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ALBA

Sgeul Dà Mhòd-Cothrom Cailte agus Cothrom Glacte

Peadar Morgan

Cha b'abhaist a bhith ann am Mòd Nàiseanta na h-Alba agus ann an Eisteddfod Nàiseanta na Cuimrigh ach an aon rud ann an dùthaich eader-dhealaichte. Agus aig bun 's e an aon rud a th' annta fhathast – tha an dà fhèis stèidhte air ceòl-chuirmean agus farpaisean, air coisrean agus duaisean. Is cinnteach gur h-iad seo adhbhar bith na fèis do mhòran anns an dà dhùthaich. Fad na bliadhna tha coisrean a' cruinneachadh ann an tallaichean fuara agus na h-aon òrain a liomhadh agus a liomhadh san dòchas gun deàlraich iad am beachd dithis no triùir bhritheamhan air latha sònraichte, agus tha an t-urram bho bhritheamhan eile na chuideachadh agus na bhrosnachadh do sheinneadairean, cheòladairean, ùghdaran agus bhàird a h-uile bliadhna.

Chan eil mòran agam fhìn mu dheidhinn choisrean agus fharpaisean, ach ma tha iad a' toirt toilteachadh agus tlachd do chuid chan eil mi a' dol a sheasamh nan aghaidh. Agus chan eil mi a' dol a sheasamh nan aghaidh ged nach eil Gàidhlig (no Cuimris) aig cuid dhuibh, no fiù 's mòran ùidh innte aig feadhainn. Chan eil e gu mòran diùbhras dhomhsa ged a sheinneas iad gun sgar fad an latha agus a dh'òlas iad fad na h-oidhche. Gabhaidh mi fhìn dràm no dhà còmhla riutha, mar a tha mi air dèanamh iomadach turas roimhid. Cho fad 's nach coisinn iad droch chliù don chànan agus dhaibhsan a tha feuchainn ris a chànan a bhrosnachadh.

Bha mi aig an Eisteddfod Nàiseanta am bliadhna airson a' chiad turas riamh, agus mas e an aon rud a tha san dà fhèis aig bun, chan ionnan idir am bàrr. Coltach ris a' Mhòd tha an Eisteddfod a' siubhal na dùthcha, agus i an dara bliadhna sa Cheann a Deas agus a' bhliadhna eile sa Cheann a Tuath. Ach an àite bhith air a cumail ann an tallaichean baile

tha i a' gabhail àite ann am pàilliun mòr brèagha air achadh air iomall baile mòr no beag – chan eil duilgheadas ann a thaobh meud agus freagarrachd agus cosgais an talla. Ge-tà 's e iomall na fèis fhèin a tha a' dèanamh an sgaraidh as fhollaisiche, agus e cruinn còmhla mun cuairt a' phàilliuin ann an teantaichean. Tha bùthachan agus comainn, buidhnean agus companaidhean uile air an riochdachadh ann agus thig mòran ann a dh'aona ghnòthach airson nan stallaichean seo fhaiceann agus obair chiùird, leabhraichean agus biadh a cheannachd. Tha bancaichean agus fonaichean agus clasaichean Cuimris ann airson na seachdain. Agus ann an aon teanta mòr gheibhear ceòl roc agus punc anns a' Chuimris fad an latha, fad na seachdain, an asgaidh, a' brosnachadh an dà chuid nan còmhlan agus na h-òigrìdh (agus cuid nach eil cho òg sin).

Seach gu bheil an t-ìomall air aon làraich, tron latha co-dhiù, tha barrachd cruth agus eagrachadh ann gus tuilleadh a thàladh gun fhèis agus mar sin, thathas an dòchas, gun chànan fhèin, agus tha barrachd smachd ann cuideachd. Tha mi an aghaidh smachd ma tha e air a chleachdadh airson deasbad agus saorse a mhùchadh, agus ceart gu leòr cha d'fhuair ceòl roc a-staigh air an achadh gan stri, agus chaidh casg a chur air iris coltach ri Private Eye airson saoghal na Cuimris a bhathar a' reic aig an Eisteddfod, agus i thar na còrach am bliadhna am beachd comataidh air choireigin. Ach tha mi a' cumail taic ris a' bhacadh air dà rud eile air àrainn na h-Eisteddfod – deoch làidir agus a' Bheurla.

Tha brìgh na firinn anns an ìomhaigh gur h-e Oilimpigs an Uisge Bheatha a tha sa Mhòd. Brìgh ann na às, feumaidh ìomhaigh nas sòbarra a bhith aig prìomh thaisbeanadh saoghal na Gàidhlig agus saoghal nan Gaidheal. Chan ann sòbarra a

thaobh spioraid agus dòchais, ach a bhith a' sealltainn air beulaibh a' chòrr dhen dùthaich gu bheil sinn an da-rìribh mu ar cànan. Ach cha ghabh an ìomhaigh atharrachadh cho fad 's a tha na h-uidhir a chuideam air a chur air tachartasan feasgair ann an taighean-òsda no ann an tallaichean aig a bheil cead dibhe.

Dè am feum – don chànan – a th' ann am fèis far a bheil na h-uiread air a dhèanamh tro mheadhan na Beurla. Chan e a-mhàin gu bheil am Mòd air chall ann am baile mòr, ach tha a' Ghàidhlig fhèin am falach gu h-ìre mhòr. Air àrainn na h-Eisteddfod – agus gu dearbh air na soidhnichean agus sanasan a' stiùireadh daoine ga h-ionnsaigh – chan fhaighear ach a' Chuimris. Chan eil sin ri ràdh nach eil fàilte ro luchd na Beurla (no ro luchd na Gàidhlig). Dìreach nach eile dad air a dheasachadh romhpa. Chan eil e ri ràdh gu bheil Cuimris aig a h-uile mac màthar (no aig a h-uile nighinn athar) air na stallaichean, ach tha na buidhnean a' tuigsinn nach fhaod iad sanasan Beurla a chleachdadh agus gum biodh e a' coimhead dona dhaibh riochdairean gun Chuimris a chur ann. Tha seo a cheart cho fìor mu na poilich agus mu na seirbheisean poblach. 'S e curran math a th' ann am PR.

An gabh am Mòd atharrachadh gu bhith na Eisteddfod Albannach? Cha chreid mi gun gabh. Tha an riochd a th' air a' Mhòd an dràsda tuilleadh 's stèidhte. Tha a leithid a chreutairean nar measg ri luchd a' Mhòid. Tha cuid dhiubh an sàs ann an saoghal na Gàidhlig – agus tha cuid ann nach eil. Gidheadh, tha còir aig muinntir nan coisrean agus aig luchd-ciùil eile air tighinn còmhla airson tlachd a ghabhail nan cuid ciùil agus an sgilean agus an ealain fheuchainn an aghaidh a chèile. Tha beatha agus adhbhar bith aig a' Mhòd fhèin.

Tha sinn air a' chothrom Fèis Ghàidhlig a chruthachadh mun cuairt air a' Mhòd a chall fada roimhe seo. 'S e tha dhìth, fèis ùr a tha a' cur cànan ro chèilidh agus dèanadas ro dheoch. Dh'fhaodadh i a bhith ann an tallaichean beaga an toiseach, ach

On the Gaelic Front

The future of any minority or lesser used language depends very much on the children of each succeeding generation. And only those who are currently involved in working with children and pre-school groups can assess the situation.

One of these is Finlay MacLeod, Director of the Gaelic Playgrounds Association, Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Araich. One of the benefits (?) of putting on the years is that one can follow the intense interest a person takes in his language and to witness his progress over a long period of time. I first knew Finlay when he was just becoming aware of the decline in Gaelic. It took a long time before an idea of his got off the ground: the encouragement of pre-school children to learn their native tongue.

Now Finlay has oversight of 75 playgroups established in all parts of Scotland and looked after by a host of willing workers, some paid and others volunteers.

Anything he says must thus be considered carefully, particularly if the future of Gaelic is at stake.

In the week after the National Mod, Mod nan Eilean, held in Stornoway in October, Finlay

Frang MacThomais

created consternation by his warning that Gaelic could be looking at a further decline in its strength. "The provision of Gaelic education has to be boosted to allow at least 3,000 new fluent speakers to emerge each year unless the language is to go into serious decline. If you consider the number of people who are taking Gaelic as a learners' subject in the Western Isles and look at a graph showing the equivalent figures even 15-20 years ahead of us, it shows the shortage there will be. And that doesn't take into account the number of young people who will be moving away from the Islands when they get older."

Finlay MacLeod reckons that 3000 new Gaelic speakers are needed each year in order to maintain the number of Gaelic speakers we have at present, far less to expand the numbers. He poses the question: 'How are we going to get these 3,000 speakers if we don't have an expansion policy?'

Finlay MacLeod's statements have come as a shock to those who thought things were going well for Gaelic and its future. The language still lacks that great groundswell of sympathy and enthusiasm which

obviously is needed to be harnessed if the future is to be assured.

One aspect of Mod nan Eilean was the totally Gaelic environment it created. Gaelic was heard everywhere and it was a pleasure just to be surrounded by the language. But the Mod is only one week in a whole year and while it is a useful show-piece, giving Gaelic a high profile, what needs to be done in the other 51 weeks of the same year?

One piece of good news is that CLI (Comunn Luch-ionnsaidh) has been revived once more after a couple of years in the doldrums. This body concentrates on those who wish to learn Gaelic and its courses have been successful in injecting new Gaelic blood into the scene, albeit on a learner basis. It seems to be on the cards that if native Gaelic speakers cannot contribute significantly to the 3,000 per annum new Gaels then the task may well fall on the commitment of learners to maintain the 80,000 or so speakers who were identified in the census returns of 1981.

We wait with both anticipation and not a little fear for the 1991 Census figures. That year is also the 100th birthday of An Comunn Gaidhealach. Will it be celebrated with joy or with sadness?

Chi sinn.

Sgeul Dà Mhòd . . . P.M.

dar a sgapas i a-mach air àrainn aon togalaich, bu chòir dhi a bhith air a cumail còmhla air achadh. Anns an dòigh seo bidh rian is riaghailtean air an glèidheadh agus dh'fhaodadh an fhèis a bhith air a cumail feadh na dùthcha – cha bhiodh i ceangailte ri tallaichean nam bailtean mòra agus ri goistidheachd nan companaidhean mòra.

Ach dh'fheumadh i a bhith stèidhte air tachartas sònraichte, mar cheòl-chuirm no gheamaichean Gaidhealach, a thàrnadh meall a shluagh a h-uile bliadhna. Agus tha àireamh nan Gaidheal agus cruinne-eolas na h-Alba – agus gu h-àraidh na fìor-Ghaidhealtachd – nar n-aghaidh. Theagamh gum biodh e na b'fheàrr agus na b' fhasa a' tòiseachadh le fèisean latha ionadail. Ach a thaobh fèis nàiseanta, tha e coltach nach bi nì againn a thàrnas daoine thar chaolas agus thar bheinn mar am Mòd Nàiseanta.

F.S. Aig a' Mhòd seo chaidh thuirt Dòmhnall Iain MacIomhair, Ceann-suidhe a' Chomainn Ghaidhealaich, gum bu chòir don Chomann a bhith strì an aghaidh iasad fhaclan agus ghnàthsan cainnt bhon Bheurla. Am

bu chòir dhuinn pogrom (ma dh'fhaodas mi iasad bhonn Ruisianais a chleachdadh) a chur an gnìomh an aghaidh fhaclan mar 'polasaidh' agus 'polataigs'? Cò tha dol a chantainn 'sluagh-rùn' agus 'sluagh-iùl' an latha an diugh? Anns an aiste gu h-àrd chleachd mi 'a' gabhail àite' – thàinig seo bhon Bheurla gun teagamh sam bith, ach a réir an Dotair (tha mi duilich, 'an Ollaimh') MacBhàthair b' e sin a theirte ann an Taobh Sear Rois aig toiseach na linne. Tha sin Gaidheal-ach agus sean gu leòr dhomhsa. Aon nì a mhothaich mi anns a' Chuimrigh, gu bheil iad deònach gabhail ri faclan iasaid ma tha iad a dhìth agus ma tha dreach Cuimris a' freagairt orra. Chan eile feagal orrasan an cànan aca a lùbadh agus a leasachadh gus am bi e coileanta agus deas airson gnòthaichean an latha an diugh. Mas e faclan iasaid agus gnàthsan cainnt ùra as motha a tha cur dragh air a' Chomann Ghaidhealach, tha e coltach nach ann aca a tha sealladh farsaing agus sealladh air adhart.

A Tale of Two Mòds – an opportunity lost and an opportunity seized. The

National Mòd and National Eisteddfod used to be very similar and in essence still are. But the Welsh have developed a fringe which is more like a language festival, whereas that opportunity was never seized in Scotland. Alcohol and official use of English are not allowed on the compact site of the Eisteddfod, based around a huge pavilion in a field – the Mòd is lost in a large town, the language is in little evidence, and the event has an image of being the Whisky Olympics. It is too late to change the Mòd, which now has its own legitimate raison d'être, but unfortunately numbers and geography are against a new language festival other than at a local level. An Comann Gaidhealach is more concerned with the notion of purity of language than taking a broad look to the future like the Welsh.

A snippet of news for Càrn – For a week in September a course in Welsh was conducted by Dr Ian Hughes, Aberystwyth University, at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig in Skye – through the medium of Gaelic.

BREIZH

Oireachtas na nGael e Gleann Cholm Cille

A. Heusaff

Abaoe 50 vloaz e vez graet reoliek Gouel an Oireachtas e dibenn miz Here, gwech e Dulenn, gwechoù all en unan eus ar gouezelvoù diouzh tro. Gouel bras ar sevenadur gouezelek eo, pep tra a vez kaset en-dro dre an iwerzhoneg. Siwazh ne zedenn ket arvesterein a-vil-vern enel ma ra an Eisteddfod, mil, marteze ur mil hanter. N'eo nemet abaoe ur bloaz pe zaou ma vez diskouezet skeudenoù anezhañ war ar skramm-skinwel, peder pe bemp hantereurvezh. Koulskoude ez eo ur goeul liesneuz, buhezek, talvoudus: hoc'h aliañ a ran da zont da gemer perzh ennañ ur wech bennak. Un darn vat eus ar gouzelvaouù zo e-kreiz al lec'hioù kaerañ en Iwerzhon.

Estreget an dek devezh gouel e miz Here a zo eus an Oireachtas. E miz Eost e vez embannet disoc'hoù e genstrivadegoù lennegezh. E mix Gwengolo e vez e ziskouezadeg arz, an hini wellañ er vro evit al livourien hag ar skultourien. E-pad an dek devezh e vez kenstrivadegoù sonerezh, kan ha breutaat evit kozh ha yaouank, kendaeloù ha prezegennoù deurus, troiadoù en ardremez...

Kemeret hon eus perzh en tri devezhiad kentañ. Gleann Cholm Cille zo e korn-mervent Tir Chonaill (Donegal evit ar saoznegerien). Dispartiet eo diouzh ar peurrest eus ar vro gant taouarc'hegi didud ha menezioù, ha dirak er c'hornog emañ ar mor gant e donnoù o tarc'hav ouzh troad tevennoù uhel. Aet omp da welout Sliabh Liag, an tornaod uhelañ en Europa o sevel serzh da 2000 troatad.

An iwerzhoneg n'eo ket mui yezh voutin ar Glenn met tro hon eus bet da wiriekaat ez eo gouest un darn vat eus an dud eno da ober gantañ didorr. En tu a'r biz ha reter da Sliabh Liag emañ Carraig ha Teilinn 'lec'h ez eus kalz hag a oar mat ar yezh ivez: e-leizh a zanevelloù zo bet dastumet eno ha diouto ez eus bet aozet ur

geriadur gant ur bern troioùlavar: embannet ha loc'het e voe da geñver ar gouel-mañ.

Ne vez ket a Oireachtas hep oferenn. Lidet e voe gant an Eskob Ó hÉigartaigh, war an ton bras. En e brezegenn distaget fraezh e tapas tro da gareziñ ur rummad tud hag e sach, emezañ, droukrañs ouzh an emsav gouezelek gant o doareoù reut ha dihabask e-keñver ar re na ouzont ket mat iwerzhoneg ha n'int ket evit kelo-se a-enep d'ar yezh. Houmañ zo gwan, ezhomm he deus evit bevañ eus youl-vat ar muiañ a dud ar gwellañ. Meizet e voe mat e oa o tamvenegiñ ar strolladig Cearta Gail (Gwiriou Gouzel) m'emañ Proinsias Ó Mianáin er penn anezhañ Hennezh oa deut eus Doire/Derry da chom en ur garavanenn e gouzelva Gaoth Dobhair hag en doa enebet ouzh diviz ar person lidañ an oferenn en div yezh kement ha tremen diouzh ar weladennerien-hañv ha tud all distroet eus Breizh-Veur gant bugale diouzeleg. E-lec'h treiñ an dud a-du gantañ en doa broudet kasoni hag e voe rediet da dec'hout. Ne oa ket bet gwall fin...

(Estreget en eslopti-mañ ez eus bec'h etre an emsav gouezelek ha beleien'zo. Anv zo bet e Carn eus Bríd Ní Dhomhnaill, renerez-skol er Srath Saileach, Conamara hag eus ar boikott aozet a-enep dezhi goude m'he doe graet diaes da gure Cloch na Rón/Roundstone o c'houlenn e ve lidet an oferenn en iwerzhoneg en un drev eus ar Gouzelva. Lamet e voe he c'harg a skolaerez diganti gant ar person, renerez eo atav met n'he deus ket a glas ha nag ar Stad nag he sindikad ne bouezont evit ma ve kompezet ar rendael. Ar person eo a zo e garg envel ar skolaerien an e barrez, er skolioù-Stad! Abaoe tri bloaz hanter emañ Bríd hec'h-unan e burev an ti-skol.)

Renner ur skol gatolik eil-derez en Ard Macha/Armagh, an tAth. Denis

Faul, and hini a oa bet pedet da ober prezegenn an Oireachtas helvene. Anavezet-mat eo ar beleg-se hag a hañval bout tost d'ar C'Hardinal Ó Fiaich. Abaoe un toullad bloavezhioù e vez gwelet e benn alies war ar skramm-skinwel. Teilifis Éireann n'eo ket aotreet da reiñ mouezh da Sinn Féin na d'an IRA, er c'hontrol alies e vez taget ar re-se war ar skramm. Denis Faul e damall dezho degas e-leizh e reuz war Gatoliged ar 6-Kontelezh ha donaat an troc'h etre an div ranncredenn. Atizañ a ra ar pennadurezhioù da zieubiñ prizonidi hag a voe kondaonet meur a vloavezh'zo dichalañ a rafe neuze an harp a vez roet d'an IRA gant ar Gatoliged. Tem e brezegenn e oa ez eo dre an deskadurezh e vez degaset frankiz d'ur bobl. War gont an urzhioù katolik e lakae emled an deskadurezh en Iwerzhon abaoe 200 vloaz – tud desket-bras e oa ar re a oa e penn emsavdeg 1916. Ne oa ket a sevenadur gouzel anez bezañ kristen ivez hag en ur harpañ war he sevenadur eo e tegasfe Iwerzhon un dra bennak a dalvoudegezh d'ar gumuniezh europat, emezañ c'hoazh. Daou pe dri den er sal a savas goude-se da zisklêriañ menozioù disheñvel. [Ha prezidant Kevre ar Gouzeleg ha goulenn hag en e vefe prest an tAth. Faul hag eskibien Iwerzhon da hanterouriñ en anv ar garantez kristen evit ma ehanfe ar boikot a-enep Bríd Ní Dhomhnaill.]

Un droiad deures-kenañ a voe graet d'al lun da welout aspadenoù eus ragistor ha henistor Gleann Cholm Cille: krugelloù meurvaenek dibar zo enno, savet 4500-5000 bloaz'zo a-raok ma teuas an taouarc'h da c'holeiñ tachennadoù ec'hon eus Iwerzhon. Roudoù a chom eus un din kelt bet savet 200-300 bloaz A.K. Oc'h ober 'tro ar Glenn', ur seurt Tro-Menez Lokronan a vez graet c'hoazh en enor da Sant Colm Cille, e weljomp dismantroù ur gell eus ar 6vet kantved, kenoad gantañ a-se, ha mein padellek engravet eus ar 7vet kanted.

Levrierez an Oireachtas a zisklêrias bout laouen gant ar berzh en doa graet. Ne oa ket ken gwan ar

yezh e Gleann Cholm Cille ha ma krede. Diskouezet o doa an dud o youl-vat e-pad er gouel ha spi he doa e kendalc'hfent gant o strivad da gomz iwerzhoneg aliesoc'h diwar vremañ.

SUMMARY:

The 1989 Oireachtas na nGael, the festival of Gaelic culture conducted entirely through the medium of Irish, took place from October 27 to November 4 in Gleann Cholm Cille (SW Donegal). This report covers only a few of the events of its first weekend. The Oireachtas president, expressing satisfaction at the success of the festival, felt that it would encourage the people of this Breac-Gaeltacht area to use their knowledge of Irish more frequently.

Eighty enrol for DEUG

Following the decision to establish a Diplome d'Etudes Universitaires Générales in Breton at the university of Rennes (see *Carn* 67) about 75 students have enrolled for the required course. Due to the lateness of the announcement in August the Celtic Department's request for an extension of the time for matriculation was granted. There was a rush of applicants around October 20th. Some 30 students will attend regular lectures while the rest, being employed, will prepare for the examination at home. A few more are expected to enrol in January. Half the course which lasts two years will

**Progress on
Language Front**

More Children Learning Breton

The number of children attending Breton-French bilingual classes in State schools went up from 270 in 1988-89 to 370 this year, an increase of 37%. The Diwan schools reopened in September with a total of 610 pupils, a 20% increase on the previous year. Two new nursery schools started in Kraozon and Kemperle and two new primaries, in Landerne and Naoned/Nantes, are taking over the children from the nursery schools already present there. The secondary college opened in Brest last year is now in nearby Releg-Kerhuon (2 classes). Ronan Tremel, well known for the tremendous work he put into keeping several Breton language

be devoted to the study of the language, the other half to literature, culture or other Celtic languages but also to French to be sure! The department is headed by Per Denez and has three lecturers and seven assistants.

Question marks hang over the future of the *Deug*: later enrolments will depend on teaching posts being available, on how much Breton will be taught in secondary schools (it looks as we write as if only *One Capes* post will be created again this year). And what about the Celtic Department in Brest, will it now press for this *Deug* also? A students association has been formed to watch ever future developments.

classes going in the secondary schools of the Paris area, has been appointed as the new director of *Diwan*. A primary concern is to find more teachers and administrative staff. The financial problem remains acute. The State is granting contracts to only 12 of the 21 nursery school teachers but refuses to pay any of the teachers of the 16 primary schools on the ground that they don't teach enough French in its view. Yet the pupils reach the same proficiency in that language as any other school by the end of their primary education. The usual neurosis: any ground gained by Breton is a danger to French!

Like all employers *Diwan* is obliged by law to contribute to social insurance for its employees now totalling around 70. Financially hard pressed, indeed unable to pay salaries for months on end owing to the State failing in its obligations, the association withheld payment of those contributions and accumulated a debt of four million francs. Taken to court, it was threatened with confiscation of the subsidies coming from the Finistère and Côtes-du-Nord département councils. A temporary solution is in sight following a decision by the Finistère council to guarantee a bank loan to *Diwan* that would help it to clear the debt (?): this was taken on October 5 at a meeting conducted in Breton, with simultaneous translations for the 22 out of 52 councillors who don't know the language. It was the first time for Breton to be used in such an assembly.



Arrival of some of the pupils of the *Diwan* secondary school (by courtesy of Bremañ)

Musical Notes

Two Breton periodicals are devoted to our traditional music. One is *Ar Soner*, organ of the pipe band association Bodadeg ar Sonerien, which publishes accounts of the numerous pipers competitions and music scores as well as reports of the association's activities. The other is *Musique Bretonne*, a monthly now about 9 years old published by the association *Datum* which has done a lot to save the old songs of Brittany from oblivion by collecting and publishing them in the form of records and cassettes with accompanying texts. *Musique Bretonne* carries articles in French about the use of musical instruments, competitions, festivals, musical groups. In its September issue it made an instructive comparison between the Festival of American Folklore organised annually by the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, in which some ten Breton musicians took part this year, and the masquerade organised by J.P. Goude in Paris on the occasion of the Bicentenary of the French Revolution supposedly to glorify 'les cultures traditionnelles'. An indication of how greatly traditional matters are valued at French official level was the proposal that Breton women wearing the high Bigoudenn head dress should have an electric bulb lit inside it for the parade on the Champs Elysées! The bulk of the Breton musicians decided to boycott the event in protest against the gross inequality of treatment evidenced by the attribution of some 35% of the French government cultural subsidies to the Paris area as against 0.5% to Brittany. While 10,000,000 francs-equivalent from mainly private funds were spent on the ten-day Washington festival which was organised in such a way as to vivify the various musical traditions in the USA, ten times as much were allocated from public funds for the two-hours 14th-of-July show in the French capital from which the participating musicians got nothing and which will have served only to reaffirm the tone-setting role of Parisian centralism.

For readers interested in records of Breton music the following notes have been culled from *Musique Bretonne*:

Ec'honder: a compact-disc produced by Barzhaz Trio, Cooperative Breizh and Escalibur. CD 828. Duration

51'28' Available from Barzaz, 16 r. R. Coty, 22950 Tregueux, Brittany. It bridges the gap between the vocal tradition most authentically represented by Yann Franch Kemener and musical arrangements by J.M. Veillon (flautist) and G. Le Bigot (guitarist). The internationally known Kemener has already made 7 records in which he interprets our principal tradition genres: gwerziou, soniou, dance songs, religious hymns. He has also produced an excellent cassette of 'comptines' (children play songs in Breton, 'Dibedibedanchou!') Veillon has played in various countries and made 4 records, 2 of which in the USA. He plays in festoù-noz and is at present involved in two musical creations, of which one is of Celtic rock. Bigot is one of the best Breton guitarists who now plays with the group Kornog. Four others play on this record among them the virtuoso Jean Paul Huellou. It includes two gavottes, two Pourlet marches, a dañs fisel, a dañs plin, two gwerzes and three other songs. It is recommended by the editor of *Musique Bretonne*.

Barzaz Breizh is a collection of the most represented songs from the book of the same name which was reviewed in *Carn* 66. They are sung by the well known Andrea ar Gauilh who is most faithful to the melodies published by Kervarker and has impeccable Breton. Her recording is thus very suitable for introducing listeners to authentic Breton singing. 12 songs are recorded in cassette and ordinary record form and 14 on compact disc (CD 827). It is published by Escalibur and available from Diffusion Breizh, Kerangwenn, 29135 Spezed, together with accompanying texts by Per Denez and Donatien Laurent in Breton and French.

Bro-Dreger 11, BD 002 is a cassette of Tregor (N. Brittany) melodies sung by seven local singers (of whom some are already well known) and partly accompanied (diatonic accordeon, bouzouki, mandolin, flute, bombard). They are taken from 19th century collections. The cassette, accompanied by a booklet giving a general presentation of the songs in Breton and French, is produced by Kreizenn Sevnadurel Lannuon and Nevezamer (Tregastell). It is available from *Datum*, 16 r. de Penhoet, BP 2518, 35025 Roazhon/Rennes-Cedex. Price 75F postage incl.

EXCHANGE PUBLICITY

AL LIAMM, literary magazine in Breton, 5 times a year. Subscription 140F (Brittany & France), 150F Surface/180F Air mail (other countries) to P. Le Bihan, 16 rue des Fours à Chaux, 35400 St. Malo. In Nr 254-255 (May-August) there are three poems, 4 short stories, biographical notes about the socialist Tangi Prigent, a children's story by Roparz Hemon with a Cornish translation on the opposite pages, etc.

A.H.

Croeso-Fáilte

Following a request by the Section for Interceltic Relations of Skol Uhel ar Vro the Montroulez/Morlaix Chamber installed a sign to welcome visitors at the Brittany Ferries terminal is Rosco which included four Celtic languages. This is a praiseworthy initiative although we would applaud it more wholeheartedly (a) if Manx and Cornish had not been omitted: some space could have been saved by leaving out the unnecessary 'Bienvenue en Bretagne', (b) if the Breton text had not shifted from first to third place by the C.I.C. people.



Against Uranium Extraction

The Morbihan departement council declared itself against the granting to the *Cogema* company of a license to extract uranium in the commune of Berne and an all of Morbihan, thus joining with a dozen municipal councils and environment defence groups in their opposition to a project which would have catastrophic effects on the economy of the area. Will the Morbihan préfet heed the voice of the people?

Breton Literature

Yann Boussel du Bourg
(Tr. by A.H.)

Lara

by Goulc'han Kervella. 244 pages. Published by *Al Liamm*. Available from J. Queillé, 20 St. an Dro-Drev Vigan (r. du Petit Trotrieux), 22 200 Gwengamp (Brittany). Price 75 Fr (De Luxe Edition 98 Fr.)

This is certainly G. Kervella's most important and penetrating contribution to Breton literature. It confirms the maturity of a promising talent. It is a collection of 13 short stories. I shall attempt to give only an idea of the themes which are handled by the author.

'Porto Vecchio' is a eulogy of the Corsican pride and sense of honour. 'Iz 2000' is in tale form (leaning on the ancient Ker-Iz legend) a denunciation of the dangers posed by the nuclear power stations which the French authorities would impose on us. 'Va zroiad er gerbenn' (My trip to the capital) celebrates in an original way the setting up of the university degree in Breton which was the first step, hopefully, towards the official recognition of our language. 'Ar peñse marv' (The dead wreck) is above all a colourful account of a wake in Bro-Bagan (the 'Pagan Country'), a district in the NW of Brittany.

The common element in most of these stories is that their subjects are steeped in the atmosphere of hospitals, particularly of psychiatric hospitals, where the author exercises his profession. He has drawn on his experience of a strange and disquieting world, of the anxieties and phantasms which he has to share with his patients. We realise the

difficulties and the dangers to which a psychiatrist is exposed by having to overstep the forbidding boundaries of the Other's personality and to wander into an unknown land where his mind mingles with another mind at great risks for his integrity, struggling as it were without armour against monsters. Every therapy is an adventure from which one does not always return.

Goulc'han Kervella is a master of both the classic Breton of Gwalarn and of the dialect of the area where he grew up. He is also a master of the short story. His technique is akin to that of the detective story writer: suspense is maintained until the very last, the denouement is unexpected but even then the mystery sometimes persists.

Literary Award to Priest

Fr. Job Lec'hvien, parish priest of Kergrist-Moelou (S. of Gwengamp) was awarded the Zavier Langleiz prize for 1989 at the congress of Breton writers held last July in Skaer within the framework of the annual Interceltic Camp for intermediate and advanced students of Breton. The award was in recognition of Job Lec'hvien's translation of the Old Testament carried out in cooperation with another priest, the late Fr. Per ar Gall.

Job Lec'hvien was born in Pleraneg on May 5, 1919 the third of four children in a farmer's family. An uncle of his, Fr. Per Mari Lec'hvien, was assassinated on August 10, 1944 on account of his Breton and religious convictions. Job had spent a year with him in Landreger. Ordained in 1945 he taught for 25 years in Plijidi.

In 1968 he was arrested with three other priests in the first wave of repression of the Breton Liberation Front. He has been in Kergrist-Moelou since 1970. His translation was published in five volumes between 1981 and 1986 be the company An Tour-Tan (The Light House) founded by him and Fr. Per ar Gall. Under the name of Job Kergrist he further published a collection of Breton canticles inspired by the Psalms, *Kanennoù Santel*. He wrote other religious works. His 'Deizlevr ur Breizhad Toullbac'het' (Dairy of a Breton in Prison) unfortunately still awaits publication.

Y.B. du B.

(Note. *Pleraneg* is officially Ploubazlanec. There are many other place-names like this in the Breton-speaking area the official forms of which are more meaningful than the Breton dictionary forms which reflect present-day pronunciation. There is no problem with Ple-, a fairly common alternative to plou- (derived from Lat. pleb-. But who would suspect -raneg to be a derivation from banatl which evolved into banazl/banal or through metathesis to bazlan/balan, meaning 'broom' (a common plant in Brittany)? Presumably pronunciation would have gone through such steps as plwevanazlek/plewazlanek/plealanek/pleranek. It would be desirable in determining the best forms to be given to-day to our place-names to reconcile as far as possible the local (dialectal) pronunciation with the need to make their meaning recognisable. In this case Plevalaneg would in my view be a suitable compromise, the main stress being on the penultimate syllable. A.H.)

Need for Breton Credit Union

The Banque de Bretagne created in 1909 by Breton financiers with the aim of providing credit for the economic development of our country had 99 branches and agencies when it was 'nationalised' in 1981. In the liberal climate now prevailing it has become a semi-state bank in order to remain competitive it was faced with the need to combine with other financial institutions. An offer was made by the Credit Mutuel de Bretagne, which has up to now devoted its services primarily to Breton interests, to take a minority share of

26% in it. This met with the opposition of the French government which directed that it should be taken over by the Banque Nationale de Paris. Big Brother sees to it that the Breton entrepreneurs don't get too big for their boots. With the approach of 1993 the C.M.B. is also planning to internationalise its operations. Breton savings are not likely to benefit our economic development!

Following meetings held in August and October, the first steps have been taken towards the setting up of a Breton Credit Union (K.A.B.) which will aim specifically at promoting employment in Brittany. Secretary **Tangi Manac'h** K.A.B., BP90, 29220 Landerne.

Emgann

The leftist nationalist party *Emgann* held its 7th annual congress on 23-24 September in Landelo (West Brittany). *Emgann* sees the reorganisation of the European capitalist system now taking place as worsening the Breton economy. Talks for co-operation are going on between *Emgann* and the UDB; may they succeed!

Emgann has put forward Five Basic Proposals for the Future of Brittany (1989). The party participates in elections to Breton councils but not to the French 'National' Assembly. It advocates the setting up of a Federation of Breton Trade Unions independent of the French ones. A five-member national executive council was elected.

Kevredigezh Breizh-Kembre

This association was founded two years ago with the aim of developing the cultural, linguistic, economic and sport relations between Brittany and Wales (political aspects are not included). It has the support of numerous cultural groups: War 'I Leur (dancers), Skol an Emsav (Breton language), Dalc'homp Soñj (spreading a knowledge of Breton History), Guilde de Bretagne, Chemins de Terre..., and it has links with a dozen twinning committees which are promoting social contacts between the two countries. It has the backing of the Breton Cultural Institute and of the Morbihan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and an agreement with Brittany Ferries enables its members to travel from Roscoff to Plymouth at reduced fares. Its secretary is Yvan Guehenec, address BP41, 56610 Arradon. He is helped by Jacques Y. Le Touze of the Cultural Institute. Its Welsh counterpart Cymdeithas Cymru-Llydaw includes among its prominent members Gwynfor Evans, Rita Williams (lecturer in Breton, Aberystwyth) and Gareth Matthews.

Thanks to its sponsors, Breizh-Kembre was able to put up a 50m²

tent at the 1989 Eisteddfod in Llanrwst, N. Wales, with an exhibition of Breton materials which drew hundreds of visitors. Among their projects are a group journey to Wales next Spring and a bilingual Breton-French book to provide information about Wales.

Dalc'homp Soñj has just published a 26 page fascicle in French, written by Y. Guehenec, titled *Aspects de la Toponymie du Pays de Galles* which deals with the origins of the Welsh Place Names - Latin, Irish, English, Norse, Norman as well as British (in the linguistic sense) - It explains and compares them with Breton toponyms; 12 pages are devoted to examples of how basic terms such as Bryn, Cae, Carreg have been used.

The author echoes Norah Chadwick's thesis that Irish raids and colonisation of coastal areas of Britain in the 4th century were one of the original causes of the emigration to Brittany. I am not convinced of this. Leon Fleuriot in his extremely well researched work *'Les Origines de la Bretagne'* (1980) makes no mention of it.

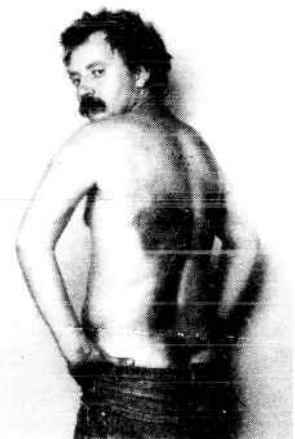
Release Gilbert Cabon!

A.H.

Demonstrations in support of the release of Gilbert Cabon and Jean-Yves Meudeg took place without incidents in July at festivals in Kemper, Douarnenez, Lesneven and also in Paris but at the Lorient/An Oriant Festival 20 men who wore masks and distributed leaflets to the spectators were assailed by a group of policemen and detained for three hours. They dragged Klaod an Duigou for some 20 meters on his back and kicked Loeiz Ardeven, breaking two ribs. The local sous-préfet tried to excuse this unprovoked brutality by saying that 'they had wanted to embarrass the authorities'. Another demonstration attended by 300 people took place at the Lorient festival on August 12, with pipers in front and the support of Basques, Asturians and Galicians bearing their flags (had all the Celtic cousins gone home?). They covered the name of the Alsace-Lorraine Square with a super-glue sign 'Leurenn Kabon ha Meudeg'. The two prisoners are not accused of any acts of violence. The Celtic League has supported the demand for their release (see Carn 67). Meudeg was released on October 23. The investigating magistrate has refused to allow Cabon to answer his questions in Breton. *Is it because of his insistence on his right to use his own language that he is being kept in Jail?*



Some prominent members of Breizh-Kembre



Klaod An Duigou after being dragged on the ground

Posters Archive

Innumerable meetings, festivals, demonstrations etc. have taken place in Brittany during the past 30 years which testify to an active community life. To announce them

posters were published: they could provide very valuable material for the study of our recent history. Unfortunately up to now nobody seems to have thought of collecting them.

This is the aim which the newly founded association *Skritellaoueg*

Vreizh (The Breton Posters Archive) is setting itself. It is inviting those who may have kept such posters to send them rolled up to:

**Herle Denz, Skritellaoueg
Vreizh, 4 Straed F. Andro, 29100
Douarnenez.**

CYMRU

Pigion Celtaidd

Clive James

Yr Alban

Ysgol Nicolson, Steòrnabhagh (Stornaway). An y tro cyntaf yn ystod hanes o dros ganrif bydd gan yr ysgol yma brifathro sy'n medru'r Aeleg!

Offer Cyfieithu Newydd. Mae Comhairle nan Eilean wedi penderfynu pryn offer cyfieithu newydd ar gyfer Siambur y Cyngor a'r ystafelloedd pwyllgor am gost o £19000.

Ysgolion Dwyieithog. Disgwylir i Ranbarth yr Ucheldiroedd greu tua dwsin o ysgolion dwyieithog erbyn Mehefin 1990, gan gynnwys Ullabul (Ullapool). Bu cynnydd yn y nifer o athrawon sy'n dysgu'r iaith a chyhoeddwyd pecyn dysgu i gynyddu gwybodaeth plant y rhanbarth am eu hetifeddiaeth. Un broblem fydd cael nifer ddigonol o athrawon trwy ddylanwadu ar athrawon i ddychwelyd i ddysgu a gwella'r sustem hyfforddi yng Ngaeleg yn Jordanall, yng Nglaschu (Glasgow) a Northern College, Obar Dheathain (Aberdeen).

Datblygu'r iaith. Mae Cyngor Dosbarth 'Skye a Lochdal' yn ystyried penodi swyddog datblygu'r Aeleg. Hefyd mae Cyngor Dosbarth 'Ross a Cromarty' wedi gofyn i Comunn na Gaidhlig gynhyrchu cynllun datblygu'r Aeleg ar gyfer y dosbarth.

Teledu Gaeleg. Ar ôl cynhyrchu cyfres lwyddiannus gyntaf mae cwmni teledu annibynnol Ynys Skye, Abutele, wedi cael contract i gyhoeddi chwech rhaglen ddogfen ar faterion cyfoes, gan gynnwys statws merched, effaith mewnydwur, rôl diwydiant hy-tech i greu gwaith, olew a'r amgylchedd, dysgu'r Aeleg i oedolion a pherchnogaeth tir.

Trwestiaeth ar yn Ynys Hir. Ar hyn o bryd gwneir astudiaeth o'r posibiladau ar gyfer adeiladu canolfan dehongli Meini Hirion Callanish a chanolfan dehongli hanes

ac iaith yng Nghastell Lewis, Steòrnabhagh. Dechreuwyd gwaith i addasu bwthyn to gwellt yng ngorllewin Ynys Lewis fel hostel syml ar gyfer yr Ymddiriedolaeth Satliff. Ar hyn o bryd amcangyfrifir bod o leiaf 700 o swyddi, 500 yn llawn amser, yn yr ynysoedd hyn yn y diwydiant trwestiaeth allan o 9000 o swyddi i gyd gwariant blynyddol gan ymwelwyr o £12.5 miliwn.

Cernyw

Cyngor Cymuned Carharrack. Mae cyngor cymuned newydd yma ger Redruth wedi penderfynu galw ei hunan **Consel An Blu Kergarrek**, ethol **Caderyer** a phenodi **Scryvynas** yn lle defnyddio'r termau Saesneg.

Datblygu Tref Hayle. Mae'r Ddeddf Breifat gan Peter de Savary er mwyn caniatáu ailddatblygu porthladd Hayle ger St Ives ar gyfer datblygiad trwestiaeth gwerth £300 miliwn wedi derbyn sêl bendith Senedd Lloegr. Ond yn gyntaf bydd rhaid cynnal refferendwm i ddarganfod barn poblogaeth 5000 y dref.

Prisiau Tai. Mae arolwg ym Mai 1989 gan gymdeithas adeiladu Nationwide Anglia wedi dangos:

Bod y canran o brynwyr tro cyntaf yn is - 37% - na'r cyfartaledd Prydeinig - 46%. Nad oes ond 18.4% o fenthycwyr yn fenywod yn cymharu â 21.7% ym Mhrydain.

Gan fod incwm yn is mae'r canran o fenthycwyr ar y cyd gyda dau gyflog - 43.4% - yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd (41.8%).

Bod cyfartaledd incwm aelwyd o fenthycwyr yn £14,895 - 7.5% yn is na'r ffigwr Prydeinig. Cynnydd ym mhrisiau tai o 75% ers 1985, 45% yw'r cynnydd Prydeinig.

Bod pris cyfartaledd o dai yng Nghernyw yn £61,905. Gwelir cymhareb pris: incwm yn lleol o 4.15 wrth gymharu â 3.87.

Bod mwy o dai teras a byngalos wedi eu prynu yng Nghernyw na'r ffigwr Prydeinig.

Llydaw

Ysgolion DIWAN. Erbyn heddiw mae 21 ysgol gyda 65 o athrawon a gweithwyr eraill a dros 600 o blant (+16% oddi ar llynedd). Agorwyd dosbarthiadau meithrin newydd yn Kemperle (Quimperlé) a Crozen a dosbarthiadau cynradd yn Naoned (Nantes), Landerne (Landerneau) a Lannuon (Lannion). Mae dros 50 o blant yn ysgolion Kemper (Quimper), St. Briege (St. Brieuc), Lannuon a Brest. Ceir 10 disgybl newydd eleni yn yr ysgol uwchradd ym Mrest a gobeithio y bydd rhwng 15 ac 20 y flwyddyn nesaf.

Ysgolion Dwyieithog Cyhoeddus.

Y steffyllfa eleni yw:

Cavan	Meithrin a chynradd	15 o blant
Lannuon	Meithrin, a cynradd ac uwchradd	96 " "
Landerne	Meithrin a chynradd	14 " "
Pontivi (Pontivy)	Meithrin a chynradd	30 " "
Lanester	Meithrin a chynradd	33 " "
Rosbenen	Meithrin a chynradd	34 " "
Roazhon (Rennes)	Chynradd ac uwchradd	71 " "
Saint Rivoal	Meithrin a chynradd	20 " "
Brec'h	Meithrin a chynradd	30 " "
Tregastel	Meithrin	12 " "
Douarnenez	Meithrin a chynradd	18 " "

Gwelwyd cynnydd o 37% dros 1988/89. Am y tro cyntaf eleni gwelir defnydd o'r Llydaweg fel cyfrwng dysgu yn y sector uwchradd yn Lannuon a Roazhon.

Lia Rumantscha

Clive James

Lia Rumantscha – dyna'r sefydliad sydd ers 1919 wedi ceisio tynnu'r holl fudiadau sy'n ymdrin â'r iaith Rumantsch yn y Swisdir gyda'i gilydd o'i swyddfa yn Chur. Mae'n cynnig saith brif wasanaeth:

1. hyrwyddo'r iaith a diwylliant ym mhob un o'r pedair ardal dafodieithol.
2. ers 1983 yn bathu a hyrwyddo termau technegol newydd yn yr iaith.
3. datblygiad o'r iaith Rumantsch safonol newydd – Rumantsch grischun – gan gynnwys datblygiad gwyddonol o'r iaith safonol. Ym 1985 chyhoeddwyd y geiriadur a gramadeg integredig cyntaf o'r iaith safonol
4. swyddfa cyfieithu ar gyfer gweithgareddau preifat a chyhoeddus.
5. swyddfa gwybodaeth a dogfennu ers 1986 er mwyn ymateb i unrhyw gwestiwn ynglyn â'r iaith a diwylliant, gan gynnwys atgoffa'r boblogaeth o'r peryglon sy'n wynebu'r iaith.
6. swyddfa gwybodaeth ddrama i hyrwyddo drama yn yr iaith, gan gynnwys cyfieithiadau a gwaith gwreiddiol.
7. wasg gyhoeddi sy'n cyhoeddi geiriaduron, llyfray gramadeg, rhestrau o dermau technegol, llyfrau plant, llenyddiaeth ar gyfer pobl ifanc llyfrau comic, tapiau cerddorol a llenyddiaeth ysgafn. Mae hefyd yn cyflenwi corau lleol gyda cherddoriaeth gan awduron lleol.

Ceir arian oddi wrth y llywodraeth ffederal a lleol a thrwy llyfrau, ffioedd a gwerthu gwasanaethau.

Yn ganolog i holl waith Lia Rumantscha yw proses normaleiddio ieithyddol er mwyn sicrhau presenoldeb yr iaith ym mhob agwedd o fywyd pob dydd. Mae'r mudiad yn credu y bydd bobolaeth yr iaith yn dibynu ar yr amodau calnynol:

- ardal siarad bob dydd – y cadarnle;
- economi iach i'r cadarnle;
- presenoldeb yr iaith ym mhob maes dynol;
- y cyfryngau ar gael bob dydd yn yr iaith;
- iaith ysgrifenedig safonol;
- sefyllfa ddwyieithog sy'n gweld Romantsch fel cyfoethogi bywyd y bobl;

- yr iaith yn cyd-fyw â'r ddwy iaith swyddogol eraill yn y canton (Almaeneg ac Eidaleg). Blaenoriaethau presennol Lia Rumantscha yw:
- hyrwyddo Romantsch ym mhob agwedd o fywyd (teulu, ysgol, gweinyddiaeth, cyfraith, cyfryngau torfol);
- cynnal cysylltiadau cyhoeddus gyda'r llywodraeth ffederal a lleol, yr eglwysi, sefydliadau, pleidiau gwleidyddol ac asurdodau cynllunio ieithyddol yn lleol a thu allan;
- cynrychioli'r iaith yn y Swisdir a thramor;
- cefnogi mudiadau ieithyddol a'u gweithgareddau;
- hyrwyddo idiomau lleol yn eu hardaloedd lleol;
- trefnu gweithgareddau socio-diwyllianol yn yr ardaloedd gwahanol, gan gynnwys swyddfeydd lleol, cyrsiau iaith i fewnfudwyr, addysg i oedolion, digwyddiadau diwylliannol, llyfrgelloedd;
- cynhyrchu a chyhoeddi llyfrau cyfeiriadol (geiriaduron, llyfrau, gramadeg) a dosbarthu grantiau i gyhoeddwy'r preifat;
- darparu llenyddiaeth i blant a phobl ifanc;
- rheoli ysgolion meithrin;
- datblygu'r gwasanaeth cyfieithu a gwybodaeth;
- hyrwyddo llenyddiaeth, drama, caneuon a cherddoriaeth yn yr iaith;
- datblygu a lledaethu'r iaith safonol newydd trwy'r ardaloedd tafodieithol.

Just yr ateb i broblem Cymru gyda dros 500,000 yn siarad y Gymraeg. Faint o bobl yn ne-ddwyrain y Swisdir sy'n derbyn cefnogaeth y Lia Rumantscha? Llai na 40,000 yw'r ateb. Ers 1938 un o ieithoedd cenedlaethol y Swisdir a fu ond nid iaith swyddogol (ar gais y sairadwyr eu hunain!). Er mwyn gwneud y sefyllfa ychydig yn fwy cymhleth mae gan yr iaith tair tafodiaith – Surselvisch, Sotselvisch a Surmeietisch. Mae'r ail yn cynnwys dwy dafodiaith o'r iaith Ladin! Felly ceir pump grwp ieithyddol. Yn ogystal mae rhai ardaloedd yn Gatholig a rhai Brotestannaidd a thua 15,000 o'r siaradwyr yn byw mewn ardaloedd eraill yn y Swisdir, yr arbennig yn Zürich. Beth amdani, Ewyrth Pedr?

Eurig Ap Gwilym

Peter Barnes

It was a severe shock to hear of the death of Eurig ap Gwilym in the first week of November 1988. My initial meeting with him was in 1976 when the idea was first mooted to place a memorial to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd at Abaty Cwm Hir. We worked together on the project and Eurig was one of a small group who actually lifted the stone into position in the summer of 1978. He toiled endlessly on the history of Cymru and produced detailed maps of the border area, with emphasis on the old border, many miles to the east of Clawdd Offa. Of particular interest to me was his work on the Clun Forest area which had remained an integral part of Wales even after the Act of Union of Henry VIII, until a further piece of legislation moved it into Shropshire.

Eurig developed the idea of Cenedl Cymru Rhydd and argued that as the Act of Union was put into effect without the consent of Wales it was invalid. At the time of Sul y Blodau he was an obvious target and was arrested, as were most who had been concerned with the Abaty Cwm Hir project.

Of the large number arrested that morning only he and three others faced any eventual charge. He was held for a long time on remand and was eventually persuaded to plead guilty to an offence of conspiracy. (I am obliged to omit details). He received a two year sentence.

When he was released he struggled manfully to revive his working position as a skilled forester and to continue to make a home for his devoted wife Beti. Things were difficult, the going was very rough, but Eurig never allowed any set back to daunt him and he struggled on through many difficulties and disappointments until his life was suddenly brought to a close. A man of great good nature, a true friend and an idealist.

News from Wales

Clive James

Westminster Guide. The English 'House of Commons' was to publish its guidebook in Welsh this autumn to be given to visitors free of charge. However a move to have a Gaelic version was rejected.

Coalfield decline. With the closure of Oakdale and Merthyr Vale colliers in South Wales there are now only six collieries left employing less than 4000 miners. Before the 1984/85 strike there were 28 mines and 20,000 men.

Tax cut. Owners of holiday cottages to rent will save money when the poll tax comes in. Instead of paying twice the local poll tax, their owners will pay the lower unified business rate.

The Good Life. A team of researchers from St. David's University College, Lampeter is to study the effect that affluent middle class settlers have had on the communities of the Gower Peninsular in West Glamorgan. In contrast to rural Welsh Wales where most of the immigrants are Welsh born or work locally.

Sunday Opening Ballot. On November 8th, 15 of Wales's 37 district council areas voted on whether public houses should be allowed to serve alcohol on the Sabbath day. Up to then only Dwyfor and Ceredigion were dry on Sundays.

Impact of the National Eisteddfod. It is estimated that of the record 162,000 attendance at the Llanrwst Eisteddfod over half came from Gwynedd and Clwyd. There were 3800 overseas attenders and 12,000 from the remainder of the British Isles. Only 330 - 0.2% - came from Gwent where the Eisteddfod was held last year and 8780 - 5.4% - from Mid Glamorgan. Virtually all the 800 who took part in a detailed survey supported the new pavilion. The main complaint was the lack of Welsh speakers working on the food stalls.

Book shops. Rural Welsh-speaking Wales and Cardiff are the best served areas with book shops. Mid Glamorgan has 6 shops (one per 85,000 of population), Gwent 18 (one per 23,000 people), Clwyd and West Glamorgan 14 each, Dyfed 37 shops

(1 per 8500), Gwynedd 30 (1 per 7000) and Powys 18 (1 per 6000).

Household Disposable Income per Head. Four Welsh counties had a disposable income per head (i.e. what is left after paying taxes, national insurance, life insurance and pension schemes) of less than £4150 in 1987 - Gwynedd, West Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan and Gwent. In England only Stafford-

shire, West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Co. Durham and Tyne and Wear were so poor, as was Northern Ireland, the Highland Region and the Western Orkney and Shetland Isles in Scotland. South Glamorgan's level was in the highest category - over £4900 per annum.

Teaching through Welsh in the University. The situation this session in the colleges of the University of Wales is as follows:-

College	Departments lecturing entirely or partly in Welsh	Degrees possible entirely in Welsh	Tutorials, seminars, practical work in Welsh
Aberystwyth	Education Information and Librarianship Welsh Geography Drama International Politics History Welsh History French Religious Studies Music Irish Breton	Celtic Studies Drama Welsh History Welsh History	Accountancy Economics Law English Physics Agricultural Science Biological Science Computer Science Mathematics
Bangor	Education Religious Studies Music Welsh Sociology History Welsh History Media Studies History of Science Modern European Literature	Education Religious Studies Welsh Sociology History Theology	Archeology French Linguistics Russian Agriculture Biochemistry Mathematics and Computing
Cardiff	Welsh Domestic Science Welsh History	Welsh	Education Biochemistry Music Town Planning Physics Law Mathematic Architecture Zoology
Llanbedr Pont Steffan	Philosophy Welsh Geography Theology History	Welsh Welsh Studies	Philosophy Archaeology
Abertawe/Swansea	Welsh	Welsh	

ÉIRE

Pobal Slavach na Gearmáine Thoir

Mícheál Mac Aonghusa

O tá Poblacht Dhaonlathach na Gearmáine i mbéal phobal an domhain ní miste tagairt a dhéanamh do mhionlach náisiúnta an stáit sin, na Sorbaigh. Tá stair fhada ag an náisiún beag seo atá lonnaithe i gContaetha Cottbus agus Dresden den PDG. Tamall ó shin thug ceathrar againn – Albert Fry, Seosamh Ó Cuaig, an tSr. Córa Ní Ghamhna OP agus mé féin cuairt ar an gceantar.

Le daichead blian anuas tá stádas speisialta mar mhionlach sa PDG ag na Sorbaigh. Is gnó é don chomhairle contae de réir dlí cearta na Sorbach a chosaint agus tá triúir oifigeach ag an dá chomhairle contae araon faoi cheannas feidhmeannaigh ar leith leis an bpolasaí náisiúntachta a fheidhmiú.

Is iad na Sorbaigh an pobal Slavach is lú ann ó thaobh daonra de. Chuir siad fúthu sa Ghearmáin sa séú haois. Bhídís in uachtar i limistéir mór tráth – ón taobh thuaidh de Bheirlín go dtí an taobh ó dheas den áit a bhfuil teorainn sa Seicilóvaice anois ann. Sa deichiú haois, chaill siad cuid mhór talaimh do na Gearmánaigh agus tá a líon i gcomparáid leis an mórpobal sin imithe i laghad ó shin ó chéad go céad.

Sa lá atá inniu ann, tá dhá mhórchanúint ag Sorbaiseoirí – agus dhá chaighdeán scríofa – Sorbais Uachtair sa deisceart agus Sorbais Íochtair ó thuaidh. Tá an tSorbais Íochtair gar don Polainnis agus tá an tSorbais Uachtair gaolta go dlúth leis an tSeicis. Is é Budysin (Bautzin sa Gearmáinis) lárionad na Sorbach Uachtair agus Cottbus príomhbhaile cheantar na Sorbach Íochtair.

Bhí sé deacair dúinn figiúirí cruinne a fháil ach meastar go bhfuil 100,000 Sorbach ann. De réir an eolais a tugadh dúinn, labhraíonn idir 60% agus 80% an teanga ach ní féidir le haon duine a bheith

rochinnte ós rud é nár cuireadh an cheist in aon daonáireamh ón mbliain 1952 anall. Dúradh linn go raibh fadhb mhór ann maidir le daoine óga a bheith ag éirí as an teanga.

Dealraíonn sé go bhfuil thart faoi 50% de na cleamhnais i gceantar Shorbaise ‘measctha’ i.e. idir Gearmánaigh agus Sorbaigh. Tá Gearmánaigh agus Sorbaigh ag cónaí taobh le chéile ar fud an limistéir, rud a fhágann gur ar éigean atá áit ar bith ann ina bhfuil an tSorbais mar aonteanga an phobail.

Tá Sorbaigh Chaitliceacha agus Sorbaigh Phrotastúnacha ann ach níl aon teannas idir an dá dhream. De ghnáth, bíonn Sorbaigh ar comhchreideamh lena gcomharsana Gearmánacha in aon cheantar ar leith.

Tionscníodh cód rialacha maidir leis an bpobal Sorbach ar 6 Bealtaine 1987, ionstraim a dhaingnigh cearta an mhionlaigh. Ar na rialacha tá treoir dlíthiúil mar shampla, go gcaithfear teaghlach Sorbach a athlonnú i gceantar Sorbach má bhíonn air teach a athrú de dheasca cúrsaí mianadóireachta (rud a tharlaíonn go minic, is cosúil). Tá sé leagtha síos sa chód go bhfuil dualgas daingean ar institiúidí stáit tionchar a gcuid imeachtaí ar an gcúltúr Sorbach a chur san áireamh agus iad i mbun pleanála.

Dúirt Ceannsaí na hOifige Sorbaí i gCottbus linn go mbíonn fadhbanna ann ó thráth go chéile maidir le feidhmiú an dlí. ‘Bíonn roinnt Gearmánach ann nach mbíonn lánbháúil agus, ar an taobh eile, bíonn Sorbaigh áirithe ar nos cuma liom’.

Is mór an spéis a chuireann lucht léinn sa tSorbais. Múinteoir an teanga i ndeich n-ollscoil. Tá Institiúid Shorbaise in Ollscoil i Leipzig agus tá lárionad acadúil i nBudysin a phleánn le teanga, stair, béaloideas agus cultúr na Sorbach.

Is é an *Domowina* móreagraíocht an phobail Shorbaigh. Bunaíodh an cumann sin sa bhliain 1912 le cultúr na Sorbach a chothú agus a gcearta mar náisiún a éileamh. D'éirigh leis cuid mhór dul chun cinn a dhéanamh sna fichidí ach géaraíodh go mór ar an leathrom ar Shorbaigh nuair a tháinig Hitler i gcumhacht. Theastaigh ó na Naitsithe na Sorbaigh a dhíothú chomh mór agus a theastaigh uathu na Giúdaigh agus na Gíofoga a chur de dhroim talaimh. Gabhadh ceannairí na Sorbach agus caitheadh i gcampaí géibhinn iad. Ruaigeadh an dornán múinteoirí Sorbaise a bhí acu an tráth sin go dtí ceantair eile sa *Reich* agus tugadh oidí Gearmánacha isteach sna scoileanna Sorbacha.

Cuireadh an *Domowina* féin faoi chois agus fuair an-chuid ball bás sna campaí géibhinn. Faoin mbliain 1945 ní raibh ach seachtar múinteoir Sorbaise fágtha.

Athbhunaíodh an *Domowina* an 10 Bealtaine 1945 agus thug sé faoina chuspóirí athuair. Nuair a bunaíodh Poblacht Dhaonlathach na Gearmáine rathaíodh cearta na Sorbach in Alt II de bhunreacht an stáit nua.

Sa lá inniu déanann an *Domowina* comhordú ar réimse mór imeachtaí cultúir agus pobail. Tá 15,000 ball ann agus tá tionchar an-mhór aige i gcúrsaí rialtais áitiúil. Ar an gcúigear Sorbach atá i *Volkskammer* na Poblachta Daonlathaí tá Ard-Rúnaí agus Leasrúnaí an *Domowina*.

Tá seacht n-iris Shorbaise ann. Foilsítear páipéar laethúil, *Nowa Doba* sa tSorbais Uachtair i mBudysin agus tagann páipéar seachtainiúil *Nowy Casnik* amach sa tSorbais Íochtair i gCottbus. Is é an *Domowina* a fhoilsíonn an dá pháipéar sin mar aon le míosachán, *Rozhled*.

Cuireann an Roinn Oideachais *Serba Sula* amach do mhúinteoirí. Tá iris ann do pháistí a fhoilsítear in dhá eagrán (de réir na canúna) *Ptomjo* agus *Promje*. De bhreis orthusan, tá dhá iris reiligiúnacha ann, ceann do Chaitlicigh agus ceann do Phrotastúnaigh.

Níor clóbhuailleadh an chéad leabhar Sorbaise go dtí an bhliain 1575. Idir sin agus 1945 foilsíodh 800 leabhar sa teanga ach ón mbliain 1945 i leith cuireadh amach 60-80 teideal gach bliain.

Thugamar cuairt ar naíonra agus ar scoil chomh maith le staisiún raidió. Bhí sé suimiúil a fheiceáil sa scoil sin (i Hoyerswerda) go raibh leabharlann bhreá de leabhair Shorbaise inti. Dúradh linn gurbh í an tSorbais teanga an teaghlaigh ag 20% de na páistí sa scoil ach, ar ndóigh, d'fhoghlaim siad ar fad Sorbais ar scoil.

SUMMARY

The writer, along with three other Irish speakers, visited the part of the German Democratic Republic inhabited by the Sorbs. Between 60% - 80% of the Sorbs, a Slavic people speak Sorbic. Fulltime officials in the County Councils of Cottbus and Dresden are responsible for the protection of their rights. There is a daily paper in the language and a number of periodicals and about 80 books are published annually. The language is taught in schools and higher institutions.

Irish language News

Major award presented to teacher at centre of Boycott

Bríd Nic Dhomhnaill, the Principal of Recess National School in Co. Galway, was presented with this year's prestigious Pearse Award on November 10 - the anniversary of the birth of Pádraig Mac Piarais. The panel of judges chose Bríd from 11 nominations. The award was presented to Bríd by the President of Ireland, Dr Pádraig Ó hIrighile.

The unjust boycott of Bríd Nic Dhomhnaill, as principal and teacher in Recess National School, is now in its fourth year. It was begun in September 1986 to exact revenge in light of her public campaign for a weekly all-Irish mass for the Gaeltacht community of Bun na gCnoc. Despite the fact that the newly-appointed Archbishop, back in December 1987, arranged for the Mass to be said in Irish the boycott of Bríd still continues.



The presenting of the Pearse Award to Bríd was widely welcomed and received a large amount of publicity. While this, in itself, will not end the unjust boycott of Bríd it will re-enforce her strong determination to resist the boycott for as long as necessary.

Warmly congratulating Bríd Nic Dhomhnaill, Conradh na Gaeilge and an editorial in the Irish Press called on the Catholic Church and the Department of Education to act without delay and end the victimisation of Bríd.

The Department of Education should withdraw the extra teacher they sanctioned for the school - this would leave the parents to decide whether they would send their children back to Bríd's class or themselves incur the expense of paying the salary of somebody to teach their children privately.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Patron of the School, should instruct the Parish Priest and his Curate to cooperate fully with Bríd, the Principal of the School.

A Gael to be Remembered

Cormac Mac Carthaigh died suddenly on October 18th last in Cork. He had fought in the war of Irish independence. At the beginning of the Second World War he founded the association Gaedhealachas Teoranta to help to promote the restoration of Irish. It was under its aegis that a cultural centre was opened at Trá Bolgain, on the East Cork coast - many Irish-speaking families spent their Summer holidays there in pleasant surroundings. Cormac also launched Coláiste Chiaráin in the Oileán Chléire Gaeltacht (West Cork). The Irish-language magazine *Agus*, which included comic strips for children, and for a few years carried short articles in Scots Gaelic side by side with translations in Irish, was also

due to his initiative - it is now in its 29th year. Cormac was a member of the Irish language Council, president of the annual Oireachtas festival in 1985, co-founder of the Glean Maighir all-Irish primary and post-primary schools. In recognition of all this work he received Gradam an Phiarsaigh, an award given to those who devoted themselves to fulfilling Patrick Pearse's ideal of 'Ireland not only free but Gaelic as well'. He appreciated the work we in the Celtic League are doing: hardly two years ago he sent us a substantial donation. It was a privilege to have known this quiet, friendly, dedicated Irish patriot, a man who talked sparingly but let his deeds speak for him. *Suaimhneas siorraí dá anam dilis!*

The Birmingham Six

P. Ó S.

The awe-full vista that English Law Lord Denning envisaged is opening up after the release of the Guildford Four, the English acceptance of responsibility and gestures of compensation (without apology), and renewed attempts to have the similar injustices as regards the Birmingham six put to rights.

An Taoiseach, Charles Haughey TD, has undertaken to raise their case at the highest levels in the EEC (Ireland soon will have its half-year in the rotating presidency) and Foreign Minister Gerry Collins, TD, is similarly committed as well as being in recent times quite vocal on the issue.

There is no doubt, as Hurd says, that the Guildford Four would have been hanged - the Birmingham Six

most likely also - had the death penalty still been in force in England. That realisation may at least stay the rush towards its re-institution which Thatcher and some elements among the Unionists in the north-east of Ireland endorse.

After the aborted Stalker investigation into the RUC, the ongoing investigations into the West Midland police activities, and the revelations of collusion between the 'security forces' and loyalist extremists, questions are being raised seriously, and not only among supporters of Sinn Féin, about the propriety of the co-operation of the Irish army and Gardaí Síochána with those same 'security forces' in border areas and elsewhere.

TV licence court case

The pressure on RTÉ to increase the amount of Irish language television programmes being broadcast on the two state networks continues to mount up.

Pádraig Ó Cionnaith, a 75 year old pensioner, is among those refusing to obtain a television licence until RTÉ broadcasts a reasonable amount of Irish language television programmes weekly.

Following representations made on Pádraig's behalf by his barrister, Séamus Ó Tuathail, District Justice Ó Buachalla dismissed the case on technical grounds.

Pádraig Ó Cionnaith made the following points in the statement he issued on the day of his court case:

'Instead of recognising the rights of Irish speakers and assisting those like myself who raise their families through Irish, RTÉ since its foundation has put, and is still putting, great obstacles in our way. It is not easy for a person of my age, I am a 75 year-old pensioner, to take a public stand such as this. I am willing to do so and, even, to go to prison if necessary to highlight RTÉ's continued betrayal of Irish speakers and of learners of Irish. I also protest at the fact that the summons issued to me is in English. I consider that to be not only discourteous but insulting and an infringement of my rights. The State should conduct its business with me, and with all other Irish speakers, through Irish.'

The EEC

P. Ó S

Events in Eastern Europe have had the effect in Ireland of at least halting the misuse of the word 'Europe' in the *media*, though one RTÉ commentator was heard to talk of 'Europe' (meaning the EEC) and its relationship with the 'rest of Europe' (meaning the eastern European countries undergoing upheaval at present). I suppose he should have referred to the 'other Europes' as well.

If the events have brought some geographical precision back to the media here, it is noticeable also that the fashionable languid poses and 'positions' of 'post-modernism', 'post-nationalism' no longer have the cachet of acceptable cliché: one can no longer archly dismiss 'nationalism' as something *passé*, retrogressive, irrelevant. The states in turmoil in

'Babblin Brooke . . .'

Peadar Mac Airt

'Babblin Brooke' is what the more adventurous Conservative papers are calling the new Northern Secretary after his statement that, if the IRA were to lay down their arms. The British government would have to talk to their political representatives.

Coming so soon after the bombing of the Marine bandsmen in Deal, Kent, the British press could hardly have been expected to react with anything but hostility to such an admission. But, then again, this was the same press which practically had the Birmingham Six and the Guildford Four convicted before they crossed the threshold of any court.

But let us look rationally at what Mr. Brooke said. He admitted that the IRA could not be militarily defeated. There is nothing new in this. This has already been said by a number of high-ranking British Army officers, some of whom have been in overall command in the North of Ireland. Therefore what Mr. Brooke said was merely a reiteration of a commonly accepted military fact.

It was probably, however, his reference to talks with Sinn Féin and his mention of Cyprus which really got the pot boiling. Mr. Brooke said that he would not make the mistake of another British Minister in relation to EOKA by saying 'never, never never!'

There is a clear implication in this part of his statement that the IRA are not the common petty criminals and murders that British propaganda and some of the British media make them out to be.

He was saying very clearly that deep in the British political hierarchy there was a belief that the IRA were something other than psychopathic killers.

His sin was that he had let the cat out of the British establishment bag.

eastern Europe have shown how real, how dynamic, how very significant *now* nationalism is in its potential for change, for hope, for coherence.

As the world is changing rapidly and excitingly before our eyes on the TV screens the *rôle* of the nation in society, in history and in the future comes more to the fore in a positive sense. Moreso perhaps than at any other turning point in recent history it behoves us in our countries to recharge the batteries of our nationalism and to enrich our nationalities in whatever manner we may and can.

That history-filled bag has remained closed for a very long time. Usually the contents are only released after a safe fifty years have passed and cabinet papers can be perused.

The IRA's response was the inevitable assertion that the fight would go on until Britain left the Irish people 'in peace'. But what would be the main issues to be decided if a ceasefire were to be negotiated? By looking at these complex issues, one can understand just how difficult it would be for either side to abandon their positions. The first question is how both sides could engage in talks with honour.

The British would have to militarily withdraw to barracks and the UDR and RUC kept out of nationalist areas.

The IRA would have to undertake that, for a set period of time, it would not carry out any operations or use the ceasefire to build up its resources.

At any ensuing talks, the British would have to declare that the preferable political option for Ireland was as a united or confederal state.

The IRA would have to accept a new security force probably made up of the RUC and the Garda Síochana.

The British would have to disband the UDR.

The IRA would have to guarantee that all hostilities would cease and that they would deal with any break-away organisation that would threaten the ceasefire.

The British would have to agree to the gradual release of both Republican and Loyalist prisoners over a phased period.

The impossibility of any of the former topics being discussed by Sinn Féin and the British is further reinforced by what the Unionists and SDLP would have to say. So why did Mr. Brooke make his statement? Was it just a bumbling mistake as some of the British media would have us believe? Or could it be that British intelligence have discovered that there is a growing split between those who favour violence?

On the face of it, this remarkable statement could not have been an unthinking comment. It seems designed to strengthen the hands of those Republicans who now believe that another twenty years of war is not going to achieve anything more than the past twenty.

Mr. Brooke not only let the cat out of the bag, it would seem, but clearly placed it among the pigeons.

Kernow

Nowdhow A Gernow

Wella Brown

Da o genen dynerghi war dor Kernow seyth kannas diworth Europ, pub onyn anedha kowser taves 'le usys' dell leveryr. Yga mysk yth esa tus a Ywerdhon (Gwydhalek), a Bow Frynk (Katalan hag Oksitan), a Almayn (Frisian) hag a Ytalya (Sloveno). Aga thowl o mos adro dhe Gernow rag hwithra pyth usi ow hwarvos yn skolyow agan pow abarth an yeth. I eth dhe Essa (Saltash) ha Pol (Pool) ha pys da ens dres eghen ow koslowes orth fleghes ow klappya kernewek yn freth. Dynerghys veu an vysytoryon dhe 'Hel an Konteth' gans Geoff Griggs ha Jenefer Lowe. Alena i eth pella dhe'n 'fundyans rag Studhyansow Kernewek' mayth esa arethow gans Myrna Combella-Harris, Dr John Chesterfield, Loveday Jenkin hag erell.

Wosa henna an bagas eth dhe Eglos Pawl rag may hallens gweles menkov agan Dolly Penreath neb o dell dherivyr, kyn nag yw gwir, an diwettha hengowser a gernerewek yn unnyk. an nessa dydh an kannasow a asas Kernow ow mos dhe Gembra. Ow siwya an dra fusek-ma y fydh kuntelles dre an bennseythyn 3-5ves a vis Du yn Hel Fowidh, ow kelwel warbarth bagas a dhyskadoryon yn skolyow Kernow. A re-ma yw an re a's teves hwans a dhalleth dyski kernewek dhe fleghes kefrys yn skolyow elvennek hag yn skolyow ughella. An kors-ma re beu ordenys gans Kessedhek Dyskans Konsel an Konteth yn dann vaystri Geoff

Griggs, Hwithrer Yethow yn Kernow. Nowdhow 'vas yw hemma drefenn bos an kors-ma leun ma nag eus le rag pub huni a vynno dos.

Dyllys lemmyn anowydh yw 'Holyewgh an Lergh' an yethador a vri gans Graham Sandercock. An yeth yw pubdydhek ha bywek gans delynyansow gans Dennis Ivall. Mir pella a-woeles.

SUMMARY:

A delegation of seven from countries of the European Community where there are 'lesser-used languages' visited Kernow to study what is being done in schools to foster the Cornish language.

A week-end course for teachers in Cornish schools, who wish to acquire enough Cornish to enable them to begin teaching Cornish on a simple level, was held on the week-end 3-5th November. It was under the direction of Geoff Griggs, the Inspector of Modern Language for schools.

The popular learners' book 'Holyewgh an Lergh' by Graham Sandercock has been re-issued in a completely new edition. The Cornish is up-to-date and the illustrations by Dennis Ivall complement the lively text. It costs £2.50 (£2.90 with postage) from the Language Board (Bosprenn, Keveral Lane, Seaton, Kernow). Accompanying cassettes will be available.

been formed to promote: '... a new way of thinking and a new approach to Cornwall's problems'.

The 'One and All' group are offering three policy proposals and ten goals to the Cornish people which they hope, if taken up, will counteract the pressing problems which threaten to transform Cornwall's future for the worse and break its links with the past.

The Three Policy Proposals are:

1. More Power to Cornwall – power to take decisions on Cornwall's future in Cornwall and to build on our outstanding strength – the Cornish identity – which should be our unifying feature.

2. A Maritime Transport Policy – to build on Cornwall's asset of being almost totally surrounded by the sea and having the potential to make a major contribution to world trade, rather than seeing our money poured into building more and more congested race-tracks across our countryside which contribute little but drain the Cornish economy.

3. A Local-Needs Housing Policy – to open up the housing stock to local people and to free Cornish homes from being seen merely as an investment.

The Ten Immediate Goals are listed as follows:

1. A Cornish Constituency in Europe – currently Cornwall is tied to Plymouth.
2. A strengthened Cornwall County Council – the Government has plans for its abolition.
3. A more relevant and rigorously enforced Cornwall Structure Plan – the Government has already published a white paper aiming to do away with Structure Plans altogether.
4. A Cornish Development Agency – a recently established Devon and Cornwall Development Company will be fine for Devon but do little for Cornwall.
5. Economic feasibility and environmental impact studies of Cornwall's maritime potential – to provide the necessary groundwork for policy proposal 2 above.
6. Finance to encourage local innovators and to persuade primary producers to co-operate in adding value to their raw materials – whether fishing,

One and All

In response to 'Cornwall at the Crossroads', a book published just over a year ago, which challenges many of the assumptions that lie behind so much of the talk about Cornwall and its future, a group has

agriculture or mining, Cornwall exports too many raw materials for processing/packing elsewhere.

7. A housing market open and fair to local people and to the environment – to free Cornwall from the straight jacket of an unfair system. Other systems work successfully in other parts of the United Kingdom. These should be investigated.

8. An employment directory for expatriates – this could advertise job opportunities to Cornish exiles and/or list those people in the skills that Cornwall has lost but who would like to return.

9. The Cornish language and Cornish Studies taught in Cornish Schools – it's a nonsense that Cornwall's children should leave with very little appreciation of their language or history.

10. A Parliamentary Bill to give Cornwall's people the means to build on Cornwall's natural strengths – a draft bill needs to be prepared in order to achieve policy proposal 1. above.

Information on 'Cornwall at the Crossroads' and 'One and All' from: 18 Farmers Meadow, Newlyn, Penzance, Kernow TR18 5BP

Kernewek Kemmyn Up-Date

Nearly three years have now elapsed since the publication of *The Pronunciation and Spelling of Revived Cornish*. After discussions both within and without the Vocabulary and Grammar Committee of the Cornish Language Board, the following improvements to *Kernewek Kemmyn* have been adopted.

Spelling of geminate phonemes /oo/ and /XX/

It is now recommended that these rare phonemes be distinguished from their single counterparts by using the trigraphs <tth> and <ggh>. This reinforces the phonemic principle, and increases clarity. Examples are:

syggha 'drier (as opposed to *sygha* 'to dry)'

kottha 'older'

Matthew (personal name)

koettho 'may fall'

diwettha 'later'

Spelling of the phoneme /o/

It is recommended that <oe> be used in all cases for /o/:

- stressed and long, e.g. *koes* 'wood';
- stressed and half-long, e.g. *koedha* 'to fall';
- stressed and short, e.g. *broenn* 'rushes', *bumm* 'blow', *poell* 'sense', *toell* 'deceit', *toemm* 'warm', *unn* 'one';
- unstressed (as identified by Lauran Toorians), e.g. *kavoes* 'to get', *arwoedh* 'sign', *arloedh* 'lord', *galloes* 'power'.

Spelling of vowels in final unstressed syllables

The phonemic principle has to be widened in the case of certain vowels, to allow different pronunciations according to whether or not the vowel is stressed:

Grapheme	<i>	<u>
STRESSED	[i:] or [i.]	[y:] or [y.]
EXAMPLE	<i>gwin</i> 'wine'	<i>glus</i> 'glue'
UNSTRESSED	[ɪ]	[ɪ]
EXAMPLE	<i>fleghik</i> 'infant'	<i>hawathus</i> 'funny'

The 3rd singular preterite ending in verbs in -el and some verbs in -i

This ending was spelled -ys in Middle Cornish; according to Lewis & Petersen S461, the <y> represented a long i, and this ending is therefore spelled <i> in *Kernewek Kemmyn*. It is thus formally indistinguishable from the 1st singular preterite ending. Examples:

<i>my a leveris</i>	I said	<i>my a dhybris</i>	I ate
<i>my a elwis</i>	I called	<i>my a bysis</i>	I prayed

The spelling of international sandhi

This has caused a considerable amount of discussion. In most cases, the phonemic spelling should be adhered to, even though de-voicing may occur in rapid speech. Examples:

			<i>In rapid speech</i>
<i>godhvoss</i>	'knowledge'	[ðv] →	[θf] or even [ff]
<i>soedhva</i>	'office'		
<i>ragdho</i>	'for him'	[gð] →	[kθ]
<i>redsyn</i>	'we read'	[ds] →	[ts]

The exceptions are the same as those in Welsh and Breton:

- after /s/ and /O/, the suffix -der is to be spelled -ter; e.g. *braster* 'size', *frethter* 'fluency';
- /b,d,g/ before -ter are spelled as <p,t,k>; e.g. *tektek* 'beauty';
- /b,d,g/ are to be spelled <p,t,k> after /s/.

The phonemes /τ/ and /o/

Nicholas Williams, in a brilliantly argued paper to be published later this year, has put forward strong arguments to show that the phonemes /τ/ and /o/ never existed. Close examination of his evidence confirms this (but refutes other points in his paper). To everyone's relief, this will mean the disappearance of the corresponding graphemes <tj> and <dj>. This should remove the chief obstacle to adoption of *Kernewek Kemmyn* by the supporters of Unified Cornish. The practical effect will be that instead of <tj> and <dj>, either <s> or <j> will be used, in almost all cases as in Unified Cornish.

The following will have <j>:

- 3rd sg. m. forms of *a'm beus*: e.g. *a'n jeves* 'he has';
- certain individual words: e.g. *an jowl* 'the devil', *bolonjedh* 'goodwill', *kryjans* 'belief', *bleujenn* 'flower';
- compounds of the word for 'house' (itself now to be spelled *chi*): e.g. *karrji* 'garage', *gwerthji* 'shop'.

The following will have <s>:

- all cases of <tj> medially: e.g. *synsi* 'to hold', *ganso* 'with him';
- other cases of <dj> medially: e.g. *pysi* 'to pray', *krysi* 'to believe', *boghsek* 'poor', *logosenn* 'mouse'.

C.N.P. – Avant-Guard of Vanguard?

I. Williams.

Recent press statements from the Cornish Nationalist Party have totally perplexed many of the traditional Cornish nats. Several months ago a CNP press statement suggested that Cornwall should take a quota of those Hong Kong Chinese who might wish to leave the colony before the Republic of China takeover at the end of the 1990's. Such a public pronouncement would normally be calculated to annoy many fundamental nationalists. On the contrary, there was not as much open reaction via the media as might be expected, apart from a public criticism by a representative of the Cornish Assembly and this quickly frizzled out.

The Cornish Nationalist Party is a Cornish example of an organisation whose title, if we take a traditional view of politics, seems to give it a clear and concise role. To be fair to fundamentalists the CNP did give them hope when it erupted onto the scene in the 70s with clear nationalist aims, its leader having been ostracized from Mebyon Kernow for unabashedly supporting, as editor of the MK journal Party, the Irish nationalist struggle in the six counties and a more militant Celtic nationalism generally. But like its predecessor the Cornish National Party, another breakaway group of 'Young Turks', the realities of Cornish political life soon had its leaders moderating their message.

Taking a selection of CNP press reports over the last year we see a great deal of emphasis on conservation and environmental issues. In July, CNP chairman Dr. James Whetter joined the protest over the cutting down of trees in Bodmin. He said: 'The problem appeared to be that local towns no longer had the ultimate say over planning matters in their own areas, unlike in Brittany where the mayors and councils had the final decision over planning in their towns. No doubt this was why architectural design was of a general higher standard'.

In September a new CNP branch was formed at the Lizard, the southernmost tip of Cornwall. The press statement indicated that the branch would: 'concentrate on local issues, helping to preserve the unspoiled character of this part of Cornwall'. And later in the month the CNP: 'Welcomed news of the progress towards the establishment of a new

art gallery in St. Ives to house paintings from the Tate Gallery in London'. While all these quotes were taken direct from CNP press reports and not from newspaper clippings already imbued with a hack reporters bias, it should be said, the quotes were purposefully selected to emphasise a point. To be objective, statements from the CNP also call for closer links with fellow Celtic countries and it welcomes projects related to Cornwall's cultural and artistic heritage that would encourage the 'aware and cultivated visitor'. The general impression however is that the CNP has moved well away from the basic and traditional Cornish nationalism evident at its inception. There was always a tinge of environmentalism running through the party even in the early days and well before the new 'green' age. But slowly the political nationalist content has taken second place to what the leaders believe to be populist type policies. Some would say it has taken on a more avant-garde image (in its twee sense) as opposed to that of a political vanguard.

George Orwell is supposed to have said that 'Freedom is the right to tell people what they do not want to hear'. Nationalist start from a different point – to win freedom they need to spend most of their time telling 'fellow countrymen' what they don't want to hear. For nearly a decade all the nationalist parties in Cornwall have been gradually losing their public profile apart from the occasional 'blip' during election time. Of course a small number of individual members have taken on a heavy workload and only a small percentage of effort gets recognised by colleagues and public alike. But while recognising this, world events – demographic, social, economic and political pressures are not influenced by such excuses. Those who don't look for solutions to their logistical problems are likely to go under.

There are strong rumours that at least one of the Cornish parties, Mebyon Kernow, is having a re-think on its strategy over the last 15 years. MK is no doubt coming under the same pressures as every other political group. A new political strategy to take the place of a period of aimless drifting is certainly a priority. The upsurge in public

concern over the environment is also a matter that MK needs to face up to as a body. CNP under the influence of its chairman Dr. Whetter has, as mentioned before, had concern for the environment built into its aims from the start. It has also seen internationalism as being an important element in the Cornish struggle. Sadly, overall, MK has seen the importance of Celtic links, but has failed to include a world perspective in its programme. This can be explained by looking at the decision making process of the two organisations. CNP policies have always been greatly influenced by its chairman and founder member Dr. Whetter, whereas Mebyon Kernow, in relative terms, relies more on a corporate decision making process. However, if MK is genuinely recontemplating its position in the national struggle and looking for a new way ahead, this might be the time to look for ways of combining its energies with other organisations like the CNP. Both groups need an input of energy, and even if they cannot combine, they must find ways of regenerating the Cornish struggle, as separate groups, by attracting more people into their ranks with new initiatives.

Mergers and Monopoly Mania

Peter Willis

It seems as if 1989 was destined to be a year of intense activity by those who currently control Cornwall. Two themes emerged – the production of reports about Cornwall's future, and the continuing mania for merging Cornwall into England as part of the 'Devonwall' region.

The year started with the Cornwall Council's Structure Plan Examination in Public, (see Crossroads or Crosstalk? *Carn* 65). After that the number of documents rose dramatically. They all owed their inspiration to the Devon and Cornwall Development Company or DCDC, a body set up to promote partnership between the private and public sectors in Devon and Cornwall. DCDC is a private company, although most of its funding comes from the public purse, and was inspired by remarks made at the 'Cornwall Conference – 'The Way Ahead' by Prince Charles in 1987.

As might be expected the Company inevitably sees Cornwall and Devon as one entity. It was therefore surprising if the reports produced under its aegis reflected this thinking.

The reports themselves consist of 'A Statement of Intent' and 'A Strategy for Prosperity' both published by DCDC and about itself; 'The fishing industry in Devon and Cornwall - The need for self promotion', by the Devon and Cornwall Fisheries Development Group, and 'Priorities for Cornish Agriculture in the 1990's by the Cornwall Agricultural Group, (both of these are offshoots of DCDC); and 'The South West Economy: Trends and Prospects', sponsored by DCDC and produced by the Plymouth Business School.

It might be assumed that with such a plethora of documents there was an intense and comprehensive debate in Cornwall about economic policies. Nothing could be further from the truth. In reality the consultation/discussion was limited to certain elite groups who would prefer to retain their monopoly on information. There was little publicity about the reports and therefore no public discussion. This is odd considering that DCDC is largely publically funded. In particular the report on the fishing industry is confidential,

only a summary has been released. Yet one of its recommendations, the establishment of a Devon and Cornwall Fisheries Council, is already being implemented. (In fact 74% of the finance for this report came from public sources).

Is this lack of open debate a symptom of the elites fear that if subjected to analysis their assumptions and proposals would be found to be irrelevant to the needs and aspirations of the Cornish people?

One fundamental problem with the reports is that little mention is made of the role played by the 'free market' in controlling economic activity. The escalation in output of such reports gives the false impression of an ability to influence events by such groups far greater than will in reality be possible under the present economic and political set-up.

The consensus view of these reports reflects current business attitudes - more roads, a reliance on the private sector to promote growth, the need to improve marketing and of course a belief that Cornwall and Devon constitute a region.

On the actual process of the merger issue several marriages of

convenience have taken place. Devon and Cornwall are linked in the new TEC-Training and Enterprise Council, the body set up to run the Governments training programmes such as Employment training and the Youth Training Scheme. Why this merger was necessary seems rather odd as other TEC's such as the Isle of Wight have far smaller populations (129,800), and Cumbria's population at 489,200 is only some 30,000 more than Cornwall's. A fisheries Council has been set up, again for Devon and Cornwall. In the private sector the national Farmers Union has been re-structured so that Cornwall is now part of a South West region. The belief is that the needs of a Cornish farmer are little different from those of a farmer in Dorset.

Experience shows us that Cornwall always loses in economic terms when it is merged in any 'Devonwall' body. The process also leads to the gradual erosion of Cornwall's existence as a separate political entity.

Cornwall urgently needs to examine its future, but this should be done in a way that involves the whole community, not just the favoured few.

Gaidhlig Aig Deas/ Scottish Gaelic in the South

Davyth Fear

An exciting development for learners of Gaidhlig outside of Scotland is the formation of an organisation aimed directly at them.

The organiser of this new organisation (called GAD for short - and coincidentally the name given to the thong hung round the necks of Gaelic speakers in Scottish schools in times past) is Iain Aonghas MacLeoid of Lydney, Gloucestershire. Initial contacts with Comunn na Gaidhlig, An Comunn Gaidhealach and other organisations with remits covering Gaidhlig have been extremely encouraging. The Director of Comunn na Gaidhlig has expressed his gratitude for the interest shown by Gaelic enthusiasts in this new organisation. Already many members of GAD have lobbied their MP's to pressure for an improvement in the amount of TV broadcasting in Gaidhlig.

The initial newsletter lists the activities promoted by some of the Gaelic societies and classes in England and Wales, and advertises the various weekend courses available to learners. At the moment

there are four main centres of GAD activity: London with a wide range of activities including a Gaelic Choir; Cambridge; Manchester; and in Wales, where a network of over 60 enthusiasts have been put in contact with each other after a Celtic League project organised by Mr. Clive James of Caethro, Caernarfon. This network includes several classes, frequent informal evenings and occasional dayschools.

GAD is at present collecting as much information as possible, regarding Gaelic organisations, societies, educational facilities, persons to contact, dates of interest etc. Readers of *Carn* interested in learning more should contact:

Iain Aonghas MacLeoid, 5
Berkeley Crescent, Lydney,
Gloucestershire, GL15 5SH

Siuthad

A new course for Gaidhlig learners has just been published, and was launched at the 1989 Mod in

Stornoway, and should be of interest to any members of GAD. Siuthad is co-published by Acair (the main Gaelic publisher), Comunn Luch-ionnsaidh (the learners' organisation in Scotland, recently restructured) Sabhal Mor Ostaig further education college, and Comunn na Gaidhlig. The course was written by Annie MacSween and has received good reviews from a wide variety of sources. The course is intended for those in a group situation, making the formation of GAD very timely.

It comprises

- (a) a teacher's book @ £3,80
- (b) student book @£4.00
- (c) cassette @£3.00
p&p @£3.00

Those interested should contact:

Acair Ltd., 7 James Street,
Stornoway, Lewis, PA872QN

Twining of Educational Centres

A further development in Gwynedd in regard to Gaidhlig is the projected twinning of educational establishments there with those in Scotland. It is hoped to twin bi-lingual secondary schools in Arfon and Dwyfor with those in the Hebrides. Suggestions for further twinning are the teacher training colleges at Llangefi, Anglesey, and Sabhal Mor Ostaig, Skye.

MANNIN

Piob Chornagh

Colin Y Jerree

Ec Lowender Peran ayns y Chorn yn mee shoh chaie, va treiltys currit er y hoshiaght dy aavioghey yn piob Chornagh. Ta fys er ve ec ny Cornee rish tammylt foddey dy row piobyn oc keayrt dy row er-yn-oyr dy vel ad imraait ayns shenn scrieuyn voish ny mean eashyn as ny s'anmey, myr sampleyr:

'Pybugh menstrels volonnet
May hyllyn donsia dyson'.
'Chloie er y phiob fir chiaullee creeoil
Dy voddagh shin rinkey chelleeragh'.

Ta shen voish Yn Bea Noo Meriasek, scrieuit ayns 1504.

Ta skeepalyn myrgeeddin voish beaal arrish ta imraa piobeyryn va chyndaait dys claghyn er-yn-oyr dy row ad cloie er y Ghoonaght. Smoo scanshoil, ta jalloo ny jees jeh piobeyryn ry-gheddyn, yn fer share ayns y cheeylec Altarnun. Ta ny Cornee er-chee goaill yn fer shoh myr cummey jeh nyn phiobyn aavioghit. Ta'n jalloo soilshaghey dooinney sheidey lesh e veaal er piob lesh daa 'eddans as un phiob cronnaneagh. Ta

fer jeh ny feddanyn ny s'hiurey ny'n fer elley.

Ta ny Cornee er ve cur cheb er aa-croo yn piob shoh rish tammylt foddey, agh ta tooilley fys oc er yn cummey ta'd g'earree. Nish ta'd shirrey er sleih dy chooney lhieu liorish cur daue argid, £2.000 son y cheid kiem, ta shen cour croo daa greie-kiaullee. Ny s'anmey ta'd shirrey er £4.40 son yn nah chiem ta cooney lesh cloiedeyryn dy ynsaghey yn piob noa. Ga nagh vel gys oc er'n chummey jeh'n phiob bunneydaghyr-yn-oyr nagh vel fer erbee er-mayrn, ta eie baghtal oc er'n fer ta'd g'earree yn laa t'ayn jiu.

- Bee ad sheidit liorish beaal.
- Bee un piob cronnaneagh oc.
- Bee daa 'eddans jeh liuridyn anchasley.
- Bee nyn neesht jeu cloieit lesh mairyn.
- Bee ny feddanyn shoh cughlinagh dy chur sheean dy-liooar yn agh bee ad ry-chlashtyn 'syn aer feayn.

Jalloo Jeh'n Phiobeyr Ayns Keeyl æ Altarnun

Sostyn Cheltiagh

Brian Mac Stoyll

Shimmey keayrt ta shin jarrood dy row ooilley Sostyn lesh ny Celtiee traa ennagh. Tra va ny Rauee reill harrish y cheer ta shin gra 'Sostyn' rish nish, she sorch dy henn Vretnish va goll er loayrt ec ooilley yn sleih dooghyssagh, bunnys. Eisht haink ny Sostnee veih'n Ghiarmaan as veih'n Danvarg as va ny Celtiee eginit goll ergooyl as ergooyl. As ta shin foast goll ergooyl, my ta.

Gys paart dy vleeantyn er dy henney, coardail rish ram lioaryn shennaghys (screeut ec Sostnee son y chooid smoo), va ny Celtiee ayns Sostyn ooilley currit mow dy bollagh. Ren y sleih dooghyssagh skellal roish as cha row veg faagit. Nish ta shin toiggal dy vel shoh aggairagh. Gyn

ourys, va Celtiee dy liooar faagit ayns poggaidyn jeh'n cheer as Sostnee mygeayrt y moo. S'cosoylagh dy row yn chengey Cheltiagh goll er loayrt ayns ny poggaidyn shoh ayns Sostyn rish ymmodde blein. As eer tra va'n chengey Cheltiagh er ngeddyn baase ayns ny poggaidyn shoh, va ny cliaghtaghyn Celtiagh tannaghtyn ayns stayd lajer rish keeadyn dy vleeantyn.

Ta paart jeh ny cliaghtaghyn shoh foast ayn. Myr sampleyr, ayns Derbyshire t'ad jesheeney chibbraghyn casherick lesh blaaghyn as reddyn elley. Ghow yn agglish Chreestee greim jeh ny cliaghtaghyn shoh foddey er dy henney. Ta ny saggyrtyn Creestee goll mygeayrt

Ta un feddan rooyrtysagh jeant oc hannah oddagh fer cloie fegooish yn volg as y phiob cronnaneagh. Myr ayns jeh'n nah chiem ta treiltys oc dy chroo jeh feddanyn rooyrtysagh dy chooney lesh toshiaghteyryn.

Un shiaghtin ny s'anmey va mee ec chaglym bleeanoil jeh Cheshaght ny Piobeyryn ayns Chesterfield, Sostyn. Er shen haink mee quaiyl rish Julian Goodacre ta er croo piob Bretnagh Hannah voish sampleyr ry-gheddyn ayns y Thie Tashtee Ashoonagh ayns Cayr Deeth. T'eh er aa-croo piobyn elley myrgeeddin. Gyn ourys bee piob er-lheh ec ny Cornee roish foddey.

The Cornish revealed plans at Lowender Peran to re-discover their own bagpipe based on the example found on a carving at Altarnun Church. The design requirements have been agreed, now they seek financial support.



Sostyn Cheltiagh . . .

marish y theay as ad bannaghey ny chibbraghyn. Cha dod ny sagggyrtyn jannoo red erbee elley, er y fa dy ren ad toiggal niart ny jeeghyn paganagh. Ta'n agglish cur Creestiaght er yn chenn chredjue.

As va mee lhaih y laa elley dy vel cliaghtey ennagh oc ayns Cheer ny Loghyn (y Lake District) raad t'ad skeayley shuinyer y laare ayns kialteenyn (goll rish skeayley shuinyer y thaloo faggys da Cronk Keeill Eoin). Reesht, ta'n agglish Chreestee er ngaoill greim jeh cliaghtey paganagh v'ec ny shenn Cheltiee.

Foddee t'ou er nakin ny er chlashtyn mychione ny sthowrany begghey shen t'ad gra 'sheela na gig' rish. Sthowrany ny jallooy grainnit jeh mraane rooisht t'ayn. Ta ny mraane shoh freayll foshlit ny pihtyn oc er agh veagh cur yn olk er ram sleih. Ta mee ar lhaih mychione ny sthowrany shoh ayns Nerin. T'ad feer henn dy jarroo, as t'eh jeeaghyn dy row ad jeant dy chur ooashley da'n troaraght - y shenn chredjue reesht. Gys y laa elley, smooinee mee nagh row ad ry gheddyn cheumooie jeh Nerin. Agh, coardail risht pabyr naight Sostnagh, ta bunnys feed jeh ry gheddyn ayns Sostyn hene. 'Gyn ourys v'ad jeant paart dy vleeantyn er dy henney as grainneyderyn jannoo arrish er ny sthowrany Yernagh' heill mish. Agh, coardail rish y phabyr shoh, v'ad jeant keeadyn dy vleeantyn er dy henney. Ta kuse jeh ayns ny boallaghyn jeh kialteenyn.

Ec nane jeh ny kialteenyn shoh, dooyrt y sagggyrt dy bare leshyn gyn y sthowran y ve sy woalley jeh'n cheeil echey. T'eh feer phaganagh. Agh t'eh feer henn neesht as veagh eh cur yn olk er sleih dy beagh eh goit magh ass.

Cha ren mish toighal gys y laa elley noadyr dy vel sleih ayns Derbyshire ta coontey ad hene dy ve nyn Geltiee! Foddee ta shoh boghtynid jeianagh ren cheet woish yn Eash jeh Aquarius as ooillee y stoo quaagh shen woish ny bleentyn tree feed. Agh oddagh oo ve shickyrt jeh un red: ta Derbyshire ny smoo Celtiagh na Galicia, my ta. Va claar er y radio Sostnagh er y gherrit mychione shenndaaleeyn (archaeologists) va goll dy reuyrey seose shenn chlaghyn Celtiagh boayl ennagh ayns Derbyshire. Ayns y toshiaght, va ny shenndaaleeyn shoh boirit dy mooar (as dy follit) ec y sleih ynnydagh nagh row coontey monney jeh obbyr ny shenndaaleeyn as ad cur yn olk er shee ny shenn chlaghyn. Coardail rish y chlaar radio shoh, cha ren ny sheendaaleeyn rieau feddyn magh quoi va boirey orroo. Cho leah's va ny shenndaaleeyn abyl soilshaghey magh dy row ad ayns coennaghtyn marish spyrryd ny shenn chlaghyn, va dy choillee nhee mie dy liooar as va'n obbyr coilleenit. Choud's ta fys aym, cha nee spotch v'ayn. Ta ram reddyn quaagh ayn, ghooiney.

It is often not realised there are surviving Celtic influences in England today, in places like the Lake District and Derbyshire.

contribute almost 50% by 1995 and it also says that our economy remains vulnerable due, amongst other things, to our dependence on that sector. One of its suggestions for diversifying our economy is to deepen the financial sector, that is, extend the range of services and products available. Mec Vannin believes that we will not achieve a balanced economy whilst we encourage the overwhelming dominance of one sector. The report provides ample evidence to Mec Vannin of the dangers to the Financial Sector from the 1992 programmes:- The uncertainty over E.C. legislation relating to financial services is greatest for 'third countries' such as the Isle of Man which have a special relationship with certain Member states.

There is likely to be increasing competition from new and existing 'offshore' centres. Surely a developing centre within the E.C. such as Dublin, will take every opportunity to advance its cause against the interests of third country centres. It is apparent that financial institutions 'shop around' for the best terms available when considering locations.

The gravest risk to the financial sector comes from any measures the E.C. introduces to stem the outflow of capital to low tax areas. Mec Vannin thinks it is naive of the authors of this report not to see the inevitability of restrictions being placed by the E.C. on such outflows. The more successful the financial sector is in attracting this money the higher our profile is raised, and thus the perceived threat.

Mec Vannin thinks it strange that the report should cite 'over-regulation' as a threat to the finance sector. The Government has always claimed that it is the strict control of the Financial Services Commission which has attracted institutions to set up here.

Manufacturing

The report states that manufacturing in the Isle of Man, in common with E.C. member states, will need to be more competitive and efficient after 1992. When accountants talk of such things, we suspect that redundancies and exploitation of workers will follow. Ironically, the rapid expansion and dominance of the financial sector has pushed up employment and housing costs, and made it difficult for industry to attract skilled labour

Tourism

The report shows that traditional tourism continues to decline, and that

Mec Vannin News

Economic Implications For 1992

The Manx Government does not envisage any change in the constitutional relationship with the E.E.C. in the foreseeable future, i.e. 'Protocol 3 of the U.K. Act of Accession will continue to provide the basis of the Island's relationship with the E.C.'

A report, commissioned by the Government's Constitutional and External Relations Committee, was prepared by Peat Marwick McLintock and Salford University Business Services Limited, with a remit to examine the possible economic implications for the Island beyond 1992. The report is intended for use as a consultative document.

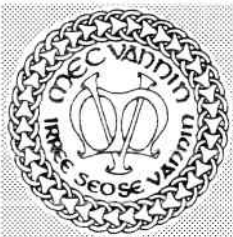
After a careful study of the full report, Mec Vannin submitted the

following views and comments to the above Committee.

It is Mec Vannin's belief that the 1992 programme will have a deleterious effect on the Island in the long term and despite this report's confidence in the short term outlook, the Manx Government has a duty to be primarily concerned with more than just the near future. Mec Vannin also believes that the policies presently being pursued by this Government will exacerbate the difficulties we will face with the E.C. in the 1990's because of the uncertainties surrounding financial services and the E.C. beyond 1992.

Financial Services Sector

The report states that the Financial Sector presently contributes 25% of Manx National Income and will



the only growth area is business tourism. Presumably then, we should add that to the contribution to Manx National Income made by the financial sector thus producing an even more unbalanced economy. The report states that our heritage and environment are our main strengths in tourism. However, the unbridled growth in the finance sector and the major population increase that is part of it, is destroying those very strengths. It is obvious that V.A.T. harmonisation under the 1992 programme and its possible imposition on travel costs will be the final nail in the coffin of the tourist industry.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The report states that the economic contribution of this sector is small, being only 3% of National Income. However, Mec Vannin believes it is vital nevertheless if we are to achieve a balanced economy and a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

The most ominous point raised in the report is the future of the Island's derogations after 1992. The removal of restrictions on the import of meat

would have a devastating effect on Manx agriculture.

Conclusions

Mec Vannin makes no apologies for re-iterating its belief that the dominant finance sector, which has such a massive influence on our economy, is the one sector whose future is least certain after 1992. This is a very dangerous position to be in. Whilst our short term prospects may be good as the report says, Mec Vannin has long said, that our economy is unbalanced and over-dependent on the Financial Sector. The Report admits that there are significant risks and uncertainties attached to 1992. If one or more of these have an adverse outcome then the results would be disastrous for the Island.

Amongst its policy objectives the report says that we should aim to achieve a balanced growth between the needs of the financial sector and the high-technology engineering sector, and the conflicts that growth can potentially generate. Mec Vannin feels those conflicts are already here. The report clearly states that an

increase in population is concomitant with the growth of the financial sector and so pressures on housing, roads and environment are obvious even now. The report is specific - growth of 7% p.a. between now and 1993/94 is consistent with a population growth of 10% by then, that is, 7000 in four to five years.

Finally Mec Vannin notes with interest that amongst its policy objectives, the report suggests as risk minimisation that the Island should avoid intensive lobbying for the Island's interests with the E.C. in Brussels and that we should prepare a defence of our low tax status. This clearly reveals the parasitic nature of our tax haven economy, the host in our case being the U.K. and the E.C. This is a shameful way for any country to run its affairs. Mec Vannin certainly intends to see that those interested in Brussels are fully informed of the situation pertaining here.

We would say that a truly independent nation, concerned primarily with the welfare of its native population, should not need to defend its low tax status.

Royal Navy Assurances Worthless

Celtic League Militancy Monitoring

In September last Commodore Paul Hoddinott, N.A.T.O. submarine Operations P.R. man, issued the assurance that British and N.A.T.O. submarines 'do not cover up submarine encounters'.

Within days evidence emerged to the contrary when the Irish MFV Contestor was towed backwards for one mile before freeing itself. The fishermen suspected submarine involvement and this was proven. Despite Hoddinott's recent 'assurance' the Royal Navy sub. did not stop nor render any assistance.

Following the positive identification of the sub as British, the Irish government lodged a formal protest.

Shortly after this incident, a small Scottish MFV, the 'Irene' from the Island of Barra, which had been logged as overdue, was found in a wrecked condition off the coast of Barra. No survivors of her two man crew were found.

M.O.D. & Coastguard sources were quick to deny submarine or military involvement, although a party of divers from the Royal Navy base at Faslane were at the scene swiftly.

Both the incident in the Irish sea and that off Barra occurred during the series of N.A.T.O. exercises code named 'Sharp Spear', and despite M.O.D. claims to the contrary a major anti submarine exercise was underway off the Hebrides.

It is ironic that these latest two incidents 'mirror' similar occurrences during the spring (NATO) exercise period, when two vessels were lost (seven men died), again in the Irish sea and off the west of Scotland.

Concerned about the implications of the Sharp Spear exercise the Celtic League wrote to both NATO and the exercise C in C urging caution and stressing the need for adequate warning to mariners. Despite being advised this would occur, there was no widely publicised warning issued to mariners. To the contrary, advice that dived submarine operations would not take place in the Irish sea has proved to be a blatant lie.

It gives the Celtic League no pleasure to say to the National Fishermen's organisations, who were quite happy to be entertained by Navy P.R. men recently - and spun a pack of lies, *we told you so*. However, the facts speak for themselves. Both lay and full-time officials of the

F.P.O.s should wake up to the fact that while they talk to the Navy front men about 'resolving' the problem, boats continue to be lost and lives lost. Since February of this year there has not been a single month without an incident. The F.P.O. must accept the fact that *increased sub. operations and commercial sea fishing do not mix*.

The Celtic League's Statement, in August last, that the M.O.D./R.N. Policy is 'Sink them and Leave them' has again been proven glaringly true. How many more must die?



CELTICA

Eilean Cheap Breatainn

Seumas Uatson

Bho chionn corr math 's lethcheud bliadhna tha àireamh sluagh Eilein Cheap Breatainn a'sior-dhol na 's lugha. Tha seo 'na shuidheachadh gu math goirt aig muinntir an eilein gu h-iomlan Innseanaich [Mic Mac] Frangaich, 's eile. Ach 'se na Gàidheil as muth' a tha air a bhi fuiling thaobh call òigridh ealanta, cùltur 's cànan; on is iad cinneadh as muth' a tha còmhnaidh ann.

Ged is cliùiteach Eilean Cheap Breatainn measg muinntir na Gàidhlig air an taobh thall, b'fheairde luchd-leughaidh, nach eil eòlach air an àite shònraichte seo, beagan fiosrachaidh a thoirt fainear mu 'n aon ionad do dh' Ameriga a'Chinn a Tuath far a'bheil dualchas 's cànan Ghàidheal na h-Albainn buan chon a'là an diugh.

Ma 'se cànan a'bhun-stéidh a chleachdar mar inneal thomais theirear gur ann glé choltach a tha an dà phobull Gàidhealach thall 's a bhos. Cha n-ionann iad cho buileach, geta, ma sgrùdar buaidh an eadar-sgaraidh bho chéile ré na dà cheud bliadhna 's chaidh.

Tha Eilean Cheap Breatainn suidhichte 'san Atlantig an Ear-Thuatha, beagan dha 'n taobh an earra-dheas air 'Talamh an Eisc' [Newfoundland] air oirthir na Mór-roinn Chaneideanach, Alba Nuadh. Tha e 'na cheàrnaidh thlachdmhor ré and t-samhraidh ghoirrid, ach air a riasladh le fuachd a'gheamhraidh, agus bi a chorsachan air an cuarstachadh 's duinte le deigh shiobaidh on fhìor aird' a tuath as t-Earrach. Tha a'mhorchuid dhe 'n talamh ann neo-iomchaidh thaobh àiteachaidh malartaich, ged a bhios corra bhaile cumail bheothaichean 'son creic. Air a shàilleabh sin tha móran do mhuinntir an eilein a'tighinn beò air iasgairachd, obair 'sna mèinnean guail, agus cosnadh far nan coilltean spruis, a'chraobh a 's pailt' a gheobhar air feadh an eilein. Tha cion-obrach 'na chùis-

chruadail ann am beatha an t-sluaigh agus tha seo air a dhearbhadh ma bheirear sùil air mar a shìolaich àireamh muinntir Cheap Breatainn sios 'nan cunndais bho 180,00 'sa bhliadhna 1981 gu timchioll air 165,000 air a'là an diugh. Tha corr 's fichead as gach ceud oibrich' a tha comasach air turasdal a chosnadh, aig an dachaidh gun fhasdadh aig an am shriobhaidh.

Nochd a'cheud ghrunn beag do luchd-àiteachaidh Gàidhealach air cladaichean Cheap Breatainn a-null mu 'n bhliadhna 1791 as deaghaidh dhaibh a gheamhrachadh air tìr-mór thairis air Caol Chanco. Thànaig iad gu tìr 's thog iad fearann faisg air 'n tràigh eadar Sìudaig agus Acarsaid Mhabou, mar a theirte, ann an Siorramachd Inbhir Nis. Ràinig, goirrid 'na dheaghaidh sin, a'cheud long-imrich Sidni 's a'bhliadhna 1802 agus cha b'fhada an uair sin iomadach té eile 'ga leantail le 'n cuid luchdan do dh'eilirich air am fogradh le ana-cothrom na seann-dùthchadh. Bhuineadh iad do gach ceàrn dhe 'n Ghàidhealtachd. Tha cuid dhuibh sin mar a leanas: Strath-Ghlais, Mùideirt, Cnòideirt, Loch Abar, Na h-Eileanan, A-staigh, Leodhas 's Na h-Earadh, Barraidh, Uibhist, Cataibh, agus An Gearloch. Nuair a thànig an soitheach mu dheireadh ann an 1843 sguir a'chuid bu mhuth' do dh'imrich nan Gàidheal a dh'Eilean Cheap Breatainn. Tha e air a mheas gun do thuinig suas ri 30,000 Gaidheal air feadh an eilein ré na h-aimisir a bha seo.

Cha robh rompa ach "Ameriga a'chòta bhàin" ach bha an saorsa 'na lùib. Cluinnear fhathast aig muinntir a'Chladaich a Tuath [Siorramachd Bhictoria] leithid do dh'òran a dh'innseas dhuinn mar a dh'fhuiling na ceud Ghàidheil a dh'aitich an ionad ud.

"Seiche na ba air a càirteadh
'S air a càradh air mo dhruim

'S mi *starbhadh* leis an acras
Coltas a'bhais a'tighinn air
m'aghaidh."

"Nuair a sheasas mi 's and dorusd
Chi mi a'choille os mo chinn
Sinidh mo shùilean air sileadh
Tha mo mhisneachd air a claoidh."

A dh'aindeoin faighinn tàir ri beòshlaint a thoirt as an dùthaich ùir, shoiribhich leis na Gàidheil sgairteil 'nan tighearnan fhéin, agus thug iad an t-aona ghrádh dha 'n dùthaich ùir 's a bha aca air an t-seann dachaidh. Togar teisteanas air an fhìrinn seo ann an iomadach òran a rinneadh le bàird a rugadh ann an Ceap Breatainn a-nuas ris a'cheathramh ghlùn air falbh as Albainn. Bha Calum Eòin Mac Illiosa [Calum Eòin 'ic Aoghnaidh 'ic Caluim 'ic Dhòmhnail 'ic Dhonnchaidh] fear a mhuinntir Mhargaraidh air fear dhiubh sin.

"Cha n-eil àit' an diugh fo 'n ghréin
'S am b'fhearr leam fhéin bhi
tamhachd
Na Bràigh' na h-Aibhneadh measg
nan sonn
O'm faighte fuaim na Gàidhlig."

"Aig gach froilig, bàl 's bainis
Gum bi càithream gràdhach
le ceòl na fìdhleadh dol 'san rìdhlihdh
Cosg na tim mar b'àill leinn."

B'ann a Mórar a bha sinnsir
Chaluim.

Bha an aon rùn aig Eòghan MacCoinnich [Eòghann Mac Ghilleapaig Sheumais Dhòmhnail 'ic Eachain] 'san òran a rinn esan, 'Bu Deònach Leam Tilleadh', nuair a bha e falbh on taigh 'na ghiullan a'sireadh obrach ann an Calgaraidh, Alberta. B'e oidhche na Nollaig bh'ann 'sa bhliadhna 1925, agus e leis fhéin anns a'bhàile mhór a'caoidh luchd-dàimh 's èolaichean Cùl Eilean na Nollaig far an d'fhuair e àrach.

"Se Ceap Breatainn an t-àite bu
mhiann leam bhi tamhachd
An t-eilean as àille tha fo na nèoil
Le thulaichean àrd toirt dhuinn
sealladh thar saile

air an lionmhor bheil bàta air an an càradh fo shèol."

Agus anns an aon òran thog e dealbh cuimseach air mais' an t-samhraidh 's mar e thig e air "a'Chùl" chon a 'là an diugh.

"Nuair a thigeadh an samhradh bu bhòidheach 's an am sin an duilleach air chrann cur nam bheanntan nan glòir Air raointean nan gleanntan, gach lusan 's neòinean Gu gugagach, cromcheannach, fannabhuidh, 's gorm."

Thàinig Cloinn 'ic Coinnich a-nall a Barraidh 's an naoidheimh linn deug.

Tha bàird ainmeil na linn sin air triall ach tha roinn bhìghmhor do 'n ghnàthas agus, ged is ann beag a tha i fàs, do Ghàidhlig fhéin air fhàgail 'nan deaghaidh.

Tha e' na bheachd aig feadhainn gu robh àireamh sliochd nan Gàidheal a'còmhnaidh ann an Ceap Breatainn mu 80,000 aig toiseach na fichideimh linn. B'e Eoin G. Mac Fhionghain fear-dheasachaidh *Mhic Talla*, an aon phaipear naidheachd a chuireadh an clò gu léir ann an Gàidhlig 'san am sin [1892-1904], a sgrìobh na leanas an 1903; "Gu leigeil fhaicinn cho fìor Ghaidhealach 's a tha Ceap Breatainn, faodar iomradh a thoirt air àireamh nan àiteachan sam bheil Gàilig air a searmonachadh 's air a cleachdadh an co-cheangal ri nithean crabhach. Buinidh na Gàidheil gu ìre bhig do dha eaglais, an Eaglais Chléireach, agus an

Eaglais Chaitliceach. Aig na Cléirich tha air an eilean naodh deug air fhichead eaglais is àite-searmonachaidh, agus cha 'n eil ach sia dhiù sin anns nach eil Gàilig air a searmonachadh. Aig am a bhi sgrìobhadh so tha coig deug air fhichead ministear suidhichte aca, agus tha naodh air fhichead dhiù a'searmonachadh Gàilig. Aig na Caitlicich tha seachd deug air fhichead parraist, agus cha 'n eil ach sia dhiù gun Ghàilig. Tha da fhichead 's aon sagart aca ann an seirbhis, agus is luchd Gàilig a h-aon deug air fhichead dhiù. Na 'n rachamaid gu luchd na pàrlamaid, chitheamaid gur Gàidheil is luchd Gàilig ceathrar de 'n choignear a tha sinn a'cur do àrd-phàrlamaid Chanada, agus coignear de 'n ochdar a tha dol do phàrlamaid Nobha Scotia. Agus do thaobh nan comhairleach, de 'm bheil ann an comhairlean nan ceithir siorrachdan trì fichead 's ochd deug 's co ghearraineadh air an gainnead - is Gàidheil a bhruinneas Gàilig leth cheud 'sa h-ochd. Agus cha bu chòir a leigeil a cuimhne gur ann an Sidni, ceanna-bhaile an eilein, a tha 'n aon phaipeir Gàilig a tha air uachdar an t-saoghal, am Mac Talla."

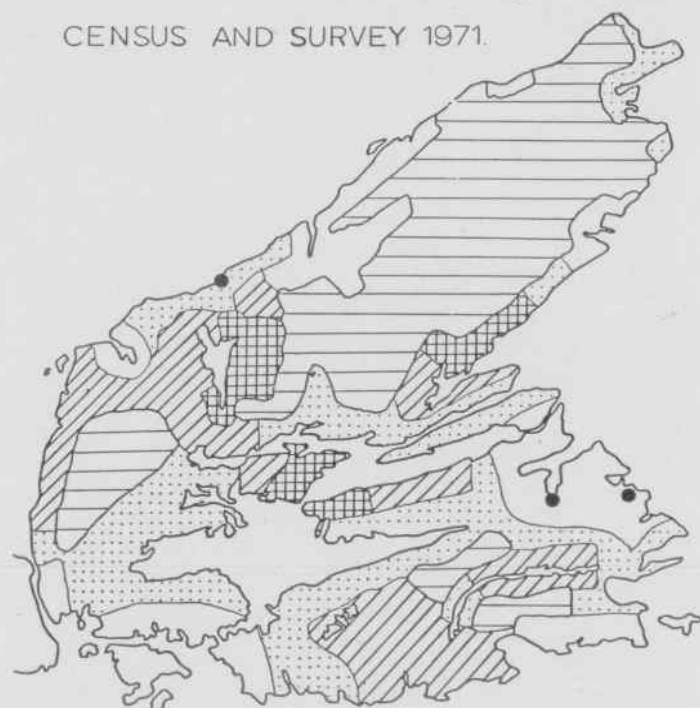
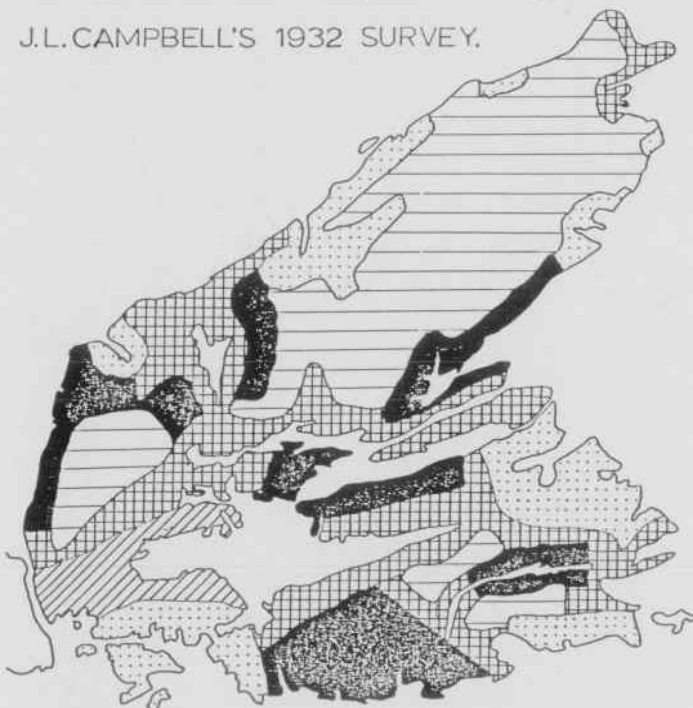
'S mór an t-atharracha a tha air tighinn air Eilean Cheap Breatainn seach mar a bha cor na Gàidhlig ri linn Eòin Mhic Fhionghain. Ged is dan' an cù air a shìtig fhéin 's gann gun cumadh duine sam bith a-mach nach eil a'Ghàidhlig 'na càs air a'la an diugh thaobh aois na bhruidhneas i agus cùl-taic' air a son bho a'righaltas.

A bharrachd air cion-obrach ann am bailtean móra an eilein, 's gann gum faicear seann fhearann air a'heil spréidh de chrodh; na 's lugha gur e bhaile mór Dhuitseach a bhios ann siod 's a'seo. Agus cha n-e a-mhàin gu bheil torradh saothrach a'cheud luchd-àiteachaidh Gàidhealach a'siorchnamh as, ach is duilich fhéin an t-ògradh fhaicinn air falbh o 'n dachaidhean anns na mór-roinnean an àird an iar Chanada an toir air teachd-an-tìr nach gabh faotainn 's na coimhearsnachdan far an d'thogadh iad.

Tha Eilean Cheap Breatainn 'na Ghàidhealtachd air leth as deaghaidh dhi a dh'fàs suas le poileataigs, eagonomaidh, coimhearsnachd, 's cultur a'mhóir-shluaigh Ameriga a Tuath 'na cois. Tha feartan an darna cuid, seann dùthaich 's an dachaidh ùr, an lùib cultur Gàidhealach an Eilean Cheap Breatainn. Thadail an t-Ollamh Iain Mac Aoghnais a Sgoil Eòlais na h-Alba 'nar measg aig am Co-Labhairt Eadar Nàiseanta Na Gàidhlig a chaidh chumail ann an Sidni as t-foghar 1987. Bheachdnaich e air brìgh na dòigh sheinn a tha gléidhte le Gàidheil Cheap Breatainn ann an còmhradh a chraoladh le CBC 'san Damhair dhe 'n bhliadhna sin. Ged is ann air dòigh sheinn a bha e mach dh'fhaodadh e bhi bruidhinn air luach cultur nan Gàidheal Albainn Uir air fad: "... bha mi ràdh ris, A'heil fhios agad gu bheil sinn a'cluinninn rud a bhoineas dhuinne is rud a bhuinneas dhuibh-se bhos a'seo: gu bheil sinn a'cluinninn cèol an ochdamh ceud deug beò fhathast

J.L.CAMPBELL'S 1932 SURVEY.

CENSUS AND SURVEY 1971.



> 75% GAELIC SPEAKING
 25-50% GAELIC SPEAKING
 51-75% GAELIC SPEAKING
 < 25% GAELIC SPEAKING

TOWNS WITH >150 GAELIC SPEAKERS.
 25-50% UNDERSTAND SOME GAELIC.
 >50% UNDERSTAND GAELIC
 ONLY SCATTERED GAELIC SURVIVALS

Eilean Cheap Breatainn . . . S.U.

ann a Ceap Breatainn. Agus 'se rud mór, mór a tha sin. Ma chailleas sibh a'Ghàidhlig 's ma chailleas sibh an dòigh seinn a tha seo, cha n-e a-mhàin gu bheil a'Ghàidhlig bhos a'seo 's thall an Alba dol a chall rudeigin, ach tha [n] saoghal mór dol a chall rudeigein ann an ceòl o chionn 's ann ainneamh, ainneamh, ainneamh ann an àite sam bith a chluinneas tu seinn dhe 'n t-seòrsa seo.

Ma ghabhas inbhe Ghàidheil Cheap Breatainn cuir an àirde feumar luchd-leasachaidh ionadal fuasgladh na ceisteadh thoirt air lom air an stairsnich fhéin. Tha muinntir na Gàidhlig 's a'cheàrnaidh seo air a bhi cuideachadh le Canada gus nàisean daingean a stéidheachadh fad corr 's na dá linn s' chaidh. Aig an ìre dheth seo 's mór an còir a tha aca a-nisd gu bhi gearain, "Bristeadh a'chnaimh agamas 's an smior aig càch".

The Celtic League, 1929

In 1929 a movement called The Celtic League was established by an Irish-American G. W. McCaffrey and Ruairaidh Arascain Is Mhairr. Ruairaidh Arascain was, of course, the famous Hon. Stuart Ruairaidh Erskine, son of the 5th baron Erskine of Marr. Erskine (1870-1960) was a friend of John MacLean and James Connolly, active in Scottish national and socialist politics and founded, among other things of An Comunn Albanach (Scots National League, 1904). He believed in the restoration of Scottish Gaelic as the national language and his journals, such as *Guth na Bliadhna*, are essential reading for any historian of the Gaelic movement or for the movement of Scottish independence. The Celtic League of 1929 published at least one pamphlet which carried a design of a pan-Celtic flag, with a Celtic anthem and words in all six languages.

Any information on this movement, copies of any of its publications, and especially any information on G.W. McCaffrey (who was still alive preaching pan-Celticism in Nova Scotia in the 1940's) would be gratefully welcomed by the League's chairman, Peter Berresford Ellis.

Any information on an attempt to set up another Celtic League during the late 1940's, of which the famous Dan Breen, then Fianna Fáil T.D. for Co. Tipperary, was acting-secretary, would also be welcomed. This movement does not appear to have got off the ground and its supporters centered around the readers of *An*

Aimsir Cheilteach (The Celtic Time).

Information should be sent Peter Berresford Ellis, c/o A.M. Heath & Co. Ltd., 79 St. Martins Lane, London WC2N 4AA.

InterCeltic Events

The 1990 **Celtic Congress** will be held in Abertawe/Swansea University College from July 30 to August 4, i.e. during the week preceding the Eisteddfod.

Theme:

Arts and the Celtic countries. Further information from Hugh and Eurwen Price, Y Garn, Heol Abertawe, Llewatha, Pforestach, Abertawe, Cymru SA5 4NR.

The **11th International Festival of Film and Television** in the Celtic Countries will be held in Gaoth Dobhair/Gweedore, NW Donegal from the 2nd to the 6th of April 1990. It is open to films and videos relating to aspects of life and culture in Celtic countries, regardless of country of origin. The festival acts as a show case for productions in the Celtic languages. One of the six awards is for the best production wholly or substantially in a Celtic language. Productions may be entered in any of the following categories: drama, factual, young people, entertainment. A change in the selection procedure is being introduced for this festival. Preselection juries of five members in Brittany, Ireland, Wales and Scotland will select ten of the best films and programmes from the entries submitted to them, subject to a maximum running time of six hours for each country. In addition, a minimum of three of the selected entries from each country must be wholly or partly in a Celtic language. Cornwall will select three entries, not exceeding one hour in total duration, at least one of which must be wholly or partly in Cornish. Entries have to be received before January 12, 1990. Further details from P.O. Box 2683, Áth Cliath 4 (Ireland).

FR3-Bretagne, Teilifís-Éireann and Scottish Television cooperated in putting into effect a decision taken at the last Celtic Film and Television Festival (Roskov, to broadcast a programme containing material of interest to the different Celtic countries. This was done on October 22, between 12 and 13 hours within the framework of the Breton Language programme Chadenn ar Vro. The title 'L'Horizon des Celtes' suggests it was in French? Subjects covered included Gaelic football and a salmon factory in Scotland.

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 £7, Stg £7, 66FF or US \$17.50. Postage outside Europe is by air mail.

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

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

BREIZH Subscriptions: Youenn Craff, Talbodek, Bei 29130, Brittany. **Correspondence: Yann Bouessel Du Bourg**, La Haie Val d'Izé, 35450 Livré-sur-Change-on, Brittany.

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

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

KERNOW Ian Williams, 6 Rose Row, Redruth.

MANNIN Cristl Jerry, 6 Glenfaba Road, Peel.

LONDON Séamas Ó Coileáin, G42 Du Cane Court, London SW17 7JR.

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 J.J.

MacEachern, Box 111, Mabou, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia BOE 1X0.

MEMBERS RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW

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Our next deadline for *Carn* 69 will be the 8th February: 1990. I would ask regular or new contributors to meet this due date and would appeal especially for more photographs/illustrations (not necessarily accompanying articles). Materials sent for publication in *Carn* must relate to our aims, and be typed. All material is copyright [(c)] *Carn* unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in *Carn* are not necessarily those of the editor nor of the Celtic League.

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