

Elfed Davies

A word in the ear

In Wales, in museums or in public places, there are ramps for the disabled, the language of signs, language in Braille, lifts for disabled people in wheelchairs, subtitling for the deaf on TV. For the blind, still on television, there is audio description. We have asked a few questions to a man called Elfed Dafis who works in a company he created called "Gair I Glust" and offers an audio-description service



In 1990, in another programme for children, Y Tychwith, I was a puppeteer in charge of a punk uckoo called "Wcw" ! became a very popular character. A magazine called Wcwa'iFfrindiau (wcv and friend) was created and is still in existence. Wcw himself last appeared on TV in 2000. In 1991. I also became a weather presenter on S4C until 2007 .

How long does it generally take you to adapt a feature film ?

The time it takes to prepare descriptions varies. It depends mostly as to how much dialogue is in the material. Generally, a 2 hour feature film with sparse dialogue, can take up to 24 hours to prepare and 4 hours to record. A further a-5 hours to process the tape ready for broadcasting.

How long has the audio-description been in use in British media ?

Audio description first became available in Britain in a few theatres and cinemas during the early 1990's. analogue television technology was not able to provide audio description successfully. But digital TV is able to support many services, Audio Description being one of them. All terrestrial Digital TV stations in Britain were obliged to provide audio-described programmes. S4C started transmitting a few audio-described programmes around 1998-1999. Today, about 10% of S4C's programmes are audio-described.



Is there any other thing done in the media for the disabled ?

We also have Sign Language and subtitles for the deaf .

Are such services for disabled found exclusively in the public sector or are they provided on private channels too ?

Sky TV provide these services also. Recently, many other channels provides some audio-description programmes. Subtitles are very common.

In Wales, there are more disabled people in the streets, public buildings, museums, than in France because in Wales these places are better adapted to them. There are long established charities in Britain who work very hard at providing various services. Various acts of Parliament have also been signed concerning discrimination, the latest being " The Equality Act 2010" .

Tifenn & Colette

How did you start working with audio-description ? Was it your first job ?

In 1996, S4C (Sianel 4 cymru - The Welsh Fourth Channel) were making preparations for digital broadcasting. A requirement of the Broadcasting Act 1996 was provide "audio-description" programmes. Until this point I had never heard of Audio Description. I attended an "Audio Description Course" in Bristol during the autumn of 1996 where I learnt my trade. I now have a company called "GairiGlust" (a literal translation is "a word in the ear"), and I have small team working for me.

Audio-Describing was not my first job. In 1982, after completing a drama course at the Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama in Cardiff, my first professional job was a presenter in a TV programme called "Ffalabalam". It was a programme for children of pre-school age. Following this, I did some theatre work with "Cwmni Bara Caws", and a variety of other TV work, including cartoons, entertainment programmes and dramas.

Journal de voyage des sections européennes du Lycée Jules Lesven au Pays de Galles -Mars 2012-

Daffodils road

Students of Lycée Jules Lesven of Brest visiting Cardiff and discovering Wales on March 2012

Mervyn Davies

Un joueur de légende surnommé « l'anguille » nous a quittés le 16 mars dernier.

On March 16th 2012, just before the match Wales vs France and the Welsh Grand Slam, Welsh rugby fans learned about the death of Mervyn Davies, also known as Merv the Swerve.

Thomas Mervyn Davies was born on December 9th 1946. In 1968 he joined the London Welsh, his first major team. Later he played for Wales Rugby Union.

Mervyn was positioned in the third row, in the center (number 8), from 1969 to 1976. He played 88 matches and scored 15 tries. He was named «Captain» of

the 5 Nations Tournament. He won in 1970-1971-1972-1973-1975-1976 with the Welsh team. He died at 65 years because he had a cancer, due to smoking. Mervyn Davies had 5 children from 3 different marriages. Mervyn wrote a book with David Roach about his life in 2005.

He was tall and slim, he had a Mexican moustache to look more aggressive.

During the match Wales vs France everybody in the Millennium Stadium observed a oneminute silence to pay tribute to him. We will remember that Mervyn Davies was



Welsh Grand slam 2012 : «We've done it for you Mervyn»

one of the most famous rugbyman in Wales. His death has affected many people. He will stay in the heart of many Welshmen & women.

Elodie & Mathilde

The Queen, Art and Image

Pour célébrer les 60 ans du règne de Elizabeth II, le «National Portrait Gallery» a organisé une exposition en son honneur...

An exhibition of 60 of the most striking and resonant images of Elizabeth II has been organized by the National Portrait Gallery. During her reign, the Queen has inspired, for example, Cecil Beaton, Annie Leibovitz, Lucian Freud and Andy Warhol. The exhibition shows the different perceptions of royalty, during a reign that has engaged the attention of millions of people.



Lightness of being -Chris Levine-

Attitudes to Queen Elizabeth II in Wales are diverse and deeply rooted in Welsh political history. From celebration to protests, this exhibition takes a look at the relationship between the Queen and Wales over the last 60 years. Special interviews about the Queen's relationship with Wales will also be shown. The exhibition highlights important events from the Queen's relationship with the press to the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. The exhibition includes official and unofficial portraits.

Camille, Gabrielle and Camille

A few symbols of Wales

Il existe de nombreux symboles au Pays de Galles. Le plus ancien est sûrement le dragon rouge, qui est aussi représenté sur le drapeau officiel, ou du poireau, autre emblème du Pays de Galles. Le drapeau de St-David fait aussi office de drapeau gallois. Lors du premier mai où est célébré la St-David, les Gallois portent à leur torse une jonquille, fleur nationale du pays, ou bien un poireau !



The Red Dragon also called Y Ddraig Goch in Welsh, is a main symbol for the people of Wales. It is said that the Red Dragon was originally used as a banner for Celt leaders on battlefields, such as King Arthur. Moreover its oldest recorded use to symbolize Wales is dated 820. That is the reason why some considers the welsh flag as one of the most ancient flag in the world. Even though it was made official in 1959.

On the background of the flag, the two colours of Wales are represented. That is to say white and green for the leek, which is also an important emblem for the Welsh people. However these colours could also represent the House of Tudor. Of course what strikes the most is the Red Dragon.



Another symbol is the flag of Saint David, who is the patron saint of Wales, which was used in Crusader's crest. Therefore on Saint David's day (each 1 March) the Welsh wear both a leek and a daffodil flower.

According to legend, Saint David ordered the Welsh soldiers, during a battle taking place in a leek field, to wear a leek on their helmet in order to identify themselves. Concerning the daffodil, it became the national flower probably because of a similarity between the leek and this flower. Indeed in welsh the leek is called cenhinen, while the daffodil is named cenhinen bedr (Peter's leek).

Virginia Ozkalp

Big Pit : the National Coal Museum

Une descente à la mine.

This museum was a working coal mine from 1860 to 1980. It is now a place where you can discover what the miner's life was like. Big Pit offers the unique experience of going underground to learn about coalmining. The visit underground lasts about an hour, walking through the galleries going 90 meters underground with a real miner and see

what life was like for the thousands of men who worked at the coal face. There's also an exhibition about the history of coal, we are told why there is coal in that part of the United Kingdom, when did the exploitation started until the period of conflicts between the miners and the liberalist government. This visit of this part of the museum was a little bit long ...



However the mine part was quite good, definitely interesting to discover how harsh were the working conditions of the miners

Gwenolé Kerdreux

We've found him

We had to ask Welsh people a few questions about themselves. Then, we had to find Gareth to hand back our questionnaires. But who and where was he? Mr Le Pemp said to «help us» that he was one of his colleagues. So everybody thought that he was a Welsh friend of Mr Le Pemp or a Welsh teacher, at least someone alive! But as we asked people (because of course it would have been too easy to find someone famous!), we were a little bit lost because only old persons knew where he was and of course it was easiest for us to go and ask young



people who he was. So after looking for Gareth for about 30 minutes, we finally asked an old lady. She said that he, well it, was a statue and that Gareth Edwards was a famous rugby player that was «steel» alive! And that it was right behind us, but because we were doing our shopping or finishing our questionnaires, we didn't look at that old, pointless statue... Then we saw Mr Le Pemp and we handed back our questionnaires. Finally we took a picture of our group in front of the statue of Gareth Edwards.

Malo, Laura, Steven.

SEE YOU IN STARBUCKS COFFEE !

Starbucks : un endroit où on aime se retrouver pour boire une délicieuse boisson chaude entre amis!

When we went to Cardiff, Starbucks coffee outlet caught our attention. We were curious, so we entered in this coffee shop.

Students, adults, old people, with friends or with family : everybody goes to Starbucks. For a chocolate or a coffee, there's something for all tastes !



Created in Seattle, Washington USA, it opened for the first time in 1971 thanks to Jerry Baldwin, Zev Siegel and Gordon Bowker. The name inspired from Moby Dick evoked the romance of high seas and seafaring traditions.

They opened the first shop in Europe in the UK in 1998, now there are 15 000 other shops in 50 countries! In Cardiff there are no fewer than 13 Starbucks when in France there are only 4 : in Paris, Lille, Lyon and Toulouse.

This is the relaxing place where people want to go to work, to meet friends, or after a hard shopping day to relax.

A true paradise for the greedy !

Starbucks's main asset is the diversity of tastes. From simple chocolate to the nutty and caramel tastes, the cream, the high number of different coffee that they offer : espresso roast, coffee verona, French roast, season's coffee ...

Camille Le Sant, Charlie Rozec and Mathilde Vaillant

In the heart of the Welsh food

Nous nous sommes rendues à Tesco, grand supermarché de Cardiff, pour nous rendre compte des différences culinaires entre le Pays de Galles et la France.

During our pleasure trip, we found that Wales had its own local products. So, we found new foodstuffs such as peanut butter and the Tintern Cheese (typically Welsh cheese). We discovered donuts with different tastes that we had never tried before. There were lots of icings like strawberry or chocolate, and meringue pie too. The food diversity had made us discover new flavours and shows us another aspect of Welsh culture.



In the same way, some of the foodstuffs are typically British. However there is the same selection of products in France. We will have a wider choice of sandwich bread, more beer than wine from France. Finally, British supermarkets are the same as those of France with the exception of quite a few local products that make a difference.

Eva Ratovondrahona, Julie Le Gall, Chloé Sandmeyer

What do they think about us ?

Petite enquête sur l'image de la France et des Français.

During our free times, as we were wondering while wandering, what Welsh people think about French people, we walked down in the main street and met an old man (Niels) who smiled to us.

After interviewing him, we asked a 22-year-old woman (Judith) and finally a very strange woman with decayed teeth (Dina). For you, in exclusivity; these are their answers.



What do you know about France ?

Niels : I love the good French cuisine, the Eiffel tower and Notre dame de Paris (with a lovely accent)

Judith : Above all fashion, and handsome men.

Dina : Euh.. Nothing..

Do you know some French celebrities ?

Niels : Oh ! I'm a big fan of Johnny Hallyday (and then he sang «allumez le feu»). Seriously, I also know Napoleon, a great man.

Judith : Jean Dujardin, because he recently won an Oscar, and David Guetta.

Dina : Oh euh... Nobody (and then she laughed and at this moment, we discovered her decayed teeth..)

Do you know stereotypes about French people ?

Niels : A man who is wearing the famous beret and holds a french bread.

Judith : Rude and stressed people...

Dina : Nothing, sorry (she offered us her beautiful smile).



Have you ever been in France ?

Niels : In Paris, when I was young.

Judith : In Normandy, on landing beaches.

Dina : No, never, and I won't !

Morane Lever, Alice Kervran, Elora Paya



Cardiff Bay

When we arrived in Cardiff, we had the opportunity to visit Cardiff Bay. Tiger Bay, now known as Cardiff Bay, is Wales's oldest multi-ethnic community. Sailors and workers from over 50 countries settled here. Its most famous former residents are former rugby star Billy Boston and singer Shirley Bassey, who were both born in Cardiff Bay.

The 1960s saw the destruction of large areas of the Bay.

The 1970s and 80s saw a new arrival of refugees from conflicts around the world and the 90s saw the birth of the renewal of the area as a leisure and business centre and the founding of the National Assembly for Wales.

Today, the Cardiff docklands area is

known as Cardiff Bay and it has been transformed by the Cardiff Barrage that blocks the Rivers Taff and the Ely to create a massive fresh-water lake. The construction of the dam and the lake infrastructure started in 1994 and ended in 1999.

The Wales Millennium centre in Cardiff Bay was opened in November 2004 just 33 months after construction had begun. It is a massive structure faced with metal, glass and Welsh slate.

The Pierhead, another important building on Cardiff Bay, is a public space providing visitors with the answers to their questions about the building's history from 1897, when Coal was King, to the present day.

Laélien



Welsh cake recipe

Si vous voulez réaliser une recette typiquement galloise, préparez votre dictionnaire !

Preparation time : 15 minutes

Cooking time : 6 minutes

Ingredients :

225 g self rising flour
100 g butter
1 teaspoon of mixed spice
75g of sugar
75g of dried fruit
a pinch of salt
rind of half a lemon, grated
1 egg beaten
a little milk to blend if necessary



Preparation

In a large bowl mix the butter into the flour, add the mixed spice and salt. Stir sugar, dried fruits, the lemon, then the beaten egg. If necessary you can incorporate milk.

On a floured board, extend the dough to approximately 0.5 cm. Cut the dough with a glass to form discs. Bake the Welsh cake on a hot griddle for approximately 3 minutes per side turning once, until golden

brown on both sides. To finish, if you want, you can dust your Welsh cake with sugar while still hot.

Then you can enjoy !

*Manon Uguen
Manon Labous
Maewenn Vergne
Krystel Jeffroy*

Rugby's roots

Le rugby a de nombreuses origines, comme l'haspartum pendant l'Antiquité. Le rugby moderne a été inventé par William Webb Ellis, alors qu'il violait les règles du football en s'emparant du ballon à la main durant un match.

Rugby's myth is probably coming from the Antiquity. In Egypt, in Rome, there used to be ball games which can be considered as the deep roots of Rugby. Romans played a game, the haspartum, with a ball which was a goatskin full of rags, straw... The players, divided into two camps, had to catch the goatskin, and carry it in the opposite side. The Roman legions introduced this game in Great Britain during the conquest.

In France, during the Middle Ages, used to be the "Soule's game", mostly practised in Normandy. This game had no precise rules, so it was extremely violent.

The legend of Rugby came from the Middle school of Rugby (in the United Kingdom), day of November, 1823 when a student, William Webb Ellis,

began running with the ball in the hands, during a game of Football, in violation of the rules.

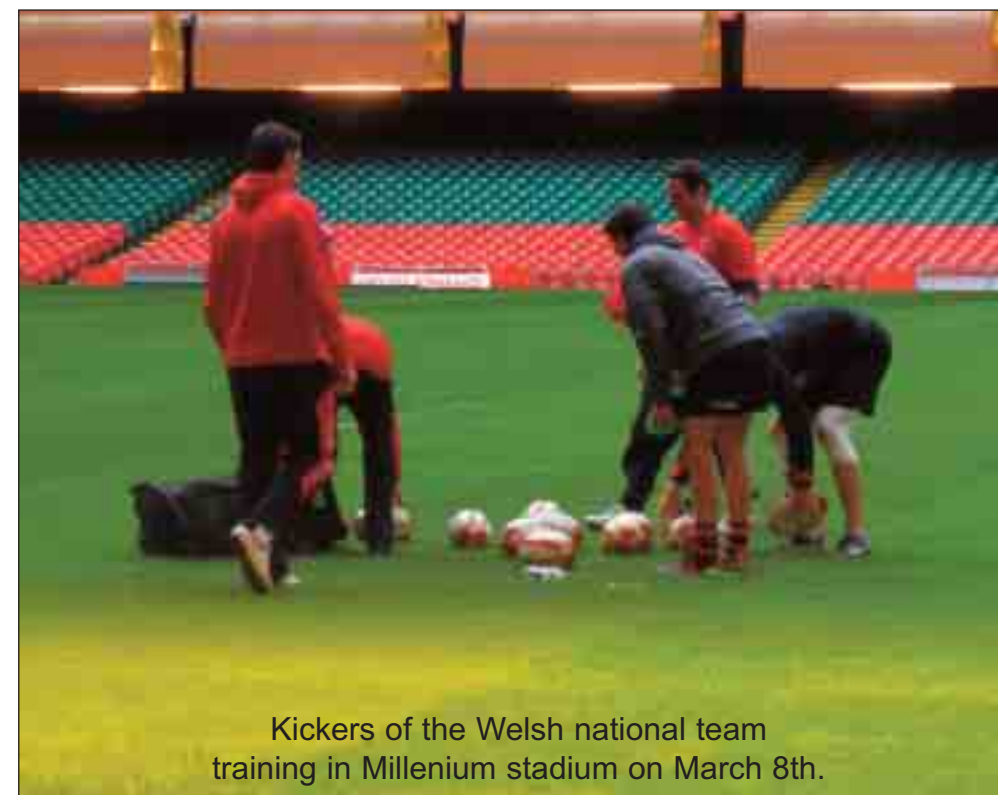
Nowadays, in Wales, Rugby is the most popular sport and this is the national sport. This country makes champions like Neil Jenkins, Shane Williams, James Hook. In 2012 Welsh rugby team was the favourite for the Six

Nations Tournament.

They won the tournament defeated Ireland (23-21), Scotland (27-13), England (19-12), Italy (24-3) and to finish France (16-9).

They have accomplished their eleventh grand slam !

*Jules Douneau
Glen Kassis
Yohan Leprince*



Kickers of the Welsh national team training in Millennium stadium on March 8th.

Young



wild and free

L'après-midi du mercredi 7 Mars, nous nous sommes rendus dans le magnifique parc naturel des Brecon Beacons pour y effectuer une formidable mais intense randonnée.

*Let's walk together on the Brecon Beacons !
One afternoon in the natural park of Brecon Beacons.*

On wednesday, March 7 we went to the beautiful park of Brecon Beacons to hike. The weather that day was rainy, windy and cold. It was an extreme hiking and so, a few of us arrived to the top of the mountain. The hiking allowed us to suffer together, to make new friends and create bonds of friendship. Good humor was also a good way to a successfully climbing to the top. We listened to music for motivation (Tomorrowland mix, LMFAO, California Gurls...). At the top, the landscape was beautiful and very wild, we loved it, it was awesome ! Satisfaction was great when we finished this hiking !

*Nathan Guyader
Pierre-Yves Pronost*

One week in a welsh family !

Une semaine au Pays de Galles ; c'est aussi une semaine d'hébergement dans une famille galloise... Malgré le fait qu'ils nous étaient inconnus, la plupart des élèves se sont bien entendus avec leurs hôtes. Afin de faire plus ample connaissance avec eux, nous les avons interrogés a propos de l'accueil d'étudiants dans leur logement.

Most of the families have done this job for about 10 or 20 years. They do this activity to collect more money at the end of the month to overcome their financial difficulties. Moreover, some of them do it because they like children and their own children have left the family house, so it's not a problem for them to take care of students. The students are from all around the world (some Japanese, Polish, Italian, Spanish and, of course, French students !) The hosts have, usually, another job or they are retired. Students who are accomodated in the families, are between 11 and 20 years old.

We were all afraid being in a strange family, of bad food, on breakfast typically English, eventually the family was very nice and kind. Our houses were typically Welsh, both outside and inside. For example, carpet on the stairs and everywhere in the house. They spend lot of time watching TV, when we arrive, when we eat, when we get up, when we fall asleep... In fact all the time we were in the house their TV was turned on. Moreover their food attitude is different from our. Indeed they eat a lot at breakfast and less on lunch which is very different, in France it's the opposite... For the dinner we ate very fatty meals (3 days on 4 we have eaten french chips...)

*Nolwenn Bescond, Liza Kerberenes
Anna Le Roux, Gaelle Marchadour*



A French touch in Cardiff

A Cardiff, il y a un célèbre restaurant de cuisine française, le Café Rouge. Nous avons rencontré le manager de celui-ci afin de lui poser quelques questions sur les spécialités de leur chaîne...

The French touch

During our trip in Cardiff, we wanted to know how the Welsh cook our French specialities. So we went to the «Café rouge» in Cardiff center. This one is member of a famous chain of stores. The first restaurant opened in South-West London in 1989. There are over 115 «Café Rouge» through the United Kingdom today. The manager of this restaurant at Dewi Sant agreed to answer our questions.

The tools of charming

French food is very popular all around the world and specially in the United Kingdom. That's why a big businessman decided to open this chain of stores. According to the manager, at lunch the most asked meals are «Croque monsieur» and «Croque madame» and at dinner «Boeuf bourguignon». Customers appreciate not only French meals but also French culture and in a



restaurant a French atmosphere thanks to the old Paris like decoration and the famous butter «President».

The manager has already come to France, in Paris and Marseille. He's now able to speak a little bit of French and that gives a charming French touch to the restaurant.

*Aurore Bescond, Anne-Sophie Le Moullec
Johanne Gueguen, Carolyne Nedelec*

The copper road

Au début du 19^{ème} siècle Swansea est devenu le premier port d'importation de cuivre au monde. La vie sur la route maritime passant par le Cap Horn était un moment très difficile pour les marins qui amenaient le cuivre du Chili.

In the early 19th century, the most feared sea passage was Cape Horn. It was a journey through violent storms, huge waves, thick fogs, and floating ice-



bergs. And if it didn't get you, yellow fever or typhus would. The daring sailors who braved this journey call themselves the Cape Horners. They brought copper ore from Chile to Swansea, then became the first port imported copper on the world. Even the shortest journey lasted at least one year. To fight against boredom, sailors learned some craft to keep busy during the long journey. Thanks to the imports there were a lot of copper industries in Swansea.

*Maryne Maurice, Axelle Bozec,
Pauline Copy, Doriane Manach*