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AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

**A POLICY
FOR
GAELIC**

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**A POLICY
FOR GAELIC**

INVERNESS 1975

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INTRODUCTION

It is at present impracticable and probably undesirable to impose a fully bi-lingual status on the whole of Scotland. The aim therefore must be to achieve perfect bi-lingualism in the Gaelic areas (the Gaidhealtachd) to promote and encourage the use of the language in what are now fringe areas (the Breac-Ghaidhealtachd) and to accord the language such status in the country as a whole as may be necessary to implement the fore-going and to provide adequate facilities for Gaels living outwith the Gaelic areas and for Non-Gaels who wish to learn and enjoy Gaelic.

With the notable exception of the Island Authority in the Western Isles, the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 is potentially damaging to Gaelic, as the new Regional and District boundaries take no account of the traditional linguistic frontier.

Examples of the dilution of Gaelic speaking areas caused by the reorganisation of Local Government are, on the Regional level, the inclusion of the Perthshire Highlands in the Central Region and by contrast the inclusion of Nairn in the Highland Region, and on the District level the inclusion of Tongue and Farr in Caithness District, etc.

It is accordingly imperative that Districts and Regions, within whose boundaries Gaidhealtachs or Breac-Ghaidhealtachs are situated, make adequate provision for Gaelic in those areas and in the area of the Council's authority as a whole.

In order that Gaelic take its rightful place in the cultural, social and economic life of Scotland there must be an acceptance in principle on a governmental level of the fundamental rights of the Gaelic speaking population, and of the right of access to Gaelic of all Scots.

G. N. BURNS,
Director.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH,
ABERTARFF HOUSE,
INVERNESS.
1975

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

1. Gaelic speakers have the right to a full education through the medium of their mother tongue.
2. They have the right to an adequate coverage in Gaelic in the mass media.
3. They have the right to planned economic development in the Gaelic speaking areas.
4. They have the right to deal with all organs of Government, both local and national, in Gaelic.
5. They have the right of access to the Law in Gaelic.
6. All Scots have the right of access to Gaelic culture.

COMMENTS

1. EDUCATION

This clause implies education in the widest sense. It implies a full-scale programme of training sufficient Gaelic-speaking teachers, and of producing the necessary text books.

2. MASS MEDIA

Adequate coverage for the Gaelic-speaking population would be in the region of 40 hours per week on radio and 4 hours on television. A separate Radio na Gaidhealtachd may be required which, however, should be audible nationally. Government subsidies should be forthcoming to enable a weekly all-Gaelic newspaper to be published.

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A specific policy is required for the Gaidhealtachd areas aimed at providing employment for the Gaelic population in keeping with the cul-

ture of the area and avoiding the necessity of importing foreign labour in bulk. The Gaels should be closely involved in the development of such a policy and in the organisation and management of all enterprises in the Gaidhealtachd areas.

4. ADMINISTRATION

All official forms in the public services should be bilingual. Public notices, direction signs, etc., in the Gaelic areas should also be bi-lingual. Public officials in the Gaidhealtachd areas should speak Gaelic.

5. THE LAW

While this is an important right, it is recognised as being of necessity a long term project. The encouragement of Gaelic-speaking lawyers and magistrates should commence immediately, and in the transitional stage interpreters should be freely provided.

6. GAELIC CULTURE

Gaelic should be readily available in schools and further education centres throughout the country. Radio and television should bring programmes on Gaelic language, music, history and culture through the medium of English. Non-Gaels wishing so to do should have the right to deal with the public services through the medium of Gaelic.

IMPLEMENTATION

1. (a) A legal definition of "Gaidhealtachd" and of "Breac-Ghaidhealtachd" in the sense in which those words are used in this document requires to be made immediately, and the Gaelic areas classified accordingly.
- (b) The particular classification of any given area should be periodically reviewed, and the aim should be the gradual acquisition of new Breac-Ghaidhealtachs and their eventual upgrading to true Gaidhealtachs.

2. (a) In order to facilitate the implementation of a Gaelic policy, a description of the Gaidhealtachd and Breac-Ghaidhealtachd areas as they are at present is appended.
 - (b) The Gaidhealtachd (and Breac-Ghaidhealtachd) principle can be operated on three levels — Regional, District and sub-divisions of districts. *E.g.*, the Highland Region is a Breac-Ghaidhealtachd; Sutherland District is also a Breac-Ghaidhealtachd, but within Sutherland there is a definite Gaidhealtachd, Breac-Ghaidhealtachd and also a non-Gaidhealtachd area. The appropriate Gaelic policy must accordingly work on each level.
 - (c) Apart from the defined areas which are appended, the City of Glasgow (with 12,865 Gaelic speakers) and the Burgh of Inverness (2,255) must be regarded as special areas, and the Gaelic policy must be applied as far as possible.
3. (a) The State having accepted in principle the fundamental rights of the Gaelic-speaking population, should take steps to implement them on a national level by giving direction and financial encouragement as appropriate to the various national and local authorities and agencies throughout the country.
 - (b) The Government should appoint a Minister for the Gaidhealtachd who would have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Gaelic policy. He would also chair an independent advisory Gaidhealtachd Council.
 - (c) The most urgent matter for the survival of Gaelic as the language of a community is the implementation of a balanced education policy, and first priority must be given to the establishment of a bilingual schooling system such as has been adopted in Wales (V. Language Policy of Merioneth).
4. Those Regions and Districts which are classified as Gaidhealtachd or as having Gaidhealtachs within their boundaries should take immediate steps to implement in full the Fundamental Rights according to the authority vested in them.
 5. Those Regions and Districts which are classified as Breac-Ghaidhealtachd or as containing such within their boundaries should immediately implement such of the Fundamental Rights as are applicable and practical, particularly in the educational and administrative fields.

GAIDHEALTACHD

The following areas are defined as Gaidhealtachd:

1. The Western Isles Region.
2. Within the Highland Region:
 - (a) Skye and Lochalsh District.
 - (b) Within Sutherland District: Eddrachillis & Durness, and Assynt.
 - (c) Within Ross & Cromarty District: Lochbroom, Gairloch and Lochcarron.
 - (d) Within Lochaber District: Arisaig, Glenelg, Moidart, The Small Isles, Ardnamurchan and Ardgour-Sunart.
3. Within Strathclyde Region:
 - a) Within Argyll District: Tiree & Coll, Jura & Colonsay and Islay.

BREAC-GHAIDHEALTACHD

The following areas are defined as Breac-Ghaidhealtachd:

1. The Highland Region.
2. Within the Highland Region: the Districts of Sutherland, Ross & Cromarty and Lochaber.
3. Within Strathclyde Region: the District of Argyll.
4. Within the Stirling District of Central Region: Killin and Balquhidder.

5. Within the Perth & Kinross District of the Tayside Region: Fortingall, Kenmore and Rannoch.
6. Within Strathclyde Region: the District of Argyll excluding Tarbert, South Kintyre and East Kintyre, Cowal and Bute, as well as the areas defined as "Gaidhealtachd".
7. Within the Highland Region:
 - (a) Within Caithness District: Tongue & Farr.
 - (b) Within Sutherland District: Golspie, Rogart & Lairg, Dornoch & Creich, and that part of Tain now included in Sutherland.
 - (c) Within Ross & Cromarty District: Contin and Contin (Kinlochluichart).
 - (d) Within Inverness District: Aird (excluding Kirkhill and Beauly), Inverness South and Inverness West.
 - (e) Within the District of Badenoch & Strathspey: Kingussie South, Laggan North and Laggan South.
 - (f) Within the District of Lochaber: the whole of the District outside the area defined as Gaidhealtachd.

MERIONETH EDUCATION AUTHORITY:

Language Policy for Primary Schools

1. The Merioneth Education Authority considers that, while it is convenient from the administrative standpoint to formulate a language policy in stages corresponding to the Primary and Secondary Schools, it is necessary to state the general aim of the policy in terms of the whole course from 5 to 15 years of age.
2. The Authority recognises that the policy should be related to the present linguistic situation.
3. It is clear that the basic aim of the policy will be to help all pupils to attain a satisfactory standard of bilingualism. The words of the 1953

Report of the Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales) may be quoted in this connection: "the condition of the Welsh language outside the schools has become so precarious so that now, as we see it, the schools have not so much to reflect as accurately as possible the linguistic pattern of their environment, but to redress the balance of the two languages within that environment."

4. In thoroughly Welsh-speaking areas the strong influences in favour of English in the home, through television, radio and the daily papers, have such an effect on children that even in those areas the greatest care should be taken that the child should habitually speak, read and write his mother tongue and thus develop his control of it to the best of his ability.

5. It is a scientifically established fact that the younger the pupil the more easily will he learn a second language, provided the situation for learning that language is created for him. The Authority accepts this fact but feels that in implementing it in schools the following points should be borne in mind:

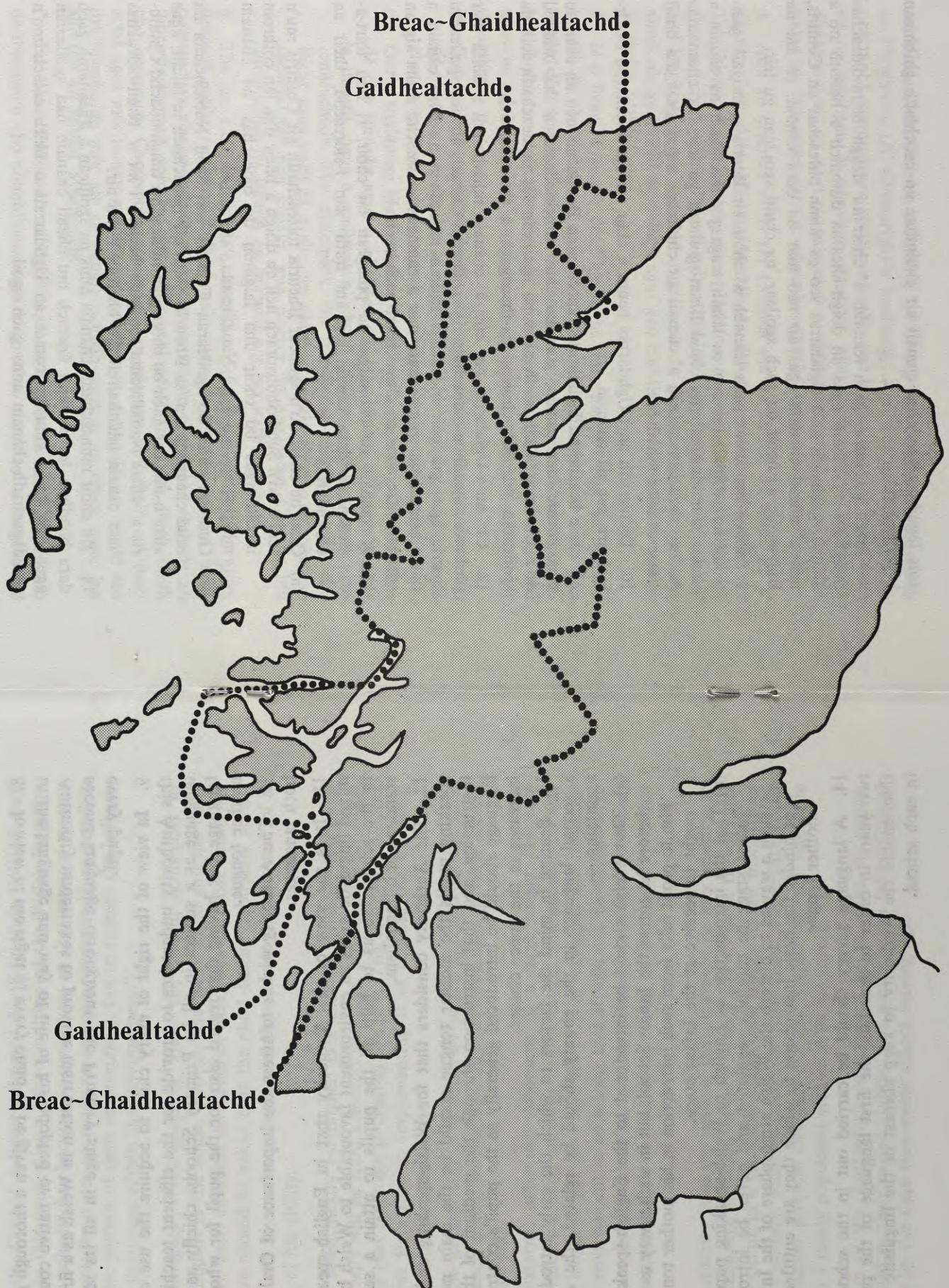
(a) That the general aim is to make all pupils *bilingual* by the time they reach school leaving age, and not proficient in their second language only.

(b) That external influences determine to a large extent the ease with which a second language can be taught and assimilated and a first language put over and learnt. For example, the influence of the environment is so strong that it will not be advisable to introduce English at an early stage formally in school to Welsh first language pupils in English speaking or linguistically mixed areas.

6. The Authority is of the opinion that it should be in a position to know the language situation in each school and to meet the changes which may occur in a relatively short time owing to the mobility of present day society. Military camps in rural areas, afforestation and major industrial projects can make a real impact on the linguistic situation in a thinly populated area such as Merioneth.

7. The aim of the Authority's policy shall be to make all pupils, having regard to their varied abilities and aptitudes, as fully bilingual as possible by the time they reach school leaving age.

8. In view of the right of every child to be given a thorough grounding in the language and way of life of his adopted or native country, this Authority undertakes to provide instruction in Welsh as a first and/or second language throughout the Primary stage in all its schools for every pupil.
9. In view of the right of every child to acquire the use of English this Authority undertakes to provide for the efficient teaching of the language as a subject in all its Primary Schools, chiefly as a second language but having due regard also for the pupil for whom it is a mother tongue.
10. The Authority wishes to stress the importance of Oral Work in both languages.
11. It is the view of the Authority that in English-speaking and mixed linguistic areas an environment favourable to Welsh be created in the schools so as to help all the pupils to attain a satisfactory standard of bilingualism.
12. The Authority considers that for Welsh-speaking and English-speaking pupils the mother tongue should be the main medium of instruction, and that instruction through the medium of the second language should be introduced generally as the pupil's control over it increases in the upper classes.
13. Bearing in mind the factors to which the early introduction of a second language in the county should be related, the Authority maintains —
 - (a) That Welsh should be introduced to the English-speaking pupil before he enters the Junior School, but in such a way as to enable him to profit fully from such instruction in his mother tongue as he ought to receive at the Infant stage.
 - (b) That the introduction of English to Welsh-speaking pupils at the Infant stage be carefully regulated and never be introduced in such a way as to disturb the Welsh atmosphere of the Infant class or hinder the basic instruction to which they are entitled in their mother tongue.
14. A language survey should be carried out in the schools every two years in order to ascertain the first language of the pupils and thus enable the Authority to keep abreast of the linguistic situation in each school.



**SCOTLAND'S
GAIDHEALTACHD & BREAC-GHайдHEALTACHD
NA h-ALBA**

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

POLASAIDH DO'N GHAILHLIG

INBHIRNIS 1975

Air a chlò-bhualadh le Highland Herald Ltd., Inbhirnise

ROIMH-RADH

Aig an àm seo bhiodh e do-dhèanamh agus is dòcha neo-ghlic stàdus làn dà-theangach a chur air Alba gu léir. Mar sin, feumaidh a' pholasaidh amas air fior dhà-theangachas a stéidheachadh anns a' Ghàidhealtachd, air cleachdadhbh na càinain adhartachadh agus a bhrosnachadh anns a' Bhreac-Ghàidhealtachd, agus air stàdus a chosnadh do'n càinain air feadh na dùthcha air fad, los gun coimhlionar a' pholasaidh seo agus los gum bi solar gu leòr ann do na Gàidheil a tha fuireach taobh-amuigh na Gàidhealtachd agus do na Goill a tha 'g iarraidh Gàidhlig ionnsachadh agus a mhealtainn.

Ma dh' fhàgar ùghdarras-eilein ann an Innse Gall a mach, tha Achd an Riaghlaidh Ionadail (Alba) 1973 a' bagairt milleadh air a' Ghàidhlig, a chionn 's nach gabh criòchan nan Roinntean agus nan Sgìreachdan ùra gnothach ri crioch eachdraidheil a càinain.

Mar eisimpleir, tha tanachadh na Gàidhlig a' leantainn air athòrdachadh an Riaghlaidh Ionadail bho na chuireadh Gàidhealtachd Siòrrachd Pheairt a steach do'n Roinn Mheadonaich, bho na chuireadh Siòrrachd Naruinn a steach do Roinn na Garbhchriòchan agus bho na chuireadh Tunga is Far a steach do Sgìreachd Ghallaibh.

Air an adhbhar seo feumaidh na Roinntean agus na Sgìreachdan, anns a bheil Gàidhealtachdan neo Breac-Ghàidhealtachdan suidhichte, solarachadh gu h-iomchaidh do'n Ghàidhlig anns na h-ionadan sin agus air feadh na tire air fad a tha fo ùghdarras na Comhairle.

Los gun gabh a' Ghàidhlig a h-àite dligheach ann am beatha chulturach, shóisealta agus eacnamaic na h-Alba, feumaidh an Riaghaltas gabhail air phrionnsabail ri bun-chòirichean luchd na Gàidhlig agus ri còir nan Albannach gu léir air mealtainn na Gàidhlig.

TORMOD BURNS,

Fear-stiùiridh.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH,
TIGH OBAR THAIRBH,
INBHIRNIS.
1975



NA BUN-CHOIRICHEAN

1. Tha còir aig Luchd na Gàidhlig air làn foghlum fhaighinn troimh an càinain mhàthaireil.
2. Tha còir aca air seirbhis fhoghaienteach ann an Gàidhlig anns na meadhonan-foillseachaidh.
3. Tha còir aca air leasachadh eacanomaic planaichte anns a' Ghàidhealtachd.
4. Tha còir aca air a bhith déligeadh ann an Gàidhlig ri gach meur an Riaghaltais, eadar Riaghaltas na Stàite agus an Riaghaltas Ionadail.
5. Tha còir aca air cùisean Lagha ann an Gàidhlig.
6. Tha còir aig gach uile Albannach air mealtainn cultùr na Gàidhlig.

LEUDACHADH

1. FOGLUM

Tha an earrann seo a' toirt a steach foghlum air fad. Tha i toirt a steach làn phrogram gus luchd-teagaisg le Gàidhlig a sholar, agus gus na leabhraichean-teagaisg feumail a dheasachadh.

2. MEADHONAN-FOILLSEACHAIDH

Bhiodh rud-eigin mar 40 uair 'san t-seachdainn air an radio agus 4 uairean 'san t-seachdainn air an telebhisean freagarrach mar sheirbhis fhoghaienteach do luchd-na-Gàidhlig. 'S dòcha gu bheil feum air "Radio na Gàidhealtachd" air leth, ach b' fheudar do na prògraman a bhith ri 'n cluinnntinn air feadh na dùthcha. B' fheudar do'n Riaghaltas subsadaidh a thoirt seachad gus pàipear-naidheachd seachdaineach foillseachadh ann an Gàidhlig.

3. LEASACHADH EACANOMAIC

Tha polasaidh shònraichte a dhìth air a' Ghàidhealtachd, leis a' chus-pair obair a thoirt do na Gàidheil, a fhreagrachd air cultùr an àite

agus a sheachnadh an éiginn air pailteas luchd-oibreach choimheich a bhith air an toirt a steach. Bhiodh dlùth-cheangal aig na Gàidheil ri leasachadh na polasaidh seo agus ri òrdachadh agus ri stiùireadh gach gnìomhachais anns a' Ghàidhealtachd.

4. RIAGHLADH

Bu chòir do gach foirm anns na seirbhisean follaiseach a bhith dà-theangach. Mar an ceudna bu chòir do shanasan follaiseach, comharran rathaid etc. anns a' Ghàidhealtachd a bhith dà-theangach. B' fheudar Gàidhlig a bhith aig Oifigich Riaghlaidh anns a' Ghàidhealtachd.

5. AN LAGHA

Ged is còir chudthromach a th'ann a seo, aithnichear mar riatanas gur e cuspair fad-thìmeil a th'ann. B' fheudar tòiseachadh ri luchd-lagha agus breitheamhan le Gàidhlig a bhrosnachadh, agus ré an eadar-thamaill feumaidh pailteas eadar-theangairean a bhith ri làimh.

6. CULTUR GAIDHLIG

Bu chòir do'n Ghàidhlig a bhith air a taigse gu paitt ann an sgoiltean agus ann an àiteachan an àrd-fhoghluium air feadh na dùthcha. B' fheudar do'n Radio agus do'n Telebhisean prògramanan a chraobhsgaoileadh ann am Beurla air cànan, ceòl, eachdraidh agus cultùr na Gàidhlig. Tha còir aig na Goill a tha toileach, air déiligeadh ris na seirbhisean follaiseach ann an Gàidhlig.

AN COIMHLIONADH

1. (a) Feumar mìneachadh lagħail a chur gun dàil air na faclan 'Gàidhealtachd' agus 'Breac-Ghàidhealtachd' anns a' chiall anns an deach an cleachdad 'san aithisg seo, agus feumar na cèarnan Gàidhlig an rangachadh a réir seo.
(b) Bidh ath-bheachdachadh ann bho ám gu ám air rangachadh sònraichte gach cèarna, agus 'se mar chuspair dha, Breac-Ghàidhealtachdan ùra a stéidheachadh, agus an tionndadh mu dheireadh thall gu fior Ghàidhealtachdan.

2. (a) Gus coimhlionadh na polasaidh Gàidhlig a dhèanamh na's fhasa, tha iomradh air na cèarnan Gàidhealach agus Breac-Ghàidhealach mar a tha iad an dràsda air a chur aig deireadh na h-aithisg seo.
- (b) Faodar prionnsabail na Gàidhealtachd (agus na Breac-Ghàidhealtachd) oibreachadh air trì raointean — An Roinn, an Sgìreachd agus earrannan na Sgìreachd. Mar eisimpleir, is e Breac-Ghàidhealtachd a tha ann an Roinn nan Garbhchrìochan; 'se Breac-Ghàidhealtachd cuideachd a tha ann an Sgìreachd Chataibh, ach taobh-a-stigh de Chataibh tha cèarnan Gàidhealach, Breac-Ghàidhealach agus neo-Ghàidhealach ri 'm faighinn. Feumaidh a' pholasaidh Ghàidhlig oibreachadh mar sin anns gach raon d'a réir.
- (c) A' fàgail a mach nan cèarnan air a bheil iomradh aig deireadh na h-aithisg, feumar gabhail ri Baile Ghlaschu (12.865) agus Baile Inbhirnis (2.255) mar ionadan spéisealta, agus feumar a' pholasaidh Ghàidhlig a chur an gnìomh an sin cho fad's as urrainnear.
3. (a) An déidh do'n Stàit gabhail air phrionnsabail ri bun-chòirichean luchd na Gàidhlig, feumaidh i an cur an gnìomh gu nàiseanta le bhith toirt stiùireadh agus brosnachadh airgid mar a's iomchaidh do na h-ùghdarrasan nàiseanta agus ionadail agus do na buidhnean freagarrach eile air feadh na dùthcha.
- (b) Feumaidh an Riaghaltas Ministear na Gàidhealtachd ainmeachadh a bhiodh an urra ri coimhlionadh coitcheann na polasaidh Gàidhlig. Bhiodh e os cionn Comhairle Neo-eisimeil Earalach na Gàidhealtachd.
- (c) 'Se an rud as cudthromaire a thaobh dol-air-adhart na Gàidhlig mar chàin an t-sluagh coimhlionadh polasaidh chothromairichte fhoghluim, agus feumar 'sa cheud àite rian dà-theangach do na sgoiltean a stéidheachadh, mar a tha aca 'sa Chuimhrigh. (V. Polasaidh chàin Siorrachd Mherioneth).
4. Feumaidh na Roinntean agus na Sgìreachdan a tha air an rangachadh mar Ghàidhealtachd, neo anns a bheil Gàidhealtachd suidhichte, a h-uile oidhrip a dhèanamh gun dàil gus na bun-chòirichean a choimhlionadh a réir an ùghdarrais a tha aca.

5. Feumaidh na Roinntean agus na Sgìreachdan a tha air an rangachadh mar Bhreac-Ghàidhealtachd, neo anns a bheil Breac-Ghàidhealtachd suidhichte, na bun-chòirichean a tha freagarrach agus a ghabhas a choimlionadh, a choimlionadh gun dàil, gu h-àraid an raon an Fhoghluim agus an raon nan Seirbhisean follaiseach.

A' GHÀIDHEALTACHD

Tha na cèarnan seo air an rangachadh mar Ghàidhealtachd.

1. Roinn nan Eileanan an Iar.
2. Taobh-a-stigh de Roinn nan Garbhchriochan.
 - (a) Sgìreachd an Eilein Sgitheanaich is Loch Aillse.
 - (b) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Chataibh: Eadar-dà-chaolais is Duirnis, agus Asainn.
 - (c) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Rois agus Chromba: Loch Bhraoin, Geàrrloch, agus Loch Carain.
 - (d) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Lochabair: Arasaig, Gleann Eilg, Mùideart, Aird nam Murchan, Aird-ghobhar-Suaineart agus na h-Eileanan Beaga.
3. Taobh-a-stigh de Roinn Shrathchluaidh:
 - (a) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Earraghaidheal: Tiridhe agus Colla; Diùra agus Colbhasa, agus Ile.

A' BHREAC-GHÀIDHEALTACHD

Tha na cèarnan seo air an rangachadh mar Bhreac-Ghàidhealtachd:

1. Roinn nan Garbhchriochan.
2. Taobh-a-stigh de Roinn nan Garbhchriochan na Sgìreachdan a leanas: Cataibh, Rois is Cromba, agus Lochabar.
3. Taobh-a-stigh de Roinn Shrathchluaidh: Sgìreachd Earraghaidheal.
4. Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Shruighlea anns an Roinn Mheadhon-aich; Both-chuidir, agus Gill Fhinn.

5. Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Pheairt is Chinnrois ann an Roinn Shrath-Tatha: Fartairchill, An Ceann Mór, agus Raineach.
6. Taobh-a-stigh de Roinn Shrathchlaidh: Sgìreachd Earraghaidheal a'fàgail amach an Tairbeart, Ceann-tìre-a-Deas, Ceann-tìre-an-Ear, Comhghal agus Bòd, còmhla ris na cèarnan a tha air an rangachadh mar Ghàidhealtachd.
7. Taobh-a-stigh de Roinn nan Garbhchrìochan:
 - (a) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Chataibh: Goillspidh, Ròghard is an Luirg, Dornoch is Craoich, agus a' chuid sin de Sgìre Bhaile Dhùbhthaich a tha a nis ann an Cataibh.
 - (c) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Rois is Cromba: Cunndainn, agus Cunndainn (Ceann Loch Luicheirt).
 - (d) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Inbhirnis: An Airde a' fàgail amach Sgìre Mhoire agus a' Mhanachaínn, agus Inbhirnis-a-Deas agus Inbhirnis-an-Iar.
 - (e) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Bhaideanaich is Shrathspé: Ceann-a-Ghiùthsaich-a-Deas, An Lagan-a-Tuath agus An Lagan-a-Deas.
 - (f) Taobh-a-stigh de Sgìreachd Lochabair: An sgìreachd air fad, a' fàgail a mach nan cèarnan a tha air an rangachadh mar Ghàidhealtachd.

UGHDARRAS FOGHLUM MHERIONETH:

Polasaidh Chànan do na Bun-sgoiltean

1. Ged a bhios e goireasach bho thaobh a làimhseachaidh, polasaidh chànan a chumadh an comh-réir ri iarrtasan air leth nam Bun-sgoiltean agus nan Iar-sgoiltean, ar le Ughdarris Foghlum Mherioneth gu bheil e riatanach amas coitcheann na polasaidh mar a bhoineas e do'n chùrsa iomlán bho aois 5 bliadhna gu aois 15 bliadhna a chur an céill.
2. Aithnichidh an t-Ughdarris gur còir dàimh a bhith aig a' pholasaidh ris an t-suidheachadh-chànan mar a tha e.
3. Tha e soilleir gur e as bun-amas do'n pholasaidh cuideachadh leis na sgoilearan uile leòr-chomas dà-theangach a thoirt a mach. An luib

seo faodar briathran na h-Aithisg (1953) aig Ard-Chomhairle Earalach an Fhoghluim (A' Chuimhrigh) a luadhadh: "tha cor na cànan Cuimrich taobh-a-muigh nan sgoiltean air fàs cho breòite agus, ar leinn, nach eil na sgoiltean fo chomain atharrais cho dlùth agus a ghabhas a dhèanamh air an staid chànan anns a' choimhearsnachd ach a' mheidh eadar na cànamean anns a' choimhairsnachd sin a chothromachadh.

4. Ann an cèarnan a tha tur Cuimris tha an leithid de bhuil air a' chloinn 'san dachaидh aig buaidh na Beurla, troimh mheadhon an Telebhisein, an Radio agus nam pàipearan-naideachd, agus gu bheil fiù anns na cèarnan seo feum air fior fhaicill a ghabhail gum bruidhinn, gun leugh agus gun sgrìobh an leanabh do ghnath a chànan mhàthaireil, air an leithid de dhòigh agus gun cinn a chuid smachd oirre mar as fheàrr a théid aige.

5. Is e firinn eòlasach dearbhte a tha ann, mar a's òige an sgoilear is ann a's phasa dha an dara cànan ionnsachadh air chor agus gun cumar dha suidheachadh far an ionnsaich e cànan. Gabhaidh an t-Ughdarris ris an fhìrinn seo ach measar ann a bhith 'ga chur gu buil anns na sgoiltean gum bu choir na puingean a leanas a bhith air chuimhne:

- (a) Gur e an t-amas coitcheann na sgoilearan air fad a dhèanamh *dà-theangach* mu'n ám a ruigeas iad aois fàgail na sgoile agus chan e an dùnamh comasach 'san dara cànan amhàin.
- (b) Gur e buaidhean bho'n taobh-a-muigh gu lìe mhóir a shuidheachas dé cho furasda agus a ghabhas an dara cànan a theagasc agus a thogail, agus a ghabhas a' cheud chainnt a chur a null agus ionnsachadh. Mar eisimpleir, tha buaidh na coimhairsnachd cho làdir agus nach bi e glic, an cèarnan Beurla air neo an cèarnan measgaichte nan cànan, gun cuirear na sgoilearan Cuimris mu choinneimh na Beurla gu foirmeil aig ám tràth 'san sgoil.

6. Tha an t-Ughdarris de'n bheachd gum bu choir dha a bhith fiosrach mu'n t-suidheachadh-chànan anns gach sgoil agus a bhith comasach a choinneachadh ri atharrachaidhean a ghabhas tachairt an ùine chuimseach goirid a thoradh comhludadair an là an diugh bhith cho luaineach. Campaichean mileanta an cèarnan dùthchail, coilltearachd agus mór-thionnsgnáidhean tionnsgalach, gabhaidh an leithid seo druidheadh gu mór air an t-suidheachadh-chànan an cèarn tearc 'na shluagh an leithid Mherioneth.

7. Is e amas Polasaidh an Ughdarris na sgoilearan uile a dhèanamh *dà-theangach* cho coimhlionta agus a ghabhas mu'n ám a ruigeas iad

aois fàgail na sgoile, a' cumail air chuimhne an caochladh ghibhteas is chomasan.

8. Seach gun dleas gach leanabh a' chòir air deagh bhun-oideachas fhaighinn an cànan agus an dòigh-bheatha dùthaich a bhreith no a dhìona, gabhaidh an t-Ughdarris seo os làimh oideachas an Cuimris, mar a' cheud chànan agus/air neo mar an dara cànan, ré ám na Bun-sgoile a sholar do gach sgoilear 'na chuid sgoiltean gu léir.

9. Seach gun dleas gach leanabh a' chòir air Beurla a thogail, gabhaidh an t-Ughdarris seo os làimh teagasc eifeachdach na cànan a sholar mar chuspair 'na chuid Bhun-sgoiltean gu léir, 'sa chumantas mar an dara cànan, ach a' cumail air chuimhne an sgoilear d'a bheil i mar chainnt mhàthaireil.

10. Dh'iaradh an t-Ughdarris beum a chur air cudthromachd obair-labhairt 'san dù chànan.

11. Is e beachd an Ughdarrais, an cèarnan Beurla air neo an cèarnan measgaichte 'nan cànan, gum bu chòir timchiollachd a tha bàidheil do'n Chuimris a chumadh anns na sgoiltean los cuideachadh leis na sgoilearan uile leòr-chomas dù-theangach a thoirt amach.

12. Chi an t-Ughdarris gur còir a' chànan mhàthaireil a bhith mar phrìomh mheadhon-oideachais aig sgoilearan Cuimris air neo sgoilearan Beurla agus gur còir oideachas troimh mheadhon na dàra cànan a thoirt asteach gu coitcheannta mar a chinneas an smachd a tha aig an sgoilear oirre anns na clasaichean uachdrach.

13. A' cumail air chuimhne na puingean bu chòir, ri linn toirt-a-steach na dara cànan aig ám tràth 'san t-siorrachd, their an t-Ughdarris —

(a) Gum bu chòir do'n sgoilear Bheurla töiseachadh air Cuimris mu'n téid e do'n Sgoil Shoisiorach ach an dòigh a bheir dha làn cothrom uiread agus bu chòir dha faighinn de oideachas 'na chànan mhàthaireil 'san Sgoil Naoidheanta.

(b) Gum bu chòir do sgoilearan Cuimris 'san Sgoil Naoidheanta na ceud cheuman aca 'sa Bheurla bhith air rianachadh le faicill, agus air a h-uile cor nach bu chòir gum milleadh i timchiollachd Chuimris a' chlas Naoidheanta, no gum bacadh i air a' bhun-oideachas 'nan cànan mhàthaireil d'a bheil còir aca air.

14. Bu chòir rannsachadh chànan anns na sgoiltean a dhèanamh gach dara bliadhna los a bhith fiosrach mu cheud chànan nan sgoilearan agus mar sin a chur an comas an Ughdarrais a bhith eòlach mu'n t-suidheachadh-chànan anns gach sgoil.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

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