

comann

A LINK BETWEEN THE CELTIC NATIONS

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CELTIC LEAGUE 



Alba



Ann an saoghal teicneolas againn, feumaidh sinn a bith misneachadh. Chan eil coimhearsnachdan nan Eileanan Siar nan aonar fo na rionnagan, tha Gaidhealtachd-dealain ann airson daoine às gach dùthaich air an saoghal air an eadar-lìon.

Lee Ramsay

Linn Dealain nan Gàidheil

Thòisich an Comann Ceilteach cunntas air Twitter anns a' mhìos seo chaidh, agus b' e seo an rud a thug orm a' smaoinichadh air na goireasan teicneolas Gàidhlig mar an eadar-lìon.

Tha mi cinnteach gum bi gach leughadair a' cluinntinn seo gu tric. Gur e ach cànan beag a th'anns a' Gàidhlig, agus 'nuair a dh'fhàg Gàidheil a' Ghaidhealtachd, chaidh Gàidhlig a dhèanamh nas lugha. An uair sin, cluinnidh sibh mu dheidhinn fudach nan Gàidheal, agus am bàs na Gàidhlig gum biodh e air tachair mur thràth

Ge-tà, canadh mise nach eil Gàidhlig marbh idir, agus gu dearbh chan eil Gàidhlig ach anns na h-àiteachan a' Ghaidhealtachd. 'S dòcha gun cuala sibh mu dhèidhinn "Dwelly-d"; am faclair Dwelly air an eadar-lìon. Nach robh an naidheachd ann an Carn 142? 'S e naidheachd glè mhath a bh'ann co-dhiù. Tha an làrach-lìon aig www.dwelly.info luath is simplidh aig. Mar sin 's e làrach-lìon eile ùr agus trang le naidheachd is farpaisean a th'ann www.mygaelic.com, an làrach-lìon le Bòrd na Ghàidhlig.

Tha seo làraichean-lìon Ghàidhlig eile air an eadar-lìon, cuideachd. 'S e làrach-lìon beag ach inntinneach agus a' fàs gu luath a th'ann Wikipedia Gàidhlig (aig <http://gd.wikipedia.org/>). Ged nach eil e ag obair gu tric, 's e duilleag mhath Ghàidhlig airson naidheachd a th'anns "The Scotsman" - <http://www.scotsman.com/gaelic>. Tha Google anns a' Ghàidhlig, airson fhaighinn air na làraichean-lìon eile agus a' ceartachadh na litrichean aig faclan doirbh (tha seo aig <http://www.google.com/intl/gd/>). Agus nach eil BBC Alba sgainneal? Ann am Breatann, 's urrainn dhuibh a choisheadh air telebhisean Gàidhlig air an eadar-lìon aig http://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/gd/tv/bbc_alb. Mu dheireadh, 's dòcha gum bi Facebook e fhèin anns a' Ghàidhlig. (Tha e ann an Cuimrigh agus a' Ghàidhlig na Èireann mu thràth.)

Tha mòran làraichean-lìon eile air an eadar-lìon, gu sònraichte làraichean-lìon airson luchd-ionnsachaidh. Agus chan e sin amhàin, ged a tha fios againn nach eil Microsoft airson na Ghàidhlig, is urrainn dhuinn a fhaighinn am faclair airson Microsoft Word saor air an eadar-lìon. Tha mòran "leabhraichean-dealain" air an eadar-lìon cuideachd. - 'S e leabhraichean a tha sibh a' leughadh air computair no leughair-dealain (mar am fòn-làimh) a th'ann leabhraichean-d,

agus tha mòran rosgan aosta Gàidhlig saor air an eadar-lìon.



NEIL MUNRO (1863-1930)

Alan Stewart looks at the life and work of an often forgotten Highland novelist

Neil Munro was born in Inverary in Scotland in 1863, the illegitimate son of Anne Munro, a kitchen maid. Mary believed the father to be a member of the Duke of Argyll's family (though she did later marry Malcolm Thomson, the retired governor of Inverary jail).

After leaving school at 13 Munro began work in the local office of the Sheriff Clerk. In 1881 though, two days before his 18th birthday, he headed south to Glasgow. There he broke into journalism working as a reporter with the "Greenock Advertiser", "Glasgow News", "Falkirk Herald" and then the "Glasgow Evening News."

It was at the "Evening News" that his star shone. He rose meteorically and he was Chief Reporter by the time he was 23.

Munro was nothing if not versatile however. His first novel appeared in 1898. Called "John Splendid", it deals with the sacking of Inverary by the Duke of Montrose and his subsequent victory at the Battle of Inverlochry in 1645. At the book's core though is an exploration of the "Highland character under stress" (Neil Munro Society 2008).

The next novel, "Gilian the Dreamer", followed a year later. It's also set in Inverary, again in a period of turmoil. This time it's in



the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars.

And the novels kept coming! There was "Doom Castle" and "Shoes of Fortune" in 1901 and "Children of Tempest" in 1903.

Of particular interest however was "New Road." Published in 1914, it focuses on the building-back in 1733-of General Wade's military road from Stirling to Inverness. The concerns underlying the novel though were the changes the English speaking south would bring to the Gaelic north. Was the Gaelic way of life under threat?

Munro had decided in 1902 to take a break from full time journalism. However he still contributed two weekly columns to the "Evening News." It was one of those that spawned the "Para Handy Tales" about the adventures of the crew of a West Highland puffer, the "Vital Spark."

With the coming of World War One Munro concentrated again on press work. Indeed in 1918 he became "Evening News" Editor. He was badly affected by the death of his son on the Western Front; thereafter he gradually withdrew from public life.

Munro died in Helensburgh on 22 December 1930.

Gaelic Scotland and the Wars of Independence

Part I – The Prelude The last Celtic King?

Above Aberdour, not far from the Forth Bridge, is an unassuming memorial to Alexander III, which it describes as “the last Celtic king of Scotland”. In 1286, that King Alexander and his party were riding above the cliffs here, when fog scattered the party, and Alexander and his horse fell to their deaths. It has been claimed that he was murdered, but this has never been proven satisfactorily and probably never will be. Alexander had a successful reign which had effectively ended the power of the Norse in Scotland at the Battle of Largs (Na Leargaidh Gallda) in 1263. But Alexander’s death led to chaos. He had one heir, Margaret, the “Maid of Norway”. Margaret was an infant, and died before reaching Scotland. No fewer than 13 Competitors claimed the Crown of Scotland, and the resultant chaos led to English intervention.

It is debatable whether Alexander III really was the last Celtic King of Scots; rather he was the last of the Dunkeld or Canmore (Ceann Mòr) dynasty. The Stewarts were the last rulers of an independent Scotland, and they have as good a claim as any. Their family origins lay in the Fitz Alans, who were Stewards of Scotland, and who came from Breton origins. We know from the testimony of Pedro Ayala, the Spanish ambassador to the court of James IV (1488-1513) that the King spoke the language of the “Wild Scots”, and he is presumably the last one, although it’s been claimed, with little evidence that his son, James V (1513-42) could also speak the language. Lastly, although much of Scotland was rapidly being Normanised and Anglicised, especially in the burghs, there was in fact a degree of intermarriage between the native and Norman nobilities.

What constitutes a “Celtic king” is as complicated a question as what exactly the word “Celtic” means. In the case of the Stewarts (later Stuarts), the Gaelic claim never evaporated fully, even when the rulers were oppressing the Highlands, and were de-Gaelicised themselves. It crops up in Jacobitism. Both Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) and his father James exploited it to the full in order to win over the clans, and Gaelic poetry of the 18th century often mentions their remote, semi-legendary Gaelic ancestors. (It is possible that Charles picked up at least some of the language on his sojourns across northern Scotland, and he was also considered the legitimate king by some people.)



The Background

In the early middle ages, Scotland was a multilingual country, like its neighbours. The Gaelic language was spoken over a much wider area, including almost all the Lowlands outside the cities. During the 1200s, there would have been Gaels in areas such as Buchan, Fife, Galloway, Dumfriesshire, and even some of the more rugged parts of the Lothians. The remnants of Brythonic and Norse populations still remained

Scotland itself had started in the merger of the Gaelic kingdom of Dalriada, with Pictland, and Brythonic Strathclyde, and the Hebrides were later conquered from Norway. Up until the Battle of Largs, there had been regular Norse attacks, and for centuries there were attacks from Anglo-Saxon Northumbria and England. The Scots conquered Northumbria down to the Tweed in 1018, which was partly Anglo-Saxon, but also partly Brythonic. Gaelic influence on all of these areas predated political union, and the similarity of Brythonic and Goidelic at this time, meant that Scottish Gaelic’s structure and vocabulary were irreversibly changed by this contact, and many place names, such as Aberdour, Penicuik and Tranent (Trenant) come from it. Brythonic and Goidelic names can be found in all parts of mainland Scotland, with Norse names mostly in the coastal areas, and islands, and Anglo-Saxon names in the far south east.

The first major blow to Gaelic culture in Scotland came with Malcolm Canmore’s second wife, Margaret, known as St Margaret to her supporters and Mairead nam Mallachd (Accursed Margaret) in Gaelic. Margaret was an Anglo-Saxon who had been raised in Hungary – she never bothered to learn Gaelic, but on the other hand, there is no clear evidence she spoke English either. Because of the Norman conquest of England

in 1066, a flood of English refugees came into Scotland. Her main legacy was to mainstream the church, bringing in English and Norman clerics. Her stepchildren bore Celtic names, but her own children by Malcolm generally bore Anglo-Saxon and continental names, such as Edgar.

David I (1084-1153) was one of Margaret’s offspring, and a noted reformer. Many of his reforms were necessary, for example, he minted Scotland’s very first coins. However, many of the reforms involved copying English examples wholesale, installing Norman families, and the policy of “civilising” the country by planting merchant burghs, which were mainly filled with Anglo-Normans, Flemings and English to improve trade. (Unlike England, Wales or Ireland, the Normans were originally invited into Scotland.) David also started the policy of Scottish kings being feudal lords in England, taking manors in 11 English counties. This meant that he had to swear loyalty to the King of England, who was then Henry I. The Kings of Scots saw this as fealty for the manorial holdings in England, but the Kings of England saw this as applying to the realm of Scotland as well. This policy led to much confusion, particularly as the Scots would also conquer large swathes of England, particularly after the Norman Conquest – at one point David’s capital was Carlisle, and the border was the River Ribble south of Blackpool. Like traditional Scotland, this portion of Cumbria contained Norse, Brythons and English, and even a few Gaels. Alexander III was David I’s great-great-grandson, or more succinctly, *fionn-ogha* as the Gaelic has it.

The policy of Anglicisation/Normanisation was not wholly successful, at least not to begin with. Many of the Norman families would “go native”, as they did in Ireland.

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The burghs were successful in trading with the continent, but they were effectively islands. The largest, Edinburgh was less than a square mile in extent. This was by no means unusual in European history. The Russians had planted towns full of foreigners (mainly Germans, French and English) throughout their empire, in order to "civilise" it. In *War and Peace* Tolstoy mentions a character called Golitsin, who can speak French, but not Russian, despite being Russian himself – which gets him into great trouble during the French invasion. Likewise central and eastern Europe had many German speaking towns, surrounded by a

Slavic/Hungarian/Romanian speaking countryside. Even England was not immune, as its ruling class spoke a form of French. Coincidentally, it was only during the rule of Edward I, that English gained any official recognition. Even before 1066, some of the rulers and nobles of England were Norse speakers, such as Canute. However, England was more successful at combining its native and Norman traditions than Scotland. A strange kind of Creole/pidgin had emerged, a compromise between Anglo-Saxon and Norman French, with some Norse thrown in. It would evolve into the language, which I am writing in now.

Ray Bell

Calman Commission Calls for more powers for Scottish Parliament

After the SNP's election victory in May 2007 and the setting up by the Scottish Government of a "National Conversation" on Scotland's constitutional future (including its plan for a referendum on independence) the main opposition parties -Labour, Liberal Democratic and Conservative- established a Commission under Sir Kenneth Calman to see how Holyrood "could serve the people of Scotland better" (Daily Telegraph 15 June 2009).

The Commission has now reported and its' "head-line recommendation" is that the Scottish Parliament should be "responsible and accountable for a proportion of the taxes it spends."

Essentially, under the Calman proposals, the basic and top rate taxes in Scotland would be cut by 10p in the pound and then the block grant paid annually by the Treasury to the Scottish Government would be cut by an equivalent amount.

It would then be up to the Scottish Parliament to levy a separate Scottish Income Tax and to decide at which rate to set it.

However the Scottish Parliament would **not** be able to vary the differential between the basic and top rates of tax. They would not be allowed, in other words, to target the rich as part of a move towards a more progressive/redistributive tax system!

Broadly speaking, the Commission's recommendations have been welcomed as both serious and radical. The Commission does propose that the Parliament should gain control also over stamp duties, landfill taxes and air passenger duty.

The SNP does point out though that the Commission never set out to look at the issue of independence itself. Nor has it considered handing Scotland back **all** its' financial powers.

Alan Stewart

ROBERT TANNAHILL: THE GREAT PAISLEY POET

Next year (2010) sees the 200th anniversary of the death of the great Paisley poet Robert Tannahill.

Robert Tannahill's ancestors had been weavers for several generations in Kilmarnock. In 1756 however the family moved to Paisley, then a town of 4000 people with 1300 working looms.

Robert was born in 1774. He attended school from the age of 6 until he was 12, when was then apprenticed to his father as a handloom weaver.

In 1786 Tannahill's father James was chosen as Deacon or Boxmaster of the Paisley Old Weaver's Society.

His mother meanwhile was related to the Brodie family which had produced several artistic/cultural figures -including Robert Brodie, a local poet of some reknown.

Robert Tannahill however suffered from poor health and had a deformed right leg. In his youth he sought to strengthen it through long walks in the countryside round Paisley. Places like Stanely and the Gleniffer Braes, where he frequently strolled, would later provide material for -and feature in- his poetry and songs.

Indeed by 1791, when his apprenticeship ended, Tannahill was already showing literary talent. That was the year Burns's "Tam O' Shanter" was published. The people of Paisley noted the reference in the poem to "cutty sark o' Paisley harn." Tannahill is said to have walked to Alloway Kirk with his friends and to have spent several weeks in Burns country.

Tannahill wanted in particular to restore the popularity of traditional Scottish airs by writing new words for them. He attached an ink top to the frame of his loom so he could write down whatever came to him as he worked.

Paisley was now a town of some 24,000



people. Crop failures in 1799 however led to a steep rise in the price of food and there were soup kitchens in the streets. Robert and his youngest brother Hugh moved to Bolton for a time for work but he returned in 1801 when he heard that his father was ill and close to death.

Paisley weavers at this time were famously well read and in 1803 Tannahill and his friends formed the Paisley Literary and Convivial Association. Proceedings of the associations were by all accounts well lubricated by alcohol.

In 1805 he also became Secretary of the Paisley Burns Club. The Club, by the way, is active to this day and claims to be the oldest formally constituted Burns Club in the world.

In 1807 a 175 page volume of Tannahill's poetry was published. There was an advance subscription of 900 and the book made Tannahill a profit of £20. Amongst the poems were "Thou Bonnie Wood o' Craigielea" and "The Braes o' Gleniffer."



Breizh



Reiñ ton da filmoù Kernev-Veur

Gouel Filmoù Kernev-Veur a voe dalc'het e kreiz miz Du. Ur prenestr digor war sinema ar vro eo an emgav-mañ, o lakaat war raok ar filmoù liesseurt a vez savet gant tud, ret mat dezho diskouez ijin evit tremen dreist an diouer a arc'hant. Ur gouel na zisoñj ket yezh keltiek ar vro kennebeut rak pep bloaz, e vez roet gantañ ur yalc'had skoazell a benn sevel ur film e Kerneveureg.

En ur sinema nevez flamm, ar Phoenix, e kreiz kêr Aberfal (Falmouth) e tigoras Gouel Filmoù Kerneveur d'an 13 a viz Du., ahed an dibenn sizhun e padas. Digeriñ a reas gant ur genstrivadeg filmoù bet savet gant tud yaouank eus ar vro etre 8 ha 18 bloaz, diouzhtu goude e voe graet ton d'ar sinema kerneveurek.

D'an deiz kentañ 'ta e voe embannet peseurt raktres a c'hounez ar bloaz-mañ Priz Govyn Kernewek, ur yalc'had 5000 lur saoz a ya da skoazellañ un danvez film e kerneveureg. Diskouezet e voe evit ar wech kentañ *Skath*, ar film oa bet sikouret warlene. Un diellfilm diwar benn ar roeñviñ eo *Skath* (bag), ur sport a ra berz bras e Kernev-Veur. Savet eo bet gant Paul Farmer, ur skrivagner ha saver-filmoù en deus bet paket brud er c'hoariva dija hag evit e genlabour gant ar gevredigezh skrivagnerien *Scavel an Gow*. Un tamm mat a vrud en deus bet ar film a oa bet skoazellet gant Govyn Kernewek ar bloaz a-raok. *An Jowl Yn Agas Kegin (An Diaoul en o C'hegin)* ur film berr bet savet gant Brett Harvey, ur filmaozour yaouank eus Kernev-Veur. Ur gomedien eo e-lec'h ma weler ur c'heginer gwasket gant e wreg, bezañ kinniget un tamm skoazell gant an Diaoul en eskemm d'e ene evel just. Deut eo a-benn Brett da silañ ar yezh en un doare naturel ma c'heller laret, rak an Diaoul eo a gomz Kerneveureg er film pa ra tudennoù ar vuhez pemdez gant ar Saozneg. Kendrec'het zo bet ur penngener brudet en tele saoz da zont da gemer perzh er film zoken, pezh en deus graet kalz evit brudañ an oberenn. Ur film berr leun a fent hag a vuhez, 14 munutenn lusket mat, douget gant komedianed donezonet a zo blijadur da welet. Tud zo e Breizh o deus bet digarez da sellet ouzh film Brett Harvey pa oa bet pedet d'e ziskouez da geñver un diviz war ar filmañ a oa aozet er CRBC e Brest e-kerz an nevez amzer tremenet.

E-kerz an dibenn sizhun e voe diskouezet filmoù liesseurt gant filmaozourien ar vro ha



gant studieren ivez. Gortoz a reer kalz digant *The Age of Stupid*, ur film a zo kinniget evel ur seurt *blockbuster* diwar-benn ar cheñchamant hin, un tem a-bouez pa voe danvez Pennemvod Kopenhagen a voe dalc'het gant an UNO, tro ar memes mare.

Digor eo ar Gouel war ar broioù all ivez hag ur genstrivadeg ispisial a zo bet savet evit an estrenien. «An Other Country» zo ur priz mil lur saoz a vez roet gant Skol-Veur Aberfal evit reiñ ton d'ur film berr dindan 10 mn, bet savet gant un estrañjour, forzh peseurt lec'h e vefe. Diouzh Aostralia, Kanada, ar Stadoù Unanet, diouzh broioù europat all evel just, ha diouzh Azia zoken e teuas ar filmoù oa war ar renk. Marteze e vo kavet an hent-se gant ur filmaozer breizhat un deiz bennak? Kreñvaet eo bet al liammoù etrevroadel ar bloaz-mañ en ur c'hevelliñ emgav Kernev-Veur gant BuSho, ur Gouel Filmoù Berr e Bro Hungaria.

18 film bras hag ur 150 film berr bennak zo bet diskouezet warlene e Gouel Filmoù Kernev-Veur. Un emgav eo deut da vezañ ivez evit tud ar vicher, e Kernev Veur evel just, met diouzh lec'hoù all ivez.

Gant an enkadenn ekonomikel e vije bet tu krediñ e vije bet diaesoc'h aozañ ur Gouel evel-se. N'eo ket bet, arc'hant zo bet evel boaz. «Diskouez a ra pegen tomm eo filmaozerien ha filmgarourien Kernev-Veur ouzh ar Gouel, ha trugarekaat a rankomp fealded ha brokusted hon faeroned a zo deuet evel kustum» eme Ben Read, Kadoriad ar Gouel. Chañs vat ta da Ouel Filmoù Kernev Veur 'ta.

M. Baudu

Summary:

The Gool Fylm 2009 Cornwall Film Festival was held in Falmouth in November. It featured 18 full-length and some 150 short films - new productions from within Kernow, including Cornish-language films, and elsewhere. The success of this festival reflected the vigour of Cornish film-making today.

Embannadur nevez An Gerlyver Meur a gerne-veureg

Ar strollad *Kesva an Taves Kernewek (Cornish Language Board)* a zo laouen da ober bruderez evit embannadur nevez ar geriadur braz a gerne-veureg, *An Gerlyver Meur*. An embannadur kentañ a voe graet e 1993, ha poent braz e oa kaout an eil. Ur skipailh a bevarzek kerneveger a zo bet ouzh e brientiñ e-pad ur bloavezh, sturiet gant an embanner, Dr Ken George. Ouzhpenn mil ger nevez a zo bet dibabet evit ma c'heller implijout kerne-veureg da vat er 21ved kantved.

Ar levr nevez a zo ur geriadur a daou du, kerne-veuregsaozneg ha saoznegkerne-veureg. Ar gevrenn K-S a zo bet brasaet eus an embannadur kentañ (*Gerlyver Kernewek Kemmyn*, 1993), hag ar gevrenn S-K a zo bet ledanaet eus ar gevrenn S-K er *Gerlyver Kres* (2000). An hini nevez a zo brasoc'h (940 pajenn), ha d'hor meno gwelloc'h, eget bep geriadur kerne-veureg a-raok. Gwellaennoù ennañ a zo:

- Diskouezet eo an distagadur.
- Bez' ez eus skouerioù digant ar yezh hengounel: kerne-veureg kozh, krenn ha diwezhat.
- Ar c'hemmadurioù a vez diskouezet gant niveroù.
- Ul lezennaoueg a ziskouez pet gwech e veze kavet bep ger er yezh hengounel.
- Niver ar c'herioù a zo bet brasaet dre 50%.
- Ur kein brav ha kalet en deus.

Kesva an Taves Kernewek he deus spi e vo ar geriadur nevez-mañ ur patrom evit ar degad-bloavezhioù da zont. Koust al levr a zo £29.99. Gwerzhet eo gant Tor Mark Press (www.tormark.co.uk).

Summary

A short article concerning the new edition of the Cornish dictionary, written by the Cornish Language Board and translated by Ken George.

UDB + Greens beat the SP!!!

The financial crisis has created a new era for a new electorate of nearly 500 million inhabitants: the EU. The results of the European parliament gave few surprises - the winners were ... the conservative parties, despite the financial crisis!!!

In the state of France it's personal satisfaction for the president Nicolas Sarkozy who did a good job as Euro-president. He fought hard against the Russians during the war with Georgia. A personal fight for this man, whose roots are from Hungary during the Soviet era. Otherwise, the president's party, UMP, did quite well against the National Front and Libertas, on the far right...

The movements came on the left, especially *e Breizh*, where the Greens joined with the regionalist UDB (on the Europe Ecologie list) to beat the Socialist Party (SP). For the very first time the new parties (<30 years) with a European background did as well (gaining 2 MPs) as the old SP, where personalities are more important than policies, for the moment. In the western electoral area of the French state (Breizh + Vendée + Poitou-Charentes) the 2 MPs for the Green / UDB coalition are former Greenpeace activist Yannick Jadot, and Nicole Kiil-Nielsen of the Greens. It's also worth mentioning that Dany Cohn-Bendit, founder of the Europe Ecologie coalition, was a real European leader...

The other surprise of the election was the poor results of the Mouvement Démocrate (MoDEM). *E Breizh*, MoDEM are the 3rd party but with a new technocrat at the top they gained only 8% of the vote, and one MEP in Strasburg. A lot of democrats switched to real European leaders and therefore voted for the Green / UDB list. This change is important for the future in our region, and also in Europe as a whole, if the Green parties are the third grouping after the EPP and the Socialists. The competition for third place today *e Breizh* is between MoDEM and the Green / UDB coalition. The addition of the Breton national party made a good mixture to grab open minded voters in favour of Peace Processes, *e Breizh* and all over the Celtic nations. Therefore the question is...should the Celtic nationalist parties (UDB + MK + Plaid + SNP + SF + ...) work hand in hand with the green parties, our common ground being - Nature ???

Another surprise of the Euro-Vote *e Breizh* was the 2.5% of the brand new nationalist party Strollad Breizh (Breton Party), founded in 2002. This centre-right party, campaigning in the five départements of Breizh, demonstrated that Breton voters are ready for a regional party instead of a Democrat party with state goals only. This election has been a huge opportunity for Strollad-Breizh



Yannick Jadot,
Former Greenpeace activist

one year before the regional elections. Therefore, in less than ten years they are in a good position to have regional MPs. If both Strollad-Breizh and UDB (+ Greens) will keep up their own dynamism, then the next elections *e Breizh*, in 2010, should be very interesting.

Gi Keltik

Breizh's Vision for the 21st Century

Part 1

Ten months after the Financial Big Bang, the Lokarn-Institute Conference was very well attended for the 2nd Summer-University about Breizh vision for the future...

The Lokarn-Institute (= *L.I.*) is the most important think-tank in Breizh. The new generation of managers made a good attempt last year. Gaëtan Bourge, Yann Morin, Jakez A. Stephan and their friends worked hard with the board and the strategic committee lead by Joz LeBihan, in order to secure this second summer-university

With more than 150 managers this annual RDV is now on track for a few years... An important success based on celtic values *e-Breizh*. President Alan Glon, welcomed a strong delegations from Asia (Japan, China, Vietnam, etc...).

The opportunity to see if we can develop business in the globalised world.

The event began on Thursday 27th August with an historical and cultural introduction of Merzhin's prophecies by Yann-Berr LeMat. This engineer, who is working in the farming industry, is the author of: "History of Brittany", which is in English. So, it's a must for all members of the Celtic League.

The prophecies of Merzhin came from Geoffrey of Monmouth (12thC.). Is Geoffrey of Monmouth Welsh or a Breton from DOL, *e-Breizh*? Is "G. Arthur", as he often signed his texts, one of those Bretons who crossed the channel with William the Conqueror? As most of them he got some land, in Wales after Hastings (1066). Anyway, Breizh was concern by the prophecies as Wales & Scotland. They were important because people like Yann Monfort(1364), Llewelyn ap Gruffydd(1282), Robert Bruce(1315) or Owen Glendower(1400) fought their "usual" enemies in the name of Merzhin's prophecies. The psychologist Jung understood the prophecies as pre-existing ideas or thoughts called archetypes. They are instinctive. In the past a lot of people have realized prophecies with placebo pills or Rosenthal tests.

Thomas' theorem says: "if people see situations are real, they are in their consequences..." The prophecies are part of the management skills used during crisis because individuals need to cope with new challenges in unstable situations. During a crisis a manager needs a VISION immediately and for the future...

Joz LeBihan, a former teacher for business schools, started with an overhaul view of civilizations' history. After the credit crunch we need new challenges for our globalised world because "harmony in globalisation" is gone. N. Taleb thinks that the financial crisis was the 1st one, of a new list. Now we need to rebuild the production system, which means a lot of new challenges...

D. Rothkoph from The Carnegie Foundation thinks that we are now in a new era in which the links between the global warming and the energy needed will change a lot of situations, in all kind of fields. History of earlier civilisations gives us the opportunity to look to the past in order to understand the junctions in History.

For example, in the 16th C. China was ahead of Europe, for various reasons and the mandarins' leaders decided to stop business with the outside world. They sank their own ships and put aside all technical improvements...



Jean-Jacques Henaff courtesy
(Courtesy ARMOR-Magazine)

continued on page 7

It's only after WWII that the Chinese leaders changed this strategy. Therefore, Deng Xiao Ping speech announcing the end of communism was a starting point for a new era. Japan who made the same mistake as China, but over a shorter period, is now ahead of the 4th technological revolution. This century new technologies on the WEB allowed the financial markets to be open for 24hours a day, Business is going faster and faster! As far as China is the 3rd GDP in the world it's possible to imagine technological transfer happening in Asia. What about E.U.? What about the USA? In 2007, Goldman Sachs forecast that by 2030 the GDP of China would be rated 1st in the world just ahead of USA.

The main problem is the weakness of the politicians. They mainly exist through their showbiz periods of office for a short time. "The politicians live in the moment and do not act for the future," said, Max Weber. Globalisation will need new common values. Wait and see how the Celtic nations will cope with these new challenges!

Jean-Jacques Henaff vice-president of the L.I., started with Merzhin's prophecies, not only to reflect on the past but also to see what we can learn from it and how to use it in the future. A VISION for a manager is a challenge to open his mind to the new world...to the new technologies. The manager must share common goals with his teams in the long term and develop a strategy focused on actions with a strong will to achieve the goals. Nowadays, in a globalised world, regional values must be shared at a world level. The Breton people hold good values today, which they must share with others to realise a good future. "The VISION is the will to be" J. Paitra said in 2000, at L.I. So J.J.Henaff's hope for Breizh to be beautiful, rich, open to the world and with a strong sense of solidarity and humanitarianism... Breizh believed in J. Verne (Naoned: 1828), when he said: "all things a man can imagine, other men will..." In order to introduce next chapter, on Asia, L.I.'s Chairman, Alan Glon, told them that: "we put imagination into our products". Breizh is also strong on "tracking foods" and "safe products". Something that is also important in Asia today. After explaining the importance of the Halal business in the Muslim world, and a videoconference with Vietnam, the PM of Malaysia signed an agreement between Lokarn-Institute and the agronomic University of Kula Lumpur In October. Another agreement was reached between **Produet e-Breizh (PEB) & Benefiq-Asia** in order to create new businesses in Singapore, which means that this body will be the centre for all the Breton farming industry in Asia.

Then KL University responded to confirm their commitment to the same values and motives, which underpin Breizh's outlook on the tracing and safety on food in the future.

Part 2 concludes in the next issue of Carn.

Kann Al Loar 2009

Lúnasa gave its moonlight to Landerne's moon

How is the Celtic-Tiger doing? 'The country is going down hill' according to the writer Herve Jaouen. Anyway a lot of young tigers were born from this wild animal, including musicians and dancers and they are nowadays ready for the show...



Lúnasa

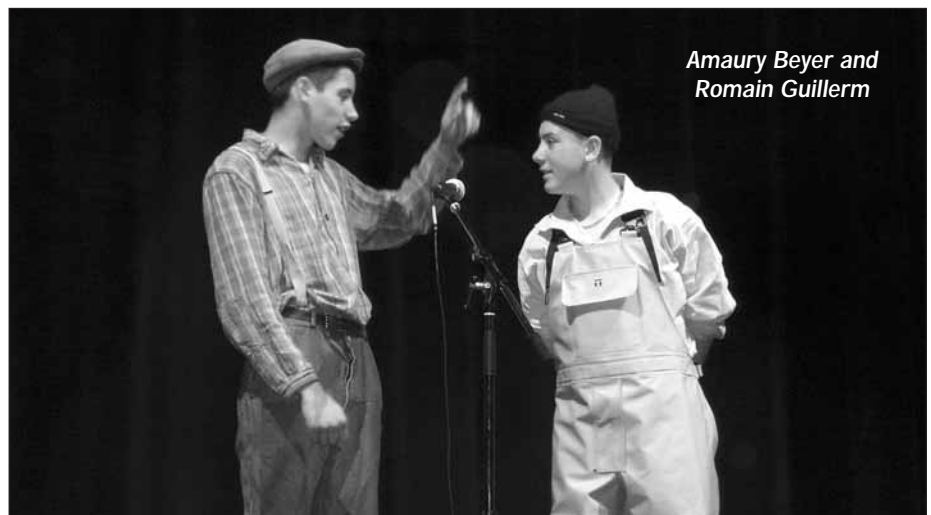
Some while ago Herve, Bellec, and Kris a cartoonist hosted a talk show about Ireland and was the guest star of Kann Al Loar 2009. 'Ireland is not Island even if there are problems with the money loaned by the banks' said H. Jaouen, author of the book 'Suite Irlandaise'.

In the western suburb of the city, in the quarter of St. Ernel, the group **Full Step** expended a lot of energy on stage, just before their cousins from the shamrock world, **Lúnasa** performed. All types of instruments could be heard, flutes, bodhrans, bagpipes, stringed instruments and so on. 'We promote our loved country' said Gevin Crawford, the tin whistle player for **Lúnasa**.

Short plays in the Family-Hall...

In a packed agenda some twenty one-man shows were welcomed to perform in a brand new Family-Hall. Their texts were written by themselves, their teachers or grandfathers. Herve Lossec, the animator, in charge of the show, was extremely efficient and made sure that the actors stuck to the timetable. Of course everyone had a lot to tell the audience. Amaury Beyer and Romain Guillem felt and looked confident on stage. The audience brought the (Hall) house down following the performance of two young Breton speaking teenagers, who later got the award for their sketch about a farmer met a fisherman...it was a lot of fun to see their act. With only one hour of brezhoneg each week, plus some coaching by the teacher and their grandparents these two are ready to take part in the winter night shows all over Breizh. Cauliflower and Chapel Kerzinen played with Marsel Berrou and they won the award in the adult section. The second award went to Alfoñs Ragenez for his play about 'The little sheep'. The third award went to a well-known comedian, Eus Plougin, that's to say Mikael Conq...

continued on page 8



Amaury Beyer and Romain Guillem

Druids of Armorica

Founded in 1792, the Welsh neodruidic movement has known an important development on both sides of the English Channel. The Goursez of Druids, Bards and Ovates of the Breton peninsular, its continental branch, has taken on quite a large degree of autonomy and evolved into a form of Celtic spiritualism. Carn has met the new Grand Druid Morgan/Per-Vari Kerloc'h.

This summer, at the culmination of the sun, the Gorsez of druids, bards and Ovates of Brittany blew out its hundred candles. A respectable age, which makes it the doyen of druidic, or rather neo-druidic, colleges on the continent. The tradition was interrupted from the moment when the "very wise" were constrained, under the double impact of an empire which arose a thousand years ago and a religion with a universal calling, to take refuge in the depths of the forests, or as in Ireland, in the shadows of the scriptoria ...

Was some of their knowledge and their spirituality discretely transmitted through certain "far sighted" monks such as Bernard of Clairvaux? Or through Freemasonry at first practical and then speculative appearing with our Scottish cousins and later through the mouths of the wandering bards, such as Theodore Hersart de Vilemarqué thought? It is definitely possible.

In the 18th Century, in the Pommier Tavern in London, the three controls of neo-druids were born, who have since had many children, more or less legitimate and recognised. The first two, John Toland and Henry Hurle rapidly evolved towards a spiritual society for the first and a mutualist one for the second. The third, the Gorsedd of Iolo Morganwg, founded in 1792, rapidly took an important role in the coordination of the cultural activities of the country.

The visit to Abergavenny, and reception into the stone circle, of the young Viscount Theodore Hersart de Vilemarqué in 1838 led to an enthusiasm for, and incitement to,

Kann Al Loar 2009 – continued from page 7

Ceili in St. Ernel

Lugh Nasadh means moon in August, which offers a lot of happy moment for everybody. During this month there should be a lot of positive energy on the agenda. It was enchanting to be able to join in the set-dancing under the coaching of Tim O'Neill – light feet, flying lightly across the floor thanks to the music of KerO'zen. Wonderful is probably the best word to describe the show and céili at St. Ernel where the Bretons were able to experience an enchanting moment with Ireland .

GiK

Courtesy Frank Bodenes/ Ya!

create an Armorican Breton branch of the Welsh college. His tentative steps alas long past. But the challenge was awoken again in 1889 by eminent literary men who were all more or less involved in the Breton Regional Union, the embryo of a Breton political movement. In Guincamp, in the inn of the Widow Le Falher, on returning from an enchanting trip to Cardiff, Anatole Le Braz author of *"The Legend of the Death of Armorican Bretons"*, with Taldir Jeffrenon author of *"Bro Goz ma zadoù"*, the national anthem of Brittany, and the academic, Charles Le Goffic and others, inaugurated the *"Goursez of druids, bards and Ovates of the peninsular of Brittany"*. This was an association, which enjoyed a certain prestige in the first half of the 20th Century. Today the Goursez, as in all Breton and Celtic history, has known the crisis of schism. Neo-druidic colleges have appeared here and there, in a more or less spontaneous manner. But the old association created by Le Braz and his friends continues to follow its path.

It works hand-in-hand with its big Welsh brother and little Cornish sister appearing in 1927, whilst still enjoying autonomy of action.



Per-Vari Kerloc'h

"We are a society of thought, not really religious but spiritual," declared Per-Vari Kerloc'h, Grand Druid Morgan after Gwenc'hlan Le Scouézec rejoined Arthur and his Knights on the Isle of Avalon in 2008. *"It is that which differentiates us from our Welsh and Cornish brothers, even if the cultural aspect remains clearly present and the expression of our druidism transcends the Breton culture. But we are not exactly in the position initiated by Taldir. We no longer pretend to represent entire Breton cultural movement. The Goursez must, here in Brittany, meet its esoteric and initiating role."*

Philosophy, Esotericism, Spiritualism but not a "religious" spirit, nor still less that of "dogmatism", for Per-Vari Kerloc'h who seeks to underline the fundamental differences between druidism and christianity, the one defending a vision of a monotheistic world and the other being more in the essence of pantheism.

"We are part of the divine," contends Per-

Vari Kerloc'h, *"making us part of the grand totality. There is not, to our eyes, an absolute and intangible frontier between spirit and matter."*

It is no surprise then that for Per-Vari Kerloc'h and his friends, Gweltaz Ar Fur or Gilles Servat, nature, the forests, the sea, the elements in the largest sense, must be a sacred heritage to pass on to future generations. Besides, for many years, the members of the Goursez have habitually participated in divers pilgrimages and traditional visits like Troménie de Locronan of which Donatien Laurent has given evidence of its very ancient character, cosmic and solesial. This is not always without friction with the local bishop, who has a jaundiced view of the re-appropriation by the neo-druids of a heritage, which has been recovered and christianised by force of blows "of stoles and sprinklers". But in the interests of all, and especially the local population, those who participate with faith and enthusiasm, encircle the angles around Men Gazez, that old stone of fertility and the Mountain of Locranan, which was *sacred* long before being *holy*.

Even if Per-Vari Kerloc'h had certain individual contacts with members of diverse masonic lodges there was no official link with some societies in France, whether in the field of politics or spirituality. *"And then they make their ceremonies under cover, in a closed temple, whereas for us the veritable temple, the receptacle of the sacred, is the forest!"* Little or no official contacts either with the other neo-druidic "clearings" and despite certain tentative approaches: *"I don't really believe in a druidic ecumenism,"* declares Per-Vari Kerloc'h. *"We are not all on the same plan."*

Numerically the Breton neo-druids, of all tendencies, do not regroup into larger battalions to organise some future Druidic Republic of Brittany. But one of the great works of the new Grand Druid is that of legibility. *"It will be necessary to think about re-founding the statutes to give them more democracy."*

Whilst waiting, greater and greater numbers of them in Breton civil society are calling on these sons of the oak for certain private ceremonies of baptism or marriage. The motivations of these new "faithful" are various. But the research into the sacred and wishing to renew links with the Celtic civilisation of their ancestors is playing an ever-greater role in the spontaneous approaches. But then, *"The Goursez is not a proselytising society. We respect the commitments and reasons of everyone."*

Druidism, this thousand year old ancient wisdom, ought it to be dressed in new clothes which will allow them to be imposed on the 21st Century and the ruins of ideologies surrounded by iron and barbed-wired and that of Judaeo-Christianity more and more messed about?

Thierry Jigourel

Cymru

Cymdeithas yn condemnio penderfyniad Cofnodion Uniaith Saesneg y Cynulliad

Mae Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg yn cael cyngor cyfreithiol i weld a oes modd herio penderfyniad Comisiwn y Cynulliad ddechrau Awst i roi'r gorau i gynhyrchu fersiwn Cymraeg o drawsgrifiadau cyfarfodydd llawn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Dywedodd Dafydd Morgan Lewis o brif swyddfa'r Gymdeithas:

"Yr ydym wedi cwyno mewn llythyr at y Comisiwn ynglŷn â'r mater hwn eisoes. Yn y llythyr hwnnw bu i ni bwysleisio bod y penderfyniad yn dangos gwendid yn y Ddeddf Iaith bresennol lle mae cyrff yn gallu creu polisiau iaith ac yna eu hanwybyddu yn llwyr.

"Bu i ni hefyd bwysleisio bod hyn yn gosod esiampl wael i gyrff eraill yn y sector gyhoeddus i anwybyddu eu Cynlluniau Iaith a dechrau cwtogi ar eu gwasanaethau dwyieithog gan ddefnyddio penderfyniad y Cynulliad fel esgus dros wneud hynny.

"Yn yr un modd tybiem y gallai penderfyniad y Comisiwn gael effaith yr un mor andwylol ar y sector breifat gan fod pwysau ar hyn o bryd ar iddynt hwythau fabwysiadu polisiau dwyieithog hefyd. Yn eu hateb i ni mae'r Comisiwn yn mynnu

bod y cyfieithu yn rhy ddrud a dyna'r union ddaidl a ddefnyddir gan y sector breifat dros beidio â defnyddio'r Gymraeg.

"Mae'n drist meddwl bod Llywydd y Cynulliad yn rhan o'r penderfyniad hwn gan ei fod yn adlewyrchiad o feddwl trefedigaethol a thaeogaidd sydd yn gwbl annheilwng o wlad sy'n mynnu ei bod yn trin y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg yn gyfartal.

"Ond fel y pwysleisiais ar y dechrau ein nod yn awr fydd ystyried a oes modd herio'r penderfyniad hwn yn gyfreithiol gan ein bod o'r farn bod y Comisiwn wedi torri'r gyfraith."

Summary:

Cymdeithas yr Iaith have condemned a decision by the Commission of the National Assembly to stop producing Welsh versions of the minutes for full Assembly meetings, saying that this sets a dangerous precedent for other public bodies to ignore their own Language Plans. Cymdeithas are seeking legal advice on the legality of this decision.

Eisteddfod Cymdeithas yr Iaith

Trafod ein Cymunedau Cymraeg a degau yn gweithredu'n uniongyrchol yn erbyn y Llywodraeth – gweithgareddau Cymdeithas yr Iaith yn ystod Eisteddfod Genedlaethol 2009 yn y Bala.

Cafodd Cymdeithas yr Iaith wythnos fyrlymus arall ym mis Awst eleni yn herio'r Llywodraeth am y Gorchymyn Iaith ynghyd â thrafodaeth ddeinamig ar Faes yr Eisteddfod am sut i greu cymuned Gymraeg gynaliadwy.

Mercher Awst 5ed:

Cafwyd ymateb da iawn gan gynghorwyr sir a'r gynulleidfa ym Mhabell y Cymdeithasau mewn cyfarfod arbennig i drafod sut i greu Cymuned Gymraeg Gynaliadwy. Bu Carl Clowes yn sôn am sut y llwyddodd Antur Aelhaearn i osod yr hinsawdd iawn am adfywio cymuned Gymraeg yn Llanaelhaearn yn y '70au. Esboniodd Ffred Ffransis am gynllun newydd, Cynllun Adfywio Cymunedol, sy'n cael ei ffurfio ar hyn o bryd wrth i Gymdeithas yr Iaith gydweithio â chymunedau Penllyn. Amcan y cynllun yw i bobl cymuned rymuso ei hunain drwy gynl-

lunio dros eu cymuned, a defnyddio'r cynllun fel arf i ymateb i fygythiadau i'r



Dyfed Edwards
(Arweinydd Cyngor Gwynedd)

gymuned. Bu ymatebion cadarnhaol gan Dylan Edwards (cynghorydd lleol) a Dyfed Edwards (Arweinydd Cyngor Gwynedd) a'r gynulleidfa o dros 100 o bobl, ac mae Cymdeithas yr Iaith yn gobeithio y bydd cymunedau eraill â diddordeb i gydweithio ar gynllun tebyg. Dywedodd Hywel Griffiths, Cadeirydd grŵp ymgyrch Cymunedau Rhydd Cymdeithas yr Iaith: *'Yn y cyfarfod hwn roeddw'n edrych am ffyrdd o rymuso a sbarduno ein cymunedau lleol fel eu bod yn eu hadfywio eu hunain a hynny oddi mewn i ganllawiau'r Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol.'*

Pŵerau llawn dros y Gymraeg i Gymru:

'Roedd 200 o bobl wedi ymuno â Chymdeithas yr Iaith ar faes yr Eisteddfod i rybuddio Llywodraeth y Cynulliad bod yr amser yn prin i fedru trosglwyddo'r pŵerau dros y Gymraeg cyn yr etholiad nesaf. Rhybuddiwyd bod y Gweinidog Treftadaeth yn euog o beidio â gwneud mwy i sicrhau Gorchymyn mwy eang, a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn euog o rwystro taith y Gorchymyn.

*Fe wnaeth degau o fynychwyr y protest weithredu'n uniongyrchol ar faes yr Eisteddfod drwy osod sticeri ar stondin Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Roedd y sticeri yn cyfleu'r neges bod y Gorchymyn Iaith fel y mae yn rhy gul, ac yn rhwystro ffordd pobl Cymru at eu hawliau i'r Gymraeg. Dywedodd Ilefarydd yn siarad tu allan i stondin y Llywodraeth: *"Yr her i'r Gweinidog Treftadaeth yw i ddeddfu er mwyn gwneud gwahaniaeth fel y mae deddfu wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth mewn meysydd eraill o anghydraddoldeb. Os ydym ni eisiatu gweld mwy o hawliau i'r Gymraeg, rhaid i ni enwi'r rhai sy'n eu gwadu nhw, eu cywilyddio nhw, a'u herio nhw bob cam o'r ffordd."**

Cynllunio logo'r Coleg Ffederal ar Faes yr Eisteddfod:

Ddydd Llun y 3ydd o Awst, roedd Cymdeithas yr Iaith yn lansio cystadleuaeth logo ar gyfer y Coleg Ffederal Gymraeg y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dweud eu bod yn y broses o'i sefydlu. 'Roedd Angharad Tomos - cartwnydd ac aelod blaenllaw o'r Gymdeithas - yn bresennol yn uned y Gymdeithas ar y Maes i gynnal gweithdy ar gyfer myfyrwyr y dyfodol ar lunio logo. Esboniodd Ilefarydd y Gymdeithas ar addysg, Ffred Ffransis: *"Er mwyn cynyddu'r ymwybyddiaeth bod y Coleg ar fin dod o'r diwedd, rydym yn trefnu cystadleuaeth am logo'r sefydliad newydd, gan wahodd pobl i alw yn ein huned ar Faes yr Eisteddfod trwy'r wythnos i lunio cynigion."*

Summary:

An account of Cymdeithas yr Iaith activities for the language on the field of the National Eisteddfod in August, including a public meeting about creating sustainable Welsh-speaking communities, a protest rally against the deficiencies of the Welsh-language LCO, and an extension of the campaign for a Welsh-medium federal university college.

Cumbrian Welsh – an update *gan* Colin Lewis

Last year (Carn 140, 141, 142) when writing about Cumbrian Welsh, I wrote that Wikipedia, the on-line encyclopaedia, had mentioned that there was an embryonic Cumbric language revival movement. It also mentioned that there was some disagreement, with two possible choices being suggested for the revival to take. One view held that the revived language be based on the Old Welsh of Aneurin and Taliesin, whilst a second view was that, by the time of its demise, some 700 years later, Cumbrian Welsh would have markedly diverged from the Welsh of Wales and become a separate language, and that this Late Cumbrian should be the basis for the revived language.

A third option, which I put forward, was to use the direct successor to the language of Aneurin and Taliesin, namely the modern Welsh of Wales with its rich literature, culture, and media accessibility. Perhaps understandably, the revival, led by former web-producer Anthony Harrison, has chosen the second path as a starting point for revived Cumbric, or Cwmbraic as Mr Harrison calls the language.

CWMBRAIC

At the time of my article the revival consisted of word lists published on the Web. However in May this year, Mr Harrison, as Anthony ap Anthony o Rheged, published a 440 page book introducing the revived language, called 'The Dragon's Voice'. The book, available on his website, is the result of years of study on Mr Harrison's part, and it is possible that, just as Henry Jenner's 'Handbook of the Cornish Language' started the Cornish Language revival in the early 20th century, so too might Mr Harrison's book do the same for Cumbric, or Cwmbraic in its revived form, in the early 21st century.

WHAT IS CWMBRAIC LIKE?

Revived Cumbric/Cwmbraic, being derived from the classical Welsh of Aneurin and Taliesin, is still similar to modern Welsh. However, Cwmbraic differs in that it retains some grammatical features that are now archaic in Welsh, more like Bishop Morgan's Biblical Welsh e.g. 'mi a mwnd' instead of modern Welsh 'rydw i'n mynd', and draws on local dialect, in Cumbria and southern Scotland, for some of its vocabulary. Also there is a noticeable difference from Welsh in how the language sounds, with Cwmbraic drawing on both dialect and place-name

evidence for its spelling and pronunciation.

Here are some of these differences:

Welsh 'oe' changes to Cumbric 'ai' e.g. Welsh 'coed' (trees) becomes Cumbric 'caith'. Here the Welsh final 'd' has also changed to Cumbric 'th' e.g. Cumbric 'Penrith' Welsh 'Pen rhyd' (main river crossing).

Welsh final 'dd' also becomes Cumbric 'th' e.g. Welsh 'blaidd' (a wolf) becomes Cumbric 'blaith'.

Welsh 'll' becomes Cumbric 'lh' e.g. Welsh 'Lloegr' (England) becomes Cumbric 'Lhaigr'.

Welsh 'ou' and 'au' become Cumbric 'ow' e.g. Welsh 'cogau' (cuckoos) becomes Cumbric 'cogow'.

Welsh 'ae' changes to Cumbric 'ai' and Welsh 'sb' changes to Cumbric 'sp' Welsh final 'g' changes to Cumbric final 'c'.

Here is a sample sentence taken from the new 'Cumbric Revival' entry in Wikipedia;

"Cwmbraic yw'r eno yath P-Celtic a'r yin planth val Cwmrayc (Cymraeg), Cernewec,ac Brethonec. Cwmbraic leidasa achrais yr Alban, Cleth y Laigre, ac cleth parthow Canol y Laigre."

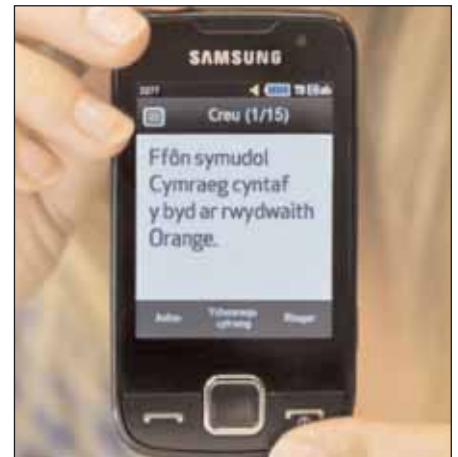
Translation: "Cwmbraic is the name of a P-Celtic Language of the same family as Welsh, Cornish and Breton. Cwmbraic used to be spoken in across Scotland, the North of England and northern parts of the English Midlands."

COMMENT

It is perhaps understandable that the revival has chosen a reconstructed Late Cumbrian as a basis for 'Cwmbraic'. Although it lacks the literary base of the earlier language of Aneurin and Taliesin, it is more uniquely Cumbrian in accent and character and therefore more acceptable to modern Cumbrians seeking their roots. Hopefully, however, as Cwmbraic is so similar to Welsh, those learning it may also wish to gain a nodding acquaintance with modern Welsh as well in order to share in our common cultural traditions.

Find out more about the Cumbrian Language Revival at
www.thedragonsvoice.co.uk and
www.cumbricrevival.com.

Irish phone inspires Welsh language mobile



The S5600 includes predictive texting in Welsh.

Samsung has launched the world's first Welsh language mobile phone, inspired by the success of its 'Gael Fón' in Ireland.

The company, in partnership with operator Orange, will make its S5600 mobile phone available in Wales from 1 September. The phone offers all options in Welsh as well as predictive texting in the Celtic language.

"This is another first for Samsung Mobile following the launch of the Irish language phone in 2008," Samsung vice president for UK and Ireland, Mark Mitchinson, said.

"That was enormously successful. The appetite is definitely there and we're extremely proud and deeply honoured to be part of this ground-breaking initiative."

Samsung launched its Irish language enabled Tocco phone last year and has said it will include the 'Gael Fón' option on all new mobiles it launches in Ireland.

Welsh wins its place at the European Commission

Plaid MEP Jill Evans welcomed the news in July that Welsh-speakers would henceforth be able to correspond with the European Commission in Welsh. This change followed a long campaign by Ms Evans to improve the status of the Welsh language at European level.

She commented "I'm pleased that we've taken another step forward in boosting the status of the Welsh language at European level and raising the profile of Wales. It's right that Welsh-speakers should deal with the European Commission in their language. I am continuing to push the European Parliament to adopt better rules which allow the use of Welsh. I will be taking this up with the new President of the Parliament to be elected next week."

Brits block Welsh-Argentinean visits to Wales

Plaid Cymru MPs have launched a campaign following extensive public reaction to the plight of two young women from Y Wladfa (the Welsh colony), Patagonia, Argentina, who wanted to travel to Wales earlier this year to visit the land of their ancestors and improve their Welsh, having arranged to stay with Welsh-speaking acquaintances. They were refused entry to Britain at Heathrow airport, London, by British border officials who rejected the reasons they gave for their visit. It was reported anecdotally that one official had never heard of the Welsh language. Elfyn Llwyd MP (Meirionnydd Nant Conwy) and Hywel Williams MP (Caernarfon) first raised the plight of Evelyn Calcabrini and Shirley Edwards at Welsh Questions in the House of Commons in the spring. The Wales-Argentina Society then set up a fund for the two young women and hopes that enough money will be available to travel to Wales in time for the National Eisteddfod in August. However their second application, made while they were in Argentina, was also blocked by the border agency. Apparently they had been “blacklisted” on account of the first refusal.

Elfyn Llwyd MP said: “Many people have become acquainted with the case. When Evelyn Calcabrini’s story was first related to me – I was absolutely appalled. What this young lady was subjected to as an invited visitor to Wales is shocking. Evelyn is a 20-year-old resident of Patagonia, which is an area of Argentina. Like many in the area, she speaks Welsh and Spanish.

“Evelyn travelled for over 36 hours from Patagonia to Buenos Aires and then on to London Heathrow. She was detained for several hours inexplicably, and eventually turned away by the border authorities and not given a reason as to why she was being deported. Similarly, Shirley Edwards was recently dispatched in similar circumstances. In that instance, it was alleged that she had no work to go back to, implying that she might stay as an illegal immigrant instead of returning home.

“Even if this was true, does this now mean that every single young person, student or otherwise, from outside of the EU should be refused entry? Clearly these excuses are invalid and ridiculous.

“I am going to campaign vigorously to ensure that this injustice is put right and that visitors to Wales are never treated like criminals. I would also like to see Evelyn and Shirley warmly welcomed back which is something that this fund will hopefully make a reality. I will continue to champion this cause in the Commons and with the Home Office as I believe that this is an important issue of principle with international implications.”



Elfyn Llwyd MP

Cymdeithas Welcomes Report on Welsh Language College

On the day Professor Robin Williams’s recommendations to the Education Minister about the Government’s policy on the establishment of a Welsh medium Federal college were published, Cymdeithas yr Iaith welcomed some of the strong recommendations of the report and called on the Government to establish a robust multi-site College with a substantial budget.

Rhys Llwyd, Cymdeithas spokesperson on a Welsh-medium Federal College, said:

“We are extremely happy that Robin Williams’s report has recommended that a new independent establishment be created to develop Welsh-medium education in the higher education sector. Both Cymdeithas and Students’ Unions have argued this for years now and are glad that Prof. Williams has come to realise that this is the only credible option to increase the Welsh-language provision in this sector. Cymdeithas are also pleased that the report stipulates that such developments should be adequately financed.”

However Cymdeithas are concerned about the relationship between the proposed Federal College and the present Universities. Rhys Llwyd again :

“Although I understand that it is of central importance that the new Education establishment should co-operate on every level with the present Universities, Cymdeithas believe that there is a danger that people could misinterpret the report’s words to mean that the Federal College would be a subordinate body, some kind of little brother to the present universities. It is of central importance that the new college should be of equal status to the other Universities with its own Vice-Chancellor who will be of equal status in this sector as

the Vice-chancellors of the other establishments.”

But the main challenge now lies in the lap of the Welsh Government.

“The Government must now act quickly to budget in order to realise the promise of a Welsh-medium Federal College. Prof. Williams’s recommendation to establish such a Federal College must be put into practice before the end of the present Assembly term rather than dragging its heels. But Cymdeithas yr Iaith are calling on the Government to go even further than the report’s recommendations in relation to the autonomy of the new establishment within the education sector.”

Cymdeithas believe that establishing a Welsh-medium Federal College is an important step in the task of creating a complete Welsh-medium education that will, in turn, be a key part of creating a completely bilingual workforce in Wales. There is increasing demand in Wales for specialists in their fields who can work through the medium of both Welsh and English - from nursing to rural conservation, to speech therapists. A Federal College will be a substantial contribution towards Wales’s economy and the status of the language.

Cymdeithas condemn USA ban on Welsh Folk-Singer



Arfon Gwilym

Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg sent a letter to the US Embassy concerning a shameful decision not to allow folk singer Arfon Gwilym to enter the USA to take part in the Smithsonian Folklife Festival. This is because of a criminal record he acquired as a result of his involvement in campaigns connected with Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg.

Dafydd Lewis, speaking on behalf of Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg said:

“Arfon Gwilym has played a key role in the struggle for the future of the Welsh language and it is a matter of great shame, that he is, because of this, banned from going to the United States of America. Not only has he been a prominent language campaigner but his efforts to promote the folk-singing tradition in Wales have been outstanding. Refusing him entry into the United States would be equivalent to the British government refusing Martin Luther King entry into Britain in the 1960s.”

Gaol for the Language – the tradition continues

Ffred Ffransis, the veteran language campaigner, was sentenced to 5 days in prison at Llanelli Magistrates court and was taken to Parc Prison, Penybont-ar-Ogwr/Bridgend, Glamorgan. He had been arrested eight years previously his part in a protest against the language policies of chain stores in Heol y Frenhines/Queen Street, Cardiff, part of the campaign for a comprehensive Welsh language measure which would include the private sector. He had not paid the fine because the attitude of these shops had not changed.

In a telephone conversation with his wife Meinir Ffransis during the imprisonment Ffred reported that there was no Welsh-language provision in Parc prison. There were no bilingual forms or signs and no Welsh Bible. The court at Llanelli refused permission for Ffred to take his Welsh New Testament with him to prison, saying that there would be Bibles at the Prison - but these were only in English.

Ffred also said that he had refused to sign the remission form which would allow him to be released after serving two thirds of his sentence, i.e. after three days, because the form was in English only. He also said that he had refused to fill an English-only form to request vegetarian food and was confined to eating only potatoes.

Although the prison is run by the private Group 4 Company, they are answerable to the government and have a responsibility to have a Welsh-language policy. They have made no effort to serve the Welsh-speaking community though most of their prisoners come from Wales.

The above is once again proof of the need to devolve fully the powers over the Welsh language from London to Cardiff so that it will be possible to create a comprehensive Welsh Language Measure that will make the language official in Wales, giving Welsh speakers the right to use their language in every sector, and also to establish a language commissioner.

Ffred has been sentenced to around 6 years in total over the last 40 years, and has served around 4 years in prison. He has been sentenced to prison a total of 8 times. Here are the times he was sentenced to a lengthy period: 1987 (Cardiff court) - Campaigning for a body to develop Welsh-Language Education (1 year - served 9 months) 1973 (Huddersfield court) - Welsh-language channel (1 year - served 9 months) 1971 (Mold Court) - Welsh-language channel (3 years - served 2 years)

It looks unlikely that sufficient powers in the present process will be devolved with the LCO to allow the National Assembly to pass a strong enough language measure to change the situation in Cardiff's main shopping street. How many more imprisonments will there be until the language receives justice?

The Euro-elections in Cymru – Plaid hold their seat



Jill Evans MEP (centre) with Frieda Brepels (Flanders) and Ian Hudghton (SNP), President and Vice-Presidents of the EFA Group in the European Parliament.

In June's European parliament elections Jill Evans of Plaid Cymru held her seat comfortably but Plaid could not gain a second of the four seats that make up Wales's single four-seat constituency. The Conservative party also held their one seat. Labour lost one of the two seats they held previously, which, regrettably from our point of view, went to the British nationalists of UKIP (the United Kingdom Independence Party, who stand for the abolition of the Welsh National Assembly and Scottish parliament as well as British withdrawal from the EU).

In terms of votes the Conservative party came top with 21.8% (the first time ever they have come top in an all-Wales election), Labour took 20.3%, Plaid took 18.5% (their highest ever percentage in an all-Wales vote), with UKIP on 12.8%, and the Liberal Democrats on 10.7%.

Plaid's vote was an increase on the previous 1999 election result though they dropped from second place (behind Labour) to third.

On a parliamentary constituency basis Plaid came first in seven of the forty constituencies. As well as in the seats they hold at Westminster (Caernarfon, Meirionnydd Nant Conwy, and Carmarthen East & Dinefwr, though boundaries will change for the next election) they came first in Ceredigion and Ynys Môn (Plaid's top two targets), and also in the Llanelli and Conwy seats (where the unionist hold at Westminster is stronger). Plaid already hold all these constituencies in the National Assembly, but this is an encouraging sign for their prospects in next year's Westminster elections.

Following the election Plaid's newly re-elected MEP, Jill Evans said:

"Labour have been greatly punished by the people of Wales for dismal record of their MEPs before this election. I hope that all Welsh MEPs will now stand up for our country rather than blindly follow the instructions of their party machines in London.

"Due to Labour's huge drop in support, UKIP now have a Welsh MEP. That party have so far decided to abstain as a matter of principle from voting in the European parliament – however important the issue is to the

people of Wales. I challenge the new UKIP member from Wales to reject the unconstructive tactics of his party and put the people of Wales first."

In the reformed parliament Jill Evans has become First Vice President of the Green/European Free Alliance Group (EFA). Ms Evans was elected as President of EFA which has formed a joint group with the Greens since 1999 and automatically becomes the First Vice President of the group as a whole.

The European Free Alliance was formed in 1981 to work for a Europe in which nations, regions and language communities would have the right to their own identities and would work together to help shape a democratic and effective Union. EFA brings together like-minded parties from nations seeking independence or greater autonomy and those campaigning for minority rights.

Speaking after her election Jill Evans said "I am honoured to have been elected to lead our parliamentary group at such an important time in Welsh and European politics.

"If the European Union is to effectively support us through the economic crisis and lead the way in fighting climate change then it needs the input of all of us. That includes Wales, Scotland, Catalonia, Corsica, Flanders, and all the nations and regions that are not yet represented in their own right in the EU.

"We believe the European Union has a key role to play in these issues as well as in defending human rights and contributing to international peace and disarmament. But it has to be a Europe in which people feel they matter.

"The European Parliament is a parliament for Wales as much as the House of Commons (in London) is, but it is seen as irrelevant and distant. The most effective way to reform Europe is to base that reform on the real Europe that exists rather than on the so-called nation states.

"In my new role I will be working with MEPs from across Europe and with the people of Wales to achieve that reform."



Éire



An Bhreatnais sa Phatagóin

B'fhéidir go mbeadh scéal eile ar fad ag na teangacha Ceilteacha dá n-éireadh leo a dteangacha a bunú mar theangacha pobail sa domhan úr. Tríd is tríd, thiontaigh cainteoirí teangacha Ceilteacha ar an mBéarla láithreach bonn nach mór tar éis dóibh dul ar eisimirce. Tá dhá eisceacht uaidh sin, Gaeilge na hAlban in Albain Nua, Ceanada agus an Bhreatnais i bPatagóin na hAirgintíne. Ábhar iontas é scéal na mBreatnach sa Phatagóin agus mar a mhair an Bhreatnais ansin anuas go dtí an lá inniu más ar éigean é. Meastar go bhfuil 20,000 duine de shliocht Breatnaiseoirí i gcúige Chubut na Patagóine agus go bhfuil Breatnais ar a dtoil ag 1,500 díobhsan ar a laghad cé go luaitear líon chomh mór le 5,000 i bhfoinse amháin.

Cé gurbh í an Bhreatnais teanga fhormhór an phobail sa Bhreatain Bheag i lár an 19ú haois bhí sí faoi bhrú go mór ag an bhforás tionsclaíoch agus ag an eisimirce gan trácht ar naimhdeas an stáit. Bhí fíis ag Michael D Jones, seanmóirí agus scoláire as Bala, go bhféadfaí pobal a lonnú in áit éigin eile ar domhan, áit nach mbeadh an Béarla i réim, dá bhféadfaí é. Cymru beag nua a bhí in intinn aige. Smaoinigh sé ar an Astráil, an Nua-Shéalainn agus an Phalaistín mar ionaid dá phobal nua ach sa deireadh thiar thall chinn sé ar dhíriú ar Phatagóin na hAirgintíne. Dhá rud a shocraigh ceist an tsuimh ina intinn, easpa Béarla sa dúiche agus go raibh rialtas na hAirgintíne fáilteach agus sásta 100 míle cearnach de thalamh a

chur ar fáil saor in aisce in abhantracht an Chubut. Cuireadh beirt go dtí an Airgintín leis an gceantar a mheas agus le haghaidh comhchainteanna le hAire Gnóthaí Intíre na hAirgintíne. Le linn dóibh a bheith ann b'éigean dá long fothain a ghlacadh ó stoirm i gcuan i gceantar Chubut. Bhaist siad Porth Madyrn ar an gcuan agus is é Puerto Madyrn ainm oifigiúil na háite go dtí an lá inniu. Bhí cúis mhaith acu le bheith sásta lena bhfaca siad agus leis na gealltanis ó na hAirgintínigh. Chuaigh Jones agus a chairde i mbun earcú daoine don tionscadal agus airgead a bhailiú chuige. Deir mórstaráí na Breataine Bige, John Davies, go raibh gnéithe tábhachtacha polaitiúla ag baint leis an iarracht, go raibh sé i gceist insitiúidí polaitiúla a bhunú agus gur léirigh sé sin go raibh náisiúnachas polaitiúil tagtha ar an bhfód sa Bhreatain Bheag. "Éacht", a thug Saunders Lewis ar thionsadal Michael D. Jones.

Ba é an toradh air sin gur sheol 153 Breatnaiseoirí — 52 díobh ina bpáistí — go dtí an Phatagóin ar an *Mimosa* in 1865. Chuir siad fúthu i ngleann an Chubut (nó Afon Camwy faoi mar a thug siad air). Ní raibh rompu ach pobal beag de mhuintir dhúchasach na háite, na Tehuelche agus ar ball d'fhás cairdeas idir an dá phobal. Cuireadh leis an bpobal Breatnach nuair a tháinig 500 duine breise i 1875 agus tháinig slua eile ón mBreatain Bheag go luath sna 1880í. Ba é an dream mór deireanach a chuir leis an bpobal an 120 duine a tháinig in aon

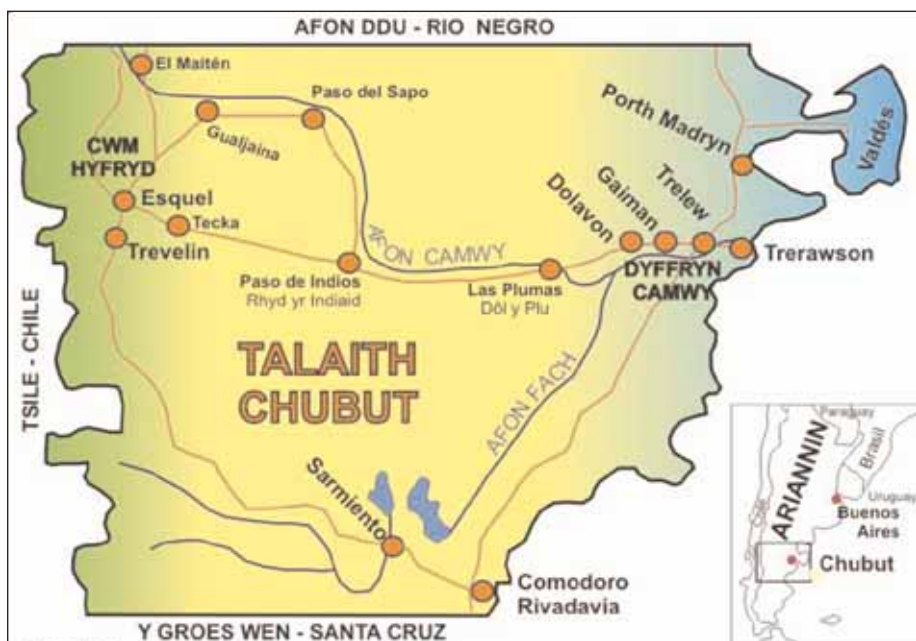
long amháin chomh déanach le 1911.

D'fhág na Breatnaigh seo a lorg ar an bPatagóin ar níos mó ná bealach amháin. Bhunaigh siad bailte — leithéidí Trefelin ("baile an mhuilinn"), Dol Afon ("cluain na habhann") agus Trelew ("baile Lew" ainmnithe as duine de bhunaitheoirí an phobail den ainm Lew nó Lewis). Bhí siad sa tromlach in Gaiman agus Trelew go háirithe, ach deir Paul W. Birt as Ollscoil Ottawa in *Rebuilding the Celtic Languages* (Eag., Diarmuid Ó Néill) gurbh é ceann de na laigí go raibh líon na mBreatnaiseoirí ag dul i laghad i gcónaí mar chéadatan i suimh uirbeacha na dúiche. (Is é alt Birt faoi Chubut ceann de na hailt is spésiúla sa leabhar sin.) Thug na Breatnaigh isteach an chéad chóras mór uisciúcháin san Airgintín agus chuir siad tús le machairí móra cruithneachtan. Chuir siad comharchumann (Cwmni Masnachol Camwy) ar bun a d'fheidhmigh mar bhanc chomh maith le háis díolacháin. Bhí thuas seal agus thíos seal ann. Bhí deacrachtaí acu leis an aeráid: sna 1890í nuair a croiseadh an-chuid den talamh le tuillte. Uaireanta eile bhí deacrachtaí acu leis na húdaráis Airgintíneacha. Rinneadh iarracht coinscríobh a chur i bhfeidhm agus na fir óga a thabhairt isteach in arm na hAirgintíne. Chuir siad go láidir ina choinne sin agus sa deireadh thug uachtarán an tíre cead a gcinn dóibh. Bhí na hAirgintínigh tar éis geallúint a thabhairt in 1865 go n-aithneofaí an choilíneacht Bhreatnach, Y Wladfa, mar stát de chuid na hAirgintíne a luaithe agus a bheadh daonra 20,000 duine ann. Níor comhlíonadh an gheallúint sa deireadh mar bhí faitíos ar an hAirgintínigh go dtabharfadh sé leithscéal do na Sasanaigh an chuid sin tíre a ghabháil faoi mar a ghabh siad na Malvinas. Mar sin féin bhí an Bhreatnais in úsáid sna cúirteanna agus sna scoileanna in Chubut go ceann glúine ar a laghad.

Buaileadh buille marfach beagnach don phobal Breatnach le meathlú eacnamaíocht na 1930í nuair a cealaíodh an coigealtas a bhí déanta ag teaghlach leis na blianta fada. Tharla meath mór in úsáid na Breatnaise ag an tráth céanna. Bhí athrú tubaisteach teanga ann idir 1930 agus 1950. Spésiúil go leor is beag teagmháil a bhí idir Y Wladfa agus an Bhreatain Bheag idir 1914 agus 1965, rud a lagaigh an pobal san Airgintín go mór. Bhí comóradh sa dá thír ar thuras an *Mimosa* i 1965 agus is ón bhliain sin ar aghaidh a tharla athbheochan ar an bhféiniúlacht Bhreatnach agus ar an mBreatnais féin sa Phatagóin.

Tá an chuid is mó de dhaoine in Chubut a bhfuil Breatnais líofa acu anois thar an trí scór ach tuairiscítear go bhfuil an teanga fós i réim in an-chuid teaghlach i gceantair thuaithe an ghleanna, i mbaile Gaiman agus níos faide siar sna Andes i mbaile Trevelin agus in Cwm Hyfred ("an gleann álainn"). De dheasca obair a rinne an Dr Robert Owen Jones cuireadh tionscadal ar bun i 1997 le múinteoirí Breatnaise a chur ón mBreatain Bheag go dtí an Phatagóin. Ó shin i leith

Continued on page 14



Lisbon Treaty Rerun – only Independent Celtic State cedes its sovereignty

The result of the second referendum on the Lisbon Treaty, held on 2nd October, is of course now widely known, 67% in favour, 33% against. The voter turnout was 58%. The dangers of this treaty for the Republic of Ireland and the influence of small states within the European Union have been dealt with in Carn many times, the most recent being an article in Carn 143 (p15). In conclusion that article, referring to European Union President, José Barroso, said “But ultimately it seems he is putting his faith in the economic crisis which he declared at an employment summit in Prague some weeks ago was likely to make the Irish people vote Yes in a second Lisbon referendum!”

And so it happened. In fact all those on the Yes side and their media supporters declared as much in their post referendum analyses and reportage. So if they do not want what the result you gave them the first time make them vote again and scare them, democracy EU style. Not surprising in view of the amount of outside interference and the numbers of Yes groups the political and business establishments set up and the barrage from self interested companies with even the Catholic church, despite its decline in influence in recent decades, telling their flock that yes, it was ok to vote in favour of Lisbon 2!. The only political party to oppose

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cuirtear triúr múinteoirí oilte in aghaidh na bliana go dtí an Airgintín agus tá dea-thuiriscí ar a gcuid oibre, go háirithe maidir le foghlaimoírí óga. Le blianta beaga anuas táthar tar éis teacht ar thuiscint go gcuíonn an oidhreacht Bhreatnach leis an turasóireacht agus tá ainmneacha Breatnais le feiceáil ar óstáin, ar thaeshiopaí agus ar ghnóthais. Bíonn eisteadfod bliantúil ann cé go mbíonn níos mó Spáinnise ná Breatnais le cloisteáil ann ach tuairiscítear go bhfuil sé ag dul i méid mar institiúid. Agus féach go bhfuil craobh den Chonradh Ceilteach anois ann!

Colm de Faointe

Summary: *This article outlines the emigration from Wales of 153 Welsh speakers led by Michael D. Jones to Patagonia in 1865. They settled in the Chubut Valley and were supplemented by some later waves of emigrants (up to 1911). Today there are some 20,000 of Welsh descent there but the number of fluent Welsh speakers (estimates vary) are said to be between 1,500 and 5,000. The links re-established with Wales since the 60s are described and the fact that a branch of the Celtic League has recently been founded there.*



The appeal to retain independence and defend the erosion of democracy was swamped by the linking of recovery from the economic crisis with a Yes vote.

the rerun was Sinn Féin, other NO groups were vocal but numerically small. Libertas, on the right, who played a major part in the first referendum, came late to the campaign, having initially said they would not enter it after their poor showing in the European elections. Declan Ganley claimed the amount of untruths been put out by the YES side made him change his mind but in the end their effort was too little too late. The media coverage was totally biased towards the Yes side. There is much more that could be said about the whole conduct of the referendum but the following statement from Anthony Coughlan of the National Platform sums matters up pretty well.

“Not the will of the people, but the fear of the people, has led a majority of Irish voters to approve ratifying the Lisbon Treaty in yesterday’s re-run referendum. Ireland’s voters voted not on the content of Lisbon but on membership of the EU, on fear of political isolation if they did not say Yes to the same Treaty as they said No to last year, and on the promise of jobs and economic recovery which the Yes-side bullied and bamboozled them into believing was they would get if they only voted Yes. Thus the bankrupt Irish political Establishment, which has ruined its country’s economy, has opted through stupidity and fear to clamp an undemocratic Constitution on itself and most of Europe.

This year the Republic of Ireland will suffer a decline of nearly one-tenth in its economic output; it will have a Budget deficit equivalent to 12% of GDP, an unemployment rate of some 14% of its labour force and resumed net emigration from the country.

One accepts the result of the Lisbon re-run as a fact, but it is not a result that democrats need morally or politically to identify with or approve. This result does not have political legitimacy, whatever the voting percentages amount to, because of the fraudulent and undemocratic way in which the referendum was run, making it unique in these respects among the 30 or so referendums that have been held in Ireland since its Constitution was adopted in 1937.

With limitless money provided by the Brussels Commission, the political parties in the European Parliament, the Irish Government and private business firms, Ireland’s Yes-side forces easily outspent the Nos by at least ten to one in a referendum campaign which was unique in modern Irish history for its massive unlawfulness and breaches of the country’s referendum law.

There were at least six dimensions to this illegality:

1) The intervention of the European Commission, entailing massive expenditure of money to influence Irish opinion towards a Yes, the running of a web-site and the issuing of statements that sought to counter No-side arguments, and the advocacy of a Yes vote by Commission President Barroso and other Commissioners and their staffs during visits to Ireland. This is unlawful under European law, as the Commission has no function in relation to the ratification of new Treaties, something that is exclusively a matter for the Member States under their own constitutional procedures;

2.) The part funding of the posters and press advertising of most of Ireland’s Yes-side political parties by their sister parties in the European Parliament, even though it is illegal under Irish law to receive donations from sources outside the country in a referendum and even though, under European law, money provided by the European Parliament to cross-national political parties is supposed to be confined to informational-type material and to avoid partisan advocacy;

3) The Irish Government’s unlawful use of public funds in circulating to voters a postcard with details of the so-called “assurances” of the European Council, followed by a brochure some time later containing a tendentious summary of the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty, as well as other material - steps that were in breach of the 1995 Irish Supreme Court judgement in McKenna that it is unconstitutional of the Government to use public funds to seek to obtain a particular result in a referendum;

4) The failure of the country’s statutory Referendum Commission to carry out its function under the Referendum Act that established it of explaining to citizens how the proposed constitutional amendment and its text would affect the Irish Constitution. Instead the Commission’s Chairman, Judge Frank Clarke, turned the Commission into an arm of Government propaganda, while the

judge indulged himself in various “solo-runs” on radio and in the newspapers, giving several erroneous explanations of provisions of the Lisbon Treaty, even though this was quite beyond his powers under the Act;

5) Huge expenditure of money by private companies such as Intel and Ryanair to advocate a Yes vote, without any statutory limit, in possible breach of Irish company and tax law, and undoubtedly constituting a major democratic abuse;

6) Breaches by the Irish broadcast media of their obligation under the Broadcasting Acts to be fair to all interests concerned in their coverage of issues of public controversy and debate. Newstalk 106, owned by Mr Denis O'Brien, a committed supporter of the Yes side, was quite shameless in its partisanship on its current affairs programmes.

Democrats across Europe will now hope that the brave President of the Czech Republic, Vaclav Klaus, will hold back Czech ratification of the Treaty until the constitutional challenge that has been launched there is completed and there is a change of Government in Britain by next May. In that way the promise of a referendum made to the British people in the Labour Party's Election Manifesto may yet be fulfilled under the Conservatives - something that would give our fellow countrymen and women in Northern Ireland a chance of voting on this EU Constitution.

In June the German Constitutional Court laid down that the basic principles of democracy required that there should be parliamentary control of how Government Ministers from the EU Member States exercised various implementing powers under the Lisbon Treaty - for example the “simplified revision procedure” of Article 48 TEU whereby policy areas can be shifted from unanimity to majority voting without need of new Treaties or referendums.

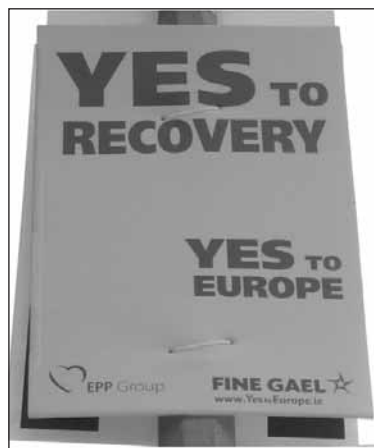
Germany instituted such parliamentary controls in September. Ireland has done so in the Constitutional Amendment people voted for yesterday. Similar parliamentary controls should now be sought through Court actions in as many EU countries as possible in the interest of defending what is left of democracy in Europe.

If Lisbon however should go through and come into force for all 27 States, giving the post-Lisbon EU the constitutional form of a Federation and turning 500 million people into real EU citizens for the first time without their being asked, that is bound to make the question of national independence and democracy the main issue of European politics for years and possibly decades to come - not least in Ireland, whose modern political history has been largely a struggle against the drawbacks of its people being made citizens of another country.

The Lisbon Two referendum has exposed the moral and political bankruptcy of Ireland's main political parties. There is a

vacuum in Irish politics, as there is in many other EU countries, when all the “Establishment” political parties line up on one side and so many of the country's citizens are on the other.

Across Europe huge numbers of citizens are not being properly represented by those who have been elected to represent them. The coming period in history will see many attempts to fill this political vacuum, in Ireland and elsewhere.”



Of course the Treaty is not in force yet. The last country to complete the process is the Czech Republic and the Czech President has refused to ratify it. A new challenge to the Treaty was launched in the Czech constitutional court and President Klaus said he would not ratify the Treaty while this was ongoing. Now he has introduced a new condition calling for an opt out resembling that secured by the UK and Poland granting them exemption from some parts of the Charter of Fundamental Rights. This is driven it seems by fears that Czech Republic could be exposed to restitution claims on property confiscated from more than three million Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia at the end of the second world war. At this stage this could only be done by way of a declaration by EU leaders (similar to those given on neutrality, taxation and abortion to the Irish, not worth much in the end of the day) which is unlikely to satisfy Klaus and a request for any such would have to come from the Czech government. The Eurocrats fear that Klaus will continue to withhold his signature until a Conservative government comes to power in the UK next year.

David Cameron, the British Conservative Party leader has promised a referendum (the result of which is expected to be a foregone conclusion to reject) if the Treaty is not ratified by the time he becomes prime minister. It would be quite ironic if this scenario actually came to pass. However there are some signs recently that he is becoming equivocal on the issue and may not welcome being in that situation. Of course like Tony Blair before him (who had committed the Labour party to a referendum) he can change his mind as soon as he is elected!

Sligo hosts Celtic Congress

Every Celtic country is suffering an onslaught on its heritage of age-old place-names which are often replaced by relatively meaningless, badly thought-out neologisms in (a kind of) English or French. Developers, house builders, roadbuilders and even local authorities are introducing nice pleasant English-sounding names into areas with a rich heritage of place-names. This was one of the main complaints heard at this year's Celtic Congress in Sligo. Another complaint was the anglicisation of names into forms which obliterated the original meaning. A further universal complaint was the failure of authorities to ensure the correct spelling, or the correct pronunciation was used. The 120 participants heard some of the leading experts on Celtic place-names and participated in two workshops on the subject.

Hywel Wyn Davies reviewed a large variety of Welsh place-names from simple topographical descriptions to more complicated names, to places named after historical or mythological figures or natural features or buildings. Craig Weatherhill demonstrated the huge difference between English place-names and those of Cornwall while George Broderick in his paper (read by Brian Stowell) concentrated on what he called the “pre-Scandinavian” names of Mann. Simon Taylor showed how Scottish place-names derived from a number of languages in that country and the proportion of, for example, Gaelic names, varied from region to region. Jean-Yves Le Moing reviewed a long list of Breton place-names and cited linguistic comparisons to these names in Cornish and Welsh and even the Gaelic languages. Art Ó Maolfabhair detailed the process of authentication of Irish place-names since the original Ordnance Survey in the 19th century.

Music and song and dance play an important part of every Celtic Congress regardless of venue or academic theme. Participants were well and truly entertained by the Scottish piper Calum Mac Coll from Lochaber; Célestine ha Tristan from Brittany, Célestine on the harp and Tristan on the diatonic accordion; Helen Adam, Welsh fiddler; Hazel Curnow sang in Cornish and English; and another gifted fiddler was Katie Lawrence from the Isle of Man. Ireland was well represented by Áine Ní Fhiannúsa, singer, dancer and entertainer *par excellence*. Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann organised a well received evening of music.

Eoghan Mac Cormaic demonstrated his multilingual glossary of the Celtic languages and participants watched a number of Irish-language films. A bus tour took in the neolithic cemetery at Carrowmore and the early Christian site at Drumcliffe.

Next year's Celtic Congress will be held in Douglas, Isle of Man, during Easter Week.

F Ní Ch

Enjoy Irish!

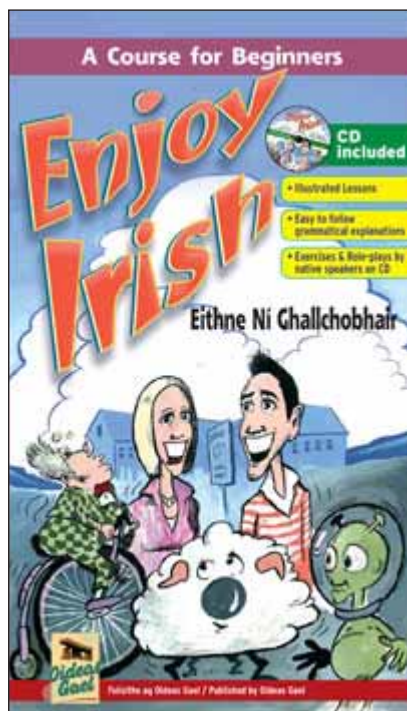
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Rights and Revelry – Irish Language Act for North?

Rights and Revelry, a fun day to mark three years since the announcement of the St. Andrews Agreement took place in St. George's Market, Belfast on Sunday, 11th October 2009. POBAL (The umbrella organization for Irish Language Organisations in the North of Ireland) organised the event. Under the St. Andrews Agreement between the Irish and British Government a commitment was given in 2006 that an Irish

Language Act would be introduced to enhance and protect the development of the Irish Language in the North of Ireland.

However, three years later the public in the North of Ireland are still waiting for the British Government to deliver on that commitment. The public have demonstrated their support for the campaign to introduce an Irish Language Act for Northern Ireland on an ongoing basis, and this event is being organized by way of thanks for that support. Speaking about this event, Janet Muller, Director of POBAL, said that the event received lots of support both nationally and internationally.



The best Irish site on the web

The shortlist for the Irish Internet Awards was announced in October and 13 websites were short listed in the Best Irish language website category. This year's shortlist is made up of entirely new nominations from that of last year, a fact that reveals the growth of Irish language websites in recent years.

Last year's winner of the prestigious award was Focal.ie, the national terminology database for the Irish language.

As always, the Irish language media feature prominently on the shortlist and two radio stations make the cut this year, Raidió Fáilte and Raidió Rí Rá as does Nosmag.com and the news blog An Druma Mór.

The growth of Irish language e-commerce websites is striking with the nomination of Litríocht.com, the Irish language online bookshop which won a Golden Spider Award last year and which represented Ireland in the WSA world e-commerce awards earlier this Spring.

The new online shop, which specializes in books and Irish products, Udar.ie is also nominated as is GaelShirt which sells t-shirts and clothing with printed Irish language slogans.

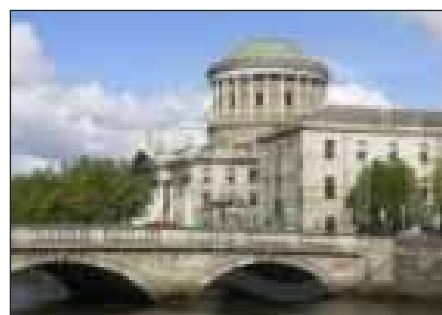
Two new projects focusing on Irish language learners also get the nod with TalkIrish.com, a website which was launched last Spring and which is going from strength to strength with the recent announcement of over 2,000 registered users. GaelNet is also nominated this year - this resource also focuses on Irish language learners and speakers. Nominated also is Acadamh Fódhla, an association based in Cúl Aodha in the Muskerry Gaeltacht. Their website focuses on the work of the Academy in promoting a greater understanding of scholarship and the Irish nation. A mix of the

old and the new is to be seen on the list where more established organisations such as Conradh na Gaeilge and Údarás na Gaeltachta rub shoulders with newer more recently established projects. Conradh na Gaeilge, a member organization of Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, aims to provide information on various campaigns and projects run by the organization on its website as well as listing Irish language classes and events run by the organization across the globe. The Corporate site of Údarás na Gaeltachta features information on the Údarás and business development in the Gaeltacht.

Free Legal Advice in Irish

The independent human rights organisation FLAC has teamed up with Conradh na Gaeilge to provide free legal services to Irish speakers in Dublin and Galway on the first Wednesday of every month again this autumn. Barristers from the Four Courts' branch of Conradh na Gaeilge will run the Free Legal Advice Centre in Áras na nGael, 45 Dominic Street, Galway and from 18.00 – 19.00 in 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin 2.

Proinsias Ó Maolchalain, a practising barrister and secretary of the Four Courts' branch says: "With everyone tightening their purse-strings in these recent recessionary times, it is more important than ever that people realise there is a free legal advice service being provided by Conradh na Gaeilge in conjunction with FLAC to everybody, every month."



Clients of the Centre have been successful in the cases that followed from consultations between applicants and the Free Legal Advice Centre, such as in the case of Ó Gribhín v. The Teaching Council for example. Síne Nic an Ailí, director of Conradh na Gaeilge's Free Legal Advice Centre believes that the demand for legal services in Irish is ever-increasing, especially in cities across the country.

Appointments can be made or more information obtained about the free legal advice service as Gaeilge by contacting Conradh na Gaeilge at +353 (0) 1 4757401 (Dublin) / dli@cnag.ie / +353 (0) 91 567824 (Galway) or see FLAC's website at www.flac.ie



Kernow



Calling the Cornish Quarters

My a welow orthowgh, Gwithysi a'n Howldrevel, Spyrasyon vennesik a'n Ayr, dustunyewgh agas solempnytytys ha gwithewgh an kylgh ma.

Re'n Ayr hag yw anall dhedhi, dannvenewgh agas golow.

Bedhewgh omma lemmyn. Hayl ha wolkomm.

My a welow orthowgh, Gwithysi a'n Deghow, Spyrasyon vennesik Tan, dustunyewgh agas solempnytytys ha gwithewgh an kylgh ma.

Re'n Tan hag yw spyras dhedhi, dannvenewgh agas flamm.

Bedhewgh omma lemmyn. Hayl ha wolkomm.

My a welow orthowgh, Gwithysi a'n Howlsedhes, Spyrasyon vennesik Dowr, dustunyewgh agas solempnytytys ha gwithewgh an kylgh ma.

Re'n dowr a'y dorr, dannvenewgh agas fros. Bedhewgh omma lemmyn. Hayl ha wolkomm.

My a welow orthowgh, Gwithysi a'n Kledh, Spyrasyon vennesik Dor, dustunyewgh agas solempnytytys ha gwithewgh an kylgh ma.

Re'n Dor hag yw korf dhedhi, dannvenewgh agas krevder.

Bedhewgh omma lemmyn. Hayl ha wolkomm.

Gwithysi a'n Howldrevel, Nerthyow Ayr, yth aswonnyn gras dhewgh ow junya agan kylgh, hag y hwovynnyn orthowgh agas bennath warnon.

Re bia kres yntredhon, lemmyn ha bys vynytha. Hayl ha farwel.

Gwithysi a'n Deghow, Nerthyow Dan, yth aswonnyn gras dhewgh ow junya agan kylgh, hag y hwovynnyn orthowgh agas bennath warnon.

Re bia kres yntredhon, lemmyn ha bys vynytha. Hayl ha farwel.

Gwithysi a'n Howlsedhes, Nerthyow Dhowr, yth aswonnyn gras dhewgh ow junya agan kylgh, hag y hwovynnyn orthowgh agas bennath warnon.

Re bia kres yntredhon, lemmyn ha bys vynytha. Hayl ha farwel.

Gwithysi a'n Kledh, Nerthyow Dhor, yth aswonnyn gras dhewgh ow junya agan kylgh, hag y hwovynnyn orthowgh agas bennath warnon.

Re bia kres yntredhon, lemmyn ha bys vynytha. Hayl ha farwel.

Summary

The Cornish language is being used in many more places in Kernow and the appointment



Andy Norfolk

of a Cornish Language Education Officer forming part of the Cornwall Council team and Cornish Language Partnership has now been announced. Indeed, the Cornish Language Board - Kesva an Taves Kernewek - announced that this year, increased numbers are learning the language all over the world. However, there is something special, almost magical, about hearing the use of the language in its homeland and the poetic words above formed part of a recent Druidic Ceremony held in the heart of Kernow to mark the coming of Autumn.

Words by Andy Norfolk, Bard and Druid, Kernow with additional piece by Mike Chappell (International Branch)

Kernewek rag Flehes

'Kernewek rag Flehes' (Cornish for Children) is one of the latest leaflets published by MAGA, the Cornish Language Partnership and is aimed at further inspiring children and young people to learn more of the native language of Kernow.

The leaflet, one of a series, gives six good reasons for youngsters to learn Cornish:

- * learning Cornish helps to understand the place they live in
- * learning another language helps to improve learning ability in general and literacy in particular
- * learning one language helps with learning others
- * parents and children can learn together
- * learning Cornish helps in understanding diversity
- * it's fun !

MAGA also offers to help anyone use Cornish by way of a free translation service for up to 40 words which will be translated on receipt by the MAGA team. Over a thousand requests have been dealt with over the past two years coming from businesses, public bodies and private individuals. They also offer a service for longer pieces of translation offering to introduce clients to suitable translators. There may be a small charge for larger items which can be negotiated directly with the translator.

A series of free pocket guides are also available, 'Sport in Cornish', 'Food and Drink in Cornish', 'Cornish for Beginners', 'Cornish for Young People', 'Animals in Cornish' and 'Cornish in the Classroom.' These publications contain great phrases such as 'Vreusyas, res yw dhis a dhiwweder!' (You need glasses, ref !)

All requests for information are warmly welcomed by MAGA, the Cornish Language Partnership at Dalvenie House, Cornwall Council, Truro, TR1 3AY, Kernow, by phone: 01872 323497, by e-mail: cornishlanguage@cornwall.gov.uk, with the website to be found at www.magakernow.org.uk. The website is interactive allowing people to listen to pronunciation of Cornish and the subscriptions are available there to the free MAGA e-magazine.



Cornwall goes global with its very own TV channel

mycornwall.tv 

Bucking the recession-fuelled trend for broadcasters and media businesses to pull out of the regions, Thursday 2nd July saw the launch of mycornwall.tv, a new online broadcaster based in Cornwall and dedicated to all things Cornish. The new collection of television channels is available on the internet at www.mycornwall.tv and via selected third party web platforms, aimed amongst others at the tourist market, expatriate Cornish people and those relocating to the West Country. The channels will broadcast original commissioned programming that showcases the most distinctive and recognisable elements of Cornwall, from its world-famous sights, scenes and attractions, to award-winning local food and drink, as well as the latest news from the green and eco scene to the best in extreme sports and outdoor pursuits.

From the company's commercial launch on July 2nd it will be broadcasting television channels online in partnership with some of Cornwall's most recognisable brands, including the Eden Project, Fifteen Cornwall, The Hotel and Extreme Academy and South West Tourism. mycornwall.tv channels at launch were:

Eden Project TV: The channel for lovers of all things green! Produced in partnership with the eponymous organisation of the same name, Eden Project TV is a window into what goes on at the Eden Project. This channel will disseminate the organisations sustainability agenda to global audiences through www.mycornwall.tv as well as via the Eden Project website and through a series of partnerships with other platforms.

Gastronome: One for the foodies! Focused on Cornwall's unrivalled culinary scene is Gastronome, a channel created in partnership with Jamie Oliver's restaurant Fifteen Cornwall. From the freshest fish and how to cook it, to the tastiest treats from local suppliers, Gastronome will bring the Cornish epicurean scene to life.

Adrenaline Junkie: For all things Extreme Sports, particularly the wet and wild ones! The Adrenaline Junkie channel is produced in partnership with the Hotel and Extreme Academy at Watergate Bay, home of six times World Waveski Champion, Carl Coombes. Adrenaline Junkie will give viewers an addictive taste of the adrenaline-fuelled sports scene in Cornwall through a series of exclusive features on the local outdoor sporting fraternity, including some of the worlds best beaches and most rugged coastline and countryside.

MyKernow: For those of Cornish descent far from home. MyKernow is the channel that helps you keep in touch with and learn more about Cornwall and its history, culture and heritage.

mycornwall.tv plans to roll out additional channels in due course covering the Arts, Culture and Property, offering new services to an even wider audience.

Dorian Spackman, managing director of mycornwall.tv said: There are an estimated 10 million Cornish descendants around the world, as well as 5 million plus people who visit Cornwall annually and over 10,000 people who relocate here every year, not forgetting the 500,000 people for whom Cornwall is already home. mycornwall.tv offers a unique way for businesses to communicate with these numbers in a sustained and targeted way, at the same time as connecting consumers with a particular interest or passion for Cornwall with the brands and companies that really matter to them. Cornwall engenders strong emotions amongst many people and by tapping into this powerful allegiance and passion, mycornwall.tv will offer viewers compelling programming, highly relevant to their particular interest in Cornwall, as well as offering local, regional and national brands a chance to be associated with "Brand Cornwall," through a service that matches ultra-local content with geo-specific audiences and advertisers alike. At mycornwall.tv we re excited about playing our part as Cornwall shapes up for an online future. Tim Smit, CEO of the Eden Project said; Eden has had a profound impact on the millions of visitors that have made their way to Cornwall. The launch of Eden Project TV is the next step and our partnership with mycornwall.tv will enable us to spread the Eden message not only to those who come and see us but also to influence others from a distance. Eden Project TV is a fascinating and compelling service and we look forward to working with mycornwall.tv. Malcolm Bell, CEO of South West Tourism said; mycornwall.tv will be a powerful voice for the Cornish Tourist industry and will provide it with a new, innovative and exciting visual route to market on a global basis. mycornwall.tv is a standard bearer, both for Cornwall and for new ways of driving commercial success in the tourist industry.

mycornwall.tv offers a unique place to stay in touch with Cornwall from anywhere on the planet, through powerful, emotive and entertaining television programming. By combining the impact of television with the power, measurability and responsiveness of the internet, mycornwall.tv offers the best of both worlds for sponsors and advertisers who want to reach a wide ranging, responsive and highly passionate audience.

Dorian Spackman, Managing Director, mycornwall.tv

T: 07802 796468 Email: dorian@mycornwall.tv

New Cornish DVD hits the shops!

Recently I visited 'Krowji' – the Cornish cultural and creative centre in Redruth where a film was playing on a large overhead screen. Recognising many of the people and indeed places shown I purchased the DVD 'Tyskennow Kernow', a very fine 104 minute collection of Cornish film shorts, with a wide ranging content of contemporary Cornish programmes taking in a diverse spread of material - political views to children's entertainment, cultural issues to historical matters, drama and folklore to farming and presented in the English language, Cornish language and Cornish dialect.

The DVD, features many artists such as John Angarrack, Will Coleman, Nick Boyns and Nick Darke, not forgetting the unique and natural Cornish humour of 'Jean and Dianne' amongst many others as they variously talked, acted and allowed themselves to be filmed and clearly demonstrating, one and all, the things that combine to make Cornwall that little bit different, that place apart.

Many of the films have already won awards in their own right, showing that just by scratching the surface a little, Cornwall is revealed as an outward looking Celtic country, with close connections to Wales, to the sea, to the land and of course, always keeping an eye to a distinctive history and culture. Eminently watchable, the Cornish language shorts were subtitled and so represented no bar to enjoyment of the various programmes.

This impressive series of ten films and three extra tracks has been concisely packaged and produced by Awen Productions, based in Penzance, a 'Community Interest Company', whose profits are ploughed back into the community in support of local projects.



Denzil Monk of Aren Productions holding the DVD

I spoke with Denzil Monk of Awen Productions who is Chairman of the Cornwall Film Festival and a writer and producer, and as well as amongst many other things, a founding Director of Awen, who informed me that a second DVD was to

Continued on page 19

follow adding further to the company's growing stature and varied C.V. currently working with young people, with the Cornish farming community and with Roma Gypsy people in Cornwall and Transylvania. Oh, the introduction in Kernewek (Cornish) – well if you don't have a grasp of the language, you'll have to buy the DVD to find out what it means!

The Tyskennow Kernow DVD is available at £12.99 from any good quality retailer but more easily from the online Awen Productions shop – www.awen.org.uk

Produced by Denzil Monk and Bethany Sagar-Fenton of Awen Productions, sponsors of the DVD include SWFTA, Cornwall Film Festival, Maga – the Cornish Language Partnership and the European Union Objective One Partnership. 95% of the profits from sales of the DVD support the Govynn Kernewek Award – an annual Cornwall Film Festival Award presented for Cornish language film production with the remaining 5% passed to the South West Film and Television Archive (SWFTA).

M.Chappell

Autumn Equinox

Members of the Celtic League attended a traditional Autumn Equinox celebration held partly in the Cornish language in the depths of Kernow.

This was timed to coincide with the equinox and co-ordinated by a local group and was a celebration of the harvest, the fruits of the land and peace. Many faiths and belief systems were represented including Methodism and ancient deities.

A substantial number of people attended the candlelit outdoor ceremony during which food and Cornish Mead was shared. Blessings of peace and prosperity were bestowed upon all peoples, faiths and nations.

This type of ceremony is becoming increasingly popular in Cornwall and the use of the Cornish language is said to enhance considerably the proceedings.

Cornwall Branch member, Tony Leamon, a learner of the Cornish Language and Pagan said, 'It was great to hear the Cornish Language actually being spoken and used during the ceremony and I was able to contribute to the evening. There is something special about witnessing the sunset in an ancient part of Cornwall and hearing the language that is as old as the celebration itself.'

The truth emerges...



Despite its terrible and bloody history, I like Launceston Castle, 'Castle Terrible', sitting high on a hill overlooking Cornwall one way and England the other. Once inside the gate, it is now a haven of peace and quiet and if you are able to scramble up the motte to the top of its unusual double shell keep, the views are breathtaking particularly on a fine day. As a student of history many years ago, I included the place in a thesis I wrote on the castles of Cornwall.

My breath was also taken during a BBC report concerning vandalism which had occurred to one of the castle's 800 year old walls. In fact, I was so surprised that I researched the BBC comments to make sure that I had understood them correctly.

Following years of ignoring Cornish demands made of English Heritage who administer many of Cornwall's castles to come clean and admit that the heritage wasn't English at all and that the true status of ownership placed them firmly under the control of the Duke of Cornwall, there it was, written by the BBC, finally, the admission that:

"English Heritage, which maintains and runs the castle on behalf of the Duchy of

Cornwall, said the stones were smashed and impossible to repair." (1)

So there it is, at long last, an admission that English Heritage do not actually own Launceston Castle and that they are merely sub contracted in by Duke Charles to look after it. It follows therefore, that they can own nothing else in the Duchy and merely care take the Celtic and British heritage and other post Norman and indeed, Breton sites in Cornwall. Quite simply, there is no 'English heritage' in Cornwall because it is not England.

The damage done to Launceston Castle is to be wholeheartedly condemned as a criminal act probably perpetrated by drunken thugs. But every cloud does have a silver lining, and perhaps this admission represents that, a very thin and fragile silver lining to this unforgivable crime.

I wish Sian Thomas, who works at the castle, well in her efforts to put right what has been done but I also thank her for enabling this admission of fact.

(1) <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/cornwall/8125493.stm> (BBC report 29 June 2009)

Mike Chappell



Subscribe to Cornish World for one year to receive six issues of Cornwall's best-loved magazine of Cornish heritage and culture. £24 (UK) or £30 (overseas).

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'Surfing Tommies'

A play by Doctor Alan M. Kent

During one glorious summer's evening, I joined a large and expectant audience at an open air theatre clinging to the cliff's edge at Driftwood Spars, Trevaunance, St. Agnes where we had all gathered, a surprising number of us, to see a live performance of Dr Alan Kent's latest play, 'Surfing Tommies.'

Already knowing that the play concerned the lives of Cornish miners who left all they knew to join the local regiment and depart for Flanders to engage in one of the last great Imperial wars, it seemed such an ideal setting for this interpretation by the theatre company 'Bish Bash Bosh Productions'. Looking inland, old mine houses clung to the hillside and then, towards the ocean, the early evening sun setting into our part of the Celtic Sea to be replaced by an ascendant moon seemed to complement the story line, making this a very special and memorable evening.

The play lasted two hours and I have seldom known two hours to pass by as quickly. During that time, I joined the crowd in laughter, in tears and for many of us, a sense of pride in our unique Cornish heritage.

Dr. Kent's play has more threads than Redruth's Tregellas Tapestries (and that is saying something for those who have yet to view them!) and every one of them merged together to produce a glorious albeit tragic picture – indeed, as the subtitle of the play says, 'A Cornish Tragedy'.

With just five actors, although it seemed like a dozen at times, coupled with ingenious use of a small set and an imaginative, often haunting sound track, we are swept from a Cornish Mine, North Wheal Leisure at Perranporth, across the sea to the Western Front, witnessing love gained and lost, regrets, the blind obedience of those soldiers of the old Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, dutiful to the ultimate, then death and the introduction back to Cornwall of surfing, or should I say it's revival, because as we all know, it was Saint Piran who first surfed ashore on his fifth century millstone! All this and the early 20th century rebirth of the Cornish Language, of high and low spoken Cornish, Cornish dialect and the slightly critical and dismissive English observation of these things bring vivid colours to the plot.

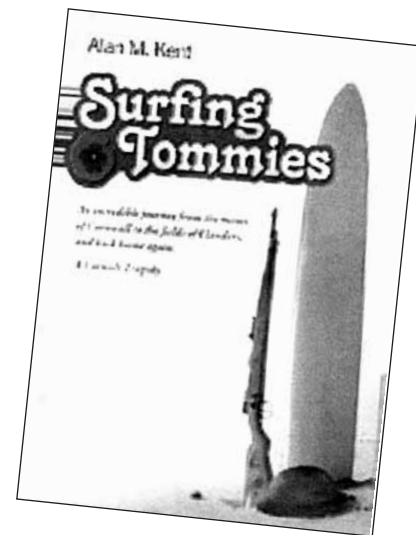
As befits a son of Piran, Jimmy 'Dunkey' Tambyn (Dean Nolan) is the hard drinking, pasty eating, woman loving and larger than life tin miner, his apprentice, 15 year old John Henry Pascoe, innocent yet of the ways of the world (Jamie Trotter), Cap'n William Tresawna the Methodist Mine Captain (Trevor Cuthbertson) all of whose lives are transformed when in a distant land,

Archduke Franz Ferdinand dies at the hands of Gavrilo Princip. Their story is taken up by journalist and early Cornish Language enthusiast, Robert Walling (Ed Williams) and tears are shed by the women left at home, as is always the case when men go off to war, Rose Pascoe, mother of young John Henry and the boy's first girlfriend, a local milk maid. (Molly Weaver) The yarn echoes down the years and is given a 21st century angle by a descendent of the Pascoe family, Maisie, a degree student who likes to surf. (Molly Weaver) Together these five actors filled the stage with a host of other characters and created an experience I shall not forget.

'Surfing Tommies' is a mind stretching pleasure and a very Cornish masterpiece.

If only we could see such things on our television screens for Dr. Kent and the whole team at Bish Bash Bosh productions, actors, directors, stage managers, costume designers, musicians alike surely understand the meaning of drama.

Bish Bash Bosh Productions maintain their



very own website at www.bishbashboshproductions.squarespace.com

The play was rightly awarded Development Funding from the Cultural Events Programme of the United Nations by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation World Heritage Site of the Cornish Mining Landscape. -

www.cornish-mining.org.uk

'Surfing Tommies' ISBN978 1 903427 48 4 is available in soft back at £5.99 from Francis Boutle Publishers - www.francisboutle.co.uk

Charles and Judi McLaughlin attend Celtic League AGM



Charles and Judi McLaughlin, Celtic League members and members of the Irish Freedom Committee of New Mexico, USA travelled to Cornwall in order to attend the recent Annual General Meeting of the Celtic League held in Truro. They brought with them a message of solidarity from the Irish Freedom Committee (IFC) and the visit gave them an opportunity to meet people they had only been in email communication with thus far. Both the IFC and the League have been campaigning for the repatriation of Noel Maguire, currently detained in an English prison, to Ireland.

Bona Vacantia

As well as Bona Vacantia, the Duke of Cornwall has the right to appoint a sheriff; the rights not to pay tax; the rights to funds and foreshore; the right to wreck; the right to summon a parliament; the rights to crown immunity and the right to intervene in court cases and demand a trial at bar amongst others IN CORNWALL !

Hmmm, not bad for a friendly Duke of Cornwall aka Prince of Wales who makes millions from the Duchy yet says he's just a 'green' local developer...



Mannin



Cohaglym Celtiagh 2009

Hie yn cho-whaiyl eddyrashoonagh bleinoil jeh'n Chohaglym Celtiagh er cummal mleeaney ayns Balley Shliggagh ayns Nerin veih Jelune 27 Jerrey Souree gys Jesarn 1 Luanistyn. Hie mee marish y lught-thie as shynyn cur lhien gleashtan er y vaatey veih Doolish gys Beal Feirshtey. Ren shin gimman veih shen gys Shliggagh, agh hannee shin un oie ayns Ard Vaghey. As shynyn gimman trooid Nerin Hwoaie, ghow yn ven as yn inneen aym yindys mooar tra honnick ad ny banneyryn harrish straiddyn ayns ny baljyn leighalagh, banneyryn va guee er sleih ad dy chur arrym da ree ennagh as stoo myr shen. Cha row ad er vakin y lheid roie.

Hie yn cho-whaiyl er cummal ayns thie-oast stoamey mysh meeillee cheumooie jeh mean Valley Shliggagh. T'eh er jeet dy ve beggan neu-chadjin dy chummal co-whaiylyn bleinoil y Chohaglym Celtiagh ayns thieyn-oast. Son y chooid smoo, ta ny co-whaiylyn shoh er nyn gummal er y gherrid ayns oolloscoillyn, as chaghteryn cadley ayns shamyrn-studeyr. Agh heill sleih ayns banglane Yernagh y Chohaglym Celtiagh dy bare cummal y cho-whaiyl ayns thie-oast cheumooie jeh Divlyn – va Yernee ennagh gaccan dy jagh y cho-whaiyl er cummal ayns Divlyn ro vennick. Er y laue elley, tra honnick sleih veih ny cheeraghyn elley ny priosyn veagh ad geeck sy thie-oast ayns Shliggagh v'ad beggan imneagh. Agh v'eh mie dy liooar as cha dug ny priosyn aggle er monney chaghteryn. Smooinnee mish rhym pene 'Foddee dy bee ny priosyn ny syrjey foast ayns Mannin ayns 2010!' She Mannin yn ynrican cheer Cheltiagh nagh vel thieyn-aaght son studeyrn eck.

Myr dy cliaghtagh ec ny co-whaiylyn shoh, va leaght ry-chlashtyn veih gagh cheer, va cuirrey-kiaullee ayn, as hug shin shillee er buill anaasagh. Bun-chooish ny leaghtyn, va shen enmyn-buill ayns ny cheeraghyn Celtiagh. She yn Dr. Sim Mac an Talliar loayr son Nalbin. T'eh er ve ronsaghey enmyn-buill ayns Nalbin son shiaght bleaney jeig. Chamah as shen, t'eh ronsaghey yn agh ren y Ghaelg Albinagh skeaylley magh feiy Nalbin, as yn agh hie ee sheese ayns ny Eashyn Meanagh. Ayns e leaght ayns Shliggagh, loayr y Dr Mac an Tailleir mychione yn agh ren chengaghyn dy liooar ayns Nalbin croo enmyn-buill ny cheerey – Pictish, Shenn Vretnish, Gaelg Albinagh, Shenn Vaarle as Frangish.

Va beoyn ec ny loayrtee son y Vritaana as Bretyn dy loayrt mychione ny caslyssyn

eddyr enmyn-buill ny shey cheeraghyn Celtiagh – enmyn haink voish focklyn co-chadjin goll rish 'ross' as myr shen. She Jean-Yves Le Moing loayr son y Vritaana. Haink e lught-thie veih ard Pondi as v'eh cummal ayns Roazhon tra v'eh aeg roish my jagh eh dy yannoo studeyrns ayns Paris. Ayns y toshiaght, v'eh gobbraghey ayns cooishyn chellinsh, agh ny lurg shen cheaghil eh gys studeyrns Celtiagh as enmyn-buill. Ta lioaryn scanshoil mychione enmyn-buill y Vritaana currit magh echey.



Olloo Hywel Wyn Owen

Loayr yn Olloo Hywel Wyn Owen mychione enmyn-buill Vretyn. Mastey reddy elley, chossyn eh doghtooraght son studeyrns jeh enmyn-buill Sir y Fflint. Ec y Chohaglym ayns Shliggagh, er lhiam dy row yn leaght echey beggan dree. Va rouyr stoo echey as, goll rish ram sleih feer ynsit ta cur leaghtyn, v'eh soit er goll ny hrooid, eer dy jinnagh y speyr tuittym sheese. Ta'n Olloo Hywel Wyn Owen ny Eaghtyrane jeh'n Cheshaght son Studeyrns Enmyn-buill sy Vretyn Vooar as Nerin. She Art O Maolfabhail loayr son Nerin. Va'n leaght echey mychione y shennaghys (as y pholiticaght) jeh sheshaghtyn oikoil as enmyn-buill ayns Nerin neayr's va Steat Seyr Nerin as y Phobblaght currit er bun. Loayr eh dy lajer mychione y scansh jeh cur geill da sleih ynyndagh as ny t'ad gra mychione ny enmyn-buill syn ard oc hene. Mennick dy liooar, ta enmyn neu-chooie (ny aggairagh) currit er buill ec sleih ta almoragh ny/as sonaasagh. Eer yn ennym Baarlagh 'Sligo', lhisagh eh ve red goll rish 'Sligga', t'eh jeeaghyn. Bleantyn er dy henney, screeu fer ennagh sheese y lettyr 'o' ec jerrey yn ennym

son y sheean 'a' ny 'uh'. Agh smooinee sleih dy nee yn sheean 'oh' v'ayn.

Ta Craig Weatherhill er nyanno studeyrns er shenndaaleeaght as shennaghys y Chorn son y chooid smoo. T'eh er nyanno studeyrns dowin er enmyn-buill y Chorn rish queig bleaney as feed. Ayns e leaght ec Shliggagh, ren eh gaccan dy lajer mychione yn agh ta shenn enmyn-buill tradishoonagh goll er coayl liorish almoraght as goanlys – red ta taghyrt ayns y Chorn as ooilley ny cheeraghyn Celtiagh elley. Bentyn da'n leaghteyr son Mannin, cha dod shin reih peiagh erbee elley agh yn Olloo Dr Shorys y Creayrie. She eshyn ta er nyannoo yn creear smoo va rieuu jeant jeh enmyn-buill Vannin, geiyr er obbyr J.J. Kneen, va jeant ayns ny bleantyn feed. Er jerrey, cha dod Shorys y Creayrie cheet gys Shliggagh son y Cohaglym, agh va leaght screeut echey ro laue, as she mish ren livrey yn leaght shen – er-nonney, red ennagh va faggys da'n leaght shen. Va coipyn jeh'n leaght hene rygheddyn da ny oaylleeyn va kionfenish.

Y bun jeh leaght Shorys y Creayrie, va shen enmyn-buill Vannin va ayn roish my daink ny Loghlynnee gys Mannin. Ta'n chooish shoh doillee as arganagh dy liooar. S'aashagh cur enn er ny enmyn-buill Loghlynnagh, agh bentyn da enmyn-buill Gaelgagh, row ennym ennagh ayn roish my daink ny Loghlynnee? S'doillee ansoor kiart y chur. As ta shoh ooilley kianlt seose lesh yn agh ta sleih dy liooar foast soiaaghey beg jeh cooishyn Celtiagh ayns Mannin – sleih ta bunnys cur ooashley da ny Wiggynnee as gagh red bentyn daue. Paart dy vleeantyn er dy henney hie mee gys co-whaiyl mychione enmyn-buill Loghlynnagh ayns Mannin hie er cummal ayns Thie Tashtee Vannin. Creid eh ny dyn, agh va peiagh ny ghaa ayns shen va gindys row chengey Ghaelagh ayns Mannin roish my daink ny Loghlynnee rish! As va eie ayn keayrt dy row dy stroie ny Wiggynnee yn chengey Ghaelagh dy bollagh as dy daink ee erash gys Mannin veih'n Ghallioo (Galloway) lurg lhing ny Loghlynnee. Hooar Robert Thomson rey rish yn eie shen. Va'n chengey Ghaelagh goll er loayr car lhing ny Loghlynnee, as v'ee ocsyn neesht. Fodmayd, ny Manninee, ve booisal son Tinvaal as nyn eiraght Loghlynnagh, agh foastagh ta kuse jin jeant skee liorish smaght ny Wiggynnee lurg ooilley ny bleantyn shen. Agh ta reddy couyral.

Ren J. J. Kneen obbyr yindyssagh son y Ghaelg. Ayns ny bleantyn feed, she eshyn ren y chie chreear mooar jeh enmyn-buill Vannin. Hooar eh cooney veih'n scoillar Loghlynnagh Carl Marstrander. Kyndagh rish shen, foddee, smooinee Kneen dy nee enmyn-buill Loghlynnagh va kuse dy enmyn nagh row Loghlynnagh. Cha row Kneen nane jeu, agh va sleih dy liooar ayns Mannin braew jeean dy ghra dy daink bunnys dy chooilley nhee ayns Mannin veih ny Wiggynnee. Ayns e leaght, hug Shorys y Creayrie roish y treealtys dy daink enmyn-buill Manninagh goll rish Bemahague,

Continued on page 22

Bibaloe as Billown veih enmyn Gaelagh, as cha nee veih enmyn Loghlynnagh. Foddee dy ghow ooilley ny enmyn shoh toshiaght lesh 'both' keayrt dy row, as dy daink Bemahague veih 'Both mo Thadhg', as myr shen. As she ro-Loghlynnagh veagh ny enmyn-buill goaill toshiaght lesh 'both'. Ro-Loghlynnagh neesht veagh 'Doolish' as enmyn dy liooar lesh 'Balley' as 'Slieau'. Agh she cooish arganagh cooish ny enmyn-buill, son shickyrys.

Summary

The Celtic Congress held its annual international conference in Sligo this year, the theme of lectures being the placenames of the Celtic Countries. One universal theme which emerged was the need for the resolute protection of traditional placenames from 'developers' and ignorant officials.

Brian Stowell

Manx Language News

Many people may already be aware that over the next few years I am committed to develop the adult Manx Gaelic sector. With this in mind we have recently held a number of very successful training sessions for adult tutors.

A big 'gura mie ayd' must go to **Elwyn Hughes** from the Department of Life-long Learning at the University of Wales, Bangor, for his excellent day-course held in Ballabeg. The teaching materials that complement our new course (which thanks to JJ Kneen I have christened **Saase-jeeragh**) seem to have been well received too.

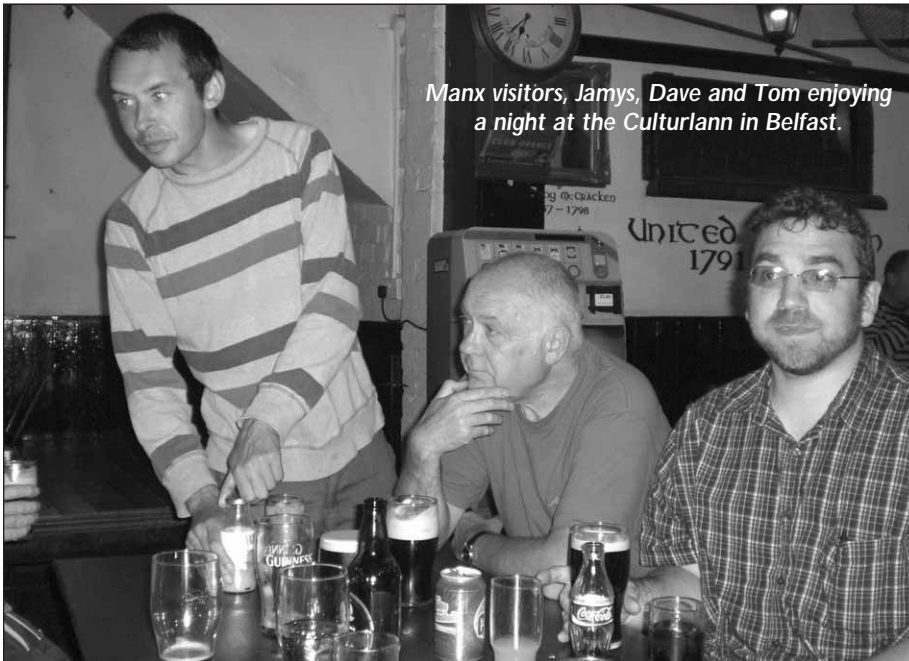
We are now working towards a well-managed network of trained tutors running an Island-wide programme of classes and events for learners.

Bunscoil Ghaelgagh

Further good news has been the appointment of a new teacher to the ever-growing Manx Gaelic medium school in St John's. With a Head, four teachers and 16 new children starting this September bringing the total number of students to 65, the school's success continues to reflect well on the commitment and skills of its staff.

UNESCO

Finally, It's good to see that UNESCO has updated the status of Manx from 'extinct' to 'critically endangered'. I look forward to achieving the position of 'doing extremely well but susceptible to occasional bouts of melancholia'.



Manx visitors, Jamys, Dave and Tom enjoying a night at the Culturlann in Belfast.

Belfast Trip

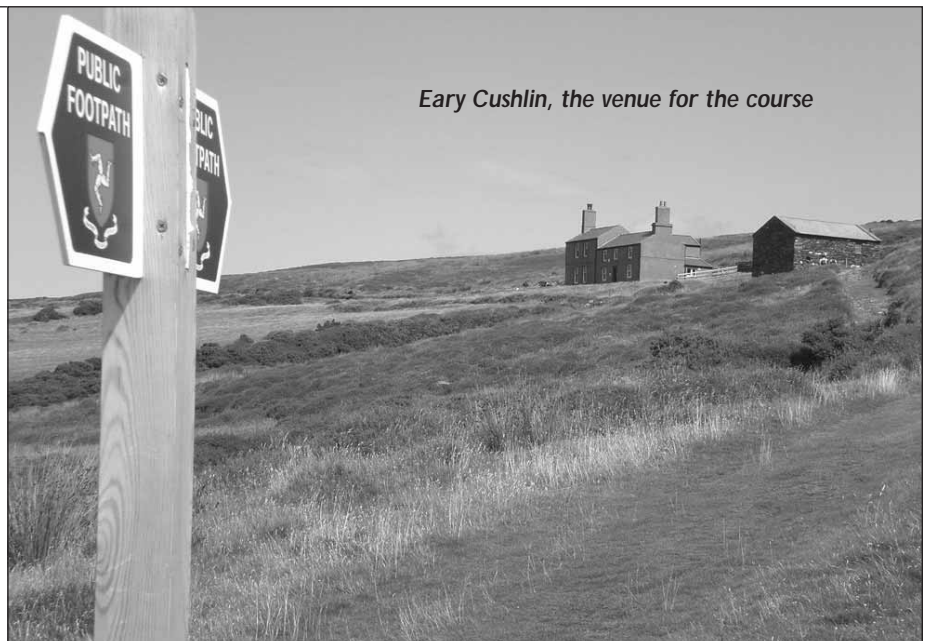
An excellent example of the events programme we are developing was our recent day-trip to Belfast. The Steam Packet generously provided us with some discounted tickets that enabled us to have a great time in **Nerin Twoaie** (The North of Ireland). We didn't spend the whole time in pubs (even if my photos suggest that) but headed straight for the Ulster Folk Museum at Cultra and then, to what must be the best language and cultural centre in the Gaelic world, the Culturlann. It was a long but very rewarding day. We are now looking into the possibility of a 4-5 day trip to Ireland next year.

Eary Cushlin

The Belfast trip was followed up with a fantastic four-day course at Eary Cushlin. We ran a series of classes during the day and evening and finished the week off with a trip around Cregneash and the Sound on the Friday morning. A big thanks to everyone who attended including our visitors from Scotland and the Manx Gaelic speaking community in North America!

The Eary Cushlin language week (**Shiaghtin ny Gaelgey**) will now be a regular summer event, with next year's week being scheduled for the week of the **26th to the 31st July**. Book early to avoid disappointment.

Adrian Cain
Manx Language Officer



Eary Cushlin, the venue for the course

Celtica

Kernow hosts successful AGM 2009

A successful Celtic League AGM was held between 17th and 19th July 2009 in the Cornish capital of Truro. In addition to the AGM, a tour of a Cornish brewery, a trip down a tin mine and a visit to an important Cornish Methodist site was also organised by the Kernow Branch, who were hosting the AGM this year over the fully packed three day event. Delegates to the AGM came from all of the Celtic countries, including the USA, the Basque Country and England in one of the most successful AGM's of recent years.

At the AGM itself the issue of how the Celtic League should further develop one of its long term aims of establishing a formal association between the Celtic countries was discussed, preparations for the referendum on independence in Scotland in 2010 and plans for the celebration of the League's 50th anniversary in 2011.

The Saturday evening after the AGM was taken up with a series of talks by special guests covering the Cornish language, politics and history, giving delegates a taste of the past, present and future of Cornish culture, heritage and political life.

The general secretary of the Celtic League, Rhisiart Tal-e-bot, said after the AGM:

"On behalf of the General Council of the Celtic League, I would like to thank the Kernow Branch and other individuals for organising and hosting the AGM, despite some last minute difficulties that involved changing the location, time table and venue of the event. Particular thanks should be extended to Branch Secretary Iwan LeMoine, Branch Convenor Dougie Johnson and Branch Treasurer Tony Leamon. Thanks should also go to the speakers on the Saturday evening, David Riley, Councillor Julian German, Dr Loveday Jenkin and Councillor Dick Cole, Steve Skinner of Skinner's Brewery and the principle organiser of the Sunday tours, Michael Chappell."

It was agreed that the next AGM will take place in Mannin (Isle of Man) in 2010.

Some of the resolutions passed at the AGM, the rest may be found at: http://groups.yahoo.com/group/celtic_league/message/1576

Resolutions passed at the AGM

Alba Branch

The Celtic League congratulates William Robertson (Uilleam MacDhonnchaidh) and Michael Bauer (Micheal Bauer) on making Dwelly's Gaelic Dictionary available online for the first time at www.dwelly.info We further note that they did this without subsidy or financial reward.

(Background - Dwelly's dictionary is the finest in existence. Edward Dwelly compiled, collated, illustrated, bound, printed, and sold the work by himself. Messrs Bauer and Robertson keyed in the entire tome without being given any subsidy whatsoever - which is a great tribute to them, and Dwelly himself. Other much less worthy Gaidhlig projects have received substantial funding.)

Cymru Branch

Noting that the 2010 Armed Forces Day "national celebrations" are to be held in Cardiff, Cymru, the AGM agrees in principle to arrange or support an inter-Celtic part of the expected demonstrations against the event, depending on the nature of the opposition to be organised.

Éire Branch

Diúltaíonn an Chruinniú Chinn Bhliana seo do chamailéireacht rialtas na hÉireann agus ceannairí na hEorpa, atá ag iarraidh ar muintir na hÉireann vóta a chaitheamh ar

son Conradh Lisopóil arís, ag diúltú don daonlathas, agus gan athrú ar bith ann. Éilíonn muid go nglacfar le toradh an chéad reifreann

This AGM rejects the charade of the Irish Government and European leaders who are calling on the Irish people to vote on the Lisbon Treaty again, in a negation of democracy, for exactly the same Treaty without an iota changed. We call for the result of the first referendum to be respected.

Kernow Branch

That the Celtic League utterly condemns the frequency used description of Cornish nationals as 'inbred' amongst other insulting phrases both in the media and on the internet and elsewhere, and calls upon the Equality and Human Rights Commission as well as the Council for Racial Equality in Cornwall to join us in taking action to remedy the ongoing insult.

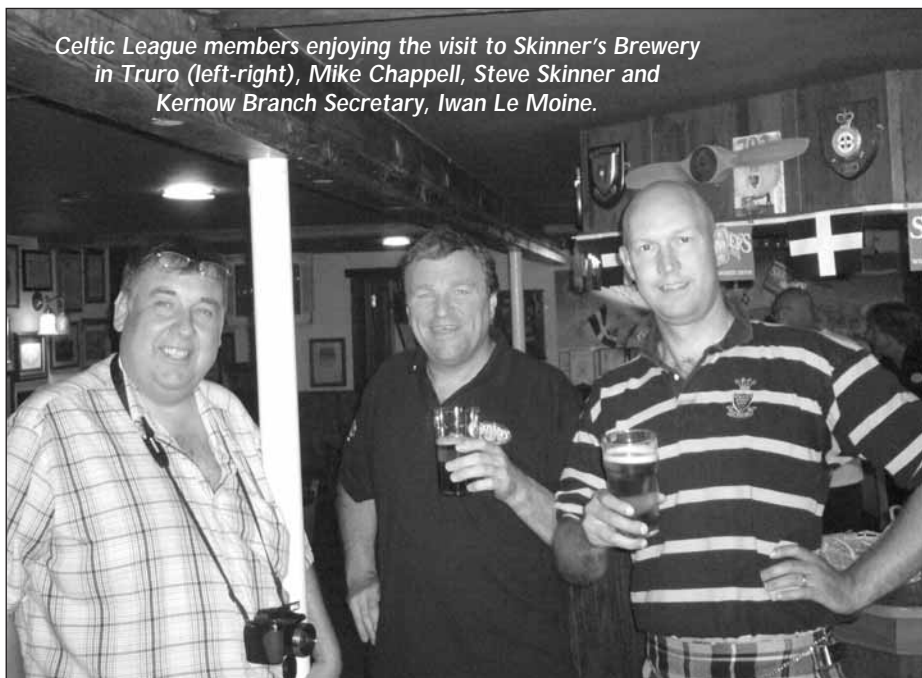
England Branch

This Annual General Meeting of the Celtic League in Kernow 2009 condemns the racist "Sinhala only" law of 1958 which has led to so much strife in Sri Lanka. This AGM fully supports the struggle for self-determination by the people of Tamil Eelam.

General Secretary

The Celtic League reiterates its support for the planned Scottish referendum on independence in 2010 and aims to help promote and publicise a positive result in the run up to the vote.

Calls for the 'nationality' section on UK/French passports to also include the nationalities 'Breton', 'Cornish', 'Irish', 'Scottish', 'Manx' and 'Welsh' and in their respective languages.



Celtic League members enjoying the visit to Skinner's Brewery in Truro (left-right), Mike Chappell, Steve Skinner and Kernow Branch Secretary, Iwan Le Moine.

Symbolic step for Gaelic in Europe

Western Isles SNP MSP, Alasdair Allan, has welcomed news that the Scottish and UK Governments have signed an EU Memorandum of Understanding which will take the use of Gaelic in EU institutions a step closer.

From now on Scottish Gaelic speakers can write directly to EU bodies in their mother tongue if they wish and receive a reply in that language. Dr Allan commented: "I am delighted that the Gaelic language has received another boost with the signing of today's Memorandum of Understanding and that Gaelic is finally receiving European recognition. "This is a significant step forward for the recognition of the Gaelic language, particularly with the Scottish Government's ambitious targets of creating a new generation of Scottish Gaelic speakers.

Obviously, today's news is symbolic to some degree, but a sign of commitment. "I hope that one day soon we may also see Gaelic accepted as one of the 'official' languages of the EU, of which there are currently 23, but for the moment I am sure that this is a measure which all supporters of Gaelic will welcome."

International Branch Internet Site

<http://homepages.enterprise.net/mlockerby>

Email: International Branch Secretary
mlockerby@enterprise.net

Book Competition

The winner of 'Electric Pastylend' by Dr. Alan Kent was Sean Sullivan, from Dublin, Éire.

Future issues will include new competitions.

celtic League press releases

Those who would like Celtic League press releases via Electronic Mail can subscribe (free of charge) to the mailing list at:

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/celtic_league

Celtic League WEBSITE

www.celticleague.net

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www.celticleague.org



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Membership and Subscriptions

All those who agree with the constitution and aims of the Celtic League are eligible for membership. The membership/subscription rates (including *Carn*) are: €24.00, Sterling £14.50, Europe (airmail) £20.00, Outside Europe £22.00. US\$30.00 (US funds, cheques drawn on a US bank).

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Articles for *Carn* should be e-mailed to the Editor. Appropriate photographs should be sent with them.

Material for the next issue of *Carn* should reach the Editor no later than 1st December 2009. Articles sent for publication in *Carn* must relate to our aims. All materials copyright © *Carn* unless otherwise stated. The views expressed in *Carn* are not necessarily those of the editor or of the Celtic League.

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