

BRO NEVEZ

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



See Page 23
drawing by Nono, from Dastum's
Guide de la Musique Bretonne, 1990

KUZUL ETREVROADEL EVIT KENDALC'H AR BREZHONEG

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General Editor:

Lois Kuter
169 Greenwood Ave., B-4
Jenkintown, PA 19046

(215) 886-6361

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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.

FROM THE EDITOR

Lois Kuter

During the night of February 4, a fire destroyed much of the Palais de Justice in Rennes. As the site of the Parlement de Bretagne the loss of this historically important building has caused great shock and sadness in Brittany. Considered a symbol of Brittany itself, action has been swift to raise money to restore the building. The Regional Council of Brittany committed 10 million francs to the restoration within just a few days of the event.

The Parliament building has been the site of political action for centuries. It was first created by an act of the French Royalty in 1553 as one of a number of provincial outposts. Many Bretons view the Breton Parliament as a champion of Breton freedom, protecting the power and rights of Bretons to make their own political decisions. However other interpretations of history note that the purpose of the Breton Parliament was to draw Brittany into France, and its leaders were a rich and privileged class who protected their own interests from those of Paris. Whether they were really had the rights and independence of the rest of the Breton population in their hearts is debatable in that view of history. However the history is interpreted, the presence of the Parliament in Rennes made this city an important center for activity and the Parliament is a powerful symbol to many of Breton independence.

The Palais de Justice has been a repository for architectural and art treasures which have been lost with the fire. And this building has always been a site for major political events. In 1675 peasants gathered there to express anger against Louis XIV and his tax on stamped paper (the revolt of the Bonnets Rouges). It was also the site in 1789 for the very beginnings of the French Revolution. It has always been a site where important decisions were made and protests staged. On the day preceding the fire, it was the site for a protest by sailors and fishermen concerned by government policies which would affect the future of their livelihood.

The loss of an architectural treasure and building of undisputed historical significance is always a cause for sadness. But, as the following editorial by Patrick Malrieu, President of Dastum, points out, there is irony in the fact that so much attention and immediate and generous aid has been given to a mere building, when advocates for the Breton language and culture must fight year after year for crumbs, and when thousands of maritime families see their future in the balance.

Editorial: Masterpieces in peril - won't they always be just stones?

(from Musique bretonne no. 128, mars-avril 1994: pages 2-3; translation by Lois Kuter)

Fire at the Parliament of Brittany ... "Loss of a symbol of Breton liberty"... "inestimable and unique patrimony"... Emotions! superlatives!

What a remarkable and touching unity in the quickness of reaction to find the means for reconstruction! All the way from the State to the City of Rennes, including the General Council, the Regional Council, and the newspaper Ouest-France..., a will to safeguard this part of the patrimony is immediately affirmed and transformed into action. Not a shadow of financial, administrative, or political problems to be seen.

So much the better!

This fire was necessary to turn the "Palais de Justice" once again into the "Parlement de Bretagne". As for the symbol of Breton liberty, a quick look at history would permit one to temper those accolades

which are more lyrical than founded.

So what!

But, in fact? Isn't there also besides this fire a way of life that's going down the drain? Didn't those institutions mentioned above hear the fishermen talk of their problems? Aren't the human, social, familial, and economic consequences of those problems greatly more important than this fire, as regrettable as it might be?

Apparently not ... not enough to mobilize help, in any case.

And what about the other patrimony which falls apart year after year: the Breton culture and the Breton identity in all its aspects? Now there's a topic worth a mobilization of energies and the generation of beautiful talk!...

Dead silence! What happened to the wonderful solidarity we just saw?

The Breton language is disappearing? Don't you worry! Monsieur Toubon is preparing a law for you to reinforce Article 2 of the French constitution ("French is the language of the Republic") and which will put all languages other than French outside the law. As if the exclusion of Breton, Gallo and the other languages spoken in France could change anything about the fact that French in its turn is becoming a minority languages...

Breton culture does not have a place in teaching and in the media. Our oral patrimony cannot thus take advantage of the modern media which correspond to contemporary life which would assure its continuance.

Go on! a negligible problem.

"And you know, times are hard, funding is being cut back, the economy isn't going well, one cannot do everything..."

The loss of identity, the movement of populations with the boom and bust and openings and closings of industries, and the uprootings, are the vectors for the problems of suburbs and the destruction of a social fabric with all the violence and all the psychological and familial problems which follow.

That's just too bad!

"But you do an amazing job of protecting all these essential values of our society... Unfortunately, all the funds for this year are already committed. Put together a proposal for next year..."

Several thousand Breton and Gallo speakers, traditional singers and story tellers will be dead by then. the problem will end by burning itself out ... like the fire at the Parliament.

Maybe one will quickly dig out a few pennies to insure a good conscience and make a recording of the last Breton speaker, this marvelous "symbol of Breton culture", this holder of an "inestimable and unique patrimony"!

Between a building which burns, a trade which disappears, and a culture which must fight for its existence, the balance of justice must not be mistaken in the side it takes.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN DANGER?

Bro Nevez readers have probably seen a newspaper article or two already about proposed legislation in France to curb the invasion of foreign words. The legislation is specifically aimed at slowing down or eliminating the increasing presence of English words, but it could also have a serious impact on the presence of any language other than French in France's schools and media. The following is a translation of a letter sent by the Cultural Council of Brittany to 577 Deputies and 321 Senators of France and a motion adopted by the major cultural associations of Brittany regarding the proposed legislation. A copy of some of the proposed law's articles and some newspaper clippings follow.

Roazhon, Rennes, 22 March 1994

From the Cultural Council of Brittany to Deputies and Senators,

The Cultural Council of Brittany, which includes representatives from regional, departmental and local Breton communities, as well as representatives from the largest Breton cultural associations, is very concerned with the **projet de loi relatif à la langue française** (the proposed legislation for the French language) which will be presented to Parliament in the coming days.

We wish to call your attention to the serious threats made to the Breton language and other regional languages in this text.

An interdiction of the use of regional languages in teaching

Article 19 of the law stipulates that the law will be applied "without prejudice to legislation and its implementation relative to regional languages".

But, the existent legislation concerning regional languages (Loi Deixonne of 1951 and loi de Haby of 1975) are very limited. Bilingual teaching in particular is not authorized except by circulars or letters to the Rector of the Academy.

Consequently, Article 9 which prescribes that the language of instruction is French would make illegal those public and private schools and bilingual associates which use a regional language as the language of instruction. Likewise it would be paradoxical that a theses or treatise concerning, for example, a writer in a regional language could not be written in that same language.

Closing out other languages and cultures

This same Article 9 risks the end of innovative pedagogy practiced especially by regional language schools which, basing pedagogy on early bilingualism, are able to make use rapidly of a foreign language as a language of instruction. This "immersion" method favors a true plurilingualism which has been considered valuable to promote. Must this opportunity to achieve plurilingualism be reserved only for children whose families have the resources necessary to send them for one or more years to a foreign country for schooling?

From the Cultural Council of Brittany - continued

A reaction of closing in and not the defense of a universal principle

The need to get rid of this proposed law appears evident to anyone who claims to defend the world's cultural diversity. Defending Francophonism without defending the languages which have been made minorities in France would only further reinforce the position of those majority languages in areas where French is a minority language such as in Canada or Italy (Val d'Aoste). The defense of French can only be done in terms of a universal principle for the preservation of pluralism and cultural diversity if this principle applies first of all to menaced languages of France, and French is not one of these cases.

A project which goes against other European legislation

Contrary to some arguments, this projected law will not bring France to the same legislative level as other European countries.

When these countries have adopted linguistic resolutions, these have concerned in particular the protection of internal linguistic diversity, and they have not had as their object the preeminence of a single majority national language.

Thus, the Italian constitution includes no protection of Italian, but, in contrast, has specific measures to guarantee minority languages (Article 6 of the Constitution).

The Spanish constitution looks out for both the officialization of Castilian on the level of the state and that of other regional languages in their respective communities (Article 3 of the Constitution).

As for the Belgian constitution, it creates four linguistic regions and recognizes three official languages (French, Dutch and German).

The Swiss constitution recognizes four official languages: a new canton, the Jura, was created to allow majority use of French. The majority use of Romanche is recognized in the Grisons canton.

Against Article 128 of the Traité d'Union Européenne

To the extent that this law project only allows for the protection of French, that France accords no judicial statute to protect its regional languages, and that France has not even ratified the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, as conservative as that is, this law project is contrary to Article 128 of the Traité de l'Union Européenne which stipulates:

"The Community contributes to the expansion of the cultures of its member states, in the respect of their national and regional diversity".

We ask that you vote no to this law project, so that in respect for cultural diversity, all the languages of France will be have identical guarantees.

For the Cultural Council of Brittany,

Per Denez, Vice President
Tangi Louam, Vice President
Jean-Louis Latour, President

From the Cultural Council of Brittany - continued

MOTION

The Breton cultural associations meeting in Rennes on 19 March 1994 at the invitation of the Cultural Council of Brittany

Verify

that the law project relative to the use of the French language presented by M. Jacques Toubon, Minister of Culture and Francophonie,

- constitutes a menace for the regional languages
- is contrary to texts concerning regional languages and cultures of the European Union (Maastricht - Resolutions Parlement Européen) and of the Council of Europe (Charte Européenne des Langues Régionales ou Minoritaires);

Underline

that France is once again adopting a retrograde position in defending only Francophonism and not a true linguistic pluralism;

Demand

that this law project protect and assure the promotion of all the languages of France. It must lead to a true official statut, so many times requested in vain, for all these languages like those statutes already in application in the majority of European countries.

Signed by:

War'l Leur -- Institut Culturel de Bretagne/Skol Uhel ar Vro -- Bertaeyn Galeizz -- UGB/Union des Enseignants de Breton -- Union des Etudiants de Bretagne/Dazont -- Amzer Nevez -- Bretagne Europe -
- Ar Falz -- Skol an Emsav -- Diwan -- APEEB -- Kendalc'h -- Kuzul ar Brezhoneg -- Bureau Européen pour les Langues Moins Répandues -- Emgleo Breizh -- USB/Dazont -- S.A.B. -- Ensavadur Breizh -- Emgleo bro an Oriant -- A.P.L.B./Paris -- Dastum -- Treñ -- An Oaled -- Stumdi -- Bodadeg ar Sonerion -- Levraoueg Breizh -- Keit Vimp Bev -- Dalc'homp Soñj -- U.P.R.A.C.B. -- Skolig Al Louarn -- R.K.B. -- Gouren FALSAB -- E.A.B. -- Skol Ober -- Kendalc'h Keltiek -- Kan an Douar -- C.P.B.A.P. -- Association Bretonne de Culture -- Union Fédéraliste de Communautés Européennes

See articles reprinted on the following pages for more information about this issue.

Art. 9.

La langue de l'enseignement, des examens et concours, ainsi que des thèses et mémoires dans les établissements publics et privés d'enseignement est le français, sauf exceptions justifiées par les nécessités de l'enseignement des langues et cultures étrangères ou lorsque les enseignants sont des professeurs associés ou invités étrangers.

Les écoles étrangères ou spécialement ouvertes pour accueillir des élèves de nationalité étrangère, ainsi que les établissements dispensant un enseignement à caractère international, ne sont pas soumis à cette obligation.

Art. 10.

Il est inséré au titre II de la loi n° 86-1067 du 30 septembre 1986, avant le chapitre premier, un article 20-1 ainsi rédigé :

"Art. 20-1. L'emploi du français est obligatoire dans l'ensemble des émissions et des messages publicitaires des organismes et services de radiodiffusion sonore ou télévisuelle quel que soit leur mode de diffusion ou de distribution, à l'exception des oeuvres cinématographiques et audiovisuelles en version originale.

L'obligation prévue à l'alinéa précédent n'est pas applicable aux programmes, parties de programme ou publicités incluses dans ces derniers qui sont conçus pour être intégralement diffusés en langue étrangère ou ont une vocation pédagogique, ni aux retransmissions de cérémonies culturelles.

Les émissions et messages publicitaires mentionnés au premier alinéa du présent article, les doublages des émissions de radiodiffusion ainsi que les sous-titres et les doublages des émissions de télévision ne peuvent contenir ni expression ni terme étrangers lorsqu'il existe une expression ou un terme français de même sens, en particulier une expression ou un terme approuvés dans les conditions prévues par les dispositions réglementaires relatives à l'enrichissement de la langue française."

Art. 11.

La loi n° 86-1067 du 30 septembre 1986 relative à la liberté de communication est modifiée ainsi qu'il suit :

I. A l'article 24-II, après les mots : "la sauvegarde du pluralisme" sont insérés les mots : "- le respect de la langue française et le rayonnement de la francophonie". II. A l'article 28, est inséré après le paragraphe 4°) un paragraphe 4°) bis ainsi rédigé :

"4°) bis : Les dispositions propres à assurer le respect de la langue française et le rayonnement de la francophonie."

III. A l'article 33 est inséré après le paragraphe 2°) un paragraphe 2°) bis ainsi rédigé :

"2°) bis : Les dispositions propres à assurer le respect de la langue française et le rayonnement de la francophonie."

Art. 12.

I - L'emploi d'une marque de fabrique, de commerce ou de service constituée d'un terme étranger ou d'une expression étrangère est interdit aux personnes morales de droit public dès lors qu'il existe un terme français ou une expression française de même sens.

Cette interdiction s'applique aux personnes morales de droit privé chargées d'une mission de service public, dans l'exécution de celle-ci.

II - Les dispositions du présent article ne sont pas applicables aux marques utilisées pour la première fois avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente loi.

Art. 13.

L'octroi, par les collectivités et les établissements publics, de subventions de toute nature est subordonné au respect par les bénéficiaires des dispositions de la présente loi.

Tout manquement à ce respect peut, après que l'intéressé a été mis à même de présenter ses observations, entraîner la restitution totale ou partielle de la subvention.

Art. 14.

Outre les officiers et agents de police judiciaire agissant conformément aux dispositions du code de procédure pénale, les agents énumérés aux 1°), 3°) et 4°) de l'article L 215-1 du code de la consommation sont habilités à rechercher et constater les infractions aux dispositions des textes pris pour l'application de l'article premier de la présente loi.

A cet effet, les agents peuvent pénétrer de jour dans les lieux et véhicules énumérés au premier alinéa de l'article L. 213-4 du même code et dans ceux où s'exercent les activités mentionnées à l'article L. 216-1, à l'exception des lieux qui sont également à usage d'habitation. Ils peuvent demander à consulter les documents nécessaires à l'accomplissement de leur mission, en prendre copie et recueillir sur convocation ou sur

place les renseignements et justifications propres à l'accomplissement de leur mission.

Ils peuvent également prélever des échantillons dans les conditions prévues par décret en Conseil d'Etat.

Art. 15.

Quiconque entrave de façon directe ou indirecte l'accomplissement des missions des agents mentionnés au premier alinéa de l'article 14 ou ne met pas à leur disposition tous les moyens nécessaires à cette fin est passible d'un emprisonnement de six mois et d'une amende de 500 000 F.

Art. 16.

Les infractions aux dispositions des textes pris pour l'application de la présente loi sont constatées par des procès-verbaux qui font foi jusqu'à preuve du contraire.

Les procès-verbaux doivent, sous peine de nullité, être adressés dans les cinq jours qui suivent leur clôture au procureur de la République.

Une copie en est également remise, dans le même délai, à l'intéressé.

Art. 17.

Après l'article 2-13 du code de procédure pénale, il est inséré un article 2-14 ainsi rédigé :

"Art. 2-14. Toute association régulièrement déclarée se proposant par ses statuts la défense de la langue française et agréée dans les conditions fixées par décret en Conseil d'Etat peut exercer les droits reconnus à la partie civile en ce qui concerne les infractions aux dispositions des textes pris pour l'application des articles 1, 2, 3, 5 et 8 de la loi n° du relative à l'emploi de la langue française."

Art. 18.

Les dispositions de la présente loi sont d'ordre public. Elles s'appliquent aux contrats conclus postérieurement à son entrée en vigueur.

Art. 19.

Les dispositions de la présente loi s'appliquent sans préjudice de la législation et de la réglementation relatives aux langues régionales.

...

LE MONDE 24 mars 1994

M. Toubon critique ceux qui opposent francophonie et Europe

Inaugurant, mardi 22 mars, à l'Elysée, aux côtés du président Mitterrand, la dixième session du Haut Conseil de la francophonie dont le thème est : « l'Europe et la langue française », Jacques Delors a déclaré : « Il ne devrait pas y avoir de raison d'opposer projet européen et projet francophone. Pourtant il peut arriver que ces desseins se contredisent ».

Le ministre de la culture et de la francophonie, Jacques Toubon, devait préciser : « Il est inquiétant que dans l'esprit de certains responsables européens, la diversité linguistique soit perçue comme un obstacle. Certains Français opposent même l'Europe et la francophonie, vivant le choix européen comme l'adhésion à un club de nations riches plus fréquentable et dénigrant la coopération francophone. Ils ont comme le sentiment que, pour être de vrais Européens, ils doivent expier le fait d'être Français ».

Afin de lutter contre ces tentatives, M. Toubon a annoncé cinq décisions : Paris vient de signifier à la Commission européenne de Bruxelles que « chaque Etat a la responsabilité des dispositions nécessaires pour imposer chez lui l'utilisation de sa propre langue » ; la France a protesté auprès de la Commission contre « les manquements graves au sta-

tut des langues » ; elle participera à un programme de formation en français de diplomates des nouveaux pays adhérant à l'Union européenne ; elle va imposer aux services publics français accueillant les étrangers de ne pas utiliser uniquement l'anglais ; enfin elle fera du plurilinguisme européen « un des thèmes forts de la présidence française, à Bruxelles, début 1995 ».

Le Haut Conseil, organe consultatif français à composition internationale, se penche donc jusqu'au 24 mars sur les moyens de développer les liens entre Européens et francophonie. Selon ses documents de travail, environ 18 % des Européens de l'Ouest, 25 % des Maghrébins, 13 % des insulaires de l'Océan Indien et 10 % des Africains parlent français. A Bruxelles, 62 % des fonctionnaires européens communiquent entre eux en français, 32 % en anglais et 6 % en allemand. 70 % des documents de la Commission européenne sont produits directement en français. Ces pourcentages sont honorables mais diminuent. Jacques Toubon vient donc de relancer la vieille idée française selon laquelle une Europe unie passant progressivement au « tout-anglais » ne serait pas vraiment « européenne ».

JEAN PÉRONCEL-HUGOZ

If bill passes, a bon mot had better be a French one.

In France, battling an invasion of English

By Francois Raitberger
REUTERS

PARIS — Ever jealous of their cultural identity, the French are erecting a language barrier to defend against the English invasion.

If parliament passes a bill announced by the government yesterday, advertising in France for *le car* or hiring staff for *un job* could lead to a fine — or even prison.

The bill sets strict rules to check a rampant invasion of foreign words into the French language and bring the weight of the law on offenders.

It bans the use of foreign words in public

announcements, work contracts, advertising, and on radio and television, except for foreign language programs.

The bill, completing piecemeal regulations, will be enforced by police if it is passed by parliament this spring. Sanctions would be defined later.

Although the bill does not name the offending invader language, it is clearly aimed at English, which many intellectuals accuse of adulterating French into *Franglais*.

"We have too often believed that relinquishing French was the price to pay to enter the modern world, to trade and to exchange

scientific knowledge," Culture Minister Jacques Toubon said in an interview with the daily *Le Monde*.

French researchers often publish findings in English and businessmen prefer to use English terms, sometimes understandably, such as when "cash-flow" translates into French as *marge brute d'auto-financement*.

Worried by the increasing share of American films and books translated from English on the French market, France fought hard to win a "cultural exemption" keeping such goods out of the GATT world trade liberalization pact signed late last year.

LE MONDE - samedi 19 mars 94

LANGUES

Breton hors la loi

Dans *le Monde* du 24 février, Jacques Toubon, ministre de la culture et de la francophonie, tente de justifier le projet de loi sur l'emploi de la langue française.

N'y avait-il pas assez du décret n° 72-19 du 7 janvier 1972 relatif à l'enrichissement de la langue française, complété par la loi n° 75-7349 posant que « l'emploi de la langue française est obligatoire » dans tous les actes commerciaux, juridiques, audiovisuels, pour toute dénomination officielle... sans oublier l'ajout de juin 1992 à la Constitution, selon lequel « la français est la langue de la République » ?

Les jacobins — et ils sont majoritaires dans la classe politique — voient la France comme une forteresse assiégée et qui doit améliorer ses défenses pour tenir contre l'ennemi de l'extérieur, l'anglais, mais ils luttent aussi contre les pseudo-ennemis de l'intérieur : les langues dites régionales. Et ils ne sont pas à une contradiction près.

Ainsi, l'Etat français ne reconnaît aucune valeur juridique au traité de 1532, signé entre la Bretagne et la France, deux Etats indépendants à l'époque, sous prétexte que la Révolution de 1789 aurait balayé les décisions de l'Ancien Régime, comme si un seul des contractants pouvait annuler la valeur d'un acte de droit international...

Par contre, lorsque les défenseurs du breton demandent sa reconnaissance officielle, on leur oppose l'édit de Villers-Cotterêts, pris par François I^{er}, en août 1539. Or ce texte visait uniquement à proscrire le latin des tribunaux, au bénéfice du « langage maternel français », « non pas les droits des justiciables à parler, à écrire, à traiter de leurs communes affaires dans leur langage coutumier : à l'encontre de ces droits, aucune limitation ne fut prescrite ».

M. Toubon utilise, pour la justification de son projet de loi sur l'emploi de la langue française, nombre des arguments présentés depuis bien des décennies par les défenseurs des langues dites régionales.

Le français en serait-il une, lui aussi, désormais, victime de la pression internationale de l'anglais, comme le breton subit

l'impérialisme du français dans l'Hexagone ?

Cette situation devrait sensibiliser les jacobins à la défense des langues ethniques et les inciter à leur accorder un statut de droit, leur reconnaître, sur leur territoire, au moins les mêmes prérogatives qu'à l'anglais... Au lieu de cela, elles sont à peine tolérées, sans statut juridique, c'est-à-dire hors la loi.

TUGDUAL KALVEZ
Président de l'Union
des enseignants de breton

Ouest-France - page Bretagne - 22 mars 94

Projet de loi sur l'emploi du français Et les langues régionales dans tout ça ?

Le projet de loi relatif à l'emploi de la langue française irrite particulièrement les associations culturelles bretonnes. Samedi, à Rennes, elles ont adopté une motion fustigeant son caractère « rétrograde et discriminatoire » à l'égard des langues régionales.

Concocté par le ministère de la Culture, le projet de loi sur le français a déjà fait l'objet de quelques railleries. Mais il ne fait pas rire du tout les associations culturelles bretonnes. Avant son arrivée devant les députés, le 12

avril, elles espèrent bien en changer le verbe, sinon l'esprit.

Samedi, les responsables de ces associations ont adopté une motion demandant que ce projet de loi « protège et assure la promotion de toutes les langues de France » et pas seulement le français.

Pour Tangi Louam, vice-président du conseil culturel de Bretagne, la loi traduit « une volonté hégémonique et discriminatoire. (...) Ce texte peut aboutir à une élimination officielle des autres langues », insiste-t-il.

Pour les représentants des associations, ce projet menace notamment les écoles bilingues en

affirmant que le français est la seule langue de l'enseignement. Ils reprochent également aux nouvelles dispositions d'être contraires à l'un des articles du Traité de Maastricht et d'aller à contresens des politiques linguistiques menées dans les Etats de l'Union européenne.

Pour parvenir à leurs fins, les responsables bretons ont convié tous les parlementaires à une réunion d'information le 5 avril au Sénat. « Il faut retravailler sur le texte. Faisons une véritable législation linguistique pour la France », proclament-ils.

Guy TRUBUIL.

BRETON IDENTITY AND LANGUAGE - THREE SURVEYS

While the French census has not taken note of languages or identities, there have been a growing number of surveys taken in Brittany which give a fairly good idea of attitudes about the Breton language and about pride in Breton identity. (See **Bro Nevez** nos. 39 and 40 for a major survey taken in 1991). The following are summaries of results of three surveys taken recently. Those interested in more details are welcome to contact me for copies of the articles (in French) from which the following results were pulled. L.K.

INSEE de Bretagne

This research institute has long been a source for detailed studies of Brittany's demography and economy, and recently published in its journal the results of one of the most in-depth surveys of Breton language use (**Octant**, no. 56-57, mars 1994; INSEE Bretagne, 36 place du Colombier, 35031 Rennes Cedex). The following information is pulled from a summary written by J.-C. Segaud for **Le Journal des Bretons** no. 53, Mai 1994.

The INSEE survey, conducted by Loeiz Laurent showed that 689,000 residents of the administratively defined region of Brittany (Brittany minus the department of Loire-Atlantique) understand the Breton language, but only 543,000 indicated they know it fairly well. The number of speakers is estimated to be 518,000 of which 369,000 speak it fairly well. There are 237,000 Breton readers of which 101,000 read it fairly well. Only 50,000 have taken Breton classes. In Lower Brittany 90% of agricultural households and 46% of other households include those who understand Breton. Two-thirds of those are over 60 years old. Of the 534,000 who understand Breton fairly well, half were people raised in French who learned Breton through immersion in a Breton-speaking environment or through classes.

While these statistics confirm that most Breton speakers are older people, they show a higher estimate of Breton users than most earlier surveys.

Lycée de l'Elorn in Landerneau

In May and June 1993 a survey was taken of 323 high school students (out of a total of 1,106) from 15 to 22 years old. Sampling took into account different academic/professional training tracks, ages, and levels of classes to represent the school population as a whole. The results were published in **Ar Falz** no. 82-83 (1st quarter 1994).

The first question given students asked them to rank three responses out of eleven to the question "For you, being Breton is above all" ("Pour vous, être breton, c'est avant tout..."). The highest rated responses were: "to be born in Brittany" ("être né en Bretagne") ranked first by 23% of those surveyed; "to love Brittany and its countryside" ("aimer la Bretagne et ses paysages") ranked first by 19%; "to live in Brittany" ("vivre en Bretagne") given by 13%; and "to be born in a Breton family" ("être né dans une famille bretonne") given by 11%. When looking at the top three ranked answers four responses dominated: "to love Brittany and its countryside" (20%); "to live in Brittany" (18%), "to be born in Brittany" (16%) and "to feel Breton" ("se sentir breton") (15%).

When comparing a sense of belonging to Brittany, France and Europe the following answers emerged.

"I am first of all"	European	8%			
	French	60%			
	Breton	32%			
"Then"	European	12%	"and finally"	European	80%
	French	37%		French	3%
	Breton	50%		Breton	17%

Surveys - continued

Another interesting question looked into pride in being Breton. When asked if they were proud to be Breton, 76% responded "proud" or "somewhat proud" to be Breton; 23% responded "it doesn't mean anything"; and 1% responded they were "ashamed" or "a little ashamed" to be Breton. In analyzing the breakdown of responses by age and sex, it was shown that women were most proud of being Breton: 81% of the females said they were "proud" or "somewhat proud" versus 69% of the males. A gap was also found between students on the general academic track and those reoriented to a vocational training: 78% "proud" versus 67% for the vocational students.

The survey also looked into attitudes towards the Breton language. Only 14% of the students said they "often" or "always" understood the Breton placenames around them. Of the 86% who do not or only rarely understand the meaning of Breton placenames only a third are bothered by this lack of understanding. For family names, 60% of those with Breton names did not know or were not sure of the origins and significance of the name.

When asked if the Breton language should be preserved, 66% responded "yes". 42% indicated favor with the idea of basic classes in Breton for all students. In their high school Breton classes are offered during the lunch hour. 74% of the students felt that Breton should be offered (for those who wish to take classes) in the same hours and given the same resources as any other language (versus 15% opposed and 10% with no opinion). If courses were to be offered during normal hours, 21% indicated they would like to take Breton classes.

Other results of the survey showed that 43% of those questioned felt looked down upon by fellow French citizens. If in a foreign country 19% said they would identify themselves as Breton; 46% as French and Breton, and 32% as just French. When asked to which other European countries they felt closest, 39% indicated the Celtic countries. When asked questions about Breton history, the survey showed that 74% do not know Breton history, but 50% indicated a desire to learn it in school. When asked about whether they were satisfied with Brittany's place within France, 71 percent indicated satisfaction, but 20% indicated favor with the ideas of Breton independence or autonomy. When asked if they would feel homesick if they had to leave Brittany, 61% said they would feel the "mal du pays".

Survey of Le Télégramme newspaper readers in Quimper

635 people in the area of the city of Quimper were surveyed by the newspaper **Le Télégramme** and 41% of these identified themselves as Breton first of all. For younger people 48% of those less than 25 and 52% of those 25-35 said they were Breton first. Other results were as follows:

"The place today given to the Breton language in the schools appears to you as ..."

2%	no response
16%	insufficient
23%	not very sufficient
18%	about sufficient
29%	sufficient
10%	too much

"Should Breton language teaching be developed?"

1%	no response
49%	yes
28%	no
21%	no opinion

"If yes (to Breton teaching should be developed), starting at what level?"

45%	no response
37%	primary school
12%	middle school
6%	high school

"Do you go to folklore events? (like the Fêtes de Cornouaille held in Quimper)"

16%	never
67%	sometimes
17%	often

Surveys - continued

"Do you speak the Breton language?"

57%	not at all
29%	a little
5%	fairly well
5%	well
4%	perfectly

"Do you understand the Breton language?"

40%	not at all
32%	a little
13%	fairly well
7%	well
8%	perfectly

"Do you use the Breton language?"

1%	no response
64%	never
30%	sometimes
3%	often
3%	every day

"You think of yourself first as..."

2%	no response
41%	Breton
50%	French
7%	European

DIWAN

Diwan is still in the process of solving its financial problems and negotiating a relationship with the French educational system that will allow it to retain teaching through the medium of Breton. At its recent general assembly it reaffirmed basic principles of its charter:

the defense and promotion of a non-denominational approach in its education

the fact that Diwan schools are free and open to all

the mission of its schools to be a public service with a democratic and innovative teaching which allows Breton to be used as the language of instruction from preschool through the university in all areas of education.

The courts have just extended a decision on Diwan's future to October 4, 1994, giving it a chance to come up with a plan to repay its debts. Two meetings have been held with the National Education department and negotiations are underway to iron out Diwan's contractual relation to the French educational system. This is a complex process not easily summarized in the pages of **Bro Nevez**. Diwan produces a bi-monthly newsletter, and I would be happy to photocopy information from this for those interested in more detail (in French and Breton).

Diwan administrators, teachers and parents continue to work very hard to meet the financial challenges ever present for the schools. In 1993 the Diwan schools enrolled over 1,000 children and the demand continues to grow. The "middle school" in Relecq-Kerhuon (just outside of Brest) can no longer absorb the many students coming out of primary school who want to continue a Diwan education. Plans are moving ahead to create a second middle school near the city of Guingamp and there is clearly need for a third school in southern Brittany (ideally to be opened in 1996 somewhere in the area between Vannes and Lorient).

Financial support from a wide base will continue to be needed to insure that all those who want the truly bilingual education offered in the Diwan schools will be able to attend Diwan classes. I extend thanks to all those U.S. ICDBL members and supporters who have contributed a little extra beyond their dues to go to the Diwan schools. Every little bit helps.

A BRETON LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN THE WORKS

Prepared by Christian Le Goff and Rebecca Rubin

Da heul e vo kavet ganeoc'h ur pennad tennet eus ar gelaouenn Bremañ, niverenn 150, a-zivout ar raktres sevel ur pemdezieg divyezhek e Breizh. Niverenn gentañ ar gazetenn-se a zo raktreset mont er-maez er penn kentañ 1995 hervez ar pezh am eus klevet er skinwel e-keñver an abadenn vrezhoneg "Chadenn ar Vro" a zigemere Thibaud Etorre en deus soñjet sevel ar gazetenn-se brezhoneg enni.

Hag eñ bet savet d'ar 4 a viz Here 1993, an ti-moulañ HEKLEV en deus da bal n'eo ket hepken labourat evit an emsav sevenadurel, evel mouler, met ivez studiañ penaos e vefe tu da lañsañ ur gazetenn bemdeziek divyezhek brezhoneg/galleg. Gant ar 400 000 lur a oa bet postet er penn-kentañ ez eus gant an embregereh ar binvioù ret da embann seurt kazetenn.

Goude ar pevar mizvezh mont endro kentañ ec'h adkemer HEKLEV e mennozh diazez en ur aozañ un toullad emvodoù, ganto meur a bal. Da gentañ e studier ha posubl eo e gwirionez lakaat ur seurt raktres da vevañ. Da c'houde e weler tro-ha-tro ar poentoù-mañ : sevel ur skipailh skridaozerien a-vicher, ar binvioù ret da gaout ivez, evel-just, penaos e vefe urzhiet danvez ur seurt kazetenn.

Ur studiadenenn varc'had, bihan awalc'h, a oa bet kaset da benn warlene. Daoust da se e oa bet kentelius-tre an disoc'hoù. Diwar 1200 goulennaoueg bennak bet ingalet, ez eus bet 500 respont a-du gant krouidigezh ur pemdezieg hep gortoz pelloc'h, ha kement-mañ dindan nebeutoc'h eget pevar miz. Ar studiadenenn-mañ eo he deus roet lañs da grouidigezh an ti-moulañ.

You will find below an article taken from the magazine Bremañ, n° 150, about the creating a bilingual daily paper in Brittany. The first issue is expected to come out at the very beginning of 1995 according to an interview with Thibaud Etorre during Breton television program "Chadenn ar Vro". He initiated the idea of founding the first Breton newspaper.

At the time of its creation on October 4, 1993, HEKLEV Publishing House's (Breton for Echo) mission was not only to work for the Breton cultural movement, but also to study the possibility of launching a bilingual Breton-French daily paper. From the start donations totaling 400 000 francs (about \$69,000.00) were sent to the editor by contributors. These donations allowed the enterprise to purchase the right equipment for publishing such a newspaper.

Four months later, Heklev set up several meetings to discuss the newspaper project. First, the project was carefully studied by everyone to see if it was realistic. Afterwards, the participants took turns in considering necessary practical matters : setting up a team of skilled writers, purchasing efficient equipment, and determining the content and production of the newspaper.

Last year, a market research project was launched. Although it was conducted on a narrow basis, its results were edifying. From about 1200 forms sent out, 500 came back within 4 months asking that the daily paper be started without any further delay. This market research is the reason the publishing house was founded.

Araok bodañ un nebeud tud eus an emsav sevenadurel tro-dro d'un daol, d'an 11 a viz C'hwevrer 1994, e oa aet Thibaud Etorre, e penn ar raktres-mañ, e darempred gant skridaozerien ar gazetenn zivyezhek EL PUNT e Norzhkatalonia. O komz ganto eo bet kadarnaet e vennozh ne oa ket hunvreal e oa soñjal en ur pemdezieg brezhoneg/galleg. Er c'hontrol e kav dezhañ ez eo deuet ar poent d'en em lañsañ.

E kerzh an emvod kentañ-mañ e oa bet termenet diazezoù al labour. Ne oa bet lezet netra a gostez ha pa vije kraf pe graf diaes hag en dije gellet lakaat an dud da soñjal ne oa ket tu da vont war-raok. Er c'hontrol e oa bet ali an holl evit lavaret e oa ret delc'her da vont.

An dra gentañ a oa anat eo en deus ezhomm bras ar brezhoneg evel n'eus forzh peseurt yezh, da gaout ur media bras d'e lakaat da vezañ e pep lec'h. Hiziv an deiz e hañval ez eo ar c'hazetennoù an doare aesañ da gelaouiñ bemdez e brezhoneg (n'eus ket gwir da sevel ur skingomz o skignañ war Vreizh a-bezh hag ar skinwel a zo un afer all...).

An eil tra a oa anat ivez eo ez eus ezhomm da vezañ mestr war ar binvioù moulañ evit dont a-benn da lakaat ur pemdezieg da zont er-maez. Tizhet eo ar pal-mañ dija gant Heklev a zo e bal dont da vezañ moulezh ar pemdezieg. Difraostet mat eo an dachenn eta, ken e-keñver lezenn ha raktres dre vras ken e-keñver binvioù produiñ ret.

Gant se e oa bet gallet kregiñ da gomz diwar-benn stumm ha danvez ur seurt media. Gwelet e oa bet da gentañ kraf an embann e div yezh. Evit ar pezh a sell ouzh ar pemdezieg-mañ e vefe skrivet an holl bennadoù en div yezh, gant daou du da zont tre er gazetenn : un tu gallek hag un tu brezhoneg. E giz-mañ e vez graet bremañ gant EL PUNT ha daougementet eo bet niver al lennerien en ur ober 5 miz, pa oa unyezhek araok. Ret ha mat eo eta kinnig ur media divyezhek.

Before setting up a round-table conference with members of the Breton cultural movement on February 11, 1994, Thibaud Etorre -- the project's initiator -- met with writers and contributors of the bilingual French-Catalan newspaper EL PUNT located in North Catalonia (area of Perpignan, France). Speaking with them, he realized that it was no longer a dream to think of a Breton-French daily paper. On the contrary, it became clear to him it was time to go forward.

During the first meeting, foundations of the enterprise were determined. No aspect was left out even when they encountered some difficulties making people doubtful of the project. At the end, everybody agreed it was more than necessary to go ahead.

On one hand, it seemed obvious that the Breton language needs, like any language, to have the support of a large media to ensure a broad distribution. Since it is not possible to set up a radio station or TV channel broadcasting to all of Brittany (another story), the easiest way to diffuse information in the Breton language is by newspaper.

On the other hand, it was obvious that the group would need to have access to the publishing equipment to successfully produce a daily Breton language paper. Heklev finally reached this last goal of being its own publisher. Pioneer work has now been started on matters such as rules and project frame, as well as getting the right equipment and supplies for publishing.

From that point, it was possible to discuss the size and content of such a newspaper. At the beginning, the difficulty encountered was publishing in two languages. For this daily paper, every article will be written in both French and Breton. In fact, that is the structure now used by EL PUNT and it seems to be the right one : their readers doubled in 5 months after the paper became

D'ar 4 a viz Meurzh 1994 da 8 eur noz, er voulerzh Heklev, e oa bet dalc'het an eil emvod. Emgavioù all a vo aozet e lec'hioù disheñvel e Breizh. Danevelloù-labour a vo savet ingal hag emamp o prederiañ en un doare d'o brudañ. O c'hortoz kement-mañ, mar fell deoc'h gouzout hiroc'h, n'hoc'h eus ken dont e darempred ganeomp.

bilingual. Putting out a bilingual newspaper appears to be what readers want.

On March 4, 1994, a second meeting was held at Heklev's Publishing House (in Rennes, Brittany). Other meetings will take place all over Brittany. Heklev will periodically give information about the progress of this project, seeking to reach a wide range of readers.

THE SOUND OF EUROPE

New publications for the European Bureau for Lesser used Languages

Europe is a celebration of the exciting diversity of people and languages, of cultures and colors, of countries and customs.

Did you know?

Between 60-65% of the world's population use at least two languages in their everyday lives. There are well over 100 languages used by the people of Europe. An estimated 50 million citizens of the European Community use a language in their everyday lives which is different from the language of the state in which they live.

Thus opens the new booklet by the European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages called **The Sound of Europe**. This 38-page booklet is liberally illustrated with cartoon-like illustrations and is directed to the everyday man-in-the-street rather than linguistic scholars. But, it is loaded with solid and interesting information about European languages and bilingualism. Sian Wyn Siencyn, an authority on Welsh and nursery education, is the primary author, but there is input from quite a few speakers of lesser-used languages of Europe. The booklet presents some basic facts about bi- and pluri-lingualism in Europe and focuses especially on bilingual education: reasons for choosing such an education, how children acquire languages, and issues in bilingual education. Some of the questions answered include: "But won't she be confused by two languages?" and "But why bother with the lesser used languages?" If you are a parent contemplating enrolling your child in a bilingual school or a school which will immerse them in another language other than the one you speak, this booklet will offer some practical advice.

I have spoken often of the work of the European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages in the columns of **Bro Nevez**. They do a mammoth job of data collection and make this information accessible in a number of booklets.

How many people know Catalan? Where is Ladin spoken? What small linguistic community came into the European Community with German reunification? Where in the European Community is Greek in a minority situation?

That is the opening paragraph to the booklet **Mini-Guide to the Lesser Used Languages of the EC**, and the answers to all those questions are found within that 62-page English-French booklet. While not meant to be an exhaustive presentation of the state of languages throughout Europe, the booklet includes a wealth of information on the languages found in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. The presentation goes country-by-country and each country is broken down into the various lesser-used languages found within it. For each language, information is given on where it is spoken geographically and how many speakers it has, its official status, public services (public use, road signs, etc.), education in that language, media, and miscellaneous (libraries, publishing...).

**LEARN BRETON
IN BRITTANY
(6-13 JULY 1994)**



CRASH COURSE FOR BRETON LEARNERS

The department of Continuing Education of the University Rennes 2 organizes an intensive Breton course each summer (July 6-13, 1994) which is open to people of all levels. Small groups of students are taught pronunciation, grammar and cultural background of the Breton language for 40 hours (8 hours per day), by university trained professors. This takes place during a summer theater and music festival in Rennes, so there are very interesting options for evening entertainment. For more information see the flyer reprinted below.

Note that the department of Celtic studies is researching the teaching of Breton and Celtic languages elsewhere in the world. If you have information on college or university courses, or courses held outside a campus, please forward it to the address below (to the attention of L. Bessenay).

**CRASH COURSE OF BRETON
at the University of Rennes**

Course content :

- ♦ *Pronunciation/phonetics/language lab,*
- ♦ *Grammar,*
- ♦ *Cultural background,*
- ♦ *Small group conversation classes*

Course details :

- ♦ *All public, all levels,*
- ♦ *8 hours teaching per day /40 hours total,*
- ♦ *Small groups for each level,*
- ♦ *University trained teachers,*
- ♦ *Certificate issued at the end,*
- ♦ *Cost : - Course : 800 Francs*
- Lodging : 56 Francs per night (on campus)

INFORMATION and REGISTRATION

SEFOCEPE - Campus La Harpe

Avenue Charles Tillon

35044 RENNES CEDEX

FRANCE

☎ (33) 99 54 66 23

WHERE TO SPEAK, READ, HEAR AND LEARN BRETON IN PARIS

A Guide Prepared by Pierre Mens

As the following will show, the Breton community in Paris is extremely active. If you travel to Brittany, you will no doubt pass through Paris, so spend a little time to discover the wealth of Breton cultural activity there.

APLB - KBDP

APLB-KBDP: Association des Professeurs de Langue Bretonne dans l'Enseignement Public - Kelennerien war ar Brezhoneg en Deskadurezh Publik.

What is the APLB-KBDP?

- an organization created in 1982 for the defense and promotion of the breton language in public education.
- a team of 20 teachers (public education and cultural organizations).
- courses for children, students, adults.
- week-end courses in Paris, Lille, Orleans and Brussels (Belgium)
- preparation for the Breton test in different exams (Baccalaureat, BTS, etc.).
- conferences, meetings ("Journee des ecrivains de langue bretonne" in 1992), participation in events (Salon Expolangues, festival celtique d'Athis-Mons).

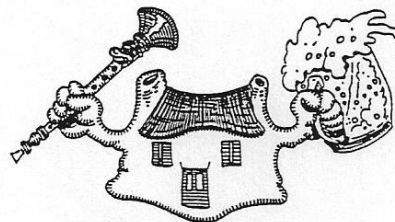
For more information:

President: Tieri MADEG
74, Avenue de fouilleuse 92150 SURESNES
Phone: (1) 47.72.31.63

Secretary: Mai DUPUY
7, Allee des maisonnettes 93220 GAGNY
Phone: (1) 43.02.27.98

TI AR BREZHONEG

15 rue des tourelles 75020 PARIS
Phone/Answering machine: (1) 43.64.63.33
Open on Friday from 7:30 PM to 12:00 AM



This center was created by members of the KPDP-APLB a few years ago. Its primary purpose is to provide a friendly place to practice the breton language and also have various activities in Paris around the Breton language:

- speak Breton in Paris.
- borrow magazines, books, audio and video cassettes in Breton.
- have a drink or have a snack with other breton-speaking people.
- watch films in Breton every week.
- attend conferences in Breton every month.
- go hiking or bouldering in Breton, around Paris.
- go sailing or canoeing in Brittany.
- go on trips in Brittany

Beginners as well as fluent Breton speakers are welcome. They will find in T.A.B. all the information they need for Breton courses.

TI AR VRETONE

Ti ar Vretone / Mission bretonne
22 rue Delambre 75014 PARIS
Phone: (1) 43.35.26.41 Answering machine: (1) 43.21.99.86

Various activities include: Breton classes, traditional music and dance classes, concerts, festou-deizh, exhibitions, conferences...

OTHER BRETON CLASSES

Versailles (78): Amicale des Bretons de Versailles
Sartrouville (78): Association "Kreiz ar mor" (Phone: (1) 39.13.80.45)
Athis-Mons (91): Association "Dalc'h mat" (Phone: (1) 64.39.47.82)
Les Ulis (91): Association "Ar c'helvez" (Phone: (1) 69.07.32.00)
Sceaux (92): in collaboration with Associations "Da Virviken" (95, rue Houdan
92330 SCEAUX), "An haderien" (FRESNES), Amicale des Bretons
de Massy (MASSY).

Several classes are held in high schools and universities (Paris III, Paris VIII), in and around Paris. Contact the APDP for more details.

RADIO BRO

93.1 Mhz
Radio Bro broadcasts to the Paris region. It offers programs in Breton and French:
- on Friday from 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM and from 9:00 PM to 12:00 AM.
- on Saturday from 9:30 AM to 11:00 AM.

Radio Bro
67, rue Robespierre CAP 118 93558 MONTREUIL

LIBRAIRIE BREIZH

10 rue du Maine 75014 PARIS
Phone: (1) 43.20.84.60

This bookstore displays a wealth of books in Breton and French about Brittany and Celtic countries, as well as records, cassettes, CDs...

BRITTANY'S UNIVERSITY OF THE SUMMER

The organization Etudes et Recherches en Bretagne is initiating a Summer University for scholars and non-scholars which will explore a number of topics in week-long intensive classes. Besides lectures and discussion sessions, the classes involve visits to local sites of relevance. Evening activities will also be proposed. Most classes take place in university facilities in Lorient. Cost for the classes (not including food and lodging) go from 1000 to 1500 francs for the week. While not as effective, it is also possible to enroll for a day. The following classes have been lined up for 1994.

I'Arc Atlantique (The Atlantic Arc)

July 11-15, 1994

Yves Le Bahy, Professor of Geography with the IUFM of Brittany in Vannes and teacher at the University de Haute Bretagne, Rennes II.

This class explores the European territories on the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, their geographic, cultural and economic past and present, and the development of their future in a Europe that is now being redefined.

Le "modèle" agricole breton (the Breton Agricultural "Model")

July 18-22, 1994

Corentin Canevet, Geography Professor for University de Haute Bretagne, Rennes II, and laboratory director for Atelier Universitaire des Recherches d'Aménagement Urbain et Rural.

This class examines the major changes in Brittany agriculture in the past 4 decades--a period when Brittany lost two-thirds of its manpower in agricultural work, yet quadrupled its production. This class will look at changes in production, organization of agricultural workers, unionization, cooperatives, and industrialization, to better understand future directions for this key part of Brittany's economy.

La Mer en Bretagne (the Sea and Brittany)

July 25-29, 1994

Gerard le Bouedec, PhD, and François Chappe, lecturers for Lorient-Universités, Université de Haute Bretagne and Centre de Recherches sur les Sociétés Littorales du Ponant.

The sea has been a central element in Brittany's economy and culture. This class will look at the history of maritime culture in Brittany, as well as its present and future directions for development.

L'Europe préceltique (Pre-Celtic Europe)

Jacques Briard, Director of Research, CNRS and Laboratory Director in Anthropology and the Université de Rennes I, specialist in the Bronze Age.

This class will look at recent archeological discoveries and other studies to get a better idea of the Bronze Age peoples of Europe and especially in Brittany. The class will involve a number of archeologists and scholars and will look at early economy as well as mythologies and religious symbols.

Summer University - continued

A la découverte du monde celte (The Discovery of the Celtic World)

August 6-14, 1994

Jean-Pierre Pichard, Director of the Inter-Celtic Festival of Lorient, President of the office du Tourisme du Pays de Lorient.

This class goes behind the scenes at the Inter-Celtic Festival of Lorient to sample concerts, competitions, art exhibits, and exhibitions. Not only will the class see the variety of creativity presented at this huge festival, but it will have the chance to meet some of the 2000 musicians, artists and writers annually involved in this festival.

Les Balkans, ou les erreurs de l'Occident (The Balkans, or the errors of the West)

August 16-19, 1994

Yves Plasseraud, international jurist, PhD, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, President, Groupement pour les Droits des Minorités.

Using a great deal of audiovisual documentation, this class looks at ancient and contemporary cultural heritages and geopolitical structure of the Balkan areas in order to better understand the current conflicts there.

L'Eau en Bretagne (Water in Brittany)

August 22-26, 1994

Pierre Davoust, Biologist and teacher for the I.U.T. of Lorient

This class looks at the vast network of streams and rivers in Brittany, their use for power generation and agriculture, their economic importance, as well as problems of pollution and water quality control. The class will also the place of water in Brittany's culture--place names related to water, rites and celebrations related to springs and certain sites, etc.

De Samhain à la Toussaint: Mythes et Légendes (From Samhain to Toussaint: Myths and Legends)

October 28-31, 1994

Alain Le Goff and story tellers of Brittany

This class looks at Christian and Celtic myths, legends and beliefs related to this particular time of the year when the world between the natural and supernatural world of the dead opens.

For more information about these classes, contact me for a copy of the brochure (in French), or write directly to:

Université d'Ete Bretagne
BP 251
56102 Lorient - cedex
Brittany, France

Tel. 97 64 19 90 / Fax 97 64 20 45

INTERCETLIC FESTIVAL OF LORIENT

August 5-14, 1994

The InterCeltic Festival of Lorient attracts some 2000 performers during its 10-day span of music, dance and arts. You will find following the reproduction of a brochure which gives some of the more practical information (next page), as well as a copy of some of the scheduled events (immediately below). The Festival has a representative in the U.S. who would welcome your call if you want more information:

Jan Zollars, 2012 1/2 Hazard, Houston, Texas 77019

Telephone: 713 521-9229

XXIVe LORIENT INTERCELTIC FESTIVAL AUGUST : 5th - 14th 1994

THROUGHOUT THE FESTIVAL

XIXe Celtic contemporary Arts salon • Exhibition of the Instrument maker • Costume exhibition • Stones exhibition • Instruments exhibition • Breton courses • Concerts at Kervaric; at the "Palais des Congrès"; at the "Forum des Arts"; at "Cosmao Dumanoir"; at the Interceltic Pub; at Bisson; at the Aristide Briand place • Musical shows at the "Parc du Moustoir" • "Fest-Noz" Breton dances every night • Theatre • Cinema • Public reading • Exhibition "l'Année de la Galice" • Daily conferences • Traditional music contest • Sculpture workshop • Gastronomy • Embroidery and Beading workshops • Irish music workshop • Celtic village • Daily animations • Public concerts • Associations village • Club "K" : Salon for Celtic businessmen •

SELECTION AMONG THE EVENT

Friday 5th August

21h00 - "Fish and Music Night" at the Fishing Port
22h30 - Music at the Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances)

Saturday 6th August

09h30 - National Breton Pipe Band championship (grade 2,3 & 4)
14h30 - National Breton Pipe Band championship (grade 1)
15h00 - Concerts at the Arts Forum.
15h00 - MACALLAN trophy for Gaïta Soloist.
21h30 - Breton Pipe Band night (1200 musicians).
21h30 - Irish Folk night.
21h30 - Contemporary Harp concert.
22h30 - Music at the Interceltic Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances)

Sunday 7th August

10h00 - Celtic Nation Parade (3500 musicians and dancers).
15h00 - Concerts at the Arts forum.
15h00 - MACALLAN trophy for Highland Bagpipe.
15h00 - Dances from the Celtic world.
15h00 - Contest for dancers, drummers and bombarde players.
19h00 - "Massed Bands".
21h30 - The CHIEFTAINS and orchestra.
21h30 - MACALLAN trophy for Highland Bagpipe (continuation).
21h30 - Welsh night.
22h00 - Night of the Breton dances (1000 dancers and musicians).
22h30 - Music at the Interceltic Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances)

Monday 8th August

15h00 - Concerts at the Arts forum.
21h30 - Great Galician night.
21h30 - Cajun country night.
21h30 - Poetry : Yvon LE MEN.
22h30 - Music at the Interceltic Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances).

Tuesday 9th August

15h00 - Concerts at the Arts forum.
21h30 - LOREENA Mc KENNITT in concert.
21h30 - Manu LANN HUEL in concert.
21h30 - Pibroch concert.
22h00 - Magic night n° 1.
22h30 - Music at the Interceltic Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances).

Wednesday 10th August

15h00 - Concerts at the Arts forum.
21h30 - "BAGADAPACK" and "CELTOPHONIES"
by Marc STECKAR (creation).
21h30 - Scottish and Asturian Folk night.
21h30 - Tales from Brittany.
22h30 - Music at the Interceltic Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances).

Thursday 11th August

15h00 - Concerts at the Arts forum.
21h30 - BOYS OF THE LOUGH in concert.
21h30 - Bombarde, Organ and court Pipe.
21h30 - Breton Folk night: SONERIEN DU - BLEIZI RUZ.
22h00 - Magic night n° 2.
22h30 - Music at the Interceltic Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances).

Friday 12th August

15h00 - Concerts at the Arts forum.
21h30 - I MUVRINI and Bagpipes.
21h30 - Rock music.
21h30 - Uilleann Pipe concert.
22h30 - Music at the Interceltic Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances).

Saturday 13th August

15h00 - Concerts at the Arts forum.
15h00 - Concert of Celtic Harp.
15h00 - International Pipe Bands championship.
17h00 - International drumming trophy.
21h00 - Fishing port night (50 musical groups).
21h30 - CHERISH THE LADIES in concert.
21h30 - Country music night.
21h30 - Traditional Breton songs.
22h30 - Rock at the Pub.

Sunday 14th August

15h00 - Concerts at the Arts forum.
15h00 - Dances from the Celtic world.
15h00 - Contest for traditional Breton Pipers.
21h30 - TEXAS in concert.
22h00 - Magic night n° 3.
22h30 - Music at the Interceltic Pub.
22h30 - Fest-Noz (Breton dances).

The Committee reserves the right to alter the program

F. I. L. - 2, rue Paul Bert - 56100 LORIENT
Tél. 97.21.24.29 Fax. 97.64.34.13

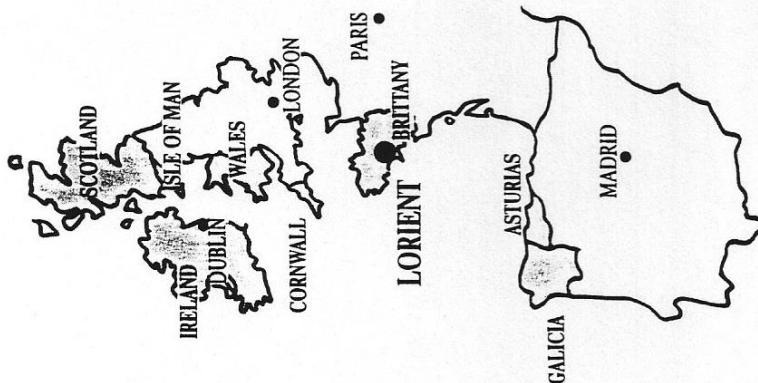
24th INTERCELTIC FESTIVAL OF LORIENT (FRANCE) 5th-14th AUGUST 94 EMVOD AR GELTED

FESTIVAL INTERCELTIQUE DE LORIENT
2, rue Paul-Bert - 56100 LORIENT
Bretagne - FRANCE - Tel. (33) 97 21 24 29
Tél. : 950 615 F - Fax : (33) 97 64 34 13
Renseignements Minitel : 3615 code AZIMUT
Hotel reservations and tourist information : OTSI du Pays de Lorient
Tél. (33) 97 21 07 84 Fax : (33) 97 21 99 44

The INTERCELTIC FESTIVAL is THE annual gathering for the creative artists of the Celtic countries and each year in August 4,500 of them converge on the Breton port of Lorient. They come from Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man, Cornwall, Asturias, Galicia and Brittany. There are traditional, classical, folk, jazz and rock musicians, singers, dancers, painters, sculptors, writers, film directors and lecturers and they all appear at various times in various parts of the town before 200,000 spectators in 260 different events. Ticket price 30 to 120 FF.

The INTERCELTIC FESTIVAL may be the annual showcase of Celtic ancestry but it is also a lively, warm and forward-looking occasion. Music and conviviality are the bywords for ten, very intense days and nights. Everyday, every night visitors can make their choice between exhibitions, processions, concerts, lectures, music and dance workshops. They can take their meals in the "Celtic Village" and taste dozens of Breton specialities for a very reasonable price.

The INTERCELTIC FESTIVAL also takes place in a unique environment that brings together all the facets of holiday tourism such as the seaside, sailing, fishing, golfing, horse-riding, rambling and canoeing not to mention the interest in local heritage and the Breton gastronomy complete with its fish specialities.



HOW TO GET TO THE INTERCELTIC FESTIVAL

BY ROAD: Lorient is on the Paris-Quimper dual carriageway and within reach of all the major French motorways.
BY TRAIN: • Connections with Paris by the TGV (high speed train) and all major towns.
• Train service + hotel. • Facilities for handicapped people • Car rental. For information please contact: (33) 97 42 50 50*
BY AIR: Lann-Bihoué airport (8 kms from the center of Lorient). 4 flights daily to and from Paris on weekdays, 2 on Sundays.
For information please contact: (33) 97 86 32 31*
BY COACH: Coach station (gare d'échanges) in Lorient. Routes to many country towns. Tel. (33) 97 21 28 29.
BY BOAT: The re are several daily car ferries between Brittany and Great Britain.
For information please contact: Brittany-Ferries, Port du Blosson, 29680 ROSCOFF, Tel. (33) 98 29 28 00 - (33) 98 29 28 28*
* or through any travel agency.

LOCAL TRANSPORTS

BUSES: During the Festival, the local bus company (CTRL) provides a service up to 2 a.m.
For information please contact: (33) 97 21 09 16. Special extra late bus service at night.
SEA TRANSPORT: • Daily crossings between the two sides of the Lorient estuary.
For information please contact: (33) 97 33 40 55. • Daily crossings between Lorient and Groix Island (Ile de Groix) for passengers and cars. For information please contact: (33) 97 21 03 97.
For information please contact: (33) 97 86 54 44.

ACCOMMODATION IN LORIENT

There are several different possibilities. Hotel rooms range in price from 80 to 1250 French Francs but there are also a youth hostel and holiday camp, country holiday homes (i.e. rural gites) and numerous camps sites and caravan parks. For information and reservations please contact: Office de Tourisme du Pays de Lorient.

HOTELS, PRICES IN FRENCH FRANCS

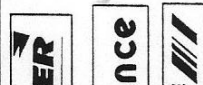
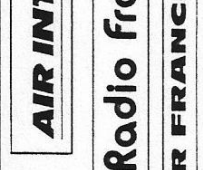
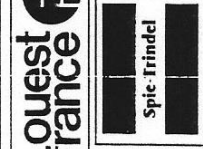
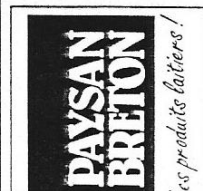
CATEGORY	Shower - Toilets	Bath - Toilets	Washing basin	Breakfast
4 ÉTOILES		400 to 1250		70
3 ÉTOILES		280 to 510		45 to 50
2 ÉTOILES	150 to 300	180 to 360	100 to 190	22 to 35
1 ÉTOILE	120 to 240	150 to 250	80 to 130	16 to 30

Please send information and a reservation form to M: _____

Christian name: _____

Address: _____

For: Hotels ☐ Gite ☐ Camping ☐ Youth hostel ☐
Reservation and information form to be sent to OFFICE DE TOURISME DU PAYS DE LORIENT
Quai de Rohan - 56100 LORIENT - Tel. (33) 97 21 07 84 - Fax (33) 97 21 99 44



NEW RECORDINGS FROM BRITTANY

Reviewed by Lois Kuter

Fête Plin du Danouet, 15 aout 1993, Bourbriac. Chanteurs et musiciens de Bretagne No. 8. Dastum DAS 120, 1993. cassette and 52-page booklet.

Each publication in Dastum's series "Chanteurs et musiciens de Bretagne" has been a gem. The cassettes present live performances of some of the best (known and relatively unknown) traditional singers and instrument players of Brittany. And the booklet which accompanies the cassette gives one the ability to put oneself at the scene.

This latest cassette-booklet presents the festival for the dance plin which has been held since 1975 in mid-August in the town of Danouet near Bourbriac. This festival has been added to an annual pardon for the chapel of Danouet and proceeds go toward the restauration of the chapel. The afternoon festivities focus on contests for dancers of the dans plin (THE dance of this part of western Brittany). While the traditional circle dances of Brittany look simple, mastering the subtleties of the dance is not as easy as it looks. Besides contests for dancers, there are also contests for kan ha diskan singers, the paired bombarde and biniou, and the treujenn gaol (clarinet)--all traditionally used to power the plin. Following the contests there's a big feast for all the participants and a fest-noz at night to include more dancers and musicians.

This festival is known for its "down home" spirit--a festival where people of the local area as well as friends from all over Brittany gather and really enjoy themselves. One might think that doing the same dance all afternoon and well into the night might get a little boring. Not at all! The music on the cassette represents very well the diversity of sound to be found at this festival. Four biniou and bombarde pairs perform the dans plin as well as slower melodies and marches (Jean-Paul Jauin & Stephane Foll, Gildas Moal & René Chaplain, Les Frères Le Braz, Daniel Le Féon & Gilles Lehart). The clarinet has been closely linked with the plin, and several great performances are found on this cassette (Denis Jouan paired with Yves Ermel, and Goulc'hen Malrieu and Olivier Urvoy with Jean-Pierre Naour on snare drum). A capella singing for dancing is one of the most unique elements of Brittany's musical heritage and two kan ha diskan performances are included on the cassette: Jakeza Le Lay and Nanda Troadeg, and Yann Fañch Kemener with Erik Marchand (with the full suite of dances lasting some 14 minutes). Song at the festival is used during dancing but singers also perform during the evening meal and a number of ballads are also found on the cassette (performed by Marthe Vassalo, Yann-Fañch Kemener, Marie-Françoise Lestic, and Jakeza Le Lay). While there are a few "older" voices on this cassette, most of the performers are men and women in their 20s and 30s--a newer generation of masters.

While it is pleasant enough to listen to the cassette, and the live performance recordings include the sounds of dancers feet and hoots of joy, the booklet is the key to really bringing this music to life. A large number of excellent photos allow one to "meet" the performers and see the dancing, and give a good "feel" for the event to those unfortunate enough to have never been there. Introductory texts by Patrick Malrieu, Jef Philippe, Michel Diridollou and Christian Morvan present a history of the festival and pardon, the chapel of Danouet, and describe the dans tro plin and its musical accompaniment. Each performance is presented with a brief biography of the performer and information about the song or melody (who composed it or who it was learned from, variants, etc.). For each song the original Breton version is given with a full French translation. The excellence of the booklet--in content and visual quality--matches the excellence of the performances captured on the cassette. This very lively document is a terrific addition to a number of excellent cassette-booklets prepared by Dastum which show clearly that Breton music is alive and well.

Kalon ar C'hab - festival des chapelles du Cap-Sizun, Pointe du Raz. Cap-Acceuil Production CD CA 001. 1993 (distribution Diffusion Breizh). 56'14 minute CD.

If you find a map of Brittany and locate the point of land that reaches out into the Atlantic Ocean to the far southwest of Brittany, you will find Cap-Sizun. This area well known to tourists for its spectacular cliffs. This area, like many other areas of Brittany, is also known for its beautiful little chapels. While their use for religious worship has diminished, these are still centers for community activity, thanks in part to the work of the organization Cap-Acceuil which organized an annual festival of the chapels in 1990.

This festival is not just a stunt to entertain tourists, but designed for people who live in the Cap. This compact disc captures music one would have heard during the summer of 1992. It is a snapshot of the wealth of music one hears in Brittany. The CD contains a very interesting mix of Breton styles as well as music from elsewhere. Local traditions are captured in the Cantique to Saint-They, sung by those who regularly use the Chapel of Saint-They, Pointe-du Van, in Cleden-Cap-Sizun. The religious heritage of Brittany is also found in a performance by Eliane Pronost and the Quatuor vocal du Léon. Brittany's spiritual heritage is also represented in a recitation by Alain Le Goff with accompaniment by Per Tallec of the Legend of the sunken city of Ys (the site of which is Cap Sizun). This legend is also the subject of a poem by Pierre-Jakez Helias set to music by Jef le Penven which is performed by Yann-Fañh Kemener and Anne Auffret. Ancient mythology of Brittany is also evoked in a composition by Thierry Bara, "Cantate à Merlin" which is performed by the Kanerien Sant Karantek. And Roland Becker draws his inspiration from the ancient standing stones of Brittany in an excerpt from his composition "Gavr'inis". Kristen Nogues is another composer/musician (harp player) of Brittany who contributes to the CD. But not all performers on the CD present old and new compositions from Brittany. Dominique Vellard is a master of Gregorian chant, and the Walsingham Ensemble perform a pavane and gaillarde--dances of the 16th century. While Brittany has rich and unique native musical traditions, it has always been international in its musical exposure. The chapels of the Cap-Sizun also hosted a wind quintet which performs Moravian dances by the composer Janachek, and Bizet's "Jeux d'enfants" is performed on piano by Helmut and Hiroko Barth from Germany, who have spent summers on the Cap. Welsh visitors, Eirlys and Shôn Dwyryd, also contribute to the Festival of the Chapels with some Welsh folk songs.

While this CD is most likely to be enjoyed by those who would listen to it as a souvenir of the rich musical activity of the Cap, it is also a nice sample of some of the diverse styles and talents of Breton musicians.

Bagad Ronsed-Mor, Lokoal-Mendon. Ag an Douar d'ar Mor. Arfolk CD 426. 1993. approx. 52 min. CD.

Lokoal-Mendon is a small town with a population of 2,000 on the banks of the Ria d'Etel river, a stone's throw from the Atlantic Ocean (you'll find it in the southern coastal area of central Brittany just to the east of Lorient). The size of the community has in no way interfered with the growth of a championship bagad there: the Bagad Ronsed-Mor (ronsed-more = sea horses). Since its founding in 1969, the bagad has worked its way up to win the championship of Brittany in 1990 and 1993. The bagad has 35 pipers, bombarde players and drummers, with another 45 students learning.

Ag an douar d'ar Mor is their second recording, and it shows off quite well why this ensemble has been at the top of some 60 bagads which compete ferociously for the championship of Brittany. This is not just a matter of technical skill on musical instruments, but also the ability to perform innovative compositions and creative arrangements of traditional melodies and dances which reflect a band's respect for and knowledge of older traditions.

New Recordings - continued

The flashiness of a bagad's bombarde section will always get my attention, and this band definitely has a solid one, but the pipers also stand out and are given a very challenging musical role. The high technical quality of the recording is also helpful in bringing out the complex layers of sounds and insuring that soloists don't drop out of the picture (a problem with many bagad recordings--especially live competition recordings where there is sometimes a radical drop in volume for soloists). The percussion adds an element of drama and sometimes an interesting swing to some familiar dances. I particularly liked their wilder presence in the suite plinn.

The bagad pulls most of the selections on this CD from the Vannetais traditions of the immediate area--song melodies and marches, as well as dances (ridee and hanter-dro). There is also a nice suite of melodies and dances from the Guerande region of southeastern Brittany and the plinn from central western Brittany. Also included are four compositions by the bagad, an arrangement from the baroque classical tradition, and a Bulgarian dance.

This will be a very welcome and enjoyable addition to the collection of those who admire the innovative work of the Breton bagads.

Dan ar Braz. Theme for the Green Lands: Suite for Pipes and Guitar. Keltia Musique. MCD 48. 1993. 56 minute CD.

Dan ar Braz has been on the Breton music scene for many years and he has produced a good dozen albums since the mid-1970s. Over time, he has travelled literally and musically to many different places. Whether he sings or uses acoustic or electric guitar, his music is always innovative, and his recordings have an impeccable professional quality to them. This is one musician who puts his heart into his music, whether it be a new composition of his own, an arrangement of a traditional tune, or someone else's poem or melody.

The latest release, **Theme for the Green Lands**, is a suite composed for pipes (both Scottish Highland pipes and uilleann pipes) and guitar (both acoustic and electric). Brought in for the piping is Patrick Molard who has worked many times before with Dan ar Braz. This is a duo made in heaven. Both are masters of their instruments, and this CD is a wonderful selection of new and older compositions by Dan ar Braz (with one arrangement of a traditional tune for Scottish pipes).

Although Dan ar Braz does not play pipes, this suite is the culmination of his love for the instrument and for the people and countryside of the Celtic countries (Scotland in particular is audible here). In the jacket notes to **Theme for the Green Lands** he comments on the inspiration from the Scottish bagpipes which led him in the 1970s to work on a fingering technique for guitar which would allow him to imitate the sound of the pipes. Dan ar Braz gets an incredible range of sounds from his guitars--pipe-like and voice-like for wild dances and slow meditative melodies. Including both acoustic melodies and electric energy, this is a tribute to both pipes and guitars and to two master Breton musicians who play them so brilliantly.

While Dan ar Braz and Patrick Molard are clearly center stage in this music, two other musicians certainly add to the recording: Martin Allcock on keyboards and bass, and Gerry Conway on drums.

Note: The label Keltia Musique is distributed in the U.S. by: Alcazar, P.O. Box 429, South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676. The contact person is Mitch Cantor; telephone 802-244-7845; fax 802-244-6128.

SHORT NOTES ON NEW RECORDINGS

The following descriptions are based on reviews found in **Ar Men** 56 (January 1994) and 57 (February 1994), and **Musique Bretonne** 127 (January-February 1994).

Duo Bertrand. **Musiques d'hier pour aujourd'hui**. AREXCPO, AVPL 12. 1993 (Diffusion Breizh). CD

Anyone who has followed the piping scene in Brittany, and more particularly the renaissance of the veuze, will be very familiar with the name of Thierry Bertrand--not only a scholar of this bagpipe, but a pipesmaker and virtuoso performer. He pairs up here with his nephew Sebastien Bertrand who also plays the veuze but here brings in diatonic accordion for some new arrangements of traditional melodies and dances (branle, maraichines and grand'danses) from the Breton-Vendée border area where these musicians live and play for friends and neighbors.

Quintet de clarinettes. **Bazh Du**. Silex 225031. Distribution Auvidis. 1993. cassette and CD

A quintet of five clarinet players: Michel Aumont, Dominique Le Bozec, Bernard Subert, Dominique Jouve and Eric Marchand (the same one who sings). This second recording by the group includes traditional tunes from central Brittany where the clarinet has a continuing heritage, as well as newer compositions. All five musicians have the mastery necessary to successfully combine traditional styles with jazzy influences.

Bagad Kadoudal de la Kevrenn de Rennes. **Bombardes et binious de Bretagne**. Arion ARN 64243. 1993. CD

Between 1971 and 1983 this bagad recorded four albums on the Arion label. This 1993 CD draws from those four classic and impossible-to-find albums for the 40th anniversary of this ensemble which was for many years in the forefront of bagad performance. In its hayday this bagad was one of the first to innovate with contemporary Breton compositions, medieval and renaissance music, and music of eastern Europe, as well as the use of bombarde ensembles separated from the pipes and drums. For those who love the work of the Breton bagads, this is a valuable collection of classic work.

Bagad Kemperle. **Kerjadenn**. Silex Y225023. 1993. CD

In its 40 years this bagad which ranks as one of the top today has only produced two other recordings, an lp in 1978 and a cassette in 1985. This recording links the bagad with various jazz musicians, featuring compositions by the musical chief of the bagad, Pierrick Tanguy.

Orchestre de Broceliande. **Kan evid ar Peoh**. Kendalc'h DS 396092. 1993. CD

This compact disc presents the Orchestre de Broceliande, an ensemble of music professors and amateurs from the Rennes area, conducted by Jacques Wojciechowski. Featured is the title composition, "Cantata for Peace" with music by Rene Abjean and texts by Job an Irien, as well as compositions by other Bretons: Jean Cras ("Légende"), and Guy Ropartz ("Lamento," "Messe brève à Sainte-Anne"), closing with the Breton national anthem, "Bro Gozh va Zadou."

Tri Yann. **Inventaire 1970-1993**. Marzelle-Triskell Music. Distribution Polygram. 1993. CD.

This is a selection of 23 years of work by Tri Yann (an Naoned); an interesting presentation of the earliest to the most recent recordings.

IN THE PRESS IN BRITTANY

As I have done in past issues, the following is a summary of the contents of some Breton magazines I receive in exchange for **Bro Nevez** or by subscription. If you would like more information on any of these publications or articles noted, please contact me. L.K.

Ar Falz, no. 82-83, 1st quarter 1994

This very rich 72-page issue includes an interesting editorial on Breton identity, nationalism in Europe, and excellent article on the history of Ar Falz, a biographical sketch of Rene Daniel, results of a survey of high school students on "Bretonness" (see article elsewhere in this issue), a dossier on the economic development of Brittany, a short article on a Breton student group, a report of Ar Falz's general assembly and new publications, an interview with F. Favereau on his Breton dictionary, and other short notes on new publications and events in Brittany.

Ar Men, no. 57, fevrier 1994, and no. 58, avril 1994

No. 57 features articles on the chestnut tree and its uses in Brittany, the Decree stores of Nantes, worker's gardens in Nantes, the 15th century house of Jean V in Treguier, and the artist Emile Schuffenecker of the Pont-Aven School. No. 59 features articles on the revived custom of going door to door on the night of May 1st in the Côtes d'Armor, prison workers in Brest in 1749-1858, Harris Tweed in Scotland and the artist Pierre Péron. Each 70-80 page issue is abundantly and beautifully illustrated with color photographs and art reproductions. Regular features include book and record reviews, a series on Breton family names, letters, queries and answers, and short notes on art and cultural events.

Ar Soner no. 327, janvier-fevrier 1994

Besides activities of the Bodadeg ar Sonerion (classes for bombardes and drums and bagpipe band competition results), non-specialists will find interesting an article on the relation of the B.A.S. to the rest of the Breton movement (on the 50th anniversary of this influential federation of pipers and bombarde players). Also interesting as an editorial citing the hypocrisy of France's anti-American stance on GATT.

Breizh e Pariz/Le Journal de Bretons no. 52, avril 1994

This is an excellent source of information on Brittany's economic enterprises, but it also includes good articles and notes on cultural organizations and events. In this issue there is a report on Diwan, reflections on "Culture", the Franco-American Cultural Institute, an continuing series on the bagad, a note on King Arthur and his relation to Brittany, and numerous short notes on cultural and musical events in Brittany and in the Breton community in Paris.

Bretagne des Livres no. 14, mars 1994; no. 15, mai 1994

28-page magazine on Breton books, literature, libraries, and publishing. Issue 14 includes articles on Breton language materials increasingly present in libraries, the opening of a library in Guingamp and several articles on ecological and natural sciences publishing (19th century naturalists to the rich variety of magazines and publication today). Issue 15 focuses on books about religion and publishers of religious materials in Brittany. Each issue includes notes on numerous book fairs, literary prizes and events, and a very useful annotated listing of new publications from and about Brittany.

Gouren Infos, no. 34, fevrier 1994

Much of the issue is made up of photos and printed reports on the results of the many championship competitions held in Brittany for Celtic wrestling (providing a very lively testimony to its health). The issue also includes an article on joint Breton-English wrestling tournaments held since 1985, and article presenting the paintings of Jean-Michel Mefort which depict wrestling, and a very good overview of the Breton cultural movement and Cultural Council of Brittany.

Gwenn ha Du, no. 102, avril-mai 1994

27-pages featuring an article on the history of the Breton Parliament; also interesting is an article about Napoleon's possible Breton parentage. Included also are numerous informative book reviews and short notes on Breton history.

L'Avenir de la Bretagne no. 384, avril 1994

Continued commentary on Brittany's relation to Europe. Especially good notes on the Breton economy and businesses which are not so well covered in most more culturally oriented magazines.

Musique Bretonne no. 128, mars-avril 1994

Besides the provocative editorial by P. Malrieu (cited in my editorial), this issue includes interviews with traditional singer Ifig Troadeg and the group Gwendal, and a particularly interesting article and song text about Bretons involved in the California Gold Rush of the mid 1800s. A number of other biographical notes are included, plus the usual rich listing of musical events in Brittany.

Old Quimper Review, vol. V, no. 1, March 1994

Published two times a year, this 8-page magazine usually include several interesting articles on the history of Breton faience (crockery) and traditions. This issue include an article on Celtic designs in embroidery of the Bigouden area and Celtic patterns on faience.

***CELTIC CULTURE AND THE U.S. ICDBL COMES TO
OATLANDS PLANTATION, LEESBURG, VIRGINIA,
DURING 1ST ANNUAL "CELTIC FESTIVAL" JUNE 18-19, 1994***

The following press release is from the Oatlands Plantation -- with a few editorial additions.

"Cead míle fáilte" means "a hundred thousand welcomes" in Irish Gaelic. And that's what awaits all who attend the June 18-19 Celtic Festival at Oatlands Plantation near Leesburg, VA. From 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. daily, numerous activities give a rare look at the colorful cultures of Cornwall, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, Galicia (Spain), and Brittany (France).

Gaelic gaiety abounds with championship dancing and fiddling, Scottish bagpipers, and continuous live ethnic music. The festival features Scottish games, Welsh choirs, authentic foods, and a craft market of juried artisans displaying and demonstrating Celtic crafts, including kiltmaking, woodcarving, leatherworking, jewelry-making, weaving, blacksmithing, and glass-engraving. There will be demonstrations of falconry and sheepshearing.

A Pub Tent offers samples of traditional ales, and a Tea Garden gives visitors a taste of traditional foods from the Celtic countries. Vendors will be on hand to sell imported Celtic goods.

Demonstrations take place in fiddling, dancing and piping. There are scheduled workshops on the various Celtic languages, playing instruments, and on such crafts as making harps.

An encampment of 1st-Century Celts will be on hand with activities typical of that era. Children will be encouraged to join in making clay stamps and having their faces painted with "woad," a natural dye. Storytellers bring the magic of the "auld" country to young and old alike. Representatives of numerous clans and cultural societies sponsor information tables * for hands-on research into family genealogy.

Oatlands is an 1803 property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It is located south of Leesburg, VA, near Washington-Dulles International Airport and one hour's drive from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Tours of the mansion and its 260-acre property, including its numerous gardens, are included in the admission cost of \$6 per person per day, with children under 12 admitted free.

For information, contact Oatlands at (703) 777-3174

** The U.S. ICDBL will have an information table at the festival and I will be there to talk with festival visitors about Brittany and the Breton language and culture. If you would like to join me, help would be most welcome, and I would love to sample some of that ale in the Pub Tent with you!*

**10th ANNIVERSARY NORTH AMERICAN NORTHUMBRIAN PIPERS' CONVENTION
AUGUST 26, 27 & 28, 1994**

This annual festival features much more than Northumbrian bagpipes. Breton piping and dancing has regularly been a strong part of the activities. Since this takes place in Vermont, French Canadian music and dancing is also well represented. And, there are bagpipes of all kinds and good music to be heard.

For more information, contact: Alan Jones, P.O. Box 130, Rouses Point, NY 12979

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