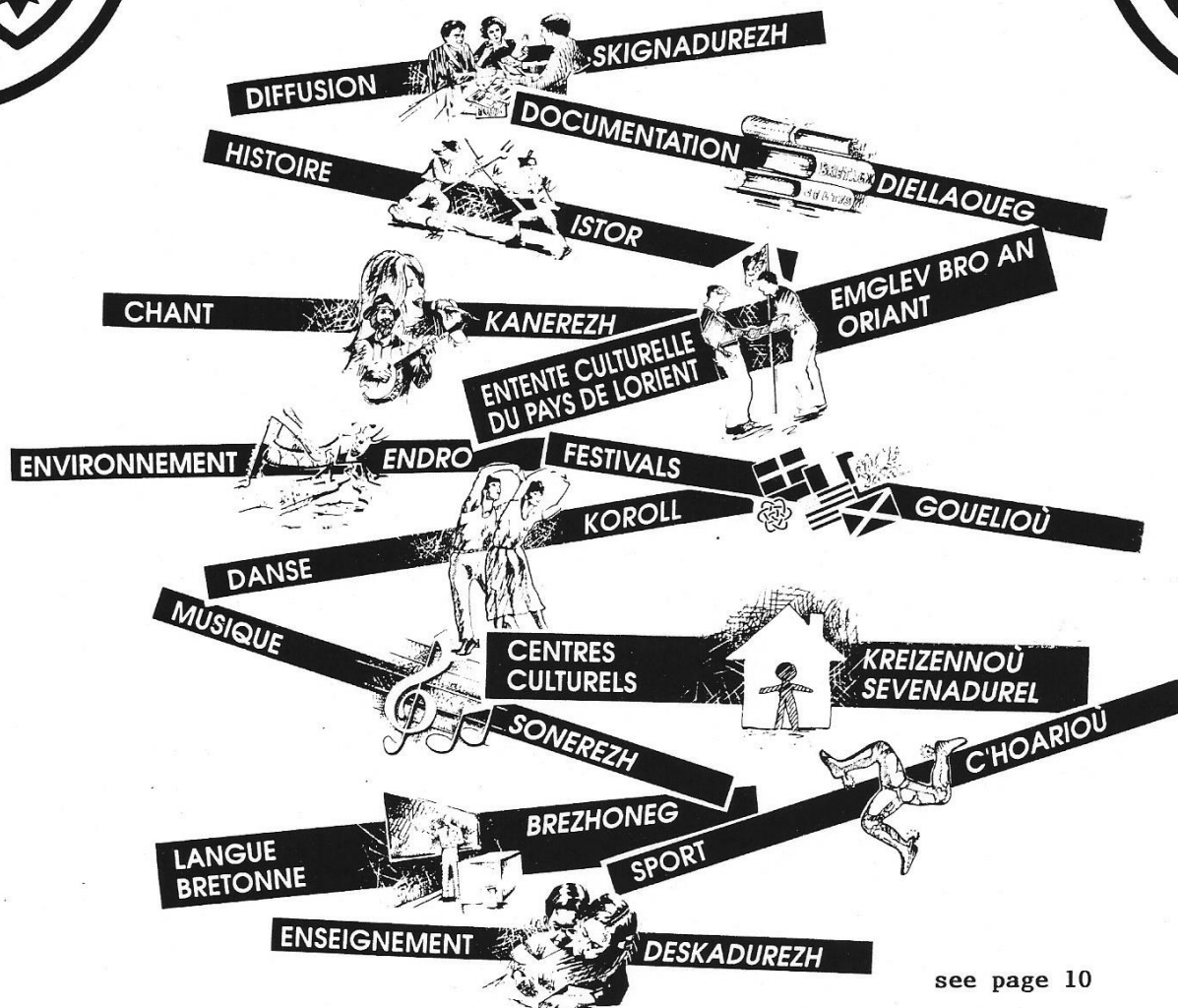


# BRO NEVEZ

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE BRETON LANGUAGE  
NEWSLETTER OF THE U.S. BRANCH



see page 10

KUZUL ETREVROADEL EVIT KENDALC'H AR BREZHONEG

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The U.S. Branch of the International Committee for the Defense of the Breton Language (U.S. ICDBL) was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation on October 20, 1981.

**Bro Nevez** ("new country" in the Breton language) is the newsletter of the U.S. ICDBL. It is published quarterly: February, May, August and November. Contributions, letters to the Editor, and ideas are welcome from all readers and will be printed at the discretion of the Editors. Suggested deadlines for receipt of contributions for Bro Nevez are: January 20, April 20, July 20, and October 20.

Ideas expressed within this newsletter are those of the individual authors, and do not necessarily represent ICDBL philosophy or policy.

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The U.S. ICDBL provides Bro Nevez on a complimentary basis to a number of language and cultural organizations in Brittany; in some instances we are also very happy to establish an exchange of publications.

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# Breton Teachers in Revolt

One of the most active organizations promoting the development of Breton in schools of Brittany has been **Unvaniezh ar Gelennerien Brezhoneg** (Union of Breton Teachers). As teachers, members of this organization are fully aware of the extremely slow progress schools have made--if any at all--in meeting demands of students and parents for more opportunities to learn the Breton language. The following letter was received in late January, and it outlines actions planned for February to protest the continued inactivity on the part of the French government and the national school system--particularly in the area of teacher training.

One can sense from the tone of this letter that Bretons are clearly fed up with the ineffectiveness of the system in which they are forced to work. As this newsletter goes to press I have received just a few press clippings about the activities planned for February 10, 11 and 12, but hopefully we can include news of progress for Breton in the schools in the May newsletter.



## UNVANIEZH AR GELENNERIEN BREZHONEG

"An Douarenn", 21, straed an Tier-Barn. 56 000 Gwened

UNION OF BRETON TEACHERS

### THE STRIKE

Noting the persistence, and indeed the aggravation, of blocks to the legal recognition and protection of the Breton language, as well as blocks to current development of its teaching, the Union of Breton Teachers calls on all teachers, parents of students, and all friends of the Breton language to participate in a strong show of protest during the month of February.

This will be kicked off with a 48-hour strike on Monday, February 10, and Tuesday, February 11, to which we call all teachers interested in the Breton language and culture, from the pre-school to the university levels, in both public and private schools, and independently organized classes.

In fact, the legal recognition of the existence of Breton is limited to the law of 1951 which authorizes it to be taught on a voluntary basis for three hours a week in the primary schools and as an option in the secondary level. But, the application of this law has been jeopardized by the reform project for secondary schools (collège & lycée) which makes the actual choice of a Breton option impossible. As for the teaching of Breton as a Second or Third Living Language choice (in application of the Charte Culturelle signed by Giscard d'Estaing), this has simply disappeared. An introduction to Breton in the primary schools is also challenged since positions for itinerant Breton teachers have not been created where they are needed due to the lack of training programs for teachers (in Tregor and Vannetais), or they have simply been eliminated (in Finistère) in contradiction to the 1982 measure.

Nevertheless, the interest in Breton among the youth and parents of children has allowed for its teaching to become a reality beyond the introductory level. Diwan's success and that of bilingual classes in both public and private schools testify to this.

But no legislative recognition has come to ratify the undeniable affirmation of its existence and of the vitality of the rights for our language. French laws are 30 years behind, and the secondary school administration is getting ready to take a leap of a century ... backwards!

During this time, the government subornly holds back from signing the order of the day in the Assembly--the law presented by Yves Dollo which, while not solving all problems, would have the merit of giving a legislative context for discussions.

One must add to this general situation the absence of any effective means to implement training of future Breton teachers and the refusal of the Rectorat to recognize the immense work which has been done by Diwan commissions to create pedagogical materials (teaching manuals in Breton for secondary school programs), as well as its refusal to sign an agreement permitting the publication and distribution of this material to public schools where it is so badly needed.

The Union of Breton Teachers thus demands that immediate action be taken:

- 1) Placement of the law presented by Yves Dollo on the spring agenda of the National Assembly.
- 2) The establishment of a true training program for Breton teachers in the I.U.F.M. (Institut de Formation des Maîtres), including:
  - their placement in a training center
  - the possibility for candidates to pass exams for/in Breton as part of the obligatory exams for certification
  - the setting up of a quota to be reached for teachers in bilingual schools
  - the admission of Diwan student teachers into the I.U.F.M.
- 3) Equality in status for Breton with any other living language in the secondary school levels--including First Living Language status.
- 4) The signature of an accord by the Rectorat with Diwan allowing the publication and distribution of the pedagogical materials they have developed.

On February 10 and 11 we will go to Brussels to make our voices heard by European elected officials and by the international press. On February 12 we call on all defenders of the Breton language to come to a demonstration in Rennes in front of the I.U.F.M.

NA LAOSKOMP KET ANEZHO DISMANTRAN  
AR PEZH ZO BET SAVET GANT KEMENT A BOAN!



The following press clippings will give some idea of current activities in Brittany focused on the need to improve teacher training and classes for Breton in the schools.

## 35 - Ille-et-Vilaine

Ouest France, Feb. 13, 1992

### Les défenseurs du breton à l'IUFM de Rennes

#### « Suscitez un intérêt pour notre langue »

Un rassemblement s'est formé hier, à Rennes, devant l'Institut universitaire de formation des maîtres. Celui des enseignants de breton et des parents d'élèves de l'APEEB qui réclament une reconnaissance et un développement de la langue bretonne.

Musique en tête et banderoles flottant sous la pluie, les défenseurs de la langue bretonne se sont rassemblés hier, devant l'IUFM de Rennes.

Tout un symbole pour l'Union des enseignants de breton qui attendent de l'IUFM qu'il suscite « un intérêt pour la culture bretonne... » Bernard Quéré, directeur-adjoint, et Erwan Evenou, inspecteur régional de l'Éducation nationale (il parle couramment le breton), recevaient la délégation. Ils ont apporté un début de réponse : « La langue bretonne va bénéficier comme d'autres disciplines, d'un département spécifique à l'IUFM... »

#### On peut mieux faire

Chaque partie juge excessives les positions de l'autre. « Vous ne retenez souvent que l'aspect négatif des choses », a dit Erwan Evenou. « Vous ne parlez que de ce qui va bien », ont rétorqué ses interlocuteurs. Le ton est cependant resté au dialogue.

Dans l'exposé des revendications, quelques points forts ont émergé. « Il n'existe pas de politique volontariste à l'égard de l'enseignement du breton. Aucune stratégie n'est arrêtée pour la formation des étudiants... On aurait pu faire mieux à la dernière rentrée... » Sans doute. Mais la répartition des étudiants de l'IUFM sur différents sites, pose problème.



Banderoles déployées, les manifestants ont distribué des tracts, pour la défense du breton, aux automobilistes.

Leur petit nombre également. Erwan Evenou a fait observer : « En seconde année, il y a deux stagiaires, l'un sur Rennes, l'autre sur Pontivy. Ils ont un directeur de stage et un directeur de mémoire. Ils sont traités comme les autres étudiants... »

L'Union des enseignants de breton prend acte mais demande des moyens supplémentaires. En particulier, « une allocation d'études

pour les candidats se destinant à une formation de breton. Surtout pour les futurs spécialistes destinés à enseigner dans les classes bilingues », et qu'il serait souhaitable de « regrouper à Saint-Brieuc ».

Réponse : « Cette année, le nombre d'allocations attribuées à l'IUFM a été de 15. C'est très faible par rapport à d'autres académies. Plutôt que de les disperser, nous avons choisi de les

concentrer sur les sciences-physique... »

Une des revendications considérée comme « une question-clé », concerne enfin la place du breton au concours de l'IUFM. L'Union des enseignants de breton souhaite que la langue régionale figure obligatoirement aux épreuves d'admissibilité et d'admission. D'autant qu'en Corse, « il semble qu'on ait avancé sur ce point... »

Ouest France, Feb. 12, 1992

### Un enseignant de breton

#### « On attend toujours une loi... »

Les enseignants de breton et les parents d'élèves manifestent, à 15 h, devant l'IUFM, rue de Saint-Malo, pour que le développement de cette langue soit assuré. Comme Marc, un professeur, ils n'attendent rien de bon de la réforme annoncée et demandent une loi garantissant « les progrès dans l'enseignement du breton ».

Marc enseigne le breton dans un établissement, depuis plus de dix ans. Comme les parents d'élèves de l'APEEB et le syndicat des enseignants bretons, il estime que le contentieux avec l'État est ancien. « Dans tous les lycées d'enseignement général publics, le breton est proposé en application de la loi de 1951. Elle donne la possibilité de recevoir cet enseignement, dans le but de passer

l'épreuve du bac... Avec la réforme annoncée par l'Éducation nationale, le breton, surtout option facultative, va disparaître au même titre que les autres... » Conséquences : « Le nombre d'élèves appelés à prendre le breton vont diminuer aux trois-quarts » estime Marc.

Il considère encore que la réforme n'est pas une loi et qu'« elle est en contradiction avec la loi de 1951 qui permet de présenter l'option breton au bac... Cette loi a déjà été véritablement mise en application en 1982, avec la circulaire Savary. Maintenant, on risque de faire un bond de quarante ans en arrière... »

#### Le breton n'est pas une langue étrangère

D'où la demande de « l'inscription à la session de printemps du Parlement, d'une proposition de

loi (la loi Dollo) reconnaissant les droits culturels et linguistiques des Bretons... »

Marc relève également des lacunes au niveau local. « Alors que le breton peut théoriquement être enseigné comme LV2 ou LV3, il n'est proposé comme LV2, dans aucun établissement public du département. Comme LV3, dans aucun établissement public de Rennes... » A propos des ateliers de breton, dont il est question, le professeur ironise : « Quelle satisfaction pour les enseignants de voir passer une matière de cours à une matière d'atelier ! »

La conclusion de Marc est amère : « Quand on est professeur de breton au lycée, on enseigne la seule langue vivante qui ne soit même pas une troisième langue... » Pourtant, « le breton n'est pas une langue étrangère en Bretagne... »

J. R.

## Ils enseignent en français et en breton Trente instituteurs en stage à Vannes

Depuis lundi, et pendant quatre jours, une trentaine d'instituteurs bilingues sont en stage à l'IUFM de Vannes. Enseignant le breton dans les classes du primaire, ils profitent de cette période pour, en plus de leur formation, élaborer des outils pédagogiques.

Venus des Côte-d'Armor, du Morbihan, du Finistère et de l'Ille-et-Vilaine, une trentaine d'instituteurs bilingues sont en stage depuis lundi à l'IUFM de Vannes. Un stage organisé par le rectorat et dirigé par Jean Cadou, un inspecteur de l'enseignement. Petit à petit, les instituteurs de classes bilingues trouvent leur place dans l'Éducation nationale. Ils sont même, peut-être plus que d'autres, des consommateurs de stages. « Leur motivation est grande, souligne Jean Cadou nous n'avons pas besoin de les pousser. Tous les instituteurs, enseignant le breton, et qui ont pu se faire remplacer sont là. Ils forment, désormais, une équipe soudée. »

Les stages sont l'occasion pour les maîtres, qui ont choisi d'enseigner en deux langues, de se retrouver et d'échanger quelques petits trucs. Pas facile de passer d'une langue à l'autre. D'enseigner la moitié du temps en français et l'autre moitié en breton. Car, il ne s'agit pas de donner simplement de cours de grammaire ou de parler de l'histoire de la culture bretonne. La démarche va plus loin, les instituteurs donnent, aussi, des cours de mathématiques ou de géographie dans la langue de Per-Jakés Hélias.

### Des outils pédagogiques

Depuis quatre ans, ces instituteurs se réunissent deux fois quatre jours, pendant l'année scolaire, pour parfaire leur formation comme l'explique leur maître de stage : « Les premières années, nous avons fait intervenir des professeurs d'université pour compléter leurs connaissances de la langue. Cette année, nous avons choisi de travailler sur la production d'outils pédagogiques. »

Difficile d'être maître lorsque l'on ne possède pas de manuel. C'est pourtant le cas. Question de coûts : il n'y a pas encore suffisamment d'élèves à suivre les classes bilingues pour pouvoir intéresser les maisons d'édition. Qu'à cela ne tienne, les stagiaires ont décidé de prendre le problème à bras le corps. Pendant ces quatre jours, ils vont travailler sur des textes. Des scènes de théâtre, des chansons, des poèmes, des sketches alderont les enfants à apprendre la langue de façon active. A découvrir la grammaire et le vocabulaire sans trop s'ennuyer. Le travail réalisé sera regroupé

dans un petit livre qui sera édité plus tard. Même démarche pour l'audio-visuel : des cassettes seront aussi enregistrées.

Une bibliothèque sonore, des petits manuels... qui peut-être permettront de participer au sauvetage de la langue bretonne. C'est

le souhait des enseignants qui ne veulent pas être pris pour des dinosaures...

Daniel SÉITÉ.



Des stagiaires plutôt jeunes.

Ouest France, Feb. 11, 1992

## Manifestation le 12 février, à Rennes Enseignement du breton : le ton monte

L'Union des enseignants de breton, les parents d'élèves et le personnel de Diwan lancent une action de protestation du 10 au 12 février : grèves et manifestation à Rennes.

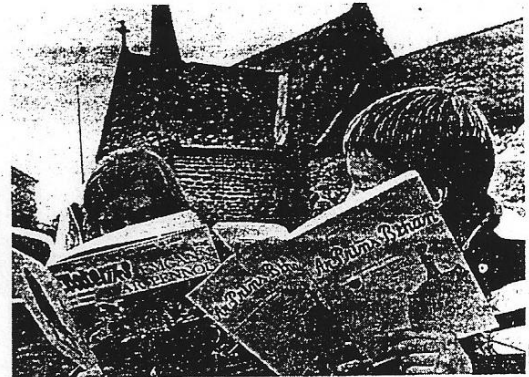
Les partenaires de l'enseignement du breton ne sont pas contents. Ils réclament des mesures « garantissant les progrès dans l'enseignement du breton, la mise en place d'une véritable filière de formation, le maintien de cet enseignement dans les collèges et lycées publics... »

Ils appellent à la grève en ce début de semaine et à une manifestation, le 12 février, à Rennes, à 15 h, devant la direction de l'IUFM, rue de Saint-Malo.

### Ateliers de breton

Coincidence, le recteur d'académie, Herbert Maisl, a expliqué hier les efforts de l'éducation nationale en faveur du breton.

Il aligne les chiffres : « 10 000 élèves dans l'enseignement public apprennent le breton, 2 000 le gallo. Un soixantaine de professeurs enseignent la langue dans les collèges et lycées... » Il répond à la revendication « d'une véritable filière de formation d'enseignants en breton à l'IUFM... » L'IUFM « développe



Des BD en breton, d'accord... Mais il ne faudrait pas en faire l'arbre qui cache la forêt.

son département de breton pour les 1<sup>er</sup> et second cycles. Dans le cadre du CAPES, quatre postes sont au concours cette année... » Il fait encore valoir que « la première promotion d'étudiants en licence de breton va sortir de l'université Rennes 2... » Les enseignants de breton s'inquiètent-ils, comme leurs collègues de langues vivantes, des conséquences des réformes à venir ? « Il sera possible de prendre en option LV2 ou LV3. Pour la langue régionale, il

existe une troisième possibilité : apprendre le breton en allemand... »

Herbert Maisl convient que l'enseignement du breton, facteur de culture et d'identité régionale, est « un sujet délicat ». Les réponses « ne sont pas faciles, mais les choses ont évolué dans le bon sens : légère progression des effectifs et des professeurs, développement des classes bilingues... »

J. R.

## BRETON POLITICIANS IN SUPPORT OF THE BRETON LANGUAGE

While on the national level, official recognition for Breton and other non-French languages in France has not been given, this is not the case for government representatives in Brittany. One of the most optimistic signs for Breton has been the development of significant support for this language on the part of policy-makers of Brittany--members of city councils, the Departmental General Councils, and the Regional Council of Brittany. This has been verbal, but also financial. A note in the newspaper **Ouest France** (January 7, 1992) reports that in 1992 the Regional Council of Brittany will give 3.25 million francs (approximately \$650,000) to various projects for the Breton language: 1.5 million francs to Diwan; 750,000 francs to FR3-Bretagne Pays de Loire for Breton language radio programs; 200,000 to two local radio stations with Breton language programming, Kreiz Breiz and Bro Gwened; and 300,000 over three years to An Here's monolingual Breton dictionary.

The following statement in favor of Breton was voted on unanimously by members of the General Council of Loire-Atlantique on October 11, 1991. It is significant that in this part of Brittany which lies far east of the line dividing the Breton-speaking west from the Gallo traditions of the eastern half of Brittany government officials would support the adoption of government laws which would favor the development of the Breton language and other unique linguistic traditions found within France.

### VOTE PRESENTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE IN FAVOR OF A STATUT FOR REGIONAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE:

has learned with great interest of the votes taken in favor of a General Statut for the Breton language and culture as well as other languages and cultures of our country--votes issued by several General Councils, the Economic and Social Committee (Comité Economique et Social), and the Regional Council of Brittany, as well as by more than 550 Breton municipal councils last July.

This is an aspiration shared by our General Council which affirms its attachment to the cultural patrimony of Brittany--a patrimony comprised of both a Celtic and Gallo form.

Along with the elected Assemblies of Brittany, the General Council of Loire-Atlantique feels that our regional languages and cultures constitute an inestimable richness, for our entire country as well as for the regions which inherit them. They represent the unequal recognition of regional identities, which very strongly motivate economic as well as cultural development.

The General Council of Loire-Atlantique also extends its support to a cause supported by people of all political opinions, and expresses solidarity with other collectivities which represent the Breton population and which have spoken in favor of the statut demanded by a long series of proposed laws.

It thus fervently wishes the Public Powers and the Parliament to agree to the study and adoption of this statut of modern spirit, inspired by European recommendations, which would finally insure the promotion of regional languages and cultures of France.

# A BRETON LANGUAGE TELEVISION STATION

For at least a year the organization **Stourm ar Brezhoneg** has focused energy on efforts to increase Breton language television in Brittany--with the creation of a Breton language station similar to the Welsh SC4. One can hope that their efforts in this area will be as effective as their stimulation of bilingual road signs.

On December 28, 1991, nearly 400 Bretons attended a demonstration in Quimper for a Breton language television station. Attended by representatives from Breton political parties as well as purely a-political organizations like Diwan, the gathering showed support for this media which is especially important in reinforcing the use of Breton by children.

The following is the text in Breton of the speech given at this demonstration by Herve Kerrain, President of Stourm ar Brezhoneg. My translation from the French language version also provided follows the Breton text.

KEMPER - 28/12/91

## Stourm Ar Brezhoneg

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Bloaz zo e oamp o tiskenn dre straedoù Brest evit reiñ ul lusk kentañ d'ar stourm evit gounit ur ganol skinwel e brezhoneg. Bloaz war-lerc'h e c'hallomp bezañ lorc'h ennomp o welout an niverusoc'h m'emaomp amañ hiziv, hag o welout ivez an hent bet boulc'het, na pegen ledan, gant Stourm Ar Brezhoneg war-zu ar pal-se.

A-raok pep tra e fell deomp mennegiñ ar re o deus galvet an dud da zont hiziv betek Kemper da ziskouez o youl da gaout ur ganol skinwel e brezhoneg, ha da gentañ DIWAN, pegen pouezus ma oar e vo ar benveg-se evit diorreadur ar vro, ha pegen talvoudus e vo, a-unan gant ar skolioù, da ziogelaat un dazond gwirion evit hor bugale dre hor yezh hag hor sevenadur. Trugarez dezho. Trugarez ivez da listenn "Pobl Breizh en Europa", ar strolladoù politikel EMGANN, FRANKIZ BREIZH, U.D.B. ha P.O.B.L. evit bezañ galvet o izili ha skoazellerion da zont amañ. Met trugarez a fell deomp lavarout amañ ivez d'ar re a zo deuet en o anv o-unan, pa ouzont ez eo ar skinwel e brezhoneg ur benveg ret evit má chomo bev hor yezh hag hor sevenadur.

Bremañ e vo mat deomp, STOURM AR BREZHONEG, spisaat ar pezh a vennomp lavarout pa reomp anv eus ur ganol e brezhoneg evit Breizh.

-War Vreizh a-bezh e ranko skignañ ar skinwel e brezhoneg, Breizh Uhel koulz ha Breizh-Izel, Bro an Naoned koulz ha peurrest ar vro.

-Da ezhommoù an holl vrezhonegerion e ranko bastañ ar ganol vrezhonek, ha dreist-holl da ezhommoù ar vugale.

-Diazezet vo ar skinwel brezhonek war ar c'hrouiñ e Breizh hag ar c'hrouiñ e brezhoneg, ur gwir geflusker ma vo evit sevenadur hor bro.

-Digor e vo ar skinwel war ar bed ha troet war an dazont. "N'anavezomp ket ar bed, n'anavezomp nemet Bro C'hall" eme Roparz Hemon un 70 vloaz bennak zo. Bremañ e c'haller lavarout "N'anavezomp nemet Bro C'hall ha Stadoù Unanet Amerika". Gant ar skinwel e brezhoneg e fell deomp terriñ chadennoù ar brizhkultur gall hag amerikan a vez ouzh hor mogañ, ha parañ hon daoulagad a Vretoned war ar bed a-bezh. Arpezh a zo bet sevenet gant al lennegezh vrezhonek a ranko bout sevenet gant ar skinwel brezhonek a-benn krouiñ ur gwir sevenadur dre hor yezh.

Evel ma nac'homp bout enket en ur c'harc'har gall pe amerikan, e nac'homp ivez bout enket e karc'har ar broviñselezh, karc'har ar c'hultur bihan, hini ar botoù-koad hag ar c'hrampouezh dantelezh.



.../...

Gwelout a reomp a-walc'h ne raeon da zen ar mennozh a ganol skinwel e brezhoneg. Meur a bolitikour a gement kostezenn a ve en deus sinet hor galv. Hogen ur c'hañs eo ivez ar stourm evit ar ganol skinwel-se, ar c'hañs da zivizout ha da zibab an dazond evit yezh ha sevenadur Pobl Breizh.

Teir sizhun zo, da geñver Emvod-Meur Stourm ar Brezhoneg, e oa bet divizet ganeomp e oa poent troc'hañ gant ar c'henasant gwak a zo en-dro d'hor yezh, bremañ ma vez an holl e Breizh o lavarout ez eo ur binvidigezh a rank bout miret. Poent eo d'an holl Vretoned dihunet respont hag embann ar respont d'ar goulennoù bras-mañ :

- Peseurt dazond d'hor yezh hag e peseurt stumm ?
- Peseurt brezhoneg evidomp warc'hoazh : trefedoù bastard diwar restachoù un tremened meur pe yezh ur gwir gevredigezh troet war an dazont?
- Peseurt plas d'ar brezhoneg, ha dre se peseurt plas d'ar galleg, e Breizh ?

Bez' hor bo ur ganol skinwel e brezhoneg ! Hag amañ en embannomp ur wezh c'hoazh.

Hogen bez' hor bo kalz muioc'h ma ouzomp sklaeraat ster hor stourm, ha ma ouzomp labourat taer ha start evit ar pezh a vennomp tizhout.

BEVET AR BREZHONEG !  
BEVET STOURM AR BREZHONEG !

KEMPER - 28 December 1991

A year ago we were in the streets of Brest to give a starting push to this fight to obtain a Breton language television station. A year later we can be pleased to see a larger number of demonstrators as well as an echo among the Breton population for the action and aims of Stourm ar Brezhoneg.

Above all we want to mention those who have been called to this demonstration for the creation of a Breton language television--especially Diwan which knows the importance of this tool in the development of our country and its value, in concert with schooling, in assuming for our children a true future in their language and culture. Thank you to Diwan, and also to those on the election platform "Peuple Breton, Peuple d'Europe", the parties Emgann, Frankiz Breizh, U.D.B. and P.O.B.L., for calling on their members and sympathizers to come here. But, we want to thank most of all those who came on their own--those who know that Breton-language television is an indispensable instrument for the life of our language and our culture.

At this point it would be good for us, Stourm ar Brezhoneg, to clarify what we mean by a Breton-language television station:

- The Breton language station must broadcast programs in all of Brittany, Upper and Lower, including the Nantes country.
- The Breton language station must respond to the needs of all Breton speakers, and especially to those of children.
- The Breton language station will be based on creativity in Brittany and in the Breton language; it must be a true driving force for the culture of our country.



- The Breton language station will be open to the world and to the future. "We do not know of the world, we know only France," said Roparz Hemon nearly 70 years ago. One can say now, "we know only France and the United States of America." Through Breton language television we want to break the walls of French and American pseudo-culture which stifles us, and direct the vision of Bretons on the whole world. What has been done for Breton language literature must be done by Breton language television if we want to create a true culture for our language. And, just as we refuse to be closed in by a Franco-American reduction, we refuse also to be closed in by a reduced provincialism or mini-culture--that of "botoù-koad" and "crêpe dentelles".

We can see clearly that a Breton language television station will not frighten anyone. Politicians of all persuasions have signed our appeal. But the fight for Breton language television is also an opportunity to choose and forge a future for our language and culture.

Three weeks ago the general assembly of Stourm ar Brezhoneg decided that it was long overdue to break with the soft consensus around the Breton language--everyone is in agreement that Breton is a richness that must be preserved. It is time for Bretons to ask themselves real questions, responding and making their responses heard:

- What is the future, and in what form will it be, for our language?
- What kind of Breton language will we have tomorrow: a sum of patois left over from a glorious but ancient time, or a language of a society truly turned to the future?
- What place will Breton have, and what place will there be for French in Brittany?

We will have a Breton language television station! We will say it again right now. But we will have much more if we pinpoint the goals of our fight, if we know how to work steadfastly for what we want to attain.

LONG LIVE BRETON  
LONG LIVE STOURM AR BREZHONEG



# The Breton Language and Culture in Lorient

Breton language and cultural organizations in the Lorient area have long been active in coordinating efforts to promote Breton (see **Bro Nevez** 19, May 1986). **Emgleo Bro an Oriant** is a federation of cultural organizations which has been very effective in working with the city government of Lorient. A recent campaign to highlight the Breton language and culture in this region includes three major "publicity" projects: 1) posters on the theme "I love the Breton culture" in Breton as well as French; 2) 30,000 mailings for support in Lorient; and 3) a large handsomely-produced fold-out poster which lists names and addresses for a variety of organizations in the Lorient area.

While the Inter-Celtic Festival of Lorient has brought this city international attention, the listing from this fold-out poster reprinted below in English will give **Bro Nevez** readers a good idea of the year-round activity in Lorient and its surrounding area (which includes a population of about 100,000).

## SONEREZH - MUSIC

**Bodadeg ar Sonerion**  
Centre Amzer Nevez  
Saint-Mathurin  
56270 Ploemeur

Morbihan branch of this Federation of pipers and bombarde players

**Kas a-Barh**  
Centre Amzer Nevez  
Saint-Mathurin  
56270 Ploemeur

Association of traditional musicians of the Lorient region who give classes, concerts, etc.

**Sonerien an Oriant**  
Maison des Associations  
12 rue Colbert  
56100 Lorient

Bagad (bagpipe band) of Lorient.

## CHOARIOU - SPORTS

**Skol Gouren an Arvor**  
Kervogam  
56260 Larmor-Plage

Club for Breton style wrestling; organizes training and competitions.

## ISTOR - HISTORY

**Dalc'homp Sonj!**  
B.P. 251  
56102 Lorient-Cedex

Organization to study the history of Brittany and the Celtic countries; publishes, holds classes and conferences; organizes trips.

## EMGLEO BRO AN ORIENT - Cultural Federation of Lorient

5 rue Docteur Lettry  
56100 Lorient

Federation of cultural organizations to promote the Breton language and culture in the Lorient area.

## KANEREZH - SONG

**Dastumerion**  
Pont ar Boulom  
56700 Kervignac

Breton traditional song; group organizes classes, collection work and presentations.

**Kanerien an Oriant**  
16 rue Jacques Decour  
56600 Lanester

Choral group for Breton song; organizes concerts and other presentations.

# **DESKADUREZH - CLASSES**

<b>APEEB</b> 12 rue Marcel Aymé 56600 Lanester	Association des Parents d'Elèves pour l'Enseignement du Breton (Association of parents of students for teaching in Breton--a branch of this organization).
<b>Diwan an Oriant</b> 209 rue de Belgique 56100 Lorient	Preschool and primary school in the Breton language.
<b>I.P.L.B.</b> 1 rue des Sapins 56260 Larmor-Plage	Association of teachers in public schools for the Breton language. (Association des Instituteurs et Professeurs Laiques Bretons).
<b>Ecole Nationale de Musique</b> 7 rue Armand Guillemot 56100 Lorient	Includes classes for traditional Breton music.
<b>Centre Amzer Nevez</b> Saint-Mithurin 56270 Ploemeur	Courses in traditional Breton music

# **KOROLL - DANCE**

<b>Cercle Celtique Barzh Bleimor</b> Tal er Mor - Kermario 56590 Groix	Traditional Breton dance group; classes, presentations, trips.
<b>Cercle Celtique Boked er Lann</b> 56260 Larmor-Plage	Promotion and presentation of popular traditions, dance, costume, classes, concerts and trips.
<b>Cercle Celtique Brizeux</b> Parc Chevassu Rue de Kervaric 56100 Lorient	Traditional dances and costume, classes, presentations and trips.
<b>Cercle Celtique Bugale an Oriant</b> Maison des Associations 12 rue Colbert 56100 Lorient	Promotion of the Breton culture in all forms: dance, costume, history, embroidery, song and travel.
<b>Cercle Celtique Armor Argoat</b> 2 rue de la Voûte 56100 Lorient	Dances and traditional costumes; classes, concerts, presentations and travel.
<b>Cercle Celtique Korollerien Bro Ereg</b> 14 rue Jacques Duclos 56700 Hennebont	Promotion of the Breton culture through traditional dance, classes, presentations and travel.
<b>Cercle Celtique Mignoned Breizh</b> Kerscouët 56270 Ploemeur	Defense and promotion of the Breton culture, dances and traditional costumes, classes, presentations, travel.
<b>Cercle Celtique Tud er Mor</b> (Guidel-Ploemeur) 22 avenue Commune de Paris 56700 Hennebont	Promotion of the Breton culture by means of traditional dance; classes, presentations and travel.

Lorient and Breton Culture - continued

**Groupe Gordon**

Centre Amzer Nevez  
Saint-Mathurin  
56270 Ploemeur

Promotion of Scottish dance; classes.

**War'l Leur Morbihan**

Centre Amzer Nevez  
Saint-Mathurin  
56270 Ploemeur

Morbihan branch of the federation of Celtic Circles called War'l Leur.

**BREZHONEG - BRETON LANGUAGE**

Information via the  
Centre Amzer Nevez

Classes at all levels are organized in towns of Guidel, Lanester, Lorient and Ploemeur.

**DIELLAOUEG - DOCUMENTATION**

**Bibliothèque Celtique**

Centre Amzer Nevez  
Saint-Mathurin  
56270 Ploemeur

2,500 works, 50 periodicals on Breton and Celtic topics.

**Bibliothèque Municipale de Lorient**

Place de l'Hôtel de Ville  
56100 Lorient

Has Breton materials at the central branch as well as library annexes--especially that in Kervénanec.

**Dastum**

Centre Amzer Nevez  
Saint-Mathurin  
56270 Ploemeur

An archives of music recordings for traditional song and instruments.

**KREIZENNOU SEVENADUREL - CULTURAL CENTERS**

**Amzer Nevez**

Saint-Mathurin  
56270 Ploemeur

Courses in music and the Breton language, workshops, presentations, rooms for meetings and overnight stay.

**Les Arcs**

56530 Quéven

Space for presentations and classes; rooms for meetings and displays.

**GOUELIOU - FESTIVALS**

**Deizioù an Emglev**

5 rue du Docteur Lettry  
56100 Lorient

Days for Breton culture of the Lorient area organized at the beginning of February by Emglev Bro an Oriant.

**Kan ar Bobl**

2 rue Paul Bert  
56100 Lorient

Annual contest of song and music of Brittany; preliminary run-off contests for the Lorient area take place in Guidel and Kervignac; the final is in Lorient at the end of March.

**Festival Interceltique**

2 rue Paul Bert  
56100 Lorient

Annual rendez-vous for Celtic culture held in the first 15 days of August.

**Les Océanes**

Maison des Associations  
12 rue Colbert  
56100 Lorient

Festival of vocal arts and the sea; stories from Brittany and elsewhere; held the second week of July

#### ENDRO - ENVIRONMENT

<b>Eau et Rivières de Bretagne</b> 1 Impasse Camille Pelletan 56100 Lorient	Study and protection of the rivers of Brittany.
<b>SEPNB</b> Maison du Moustoir Rue Professeur Mazé 56100 Lorient	Organization to study and protect the natural environment (Société pour l'Etude et la Protection de la Nature en Bretagne)

#### SKIGNADUREZH - DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION

<b>An Daol Grenn</b> Rest Scouhel 56850 Caudan	Promotion of Breton culture by the distribution of artisanal work, publishing, etc.
<b>A.P.M.B.</b> Centre Henry Joubioux Rue des Fleurs 56700 Kervignac	Association for the promotion of Breton music.
<b>Club Culturel Breton</b> 13 rue Marc Mouelo 56520 Guidel	Promotion and distribution of Breton culture in Guidel; classes, conferences.
<b>Kevredigezh Bro Ereg</b> 19 rue de Raime 56270 Ploemeur	Promotion of the literary and cultural patrimony of Brittany and the Vannetais country; publication of the magazine An Doere (in Breton).
<b>Université Populaire Bretonne</b> 21 quai des Indes B.P. 136 56101 Lorient	Classes, courses, conferences, expositions, and meetings on Breton and Celtic culture.
<b>Université du Temps Libre</b> Maison des Associations 12 rue Colbert 56100 Lorient	Conferences and trips focusing on Breton culture and history.

### BRETON IN THE SUPERMARKET

It may seem like a very small thing, but newspapers of the Lorient area were full of news this past October concerning the first supermarket to have French-Breton bilingual signs. 155 signs marking products and aisles in the Rallaye supermarket of Lanester needed to be replaced, so it was just the right opportunity to add Breton-- in slightly smaller italicized print below the French. Customers have reacted favorably to this recognition of Breton. The sometimes difficult choice of Breton terminology was accomplished by Daniel Le Doujet, Director of the Diwan school in Lorient, and Jacques-Yves Le Touze, of the organization Emgleo Bro an Oriant.

When one knows that one of the co-owners of the store is Jean-Luc Le Douarin, President of CELIB (Comité d'études et de liaison des intérêts bretons), the choice to add Breton to the signs comes as no surprise. But this initiative is certainly an important step in giving Breton a natural visibility in all aspects of daily life.



# BOOK REVIEWS

## IN THE BRETON LANGUAGE

Roparz Hemon. **Ur Breizhad oc'h Adkavout Breizh** (Al Liamm, 1972); **An Aotrou Bimbochet e Breizh** (Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1990); **C'hoariva Troet gant Roparz Hemon** (Hor Yezh, 1991).

Reviewed by Joseph O'Callahan

There was a process, apparently more or less standard in its components, by which smaller European ethnic groups in the early nineteenth century moved towards 'nationhood'. Some succeeded. The Czech, Norwegian, Lithuanian and other states are monuments to this success.

Others failed. The measure of their failure is the incredulity with which the idea of an Occitan, Kashubian or Fisian nation is greeted today.

Brittany might by some be included in this second list. Though it witnessed the beginnings of a standard romantic, nationalist movement (La Villemarqué, Le Gonidec, etc.), it entered the twentieth century without those institutions (whether learned societies, publishing houses or parliaments) that might have served as the loci of a separate Breton identity. Existing 'Breton' institutions were provincial; that is, they explicitly located themselves within a French context, socially and culturally.

A Breton nationalist ideology was only fully formulated by the young writers who published in the periodical **Gwallarn** (1925-1944). Roparz Hemon, acting as editor and spokesman, was perhaps most responsible for this ideology.

**Ur Breizhad oc'h Adkavout Breizh** (A Breton Re-finding Brittany) collects writings on literature and nationalism contributed by Hemon to **Gwallarn**, and to **Breizh Atao**, between 1923 and 1928. **An Aotrou Bimbochet e Breizh** (Mr. Bimbochet in Brittany) is a novel in two parts: it concerns the visit of a French professor to a future, independent Brittany. **C'hoariva Troet...** is a collection of plays translated into Breton by Hemon before 1939. These three books, though they are but a small sample of Hemon's total output (ignoring, for example, his short stories and prose translations) do provide an overview of the contribution of the most influential figure in the 20th century Breton nationalist thought.

He emerges as a man of his time and place. Brest was a French port city in the midst of Breton-speaking rural Brittany. Brittany itself was a remote French province, picturesque and 'folk-loric'. The post World War I years saw the slow breakdown of what had been a prosperous peasant society with its own popular Breton literature, half-traditional, half-literary.

Hemon was a young man, an angry prophet, in reaction to this world. He saw the fatally incomplete and provincial nature of what were then considered to be solid foundations for a continuing Breton identity. A modernist, he preached against 'folk-loreism' in literature, and the tendency of the Breton intelligentsia to view Brittany through French spectacles. He set out to found a modern literature, a literature of the world, in opposition to the popular literature of the countryside and small towns.

It is a measure of his success that the writers who centered on **Gwallarn** are today the classics of modern Breton literature (Drezen, Riou, Glanndour, Langleiz...). His own translations of drama were part of this campaign to make international literature available to the Bretons.

**C'hoariva Toret...** is comprised of five plays, by Blok, Cervantes, Euripedes, Marlowe and Shakespeare. All are competantly turned into Breton pieces, and remain a solid contribution to the literature. (Other translations, from Chekhov, Cervantes and others are reprinted in the contemporary periodical **Skrid**, numbers 48-51).

**An Aotrou Bimbochet e Breizh** is a vision of a nationalist program fulfilled: a free, self-confident and vigorous future Brittany. The French professor, from "The Association for the Re-Gallicizing of the Lands Lost to France" flees home to a France now overrun by foreign immigrants, finally understanding that French rule of Brittany was but a minor phase in Breton history. The second half of the book is a dream-tale, in the style of ancient Celtic literature, satirizing the actual state of Breton national life in the 1920s.

This work is yet a resounding clarion call, a reminder that Brittany was a nation at one time, and might once again be more than a French province.

Hemon's important reflections on literature and the nation in the 1920s make up **Ur Breizhad oc'h Adkavout Breizh**--some 27 pieces in all. The philosophical and ideological basis of the modern nationalist movement is laid out here in clear and direct language.

In a piece on Tagore (the Indian writer), Hemon concludes that "the Celtic Movement is part of the great movement of all the old peoples of the world..." He suggests, in "Brittany and the World", that Bretons, raised in French schools according to French methods, knowing best French literature, history, geography--French life in general--must, in order to build again a Breton nation, develop consciously a Breton 'spirit', a Breton view.

Yet it is not enough, he states, to turn one's back on the things of France, simply saying, "I am a Breton". The French pattern is so deeply engrained in Bretons that it requires a conscious struggle in order to develop a true, independent Breton view of the world. It is for this reason that Brittany must open itself to the world, by means of literature translated into Breton. It is time for us to choose whether we will be a nation, or a province of France. If Brittany has come to its present pitiable state through the carelessness and unconcern of the fathers' generation, it is up to this generation to give it a real future.

This remains the heart of the contemporary Breton problem. Yet Brittany in the 1990s is not the Brittany of the 1920s; and the failure of the Gwalarn/Breizh Atao nationalist movement is not irrelevant in seeking to understand the differences that separate the two.

Hemon was a man of his time, his place; an important writer and thinker, a true citizen of that free Brittany which remains still a dream--but, also, an urban modernist who learned Breton as an adult. On fire with the urgency of his vision, he had no patience with those who were not also true believers. He detested, as a young man, the popular literature of the peasants, and many elements of traditional rural culture.

His influence in this matter, and that of like-minded nationalist, created a movement that regarded the Breton-speaking peasantry as "the masses"; uneducated, ignorant, needing to be led. Their language he consistently characterized as "trefoedach", a word which has all the derogatory overtones of "patois" in French. While it was true that the people needed some leadership, this analysis established, over time, to a chasm between a Breton-speaking rural population, and a small urban nationalist intelligentsia. This second group possessed the truth; the first group needed only to recognize this fact and follow, as the intelligentsia saw it.

Books - continued

The nationalist movement has thus too often been constructed without reference to the needs of the actual Breton, mainly rural, population. When the economic and agricultural restructuring that followed World War II gradually destroyed the traditional 'folk' basis of Breton identity, there were no other generally accepted 'Breton' institutions to maintain Breton identity for most people. Rural people were absorbed into the 'French' structures of the expanding state, gradually forfeiting their 'Bretonness'.

Will there be Bretons in one hundred, two hundred years to read the words of Roparz Hemon? That, it would appear, depends on the commitment, skill and vision of those still working today to fulfill the vision of Hemon and his co-workers in the 1920s. If there are to be Bretons in the times to come, we can be sure that the works, the vision, of Roparz Hemon will be honored by them.

Bugale Skol Diwan Logivi-Lannuon. **Troad Skubellemn, Paotr e Valizen** (Skinny as a Pole, Guy with the Briefcase). (An Tri Aval, 1991).

Reviewed by Joseph O'Callahan

A contemporary children's detective story (78 pages) set on the island of Ouessant. Written and illustrated by six children from the Diwan school near Lannion (Côtes d'Armor), it concerns the theft of the formula for a non-polluting fertilizer from an agricultural research center. (Talk about local color! The Lannion area is one of small, intensely cultivated farms.) The children help foil the theft while on a camping holiday.

The book helps fill an important gap in Breton literature--books for children dealing with contemporary life. It is an encouraging sign that Skol Uhel ar Vro has supported this publication. It is likewise encouraging that these children are making their own contribution to the literature. The language is standard Breton, with some localism, and the book will also be useful for learners.

Erwan Evenou. **Nikolazig ar broioù tomm** (Little Nicholas of the hot countries). (Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1991. 336 pages, 130 francs).

Reviewed by Reun ar C'halan

Erwan Evenou was born and spent his childhood in Algeria. Having become a teacher, he returned as an adult in his professional capacity. As he himself explains on the cover, this novel is half memory and half fantasy, fiction feeding on biography. The story begins during World War II, and Nikolazig is only a small child. His father serves as an officer in the French army. Like many other Bretons who work for the government in Algeria, Nikolazig's parents have retained some sense of their Breton identity. As the rift between the French settlers and the native population becomes more and more pronounced, and eventually turns into a full-blown war, Nikolazig is increasingly led to sympathize with the rebels, whose struggle for independence he links with the Breton people's quest for autonomy.

Books - continued

Koulizh Kedez. **Souflam Per Gwegen** (Per Gwegen's Death Throes). (Skrid - Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1991. 120 pages, 70 francs)

Revised by Reun ar C'halan

As he lies dying in a rat-infested slum, Per Gwegen, the archtypal Breton outcast exploited by the French social system, tells the sad story of his life. The only relief in this nightmarish monologue is provided by the verbal inventiveness with which Koulizh Kedez has endowed his character.

#### BOOKS ABOUT BRETON AND BRITTANY (IN FRENCH)

Yvan Guehennec. **Aspects de la Toponymie du Pays de Galles**. (Etudes et Recherches No. 3, Dalc'homp Song, no date (1990)).

Reviewed by Joseph O'Callahan

Written by the Secretary of the new "Wales-Brittany Association" (formed to encourage ties between the two countries, under the initial tutelage of Skol Uhel ar Vro), this volume of 26 pages draws attention to the resemblance of Welsh nomenclature to that of Brittany. There is a chapter analyzing Welsh place-name elements, plus others dealing with the history of Wales, and the pronunciation of the language.

Primarily intended for Bretons interested in Wales, this book is also useful for those in this country interested in the comparative aspects of Welsh and Breton.

Patrick Le Guirriec. **Paysans, Parents, Partisans dans les Monts d'Arée**. (Les Bibliophiles de Bretagne, Editions Beltan, 1988).

Reviewed by Joseph O'Callahan

This is a sociological study of the parish of Scrignac, in the mountains that divide Cornouaille from Leon and Tregor. It focuses on the areas of social relations, the family and kin, and on political organization. The book is the result of the author's fieldwork in the parish.

There is very little available on contemporary Breton society, and this book is full of interest. Scrignac is an intensely Breton area. It is also part of "Red Brittany"--those regions, mostly poorer, in which the Communist Party is predominant. It thus can be contrasted with that other part of Brittany already studied: the Bigouden country. \*

**Paysans, Parents, Partisans** is essential supplemental reading for foreigners. It fills in the blanks left by the increasing number of general works on modern Brittany, and provides a context for the many articles on specialized aspects of Breton life. I wish that I had been able to consult it before spending time there.

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\* See, for example, Martine Segalen's **Fifteen Generations of Bretons: Kinship and Society in Lower Brittany, 1720-1980** (Cambridge Studies in Social and Cultural Anthropology 75, Cambridge University Press, 1991).



And yet ... the book is limited in some ways. It tells us about kinship, the shape of the domestic group, the socio-economic basis of the political groupings; yet, in the end, one does not get a sense of a society, with its own past, its own world-view and means of expression. there is little sense of the development of a community through time in relation to the larger, Breton and French societies.

There are also the drawbacks of sociological writing as a whole. If this book is a black and white snapshot of a Breton community at one point in time, it is still a fascinating one. Recommended for all those interested in contemporary Brittany.

Klaoda an Du. **Histoire d'un interdit--le breton à l'école.** (Hor Yezh, 1991, 317 pages).

Reviewed by Lois Kuter

As an outsider to Brittany, one is sometimes forced to ask: What is stopping the Breton people from speaking Breton? Today there are no prohibitions against the use of the language. Why aren't more Breton-speaking parents transmitting this language to their children?

While attitudes in Brittany have changed radically in the last few decades, there is still in Brittany a lingering shame in being part of a culture perceived to be backwards and outdated. To become part of a modern world one must leave the Breton language behind with other old tools and learn French ... or English. Where did this idea come from?

In her book **Histoire d'un interdit--le breton à l'école** (History of an interdiction--Breton in the schools), Klaoda an Du brilliantly documents the origins of the rather illogical notion that Breton is not suited to a modern world. Through interviews with Bretons about their experiences as students or teachers she pinpoints what exactly went on in schools--focusing on the department of Côtes d'Armor in the western half of Tregor and Upper Cornouaille where Breton has been particularly strong. 130 people were interviewed: 71 men and 59 women of all occupations--farmers, teachers, artisans, shopkeepers, office workers, nurses and service people.

The first 80 pages of her report focus on the experience of Breton speakers in schools (spanning from 1908 to 1950). Her survey included questions about:

- what language was used by children at home, in the classroom and on the playground
- the methods used to teach Breton
- was Breton forbidden, and if so, what punishments were used and how did they vary according to the age of the children
- was the catechism in Breton or French
- was Mass said in Latin or French, etc.

Her report focuses in particular on the strategies used to get children to give up using Breton while they were in school--in particular the infamous "symbole". Particularly interesting are the anecdotes quoted which reveal the feelings of children and teachers towards Breton and their linguistic experience in school. While there were exceptions, in a large majority of cases Breton was forbidden in school and its was belittled by teachers; children were ridiculed and humiliated when caught speaking Breton.



Books - continued

The second part of this report (45 pages) focuses on the legal status of Breton and French since the French Revolution, clearly showing the complexity of political symbolism that has been attached to these two languages and how this has affected attitudes of Breton-speakers towards their language. Also clearly documented is the role of the church in support or not in support of Breton and how this has been related to political symbolism.

In the third part of the text (90 pages) Klaoda an Du documents official regulations for language use in the schools. Through reports from school inspectors she shows what impact school policies had on the practice of Breton-- how did children and parents react to the interdiction of Breton? Especially fascinating are reproductions of the reports from the 1800s to early 1900s which show how school administrators viewed the Breton language and its persistence.

In a short concluding section the author briefly outlines progress in government policies to support Breton in the schools and the growth of positive attitudes towards Breton in more recent decades.

**Histoire d'un interdit--le breton à l'école** is richly documented with testimonies from the people surveyed as well as by reproductions of reports, laws and other short articles, speeches and texts from the French Revolution to the present day. An 80-page appendix includes many of these and they are used effectively throughout the text. With this documentation and survey of Bretons about their experiences, Klaoda an Du answers the question "What is stopping the Breton people from speaking Breton -- still today."

LINGUISTS TAKE NOTE ...

Dr. Herbert Pilch, a Professor of English at Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, has just published an article called "Breton Phonetics: A New Analysis" in **Studia Celtica Japonica** no. 3, December 1990. Produced by The Celtic Society of Japan, this particular issue of 70 pages also includes: "Risteard Pluincéad--a Neglected Pioneer Irish Lexicographer" by Tomás de Bhaldraithe; "Historische Hintergründe fremder Einflüsse auf den bretonischen Wortschatz" by Martin Rockel; and "Lepontic pala" (in English) by Toshio Hirunuma.

Dr. Pilch is by his own description a "moonlight Celticist" and has 14 students of Celtic at his university. He reports that Professor Bothorel of Strassburg visits once a week to teach a Breton class and students are encouraged to learn at least one p-Celtic and one q-Celtic language.

COMING TO A FUTURE ISSUE OF **BRO NEVEZ** ... BOOKS IN ENGLISH ABOUT THE BRETON LANGUAGE AND CULTURE:

**The Bretons**, by Patrick Galliou and Michael Jones (Basil Blackwell, 1992)  
A history of Brittany -- particularly rich on prehistoric times through the Middle ages. 334 pages with 20 maps, 30 diagrams and 10 halftones.

**A Modern Breton Political Poet--Anjela Duval: A Biography and An Anthology**,  
Translated, edited and Introduced by Lenora A Timm. (Studies in French Literature, Vol. 5. The Edwin Mellen Press, 1990)  
99 poems in Breton with an English translation, plus a 24-page introduction to this very important poet of Brittany.

# Record Notes

Lois Kuter

Information for the following notes have been drawn from **Ar Men** 38 (October 1991), **Ar Men** 39 (November 1991) and **Ar Men** 40 (January 1992).

Armelle Gourlaouën. **La harpe à travers les ages** (self-produced: Armelle Gourlaouën, 30 blvd. du Val de Chzine, 44800 Saint-Herblain). lp record. 1991.

Armelle Gourlaouën teaches harp in the Nantes area--classical as well as folk traditions. This recording includes three harps: Celtic harp, troubadour, and the large classical harp. 30 selections span Bach to Katchaturian--a view of the full range of styles this type of instrument can express.

Bagad Ronsed Mor--Locoal-Mendon. **Ronsed Mor** (self-produced compact disc which can be ordered from: Mairie de Locoal Mendon--the Mayor's Office). 1991

This bagad is one of the best of Brittany, winning the championship in 1990. The band was formed in 1969 and includes in its repertoire many tunes and melodies from the Vannetais tradition as well as innovative compositions and arrangements from other countries (Ireland, for instance) and other areas of France (Poitou).

Bagad de Vannes. **Melinerion**. (self-produced cassette: Bagad er Melinerion, 17 rue de Ciscoët, 56000 Vannes). 1991.

Another recording of the unique style of bagpipe and bombarde ensemble from Brittany called the bagad. This includes a variety of recordings from contests featuring innovative arrangements of dances from the Vannetais area.

**Assemblée des sonneurs de biniou et de bombarde de Bretagne -- 30e anniversaire.** (Arfolk CD 312). 1991

A reissue of a "sampler" from 1973 celebrating the 30th anniversary of the organization Bodadeg ar Sonerion (B.A.S.) which has done so much to foster the development of Breton piping. This includes some of the best bagadou of the times--which still sound great--as well as paired bombarde and biniou koz and the bombarde paired with the organ. This is a classic for those who love piping.

Carré Manchot. **Mab ar miliner**. Escalibur CD 838 (Cd and cassette).

The group Carré Manchot was formed in 1986 and first appeared on recording with the lp called **Dañs** in 1988 (Adipho IG01). This group which has specialized in dance music has produced for itself a cassette called **Tabalich**, but this is the first solo "album". The group currently includes: Hervé Lelu (bombarde and oboe), Gilbert Le Pennec (guitar), Ronanc Pinc (fiddle) and Ronan Robert (diatonic accordion). Dances featured are laridé, hanter-dro, ronds de Loudéac, and suites for the Plinn, as well as slower melodies and original compositions.

Strobinell. **An aotrou Liskildri**. (self-produced cassette: Patrick Le Balc'h, 10 rue des Lilas, 22360 Langueux).

Created in 1985 this group also had its recording debut with the album **Dañs**. Like Carré Manchot and the other groups on that album, Strobinell specializes in Breton dance music and is acoustic in its make-up. Members include: Gilles Léhart (bombarde, clarinet, biniou kozh and two vocals on this cassette), Patrick Le Balc'h (bombarde), Jean Henri Le Guicher (flute) and Riwall Le Menn (guitar). Their first cassette includes a number of the group's own compositions for dance as well as innovative arrangements of traditional melodies.

# Breton Musicians in the U.S.

Yann Dour is a singer and master of diatonic accordion from the Gallo tradition of eastern Brittany who has formed a partnership with an American, Donna Morawa, to bring Breton music and dance to the U.S. on a regular basis. They partner two companies:

**Ticklefeather Productions** is a profit agency through which they book concerts, contract for recordings, films and videos and movie scores, and print and distribute books and recordings for performers from Canada, Europe and the U.S.

**Yann Dour Productions** is a non-profit agency focused on producing a variety of educational programs for schools and other groups.

In Brittany where he lives, Yann Dour owns and operates the Caruhel School of Music as well as a small publishing company, Editions Caruhel. With accordion player Eric Martin, he has published an instruction book (with cassette) on cajun style accordion playing. He has also published a book for traditional Breton dances played on diatonic accordion, and a book called "3 Temps" for waltz, mazurka and java music for accordion.

Working with Donna Morawa, Yann Dour has put together an incredible range of activities for school children of all levels. He travels in the U.S. in both the spring and fall, bringing two other Breton musicians: Christophe Caron on bombarde and Jean-Ives Bardoul, a fiddler. Besides concerts, this is on the list of what these musicians can offer:

- a 45-minute French cultural arts program for various levels of elementary and high school children. This can take on a variety of angles, focusing on Breton dance, Cajun music from Louisiana, the bombarde, accordion, or Breton culture more generally.
- 60-minute classroom "mini-talks" on Breton culture and life styles using photographs and hands-on materials. Less formal than the auditorium programs, this allows children to ask a lot of questions and compare cultures.
- Breton folk dance workshops for children, teenagers, parents (PTO groups), folk dance clubs, or folk dance teachers; including supplemental cassettes, music, and videos for purchase.
- Artist-in-residence programs for schools which combines a variety of programs.
- private lessons or larger workshops on accordion or bombarde.
- concerts and dance parties.

There is a great deal of flexibility to the programs Yann Dour and his friends Christophe Caron and Jean-Ives Bardoul can provide and they have the talent and skills necessary to successfully tailor programs to suit the needs or interests of whoever hires them. This trio has gained quite a bit of experience in the past few years working in American schools and performing as a variety of events, and the quality of their work is always high.

**Bro Nevez** readers who would like more information are invited to contact Donna Morawa for the details:

Dona Morawa  
Yann Dour Productions/  
Ticklefeather Productions  
P.O. Box 8271  
Berlin, CT 06037  
(203) 224-9385

or  
Yann Dour  
Editions Caruhel  
Caruhel  
56800 Guillac  
Brittany, France

Coming up:

**Breton Music and Dance Workshop and Concert**

with Yann Dour, Christophe Caron and Jean-Ives Bardoul

Saturday, March 21, 1992

The Cambridge YWCA (7 Temple Street/Central Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Sponsored by the Folk Arts Center of New England, (617) 491-6083

Dance workshop, 3-5:30 p.m. (\$7/\$6 FAC members)

Concert and dance party, 7:30-11 (\$6/\$5)

**Yann Dour with Mardi Gras**

Yann Dour, Christophe Caron and Jean-Ives Bardoul with Cajun music

March 17, 1992 - 7 p.m.

Woody's St. Patrick's Day Party (Route 44, Ashford, connecticut)

(203) 429-7427

Cajun dance lessons included; Breton music also to follow

**Yann Dour with Mardi Gras**

Yann Dour, Christophe Caron, Jean-Ives Bardou and Donna Morawa

March 14, 1992 - 9 p.m.

Cajun music at the Green River Cafe (24 Federal Street, Greenfield  
Massachusetts) (413) 773-3312

\* \* \* \* \*

**KELTIA MUSIQUE**

Gordon Peters has informed me that recordings from Keltia Musique (see catalogue in  
**Bro Nevez** 40, November 1992) are distributed in the U.S. by the following company:

Alcazar Records  
P.O. Box 429  
Waterbury, VT 05676  
(800) 541-9909

# ART AND MUSIC TOURS IN BRITTANY

While many of the members of the U.S. ICDBL have joined because of their interest in the Breton language and concern for its future, others have found us after an encounter with Breton music or travels in Brittany as a tourist.

Two ICDBL members have developed tours to Brittany which offer travelers a unique opportunity to explore arts and music of Brittany. Those with an interest in art could especially appreciate painting workshops to be held at the International Center for the Arts in Le Pouldu. Three sessions are scheduled in May through early July. These 17-day workshops for artists were begun three years ago by Linda Wallen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania who shares the following about the growth of her involvement with Brittany:

As an artist my interest in this region (Brittany) began with its visual appeal and historic significance. My interest has since grown to appreciate as well the Breton language, traditions, architectural achievements and music.

The second travel opportunity focuses on music and has been organized by Keith and Rusty McNeill who have been conducting traditional music and dance tours in Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England since 1979. Brittany was added last year and includes an excellent sampling of Breton music and dance. This tour starts July 18, just a week after the last of Linda Wallen's art workshops end. Go for the art and stay for more music.

The information which follows has been provided by both of these tour organizers, and it should be self-explanatory. I am sure both would be delighted to hear from you if you want more information.

\* \* \* \* \*

## BRITTANY 1992

The International Center for the Arts in Le Pouldu will welcome artists and art students from Europe and America during the summer of 1992. Three 17-day workshops/tours are planned.

Dates:	Group I	May 18 through June 3
	Group II	June 2 through June 18
	Group III	June 22 through July 8

### Itinerary of each tour:

Day One:	Leave Pittsburgh
Day Two:	Arrive Paris, settle into hotel, walking tour, dinner
Day Three:	Visit Sennelier, Musée D'Orsay, Comédie Française
Day Four:	Motorcoach to Brittany. Arrive in Le Pouldu.
Day Five through Fifteen:	Paint and enjoy the southern coast of Brittany.
Day Sixteen:	Return by motorcoach to Paris. Last minute shopping, Museums
Day Seventeen:	Return by air to Pittsburgh.



## GENERAL INFO

The Impressionist and Post-Impressionist painters came to southern Brittany in search of the exotic. In 1889 Gauguin chose to live and work in Le Pouldu. He was joined by other artists including Serusier, Meyer de Haan, Filiger, Laval, Bernard, and Maufra. The first Americans to work in the area were from Philadelphia and set up their easels around 1860. In 1988 a painter from Pittsburgh, Linda Wallen, fell in love with the Breton mystique and began organizing painting workshops in Le Pouldu. These workshops have expanded to include other instructors and other media while retaining the intimate camaraderie of small groups.

Le Pouldu is a small resort town on the southern coast of Brittany. Only 30 km from Pont Aven, it has gorgeous beaches: long stretches of sand punctuated by rocks and cliffs. Much of the landscape remains as it was 100 years ago.

## ACCOMMODATIONS

### In Paris:

Two-star hotel, breakfast included, located in the heart of the sixth arrondissement, St. Germain-des-Prés.

### In Le Pouldu:

Two-star hotel, Hotel des Bains, on the main beach in Le Pouldu. Breakfast and dinner included.

## THE PROGRAM

In Paris each group will tour the Musée D'Orsay, an important collection of 19th c. art. The works of artists interested in Le Pouldu will be discussed by Aaron Sheon, professor of French Art at the University of Pittsburgh. After the museum visit, artists and students will buy supplies at Sennelier, an old family-owned art supply store on the Quai Voltaire. If rehearsal schedules allow, a visit backstage at the Comédie Française will be arranged. The oldest theatre in Paris, the Comédie Française has an impressive staff of artists and experts.

In Brittany days will begin with Critique after breakfast followed by a demonstration and class. Painting techniques and basic drawing will be offered. Structure and guidance will be presented for those who need it and independent working will be encouraged. Printmaking (Bois Perdu) is available in the studio of Claude Huart. Afternoons are for working. Everyone will meet at 6:30 pm for aperitif and sketchbook class at the Hotel des Bains. Dinner is at 7:30.

The evening meal will be varied and will feature provincial French cuisine accompanied by Breton potatoes, salad, that famous French bread, local Muscadet wine and dessert. The meals are worth the price of admission.

## SIGHTSEEING

Three days are devoted to touring interesting sites nearby. Those who wish may bring materials and work. Side trips will include: **LE FAOUËT** Two isolated churches bracket this little village. St. Fiacre is filled with Flamboyant Gothic sculpture and was built in the 15th century. The Chapel of Saint Barbara is a 16th century structure in a beautiful niche on the side of a mountain. In Le Faouet is a good creperie.

**CONCARNEAU** The original 14th century walled town is situated on an island and now contains a museum, souvenir shops, restaurants and street musicians. The town market is held every Friday, a good time to sketch and to buy. **QUIMPER** Not far from Concarneau is the home of Faïence de Quimper, the famous pottery, and a number of good museums. The old section with its half-timbered houses, busy shops, and Gothic cathedral is a pleasant site for an afternoon stroll.

## RECREATION

Biking, swimming, fishing, horseback riding, and hiking are popular. The sentier-côtier is a walking trail that winds around the entire coastline of Brittany. This path is protected by law and affords even the casual stroller with spectacular views. Because of a northern latitude the days are long and the sun will set as late as 11pm. The light and color are exceptional here especially at the end of the day.

## LAGNIAPPE

Aaron Sheon will give museum talks at the Musée d'Orsay, the Musée Marie Henrie in Le Pouldu, and the Pont Aven Museum. Professor Sheon will also conduct walking tours of historical painting sites in Le Pouldu.

A small art reading room is available with books in four languages at the Kerselec Farm. This farm is now a gallery, library, and residence.

Wine appreciation, region by region, will be taught by Jean Marie Philip. This optional six-hour mini-course will cost approximately \$35 per person.

Cultural Festivals are included when possible. Events will vary from a full Fête St. Jean with bonfire and dancers to a simple Soirée Crêpes or Fête des Chansons Marins.

Informal French language lessons will be available. Some classes and tours will be conducted in French and American. Private language lessons will be available for \$18 per hour.

## FACULTY

### EMILY BOWERS

French teacher and designated leader for Group II. Studied at the Sorbonne. Lives in Pittsburgh. Will offer French conversation lessons.

### ANGELO JOHN GRADO

Professional artist living and working in Brooklyn, NY. Author of *Mastering the Craft of Painting*. Mr. Grado will teach a strong structured approach to drawing and painting. (Group III)

### SARA CASEY GRIFFITH

Administrative assistant, teaches voice at Carnegie Mellon University and Chatham College, studied at Fontainebleau. Will teach French language lessons. (Group III)

### CLAUDE HUART

Painter, printmaker, resident of Le Pouldu. Shows internationally, founded the Lorient School of Art. Will teach Bois Perdu printing in his 18th c. stone house.

### LEWIS KESLING

Professional artist residing in Carmel, California; Abstract Expressionist, has shown internationally including a one-person show at the Monterey Museum of Art. Will teach painting and composition. (Group I)

### MONIQUE NAGY

Physical therapist who will teach Eutonie and will offer massage therapy. (Group III)

### CONSTANCE MERRIMAN

Professional artist, shows in Pittsburgh and New York. Currently teaching at Carnegie Mellon University and Seton Hill College. Will teach painting. (Group II)

### AARON SHEON

Professor of French Art at University of Pittsburgh. Will give museum tours and talks on late 19th century artists interested in Le Pouldu.

LINDA WALLEN

Professional artist, portraitist, teaching at Pittsburgh Center for the Arts and Sweetwater Art Center. Will teach basic drawing and pastel as a painting medium.

KATHLEEN ZIMBICKI

Professional artist, owner of Studio Z Gallery, Currently teaching at Touchstone, Sweetwater, Jewish Community Center, and Pittsburgh Center for the Arts. Will teach traditional and experimental watercolor.(Group I)

Instructors at time of printing include Linda Wallen, Kathleen Zimbicki, Constance Merriman, Claude Huart, Emily Bowers, Lewis Kesling, and Angelo John Grado. Painting media covered will include Pastel, Gouache, Water- color, and Acrylic. Wood block printing will be available to a maximum of three students per group. Drawing will also be emphasized using a variety of tools.

Students will be able to meet with American instructors to discuss materials before leaving. General meetings for all participants will be held in April to discuss details and answer questions.

Price of the 17-day workshop is \$2600 and includes:

- ☐ Round-trip airfare Pittsburgh-Paris
- ☐ Hotel (double occupancy) and transfers Paris
- ☐ Round-trip motorcoach Paris-Le Pouldu
- ☐ Hotel des Bains (double occupancy) in Le Pouldu
- ☐ Paris breakfast
- ☐ LePouldu breakfast and dinner
- ☐ Instruction
- ☐ Sight-seeing
- ☐ Gratuities

Single Supplement is extra. Rooms in Hotel des Bains with private bath are extra. Deadlines for deposit of \$250 per person to guarantee rates are as follows: Group I December 1; Group II December 15; Group III January 1. Deposits after deadlines are subject to increase in airfare. Full payment is necessary 60 days before departure. \$50 of deposit is non-refundable.

Make checks payable to Travelwell Inc. Please direct deposits and general inquiries to:

Travelwell Inc  
415 E Ohio St, Suite 200  
Pittsburgh, PA 15212-0196  
231-8000  
Attention: Christine Smith

Questions about workshops should be directed to Linda Wallen at 323-0805.  
=====

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ ENCLOSED IS A DEPOSIT OF \_\_\_\_\_ FOR \_\_\_\_\_ PERSON(S)

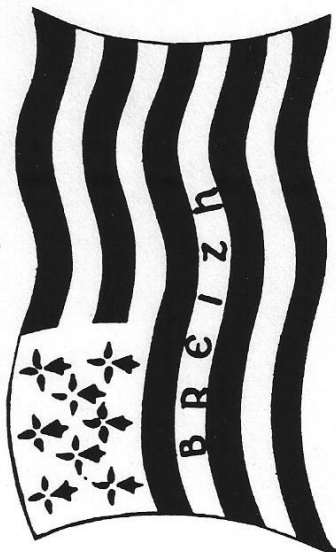
☐ I WOULD LIKE TRAVEL INSURANCE IN THE EVENT I NEED TO CANCEL OR INTERRUPT MY TRIP

**For everyone who likes music!**

Join Folksingers Keith & Rusty McNeil on their

# TRADITIONAL MUSIC AND DANCE TOUR OF FRANCE:

Brittany Area



**July 18 - August 2, 1992 - sixteen days**

*Paris, Loire Valley, Saumur, Rennes,  
Auray, Quimper, Morlaix, Bayeux*

Singing, dancing, bombardés,  
bagpipes (biniau kozh and biniau bras),  
clarinets, accordions, flutes and fiddles.

Enjoy Brittany's rugged peninsula, walled cities,  
the colorful *Festival de Cornouaille*, magnificent  
*Mont-St-Michel*, *Normandy's* beaches and  
the grandeur of the *Cathédrale de Chartres*

All this in an informal, relaxed atmosphere  
with time to explore on your own.

## DAY ONE

**July 18 Saturday (Samedi)**

Convene in *Paris* at the Hôtel Résidence Monge in the fascinating Latin Quarter. Welcome by Keith and Rusty McNeil followed by an orientation to France, an overview of the tour and a get-acquainted dinner. Evening boat tour down the Seine.

## DAY TWO

**July 19 Sunday (Dimanche)**

Free day in *Paris*. Late afternoon session with Paris musicians. Dinner.

## DAY THREE

**July 20 Monday (Lundi)**

Leave *Paris* (in our own coach with our own driver) for the beautiful *Val du Loire* (Loire Valley), and a visit to the magnificent *Châteaux Chenonceaux* on the Cher River and on to the town of *Saumur*. Before dinner at our hotel we will tour the famous Saumur wine caves. Free evening to explore this city immortalized by Balzac.

## DAY FOUR

**July 21 Tuesday (Mardi)**

Morning visit to the *Musée du Champignon* (mushroom caves), where 70% of France's mushrooms are grown. Continue to *Rennes*, the capital city of Bretagne (Brittany), where we will spend two nights. An afternoon visit to Dastum, the Breton Heritage Center, for an overview of Breton folk life and folk music. In the evening a session of Breton traditional music which will include bombarde, biniau kozh, accordion, fiddle and clarinet.

## DAY FIVE

**July 22 Wednesday (Mercredi)**

Travel to the walled city of *Guérande*, situated on a plateau overlooking the salt marshes, to join in the Wednesday market day, and then tour the salt marshes. Return to our hotel via the *Grande Brière* - the marshes and peat bogs of Briere Regional Nature Park. The evening will be spent with members of the Celtic Circle dance club learning some of the traditional dances of Brittany.

## DAY SIX

**July 23 Thursday (Jeudi)**

Free morning in *Rennes*. Leave for *Auray* and a two night stay at the Hôtel du Loch. Dinner at the hotel and then drive to the village of *Kistinik* where we will join the local residents for an evening of singing, dancing and instrumental music.

## DAY SEVEN

**July 24 Friday (Vendredi)**

Drive to nearby *St. Anne D'Auray*, the most important shrine in Brittany, to attend the largest Pardon (pilgrimage) in western France. Return to our hotel for lunch and a free afternoon in *Auray*. Drive to the fishing village of *Etel* for a buffet supper at the summer home of good friends Myra and Roger Tingle and an evening of Chansons de Marin (sea songs).

## DAY EIGHT

**July 25 Saturday (Samedi)**

Drive to *Concarneau*, France's third largest fishing port, to visit the *Ville Close* (walled city). The *Ville Close* is enclosed by ramparts of granite and is connected to the rest of the town by a drawbridge. Continue to delightful *Quimper*, the old capital of La Cornouaille, the oldest region of Brittany, where we will spend two nights. The Festival de Cornouaille, the most important regional folk festival in Brittany will be in progress. Dinner at the hotel and a free evening to enjoy the festival.



## DAY NINE

### July 26 Sunday (Dimanche)

Free day to explore the city and sample the many festival events. Breton music, dance, costumes, plays, arts, crafts, lectures, movies and booths displaying many aspects of Breton life. We will have reserved seats to observe the Grand Assembly.

## DAY TEN

### July 27 Monday (Lundi)

Late morning departure for *Morlaix*, via the lovely village of *Locronon*, and a three night stay at the Hôtel du Port. Dinner at the famous La Reine Anne and an evening of traditional music at au café Ty Coz.

## DAY ELEVEN

### July 28 Tuesday (Mardi)

A day of exploring northwest Brittany and the ancient Breton calvaries. Dinner at *Ferme Auberge*, a working farm in the Highlands of Brittany where, in the evening, our farmer-host becomes a superb chef and will also entertain us with regional music!

## DAY TWELVE

### July 29 Wednesday

(Mercredi)

A free day in *Morlaix* with time to explore the countryside on your own.

## DAY THIRTEEN

### July 30 Thursday (Jeudi)

Travel to *Mont St-Michel* to explore this ancient, awe-inspiring monastery of the Benedictine monks. Continue to the beautifully preserved town of *Bayeux* for a two night stay. Dinner and a free evening.

## DAY FOURTEEN

### July 31 Friday (Vendredi)

Free morning for shopping, sightseeing, Musée de la Bataille de Normandie (Museum of the Battle of Normandy) 11th-century Bayeux Tapestry of... In the afternoon we will explore the *Normandy* D-Day landing beaches, war cemeteries and monuments.

## DAY FIFTEEN

### August 1 Saturday (Samedi)

Return to *Paris* and the Hôtel Résidence Monge via the magnificent *Cathédrale de Charles*. Farewell dinner in *Paris*.

## DAY SIXTEEN

### August 2 Sunday (Dimanche)

Tour ends after breakfast.

For your comfort, the tour size will be limited to a maximum of twenty-five (25) people.

## FEES

The fee of \$2,350 includes land transportation, entrance fees and lodging (double occupancy), all breakfasts, ten evening meals and two noon meals. Does not include air fare to France. Single supplement is \$375. An attempt will be made to provide a roommate when requested.

A deposit of \$350 is due at the time of booking. Bookings will be accepted immediately on a first-come-first-served basis. Final payment of \$2,000 is due no later than April 20, 1992. We reserve the right to adjust either way the dollar amount due if the exchange rate varies significantly.

## CANCELLATION POLICY

All notices of cancellation must be received in writing. The cancellation charge prior to April 20th will be \$50. The cancellation charge from April 21st to May 21st will be \$300. The cancellation charge from May 22nd to June 22nd is \$1,000. There will be no refund after June 22nd unless your place(s) can be resold. If, due to circumstances beyond our control, it becomes necessary to cancel the tour, all monies deposited with Keith & Rusty McNeil will be refunded in full. To allow for unexpected contingencies you may wish to purchase trip cancellation insurance. Check with your insurance or travel agent.

For your comfort, the tour size will be limited to a maximum of twenty-five (25) people.

## Keith & Rusty McNeil

16230 Van Buren Boulevard  
Riverside, California 92504  
(714) 780-2322

cut here and mail

Please make checks payable to Keith and Rusty McNeil.

## Please print.

### Name(s)

First Middle Last

First Middle Last

### Address

Number Street

City State Zip

### Home Phone ( )

### Business Phone ( )

I/we plan to participate in Keith and Rusty McNeil's Traditional Music and Dance Tour of France. I/we are aware that while participating in this program certain exposures to risk may be incurred. These exposures include but are not limited to: accident and/or sickness without readily available medical facilities, the forces of nature, travel on the ground, on the water and in the air, and others. In consideration of the right to participate in this tour, I/we do hereby assume all of the risks involved and agree to indemnify and hold Keith and Rusty McNeil harmless for any and all liability that may arise in connection with my/our participation in this tour.

### Authorized Signature(s)



# Breton History: Colonel Armand

The following information was provided by the Comité pour la Commemoration de la Mort d'Armand Tuffin, Marquis de la Rouërie, We hope to have for a future issue of **Bro Nevez** an article about this important figure in Breton and American history. LK

## COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE DEATH OF THE MARQUIS ARMAND DE LA ROUERIE

Born in Fougères, April 13, 1751, the Marquis de la Rouërie is one of the most remarkable and intriguing personalities of Breton history. During 1992-1993 the Region of Brittany will celebrate the life of Armand de la Rouerie, its native son who is a symbol of the eternal struggle for liberty and the equality of men. He is a hero whose convictions were forged in his service to the American Revolution.

Of all the foreigners who crossed the ocean more than 200 years ago to fight for American independence, the Marquis de la Rouërie was one of those who impressed General Washington the most. Before the end of the Revolutionary War, Congress, at Washington's request, appointed "Colonel Armand" as he was generally known in America, Brigadier General, Chief of Cavalry. He had been among the first foreign volunteers to arrive, preceding Lafayette, and he was almost the last to leave.

A product of the finest Breton nobility and an officer of a noted French regiment, de la Rouërie brought military skills and dauntless courage to the cause of American freedom. With his First Battalion of the Partisan Legion which he personally recruited and financed, he took part in crucial battles over a wide geographic area, including Short Hills, Brandywine, Camden, Westchester, Whitemarsh and Germantown. He particularly distinguished himself at Yorktown and stood with General Washington and Rochambeau to receive the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

"Colonel Armand" was an original member of the Society of Cincinnati and wore its emblem proudly until his tragic death.

Upon his return to Brittany, he became revolted by the excesses and massacres committed by the revolutionary terrorists. He created the Breton Association and assembled an army of the clergy, young nobles and the peasantry, which was devoted to him, to defend God, country and their King. The powers in Paris responsible for the relentless guillotine sent three armies to annihilate the Bretons. Wounded and seriously ill, de la Rouërie gave up all hope upon learning of the death of his King, Louis XVI. He died on the night of January 29-30, 1793.

Starting in the summer of 1992, the Committee for the Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Death of the Marquis de la Rouërie will organize a series of events, culminating in the dedication of a statue of de la Rouërie in his native town of Fougères where his family's manor is now a public building. Throughout Brittany there will be manifestations on the theme, "On the Steps of de la Rouërie," tracing the path of his fight for liberty. Already a campaign is underway to rename streets in his honor everywhere in the Region. In addition, informational plaques will be installed on designated sites, and articles on him will be widely disseminated by the press, cultural associations and schools.

This bicentennial Committee is presided by Yann Bouëssel du Bourg, also President of Koun Breizh-Le Souvenir Breton and a direct descendent of Nathaniel Appleton, the Pastor for the First Continental Congress. The other members of the organizing committee are: Bernard Le Nail, Director of the Cultural Institute of Brittany (under the aegis of the elected Regional Council); Guy Plunier, President of the Club of Brittany, and Judith Bingham, an American citizen who is President of the Association Tocqueville. A broad-based Honorary Committee of Breton dignitaries is being formed.

# BULLETIN

## DU COMITE LA ROUERIE

Comité pour la commémoration de la mort d'Armand Tuffin, marquis de La Rouerie

JANVIER 1992

NUMERO 1

### POURQUOI CE BULLETIN ?

Vous avez été sollicité pour apporter votre commémoration de la mort d'Armand Tuffin et vous avez répondu nombreux (175 à la ce bulletin).

Soyez en remerciés.  
Il est donc convenable  
soyez désormais informés  
de cette entreprise qui.

a bien débuté et doit  
tout au long de  
pour culminer  
anniversaire  
-Colonel  
janvier  
bulletin.  
espérons  
paraîtra  
chaque  
d'exis-

soutien à la  
de La Rouerie  
date où paraît

que vous  
des progrès  
grâce à vous,  
se développer  
l'année 1992  
lors du 200ème  
de la mort du  
Armand". le 30  
1993. D'où ce  
dont nous  
qu'il  
désormais  
trimestre pendant la durée  
tence de l'association.



### LE COMITE

Le Comité La Rouerie,  
de 1901, a été créé le 26 août  
de faire connaître et d'honorer.  
centenaire de sa disparition, le  
marquis de La Rouerie. A la  
naît déjà 125 membres,  
historiens, écrivains,  
membres de Comités  
sociaux, représentants  
Bretonne, de  
des Ecrivains  
de diverses  
régionales  
et d'ar-

### LA ROUERIE

association régie par la loi  
1991, à Rennes, en vue  
à l'occasion du deuxième  
souvenir d'Armand Tuffin.  
mi-décembre, il compre-  
français et américains,  
conseillers généraux,  
économiques et  
le l'Association  
l'Association  
Bretons et  
sociétés  
d'histoire  
chéologie.

### LE COMITE D'HONNEUR

Le Comité d'honneur, présidé par M. Michel Mohrt, de l'Académie Française, comprend les personnalités suivantes (liste non exhaustive) :

Madame Barbier de Chalais  
Monsieur et Madame Jacques Barbier de Chalais  
Monsieur Christian Bazin, biographe de La Rouerie  
Mrs Judith Bingham, Présidente de l'Association Tocqueville à Paris  
Madame de La Blanchardière  
Monsieur Yann Bouessel du Bourg, Président de Kour Breizh - Le Souvenir Breton  
Monsieur Raymond de Sagazan, Président de l'Association des Ecrivains Bretons  
Monsieur Yann Brékielien, Président de l'Association des Ecrivains Bretons  
Monsieur Maxime de Coniac, Conseiller général de la Manche, Président d'honneur de la Fondation Nationale de la Propriété Agricole  
Monsieur Per Denez, Président du Conseil Culturel de Bretagne, membre du Comité Economique et Social de Bretagne  
Le Comité Ghislain de Diesbach, historien  
Le Comité Léonce de Gibon-Porthoët  
Monsieur Yvonig Gicquel, Directeur général de la Chambre de commerce et d'industrie du Morbihan et Président de la Coopérative Breizh  
Monsieur l'abbé Bernard Heudré, curé-archiprêtre de la cathédrale de Saint-Malo et Président de la Société Archéologique de Fougères  
Madame Ghislaine Juramie, biographe de La Rouerie  
Monsieur Joseph Le Bihan, Vice-Président de l'Institut de Locam  
Monsieur Bernard Le Nail, Directeur de l'Institut Culturel de Bretagne  
Monsieur Joseph Martray, fondateur du C.E.L.I.B.  
Monsieur Michel Mohrt de l'Académie Française  
Monsieur Guy Plumier, Président de la Tocqueville Foundation aux Etats-Unis et Président du Club de Bretagne à Paris  
Général Pierre du Quengo de Tonquédec



Billets de banque émis par les Insurgents pendant la Guerre d'Indépendance

## CE QU'IL FAUT SAVOIR D'ARMAND DE LA ROUERIE

Né en 1751 à Fougères, officier aux Gardes Françaises, il décida de se porter volontaire auprès des "Insurgents" américains en 1777. Il est l'un des tout premiers volontaires à accomplir ce geste généreux. La Fayette lui-même débarquera trois mois après lui.

Pendant sept ans, la "Légion Armand", formée, avec l'accord de Washington, d'étrangers et d'Américains, combat dans les rangs de l'Armée Continentale. Elle participe à vingt combats glorieux et sanglants, est décimée quatre fois et à chaque fois reconstituée. Armand y consacre sa fortune. Il fera même un aller et retour en France, avant la bataille de Yorktown, pour emprunter l'argent nécessaire à remonter son corps de cavalerie.

Il est nommé Général dans l'Armée Américaine en récompense de ses services. Il restera jusqu'à sa mort l'ami personnel de George Washington.

Rentré en France en 1784, monarchiste libéral, il participe avec fougue à l'agitation pré-révolutionnaire. Leader de la noblesse bretonne, il proteste avec vigueur contre le centralisme absolutiste, au point d'être emprisonné à la Bastille le 14 juillet 1788. La chute du ministère qu'il avait attaqué, lui vaut un retour triomphal en Bretagne.

Il crée en 1790 l'Association Bretonne qui rassemble tous ceux, aristocrates, notables, bourgeois et paysans, soucieux du maintien des libertés bretonnes, assurées depuis Anne de Bretagne, et opposés à l'étatisme jacobin, qu'il soit royal ou républicain. La gravité des troubles de 1791 et 1792 amène l'Association Bretonne à s'opposer plus fortement encore et à manifester sa fidélité monarchique. Valmy, suivi de la proclamation de la République, porte un coup fatal à l'association et au marquis de La Rouerie qui, proscriit mais jamais émigré, meurt d'épuisement à La Guyonnière après avoir appris la nouvelle de la mort de Louis XVI, le 30 janvier 1793. Personnage légendaire et romanesque, Armand Tuffin, s'il conserve en Bretagne son nom et son titre, reste plus connu en Amérique sous celui de "colonel Armand".

## PRINCIPAUX PROJETS DU COMITE

Le principal objectif est de rendre justice à Armand de La Rouerie en lui élevant une statue à Fougères, lieu de sa naissance.

Le Comité a entrepris également d'inviter les maires de nombreuses communes de Bretagne à donner le nom d'Armand à des rues ou à des places, comme l'ont déjà fait Fougères, Rennes et Saint-Malo. Vingt-sept municipalités ont été ainsi récemment pressenties et d'autres le seront dans les semaines à venir.

Le Comité entend aussi agir auprès des éditeurs de dictionnaires et encyclopédies pour que leurs prochaines éditions comportent une notice biographique sur Armand, la plupart de ces ouvrages de référence ne lui faisant actuellement aucune place, ce qui est une injustice historique.

Le Comité prépare la réalisation d'une exposition itinérante destinée à mieux faire connaître la vie et les exploits d'Armand de La Rouerie, essentiellement durant la Guerre d'Indépendance américaine, à travers des illustrations et des textes. Cette exposition qui sera prête dans le courant de 1992, pourra circuler dans les écoles, les bibliothèques, les maires et les centres culturels des cinq départements bretons.

Le Comité entend aussi favoriser l'édition en Amérique d'un document d'information consacré au Colonel Armand afin d'intéresser aux projets du Comité d'éventuels souscripteurs américains.

## PRINCIPAUX ECRITS ET LIVRES SUR ARMAND DE LA ROUERIE

John H. STUTESMAN

Colonel Armand and Washington Cavalry  
(The New-York Historical Society Quarterly, 1961)

Townsend WARD

Charles Armand Tuffin, Marquis de La Rouerie, Brigadier General in the Continental Army  
(The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Philadelphia, 1878)

Albert W. HAARMANN

General Armand and his Partisan Corps 1777-1783  
(Military Collector and Historian, 1960)

Georges LENOTRE

Le Marquis de La Rouerie et la Coniuration bretonne 1790-1793  
d'après des documents inédits (Ed. Perrin, Paris, 1899, 418 p.)

Job de ROINCE

Le Colonel Armand Marquis de La Rouerie  
(Ed. Fernand Lanore, Paris, 1974, 216 p.)

Yves du MENGA

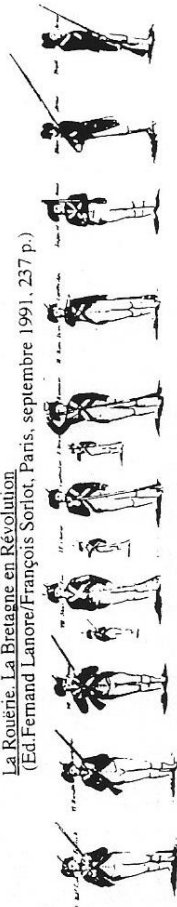
La Coniuration bretonne de 1791  
(Ed. Nature et Bretagne, Quimper, 1976)

Christian BAZIN

Le Marquis de La Rouerie. Colonel Armand. De la Guerre d'indépendance américaine à la Coniuration bretonne  
(Ed. Perrin, Paris, 1990, 291 p.)

Ghislaine JURAMIE

La Rouerie. La Bretagne en Révolution  
(Ed. Fernand Lanore/François Sorlot, Paris, septembre 1991, 237 p.)



## "LA ROUERIE, NOUS VOICI !"

Par un extraordinaire concours de circonstances, Saint-Ouen-la-Rouerie, le pays du "Colonel Armand", a été la première commune de Bretagne libérée par l'armée américaine en 1944. C'est là en effet qu'on pénétré, à proximité immédiate du château de La Rouerie, le 1er août 1944, les premiers éléments de l'armée Patton. Le Comité La Rouerie lance un appel à tous ceux qui ont vécu cette entrée des Alliés en Bretagne pour qu'ils lui adressent témoignages, photographies et documents sur cet événement historique.



Comité La Rouerie, La Haie d'Izé, 35450 VAL D'IZE Dépôt légal : janvier 1992 ISSN en cours  
Directeur de la publication : Yann BOUESSEL du BOURG Impression : Pixel édition, Rennes

# Ober Correspondence Courses to Learn Breton

One of the oldest and most widely known institutions helping Bretons learn the Breton language is Skol Ober, a non-profit organization which offers all levels of Breton language study by correspondence. The following is a translation of their brochure which should introduce their services and give readers information necessary to enroll, if desired. LK

## OBER - BRETON CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Ober correspondence courses for Breton were established in 1932 under the direction of Marc'harid Gourlaouen (1902-1987). In 1982 Ober celebrated a half-century of existence.

All those who want to learn the Breton language, perfect their knowledge, or deepen their study, are welcome to enroll in Ober correspondence courses.

Ober courses are open year round. They are practical, convenient and effective means of learning Breton. The student will receive all the information needed from his or her instructor; lesson exercises will be annotated with the greatest care. The student can arrange with the instructor to speed up or slow down the progression of work.

Teaching by correspondence is not the easiest solution. It requires from the student a certain discipline, a desire, and particular perseverance. We strongly suggest that the student enroll in a class after the end of a series of courses. The Secretary can help with any questions on this subject.

Students who want to enroll in a Breton class, but do not have one offered at their school can enroll in our courses. Their lessons can be graded according to the standards set by their school.

Ober courses are economical; the only cost besides necessary manuals, are the costs of mailing and an enrollment fee of 130 francs (70 francs for students or those out of work).

Those who complete a course are given a certificate.

There are ten different sections of courses:

- I - Breton language courses: 1. Live Unan (course for beginners with a choice of four methods); 2. Live Daou (further study with choice of two methods); 3. Live Tri (advanced study); 4. Live Pevar (superior studies); 5. Live Pemp (translation of advanced materials)
- II. - Other Courses for those who already know Breton: 6. Istor Breizh (Breton history); 7. Kembraeg (Welsh, through the medium of Breton); 8. Iwerzhoneg (Irish, through Breton); 9. Manaveg (Manx); 10. Esperanteg (Esperanto).

## LIVE UNAN

These are courses for beginning students of Breton. The student has a choice of four methods:



## Skol Ober - continued

### Méthode Roparz Hemon

Uses the "Cours Elémentaire", a classic, effective and economical method. 45 lessons.

#### Books needed:

Roparz Hemon, Cours Elémentaire (Ed. Al Liamm)	29 francs
Roparz Hemon, Grammaire Breton (Ed. Al Liamm)	29 francs
2 cassettes, Cours Elémentaire (Ed. Al Liamm)	90 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Breton-Français (Ed. Al Liamm)	60 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Ed. Al Liamm)	33 francs
Table des Mutations (Ober)	10 francs

### Méthode Per Denez

"Brezhoneg Buan hag Aes", 25 modern and attractive lessons. Manual used at the Université de Haute Bretagne in Rennes. (For those who do not know French, this manual has also been published in English; it may be possible to find an instructor with Skol Ober who is willing to work through the medium of English instead of French, but this is your only option).

#### Books needed:

Per Denez, Brezhoneg Buan hag Aes (Omnivox)	69 francs
2 cassettes for Brezhoneg Buan hag Aes (Omnivox); optional	155.50 francs
Komzit ha skrivit Brezhoneg (Omnivox)	27 francs
2 cassettes, Komzit ha skrivit Brezhoneg (Omnivox); opt.	155.50 francs
Brezhoneg Bemdez (Omnivox)	29 francs
2 cassettes Brezhoneg Bemdez (Omnivox); optional	155.50 francs
Petite Grammaire du Breton, (Ed. Ouest-France)	22 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Breton-Français (Al Liamm)	60 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Al Liamm)	33 francs
Table des Mutations (Ober)	10 francs

### Méthode Armañs ar C'halvez

21 clear, precise lessons best suited to children and teenagers.

#### Books needed:

Herve ha Nora 1 (Ed. Skol)	45 francs
2 cassettes, Herve ha Nora (Ober); optional	98 francs
Yann Desbordes, Grammaire du breton modern (Mouladurioù Hor Yezh)	50 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Breton-Français (Al Liamm)	60 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Al Liamm)	33 francs
Table des Mutations (Ober)	10 francs

### Méthode Frañsez Kervella

A new method. 20 clear, precise lessons. Ideal for those who have some start or who need to start over in learning.

#### Books needed:

F. Kervella. Nouvelle Méthode de Breton (Ed. Ouest France)	65 francs
Roparz Hemon, Grammaire Bretonne (Al Liamm)	29 francs
2 cassettes (in preparation)	
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Breton-Français (Al Liamm)	60 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Al Liamm)	33 francs
Table des Mutations (Ober)	10 francs



LIVE DAOU

These courses are designed for those who have already taken the first level (Live Unan) and who wish to pursue studies with more modern texts.

Méthode Per Denez

Books needed:

Per Denez, Mont war-raok gant ar brezhoneg (Mouladurioù Hor Yezh)	65 francs
Yann Desbordes, Grammaire du breton moderne (Mouladurioù Hor Yezh)	50 francs
2 cassettes (in preparation)	
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Breton-Français (Al Liamm)	60 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Al Liamm)	33 francs
Table des Mutations (Ober)	10 francs

Méthodes Armañs ar C'halvez (for those who have used his first volume)

Books needed:

Herve ha Nora 2 (Ed. Skol)	45 francs
Livret exercices Herve ha Nora (Mouladurioù Hor Yezh)	40 francs)
Yann Desbordes, Grammaire du breton moderne (Mouladurioù Hor Yezh)	50 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Breton-Français (Al Liamm)	60 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Al Liamm)	33 francs
Table des Mutations (Ober)	10 francs

LIVE TRI

Continuing studies, complementing previous levels. For those who want to have a very good knowledge of Breton and for those who want to teach it.

Books needed:

Per Denez, Kentelioù Brezhonek (Al Liamm)	39 francs)
1 cassette, Kentelioù Brezhonek (optional)	45 francs
Roparz Hemon, Yezhadur berr ar brezhoneg (Al Liamm)	29 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Breton-Français (Al Liamm)	60 francs
Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Al Liamm)	33 francs
Table des Mutations (Ober)	10 francs

LIVE PEVAR

Pemzek kentel hir. Goulenn a reomp digant ar skolidi gouzout skrivañ ha komz brezhoneg mat a-walc'h. Pennadoù da sevel ha da studiañ; geriaoueg pinvidik.

Skol an Trede Derez (Ober)	15 lur
Frañsez Kervella, Yezhadur Bras ar Brezhoneg (Al Liamm)	63 lur
Frañsez Vallée, Geriadur Bras Galleg-Brezhoneg	214 lur
Taolenn ar C'hemmadurioù (Ober)	10 lur

Skol Ober - continued

#### LIVE PEMP

Rummad kentelioù a live uhel. Troidigezhioù diwar ar galleg.

30 Troidigezh (Ober)	31 lur
Frañsez Kervella, Yezhadur Bras ar Brezhoneg (Al Liamm)	63 lur
Frañsez Vallée, Geriadur Bras Galleg-Brezhoneg	214 lur
Taolenn ar C'hemmadurioù (Ober)	10 lur

#### ISTOR BREIZH

Bezañ e c'heller bremañ studiañ ivez Istor Breizh dre ar brezhoneg. Reizhet e vez ar c'hentelioù gant tud ampart war an danvez.

Istor Breizh (IVvet kantved-1790) (Ober)	21 lur
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#### KEMBRAEG, IWERZHONEG, MANAVEG, ESPERANTEG

Tu zo da zeskiñ ar peder yezh-mañ dre ar brezhoneg. E brezhoneg emañ al levrioù. Kasetennoù evit ar c'hembraeg hag an iwerzhoneg. Ar rummad kentelioù manavek a vo digoret a-ben Pask. Evit ar pevar rummad-mañ skrivañ war-eeun da Ober evit kaout titouroù.

Fiches techniques (1 series: fish, birds, wind)	15 lur
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#### SUMMER WORKSHOPS & INTENSIVE COURSES

To put the knowledge you have gained in Breton courses by correspondence to practice, you can take part in a summer workshop called Skol Hañv which takes place each year during the second half of July. For information contact: A. Le Bec, 44 rue Jean-Rameau, 29000 Quimper.

For other intensive classes in Brittany, most from July to September, ask for information from Skol Ober:

SKOL OBER  
Gwaremm Leurven  
22310 Plufur  
telephone: 96.35.10.22

\* \* \* \* \*

#### TO LEARN WELSH IN NORTH AMERICA

Cymdeithas Madog offers a yearly intensive class in Welsh which will take place this year from July 25 to August 2 in Wisconsin. This organization also publishes a regular newsletter for students of Welsh called **Cyfeillion Madog** and produces cassettes for learners. Additionally this organization has established a lending library of videotapes from Wales (most in Welsh with English subtitles).

For details contact: John Otley Telephone: 416) 782-7169  
Secretary, Cymdeithas Madog  
43 Regina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M6A 1R4 CANADA

# The Douglas Hyde Foundation for Irish Medium Education

In 1991 The Douglas Hyde Foundation for Irish-medium Education published its first newsletter called **Tuarascáil**--8 pages (in English primarily) about Irish language education in Ireland. As you will see from the editorial reprinted in part below, the aims of this American organization are very similar to those of the ICDBL, and it is not surprising to know that two of the founding members of the Douglas Hyde Foundation have been members of the U.S. ICDBL. L.K.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT (**Tuarascáil** 1(1), Spring 1991)

Liam O Caiside (William Cassidy)

...The Douglas Hyde Foundation was formed in early 1990 to help struggling Irish-language schools in Ireland.

In recent years, parents throughout Ireland have worked hard to establish schools where their children could be taught all or most subjects through Irish. These schools, typically independent and non-sectarian, have been highly successful in producing well-educated graduates competent in Irish and English.

However, the future of the schools remains uncertain. For a broad range of reasons, many do not receive official support or government funding, either in Northern Ireland or the Irish Republic.

In fact, Irish speakers North and South face a broad array of economic, political, and social pressures to abandon their language and culture. We see these schools, the **Gaelscoileanna**, as a mainstay of the movement to keep the Irish language--and the unique identity expressed through Irish--alive.

Why should all this interest North Americans? We believe it is of great importance to Americans and Canadians of Irish descent. They have a valid claim to the cultural inheritance of Ireland as well as their respective North American heritage, and as stake in its survival.

Second, the future of Irish-medium schools and the Irish language should be important to all concerned with the right of any community--or individual--to its own identity and its own language.

Therefore, the Douglas Hyde Foundation will work to fund Irish-medium educational projects throughout Ireland, without regard to the Border. These projects could run the gamut from the pre-school level up through third-level (university) education. Grants could include funding for teachers' salaries, learning aids, school supplies, construction, administrative costs, and other educational programs or activities.

During the past year, we have developed close ties with **Gaelscoileanna**, a Dublin-based organization with similar aims, and its fundraising arm, **An Foras um Oideachas trí Ghaeilge** (The Foundation for Education through Irish).

We also cooperate with the Council for Irish Language Education in Belfast. Encouragingly, the interest in Irish-medium education shown by North Americans has helped bring Irish-language groups north and south of the Border together. Meanwhile, the **Foras** is serving as our Advisory Committee in Ireland.

Who are we? Two of the three founding directors, myself and Seosamh Mac Bhloscaidh (in English, Joe McCloskey), are Americans who have studied the Irish language. (Joe is an advanced student who teaches Irish in Brooklyn. I'm much farther down the language ladder!) The third founding director, Fionnbarra O Brolcháin (Finbarr Bradley), is a native and resident of Ireland, where he helps to steer our activities. He currently teaches finance at Dublin City University.

Douglas Hyde Foundation - continued

We hope to meet our goals through fundraising in the U.S. and by building a large and far-flung membership. (see below) ...

\* \* \*

To join the Douglas Hyde Foundation:

Send a \$20 membership fee or donation to:

The Douglas Hyde Foundation  
185 Prospect Park, S.W., #708  
Brooklyn, NY 11218

Make the check or money order payable to The Douglas Hyde Foundation. Members receive four issues yearly of **Turascáil** plus information on the organization's fundraisers and events. Those interested in a sample copy of the first newsletter are invited to contact Joe McCloskey at the address above.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Finding Books about Celtic Languages and Culture

### STEPHEN GRIFFIN

Readers interested in finding books in the Irish language -- as well as Scots Gaelic, Welsh and Breton -- are invited to contact Stephen Griffin--a distributor who has stocked used and unsold books on all aspects of Celtic history and culture for a number of years. His catalogs are quite impressive--full of older classics and more obscure titles as well as new books. He has hundreds of books (almost all hardbacks) in stock--books that are not available in bookstores. Included are linguistic studies, dictionaries, literature and poetry, drama, literary analysis, history (from all periods), political and economic studies, folklore, music, and biography. Prices are extremely reasonable and I can think of no better source for hard-to-find treasures.

Contact: Stephen Griffin (617) 396-8440  
9 Irvington Road  
Medford MA 02155-4212

\* \* \*

### FORD & BAILLIE

Another book distributor which has become an important source of materials for those interested in Celtic materials is Ford & Bailie, also located in the Boston area after their start in California. With the title "Celtic Books for Scholars and Students" this distributor specializes in "Celtic Studies" focused on the Golden Age of the Celts--studies of ancient language and literature of the Irish and Welsh. Topics include Archeology and art, bibliographies, dictionaries and grammars, translations and editions of early literature, history, and scholarly studies.

Contact: Ford & Bailie (617) 489-6388  
P.O. Box 138  
Belmont, MA 02178

## CONTENTS

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Breton Teachers in Revolt - Unvaniezh ar gelennerien Brezhoneg	2-5
Breton Politicians in Support of the Breton Language - Loire-Atlantique	6
A Breton Language Television Station - Stourm Ar Brezhoneg	7-9
The Breton Language and Culture in Lorient - Emgleo Bro an Oriant	10-13
Breton in the Supermarket	13
Book Reviews:	
Roparz Hemon. Ur Breizhad oc'h Adkavout Breizh	14-16
Bugale Skol Diwan Logivi-Lannuon. Troad Skubellenn, Paotr e Valizen	16
Erwan Evenou. Nikolazig ar broiù tomm	16
Koulizh Kedez. Souflam Per Gwegen	17
Yvan Guehennec. Aspects de la Toponymie du Pays de Galles	17
Patrick Le Guirrec. Paysans, Parents, Parisans dans les Monts d'Arée	17-18
Klaoda an Du. Histoire d'un interdit-- le breton à l'école	18-19
Studia Celtica Japonica--an article for linguists by Dr. Herbert Pilch	19
Record Notes: Armelle Gourlaouën, Bagad Ronsed Mor, Bagad de Vannes, Assemblée des sonneurs... 30e anniversaire, Carré Manchot, Strobinell	20
Breton Musicians in the U.S.: Yann Dour & Co.	21-22
Art and Music Tours in Brittany:	
The International Center for the Arts in Le Pouldu	23-26
Traditional Music and Dance Tour of France: Brittany Area	27-28
Breton History: Colonel Armand	29-31
Ober Correspondence Courses to Learn Breton	32-35
The Douglas Hyde Foundation for Irish Medium Education	36-37
Finding Books about Celtic Languages and Culture: Stephen Griffin; Ford & Bailie	37