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

DIFFUSION
HISTOIRE
CHANT
ENVIRONNEMENT
DANSE
MUSIQUE
LANGUE BRETONNE
ENSEIGNEMENT
ENGLISH
DOCUMENTATION
ISTOR
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KOROLL
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SONEREZH
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SKIGNADUREZH
DIELLAQUEG
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ENTENTE CULTURELLE DU PAYS DE LORIENT
GOUELIOU
KREIZENNOU SEVENADUREL
C'HOARIOU

see page 10

KUZUL ETREVROADEL EVIT KENDAL'C'H AR BREZHONEG

February '92  NO. 41
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.

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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.
Breton Teachers in Revolt

One of the most active organizations promoting the development of Breton in schools of Brittany has been Unvaniezh ar Geleennerien 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. 56000 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 stubbornly 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 Maitres), 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!
Les défenseurs du breton à l'IUFM de Rennes

« Suscitez un intérêt pour notre langue »

Un rassemblement s’est tenu 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.

Muset 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 le culture bretonne... Bernard Quéré, directeur adjoint et Erwan Evrard, inspecteur régional de l’éducation nationale (il parle couramment le breton), recevaient la délégation. Ils ont apporté un début de réponse : « Le breton bretonne va bénéficier d’autres élections, d’un département spécifique à l’IUFM... »

On peut mieux faire

Chaque partie, juge excessives les positions de l’autre. « Vous ne savez pas que l’aspect militaire des choses », dit Erwan Evrard. « Vous ne parlez que de ce qui se discute », ont rétorqué ses interlocuteurs. Le ton est cependant resté au dialogue.


Leur petit nombre également. Erwann Evrard 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 du breton prend acte mais demande des moyens supplémentaires. En particulier, « une allocation d’éducateurs pour les candidats se destinaient 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 dédiées à l’IUFM a été de 15. C’est insuffisant. On discute avec d’autres académies. »

Leur nombre est en baisse, mais ils peuvent choisir de les concentrer sur les sciences physiques... »

Une des revendications considérée comme une question de vie, concerne le droit du breton au concours de l’IUFM. L’Union des enseignants du breton souhaitait que la langue régionale figure obligatoirement aux épreuves d’admissibilité et d’admission. D’autant qu’en Corse, « il semble qu’on en avance 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 la 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 contenu avec l’État est essentiel. « Dans le discours d’enseignement public, le breton est prescrit en application de la loi de 1951. Elle donne la possibilité de renouer cet enseignement, dans le but de passer l’épreuve du bac... Avec la réforme annoncée par l’Education nationale, le breton, surtout option facultative, va disparaître au même titre que les autres... »

Il estime que la réforme n’est pas une loi et qu’elle est en contradiction avec la loi de 1951 qui permet de prescrire l’option breton au bac. Cette loi a déjà été récemment mise en application en 1983, avec la circulaire Savary. Maintenant, on risque de faire un boulet de quatre 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 Dufour) reconnaissant les droits culturels et linguistiques des Bretons... »

Marc relève également des isométries au niveau local. « Ainsi que le breton peut théoriquement être enseigné comme LV2 ou LV3, il n’est proposé comme LV4 dans aucun établissement public du département. Comme LV2, dans aucun établissement public de Rennes... »

A propos des enseignants de breton, dont il est question, le professeur indique : « Cette satisfaction pour les enseignants du breton, qui peut passer une matière de cours à une matière d’atelier... »

La conclusion de l’article est amère : « Quand on est professeur de breton au lycée, on enseigne la seule langue vivante qui ne soit pas une troisième langue... »

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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’UJFM 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.

Versus 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’UJFM de Vannes. Un stage organisé par le rectorat et dirigé par Jean Cadiou, un inspecteur de l’enseignement. Petit à petit, les instituteurs de classes bilingues trouvent leur place dans l’Éducation nationale, ils sont davantage plus que d’autrefois, des consommateurs de Stagiaires, note le directeur de l’UJFM. Le but est grand, souligne Jean Cadiou, 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 solide.

Des outils pédagogiques
Depuis quatre ans, ces instituteurs se renforcent 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 de livres ou de classe bilingue pour pouvoir intéresser les maîtres d’éducation. Qu’à cela ne tienne, les stagiaires ont décidé de prendre la problème à bras le corps. Pendant ces quatre jours, ils vont travailler sur des textes, des séquences de théâtre, des chansons, des poèmes, des ateliers avec les maîtres d’école. Ils rencontreront les enfants à partir de demain. A découvrir la grammaire et le vocabulaire sans trop s’y gêner. Le travail réalisé sera regroupé dans un petit livre qui sera édité plus tard, chez l’auteur, dont les instituteurs ont été les auteurs.

Une bibliothèque sonore, des petits manuels, qui pourront permettre de participer au savoir de la langue bretonne. C’est le souhait des enseignants qui ne veulent pas être prêts pour des dinosaures...

Daniel Lérit.

**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 « parallèles 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 écoles publics. » Il s’agit d’obtenir un accueil en demi-teinte à la fin de la première semaine de la manifestation, le 12 février, à Rennes, à 15 h, devant la direction de l’UJFM, rue de Saint-Malo.

Ateliers de breton

Cinquantaine de rectorat d’académie, Herbert Malu, a expliqué hier les efforts de l’Éducation nationale en faveur du breton. Il a estimé que 10 000 élèves dans l’enseignement public apprendraient le breton. 2 000 élèves. Un réel hope de professeurs enseignent le langage et les cultures. Il répond à la revendication d’une véritable filière de formation d’enseignants en breton à l’UJFM. « L’UJFM développe le département de breton pour les 1er et 2e cycles. Dans le cadre du CAPES, quatre postes sont au concours cette année. » Il faut encore voir que la promotion première d’étudiants en licence de breton va être créée. L’université Rennes 2. « Les enseignants de breton s’inscrivent maintenant, comme leurs collègues de langues vivantes, des conséquences des réformes à venir. » Il s’agit de prendre en option LV2 ou LV3. Pour la langue régionale, il existe une troisième possibilité : apprendre le breton en atelier.

Herbert Malu convient que l’enseignement du breton, facteur de culture et d’identité régionale, est un sujet délicat. « Les réponses ne sont pas faciles, mais elles sont faciles dans le bon sens : légèrée progression des effectifs et des professeurs, développement des classes bilingues. »
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 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 Économique 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 S4C. 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 Nerve 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

Bloaz zo e oamp o tiskenn dre straetou Brest evit reiiñ ul lusk kentañ d’ar stourm evit gournit ur ganol skinwel e brezhoneg. Bloaz war-lerc’h e c’hallom bezañ lerc’h ennom o welout ar niverusoc’h m’ememp amañ hiziv. Hag o welout ivez an hent bet bouzhet, na pegen Iealan, gant Stourm Ar Brezhoneg war-zu ar pal-se.

A-rank peñ tra e fell deomo menegñ ar re o deus galvet an dud da zont hiziv betek Kemper da ziskuez o youl da saout ur ganol skinwel e brezhoneg, ha da gentek DIWAN, pogen pouezus ma par e vo ar benves-se evit diacreadur ar urc, ha pegen telavoudus e vo, a-unan gant ar skoloiñ, da zhogelaat un dazond gwirion evit hur bugale dre hor yezh hag hor seveuzur. Trugarezh dezhó. Trugarezh ivez de listenn “Pold Breizh en Europa”, ar strolladoù politikel EMAN, FRANKIZ BREIZH, U.D.B. ha P.D.L. evit bezañ galvet o izili he skoezellerion da zont amañ. Met trugarezh a fell deomp lavarat amañ ivez d’ar re a zo deout en o anv a-unan, pa ouzont ez eo ar skinwel e brezhoneg ur benveg ret evit ma choemo beu hag hor yezh hag hor seveuzur.

Brenañ e vo met clemp, STOURLM AR BREZHONEG, spisata ar pezh e vannomp lavarout pa reomp an eus ur ganol e brezhoneg evit Breizh.

-War Breizh a-bezh e ranko skignañ ar skinwel e brezhoneg, Breizh Lehel kouz ha Breizh-izel. Bro an Naoned kouz ha peurrezrest ar urc.

- Da ezhommeñ on holl vrezhonerigerio e ranko bastañ ar ganol vrezhonek, ha dreist-holl da ezhommeñ ar bugale.

-Diéz anvezako vo ar skinwel brezhonek war ar ch’rouin e Breizh hag ar ch’rouin e brezhoneg, ur gwir geflisker ma vo evit seveuzur hor bro.

-Diger e vo agskinwel war ar bed ha troet war an dazont. “N’anavezomp kot ar bed, n’anavezomp nemet Bro C’hall” eme Roperz Hamon un 70 bloaz bennak zo. Bremañ e c’halier lavarout “N’anavezomp nemet Bro C’hall ha Stadoù L Ianet Amerika”. Gant ar skinwel e brezhoneg e fell deomp terriñ chadennñ ar brezhikultur gall ha amerikan a vez ouzh hor moustañ, ha parañ hon daoulagad a Vretoned war ar bed a-bezh. Aghezh a zo bet setenat gant al lerneghezh vrezhonek a ranko bout seveuzet gant ar skinwel brezhonek a-benn krouin ur gwir seveuzur dre hor yezh.

Evel ma nec’homp bout enket en ur c’harc’harr gall pe amerikan, e nec’homp ivez bout enket e karc’harr ar brouhiselez, karc’harr ar c’hultur bihan, hini ar botañ-koad hag ar c’hremacezh dantelezhet.
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 indispensible 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 "botoh-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). **Engleoc 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

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

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

**MORBihan branch of this Federation of pipers and bombarde players**

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

**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 Sonji**
  - B.P. 251
  - 56102 Lorient-Cedex

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

**EMGLEEO BRO AN ORIANT – 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**

- **Daostumerion**
  - Pont ar Boulom
  - 56700 Kervignac

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

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

**Choral group for Breton song; organizes concerts and other presentations.**
Lorient and Breton Culture - continued

DESKADUREZH – CLASSES

APEEB
12 rue Marcel Aymé
56600 Lanester

Diwan an Orient
209 rue de Belgique
56100 Lorient

I.P.L.B.
1 rue des Sapins
56260 Larmor-Plage

Ecole Nationale de Musique
7 rue Armand Guilmot
56100 Lorient

Centre Amzer Nevez
Saint-M.thurin
56270 Ploemeur

Association des Parents d'Elèves pour l'Enseignement du Breton (Association of parents of students for teaching in Breton—a branch of this organization).

Preschool and primary school in the Breton language.

Association of teachers in public schools for the Breton language. (Association des Instituteurs et Professeurs Laïques Bretons).

Includes classes for traditional Breton music.

Courses in traditional Breton music

KOROLL – DANCE

Cercle Celtique Barzh Bleimor
Tal er Mor - Kermario
56590 Groix

Cercle Celtique Boked er Lann
56260 Larmor-Plage

Cercle Celtique Brizeux
Parc Chevassu
Rue de Kervaric
56100 Lorient

Cercle Celtique Bugale an Orient
Maison des Associations
12 rue Colbert
56100 Lorient

Cercle Celtique Armor Argoat
2 rue de la Voûte
56100 Lorient

Cercle Celtique Korollerien Bro Ereg
14 rue Jacques Duclos
56700 Hennebont

Cercle Celtique Mignonned Breizh
Kerscôuet
56270 Ploemeur

Cercle Celtique Tud er Mor (Guidel-Ploemeur)
22 avenue Commune de Paris
56700 Hennebont

Traditional Breton dance group; classes, presentations, trips.

Promotion and presentation of popular traditions, dance, costume, classes, concerts and trips.

Traditional dances and costume, classes, presentations and trips.

Promotion of the Breton culture in all forms: dance, costume, history, embroidery, song and travel.

Dances and traditional costumes; classes, concerts, presentations and travel.

Promotion of the Breton culture through traditional dance, classes, presentations and travel.

Defense and promotion of the Breton culture, dances and traditional costumes, classes, presentations, travel.

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.

DIELLAUDEG - 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, work-
shops, presentations, rooms for meetings and
overnight stay.

Les Arcs
56530 Quéven

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

COUELIOU - 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
Lorient and Breton Culture – continued

ENDRO – ENVIRONMENT

Eau et Rivieres de Bretagne
1 Impasse Camille Pelletan
56100 Lorient

SEPNB
Maison du Moustoir
Rue Professeur Mazé
56100 Lorient

Study and protection of the rivers of Brittany.
Organization to study and protect the natural environment (Société pour l'Etude et la Protection de la Nature en Bretagne)

SKIGNADUREZH – DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION

An Daol Grenn
Rest Scouhel
56850 Caudan

A.P.M.B.
Centre Henry Joubioux
Rue des Fleurs
56700 Kervignac

Promotion of Breton culture by the distribution of artisanal work, publishing, etc.
Association for the promotion of Breton music.

Club Culturel Breton
13 rue Marc Mouelo
56520 Guidel

Kevredigezh Bro Ereg
19 rue de Raime
56270 Ploemeur

Université Populaire Bretonne
21 quai des Indes
B.P. 136
56101 Lorient

Promotion and distribution of Breton culture in Guidel; classes, conferences.
Promotion of the literary and cultural patrimony of Brittany and the Vannetais country; publication of the magazine An Doere (in Breton).

Université du Temps Libre
Maison des Associations
12 rue Colbert
56100 Lorient

Classes, courses, conferences, expositions, and meetings on Breton and Celtic culture.
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 (Mouladuriou 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 Villenarque, 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 not 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 tendancy 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, Glannadour, Langileiz...). 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, Euripides, Marlowe and Shakespeare. All are competently 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 Gwalar 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.
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.


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.


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

Reviewed 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)**


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.


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.

Books - continued

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.


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 Treger 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 catecism 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.
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 Plunincéad--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 Bakewell, 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,
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 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).


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), Ronan Pinc (fiddle) and Ronan Robert (diatonic accordion). Dances featured are lariadé, hanter-dro, ronds de Loudéac, and suites for the Plinn, as well as slower melodies and original compositions.


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 jive 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

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 PAC 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

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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 Poullud. 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 Poullud 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 Francaise
Day Four: Motorcoach to Brittany. Arrive in Le Poullud.
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, Filliger, 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 FAOUET 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 Faience de Quimper, the famous pottery, and a number of good museums. The old section with it’s 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMILY BOWERS</strong></td>
<td>French teacher and designated leader for Group II. Studied at the Sorbonne. Lives in Pittsburgh. Will offer French conversation lessons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANGELO JOHN GRADO</strong></td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SARA CASEY GRIFFITH</strong></td>
<td>Administrative assistant, teaches voice at Carnegie Mellon University and Chatham College, studied at Fontainebleau. Will teach French language lessons. (Group III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLAUDE HUART</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEWIS KESLING</strong></td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONIQUE NAGY</strong></td>
<td>Physical therapist who will teach Eutonie and will offer massage therapy. (Group III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTANCE MERRIMAN</strong></td>
<td>Professional artist, shows in Pittsburgh and New York. Currently teaching at Carnegie Mellon University and Seton Hill College. Will teach painting. (Group II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AARON SHEON</strong></td>
<td>Professor of French Art at University of Pittsburgh. Will give museum tours and talks on late 19th century artists interested in Le Pouldu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Zimbricki, Constance Merriman, Claude Huart, Emily Bowers, Lewis Kesling, and Angelo John Grado. Painting media covered will include Pastel, Gouache, Watercolor, 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

26
For everyone who likes music!
Join Folksingers Keith & Rusty McNeil on their
TRADITIONAL MUSIC AND DANCE TOUR OF FRANCE: Brittany Area

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, biniou 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) and Bayeux Tapestry or... In the afternoon we will explore the Normandy D-Day landing beaches, war cemeteries and monuments.

DAY FIFTEEN
August 1 Saturday (Samedi)

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.

Keith & Rusty McNeil
16230 Van Buren Boulevard
Riverside, California 92504
(714) 780-2322

Please make checks payable to Keith and Rusty McNeil.

Please print.

Name(s) ________________________________
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

COMMENORATION OF THE BICENTENIAL OF THE DEATH OF THE MARQUIS ARMAND DE LA ROUERIE

Born in Fougeres, April 13, 1751, the Marquis de la Roueerie 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 Rouerie 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 Rouerie 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, 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 La Rouërie in his native town of Fougeres where his family's manor is now a public building. Throughout Brittany there will be manifestations on the theme, "On the Steps of 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 Bouéssel 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 Nâl, 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.
LE COMITE D'HONNEUR

Le Comité d'honneur, présidé par M. Michel Mokht, 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 Bouteuil du Bourg, Président de Koux Breizh - Le Souvenir Breton
- Monsieur Raymond de Sagazan, Président de l'Association Bretagne
- Monsieur Yann Béruelle, Président de l'Association des Écrivains 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 Économique et Social de Bretagne
- Le Comte Gisclain de Diesbach, historien
- Le Comte Léonce de Gibon-Porhoit
- Monsieur Y. Song Gicquel, Directeur général de la Chambre de commerce et d'industrie du Morbihan et Président de la Coopérative Breizh
- Monsieur l'abbé Bernard Heud'c, curé-archiprêtre de la cathédrale de Saint-Malo et Président de la Société Archéologique de Fougeres
- Madame Giselle Jamme, biographe de La Rouerie
- Monsieur Joseph Le Bihan, Vice-Président de l'Institut de Locarn
- Monsieur Bernard Le Nain, Directeur de l'Institut Culturel de Bretagne
- Monsieur Joseph Marray, fondateur du C.E.L.I.B
- Monsieur Michel Mokht de l'Académie Française
- Monsieur Guy Plumier, Président de la Tocqueville Foundation aux États-Unis et Président du Club de Bretagne à Paris
- Général Pierre du Quehen de Tonnquébec

BULLETIN
DU COMITE LA ROUERIE
Comité pour la commémoration de la mort d'Armand Tuffin, marquis de La Rouerrie

JANVIER 1992 NUMERO 1

POURQUOI CE BULLETIN ?

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

Soyez en remercié.

Il est donc convenable de vous, désormais informés de cette entreprise qui, avec notre complicité, a bien débuté et doit pouvoir, pour célébrer l'anniversaire du dixième bulletin, espérons paraître chaque trimestre pendant la durée de l'association.

LE COMITE

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

LA ROUERIE

association reconnue par la loi 1991, à Rennes, en vue à l'occasion du deuxième souvenir d'Armand Tuffin, mi-décembre, il compte des membres de Comités sociaux, représentants Bretonne, de des Écrivains de diverses régionales et d'ar-

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

sion à la date où paraît ce bulletin

que vous avez des progrès grâce à vous, se développer l'année 1992 de 200ème de la mort du marquis de La Rouerie, le 30 1993. D'où ce dont nous serons soumis trimestre pendant la durée de l'association.
CE QU'IL FAUT SAVOIR D'ARMAND DE LA ROUERIE

Né en 1751 à Fougeres, 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.


Il est nommé Général dans l'Armée Américaine en récompense de ses services. Il restera jusqu'à sa mort l'amir vassal 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 créa en 1793 l'Association Bretonne qui rassemblera tous ceux, aristocrates, notables, bourgeois et paysans, soucieux du maintien des libertés bretonnes, assurées depuis Anne de Bretagne, et opposés à l'absolutisme jacobin, qu'il soit royal ou républicain. La gravité des troubles de 1791 et 1792 amène l'Association Bretonne à s'opposer plus farouchement encore à manifeste 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, protestant mais sans jamais ébranler, meurt d'épuisement à la Guyonnaise 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 Fougeres, lieu de sa naissance.

Le Comité à entrepris également d'inviter les mairies de nombreuses communes de Bretagne à donner le nom d'Armand à des rues ou à des places, comme l'ont déjà fait Fougeres, Rennes et Saint-Malo. Vingt-sept municipalités ont été ainsi récemment présentées et d'ici les autres 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 assis alors 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 musées 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 ECRIT ET LIVRES SUR ARMAND DE LA ROUERIE

John H. STUTESMAN
Colonel Armand and Washington's Cavalry

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

Albert W. HAARMANN
General Armand and His French Corps, 1777-1783
(Military Collector and Historian, 1960)

Georges LENOURE
Le Marquis de La Rouerie et la Conquête bretonne 1756-1793
(d'après des documents inédits (Ed. Perrin, Paris, 1899, 416 p.)

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

Yves du MNGE
La Conquête 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 Conquête bretonne

Ghislaine JURAMIE
La Rouerie. La Bretagne en Révolution

"LA ROUERIE, NOUS VOICI !"

Par un extraordinaire concours de circonstances, Saint-Out-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'ont été déposées, 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 extraordinaire entrée des Alliés en Bretagne pour qu'ils lui adressent témoignages, photographies et documents sur cet événement historique.
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'hariol 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:
Méthode Roparz Hemon

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

Books needed:

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

Méthode Armeñs ar C’halvez

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

Books needed:

- Herve ha Nora l (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 Lamm) 60 francs
- Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Al Lamm) 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 Lamm) 29 francs
- 2 cassettes (in preparation)
- Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Breton-Français (Al Lamm) 60 francs
- Roparz Hemon, Dictionnaire Français-Breton (Al Lamm) 33 francs
- Table des Mutations (Ober) 10 francs
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) [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]

**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, Kenteliou Brezhonek (Al Liamm) [39 francs]
- 1 cassette, Kenteliou 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. Goullenn a reosep digant ar skolidi gouzout skrivañ ha komz brezhoneg mat a-walc'h. Pennadoù da sevel ha da studiañ; geriasoueg pînvidik.

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

Rummad kentellioù a live uhel. Troidigezhioù diwar ar galleg.

30 Troidigezh (Ober) 31 lur
Frañsez Kervella, Yezhadur Bras ar Brezhoneg (Al Liais) 63 lur
Frañsez Vallée, Geriadur Bras Galleg-Breizhneig 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'hentellioù gant tud ampart war an danvez.

Istor Breizh (IVvet kantved-1790) (Ober) 21 lur

KEMBREAG, IWERZHONEG, MANAVEG, ESPERANTEG


Fiches techniques (1 series: fish, birds, wind) 15 lur

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

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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
Secretary, Cymdeithas Madog
43 Regina Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M6A 1R6 CANADA

Telephone: 416) 782-7169
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 Caile (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, my self 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 Brocháin (Finbarr Bradley), is a native and resident of Ireland, where he helps to steer our activities. He currently teaches finance at Dublin City University.
We hope to meet our goals through fundraising in the U.S. and by building a large and far-flung membership. (see below) ...  

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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.

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Finding Books about Celtic Languages and Culture

STEVEN 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 unused 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

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FORD & BAILIE

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
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