1934 p'edont o-daou o tastum sonioù hengounel e Su an Hebridez. Eñ kennebeut hag hi ne oa ket bet desavet e gouezeleg. Ar wezh kentañ ma klevas komz ar yezh-se a voe e 1925 da geñver Gouel ar C'hoarioù Uheldiriat e Oban. Diouzhtu e reas e venoz d'he deskiñ. Setu a reas, da gentañ e skol-veur Oxford.

Al levr kentañ dezhañ da embann a oa ennañ sonioù o tennañ da vare kreiz an 18vet kantved pa voe trec'het dalc'hidi ar Stuart-ed en Uheldirioù. Fellout a rae dezhañ diskouez pegen pouezus e oa an hengoun jakobat* e-touez ar Gouezeled, un dra a nac'hed kedanaout abaoe daou c'hant vloaz.

Ur bern hengounioù istorel pe damistorel all a zizoloe er sonioù. En Enez v-Barra e tispleged atav danevelloù o taveañ d'ar Vikinged koulz ha kanennoù diwar-benn Napoleon (evel en Iwerzhon!). Dastum a reas Campbell kontadennoù ma oa anv eus Deirdre ar Glac'har, ar plac'h vojennel a zegasas reuz bras e Bro-Ulad. En Iwerzhon e oa bet savet e-tro 1935 war urzh De Valera ur Gomision Werinoniezh da zastum hengounioù-pobl. Astenn a reas he zachenn obererezh da Enez Vanav, pezh a roas tu da enrollañ divizoù gant ar vanavegerien a-vihanik diwezhañ, un dra dalvoudus-bras evit an nevezvanavegerien. J.L. Campbell a dennas evezh ar Gomision war ar binvidigezh a c'halled daspugn e Bro-Skos ivez met trawalc'h he doa d'ober en Iwerzhon!

Goude bezañ deuet da chom en Enez Canna e oa ar g-Campbell-ed e darempred gant ar Skosad brudet Compton Mackenzie. A-gevret e savjont a-enep paeañ tailhoù-hent er Gouezelva hag ez ejont a-du gant pesketaerien arvor kornog Bro-Skos o c'houlenn e vefe miret dezho ar riblennad vor tost d'an aod evit gallout gounit o buhez hep bezañ chalet na ve skrapet razh ar pesked gant ar bigi bras eus perzhier reter Breizh-Veur.

Pennpreder J.L. Campbell a oa evelkent gant an hengoun-pobl. Dastumet e voe gantañ ouzhpenn mil son e-mesk enezidi Su an Hebridez. Gorroet eo an danvez-se en e di e Canna: n'eo ket hepken dornskridoù ha danevelloù, hogen enrolladurioù, luc'hskeudennoù, fiñvskeudennoù ivez.

Estreget traoù dastumet e Bro-Skos zo eno. Meur a droiad a reas a-gevret gant M. Fay Shaw e Skos Nevez evit enrollañ sonioù gouezelek e-mesk diskennidi Skosiz a oa aet di en 18vet kantved. Paneveto e vefe kollet an hêrezh-se. Enoret int bet o-daou gant an titl a zoktor e skol-veur St. Frañsez Xavier, Antigonish.

E-pad an holl vloavezhioù-se ne deurezas ket tud ar skolioù-meur e Bro-Skos teuler pled ouzh e labour. Pa c'houlennas ouzh ar c'helenner gouezeleg reiñ tu d'e studierien da gaout rikoù evit mont e-touez an dud da deskaouiñ evel ma rae-eñ ec'h estlammis hennezh: "Mar dafen da gaout kuzul ar Skol-veur gant ar seurt kinnig e vefe c'hoarzhed goap ouzhin!"

Pemzek levr diwar-benn yezh, sonerezh, istor, sevenadur Gouezeled Bro-Skos zo bet embannet gant John Lorne Campbell. Karout a rafe, ma vefe roet amzer dezhañ, skrivañ tri levr all, ar re-mañ a-zivout ar barzh jakobat Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair eus an 18vet kantved.

An hêrezh dastumet gantañ zo meret bremañ gant Trust Broadel Bro-Skos. Helebin zo etre kevrennoù keltieg ar skolioù-meur hag ar re a glask lakaat sevel ur skol-veur nevez en Uheldirioù evit degas an hêrezh-se en o c'herzh...

Nevez'zo ez eus bet kinniget e penn-garter Kuzul rannvro an Uheldirioù en Inbhir Nis ur raklun evit ur greizenn evit studiañ ha brudañ hêrezh gouezel Bro-Skos da sevel e-kichen Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, en Eileán Sgitheanach. 'Iec'h ma vez tu dija,

abaoe dek vloaz bennak, da ober studioù trede live dre ar gouezeleg. Anvet e vefe ar greizenn "Baile Ùr Ostaig". Ur gevrenn a vefe anezhi eus skol-veur an Uheldirioù hag an Inizi. Koustañ a rafe £25 milion evit he diazezañ. Estreget reiñ lañs d'ar yezh en un enezenn ma ne vez mui komzet nemet gant un nebeut tud e tegasfe un tamm labour o deus ezhomm bras tud ar vro anezhañ.

A. Heusaff

* jakobat: a denn d'al luskad a-du gant adlakaat ar Stuarted war an tron e Breizh-Veur

Summary

Wider public attention was brought recently by BBC television to the extensive work done by John Lorne Campbell, Canna, over the past sixty years in collecting traditional songs and stories among Scottish speakers in the Southern Hebrides and also in Nova Scotia. His commitment to saving, recording and transmitting this cultural wealth to posterity was not weakened by the lack of encouragement from the academics who now seem to be vying to take possession of the material he accumulated.

Perak deskiñ skoseg?

Ur studioù oc'h aozañ un displeg evit ar Genseurtiezh Kevredadoniezh* eus skol-veur Glasc'ho a gasas ur c'hele'hlizher da 392 den, darn anezho o chom er-maez eus Skos, gant nav goulenn evit gouzout perak e oa pouezus, pe ar c'hontrol, deskiñ skoseg. Respontet e voe gant 253. A bep seurt anezho, paotred ha merc'hed kement a kement pe dost. A bouez pe a bouez bras zoken e oa da 75% evit kompren programmoù skinwel, da 77% evit kompren sonioù, da 80% evit lenn levrioù, da 81% peogwir ez eo yezh-arouez ar vroad skosat hag e tle ur Skosad bezañ gouest d'ober ganti, da 94% evit he harpañ da chom bev. Evit an dregantadoù all ne oa ket pouezus an abegoù-se. Evit 33% hepken e oa talvoudus en abeg ma oant o chom er Gouezelva. Ne lavarer ket penaos e voe dibabet an 392 den. Ha moarvat n'eo ket bras a-walc'h an niver-se evit un enklask resis. Un alberz a ro ar sifroù-se evelkent.

*Kevredadoniezh: sokiologiezh

Relief for *Diwan*

The *Diwan* schools were living during the past year under the threat of being closed by court order on account of considerable debts, particularly to Social Security (URSSAF). They had to produce a plan showing how they would balance their accounts. It was rejected in March as being inadequate. The public prosecutor urged liquidation. As we write, we don't know what was decided by the court in Kemper: it was to pronounce its sentence early in May.

An appeal was launched by *Diwan* to mobilize public opinion in its favour. On March 23 some 2,000 people, including a number of elected representatives, gathered in Kemper and walked through the streets. The presence of a large number of children made it clear to all that the Breton language belonged also to the younger generations.

The demonstrators were in good mood as they heard that two days before agreements had been reached whereby URSSAF would cancel a debt of 1.2MF and three Département Councils would take over a share of the responsibility for another debt of 500,000F. It was expected that the Regional Council and the State would act similarly to relieve *Diwan* of most of its financial burden. It would however have a substantial part of the debt left to clear over a period.

Those in charge could thus be confident in *Diwan*'s ability to survive. They had to



Diwan Demonstration, Kemper, March 23.

proceed very carefully from now on in opening new schools. They would be under great constraint in their expenditure on training teachers, publishing textbooks, filling administrative posts. However, 1994 had ended with a good balance. Additional teaching posts had been taken on the State's payroll. The go-ahead was given for the opening of the second *Diwan* college at Plijidi near Gwengamp next September, the building being made available by the Côtes-d'Armor Council and the salary of

the teachers to be paid by the State. In Rennes a new building was put at the disposal of the *Diwan* school by the mayor on March 11. And in Brest, assurances were given on behalf of the town council that a second *Diwan* school could be opened next September. (Under French law, the responsibility for providing and maintaining school buildings lies with the elected municipal councils).

STUDENTS UNITE FOR BRITTANY

The federation of students' unions DAZONT (meaning Future) is now in its fifth year. It comprises five unions, DAZONT-UEB in the Rennes universities, Fulenn (= spark) in Brest, Gwennel (= swallow) in Paris, Environment-Brittany-Democracy in Nantes, Strollad evit Breizh (base not specified).

Owing to their dynamism and an up-to-date approach to students' concerns,

DAZONT enjoys strong support in Rennes II and Nantes where its candidates came first in elections, and also in Brest and Rennes I.

Apart from working for concrete and precise objectives to improve the conditions under which they are studying, they take a positive attitude towards the Breton language and culture. Fulenn for instance organises Breton conversation

classes and "festoù-noz" (céili's), teaches Breton dances and songs, participates in local and community radio programmes.

According to the Deixonne law of 1951 and to subsequent ministerial circulars, Breton classes should be available to **secondary school** pupils wherever a sufficient demand is shown to exist. This obligation is not being honoured in Rennes, where three years ago classes were provided in 8 lycées whereas now, in spite of an increased demand it is done in only 4. The blame is laid at the door of the chief education officer (Recteur d'Académie) who has allowed school principals to transgress their duty. An association, C.L.E.B., is campaigning to redress this situation. Its members distributed 5,000 leaflets throughout the Rennes schools, listing multiple reasons for wanting to learn Breton. We don't know yet the outcome of a meeting which C.L.E.B. representative were scheduled to have with an advisor to the "recteur" on 24.4.95.

A case was brought before the Rennes Administrative Court on March 19 against the said "recteur" for having refused to allow two girls go take their brevet test in history and geography in Breton in 1991. This had previously been allowed, and it is again since last year.



Rennes secondary school students stage an open air class of Breton in support of their demand for regular teaching of the language.

Geriadur Brezhoneg, gant skouerioù ha troiennoù

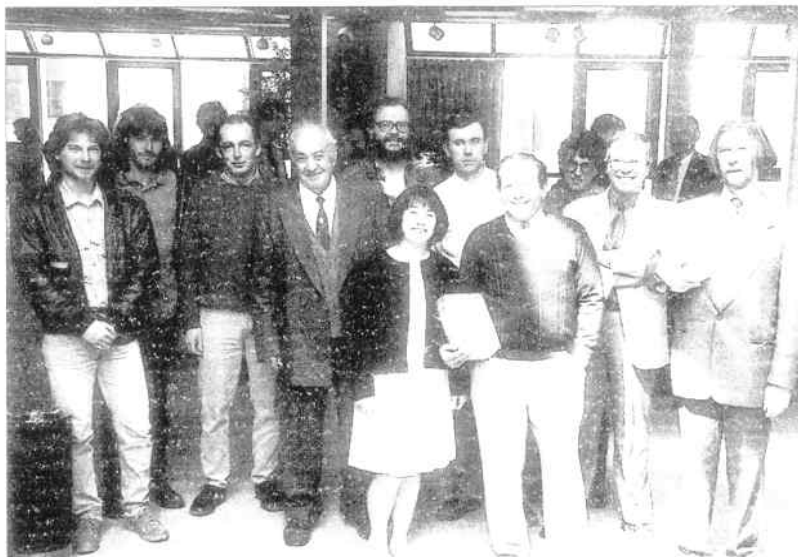
1276 p, format 24x16 cm, published by AN HERE,
Kergleuz, 29480 Ar Releg-Kerhuon. Price 520 F.

What strikes one first in this dictionary, which was launched on April 14 in the buildings of the Finistère Département Council in Kemper, is, apart from its faultless presentation, the extraordinary clarity of the text and of the illustrations (including several colour plates) which enhance particularly its appeal.

The foreword by Per Denez stresses the fact that it is a "first". Indeed, while numerous Breton dictionaries published since the Breton-French-Latin "Catholicon" (1499) were translations of our vocabulary into French, Welsh, English, Irish or

language breaks its last moorings and is ready to sail out into the open sea and the times to come.

Apart from the definition of over 10,000 words which were calculated to be the most used, there is an excellent presentation of the conjugation of the verbs (ten types) and of the pronominal forms of the prepositions (twelve types). There is also a list of the Breton names of all the communes of Brittany, and a list of the names of the countries of the World including a number of nations without States.



J.Y. Lagadeg and Martial Menard (front row from the right) with some members of the Geriadur Brezhoneg editorial team (Courtesy of Bremañ).

German and there existed countless specialized lexicons, it is the first time that we have in our possession such an instrument, a kind of "Petit Larousse" all in Breton, with examples for the use of, and locutions based on, the words being defined, which frees our language from all dependence on others. I must add that the pronunciation indicated by means of the International Phonetic Alphabet provides a definite standard for the learners. Speaking a language comes before writing it!

Geriadur Brezhoneg will be the cornerstone of the future unfolding of Breton, putting de facto an end to the atmosphere of anarchy which tended to develop in the past 50 years, with the connivance of its worst enemies, as the result of attempts unfortunately by some of its defenders – with undoubtedly good intentions – to undo the 1941 spelling agreement, an agreement which had been arrived at by all the prominent figures in the language movement.

With the publication of this work, thank God, we turn another page for good even if it is painful to the sincere people referred to. This dictionary will now be our official reference book. With it, the Breton

One of the qualities of Geriadur Brezhoneg – which admittedly would have been difficult to achieve in previous generations – is its **collective** character: it is the outcome of an undertaking begun 7 or 8 years ago by a determined team, well welded together and backed up by numerous voluntary contributors; in all 53 were involved, some to a greater extent than others, under the direction of Jean Yves Lagadeg and Martial Menard. The publication was carried out thanks to the financial support of eight public bodies, such as the Finistère Département Council, the Regional Council of Brittany-4, the Breton Cultural Institute. It is pleasant to see that the Loire-Atlantique Département Council also brought its share.

It is fitting that the dictionary is dedicated to the memory of Roparz Hemon, a man who on his own was worth an army, fighting like Cúchulainn for the defence of the culture and the soul of his people. Roparz Hemon had indeed made good headway in preparing an all-Breton dictionary around 1970 but old age and illness compelled him to leave his work unfinished.

Yann Bouessel du Bourg

A Video Magazine for a Start

Stourm ar Brezhoneg continues to be active in campaigning for a Breton TV channel. 300 people demonstrated in Gwened (Vannes) on Feb. 4 in support of this demand. There is nothing in Breton for children on the regional France 3 channel. Yet such a service is indispensable to supplement the work of the schools which teach the language.

Some 20 persons are now refusing to pay their TV licence in protest against the way the Breton speakers are treated compared to so many other ethnic minorities in Europe. Summons are being issued to them with warnings that their property will be seized if they don't pay.

Considering how unlikely it is that the French authorities will accede to the S. ar B. demand in the near future, a group of language workers are considering the possibility of publishing a quarterly **video magazine** that could serve to some extent as an audiovisual substitute. They are trying to find out how many people would be prepared to subscribe to it, since the venture would depend originally on them for its success. They want to publish an experimental issue in the autumn and are looking for loans of existing filmstrips which could also be used to put it together. Any kind of material which is likely to interest a broad spectrum of viewers would be welcome. Those wishing to support this worthwhile initiative are invited to send a subscription of 100 F (min.) for a copy of this issue to Magazine Video, Sked, 18 Straed Duguay-Trouin, 29200 Brest.

The problem is not only to produce such a magazine with limited means but to distribute it widely enough. If the response to its number 0 is encouraging the publishers will call on all possible voluntary contributions to help it to take off on a regular basis. Apart from subscriptions, sales to schools, bookshops, associations, libraries would be given first attention.

It is clear of course that nothing can replace a television service in Breton. In this age it is at least of equal importance to teaching the language in schools. How to get it is a political question. One wonders why, when the climate is more favourable than ever among the people to efforts to secure the survival of Breton, so little pressure is brought to bear on the politicians and through them on the French government to provide this essential "facility". The mass of the people have undoubtedly a surfeit of channels available to them and they tend to let "the other" decide what to offer.

Should **Stourm ar Brezhoneg** not direct its efforts primarily to the organising of a campaign of signatures to show that there is a popular demand? Of course one might object that street demonstrations can at least locally draw more public attention and that another campaign of signatures in support of the demand for a law

recognising the rights of the Breton speakers has not resulted in any move to that effect in spite of having got the support of the great majority of the elected municipal councils in the Breton-speaking area. But here we have a more limited and precise objective and there is no denying that it has to be clearly shown that the people are for it, otherwise you can be dismissed as just one of "those fringe groups". Such a campaign would certainly be more convincing than a repeated statement of rights. It need not be carried out in every commune, that could be done only with the cooperation of the administration – which is of course not on...

It might suffice to select as many communes as possible, i.e. those where a sufficient number of collectors could be mobilized and it is expected that the people are particularly favourable to the promotion of Breton. The cooperation of the numerous Breton associations should be sought for this effort. They claim to have in all tens of thousands of members. If only a quarter of them could be got to take part actively, they could cover a variety of areas – towns, villages, coastal districts, etc.... and show that their figures were representative. It could be claimed that the objective was non-party political, and it would be better if those in charge were not connected with any party. They would need to plan the action very carefully and be gifted with great powers of persuasion to secure the necessary commitment of the existing associations, getting them perhaps to reduce their normal activity for a while so as to devote themselves to the common task. It would be necessary to disseminate preliminary information, by means of local radio broadcasts, or distribution of a leaflet spelling out briefly the arguments for the Breton TV service, so that when approached for their signature the people would quickly know what it was for. **DIWAN** has shown that the Bretons are capable of concerted efforts. Here is another field where it should be proved.

A. Heusaff

Cultural Centre AN OALÉD

Fifteen years ago a large disused school building in the village of Treglonou, situated on an estuary about 20 km N. of Brest, was bought by a group of activists and renovated in order to turn it into a centre for the promotion of Breton. The first **DIWAN** school was located there for several years, but in the mid-eighties an association called **An OALÉD** (The Hearth) was formed for the purpose of using it as a holiday centre mainly for young people. Since 1990 an increasing number of school children come there during their holidays to discover the country around as well as the Breton culture through the medium of Breton or French.

To remain financially viable and to stay open throughout the year, **An OALÉD** had to diversify its appeal and find ways to bring young people outside the holiday periods. An inventory was made of all the things in the area which could prove attractive and proposals for activities based on them, combining learning with entertainment and sport, were circulated to schools with invitations to spend short periods or weekends at the centre. It employs a dozen qualified monitors. They had a full time table this year.

Groups of children come thus from schools in which Breton is taught, but also from others in the NW of Brittany. They stay for 3 to 5 days in general. All sorts of "courses" are provided for them: at Easter, 7-to-13 year-olds were shown how to stage plays; 42 learned Breton by playing, "Brezhoneg dre ar c'hoari". Canoeing was practised by 10-to-13 year-olds. In the winter 47 were taken for a skiing course in the Alps.

Families are offered courses in July and August. It is deemed important for parents and children to learn and practice together as it then makes easier to use it as the language of the home. **AN OALÉD** has now started to fan out from Treglonou, by holding camping courses and helping, with its experience, local associations in other parts of Brittany to organise light courses and eventually to set up similar centres in their area.



An OALÉD Monitors

Mercator Media Forum Edited by George Jones 1995 paperback £10.00

A new journal to promote discussion and the flow of information between those in the non-state languages of the European Union who work in the field of media broadly defined to include book publishing, radio and television, newspapers and magazines, archives and libraries, electronic networks and databases.

Text is either in French or English, with a summary in the other language.

The journal is published on behalf of Mercator Media at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, a project supported by the European Union.

For further information contact:
University of Wales Press, 6 Gwennyth Street, Cathays, Cardiff CF2 4YD.

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OF BREMAÑ

Al Liamm

Literary magazine in Breton, 5 issues/year, 80-100 pp. subscription 150F/160F - 200F Airmail outside State to Per ar Bihan, 16 rue des Fours à Chaux, 35400 Saint-Malo.

The 50th anniversary of **Al Liamm** was commemorated on May 6 with a reception in the Brest townhall and a big meal in a castle to the accompaniment of traditional songs. All subscribers (about 1,000) were invited. Credit for all the regular publication goes to the editors Ronan Huon and the treasurer Per ar Bihan.

In the March-April issue they tell how it was founded, originally under the name



of **Ti na nÓg**, but soon merged with two other periodicals one of which was... **Al Liamm**. It is a bit like the five sources of the Danube!

This issue brings a story about a priest who succeeds in breaking a catastrophic dry spell, a short biography of F. an Uhel (see who he was in **Carn 89**), a study of the symbolic intention of Y. ar Gow's novel about the submersion of the city of Is, a look at the traditional songs of Corsica, a piece of research on the Acadians who were expelled from Canada in the 18th century. Plenty of interesting reading!

Ronan Huon, editor of **Al Liamm**

CYMRU

Edward Llwyd, Achubwr Yr Iaith Gernyweg

Ymddiddora aelodau Cymdeithas Edward Llwyd mewn llawer o'r pethau yr oedd Llwyd yn hyddysg ynddyn nhw.

Gall dyn feddwl am amrywiaeth o bethau a drafodir yn **Y Naturiaethwr**, cylchgrawn y Gymdeithas. Yn eu plith y mae palaeontoleg, daeareg, bywydeg, archaeoleg a hanes. Ychydig o sôn a fu yn y cylchgrawn hyd yn hyn am wybodaeth Llwyd mewn ieithoedd. Dysgodd yr ieithoedd Celtaidd. Cyhoeddodd lyfr arnyn nhw ym 1707, sef **Archaeologia Britannica**. Yn berthnasol i'r llyfr hwnnw y mae llyfr gan Derek R. Williams, aelod o Orsedd Cernyw. Enw ei lyfr yw **Prying into Every Hole and Corner, Edward Lhuyd in Cornwall in 1700**. Y Cyhoeddwy'r yw **Dyllansow Truran**. Y llyfr yw un o'r gweithiau pwysicaf a gyhoeddwyd ganddyn nhw erioed.

Nid yw'n ormodiaith i ddweud taw Edward Llwyd a achubodd yr iaith Gernyweg. Ef oedd yr unig un a gofnododd ei seiniau mewn cymuned â siaradwyr brodorol yn byw ynddi. Oni bai am y disgrifiad anhepgor hwnnw ni fyddai modd i adfer y Gernyweg fel iaith fyw. Ni allai neb ei siarad heb wybod sut i'w chynanu. Y mae disgrifiad Llwyd o'i seiniau yr un mor anhepgor â'r gweithiau ysgrifenedig hanesyddol ynddi. Y mae amrywiaeth eang ohonyn nhw gan dros ugain Cernyw-wr. Sgrifennwyd eu gweithiau yn yr unfed a'r ail ganrif ar bymtheg ac yn y ddeunawfed ganrif.

Gwneir ymchwil drylwyr yng Nghernyweg Diweddar oddi ar 1882. Trwy'r gwaith hwnnw y mae'r Gernyweg yn fyw unwaith eto. Seilir yr astudiaethau ar destunau hanesyddol cyfnod diweddar yr iaith ac ar ddisgrifiad Llwyd o'r seiniau. Heb yr adnoddau hynny ni fyddai dim i'w astudio.

Y mae cyfanswm gwarged ysgrifenedig Cernyweg Diweddar yn fwy na holl lenyddiaeth Cernyweg Canol a Hen Gernyweg. Y mae geirfa Cernyweg Diweddar yn helaethach na honno holl gyfnodau eraill yr iaith gyda'i gilydd. Hefyd y mae gramadeg Cernyweg Diweddar yn symlach nag yr oedd yn yr oesoedd cynharach. Dyma'r iaith ystywyth a adgyfodwyd yn wythdegau'r ganrif hon.

Amlyga llyfr Derek Williams p'un mor allweddol oedd Edward Llwyd i adgyfodiad y Gernyweg. Oni wnaeth Llwyd ddim byd arall enillodd ei blwyf trwy ei waith ar yr iaith honno. Dibynna

pwysigrwydd llyfr Derek Williams ar bwysigrwydd Edward Llwyd ei hunan.

Sonia Derek Williams am rai o gewri Cernyweg Diweddar. Enwodd Nicholas Boson, Thomas Tonkin, John Keigwin, James Jenkin, William Gwavas a John



Ustick ymhlith eraill. Cafodd Llwyd ganmoliaeth frwd oherwydd ei allu yn iaith y Cernywyr hynny. Yr oedd cyfeillgarwch agos rhwng Edward Llwyd a Thomas Tonkin. Ef a ddwedodd am Llwyd, "Prying into every hole and corner", i'w ganmol am ei drylwyredd.

Sgrifennodd Edward Llwyd lawer mwy am y Gernyweg nag yr hyn sydd ny **Archaeologia Britannica**. Aeth rhai o'i lawysgrifau ar goll am byth, gwaetha'r modd. Un enghraifft o golled llwyr a ddigwyddodd mewn tân trychinebus yn Hafod, cartref Thomas Johnnes. Enghraifft o lawysgrif a aeth ar goll ac a gafwyd eilwaith oedd yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. Cafwyd yno eirfa Gernyweg a sgrifennwyd gan Llwyd. Bu ar goll am ddau gan mlynedd. Nid oedd lle yn **Archaeologia Britannica** i gyhoeddi'r eirfa ynddo.

Dengys **Prying into Every Hole and Corner** mor amhrisiadwy oedd cyfraniad Llwyd at ysgolheictod yn y Gernyweg. Rhy ychydig o bobl sy'n gwybod am ei waith yn y maes. Yn wir rhy ychydig o bobl sy'n

gwybod am wirioneddau Cernyweg Diweddar beth bynnag. Oddi ar 1990 ymlaen cyhoeddwyd llyfrau ar yr iaith gan Teere ha Tavaz. Bellach y mae'r adnoddau ar gael i unrhyw un ddod yn hyddysg yng Nghernyweg Diweddar.

Hoffwn ddweud rhywbeth am arwyddair, rhan o bennill a gafodd Llwyd yn ystod ei ymweliad â Chernyw. Ni fyddai gan Gymro Cymraeg anhawster i'w ddeall, yn enwedig pe byddai Gwenhwyseg yn hysbys iddo. DEAN HEB TAVAZ A GOLLAZ E DEERE. Y mae gan y Cernywyr eu hiaith yn eu meddiant unwaith eto. Y cam nesaf i drwch y genedl honno yw cael gafael ar yr allwedd i'w hiaith. Os oes gan ddyn drysor na fydded heb yr allwedd i agor cist y trysor. Onid yw'r allwedd i iaith y ddealltwriaeth ohoni?

Dwedodd yr ysgolhaig pennaf yn yr iaith Gernyweg wrthyf, "Diolch i Dduw am Edward Llwyd. Oni bai amdano fe nid wyf yn gwybod beth a allen ni wneud".

Pwysigrwydd pennaf y Gernyweg yw i'r Cernywyr. Er hynny gall yr iaith honno fod o ddiddordeb mawr i'r Cymro ac i'r Llydaw-wr. Saif hi rhwng y Gymraeg a'r Llydaweg, un o disgynyddion yr hen Frythoneg. Gall gweld eu cyd-Frythoniaid ymddiddori yn eu hiaith fod yn sbardun i'r Cernywyr ddysgu Cernyweg. Dyna eu nod genedlaethol fwyaf anrhydeddus. Cofier geiriau Thomas Davis, arweinydd Iwerddon Fydd, am iaith genedlaethol. "Dylai cenedl warchod ei hiaith yn fwy na'i thiriogaeth — mae'n wrthglawdd sicrach, ac yn amddiffynfa bwysicach na chaer neu afon". Galluogodd Edward Llwyd y Cernywyr i warchod eu hiaith nhwythau. Nid oes dim mwy i'w rhwystro gyda darpariaeth cyhoeddiadau Teere ha Tavaz ar yr iaith. Y mae dyfodol disglair iddi.

Merfyn Phillips

Summary

This article deals with the scholarly contribution of Edward Lhuyd towards Cornish language studies. His most important work on the language was the recording and description of its pronunciation. He did that in an area where and when there were still native Cornish speakers. He was the only one who did so. But for him it would have been impossible to resurrect Cornish as a spoken language.

Prying into Every Hole and Corner, Edward Lhuyd in Cornwall in 1700 describes his indispensable contribution. This excellent book was written by Derek R. Williams and published by Dyllansow Truran.

Pigion Celtaidd

Iwerddon

Etholiad

Yn yr is-etholiad dosbarth cyntaf ers cyhoeddi'r ddogfen fframwaith, yn ward Macedon, cyngor Newtownabbey, 'roedd yr Unoliaethwyr Swyddogol yn fuddugoliaethus. Efo'r pleidleisiau dewis cyntaf 'roedd yr Unoliaethwyr Swyddogol +21.4%, yr Unoliaethwyr Democratiaid +21.7%, yr Alliance Party (cyn-ddeiliaid y sedd) +0.6%. Cafodd yr Ulster Democratic Party 16% o'r pleidleisiau yn eu hetholiad cyntaf, a'r ymgeisydd annibynnol Llafur 10%.

Ysgol Uwchradd Wyddeleg

Dechreuwyd apêl yng Nghymru i gefnogi'n ariannol Meán Scoil Feirste ym Béal Feirste/Belfast, yr unig ysgol uwchradd Gwyddeleg ei chyfrwng yn y Gogledd. Nid oes arian cyhoeddus ar gael i'r ysgol. Ers ei sefydlu pedair blynedd yn ôl mae nifer y disgyblion wedi tyfu o 9 i 95.

Llydaw

Tref Y Llyfrau

Fel Y Gelli yng Nghymru mae tref Becherel, i'r gogledd-orllewin o Roazhon/Rennes yng nghyfeiriad Dinan, wedi dod yn un o "drefi llyfrau'r byd". Ar hyn o bryd gellir ymweld â 10 siop lyfrau yn y dref gyda chan mil o lyfrau ac mae holl atyniadau tref hanesyddol.

Llongau Diogel

O fflyd Brittany Ferries sy'n hwylio o Dde Lloegr i Lydaw mae Duc de Normandie, Val de Loire a'r Barfleur yn cwrdd â safonau '1990' Adran Trafnidiaeth Lloegr. Bydd rhaid gwella safonau'r Bretagne, y Normandie Shipper a'r Quiberon.

Yr Alban

Senedd Neu Beidio

Mewn pŵl piniwn yn yr 'Herald' roedd 79% o'r atebion o blaid "senedd" - 29% am annibyniaeth a 47% o blaid datganoli, 20% o blaid dim newid. 'Roedd 41% o bleidleiswyr Toriaid a 59% o'r rhai Llafur o blaid senedd o ryw fath.

Drama Gàidhlig

Penderfynwyd sefydlu cwmni drama cenedlaethol Gàidhlig a'i leoli yn Sleat ar Ynys Skye. Bu cwmni pypedau Gàidhlig ym ymweld ag ysgolion ar yr Ynys Hir yn ddiweddar.

Tafleini Gàidhlig

Cyhoeddwyd taflen am wasanaeth yswiriant gan brocer yswiriant yn Steornabagh yn ddiweddar. Hefyd mae Comunn na Gàidhlig wedi cyhoeddi taflen 'Fàilte' sy'n amlinellu diwylliant y Gàidhlig heddiw ac yn rhestru 250 o fannau aros gyda siaradwyr yr iaith yn bresennol.

Clive James

SLS - CYFEIRIAD NEWYDD?

Mae'n bosib y bydd y Scots Language Society, y mudiad sy'n hybu'r iaith Is-Albaneg (Lallans new Lowland Scots), yn dilyn trywydd newydd ar ôl eu cynhadledd yng Nghaeredin ym mis Ebrill. Hyd yma hybu llenyddiaeth yn Is-Albaneg fu prif waith y mudiad, yn aml gan bobl a siaradai fel arfer yn Saesneg. Eleni etholwyd nifer o swyddogion newydd sydd yn credu mewn dysgu a siarad Is-Albaneg a'i defnyddio ar bob achlysur. Reid Moffatt o An Eaglais Bhreac/Faw Kirk/Falkirk (yn Albaneg/Is-Albaneg/Saesneg) ydyw'r Ysgrifennydd cenedlaethol newydd, ac mae aelodau o'r "Glesca Scots spikkars curn", carfan frwd am hybu'r iaith lafar, wedi'u hethol i'r pwyllgor.

Nid oes gan Gymru dim cyfatebol i'r iaith Is-Albaneg. Canlyniad y goresgyniad Seisnig yw'r Saesneg yng Nghymru (a'r Saesneg yn yr Alban), ond datblygodd yr ac mae ganddi ei thraddodiad llenyddol cyfoethog ei hun sy'n sefyll ar wahân i bobl lenyddiaeth Saesneg. Gan ei bod yn debyg i'r Saesneg mae hi'n haws o lawer i uniaith Saesneg ei dysgu na'r Albaneg Geltaidd, ond fel ieithoedd lleiafrifol eraill sy'n debyg i'r iaith ormesol, mae hi'n cael ei diystyru gan rai fel "Saesneg sâl". Mae'r Albaneg a'r Is-Albaneg yn cael eu cynrychioli ar Fiwro Ewropeaidd yr Ieithoedd Lleiafrifol, a thrwy gyd-weithio mae modd iddynt gryfhau hunaniaeth ieithyddol yr Alban.

R.apT.

Summary

Changes on the committee of the Scots Language Society (for Lowland Scots) at their annual Colloque in Edinburgh in April may see the society putting greater emphasis on speaking Scots and using it for everyday purposes, rather than just literature.

Welsh language policies adopted by Plaid in council

Tough Welsh language policies will be implemented on the (Caernarfon + Merioneth) county council won by Plaid Cymru.

Top of the agenda on the new authority will be a much-tougher language policy for the entire authority on the lines of that pursued by Dwyfor District Council.

Richard Morris Jones, councillor, said yesterday, "The official internal language of the new council will be Welsh, which means all internal communications will be in that language. We will have to be fairly flexible with the 70 people - less than 10

...contd. p11

News of Wales

By-Election

The results of the election to the 22 new unitary authorities in Wales will provide an accurate reflection of political life. In the meantime the following by-elections have taken place.

Islwyn BC Abercorn Ward. Labour held over Plaid Cymru.

Aberwrwy BC Mostyn Ward. Labour win from Independent.

Books in Print

The latest catalogue from the Welsh Books Council list over 3,000 Welsh language books and educational materials.

Joint T.V. Productions

S4C and Scottish Television Enterprises have both invested £30,000 in a fund for programmes produced in Welsh, Gaelic and English.

Westminster By-Election

Following the former Labour leader, Neil Kinnock's appointment as an

European Community Commissioner, the result of the by-election was:

Labour-Don Touhig	16,030
Plaid Cymru-Jocelyn Davies	2,933
Liberal Democrats-John Bushell	2,448
Conservative-Robert Buckland	913
The Plaid Cymru percentage of the vote rose from 3.9% to 12.7% and Labour fell from 74.3% to 69.3%.	

Welsh in the House of Commons

Labour MP Win Griffiths has asked for Welsh courses to be provided in the House of Commons so that non Welsh speaking members can monitor the Welsh Language Act. Fifteen of Wales' 38 MPs speak Welsh fluently and others are learning. In addition several members representing English constituencies speak Welsh.

Support for Language Schemes

The Welsh Language Board's financial support for the Nree Tan area Welsh language development projects is Arnan - Tawe (West Glamorgan) £104,000

Cwm Gwendraeth (Llanelli)	£90,000
Taf-Elai (Pentyridd)	£40,000

C. James

per cent of the total – on the four authorities being combined who are not absolutely fluent.

"But any new staff will be expected to operate through Welsh from the beginning, as in Dwyfor". Mr Jones said he did not expect any difficulty recruiting good enough staff as steps will be taken to ensure training locally in Welsh matched the number of jobs in the area demanding fluency.

Meanwhile Nationalist representation came close to being wiped out in some Valley industrial areas.

The party had believed growing success in the Valleys would kill Plaid's image as a Welsh-speaking party and help its move towards majority support in Wales, and independence.

But those hopes foundered as urban, and much of southern rural Wales opted for a Tory-versus-Labour British voting pattern, leaving Plaid to succeed only in the Welsh-speaking North and West, which once again defied UK voting trends.

A bright spot for the Nationalists was their expected capture of Caernarfonshire and Merionethshire – which they are likely to rename Gwynedd.

The party's overall control came after a host of long-serving Independents adopted Plaid colours.

Tory Free Zone

Despite deliberate gerrymandering in determining the boundaries and electoral wards of the new unitary councils in Wales, not only did the Conservative Party loose the only council they controlled (Menmouth), but failed to win any other ones. Eight years ago they controlled Cardiff City Council. Now they have only **one** seat each on the three main cities of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport, and only 41 throughout Wales. The Liberal Democrats took 78, Plaid Cymru 113, Labour 731 and Independent and others 312.

As a result the control of the 22 new councils, which gain power on 1st April 1996 is:

Labour	14
Plaid Cymru	1
Independent & Other	4
No overall control	3

Plaid Cymru did better than expected in Caernarfonshire and Merioneth, winning a comfortable majority. However poor selection and organisation let them down badly in Anglesey. In Caerdydd the Liberal Democrats, who had the parliamentary seat until ousted at the last election by Plaid Cymru, did well. However they failed to win Abenrwy and Colwyn where Labour did well.

LEGACY OF A WELSH MILITANT



The last salute to Welsh nationalist Cayo Evans (Courtesy U.K. Independent on Sunday)

The passing of Julian Cayo Evans may well have gone unnoticed outside of his native Wales, although one broadsheet UK paper included a substantial obituary article.

Evans, the former leader of the now long defunct Free Wales Army, led a band of nationalists angry at what they saw as the exploitation of Wales by the English and who forswore the path of Constitutional politics and adopted the strategy of direct military action. In this latter regard, Evans, or Cayo as he was known throughout Wales, and the FWA were not auspiciously successful. Indeed, in Wales it was the much less overt organisation MAC (Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru) which prosecuted an efficient direct-action campaign leading local police and the British Security Services a "merry dance" for several years.

Evans and the FWA could well be dismissed as an irrelevance when their record is measured by history's yardstick. However that would be a false perception for their influence was much greater than a minor aberration on the Welsh scene.

Tucked away at the foot of an obituary article, by Tony Heath, in the UK Independent newspaper was reference to Evans leading a contingent at the 1966 Dublin Easter Rising commemoration. Evans and others were in Dublin at that time on more pressing business than simply to honour the fallen Irish nationalists of 1916. Major policy changes in the old IRA had led to a policy of demilitarisation. What we now term the Official IRA were "dumping arms" and abandoning the road

of armed struggle. Evans through contacts was quick to appreciate the opportunity for the militant national movements in Wales and the other Celtic areas. He was, in effect, in Dublin on a shopping expedition and there were others present from across the Celtic movement.

In the years preceding the Irish initiative there had been meetings in Wales involving Evans and others of similar ilk from the pan Celtic movement. In succeeding years these individuals would establish organisations which functioned on the periphery of the mainstream and more moderate National movements.

Evans' home acted as a focus during this period for activists, Croats, Basques, Flemish, Manx, Scots, Quebecois even the PLO were visitors. A pan Celtic military element was established with actions planned or carried out in Brittany, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. In 1968 the UK Special Branch swooped, arrests were made and arms seized. Thereafter, he paid the price of militant notoriety and his influence waned.

The individuals he met and influenced however were to establish the forerunners of those organisations within the Celtic areas which to this day adopt a more aggressive National aspiration.

The majority of constitutional nationalists would disagree with Evans and all he stood for, however as they contemplate a British government which appears to have negotiated surrender terms behind the scenes with Irish republicans they must pause for thought?

J.B. Moffatt

Celtic League AGM

As indicated in Cam 89 the Celtic League AGM will be held on Saturday 19th August in Inverness. The venue is: Balnain House, Huntley Street, Inverness. The venue, otherwise known as the *House of Highland Music* is situated centrally in the town.

Accommodation is available in B&B or small hotels nearby which are very reasonable. Please contact national secretaries for advice on travel and accommodation.

ÉIRE

Dalriada - iris shuimiúil faoi oidhreacht na gCeilteach

Iris bheag a tháinig ár dtreo le déanaí is ea *Dalriada*, iris an *Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society*. Is in Árann na hAlban atá an cumann seo ag gníomhú agus dírfonn siad ina n-iris ar thaighde ar ghnéithe éagsúla den oidhreacht Cheilteach. Ní taise d'eagrán na Bealtaine é agus cuireann foireann scríbhneoirí altanna ar fáil mar thoradh ar thaighde i réimsí éagsúla.

An tine i gcultúr na gCeilteach is ábhar, d'alt le *Lorraine MacDonald* sa chéad alt i sraith léi faoi thábhacht na gnéithe aiceanta i saol na gCeilteach fadó agus scrúdaíonn sí gnéithe éagsúla den chultúr a bhaineann leis an tine. Tá an t-alt suimiúil ach dhealródh sé nach bhfuil an taighde iomlán. Cé go luann sí an *gae bolga*, ar an ábhar go ndeir O'Rahilly gur as 'bheleg' (loinnir) a thagann an t-ainm, ní luann sí an *cláimh solais* in aon chor. Arís, cé go dtagraíonn sí do shamplaí de mheas a bheith á léiriú ar an ngrian (i seanphaidreacha Gàidhlice, mar shampla), ní luann sí gurbh ionann na focail sheanBhreathnaise ar 'grian' agus ar 'súil'. Is í an fhianaise is láidre, gan dabht, i dtaobh chreideamh na gCeilteach i leith na gréine ná gur i gcomhthéacs éirí na gréine a ceapadh na téarmaí 'deiseal', 'tuathal', 'deisceart', 'tuaisceart', srl.

Maidir le tine de, luann MacDonald an Bhealtaine, gan amhras, agus tagraíonn don dlúthbhaint a bhí ag an tine le creideamh na gCeilteach riamh. Aitíonn sí gur mhair nós na tine go dtí le ffordhéanaí, mar chosaint in aghaidh mí-ádh nó ainsprid na mbarraí in Éirinn, agus mar nós baiste agus mar ábhar gríosta do na clanna in Albain. Luann sí leis, an tslí gur úsáid Pádraig Naofa tine na ndraoithe chun an creideamh nua a chur chun cinn i measc an phobail.

Déanann *Marion Pearce* cur síos ar *Leabhar Gabhála Éireann*, rud a bheadh suimiúil don léitheoir nach mbeadh ar an eolas faoin saothar sin. Ach cé go maíonn sí gur d'iarraidh tráth an chleamhnais idir an creideamh Ceilteach agus an creideamh Críostaí a aimsiú atá sí, ní dhéanann sí mórán tochailte sa treo sin. Níor mhiste do

dhuine éigin an taighde sin a dhéanamh.

Pléann *Mara Freeman* leis na toibreacha agus an seanchas a bhaineann leo. Tagraíonn sí d'áit an tobair i seanchas na gCeilteach agus don chreideamh atá le fáil ansin gur as an tobar drafochtúil amháin a ritheann na toibreacha naofa a bhfuil na hoileáin Cheilteacha breac leo. Deir sí gur le torthúlacht is mó atá na toibreacha ceangailte i gcreideamh na gCeilteach agus gurbh shin é an fáth go bhfuil an méid sin "Síle na gCíoch" le fáil gar go thoirbreacha in Éirinn. Leanann sí claochlú an traidisiúin ina dhiaidh sin ón mbéim Cheilteach ar thorthúlacht go dtí bém na meánaoiseanna Críostaí ar leigheas a fháil ar ghalair agus ar chláiríneacht, creideamh a mhaireann go dtí an lá seo féin, in Éirinn ach go háirithe.

Sa tarna cuid dá haiste ar Leodhas, cuireann *Helen McSkimming* síos ar an tionchar a bhí ag an duine ar dhreach na tíre san oileán sin. Ar na nithe a luann sí, tá an úsáid a baineadh as cré na háite i gcomhair na potadóireachta. Ba é an rud a spreag an nós sin ná traidisiún na mbothán samhraidh sna gleanná, áit a dtógadh muintir na háite a n-eallach chun féarach úr a fháil dóibh. Ba chun táirg déiríochta a iompar idir an baile agus an bothán a dheintí na crocáin nó na soithigh chré agus ba sa cheantar timpeall ar Bharbhas a mhair an nós níos faide ná in aon áit eile. Le teacht na gcuariteoirí chun an oileáin, an chéad seo caite, baineadh cáil idirnáisiúnta amach don photadóireacht seo faoin teideal 'Barvas Ware'. Cé nach ndéantar a thuilleadh é, tá cuid mhaith crocán fós in úsáid san oileán.

Tá na botháin le feiscint go flúirseach ar fud an oileáin, gan dabht. Le feiscint i gcónaí, leis, tá iarsmaí na bhfoirgintí réamhstairiúla a meastar gurbh iad na Cruithnigh a thóg iad. Le córais iniúctha nua-aimseartha, tá ré na bhfoirgneamh seo á rianadh níos faide siar ná a ceapadh cheana. Is é an rian is suimiúla, gan dabht, de na seandéanmhais seo ná Cealínis. Is í bhfoirm croise Ceiltí atá na clocha leagtha amach agus tá an gallán láir os cionn cuig throigh déag in airde. Tá trí fháinne eile san oileán a bhfuil

an déanamh céanna orthu: Cnoc Cheann an Gharaidh, Cnoc Fhillibhir agus Ceann Hulavaig agus meastar gur cuid den choimpléacs céanna iad sin.

Ar cheann de na gnéithe tírdhreacha eile is suntasaí a luann an t-údar, tá an easpa crann ar Leodhas. Tagraíonn sí do scéal béaloidis gur dódh na crainn san oileán fadó ar ordú banphrionsa de chuid na Lochlannach. Deir sí go bhfuil bun



loiscthe na gerann fós le feiscint ar fud an oileáin. Músclaíonn an scéal sin scéal eile a chuala féinig faoi Mháirtín Ó Cadhain. De réir an scéil sin, bhí an Cadhnach díreach tosnaíthe ag múineadh in oileán san iarthar nuair a thug sé faoi deara nár thuig aon duine sa rang cad ba chrann ann. Ba dhóibair dó an rang go léir a shacadh isteach i gcúinne na n-amadán nuair a mhínigh cailín amháin dó nach raibh a leithéid de rud agus crann san oileán!

In alt eile, tugann Jill Smith, ealaíontóir atá tar éis cur fúithi i Leodhas, cuntas pearsanta ar bhrí na háite d'fín agus dá mac. Iris shuimiúil í *Dalriada* agus cé nach iris sárthaighde í, is ábhar léitheoireachta taitneamhach í d'aon duine a bhfuil suim aige nó aici i gcultúr agus oidhreacht na gCeilteach.

V. Uíbh Eachach

A brief review of the magazine of Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society, based in the Isle of Arran, Alba.

An Briathar Saor

Iris ráithiúil faoin Ghaeilge, gnéithe chultúrtha, stairiúil, gné altanna Ceilteach - ar fáil ar 90p ó 116 Stryd Brunswick, Treganna, Caerdydd, CF5 1LL, Cymru/Wales. ISSN 1356-6970.

War's End and the Hopes of Peace?

No doubt about that question mark unfortunately: no one can say the war is over until the causes of the war have been addressed and meliorated. And unfortunately Irish people have no good reason, had no good reason ever, to trust the English establishment. That realisation goes against the grain of Irish nature: we Irish prefer to be at ease in friendly relations with our neighbours - to meet them in a parity of esteem even (in that useful phrase of north-east Irish nationalists).

Years ago I had occasion to address two more or less private meetings at both of which a high ranking English army officer was in attendance. At one, the Glencree Centre for Reconciliation, I was asked to speak on the topic of *The failure of non-violence in Irish history*. One would think the unsavoury sound of the topic in the auditors' ears extended to my presentation of it: the sound of one hand clapping describes their reaction when I sat down. The English army man (Brigadier Gen. Horbottle if my memory plays me well) did address the topic and asked 'What can we do' adding that he for one wanted to apologise for English interferences in Irish life. Fair play to him but unfortunately he was not as later years, and Stalker cases and bombing in Dublin etc. etc., have shown representative nor influential enough.

More representative was the other General who addressed the symposium on NATO, which I attended on behalf of the Irish Sovereignty Movement, in Limerick University. To him with his maps and charts progressions and prognostications "a certain untidiness remained". That is all we were, in the Republic of Ireland, as far as he was concerned: "a certain untidiness" in the world-vision of the English imperial mind.

Now Irish governments and Irish people have made gesture after gesture of appeasement aiming to assuage the hurt pride of the post-imperial imperialists. They have even issued a postage stamp honouring the Dublin Fusiliers - an English army unit which was used by the English authorities against the Irish republicans of 1916, a unit one of whose NCO's was in charge of the group which murdered the pacifist socialist, Francis Sheehy-Skeffington. They did that - gesture, symbols, metaphors, are in fact important - when they could have (if, indeed they really had to include an English army unit in the series) when they could have used, say, the Connaught Rangers, members of which did mutiny in India against the excesses of the Black-and-Tans during the War of Independence.

They have even invited the unelected Colonel-in-Chief of the Parachute

Regiment and heir to the English throne to visit - something which if it did not evoke images of the Famine Queen, is to any republican (one who cannot accept a primacy by accident of birth) blasphemous since it seems to accord status to a man who in his claim to office and by that fact pretends to a superiority over human beings: the very nature of monarchy (any monarchy) is abhorrent and inhibiting. It is a disease which affected us Celts too, affects some still. Think of evocations of idyllic pasts with the Dukes of Brittany, say (or Cornwall); Princes of Wales: (Stuart) Kings over the water; lords of this, that and ulan: and realise how pervading the virus is and maybe, recalling how lately we have been infected with it, we will understand the English problem with democracy and the rights of people a little better.

One very obvious peace dividend on the ground is the amount of ongoing and increasing contacts between the people of Dublin and Belfast; the greater amount of talking with (and even at) each other - even if a certain southern (a geographic not political expression) tendency to fuzziness and ambiguity can be a hindrance in the long run however much the initial charm of it may ease the introductory phases of contact. There is a willingness to reach out, to make agreements and arguments among Irish people; and even in this the English presence, the English quotient, the English factor, is an irritant, a very relevant irrelevancy, an annoyance, and impediment to real progress.

It must be appreciated that it is difficult to trust the English to believe in the *bona-fides*; after all their varying (and feuding) spying factions have been stirring up conflict, misrepresenting situations, planting propaganda in the guise of thrillers (check the vagueness of the biographical data on many of the writers of the genre, and remind yourself how many of the major writers of the type were spies themselves, Greene, Le Carre, Fleming and so forth), moving their personnel into positions of power such as Ambassadorships (for the assassinated Ewart-Bigg's history in the "Intelligence Services" one only had to read his entry in Who's Who) and engaged in "war games" of bloody outcome in Ireland for a long time now.

Such things are being spoken of, talked about, and discussed more often and more openly now and that too is to the good but its still a "long long way from there" to the here of Irish freedom from English interference in our lives, politics and politics.

Pádraig Ó Snodaigh

Forum for Peace and Reconciliation



Fóram um Shíocháin agus Athmhuintearas

The General Secretary, J.B. Moffatt, received the following letter acknowledging the Celtic League's submission to the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation.

"Further to my earlier letter to you acknowledging receipt of your written submission to the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation, I am writing to you to let you know the current state of this aspect of the Forum's work.

Each of the almost four hundred written submissions we have received has been circulated to each of the Forum's thirteen delegations, studied by the Secretariat, and considered by a special sub-committee comprising representatives of each delegation. As you may be aware, the Forum has already held a number of public hearings, and plans to take further oral presentations over the coming months. Inevitably, however, the sheer volume of submissions, and the considerable time which the Forum is necessarily devoting to debate among its members, means that only a comparatively small proportion of the total number of written submissions will form the basis of oral presentations. A further selection of these is currently being made with a view to arranging presentations in the period between now and the summer, and if your submission is selected we shall of course be in touch with you at an early point. Depending on the duration of the Forum, it is probable that further oral presentations will be invited later in the year.

Nevertheless, we would emphasise that those submissions not chosen as the basis for oral presentations - the great majority - are, through the process outlined above, playing an important role in informing the Forum's work, and that ideas and issues arising from them will flow into the work of sub-committees or consultants studying specific themes.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Harwood
Forum Secretariat

Letters

A Chara,

As the author of the outline Celtic Solution to the Unionist/Nationalist dilemma in Ireland (Carn 88, p.23), I would like to reply to the letter of Robat ap Tomos (Carn 89, p.14).

The solution I propose demands a totally new set of relationships between the peoples of these islands. The establishment of **Aontacht na nGael** on an equal footing with the United Kingdom would automatically require changes in the Constitution of the UK, if both are to share amicably so much of the land of the Gael. Such constitutional change would surely provide an opportunity of improvement for other Celts in the UK, while the emergence of the new **Aontacht na nGael** might provide a headline for them to get together with related Celtic groups on the mainland of Europe to form another strong Celtic alliance within the EU.

Cha neart go cur le céile.

Seán Ó Coinn

Dear Editor,

I must congratulate An tAthair Seán Ó Cuinn on his devising a plan which would be guaranteed to please no one – save, perhaps, the English and crypto-Unionists in the 26 county Irish state.

As many Unionists in the six county statelet abhor the use of the terms "Irish" and/or "Gael" as a description for themselves, I fail to see how being a part of "An Aontacht na nGael" would hold any attraction for them. Nationalists, on either side of the English imposed border, would be forced to accept the continued partition of the island of Ireland as, as part of this "Gaelic Union", the six counties would be transferred to Scotland.

As to An tAthair Ó Cuinn's comment about "those parts of Ireland not wishing to be a part of the Republic", I would point out that there are a great many **Nationalists** in those six counties which were separated from the rest of Ireland by English fiat. I could easily take a pencil to a map and, provided that I had an army to enforce my will, divide **England** into as many parts as I pleased: creating permanent (although artificial) majorities for Labour, Liberal Democrats or, for that matter, Official Raving Monster Loonies. Were I of a sectarian bent, I could create Sikh, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist or Muslim statelets which I could, then, encourage to deny rights to Christians (of any persuasion).

With regard as to our other nations, Nationalists in Scotland, while having ties with Ireland strengthened, would be not one step closer to independence... and who, pray tell, is to be the king of the Kingdom of Scotland? Has the good father discovered a legitimate claimant to the Scottish throne, or is Scotland doomed to forever remain under the English House of Windsor?

Sinn Féin Tour in Brittany



Photo: B. Mac Elduff (centre) with Dazont students before meeting at Rennes University II.

Barry Mac Elduff, a member of the Sinn Féin (Provisionals) executive council, addressed meetings and press conferences in France and in Brittany during the Spring. His tour was organised by the French association "Solidarity Irlande". He met French socialists, Greens, the U.D.B., Dazont students but not Emgann. Combat Breton, the organ of this party, wonders why. Was it on instructions from Ireland? Or rather because it would not be "clean", from a French point of view, for an Irish nationalist to meet the radical Emgann Breton nationalists. The presence of

Roger Faligot among those who accompanied the visitor was significant enough. According to Combat Breton, no organisation in Brittany voiced support for the armed struggle of the Irish Republicans more than Emgann. And it did not take sides when a schism occurred among them in 1985. C.B. regrets that someone in such a position as B. Mac Elduff would have been misled on this occasion. He himself referred to the strong links between Brittany and Ireland. Dwelling on the common Celtic background he stated: We have received a great deal of support from the Bretons".

Our Welsh sisters and brothers gain no ground, whatsoever, in their march toward independence and Cornwall (seemingly) ceases to exist. It is true that Mann would be free of English domination but, considering the difference in population between the smallest of the Celtic nations and the two largest, it would be but a junior partner in "An Aontacht". I sincerely doubt that the good men and women of Mec Vannin would be pleased to trade one master for two – even if those new masters were to be fellow Gaels.

England is the clear winner in this plan: losing not a thing and gaining, through the overlapping of unions, additional influence over the 26 county state.

No, Father, although I'm certain that your plan is well intentioned, it will not do. I do, however, commend you for having the courage and imagination to come up with an idea that is, despite its myriad faults, fresh and new.

Rand P. March
Irish Chair, CLAB

Scots activists detained

Four men were detained for 40 hours after a threat by the Scottish National Liberation Army to start a bombing campaign in England.

The suspects, including the alleged leader of the SNLA were detained in a swoop by Gardai Special Branch detectives on a house in Dublin.

Detectives took away documents containing details about a number of British people and items which they alleged could be used in explosive devices.

In a telephone call to a Belfast news agency an SNLA spokesman, using a recognised codeword, claimed a device had been sent through the post from Belfast to the London offices of the Press Association. The caller also made a number of demands, including an end to all immigration from England to Scotland. A decision whether they will be charged will be made after evidence, submitted to the DPP, has been examined.

KERNOW

Pewa An Kernowian: Radn 7

Ethewa blethan an Arleth eath cans ha pemthack ha pager iggans... 1895! Ma wheal ober an stean en newores, rag na ell an balaw Kernuack comparya gen rina drez moare; ma broaza radn an whelyaw knackyez, ha milliaw a deeze reeg moaze aleaze tha America, Aphrica, Australia ha Zealand Noweth; nag eze pleaw na reeg kelly floran e dynsys, ha ethewa pecare drew squatchez meaze colon an powe.

Na whathe, edn sowynyans eze, rag ma wheal ober an cheany neverah crefhe, ha ma stella pydgya remenat an bownaz wheal ober: ma wheal Holman tasker daffer wheat bal, ma wheal Bickford tasker lyny fuse, ha ez idgez whathe a keel wheal en nebbaz an balaw. Eah, ha ma an poscaders whathe moaze da moare et ago cockow dadn goul, ha ma puskas luck tha katshah. Alebma pemthack blethan nebbaz poscaders coath thur Lulyn usyaz stella tha clappia an Kernuack et ago cock ha angye aleaze en moare; dar, en 1935 usez whathe an tavaz coath rag comptya an puskas en porthna, hagenzol en Poreeah e ve cowsez dewetha lavar an Kernuack teithiack... *Hunchi baree!* ...criez meaze urt lanchia an scatha drez an dreath... ha hedna a ve en ooz ve a hunnen!

Wos hebma, ma Kernow chawngya en demigow; ma hye dallath tha wellhaz e hunnen avel park gwary, ha dreze kene tacklaw tha werha drez an stean, an pryeh an puskas. En mean termen, rerol a gomeras scruth a quellhaz mernaz cuzzel an heynes Kernuack; ma radn asderevall gerlevra an dialekt, a wheelas gweetha gwelha gallans sawarn an geys coath a era sleppia tha veaze mar iskis; en 1904 Jenner vedn asderevall e *Handbook of the Cornish Language*, kensa assay tha draffa aman an tavaz coath.

Ethewa 1995. Ma edn wheal bal kurtaz. Holman, Bickford, thenz henwyn remembrez an termen eze passhez; porth Hayle, maraw mouy pe lee, lebma riganz framya Pons Clifton, lebma riganz buyldya hugez gynez tane, meaze a leb teeze a usyaz golow tha Bristol, eah, terebah America po pelha. Gallas an cock golow, comerez e lea gen an gyn motor, buz hebma reeg dry gorollion pusgetsha broaze than dowrow nye thur leez powe, ha ma stokkez an puskas leiheze tha poynt dyantell. Ma helthez meaze gan an kethe gyn motor an marth vel beast wheat, ha dreis et e lea bal an car tane ew pecarra

zuggan, rag oll tho nye higez gonga, ha na ellen nye bewa heptha... mava methia nye an dorn dehow ha latha nye an dorn glikin.

En 1995 nag eze buz dro tha 35% an deeze treegaz en Kernow ew Kernuack! La jey! Trayn an vorr hoarn, ha speciall an car tane, a throze an rerol hunz ubma.

Whye alga judgia thurt hebma dreze buz nebbaz remaynya a sperez an Kernowian, whathe hedna a vea cabmvreaz. Fundyez ouga an bressel, Mibbyan (vel *Mebyon*) Kernow a thallathaz tha poroga aleaze peath an haaze han heynes Kernuack; edn dra riganz gweele ve tha goerah deraage teeze baner Perran ez idgez ai gwellhaz hethow keneverah tu; en kettermen, mouy ha mouy a deeze a thallathaz tha thesky an tavaz Kernuack. Scoen nebun bagaz reeg trea tha derevall aman anoweth Parliament an Stynnorian, ha ma hebma hethow kurtaz e preze. Nebbaz ha nebbaz cregys an bobell Kernuack reeg crefhe; namoye o angye methack buz gye reeg garma aleaze dro angye Kernuack... Nag o hebma tra nowedga warveaze, rag drera neverah teeze coath reeg sendgy go hunnen Kernuack kenz vel Sowznack, buz na venga angye betha tha declarya an dra wos boaze gwreze geaze nonge... buz lebmen tho angye mouy parrez tha cowz meaze; ha en mean termen leez an deeze younk a thallathaz tha sendgy go hunnen vel Kernuack... edn dra reeg gweras e gilla; mean urt mean derevez aman an choy coath.

Ha hebma ew an gweall hethow... pell thur merwall eker, ma an sperez Kernuack neverah crefhe, saw nebbaz ha nebbaz. Nag era nye cowz a draffa. Nag era nye cowz a gulasketh Kernow derevez aman arta... than leiah, ran an termen. Hogan, pew a oar? Edn heenath a dale gweele e vouyha, ha kene heenath bedn joynea nab peath urt hedna. Mor quressa nye pedyry ha gunnez der vaner cumpas, mor peth neverah gena nye an adgwanvas a pewa ha pehane oan nye, ha mor nag oan nye ownack buz pub ere parrez tha savall aman ha cowz meaze, ha gweele warlerth an keskians nye, eah, ennah an powe nye vedn durya avel powe gwreze gen Kernowian rag Kernowian.

Richard Gendall

Summary

The industrial economy of Cornwall collapsed at the end of the 19th century. Thousands emigrated. The traditional way

of life under sail and horse-power gave way before the motor engine. Traditional industries closed down one after the other, china clay being the main exception. By 1995 only one mine remained in operation, and Cornish people had become a minority in their own land. Out of this apparent disaster, the Cornish spirit has survived strengthened. Each Cornish person must do what he can in his own lifetime, and let succeeding generations add their own contribution, trusting to the future. Who knows what that will be?

Out of the Ordinalia

Alan M. Kent, Lyoness Press, 1995,
Paperback, Stg£7.95.
ISBN 1 898 795010



A. Kent

The Ordinalia is the name of the cycle of three mystery plays performed in Cornwall in the fourteenth century. This cycle forms the starting point for Alan M. Kent's longest and most ambitious poetic work to date. Written entirely in five hundred rhyming couplets, the work synthesizes one thousand years of Cornish history. It is a work in which the ordinary and the extraordinary form part of a single vision, and in turn give rise to a new consciousness of Cornwall. Radical by nature, the text also offers a literal Cornish Language verse translation, alongside the English language version. This Cornish version is completed by Pol Hodge.

Resonances of the past tumble down the ages to cause the poet to question the author of the Ordinalia over the poet's and Cornwall's future direction. It is an epic fashioned from the suffering of the individual feeling an exile in his own land. Dense with history, language, dialect and humour, this single poem affirms Alan Kent in the front rank of contemporary Cornish poets.

Bombing Range approved

Plans by the Royal Navy to site a Target Range off the South Cornish coast which have been opposed by the local residents and fishermen, along with Cornwall Council and Tourism organisations and the Celtic League - have been approved by the UK Government. The Armed Forces Minister, Nicholas Soames, said that even if the National Trust - who own the land where the Royal Navy wished to build an observation post - continues to deny even pedestrian access to Dodman Point, the gunnery range will be set up, with observation from military helicopters.

The Minister defended plans for a new RN firing range off Dodman Point, claiming that sea training would cause "minimal disruption". Although this has been disputed by Ian Bruce, Tory MP for South Dorset. He says that fishermen and the general public would be at risk from stray shells. He cited the case when two fishing boats had a narrow escape when a navy shell fell between them near Portland two years ago.

Local fishermen's leader Tony Tomlinson warned that "Trelawny's Navy" would be launched to disrupt the Navy's activities. He also said that the skippers of boats who fish from St. Mawes & Mewagissey were appalled by the decision, saying "We will carry on fishing because the Navy has told us their gunnery practice won't interfere with us. But if we are in their way, they won't be able to use the range".

Mr Soames dismissed the concerns of local people saying that they had to be weighed against the **real** needs of the Armed Forces. Mr Soames is threatening to use helicopters if the National Trust refuses to allow access to observe the firing. Since the firing would be only 2 to 3 miles off-shore it is quite possible that it could be heard from the land, it should also be made clear that this is an area which is fished mainly by the smaller fishing boats under 10 metres in length and therefore harder to spot by radar.

South East Cornwall Tory MP Robert Hicks welcomed the decision despite local opposition, claiming that it was good news and would create 100 new jobs in Plymouth. Yet Truro & St. Austell Liberal Democrat MP Matthew Taylor said: "I am extremely angry about this decision. The Minister has ignored local views and is trying to ride roughshod over the National Trust. He is effectively bullying the trust by threatening to have helicopters hovering over the coast on a regular basis".

The navy are committed to moving their Operational Sea Training from Portland to Plymouth, and it is cheaper to do their training off the Cornish Coast than to continue using their existing site off the Dorset coast. That is only if they can have land observation, if they are forced to use helicopter based observation then they could carry out their training in the open sea causing no disruption on land and minimal disruption at sea.

According to Mr. Tomlinson, Secretary of the St. Mawes fishermen's association, the Navy has totally under-estimated the number of vessels using this stretch of water. It is bound to raise hackles and make local fishermen extremely annoyed. Along with the restrictions being imposed on the fishing industry by the British Government and the European Union the siting of this range could put some of the fishermen out of business.

Martyn Miller

Letters

Y Charrey,

Philip Chadwick has chosen to argue the toss against Modern Cornish in **Carn 89**. He objects to Modern Cornish being called just that which is what it is. He belabours us with tortuous phraseology like "Modern Revised Medieval Cornish" and "Modern Revised 'Modern' Cornish". Are we expected to have patience with such fantastic gobbledegook?

By 1700 the Cornish language had long reached its modern period. So had Welsh, English and French. The Cornish writers of 1700 described the language they used as Modern Cornish. That was to differentiate it from Middle and Old Cornish.

Mr Chadwick says that the "Modern Revised largely Medieval Cornish" has two spelling systems, Unified and Common. That latter he describes as "a 'fine-tuned' but historically justified phonemic spelling". How does he know? There is no record of the sounds of Medieval Cornish by anyone who heard them. There is a detailed record of the pronunciation of Modern Cornish by Edward Lhuyd who did hear it.

Without a contemporary description any study of the sound system of Medieval Cornish can only be guess-work. An attempt has been made to ascertain the pronunciation of that version of the language. The attempt was, as one would expect, unsuccessful as it was a bid to research the unresearchable. One can't come to sound academic conclusions on the basis of guess-work, no matter how intelligent. One needs evidence. In the case of Medieval Cornish there is very little evidence available.

Mr Chadwick is unwilling to accept the reality of the situation. He advocates a

An Important Appointment

Dr Charles Penglase of the University of Newcastle in Australia has been appointed to an important post in Cornwall. He will hold the position of Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute of Cornish Studies in Pool near Redruth. The Institute is a department of the University of Exeter.

Dr Penglase's work will be on the Cornish language. Part of his brief will be to prepare a university certificate course in the language. He holds firm opinions on the indispensability of upholding linguistic authenticity. He has expressed his views on that crucial principle in university journals. Cornish language studies have suffered much from the attentions of linguistic manipulators and falsifiers. The Certificate Course will rigorously exclude all such abuses. It will reject all manipulations and falsifications of the orthography and grammar of the Cornish language. Only in that way can it win academic acceptance and be upheld by Exeter University and be recognised by any other university.

Merfyn Phillips

twentieth century re-hash of Medieval Cornish with its meagre vocabulary and sounds unknown. That is like trying to restore the language of the Cornish nation on a quick-sand. That just won't work. The restoration of Modern Cornish is working, and working well too. It deserves to. It is the most recent form of the language as used by native Cornish speakers. That is the language used in an unbroken succession from the ancient British language. That is the priceless linguistic heritage which the Cornish share with their cousins in Wales and Brittany.

Mish, dy feer,

Merfyn Phillips

Dear Editor,

Philip Chadwick's letter concerning Modern Cornish in **Carn**, Spring 1995, simply proves my point "*there appears to be considerable misunderstanding as to what is meant by Modern Cornish as well as by the standardisation of its orthography.*"

To quote a character in one of Chas. Grave's immortal cartoons, "*You shouldn't have spoke, Mate. I thought you was part of the cammyflage scheme.*" (Bluejackets and Other, Methuen 1927).

Yours

Richard Gendall

MANNIN

Turrryssid Cultooroil: Mie ny Sie?

Ayns dy chooilley heer Cheltiagh, ta shin er chlashtyn mychione y turrryssid cultooroil. Dy jarroo, cha nee red noa t'ayn son y chooid smoo. Ta shin cliaghtit rish sleih cheet dy yeeaghyn er shenn chashtallyn as shenn chlaghyn. Agh cha nel y chooid smoo jin cliaghtit rish lheid ny ynnydyn-eiraght hie er troggal ayns cheeraghyn ennagh er y gherit. Ta ny h-ynnydyn-eiraght shoh jeant coardail rish yn agh ta sleih ennagh smooinghtyn er ny reddyn haghyn ayns boayl ennagh. As, mannagh vel ny h-eieyn shoh ayns coardailys rish barellyn y sleih ynnydag, hig boirey magh ass.

Jeaghyn er yn turrryssid feiy'n Oarpey, cha nel reiltyssyn ro arryltagh dy ghoail rish dy vel yn turrryssid scanshoil. Shen er y fa nagh vel monney sleih coontey yn turrryssid dy ve un chynskyl (industry) agh red ta brisht seose ayns peeshyn. Ta shen taghyrt er y fa dy vel colughtyn mooarey, goll rish lhuingyssyn-aer, dy mennick kiant lesh yn turrryssid. Dy cliaghtagh, ta lhuingys-aer ayns jeh red smoo, goll rish arraghey ashoonagh, ny chynskyl-etlany. Myr shen, cha nod yn lhuingys-aer cur eh hene da'n turrryssid dy bollagh. Er yn agh cheddin, ayns ymmoder cheer, ny colughtyn ta troggal thieyn-aaght as y lheid, t'adsyn kiant lesh dellal-troggal elley nagh vel bentyn rish yn turrryssid. As reeshtagh, colughtyn ta cur gleashtany er mayl da skibbyltee, feer vennick t'ad shoh kiant lesh cooishyn eddyr-ashoonagh. Myr shen, cha nel smaght kiart ec sleih ta stiurey yn turrryssid er yn dellal oc hene. Ta reiltyssyn bwooiagh dy vel yn turrryssid ayn, agh cha nel ad arryltagh dy chur monney geill da.

Ayns dagh cheer syn Unnaney Oarpagh, ta'n turrryssid cosney jeih dys feed sy chead jeh'n troar-shtie lane (gross domestic product). As ny h-obbreyn ayns dagh cheer, ta jeih dys feed sy chead jeu gobbraghey da'n turrryssid. She dellal moar t'ayn.

Cheet er-ash dys yn turrryssid cultooroil, ta shoh gaase dy tappee. T'eh feer scanshoil dy vel y sleih ynnydag goail ayns moar ayn. Mannagh vel, ta'n gaue ayn dy bee cummey joarree currit er reddyn. Myr sampleyr, ayns Mannin ta sleih ennagh goail aggle dy vel Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin geddyn rey rish 'sleih

firrinagh' voish Creneash, balley beg dooie ta er ny 'reayll myr tashtey ashoonagh. Agh cha nel tashtey erbee goll rish dy hashtey hene as cha bee sleih dy bragh ayns coardailys mychione ny cooishyn shoh. Ga dy vel cowraghyn ayns Mannin ta soilshaghey magh yn Cheyllys myr 'Mann's Land's End', ta Mannin er scapail ny reddyn agglagh ta er daghyrt ayns cheeraghyn elley.

Mysh keead blein er dy henney, ghow ny h-Americanee greim er Hawaii as ren ad neu-nhee jeh'n chultoor dooghyssagh. Nish, ta pobbles Hawaii eginit dy hoilshaghey magh jeelymyn jeh'n eiraght oc son skibbyltee Americanagh. She mynlught pobbles Hawaii sy cheer oc hene, va sluggit stiagh ayns Steatyn Unnaneyssit America. Shoh yn erree oddagh cheet orrin ooilley - foddey ny smessey na 'fixin' tay for strangers'.

Madyral rish eiraghtyn-ynnyd noa, t'ad gymmydey saaseyn aghtal as chaghnoaylleaght noa dy chur shennaghys ynnydag roish y theay. Agh ta'n gaue ayn ny keayrtyn dy bee y theay cur ny smoo geill da'n chaghnoaylleaght na da'n chennaghys. Mennick dy liooar, s'doillee geill y theay y chur er yn eiraght as cha nee er yn chaghnoaylleaght yindyssagh. Er y hon shen, foddee dy bee thieyn-tashtee cadjin ny share na ynnydyn-eiraght ny keayrtyn. Ayns thie-tashtee, foddee taishbynys goll er caghlaa ny sassey na ayns ynnyd-eiraght as cha nel chaghnoaylleaght cur sleih er-shaghryn.

Son shickyrys, y gaue smoo ta baggyrt er ny Celtiee, shen dy beemayd ooilley currit ayns ynnydyn-eiraght marish ny chengaghyn ain. Veagh shin sauchey dy liooar ayns kishaghtyn-gless. Sleih dy liooar ayns Sostyn as er y Cheer Voar, s'mie lhieu coontey shin dy ve nyn sleih folliaghtagh ta credjal ayns obbeys as pishagyn. Ta shoh feer fassanagh reesht. As ga dy vel lught ny lioar yn ny smoo cooyrtail, t'ad kinjagh loayrt mychione ain myr pobbles ta cummal er y 'chemmal'. Cha nel mish cummal er y chemmal: ta mee cummal ayns Mannin.

Oddagh yn turrryssid cultooroil ve ny red mie. Agh ta'n gaue ayn dy jig foalsaght stiagh. S'cummey lesh lught yn agh vel shennaghys firrinagh ny foalsey. Shiartanse dy vleeanntyn er dy henney, screu peiagh

ennagh lioar va gra dy nee Purt ny h-Inshey ayns Mannin va ard-ynnyd y Ree Art (eshyn lesh y Voayrd Cruinn). Va paart dy 'leih corree dy liooar tra dooyrt Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin as sleih elley dy nee boghtynid v'ayn. 'Cre'n fa dobb ad dy row stoyl-recoil y Ree Art ayns Purt ny h-Inshey? Va skibbyltee er-chee cheet dys Mannin kyndagh rish y skeal shoh as nish t'ad er chur yn olk er. Ansherbee, quoi ta kiarail vel eh firrinagh ny dyn'?

Er y laue elley, ta caa ain soilshaghey magh ny h-eieyn ain hene mychione shennaghys. Agh mannagh vel shin loayrt er-ard as jannoo reddyn, cha bee geill currit dooin as cha lhiass dooin gaccan.

Orree Crennell

Cultural tourism carries dangers of false representations being imposed on areas unless local participation is strong.



Dalriada

The Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society was founded with the aim of promoting a greater awareness of Celtic culture, traditions and beliefs, both of ancient and modern times, throughout these islands.

Annual Membership includes a four issue subscription to Dalriada magazine, Stg.£7.

Dalriada Bulletin Board System offers members access to archives through computer link up.

Combined membership to the society and BBS is available for Stg. £17.50.

Cheques/P.O.s to **Clan Dalriada, The Secretary, Dalriada Celtic Heritage Society, Dun-na-Beatha, 2 Brathwic Place, Brodick, Isle of Arran, KA27 8BN Scotland.**

Paul Lebie dzinski Obituary

It was a shock to hear of the death of Paul Lebie dzinski on Sunday 30 April. Paul, aged 44, was held in affectionate regard throughout the Island and it is a deep loss of a true Manxman, taken in such a stark and untimely manner. There were many sides to Paul's character, he was a man of great wit and good nature, but above all he was a true friend.

Paul earned his living in many different ways over the years - he had worked in a pottery, kept a second-hand shop, and had even run an ice-cream kiosk, but he was best known in Ramsey and around the north as a gardener.

In 1986 local film-makers, Foillan Films, cast Paul as the subject of a Manx-English film entitled 'Yn Gareyder' - Manx for gardener. Narrated by Brian Stowell, it featured a full range of his poems - some on an historic theme, some romantic, others angry at the despoilation of the Isle of Man.

It was his deep affection for the Island that led him to stand in the House of Key's (Manx Parliament) elections three times. He was, however, more successful in his hometown where he served several times on Ramsey Commissioners.

He started writing poems when he was twelve and not long after had a poem published in the I.O.M. Examiner about the demolition of South Ramsey, where he was brought up. Paul was perhaps best known on the Manx scene for his poems which lamented the loss of the old Manx way of life. Poems like *Dirty Dan's*, which looked at life in old Ramsey, were full of humour, but the more serious side of his nature was reflected in the melancholy poems like *Lambfell Chapel*, *Thatching* and his indictment against those who exploit the environment for short-term gain, *Nature under Siege*.

He was an unconventional person who had an infectious, sometimes wicked sense of humour, his intelligent and humorous presence was always a welcoming sight at the many Manx cultural events held over the years throughout the Island. He had many friends in all walks of life and he will be missed sincerely. Our condolences go out to his mother, Kay Kinnin and family and his many other friends. Personally his death has ended a long and close friendship.

The Manx cultural scene is all the poorer with his passing.

P.A. Bridson



Paul Lebie dzinski

To a Patriot

Fast falls the dusk; hang out the stars
Oh Lord, for me to see,
And shine one on that laughing face,
That matters all to me,
We are too few, our little band,
of Ellan Vannin's shore,
Oh, write again, fine eloquent hand,
I'll love you all the more,
When hedgerows brown,
From Castletown,
To Jurby's sweeping plain,
Shed fragrant dust, with autumn gust,
I'll think of you again.
Fair Daughter of this fettered isle,
As, yes, I am a son,
But what we lose, we lose in style,
Our hopes are bound as one,
That vision of a Celtic dawn,
Is rising o'er the sea,
The children of our new age born,
Are Manx, and proud, and free,
To take the land with honest hand,
Fair Mannin's Isle, our own,
To drive exploiters from the rocks,
Get back, and wreck at home,
Leave us our meadows and our moon,
The foxgloves of the lane,
The shadowed glens, our distant tune,
That will sound strong again,
And, Mannin's daughter, ever fair,
When one day we are old,
I shall remember, you were there,
To stop it being sold.

Paul A. Lebie dzinski

Peel Heritage Centre: the Big Bamboozle?

Tuesday 21 February 1995 saw a six-and-a-half hour debate in Tynwald on proposals to vote some £5.5m to Manx National Heritage (MNH - the trade name of the Manx Museum and National Trust) for a new purpose-built heritage centre on the old railway station site at Peel. The main themes to be covered by the centre are to include: the Celtic and Scandinavian eras, Peel Castle, Man's maritime history, and Peel Town. In a 76-page glossy brochure, designed more to impress than to inform, MNH provides an array of graphs to attempt to show (if I have understood them correctly) that the new centre will bring in an additional 55,000 visitors per year to Peel, which will enable MNH to pay off the £5.5m debt within three years.

The debate was remarkable more for its entertainment than anything else. The proposal won the day with 21-3 in the Keys and 7-1 in the Legislative Council, but not without much criticism from members, especially concerning the costs. In this regard two main points emerged: 1) practically no one took MNH's projected visitor numbers seriously, including many of those who voted for the proposal, simply because MNH did not control access to the Island, and it is here that access costs control arrivals; 2) that the running costs would top £600,000 per annum in excess of visitor receipts. It became clear during the debate that members believed the centre would attract only those visitors to Peel who come to see the other six main heritage sites, and would per se attract few, if any more visitors to the Island. In addition it became evident that members would not so much be voting for a heritage centre as such, even though it was believed it would lose money, but an opportunity for the people of Peel to make something from tourism. Up until now Peel has for long years been excluded from any major tourist development.

Very few look forward to the glossy brochure's claims that Manx history would be enhanced through a series of talking dummies, flashing lights, and other delights of technical wizardry, as at Castle Rushen. Indeed, one MHK said that if it was going to be anything like Jorvik we didn't want it. Given the ephemeral nature of theme-park portrayals of history, there is the real risk of the new Peel heritage centre becoming obsolete even before it has opened its doors to the public.

When one looks behind the glitter and razzamattaz, as before one finds yet another exercise in superficial bluffing. The sketching of the so-called Celtic-Viking eras (presumably, as with the whole brochure, put together by the Museum Director) reveals a muddled understanding

of the periods in question, with the result that we are likely to see Manx history rewritten.

Such muddled understanding has a long history with MNH, going right back to the development of the New Gallery in the main Douglas Museum in 1986 (for details cf. *Manx Independent* 08.07.1987 & 17.09.1991, *Isle of Man Examiner* 27.08.1991). Here lapses in accuracy of information and misreadings of clearly legible script on early crosses resulted in relabelling of exhibits at considerable expense, while hastily compiled information of uncertain value in the Cregneash guide remains unemended.

When a Museum Director believes, as he repeatedly tells us on Manx Radio, that the Isle of Man is part of Britain (instead of starting from the premise that Man is a separate entity, as it is), then the perception of the Island and its history, language, traditions etc. will of necessity be blinkered and distorted, and portrayed in the context of an English world view. This in reality is the "Story of Mann" as propagated by Manx National Heritage, thus rendering the National Museum of Man nothing more than a nondescript Northern English regional county museum.

In addition, there are, to my knowledge, no bilingual Manx Gaelic/English or Manx Gaelic signs on any of the main MNH properties, even though MNH boasts to be doing its best to promote a knowledge and an awareness of Manx. Even the Manx version of its official title requires emendation.

Also, in Castle Rushen the main exhibitions, as perhaps may be expected due to abundant documentation, concentrate on the events of the English Civil War period as they affect the Island. However, the main story of this period with its own special Manx slant, namely Illiam Dhune and the Manx Rebellion of 1651 (also abundantly documented), is scantily dealt with by MNH and consigned to an upstairs room.

It is my view that a proper and fundamental understanding and appreciation of what is really Manx, and hence what is really required, is absent from the present Museum directorate. We are unlikely to see any significant improvement in this regard without a change of direction at the top.

On the basis of the present evidence, the new Peel Heritage Centre is likely to turn out to be nothing more than a regurgitation of the same uninspiring mediocrity in the presentation of material. It is unlikely to tell us anything we don't know already.

The centre may bring more people to Peel, but in voting for the £5.5m heritage centre, Members of Tynwald have in reality voted for an extravagant loss-maker at taxpayers' expense.

Illiam Cain



Mec Vannin News

Manx Wartime Leader Compared British Government to Fascists.

Press Release issued to coincide with the 50th Anniversary of V.E. Day.



J.D. Qualtrough, Speaker of the Manx Parliament. (Courtesy Manx Museum)

I am unable to see a tremendous difference between government as applied by Germany to the conquered countries – J.D. Qualtrough, Speaker of the Manx Parliament 1944.

As the United Kingdom gears up to celebrate victory in the War in Europe in 1945 the Isle of Man will also be to the fore in celebrating the event. The Island was heavily involved in the war effort. Several airfields were geared to providing training for RAF and Fleet Air Arm aircrews and other installations were utilised for training personnel in the use of radar and communications equipment. Manxmen were conscripted and most households had several people serving in one or other of the British armed forces. Within weeks of the outset of war the **Manx Regiment**, an anti-aircraft artillery unit, was deployed to the UK, subsequent battalions served overseas in the Middle East, North & East Africa, Crete and Italy.

As indicated above, Manxmen were conscripted but many volunteered and many were in uniform at the outbreak of war. It is probably fair to say they embraced the cause so readily because even before the full enormity of the evil of fascism became apparent the war was seen as a conflict between truth and tyranny, democracy and dictatorship.

These early ideals were certainly reinforced after the United States entered the War and by its end the Allies had

become the United Nations in newsreel commentaries. The subsequent decades were to see all the colonial Empires dismantled and free nations emerge.

Given this background and the rush of Manx organisations to embrace the commemorations it is worth reflecting on a curious development on the Isle of Man a year before the War ended. In the course of an emotional address to the Manx Parliament, in 1944, the Speaker Mr. J.D. Qualtrough likened the Isle of Man to one of the occupied countries of Europe, and the British to the Nazis!

Given the extent of direct Manx involvement in the war effort, that this statement (text set out below) was made was extraordinary. That it was received apparently without dissent is astonishing, and it undoubtedly shows the disaffection in relations between the two governments at this point.

Without tending to use any strong or violent language, it is obvious that the House has been ignored [...]. We have an object lesson of the fact that we are controlled from outside the island. The Lt-Governor is sent here; he is not appointed by us, he is not responsible to us (there follows a full list of the posts held by the Lt. Governor). In these high posts in the Government of the Isle of Man, I think it is obvious today that "no Manxmen need apply" – not because they are not capable of doing the work

[...], but because they are Manx, and in the opinion of those who made the appointment, a Manxmen is not a suitable person to be responsible for the Government of the Island. We are, in other words, treated as a conquered country [...], I personally am unable to see such a tremendous lot of difference between the theory of government as applied by Germany to the conquered countries – Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France. In these countries the men who have the supreme power are appointed by Germany. I understand that in some of them at least, Germany has not interfered with their parliamentary institutions. Their parliaments are allowed to meet; they are allowed to talk, allowed to pass resolutions; they may go on, so long as they do not clash with the opinion and policy of the conquering country. That roughly, is the Constitution of the Isle of Man [...]. (Record of the House of Keys – Hansard – 4/1/44).

Does it matter that these comments were made? We believe so, because at the present time we are in danger of rewriting history to put a more positive and false glow on the relationship of the period.

It also matters because the issue which concerned the government at the time, the appointment of outsiders as Governors, still persists. It matters because what we commemorate on May 8th is not just the end of a War, but the sacrifice made by many people in that War, which was they believed at the time about self determination, democracy and freedom.

Quite frankly we belittle the effort they made by still trailing at the apron strings of the United Kingdom after so many dependencies and colonies whose countrymen also fought for those values in World War 2 have taken their rightful place at the table of free nations.

There would be no greater memorial to all those who fought for freedom than for the Island to adopt the road of independence. It was men of independent spirit who fought the Nazis to ensure freedom for all!

J.B. Moffatt

Mec Vannin Success



Paul Kelly

On Thursday 27th April, Mec Vannin Candidate, Paul Kelly topped the poll in the Braddan Commissioner's election.

Paul, together with his wife Susan who is a pharmacist, run a business in Douglas. He spent his childhood in Union Mills, and for the past 11 years has lived in East Baldwin.

His manifesto covered issues such as the siting of the new hospital and proposed incinerator; sheltered housing and other facilities throughout the parish; halting the never-ending sprawl of Douglas into Braddan and the need for open local government to reflect the democratic principle of freedom of information.

Voters were reminded of the very real contribution Mec Vannin has made with regards to some of the more forward thinking policies that successive Manx governments have adopted.

Paul's election sees the first Mec Vannin success in over ten years. During that time party members did not put themselves forward for local elections concentrating more on political campaigns.

His success must give hope to a number of members who have already declared their intention of standing in national elections in 1996.

Paul is also Celtic League Treasurer and we wish him the best on Braddan Commissioners.

Famous Celtic Collection goes Global

The Salisbury Library, the unrivalled collection of rare and current Welsh and Celtic documents at the University of Wales Cardiff, is to be made available on computer to libraries throughout Britain, and internationally.

The Salisbury Library holds more than 50,000 books, prints and manuscripts on the history, language and culture of Wales, with thousands more added every year. Some of the collection's published works date back to 1508, with Geoffrey of Monmouth's Latin version of *The History of the Kings of Britain*. The collection also has nearly 100 'unique' works including a 1791 elegy on the death of William Williams, Pantycelyn, Wales' greatest 18th century writer; an 1818 edition of Welsh of Colpepper's famous *British Herbal*; and a unique 1820 edition of the *New Testament* in Welsh.

The Higher Education Funding Council for Wales has awarded £125,000 to the University of Wales Cardiff to enable the transfer of the Salisbury's catalogue details onto *Libertas*, the computerised library catalogue system which links a network of 50 academic libraries throughout Britain. *Libertas* is also connected to the global computerised information network, the *Internet*, thus making the Salisbury Library the largest Welsh and Celtic bibliographic database in the world.

In a Conspectus evaluation, an internationally-used system of assessing library collections for research strength, the Salisbury Library received a grade 4 rating, the highest research grading for university libraries, outside of the copyright libraries.

Further information: Peter Keelan, The Salisbury Library, am unrhyw ymholiadau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, University of Wales, Cardiff, Cymru, Tel: 874000 ext. 5691

Calendario Celtico

A Friulan association with an address in Rome has published in poster form a calendar for 1995 in which the names of months recorded in the druidic Calendar of Coligny are given beside those of the present one. Thus it has Novembre-Samon, Dicembre-Duman, etc. The publishers point out, in explanations given in Italian, that the correspondence is only approximate. The Celtic calendar was based on the periods of the moon, the months were of 29 or 30 days except for one of 28, and an additional month was needed every 2 and a half years in order to

avoid any excessive discrepancy with the solar year. C. Lainé-Kerjean (*Keltische Zeitschrift für Philologie*, 1942) established convincingly that the Celtic year began in the Autumn, i.e. with the beginning of the dark period, most likely with the new moon following the equinox. This 'calendario' is in all essentials the same as the one in ordinary use, but it provides proof of the interest shown in the Celtic heritage by people from regions formerly inhabited by Celts, even though the linguistic link has been lost. It is illustrated with large pictures of archaeological objects (helmets, a torque, a coin, a disc, a lion) characteristic of the art of our pre-Christian ancestors.

Celtic Heart

"Celtic Heart" is a new Penfriend Society with a difference. It has been established in order to promote interceltic friendship throughout the world.

If you wish to send a letter and find a penfriend, then send a stamped addressed envelope (UK applicants) or 3 international reply coupons (rest of world) to: Celtic Heart Interceltic Penfriends, PO Box 3, Padstow, Kernow/Cornwall, UK PL28 8YT.

CELTICA

RAF Post-Crash Management Techniques

Celtic League Military Monitoring Report

BACKGROUND

The Royal Air Force, often criticised for the physical dangers its low-flying operations causes, has nonetheless continued what it regards as this essential training across the more sparsely populated areas of the British Isles.

A major part of this training is carried out over the Celtic areas of Wales and Scotland.

Now a new problem has emerged which compounds the threat caused by military aircraft accidents.

Increasingly the construction of aircraft has involved the use of light-weight carbon fibre components and up to a ton of this material is used in the construction of many military jet combat aircraft. It is also, again due to its lightweight and immense strength, being included in the construction of helicopters.

THE PROBLEM

When aircraft crashes occur, in many instances the crash is attended by an extremely fierce fire. Military aircraft invariably carry a highly combustible cargo of both fuel, other lubricants and also ordnance.

In the violent impact and attendant fire which accompanies the crash, the perfectly stable and harmless nature of many of the components which make up the aircraft can be radically altered. This situation has been well-known for years and has led to the increasingly specialised training required to handle air crash fire incidents. However, the hazard posed by the interaction of impact and violent fire on the carbon fibre materials has not until recently been properly appreciated.

When burned in an aviation fuel fire, carbon fibre components decompose to liberate large clouds of dust. These dust clouds are made up of needle stick filaments which can carry over a considerable area from the crash site. The effects of this toxic dust for both rescue crews and members of the public who live in the vicinity, are highly dangerous.

The military, who first became aware of the problem, have identified three major areas of danger from the liberation of this material in crash situations:

- 1) Sharp splinters of material exposed and distributed on impact.
- 2) Dust or vapour released by burning of the composite which can effect exposed skin and is highly carcinogenic if ingested.
- 3) Vapour released by burning resin (used to bond the composites). Again, as with the dust, there is considerable danger from exposure or inhalation.

IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

Although military aircraft have been partially composite constructed for years it is only comparatively recently that the Services, including the RAF, have accepted the difficulties it poses in crash situations.

The crash of an RAF Harrier GR5 on the island of Moers in Denmark in October 1990 was really the point at which the British military realised they would have to adopt radical new methods to handle both the crash and subsequently the crash site.

The Danish crash site was widely polluted, and pockets of poisonous gases were trapped underground for sometime after the crash.

As a result of the incident new **Post Crash Management Techniques (PCMT)** were developed by the RAF and issued in March 1992. These established strict procedures to co-ordinate the recovery and clearance of the crash site. Interestingly however, the MOD did not consider examination or analysis at any pre 1990 crash sites, although it is highly probable that many are still contaminated.

The RAF/MOD also set in train liaison with other foreign services. Finally as the potential also extends to civil aircraft and all crash incidents involving the emergency services, steps were taken to liaise with senior civil personnel.

Seminars were conducted for these personnel and one such as held at Woodvale in early 1994. The time scale is worthy of note. From the initial realisation

in the early 1990s it was two years before new PCMT were developed, and a further two before wide-ranging dissemination of the information occurred.

POST-CRASH MANAGEMENT

One would have considered that any successful post-crash management strategy would have been based on wide-ranging dissemination of information via the media to the public. In this way members of the public, sometimes drawn by a morbid fascination to such crash sites, would be discouraged. This however was not the case and far from disseminating information about the problem, which to date has drawn comment only in specialist publications, the strategy is to maintain public ignorance and "manage" the media. In respect of the latter both the crash response plan and the clean-up plan place a strong emphasis on "being prepared for" and dealing with the media, and this was a feature of the briefings provided in 1994.

The operation aspect of crash management commences with the dispatch of the initial units to the site. These are co-ordinated by a Rescue Co-ordination Centre (RCC) which can dispatch SAR helicopter units and/or MRT (Mountain Rescue Teams) to the site to establish a mobile or forward RCC if required.

These units have the task of sealing off the site, providing preliminary rescue and also specialist advice to the emergency services.

Their initial on-site work devolves to a Aircraft Recovery Officer (ARO) within 6 hours, who would be dispatched from the RAF Aircraft Recovery and Transportation Flight (or in the case of some helicopter incidents, the RN Mobile Aircraft Support Unit).

The ARO will take the decisions on site, in relation to any specialist information regarding hazards, protective measures to be taken and resources required. He will assess the risk factor which in turn will govern what protection measures are adopted and how extensive a decontamination is subsequently undertaken.

The extent of the clean up will depend on both the aircraft type and the extent of the fire and impact.

Different Air Forces have differing views as to PCMT and in dealing with the toxic effects of the destruction in crash situations of composite materials, the techniques are still being learned.

The US Marine Corps, which is the largest operator of the Harrier, believe they operate "guidelines" which include and go beyond RAF procedures. They also adopt a policy of treating the fire-affected area of crash sites with a "fixant" to contain fibres released in the fire. They adopt a more relaxed regime in relation to non-fire situations and contend that carbon fibre unburnt is "malignantly benign".

They also identify those aircraft types which require adherence to the guidelines, this list includes the Harrier (AV-8B) and also the CH-46 transport helicopter, close "cousin" of the RAF Chinook one of which was involved in a serious fire on the Kintyre peninsula last year. No details of post crash decontaminations, at Kintyre, have been released although the MOD say the "carbon fibre content of the Chinook is... low".

CONCLUSION

The operation of military aircraft, particularly on low-flying training exercises over the Celtic areas, poses a problem not just in respect of noise pollution, nuisance and physical damage in the event of accident. They also pose a serious environmental threat in the event of crash, severe impact and fire.

The Ministry of Defence should publically identify those aircraft that contain in their construction man-made fibre/carbon fibre materials. They should indicate the full nature and extent of the threat posed in a worse case situation. They should also issue a comparator of UK techniques against those adopted in other European countries and the United States.

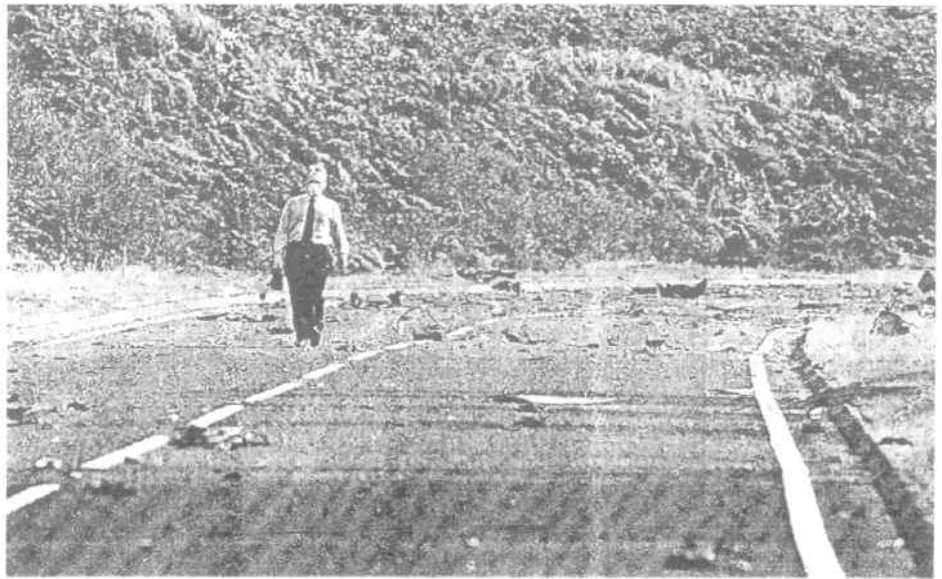
The MOD should identify all sites in the United Kingdom where accidents involving these aircraft types have occurred, and provide comprehensive detail of the Post-Crash decontamination measures taken at the sites.

The government should state openly what efforts it undertook, following the identification of the problems posed by composite materials, to investigate those incidents and sites where accidents occurred prior to the PCMT adopted by the RAF/RN in the early 1990s. If no credible effort was made to clean up, what we will term the "pre-problem identification" sites, these sites should now be examined as a matter of urgency.

Until the various steps outlined above have been taken, serious consideration should be given to discontinuing low-flying by those aircraft types that have as a feature of their construction composite materials. This would involve such types as the Harrier, Tornado and Jaguar aircraft.

J.B. Moffatt, Celtic League, March 1995.

The full report is available from the General Secretary (addr. pg 24) at a cost of £1.50.



PCMT - At this RAF Tornado crash at Glen Ogle, Perthshire, in late 1994 a crash site investigation pays lip service to the principles. A face mask is clearly visible but no overalls despite the obvious ferocity of the impact and fire which attended the crash.

MoD Query League Access to "Sensitive" Information

The Report **RAF Post-Crash Management Techniques** was issued in March of this year.

We used, as the basis for our report, the Royal Air Force's own confidential papers on Post-Crash Management Techniques and we accused the British Ministry of Defence of attempting to suppress the information in an attempt to conceal the dangers from the public. We further contended that this reticence had caused inadequate clean-up or decontamination of sites and possible hazards to civilian crash rescue personnel.

The reaction of the MoD to our report was however quite swift. After initial surprise at what one MoD source told a reporter from a South Wales newspaper, our possession of "sensitive information". The MoD promised an investigation into the "allegations".

Meanwhile in an article in the Welsh daily "The Western Mail" a spokesman for the Farmers Union of Wales was quoted as saying he believed the League "could be accused of scaremongering" over the issue. Concerned that a substantial and important interest group in Wales should query League motives the General Secretary wrote to FUW stating:

"I felt I should write to you and clarify matters. The League are certainly not in the business of scaremongering and indeed are aware of the difficulties that both the Agricultural and Fishing communities in the Celtic areas confront. We certainly would not wish any of our campaign work to exacerbate the very real problems that these sectors face.

The concern we raised about Post-Crash management of aircraft crash sites is

lifted directly from the MoD's own information on the subject which they had chosen to keep confidential. The problem relates to those crash sites where a percentage of the aircraft type is constructed from carbon fibre and the crash situation is attended by a serious fire. Provided the information now known to the MoD and set out in their Post-Crash Management Techniques is followed the risk is substantially reduced. These procedures should have been followed in relation to crash sites in the past two years. That leaves a question mark surrounding the sites of early incidents and this ambiguity can be cleared up promptly."

The Farmers Union of Wales replied promptly and Public Relations Officer G.L. Thomas was swift to distance the organisation from the alleged comment, saying:

"I am relieved to have to inform you that we have made no statement to the Western Mail about your justified concern about pollution from crashed military aircraft. All comments of this nature should come from this office and I would be aware of any enquiries of this nature - neither I nor my assistant have spoken to the Western Mail on this issue and I have also drawn a blank at county offices usually concerned about low-flying aircraft."

The League is pleased to have this assurance as our policy over recent years has been to place some of our campaigning effort alongside organisations and community groups within the Celtic countries such as Local authorities, Farmer's and Fishermen's organisations.

J.B. Moffatt

British Military Activity in Border Areas

In November of 1992 at Bessbrook Mill in South Armagh a serious helicopter accident occurred. The incident was of such a nature as to fulfil all the criteria for operation of sound post-crash management procedures. The incident which involved a number of fatalities also involved a serious fire.

The Celtic League has written to the British Army in the North asking for details regarding the crash. Specifically:

(a) Did either of the helicopters involved in the incident (Gazelle and Puma) have as part of their construction any man-made composite or carbon fibre material.

(b) What risk level was the site assessed at.

(c) On the night in question would the weather conditions, prevailing wind etc

have carried any smoke or toxic dust from the crash site in the direction of Bessbrook village.

(d) What decontamination procedures were undertaken both at the crash site and downwind of any smoke toxic dust plume. For example, was it felt necessary to treat the area with a fixant and remove contaminated topsoil, and if this was not felt necessary who made the assessment.

On examination of the relevant and brief Military Aircraft Accident Summary no reference was found to Post-Crash Management procedures, the General Secretary has therefore also written to ask the MoD to release details of the accident and subsequent clean-up techniques employed.

L'Avenir de la Bretagne

monthly, mainly in French, for a Free Brittany in the Europe of the Peoples, 16pp., subscription 200F/250F outside State, to BP 4103, 22041 Saint Briec Cedex 2.

L'Avenir de la Bretagne predicted in its April issue that the winner in the French presidential election would be Jacobin Enarque. It could not go wrong. Both Chirac and Jospin are products of the Ecole Normale d'Administration, that "seminary" created by the rabidly jacobinistic Michel Debré (Prime Minister in the early sixties) to train a bureaucratic elite which would ensure that, whatever the colour of the ruling party, France would stick to centralism. The sham decentralisation introduced in 1981 by a socialist government which transferred changes to provincial assemblies but retained all the powers of decision in Paris, exemplified the concept. In the European Union Chirac

is expected to push for a bolstering of the prerogatives of the member States and to oppose any trend towards federalism. The Irish who fear that federalism would lick them into a system dominated by forces hankering for a reassertion of an imperialist role with all the military risks involved may find little comfort from this partisan of a reduction of the share of the weaker or smaller member-States in E.U. decision making. It is certainly not from him that support will come for structures which would give the stateless ethnic groups greater freedom of manoeuvre, e.g. by applying the principle of subsidiarity to the regions as well as to the States.

The Celtic Pen

A quarterly journal, mainly in English, dealing with Celtic language literature. Available from all good

bookshops or direct from:
The Celtic Pen, 36 Fruithill Park,
Belfast BT11 8GE, Ireland.

Tel: 0232-232608.

£1 per issue + 25p p&p.

Annual subscription (four issues)

£5 (include p&p).

Letter

Dear Editor,

I am writing to ask for help.

I am a full blood Choctaw of The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. I am a photographer of 20 years experience with several ribbons awarded from photography/art shows.

In March 1994 Judy Williams, a talented local painter and of Welsh/Irish descent, and I decided to put together a show of her paintings and my photography. The exhibit, "Celtic Dreams", will show works created specifically for this exhibit, which will be completed by the spring of 1996.

When I choose a subject I want to photograph I try to find aspects that will help bring the photograph to life - in this case, Celtic designed jewellery and cloth. So, in the "network" of people and organisations interested in the Celtic culture, are there sources who produce and sell jewellery and cloth of Celtic designs? I would be glad to hear from anyone/organisation that could help.

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Hampton, Sr.,
4522 Misty Drive Colorado Springs
CO 80919

"Europe speaks with 100 tongues"

At the beginning of April 1995 the International Committee for Ethnic Freedoms (IKEL) presented an exhibition on the above mentioned topic in the "Meeting House" of the small Bavarian town of Pfaffenhofen/Ilm.

On 22 panels with 50 square metres of space, a wide variety of material was presented. Including **The Celts - almost pushed into the sea.**

The exhibition (with or without lecture) can be repeated in other towns as far as the technical requirements are given.

Interested persons are asked to contact IKEL, D-55249 Eschweiler, Im Römerfeld 44. Fax: xx-49-2403-64041.

One of the Celtic panels in the Exhibition



CELTIC WOMEN *Women in Celtic Society and Literature* Peter

Berresford Ellis, Constable, London, 1995. Stg.£16.95 (hb) ISBN 0-09-472460

The role of women in ancient Celtic Society has become a contemporary battleground. Feminists have seen Celtic women as role models in their fight against patriarchal consciousness and in the sexual political struggle of today.

Peter Berresford Ellis brings sanity into this furious debate, by doing what he does best - examining the evidence in a scholarly and balanced manner. Starting with Boudicca (Boadicea), one of the most powerful historical Celtic female figures and her conflict with Romans, the author highlights the basic points at issue.

The rights of women in Celtic law are examined. Did women have equal status and equal rights of inheritance in primitive

Celtic society? And what of women in Celtic mythology? Powerful figures such as Etain, Emer, Macha and Findabair are discussed as are Celtic women warriors such as Scathach, who taught Cuchulain the martial arts.

There is a current view that Christianity destroyed matri-centred Celtic society and degenerated the role of women. This too Mr Berresford Ellis analyses carefully.

The purpose of this book is no more than to present an introduction to the place of women in Celtic Society. Nevertheless this is an important volume, filled with new material, in both Celtic and feminist literature.

CELTIC WARFARE 1595-1763 by James Michael Hill,

204 pp. John Donald Publishers Ltd.,
138 St. Stephen St., Edinburgh. Price (UK) Stg£13.95.

This is a reedition of a book which first appeared in 1986. We would refer to a more detailed review published in *Carn* Nr. 57 but we would like to give a brief survey of it for those of our readers who have not got that issue.

It deals only with a relatively short period in the history of only two Celtic peoples: the few years before the defeat of the Ulster leaders in Kinsale, as regards Ireland, and the more extensive period of the Jacobite wars in Scotland. 18 battles are analysed, 4 of them in Ireland, 11 in Scotland, the remaining three involving Scotsmen in American wars. They all exhibit a remarkable continuity in strategy and tactics. The observations concerning the cultural contrasts between the Celts of that time and the Anglo-Saxons are of particular interest. The former are shown to

be admirable fighters but poor soldiers; lack of discipline and patience, good when fighting on their own ground, successful when emotionally driven.

A more comprehensive study would have had to cover the ancient Celts' warfare and the methods used in Ireland and Wales during the Norman conquest. In "La Bretagne avant Nominoë", J.J. Prado has given an account of the tactics used by the Bretons in resisting the encroachments of the Franks. The guerilla warfare which proved quite effective in the Chouans' revolt and in the Irish struggle for independence would also have to be covered. But within the limits which the author has set himself, this book is very instructive.

A.H.

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£9; Stg£9; 90FF or US\$20.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank). Europe Stg.£10 and airmail outside Europe Stg.£13.00

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

ALBA Mairi Denovan, Old Mission House, Nth. Erradale, Ross-shire IV21 2DS.

BREIZH Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, 145 Straed Talbodek, 29300 BEI/BAYE, Brittany.

CYMRU Jina Gwyrfaï, 3 Croes Y Waen, Waenfawr, Caernarfon, Gwynedd.

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

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

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

LONDON BRANCH Robat ap Tomos, "Dyffryn", Gretton Fields, Gretton, Cheltenham, Glos. GL54 5HH, England.

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

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

CEAP BREATAINN Frangag Nic Eachainn, Box 179, Mabou, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada BOE 2WO.

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

Our next deadline for material for *Carn* is 1st August 1995. Materials sent for publication in *Carn* must relate to our aims, and should be typed. All materials copyright © *Carn* unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in *Carn* are not necessarily those of the editor nor of the Celtic League.

Leagan amach: Clfona Ní Bhréartúin, Peanntrónaí Teo., 12 Radharc na bhFeá, BÁC 16, Éire.
Printers: Elo Press, 49 Reuben Avenue, Rialto, Dublin 8.

ISSN 0257-7860

Roudour

A few years ago an organisation called STUMMDI was set up in Kommanna near the Arre hills to provide Breton classes for workers wishing to improve their knowledge of the language. We have not seen any report about the extent to which the opportunity given to workers to avail of paid leave for "further education" was used to attend these classes. Such a scheme would help parents who are not familiar with Breton, and whose children go to Breton schools, to supplement the work of the teachers: children can be greatly encouraged in learning a language when they see their father or mother taking an active part in their work, or better still if they make it the language of their home.

A different type of school for adults,

ROUDOUR (meaning "ford") has just been opened in An Uhelgoad, S. of Morlaix, by four ex-Stummdi teachers. They will be providing crash courses or short (5-day) courses adapted to the level of the applicants, also covering various aspects of the Breton culture. The teaching will be through the medium of Breton or French. The state of Roudour is that of a Workers Production Cooperative: as such it does not qualify for official subventions but it has more freedom to decide its own affairs. It is by those who are doing the work that decisions will be taken.

A renovated building comprising an office and three classrooms has been put at Roudour's disposal by the Uhelgoad municipality. It is situated in pleasant surroundings.

Further information from: Roudour, Ti ar C'hoad, Hent Berrien, 29690 An Uhelgoad, Phone 98 99 75 81.