

**KUZUL ETREVROADEL EVIT KENDALC'H
AR BREZHONEK**

**International Committee for
the Defense of the Breton Language**

NEWSLETTER OF THE U.S. BRANCH

Number 2 February 1982



INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE BRETON LANGUAGE

The ICDBL was set up at the beginning of the 1975/76 school year to support the repeated demands of the teachers and people of Brittany that their language be recognized at long last, taught, and accepted as a fact of daily life by the French authorities.

This Committee was set up on a voluntary basis by non-Bretons who in this way show that, while the issue does not directly concern them, they consider it to be one which merits the support of all people who believe that the Breton language should have a future. The ICDBL is concerned with the defense of cultural rights of the individual; it is non-political and non-ideological.

Branches of the ICDBL have been established in Canada, France, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, England, Wales, Norway, and Austria. The newest branch is our own, officially incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation by the State of Indiana, Office of the Secretary of State, October 20, 1981.

Back issues of the U.S. Branch Newsletter are available from the Secretary's office at a cost of 50¢ per copy. Suggestions, contributions, and ideas concerning the newsletter are always welcome.

U.S. Branch ICDBL

President:

Robin Brendan Mackey

Secretary-Treasurer:

Lois Kuter

Board of Directors:

Laurie O'Keefe Fadave

Christine Renée Forster

René Galand (Reun ar C'halan)

John S. Hennessey, Jr.

Dennis King

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**Please direct correspondence
and inquiries to the Secretary:**

Lois Kuter

312 West Dodds Street

Bloomington, Indiana 47401

FROM THE EDITOR

Those who received the first newsletter of the U.S. Branch of Kuzul Etrevroadel Evit Kendalc'h ar Brezhoneg will notice that this second issue is quite a bit longer. Quite frankly, it was difficult to limit the pages, and I have already begun to put aside notes and news for our next newsletter which should come out in early May.

Quite by accident, the quarterly cycle of the newsletter has followed a Celtic path: Samain (November 1) the first day of the winter season; Imbolc (February 1, St. Bridig's Day, in Breton Sz. Brec'hed or Berhed) the beginning of spring; Beltaine (May 1) the beginning of summer; and Lughnasad (August 1) the first day of Autumn. This, our second newsletter comes with the beginning of spring, the beginning of the light half of the Celtic year. A certain amount of light is found in reports I have included which express an optimism in view of the French government's seemingly positive attitude towards the existence of Breton and other non-French languages in France. But, just as darkness is paired with light in a continuing cycle, pessimism must be paired with optimism in looking at the future of Breton. Openness on the part of the French government must be met with the same relentless work on the part of Bretons and others working for the Breton language if the words of government officials are to bear fruit. A favorable attitude in the French government and in the European Community is a sign for hope. The spring is a time of hope and renewed spirits and it is also a time for planting and hard work to insure a harvest. If February seems a bit early for spring for those of you who may still have piles of snow outside your door, think of the January 1 new Year as a time for resolution and determination to work for a future for the Breton language.

Lois Kuter

HOW TO JOIN THE U.S. BRANCH OF THE ICDBL

Upon consideration of financial needs for our operation, the officers and board of directors have decided that an increase of dues was necessary. Dues have been kept as low as possible. Also new for 1982 is the creation of two membership categories:

Voting members have the right to cast one vote for their membership at every meeting of members, whether in person or by mail. Groups or several individuals holding a membership in common will choose a representative to cast the vote for that membership. The dues for a voting member are \$5.00.

Non-Voting members shall have no voting rights, but will be welcome and encouraged to be active on the committees of the U.S. branch and in all activities. This category has been created primarily for people or organizations who would like to show support for the ICDBL, and receive newsletters and information, but who do not want decision-making duties. The dues for a non-voting member are \$3.00.

Those who are already members of the U.S. branch ICDBL are urged to send in their membership renewal forms for 1982. Anyone interested in joining is invited to write to Lois Kuter (312 West Dodds Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401), indicating their membership preference. A check or money order should be made out to Lois Kuter (Secretary-Treasurer).

FINANCIAL REPORT - U.S. Branch ICDBL - Lois Kuter, Secretary-Treasurer

1980: Expenditures by L. Kuter (Sept.-Dec. 1980)

Envelopes, paper, dittos and stencils, etc.	\$14.71
Xeroxing	63.82
Postage	84.47
TOTAL	\$163.00

Income

Dues	\$41.00
Contributions in excess of dues	58.00
Interest on ICDBL account (set up 12/5/80)	.44
TOTAL	\$99.44

1981: Expenditures by L. Kuter

Envelopes, paper, dittos and stencils, etc.	\$51.88
Xeroxing	100.89
Postage	236.35
Application fee for non-profit incorporation, Secretary of State of Indiana	26.00
TOTAL	\$415.12

Income

Dues	\$ 75.00
Contributions in excess of dues	376.00
Interest on ICDBL account	2.61
TOTAL	\$453.12

Reimbursement to L. Kuter for expenditures 3/3/81, 5/18/81, 8/10/81, 8/24/81, 9/25/81, 11/2/81, 11/13/81	TOTAL	\$500.00
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1980 & 1981:

Expenditures by L. Kuter	TOTAL	\$578.12
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Income: Dues	\$116.00	TOTAL	\$554.05
Contributions	434.00		
Interest Dividends	3.05		

Reimbursement to L. Kuter for Expenditures from ICDBL bank account (leaving \$53.05 in the account at the end of December 1981)	TOTAL	\$500.00
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The above report reflects that our income lagged behind our expenditures, and that we counted on contributions far in excess to the \$1.00 dues. With dues of \$5.00 and \$3.00 this coming year we will still need to count on contributions in excess of dues. If we are active in 1982 we can certainly expect expenditures to be far greater, even given the fact that we should be able to count on bulk rate mailing rates for future newsletter mailings.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND BRETON - L. Kuter

I have received a packet of information from A. Keravel, of the Breton organization Emgleo Breiz and president of the organization Défense et Promotion des Langues de France, which gives a good idea of the French government's attitudes toward Breton and other "regional" languages in France today.

In contrast to past overt hostility, the current government has expressed a willingness to support regional languages. Hope has been kindled by campaign promises made by M. François Mitterand, and his continued expression of support as President of France. The Minister of National Education, M. Alain Savary, has also expressed willingness to act in favor of regional languages in France. Based on past experience, Bretons remain skeptical yet hopeful that the current positive attitude of the French government will lead to more than words of appeasement. Some concrete actions have been taken in the realm of education: the creation of a Breton license, actions in favor of teaching Corsican (3 hours a week of language and culture in Corsica), and the nomination of some new counselors and teachers to travel from school to school in other regions.

Actions to follow-up promises in the realm of radio and television, and the public use of Breton--road signs, administrative and court use, etc.--are yet to be taken. Also yet to be acted upon is a suggestion by the Minister of National Education for the formation within his cabinet of an information service on regional languages for consultation and coordination of government activities in this realm.

One can be hopeful that the new French government is making some effort to respond to demands long-expressed by regional language organizations in France. A wait-and-see attitude and continued lobbying is justified given the past record of inactivity on the part of the government, and supporters of Breton and other language in France must continue to work hard to see that their demands are met. As a group to support the Breton language we can join Breton organizations in expressing hope that the French government will back up its words and we can continue to support Bretons in their actions to see that this does indeed occur.

Anyone interested in copies of the documentation sent to me is invited to write to me. This includes: the speech of M. Savary, the Minister of National Education, at a conference on regional languages and cultures held at Montauban, 19-20 October 1981; a statement made by Yves Dollo, Deputy from Côtes-du-Nord, at a budget meeting for the Ministry of National Education, November 9, 1981 (with a response by M. Savary); and a summary statement of government actions and attitudes (in references especially to the two speeches) by Emgleo Breiz. These documents are in French.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND FRANCOPHONY - L. Kuter

The propagation of "Civilization" through the propagation of the French language has been a landmark of French colonization not only in Africa, Southeast Asia, and other areas of the world conquered by the French state, but also in the internal colonialisms within the French state. Times are changing, and francophonism should not be associated with a missionary zeal to make the world French-speaking. French has a role as an international language as a vehicle

for the exchange of information about non-French languages and cultures. It is in this spirit that the Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique was formed in 1970 in Niamey, Niger.

This organization contains over 30 representatives of different states where French is an official language or a major language for communication, including over 20 African countries, 2 Caribbean countries, 3 North American (Canadian) representatives, and representatives from Southeast Asia as well as Europe (Belgium, Monaco, Luxembourg and France). With the slogan "égalité, complémentarité, solidarité" representatives from the various countries participating in this organization work for better informational, educational, cultural, and technological exchanges, using French as the language permitting a closer cooperation and better understanding between peoples.

At a meeting of the Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique in September 1981, representatives of member countries affirmed these aims. Representing France at this conference was M. Jack Lang, the Minister of Culture, who expressed his feelings about the changing role of French from a language of cultural imperialism and colonization to a language of cultural exchange and international communication. In the following excerpt from his comments at the ACCT conference M. Lang speaks not only of the need to respect the national languages and cultures of former French colonies throughout the world, but also of the need to respect the national languages within France as important parts of a rich cultural heritage.

"Mais, pour que la langue française ne soit pas vécue comme instrument d'impérialisme mais, au contraire, dans certaines hypothèses comme l'un des éléments d'une libération, il faut évidemment que les pays du Nord changent profondément leur politique. Ce qui signifie par exemple que la francophonie soit, si l'on me permet l'expression, "débarbouillée", qu'elle soit débarrassée de cette coloration chauvine et impériale; ce qui veut dire aussi--et je crois que l'un des textes le faisait apparaître--que la langue française ne soit plus la propriété d'un pays ou d'un groupe de pays mais qu'elle soit le patrimoine commun de l'ensemble des nations qui ont bien voulu la choisir comme langue de communication internationale; ce qui signifie en particulier qu'on doit se réjouir et non déplorer ses variantes, ses transformations localisées qui l'enrichissent, ce qui signifie enfin que chacun des responsables doit reconnaître pleinement la dignité de l'ensemble des langues nationales, y compris sur le territoire français où des siècles de centralisation ont raboté des pratiques linguistiques qui faisaient la richesse de notre patrimoine linguistique. Par conséquent, la politique nouvelle, si nous sommes en mesure de la pratiquer, doit passer par une autre conception de la langue française, de ses pratiques et de son rôle dans la vie internationale. Elle doit passer surtout, cette autre politique, par une transformation des rapports culturels." (M. Jack Lang, In AGE COP Liaison 61 (sept.-oct. 1981): 32).

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND BRETON - Lois Kuter

"Regionalism and the revival of interest in regional cultures and languages are no longer a peripheral affair, an anachronistic exception in a Europe bent on centralization and uniformisation. On the contrary, these two phenomena are now an important central factor in the evolution of the Europe of the future."

So stated John Hume, member of the European Parliament, at a conference called "The Lesser Used Languages of the European Community" ("Teangacha Neamhfhor-leathana an Chomhphobail Eorpaigh") sponsored by Gael Linn in Dublin, October 1981. Mr. Hume expresses with that statement a mood found both in the European Parliament and the Council of Europe where bills have been drafted and discussed concerning minority cultures and languages in Europe.

In the case of the European Parliament, five motions to draw up a Bill of Rights for the Community's lesser-spoken languages were put forward soon after the 1979 elections of members to the Parliament by the European populace. The committee responsible for cultural affairs (Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sports) appointed M. G. Arfe, an Italian Socialist, to draft the Bill. In October the Arfe Report, as the draft bill is called, was debated in the European Parliament and adopted. The report calls for the inclusion of regional languages in the official school systems from nursery school through the university--teaching of the language and teaching in it, as well as courses on the literature and history of the language community. In the field of media the report calls for access to local radio and television programming and financial assistance and training to insure effective use of media. In the public realm individuals would be assured the right to use their language in dealing with official bodies and in the courts. *

Speaking before the Parliament's passage of the Bill, John Hume describes the impact he felt it would have:

"...the Parliament's resolutions are not legally binding on the national governments. Therefore we cannot force the member states to implement the various provisions of the Bill. But the Bill will have a very real psychological and political impact.

The Bill, if passed, will strengthen the political position of all those who are struggling to preserve their language. Minority language enthusiasts sometimes end up brainwashed by the arguments of their opponents. They end up wondering if, after all, they are not fanatics or fools, fighting a losing battle against the tide of history. But here now is the European Parliament, a body of no small prestige and standing, and a body that cannot be suspected of radicalism or fanaticism, here is the European Parliament proclaiming that Lesser-spoken Languages deserve and ought to be preserved.

Not only that, but the Bill will give new strength and impact to the demands of minority-language groups as regards the status of the language in the schools, in the media and in public administration.

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Another result of the Bill being passed will be to give psychological support to all those working to preserve their language. It is all too easy for such people to feel dispirited and isolated. But this Bill of Rights will show them that far from being an isolated and anachronistic phenomenon they are in fact part of a dynamic movement at work throughout all of Europe." **

Besides important spiritual backing, favorable backing of the Bill of Rights by European Community members can potentially funnel some monies from the European Economic Community (EEC) into language programs.

Breton language speakers are not without friends in the European Community organizations. The actions taken in recent months by these European organizations are perhaps primarily of symbolic value--like the support of the various branches of the International Committee for the Defense of the Breton Language--but their importance should not be underestimated. Support by international and European organizations serves to encourage Bretons in their ongoing efforts to keep their language a living one, and hopefully also serves to encourage the French government to at least take down some of the roadblocks it has set up for Breton and other non-French language speakers in France.

* The Report for the Council of Europe is authored by M. Alexandre Cirici Pellicier, from Spain. It was adopted in October of 1981 by the Assembly of the Council of Europe and contains very similar demands to those of the Arfe Report: use of childrens' maternal language at the primary and pre-school levels of education with gradual introduction of the "official" language of the state, and official adoption of the local language and use of it in the media as well as in higher levels of education and in public life.

** From the Conference Report "Teangacha Neamhfhorleathana an Chomhphobail Eorpaigh/The Lesser Used Languages of the European Community", Dublin: Comhar Teoranta, 1981. This seminar, sponsored by Gael-Linn, included as main speakers, besides John Hume, Terence O'Brien and Riccardo Petrella, author of La Renaissance des cultures régionales en Europe (1979).

REPORT FROM KUZUL AR BREZHONEG - Christine Renée Common Forster

In order to give readers some idea of the concerns of Bretons active in the defense of their language and culture we have included in this newsletter the following summary-translation of a report sent to us by Kuzul ar Brezhoneg of a meeting of their director's committee in November 1981. Briefly described, Kuzul ar Brezhoneg is a federation of various Breton groups supporting Breton language teaching, developing correspondence courses and vacation camps in Breton, promoting the publication of Breton books and journals. The groups included within the federation are Al Liamm, Hor Yezh, Skol, Skrid, Wanig ha Wenig, Imbourc'h, and Emgleo an Tiegezhioù. The following translation by Christine-Renée Common Forster outlines this report. A copy of the complete (untranslated French) report is available from me. - L. Kuter

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Meeting of The Committee of Kuzul Ar Brezhoneg (Council of the Breton Language)

In last Saturday's meeting, members of the Committee of the Council of the Breton Language remembered Anjela Duval who recently passed away, leaving the Council the literary rights of her work (See later article on Anjela Duval). It has been decided to shortly edit a new collection of her poems, "TRAON AN DOUR", and a journal of memories in honor of Anjela Duval, her life and her work, with numerous unpublished documents and photos. Additionally, a special issue of the literary review in the Breton language, *Al Liamm*, will be published at the end of February honoring her.

Recently, at the University of Rennes, a major in Breton has been established. 300 students enrolled in this program, in order to eventually teach Breton. The establishment of this major to obtain such a "license" (degree) has been fought for by the Council for many years. The Council also noted with satisfaction the creation of new teaching posts for the Celtic studies department of the University of Brest, where, unfortunately, only a dozen students have enrolled in the degree for Celtic and English created by this university. In contrast the Council is concerned by the serious insufficiency in the number of teachers for the Celtic department of the University of Rennes where this year only three professors and four assistant professors are available for 600 students.

The influx of students to prepare a degree in Breton has indirectly boosted the number of people enrolling in the Welsh course by Skol Ober (which now has 160 students). The work of these students is corrected in Wales by Welsh professors who speak Breton. Skol Ober, which makes correspondence courses for Breton available, was founded in 1932 in Douarnenez by Marc'harid Gourlaouen and is celebrating its 50th anniversary. During its 50 years of existence thousands upon thousands of Bretons and friends of Brittany have learned Breton through Skol Ober. (See later article on Skol Ober).

On the 24th, 25th and 26th of April, 1982, the city of Saint-Brieuc will celebrate "Breton Book Days" and will mark the 1500th anniversary of the city's founding. The Council will organize an evening in honor of this event.

For 1982-83 the Council plans on publishing some 20 works: several novels, collections of short stories, and important piece on Laennec, a political novel, a dictionary in 5 volumes, collections of poetry, a song book, a crossword puzzle book (in Breton), books for children and adolescents, and many others. A number of these are in the process of being printed.

The delegates of the Council mentioned the difficult financial situation Breton language publishers and journals are experiencing with rising costs of paper, printing, etc. In Wales publications in the Welsh language financially benefit the British government and local and regional governments; Bretons place hope on projects by the new French government to support the non-commercial press.

A film can soon be seen entitled "TORTIG HA BALIBOUZIG" (in Breton). The Council will make this film available to schools in all five Breton departments. A video tape version is also planned. Other films are in the works, or have already been produced, such as one on Anjela Duval, aired on Finnish television

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KUZUL AR BREZHONEG (continued)

in Breton with Finnish subtitles. A version of "PETER AND THE WOLF" in Breton, after the famous musical work by Prokoviev, is presently being prepared.

The National Ministry of Education has not responded to the repeated demands for the support of DIWAN; the movement to establish kindergartens where only Breton is spoken. The Council has reaffirmed its complete support for the actions of DIWAN. The Council noted that there has been no progress in the area of Breton teaching in high schools and colleges.

Since the change of political government in France the Council notes no improvement in radio and television; the volume of radio and television programs in the Breton language remains ridiculously insufficient. The Council demands that in the first term of 1982 there should be a public radio service in the Breton language, transmitting 7 days a week from 7 a.m. to midnight, for the over 500,000 Breton speakers. Also, the Council wishes to organize in the near future a television course in the Breton language to be aired 1 hour per day.

The problem of Breton language in public life was also taken up by the Council. The Council saluted the work of cities and towns in this area. In the cities of Rennes, Nantes, Vannes, Lorient, Saint-Brieuc, Guingamp, Pontivy, etc., signs have been put up in the Breton language to announce the towns as follows: Roazhon, Naoned, Gwened, An Oriant, Sant-Brieg, Gwengamp, Pondi, etc. In other communities, Lannion for example, street signs were also put up in Breton as well as French. These initiatives deserve to be repeated all over Brittany and should be employed in commerce, museums, libraries and all public places. The Council, in liaison with other cultural organizations will work hard towards accomplishing this goal.

DIWAN - L. Kuter

In our first newsletter (July 1981) we reported on the activities of Diwan, the organization in Brittany that has organized pre-schools and elementary schools in Breton. Diwan continues to grow in Brittany and continues to be in need of as much financial support as we can give. As reported in our article, Bretons are working to get support for Diwan schools through the French educational system. However, money to meet most of the budget still comes from private contributions, and financing remains a major problem for the 20 schools now open. Americans interested in supporting the Breton language are urged to contribute to Diwan. The address for contributions is:

Oaled Diwan
Tregionou
29214 Lannilis
Brittany, FRANCE

Because the success of Diwan is crucial to the future of the Breton language, we will try to include news of its progress in each of our newsletters. And, we will continue to urge our readers to send contributions to show their support for the Breton language. Anyone wishing more detailed information about Diwan is urged to look back at our article in the first newsletter, or to contact me.

BRETON LANGUAGE SUPPORT GROUPS IN BRITTANY - L. Kuter

After the appearance of our first newsletter I sent copies to Breton organizations with a request for information so that we could write about them in our newsletter. In future newsletters we will try to describe the over 40 or so language support groups, international organizations, language schools, correspondence courses, intensive language courses and summer camps, Breton language media lobbyists, etc. as well as approximately 25 Breton language journals and publishers.

One of the first people to respond to my letter and our first newsletter was A. le Mercier of Ar Skol Vrezoneg. The following describes current projects of this Breton language support group, including its correspondence courses and the journal Brud Nevez and other publications. Documentation of Breton groups in this issue of the newsletter will also include the correspondence courses of Skol Ober, and the publisher Al Liamm.

AR SKOL VREZONEG

Ar Skol Vrezoneg is an organization to develop teaching materials for Breton in public schools and as part of the activities of cultural groups and social centers in Brittany. Ar Skol Vrezoneg's activities include: a course taught orally in Breton each Monday and Friday in Brest; five one-week intensive workshops for Breton held in Brest and Lorient; a one-week intensive course in Welsh held in Quimper; special workshops from time to time in Brest; the edition of pedagogical materials under the collection name "Ar Helenner"; the edition of a journal in Breton, Brud Nevez; and the publication of a variety of Breton language books and materials.

The correspondence courses, Ar Skol dre Lizer, are free of charge except for the purchase of books, tapes, and postage costs. Different levels of learning as well as a desire to learn different dialects of Breton are taken into consideration. Two different methods are offered at the beginning level: the audio-visual method of Le Du-Le Berre or Tricoire's Komzom, lennom ha skrivan Brezoneg, which relies more upon written materials. At the second level the 2nd part of Tricoire's method is used and for the 3rd level the book Roue ar Portugal is used. Work at this level includes questions on the text; essays and structural exercises. An advanced level correspondence course is also offered for students preparing for the Diplôme d'Etudes Celtiques (Celtic Studies Degree) at the University of Brest. For those interested in the Vannetais dialect of Breton, special provisions--extra tapes and materials--are made at all levels. In addition, learners may opt for specific training in particular dialects. Working from a base text, students learn to recognize the specificities of and within the Breton spoken in the regions of Léon, Cornouaille, Tregor, Goëlo, Haut and Bas Vannetais, and Pourlet.

Pedagogical materials produced by Ar Helenner include song collections for children and young people (with cassettes), books for children, materials for Breton learning (the texts cited above as well as other texts, grammars and dictionaries), and studies of Breton (pronunciation, orthography, studies of particular dialects, etc.).

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AR SKOL VREZONEG (continued)

Publications available through Ar Skol Vrezoneg (either within the Ar Helenner collection or Brud Nevez) include also literature. In addition to collections of poetry, one can find, for example, plays by Pierre Jakez Hélias, Jakez Riou, Remi Derrien, Maria Prat and translations of Brendan Behan, Synge, and Molière. (I would be happy to send a catalogue of books and prices to anyone interested in details).

Brud Nevez is a monthly journal edited in Breton begun in January 1977 from the already established journal Brud. In each issue there are poems, songs, stories, theater pieces, studies about the Breton language and literature (both linguistic and in terms of problems of survival), book and record reviews, notes on films, and a calendar of events of special interest to Breton speakers. Contributors have included J. Abasq, E. ar Barzig, Yann Bijer, K. Brisson, Fanch Broudig, Pierre Jakez Hélias, Yeun ar Gow, A. Keravel, Mari Kermareg, Donatien Laurent, Yves le Berre, Charles le Gall, P. M. Mevel, Korantin Riou, Naig Rozmor, Jakez Salaun, and V. Seité, among others.

Anyone interested in more details about the work of Ar Skol Vrezoneg, its correspondence courses, publications, or subscription to Brud Nevez, should contact:

A. Le Mercier (or an aotrou A. ar Merser)
6, ru Beaumarchais
29200 Brest
Brittany, FRANCE

SKOL OBER

Skol Ober is an organization coordinating correspondence courses for Breton founded in 1932, operating since under the direction of Marc'harid Gourlaouen. The goal of Skol Ober is to make practical and easy means of learning Breton available to all persons who want to learn it or to deepen their knowledge of it. The courses were developed especially for people in Brittany not able to take an oral course. Instead of being left to themselves with no counsel or source of help, they are put into contact with a teacher of Skol Ober. Each exercise is corrected and annotated by the teacher with great care to serve as a study guide for the student. The student is in direct correspondence with a teacher and can go at his or her own pace. Expenses include only the purchase of books and tape recordings, postage costs and a 50 franc enrollment fee. There are five levels of courses:

Skol Izel: beginning level; three different methods available

- Roparz Hemon Method (Cours Elémentaire de Breton...)
- Per Denez Method (Brezhoneg Buan Hag Aes....)
- A. ar C'halvez Method (Herve ha Nora...)

Skol Eil Derez: 2nd level; especially good for those who have already gone through Skol Izel. Uses a collection of texts by contemporary Breton authors (Kenteliou Brezhoneg edited by P. Denez). 25 lessons, each with a text to study, grammatical studies, exercises and an essay to write.

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SKOL OBER (continued)

Skol Trede Derez: 3rd level, advanced work composed of 15 lessons using older Breton texts. Conducted entirely through the medium of Breton.

Kembraeg: Welsh lessons taught through the medium of Breton.

Esperanteg: Course in Esperanto taught through the medium of Breton.

I will be glad to provide anyone interested with more detailed information (books required, etc.), or you can write directly to:

Skol Ober
Gwaremm Leurven
Plufur
22310 Plestin-les-Greves
Brittany, FRANCE

On a more personal level, I might add that I have enrolled in Skol Ober (Skol Izel) and have found the help of my teacher excellent. Corrections are detailed and clear. Having an individual teacher waiting for lessons in Brittany adds discipline and encouragement to the study of Breton that is hard to find working alone. I have been learning through the medium of French (using Brezhoneg Buan hag aes and accompanying exercise books), doing trilingual exercises in Breton-English-French. My teacher has the kindness to correct my French as well as the Breton. I do not know if teachers would be available for people who do not know any French, but anyone interested in enrolling should write with the hopes that someone will be available and willing to work with the English version of Brezhoneg Buan Hag Aes.

AL LIAMM*- L. Kuter and Youenn Grall

Al Liamm was born the spring of 1946 in Paris with an issue of 24 pages. Edited first by Per ar Bihan and Andreu Latimier, the early goal of this magazine was to tighten relations between the Celtic nations. In the first issues one could find articles in Welsh and Gaelic as well as Breton.

Contemporary with Al Liamm (starting up in June 1946) was the cultural magazine Kened, edited by Per Denez and Arzel Even. By the end of 1946 the second issue of Kened had come out and Per Denez had agreed to combine efforts with Ronan Huon, editor of another magazine called Tir-na-nog to produce a journal that would be entirely in Breton. By the 6th issue of the 2nd series of Tir-na-nog, Per Denez and Ronan Huon once more combined efforts, this time with Per ar Bihan, editor of Al Liamm, to produce in January-February of 1948 the journal called Al Liamm - Tir-na-nog which came out once every other month.

The writers who combined their efforts to create Al Liamm--Per Denez, Ronan Huon, Per ar Bihan, A. Latimier, and Arzel Even--followed the aims of earlier writers of Gwalarn and Sav in creating a magazine where writers in the Breton language could express themselves and their ideas about contemporary Brittany in a variety of literary styles on a variety of topics.

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The fact that Al Liamm has come out regularly every other month since its beginnings in the late 1940s indicates that the efforts of these Bretons were not in vain. By the 100th issue of Al Liamm in 1963 there were 500 subscribers and by the 200th issue in 1979, 1,129. These numbers seem small given a total population in Brittany of over 3.5 million. However, the growth is significant given the fact that Breton has only relatively recently been given some place in schools and thus the majority of native speakers of Breton have not had the opportunity to learn to read or write their language.

Al Liamm has offered an important means of expression for poets, novelists, playwrights, and chroniclers of Breton life who choose to write in Breton. Although today there are at least two dozen magazines and newsletters publishing in Breton (as well as others who carry columns or notes in Breton), Al Liamm stands out as one of the oldest and most persistent.

Growth is marked not only in expanding subscription figures, but also in expansion into the publication of books.** Al Liamm has edited books since 1950 and today averages seven or eight a year. Its catalogue includes over 80 titles of poetry collections (including that newly published by Reun ar C'halan--see note in this newsletter), theater, novels, short stories, bibliographies, childrens' books, and a translation of the Bible (still underway). While 2-3,000 copies are printed of most publications, over 50,000 copies of the Breton-French Dictionary of Roparz Hemon have been printed in several editions.

Members of the U.S. ICDBL interested in a partial catalogue of Al Liamm publications are invited to contact L. Kuter. Those interested in more details on books or subscription to Al Liamm should write to the following people in Brittany (Breton, of course, would be most appropriate; French would work well; you could use English):

Yann-Ber d'Haese
Pont Keryau
29190 Pleyben
Brittany, FRANCE
(subscription information)

Ronan Huon
2, venelle Poulbriquen
29200 Brest
Brittany, FRANCE
(for publications)

- * Al Liamm means in Breton "the link". Other Breton words used for titles cited are as follows: Kened: "beauty"
Sav: "up"
Gwalarn: "northwest"
Tir-na-n-og: the land of youth in Irish tradition.

- ** Al Liamm is by no means the only publisher of books in Breton today. In future newsletters we will discuss other journals and publishers in the Breton language, or specializing in Brittany and the Breton culture.

BRETON POETRY - ANJELA DUVAL

Since 1955 Anjela Duval, a peasant and poet of Traon an Dour, in the Tregor region of Brittany, has published poetry and other writings in the Breton language about her strong attachment to the land (her land), her roots and ancestors, and her love of Brittany, the Breton people and language. Although strongly attached to her farm, and never interested in travelling far from it, the poem below shows that this poet has looked hard at the world outside of Brittany and has seen it clearly. Anjela Duval has not been afraid to speak of what she does not like in the world around her. Her defense of Brittany and the Breton language can be described as ferocious. Anjela Duval's work has been published in a variety of Breton language journals. Best known of her work is perhaps her collection of 117 poems, *Kan an Douar*, published in 1973 by Al Liamm. Anjela Duval died September 5, 1981. Her loss is a great one for Brittany and for the Breton language. We pay our respects by including in this newsletter one of her poems. (L. Kuter).

LAGAD AN HEOL

Heol, perak out ken diwezhat o
tiblouzañ?
Ha perak eo ken ruz da lagad?
Ha bet 'c'h eus ur wallhuñvre?
Ha leñvet dre da hun?

Na hun na huñvre n'am eus graet.
E-pad an noz em eus beilhet.
Tra ma kouske ar C'hornog dibled
War ludu louet e lore
Me 'm eus graet tro an douar.

Heol! petra 'c'h eus gwelet war
da roud?

Gwelet 'm eus tud o vervel gant
ar riv.
Gwelet 'm eus tud o vervel gant
an naoñ.
Gwelet tud o vervel gant an dic'hoanag.
Gwelet tud o lazhañ tud breuduer o 'n
em dagañ.
Gwelet 'm eus poblou mac'het.
Gwelet ur penntiern meur o koeshañ
dindan boled ar foll.
Gwelet forzh tud o leñvañ.

Ha chomet on bepred digas.
Gwelet 'm eus tud o c'hoarzhin goap
ouzh o breudeur er poan
Ouzh ar re 'zo en dienez
Ouzh ar re 'zo dindan ar yev.
Neuze avat em eus ranket leñvañ
Ma 'z eo ruz c'hoazh va lagad.

Heol! paouez bremañ da leñvañ
E mor breizh emberr
Te' soubo da lagad entanet.

Mae 1961

THE EYE OF THE SUN

Sun, why are you so late to get up?
And why is your eye so red?
Did you have a nightmare?
And cry in your sleep?

I had no sleep nor nightmare.
During the night I have kept watch.
While the West slept indifferent
On the grey ashes of its laurels
I went around the earth.

Sun! what did you see on your way?

I have seen people dying from the cold.
I have seen people dying of hunger.
Seen people dying of hopelessness.
Seen people killing people, brothers
attacking each other.
I have seen oppressed people.
Seen a great prince falling under the
bullet of a madman.
Seen many people grieving.

And I stood indifferent.
I have seen people making fun of their
brothers in pain.
Of the ones in misery
Of the ones under the yoke.
Then I had to cry
So that my eye is still red.

Sun! stop crying now.
Soon in the Breton sea
You will bathe your burning eye.

(Breton poem from *Kan an Douar*.
Brest: Al Liamm, 1973. English
translation by Youenn Grall, 1981)

BOOK REVIEWS

Jorj Gwegen. *La langue bretonne face à ses oppresseurs*. Preface by Yann Brekilien. Quimper: Nature et Bretagne, 1975. (Address: Nature et Bretagne, 38, rue Jeanne-d'Arc, 29000 Quimper, France). 313 pages.

A richly documented, committed work, this richly illustrated book explores the history, teaching and current status of the Breton language, with comparative sections on all other Celtic languages. Particular attention is paid to the struggle for Breton in broadcasting and the schools. General sections are also included on the most successful case of language revival, Hebrew, and several cases of linguistic successes (language maintenance or reintroduction) in Europe. The book can be enjoyed by readers with limited knowledge of French, thanks to its very numerous illustrations, photographs, diagrams and tables. A very detailed list of cultural organizations, schools and movements, with mailing addresses, concludes the book. The cover shows a Breton boy of the recent past, humiliated by being made to stand in the corner of his schoolroom, the sign of shame (a wooden shoe) hung around his neck--his punishment for speaking his native language.

Richard E. Wood

Yann Brekilien, *Le Breton langue celtique*. Quimper: Nature et Bretagne, 1976. 133 pages.

An author of numerous works on history, art, politics and folklore in French, and of a children's history of Europe in Breton, Yann Brekilien offers a survey of the Breton language and literature within the broader framework of the Celtic languages, distinguishing p-Celtic and q-Celtic and considering also the common Old Celtic ancestor. The book concludes with a survey of Breton literature and an appendix giving a comparative vocabulary of the Celtic languages. He notes that Breton was spoken well before a French language existed, and that it is related to the language of "nos ancêtres les Gaulois," the Gaulish ancestors from whom children in the French state (black and white) are taught that they descend.

Richard E. Wood

Meic Stephens, *Linguistic Minorities in Western Europe*. Llandysul, Dyfed, Wales: Gomer Press, 1976. xxxv, 796 pages.

Written by a native anglophone who has adopted Welsh as his home language, *Linguistic Minorities* is the definitive work in English on the subject. It covers all of Western Europe in the broadest sense, as far east as Finland. The chapters on the Celtic languages and their speakers are particularly strong, and Breton is given forty pages (362-402) of coverage. Stephens is lucid in his treatment of Breton history and of cultural movements up to his publication date of 1976. There is a one-page bibliography (all in French).

Richard E. Wood

NOTES ON NEW PUBLICATIONS - L. Kuter

Levr ar Blanedenn. Reun ar C'halan. Brest: Al Liamm, 1981. 137 pages. It is a pleasure to announce the publication of this collection of poetry written in Breton in the 1974-79 period by Reun ar C'halan (René Galand), a member of the board of directors of the U.S. branch of the ICDBL. It is available by order directly from the publisher: Ronan Huon, 2 venelle Poulbriquen, 29200 Brest, or from: Ms. J. Queillé, 47 rue Notre-Dame, 22200 Guingamp. The price is 27 francs plus postage for the regular edition or 37 francs plus postage for the edition on special paper (numbered copies).

Bretanje is weer Poezie. Jan Deloof. N.V. Orbis en Orion Uitgevers (Zwaluwbeek 3, B-2470 Beveren-Melsele, Belgium). This anthology of Breton language poetry translated into "Netherlandic" (Flemish) by Jan Deloof, head of the Comité voor Flaams-Belgie (Flemish-Belgian branch) of the ICDBL, contains over 70 poems by 25 contemporary Breton poets. The collection is forwarded by Tugdual Kalvez, a Breton poet and language activist, and Jan Deloof provides an introduction and notes on the poems. The price is 350 Belgian francs and copies can be ordered directly from the author: Jan Deloof, Lindelaan 25, 8550 Zwevegem, Belgium.

Breton Identity: Musical and Linguistic Expression of Identity in Brittany, France. Lois Kuter. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, May 1981. 515 pages. As the title indicates, this deals with the formation of Breton identity focusing primarily on the renaissance of music and dance in Brittany, with some attention paid to language issues. Considerable attention is given to Breton nationalism, dealing with social, economic, and political issues in Brittany as well as cultural issues. Available from University Microfilms International, Dissertation Copies, P.O. Box 1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. Xerox copies cost \$24 (\$18 for students, faculty and staff of libraries, colleges, universities and high schools) with a shipping cost of \$1 and .50 per title (book rate). Payment should be sent in advance with orders and the publication number (81-19,029) should be mentioned.

BREZHONEG AR YUZEVIEN?

JEWISH BRETON?

(Note from Dr. David Gold; translation by Reun ar C'halan for the ICDBL newsletter)

Daoust hag-eñ ez eus bet Yuzevien hag a gomze brezhoneg? Ma'z eus bet anezho, daoust hag-eñ e oa o brezhoneg disheñvel diouzh hini an dud all? Gant istorour brudet ar Yuzevien e Bro-C'hall, Zosa Szajkowski (aet da anaon) e oa en e zielloù ul levr-kontoù bet d'ur marc'hadour yuzev. Skrivet e oa e brezhoneg, gant lizherennoù yuzev. Dianket eo al levr-se. Piv bennak en dije diskleriadurioù diwar-benn implij ar brezhoneg gant Yuzevien a zo pedet da skrivañ da: JEWISH LANGUAGE REVIEW, Association for the Study of Jewish Languages, 1610 Eshkol Tower, University of Haifa, Haifa 31999, Israel.

To what extent have Jews spoken or written Breton? If they have, to what extent has it been different from the Breton of others? Zosa Szajkowski, the late historian of Jews in France, claimed to have the original of a Jewish merchant's recordbook kept in Breton in the Jewish alphabet. Its whereabouts today are unknown. If anyone has information about Jews' use of Breton or has publishable primary or secondary material, please contact: JEWISH LANGUAGE REVIEW, Association for the Study of Jewish Languages, 1610 Eshkol Tower, University of Haifa, Haifa 319 Israel.

AR KEGIN (THE KITCHEN) - Laurie Fadave

"Fars" and "crêpes" are among the most versatile of Breton foods. "Crêpes" are well-known, having been adapted to a wide variety of culinary traditions. "Farsou" are less well-known, if known at all outside Brittany, where, in fact, their popularity has sadly waned in recent years.

Two types of "fars"--the one using a sugar and flour base, the other usually a whole wheat or buckwheat flour base--used to be common fare throughout Lower Brittany (Breizh Izel, Basse Bretagne). The sugar and flour "fars" ("fars fourn" or "fars forn", so-called because it is baked in an oven or "fourn") are eaten everywhere in both Lower and Upper Brittany (Breizh Uhel, Haute Bretagne). Sometimes in Upper Brittany they are sold under the misnomer of "flan". But it is only in Leon and Kernow (Cornouaille) that you still find the unsweetened "fars" ("fars gwinizh" or "fars gwinizh-du", also known as "fars pod" because it is cooked in a soup pot atop the stove).

Here are four recipes--two for types of "fars fourn" and two for "fars pod". Hopefully, we will pass along "crêpe" recipes in the next newsletter. Enjoy!

Fars Fourn - from Kernow
(Fars with prunes)

2½ cups flour
1½ cups sugar
1 ¾ cups warm milk
2 eggs
1½ cups (or 12 oz.)
pitted prunes
1 teaspoon vanilla
extract
(2 teaspoons rum--
optional)

Sift together the flour and sugar. Slowly add the warm milk, making sure the lumps are eliminated. (Try using a wisk, if you have one handy). Add the eggs. Blend thoroughly. Finally, add the prunes, vanilla and rum, if you choose to include it. Stir gently. Pour the batter into a well-buttered baking dish (9" x 2" deep, round). Bake at 325-350° for 1 hour, or until the top is a deep golden-brown.

Fars with apples

6 tablesppons whole-
wheat flour
4 tablesppons sugar
pinch of salt
3 tablesppons milk
2 tablesppons vegetable
oil
1 egg
½ package yeast
3-4 baking apples

Sift together the flour, sugar and salt. Beat together the milk, oil and egg, then add slowly to the dry ingredients, taking care to remove any lumps. Blend thoroughly, adding yeast.

Peel the apples and slice into wedges. Place half of them in the bottom of a well-buttered baking dish. Cover them with the batter. Top with the remaining apple slices.

Bake at 350° for 25-30 minutes.

AR KEGIN (continued)

Fars PodBasic Fars

2½ cups flour
 3 eggs
 12 pitted prunes, pre-
 soaked in water
 for 1 hour
 pinch of salt
 water
 2 quarts bouillon stock
 Special items: a linen
 or cheesecloth sack,
 string

Pour the flour into a bowl and make an indentation in the center. Break the eggs into this indentation. Add salt and just enough water to give the dough a smooth flexible consistency.

Drain the prunes and blend them into the dough, using a wooden spoon.

Wet the linen or cheesecloth sack. Pour the batter into the sack. Tie it and put it back in the bowl, allowing the dough to set for an hour or so. Boil the dough in the sack in bouillon stock for 2 hours. Remove the "fars" from the sack and slice it. Serve it with vegetables, meat or fish dishes.

Kig ha Fars - Bacon and Fars

Water
 2½ cups buckwheat flour
 salt
 2 lbs. bacon
 1 cauliflower
 1 turnip or rutabaga
 1-2 stalks celery
 2-3 medium onions
 2 shallots or 2-3 cloves
 garlic
 2-3 quarts bouillon
 stock
 salt and pepper to
 taste
 (a little pork grease--
 optional)
 Special items: 1 linen or
 cheesecloth sack,
 string

Soup stock:

Chop the vegetables and add them to the boiling bouillon stock. Add the bacon and simmer slowly while preparing the "fars".

"Fars":

Pour buckwheat flour into non-metal bowl. Add enough cold water to make the dough smooth and flexible. Salt lightly. Pour this into the linen or cheesecloth sack and tie it with string. Plung the sack into the pot in which the bacon and vegetables are simmering. Cook slowly for 3-4 hours.

Lift the "fars" and bacon from the soup. Remove the "fars" from its sack and slice it. Pour the soup into bowls and serve the "fars" (spread with butter, or, traditionally, pork grease) with bacon.

NEWS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS - THE CELTIC LEAGUE

Probably many members of the U.S. ICDBL are already familiar with the Celtic League. For those who are not, the following will give you an introduction to this organization and its American Branch. The following description has been put together from a brochure prepared by the American Branch of the Celtic League. L. Kuter

THE CELTIC LEAGUE

The Celtic League, founded in Wales in 1961, aims to assist in the struggle of the six Celtic nations (Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Mann, Cornwall, and Brittany) to secure or win their cultural, economic, political and social freedom.

In reflecting upon our history, language, music, and art, we find a common heritage. We see this heritage revived as a means to recreate in each of our nations a well-integrated society. Our aim is not only to maintain national characteristics against the pressure of hostile forces, but also to assist in creating the beginnings of a new shared Celtic society.

We hope that all Americans of Celtic origin seek to improve the quality of their lives by remembering their past and by learning of its relationship to the present. That they strive to develop a lively awareness of the achievements and the current struggles of the six Celtic nations. That they move to establish educational programs covering all phases of Celtic life: past, present, and future. By doing these things Celtic-Americans will be helping to accomplish our aims of:

- a) fostering cooperation amongst the Celtic peoples;*
- b) developing the consciousness of the special relationship and solidarities amongst them;*
- c) making their national struggles and achievements better known;*
- d) campaigning for a formal association of the Celtic nations to take place when two or more of them shall have achieved self-government;*
- e) advocating the use of each of the Celtic nations' natural resources for the benefit of all its people.*

All these aims are to be pursued by the League through non-violent means.

On an international level, the role of the Celtic League is secondary to that of the various national organizations working for the rebuilding of each respective Celtic nation as fully integrated communities. On an inter-Celtic level we promote exchanges, facilitate the acquaintance of people from the different Celtic nations and their descendants with one another and strengthen our solidarity. On the external level, we let other people know that the Celts are determined to assert their nationhood and that they have an original contribution to make in the achievement of more satisfactory relations between individuals and nations. We need friends in all countries, and we feel solidarity with other peoples struggling for liberation.

Over the years the Celtic League has carried out the following activities:

(Continued next page)

THE CELTIC LEAGUE (continued)

--Demonstrations of inter-Celtic solidarity; pickets on embassies; written protests against certain government policies; participation in the campaign to end internment without trial and to ask for an international investigation into allegations of torture in Northern Ireland prisons; demand for an end to the policy of using Scottish and Welsh troops in Northern Ireland.

--Collections of money to support dependents of Breton and Irish internees (over \$1,200 raised by Breton branch, helped by the Association of Breton-Speaking Families, for Northern Ireland); cooperation with S.P.I. in the transport of tons of second-hand clothing from Brittany to Belfast.

--The preparation of a memorandum stating the rights of Brittany, Wales and Scotland to self-determination and its distribution to 112 permanent representatives to the U.N.; similar work in connection with a pamphlet illustrating the linguistic discrimination in Brittany, and a petition to UNESCO in favor of the Scottish and Breton languages.

--The assistance of young people in finding work and holiday accommodations in visits to Celtic nations other than their own, as well as facilitating their contacts there.

--Statements of the Celtic League position concerning many matters of importance to our national lives (e.g., the exploitation of mineral resources by foreign countries, misuse of television, bilingualization of road signs).

The Celtic League publishes a quarterly magazine, Carn, which is designed to serve the aims of the League. It provides the basis for an inter-Celtic information service by reporting on facts of importance in the national struggles as objectively and accurately as possible. It offers a means of seeking, through discussion and analysis, a common Celtic approach to our problems and to put forward proposals for solving them. Thus, Carn constitutes an ongoing channel for communication among the six Celtic nations and gives its readers the unique opportunity to see all six Celtic languages being used, although the majority of information is always in English.

The American Branch of the Celtic League:

--Sponsors an Annual Pan-Celtic Conference, Concerts, speakers and films, and stimulates the revival of observances of Celtic holidays.

--Has designed, produced, and distributed a Celtic calendar based on the Celtic year, depicting Celtic scenes and artifacts, emphasizing important Celtic events, using the six languages in order to better share our greater history (contact: Mickey Burke, 2973 Valentine Ave., Bronx, NY 10458).

--Disseminates information about the Celts and their identity based on culture, politics, economics, and language in the present day Celtic nations, as well as their contributions to the ancient world.

(continued next page)

THE CELTIC LEAGUE (continued)

--Is developing a network among Celtic-Americans and the organizations to which they belong.

Anyone interested in more information about the Celtic League, Carn, and membership in its American Branch should contact:

The Celtic League
P.O. Box 322
Regal Park, NY 11374

NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE RESOURCES OF THE U.S.A. - L. Kuter

I have received a request from Professor Joshua A. Fishman for our cooperation in helping him document the vitality of community-based non-English language schools, churches, periodical publications, and radio and television programming in the U.S.

Included below is a copy of a news release describing the work of Professor Fishman. He would like us to specifically help him with the Breton language, but is also interested in other Celtic language use (or any other language). You are urged to send any information you may have. I know that many members of the U.S. ICDBL are active in non-English language publications and activities, so your help in this project would be very much appreciated and would help to make Professor Fishman's survey more complete. Information should be sent directly to Professor Fishman at the following address. Should you want more information about his project that is also the address for your request:

Joshua A. Fishman, Director
Language Resources III
Yeshiva University
Ferkay Graduate School of
Humanities and Social Sciences
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003

In his letter to me requesting our help in his project, Professor Fishman gave the following census figures for the 1970 U.S. Census: 32,722 individuals claimed Breton mother tongue, of which 7,252 were third generation, 15,439 second generation, and 10,031 first generation. All the other Celts together (including Breton) added up to 88,162 so that Breton mother tongue people constituted over 25% of the total of Celtic language speakers found through the Census.

News Release on the Non-English Language Resources of USA

The Office of Education has asked a leading American sociolinguist to reinvestigate a topic that he pioneered 20 years ago: detailed information on the size and fluency of America's non-English language resources. "Non-English languages

(continued next page)

NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE RESOURCES (continued)

have been spoken and written here continuously since long before our national independence was established," said Professor Joshua A. Fishman, Distinguished University Research Professor of Social Sciences at Yeshiva University, New York, "and OE has asked me to locate and study the periodic press, radio and t.v., ethnic community schools and ethnic community churches through which these languages function to this very day in the USA. These languages are a valuable national resource for our country--easily as valuable as any of our other national resources--and it is important for us to be able to safeguard and strengthen them because of their major cultural, diplomatic, commercial and educational contributions to our well-being."

"My first task is to put together an exhaustive list of the non-English press, radio and t.v. programs, ethnic-community schools and ethnic-community churches that are functioning in the USA today. The census counts people; my job on this project is to locate and count the community institutions utilizing our non-English languages. This is a difficult task, because since I did it the last time, in 1960-61, no one has tried to do it again. Therefore, I appeal to all ethnic community leaders--writers and editors; teachers; principals and school board members; radio and t.v. announcers and producers; clergymen and church officers--to send me the names and addresses of the non-English publications, programs, schools or churches with which they are associated and of which they are aware. They can just send me a letter or postal card, care of Language Resources III, Yeshiva University, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003. I will then contact them, or the publication, program, school or church they name, for a bit of further information necessary for my study. I urgently need a little help from a lot of people if I am to succeed in revealing the truly multilingual nature of American life."

This is not the first time that Fishman has been asked to help estimate the language resources of the USA and to suggest ways of safeguarding them. His best known study, conducted in the early 60's, was also sponsored by the Office of Education and resulted in a volume entitled Language Loyalty in the United States (1966), a study much quoted during the past decade as interest in ethnic roots and ethnic heritages grew and spread. That volume has just been republished by the New York Times' Arno Press because of growing interest in this topic. "Everyone is more aware now of the importance of our language groups for the country's well-being. As a result, I hope that my new study of the language institutions of the ethnic communities throughout the length and breadth of the USA will help to further safeguard and strengthen the multilingual and multi-cultural genius from which the greatness of America derives," Fishman said, "but in order to accomplish this I first need everyone's help to obtain the thousands of names and addresses that I am seeking. If everyone who hears about my study takes a minute to drop me a card the success of my study will be assured!"

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
DEFENSE OF THE BRETON LANGUAGE
U.S. Branch
c/o Lois Kuter
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Bloomington, Indiana USA 47401

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NEWSLETTER OF THE U.S. BRANCH
Number 2 February 1982

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