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ATHBHEOCHAN

na

GAEILGE

THE RESTORATION
of
THE IRISH LANGUAGE

*Arna leagan ag an Rialtas faoi bhráid gach Tí
den Oireachtas, Eanáir, 1965.*

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH

ARNA FHOILSIÚ AG OIFIG AN ISOLÁTHAIR

Le ceannach ón

OIFIG DHÍOLTA FOILSEACHÁN RIALTAIS, AN STUARA, ARDOIFIG AN PHOIST,
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH

nó trí aon díoltóir leabhar

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THE RESTORATION OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Final Report of the Commission on the Restoration of the Irish Language was presented to both Houses of the Oireachtas and published on 10 January, 1964. The Government's thanks have already been conveyed to the members of the Commission for the time and care they devoted to the study of the difficult task with which they were entrusted. The Government take this opportunity of recording publicly their appreciation of the Commission's work.

2. This White Paper sets out the Government's general policy on the Irish language and their views on the Commission's recommendations.

3. Recognition of the place of the Irish language in the national life is given by Article 8 of the Constitution, which declares:

1. The Irish language as the national language is the first official language.
2. The English language is recognised as a second official language.
3. Provision may, however, be made by law for the exclusive use of either of the said languages for any one or more official purposes, either throughout the State or in any part thereof.

These Constitutional provisions enable the Oireachtas to have regard to the existence in the country as a whole of communities whose historical background and cultural traditions differ but who have all a valuable contribution to make to the development of the nation.

The National Aim

4. The national aim is to restore the Irish language as a general medium of communication. This aim will necessarily take much time and effort to achieve, notwithstanding the present state of knowledge of Irish and the goodwill which people in general feel towards it. All sections of the community must share the responsibility of working for the realisation of this aim. The responsibility cannot be discharged

ATHBHEOCHAN NA GAEILGE

I. RÉAMHRÁ

1. Tíolacadh Tuarascáil Deiridh an Choimisiúin um Athbheochan na Gaeilge do dhá Theach an Oireachtais agus foilsíodh í ar an 10 Eanáir, 1964. Tá an Rialtas tar éis a mbuíochas a ghabháil cheana féin le comhaltaí an Choimisiúin de bharr ar chaith siad d'am agus de dhúthracht lena staidéar ar an obair dheacair a cuireadh de chúram orthu. Glacann an Rialtas leis an gcaoi seo chun a ndea-mheas ar shaothar an Choimisiúin a chur in iúl go poiblí.

2. Sa Pháipéar Bán seo leagtar amach beartas ginearálta an Rialtais i leith na Gaeilge agus a dtuairimí ar mholtaí an Choimisiúin.

3. Tugann Airteagal 8 den Bhunreacht aitheantas d'ionad na Gaeilge i saol an náisiúin leis an dearbhú seo a leanas:

1. Ós í an Ghaeilge an teanga náisiúnta is í an phríomhtheanga oifigiúil í.
2. Glactar leis an Sacs-Bhéarla mar theanga oifigiúil eile.
3. Ach féadfar socrú a dhéanamh le dlí d'fhonn ceachtar den dá theanga sin a bheith ina haonteanga le haghaidh aon ghnó nó gnóthaí oifigiúla ar fud an Stáit ar fad nó in aon chuid de.

Cuireann na forálacha Bunreachtúla sin ar chumas an Oireachtais a thabhairt faoina aire go bhfuil ar fáil sa tír ina hiomláine dreamanna nach ionann cúlra stairiúil agus traidisiúin chultúir dóibh ach a bhfuil cion fiúntais le déanamh ag gach dream díobh chun an náisiún a fhorbairt.

An Aidhm Náisiúnta

4. Is í an aidhm náisiúnta an Ghaeilgea thabhairt ar ais marghnáth-mheán cumarsáide. Is aidhm í sin a dtógfaidh sé achar fada aimsire, agus a gcaithfear tréaniarracht a dhéanamh, lena tabhairt i gcrích, d'ainneoin an chothrom eolais ar an nGaeilge agus na dea-mhéine di atá ag an bpobal i gcoitinne faoi láthair. Ní mór do gach dream den phobal a gcion féin a dhéanamh chun an aidhm sin a bhaint

by the Government alone, although Government support is essential. The widespread, but often passive, public sentiment in favour of the language must be transformed into a willingness to make a sustained personal effort to achieve the national aim. The Government for their part propose to work for its achievement in a systematic way. For each phase of effort there will be a practical plan of action. Objectives will be set which are reasonable and realisable but which fix no boundary to progress.

Significance of the Language

5. Most Irish men and women instinctively feel an affection for the Irish language and realise its value to the nation and to the individual. It is the ancestral language of the great majority of our people and is still the mother tongue of a significant number. It has been spoken here since the beginning of our recorded history. In it is expressed much of our culture and traditions. Love and respect for the Irish language may, however, remain virtually inactive unless there is general conviction that the aim of extending its use is both reasonable and attainable. It is, therefore, appropriate to endeavour to outline here the main reasons why the language is of importance to Irish nationality, to Irish culture and to the individual Irish man and woman.

6. The Irish language is the most distinctive sign of our nationality. Our present position as an independent State derives in large measure from the idealism evoked by the Irish language movement. The need for this idealism is now as great as ever. A small State has a particular need to preserve its national traditions, to strengthen its independence of outlook and to safeguard its identity.

7. The Irish language is an integral part of our culture. It has contributed fundamentally to the distinctive qualities we possess as a community and as individuals. Down the centuries it has moulded and given expression to the thoughts and feelings of the Irish people. English, of course, has also contributed to our national heritage but the English we speak still bears the imprint of the attitudes of mind and modes of expression which prevailed when Irish was the language in general use. It is through Irish as a living language that we and those who come after us can most surely retain a lively sense and understanding of the unique and essential elements of the Irish character.

8. It is not only language but religion, the family and social system, the arts and crafts, political and economic organisation, all these and more, which go to the making of a distinctive culture.

amach. Ní féidir leis an Rialtas amháin an cúram sin a chomhlíonadh, ach tá sé fíor-riachtanach go mbeadh tacaíocht le fáil ón Rialtas. Caithfear an bhá atá go fairsing ag an bpobal leis an teanga, ach nach ndéantar beart dá réir go minic, a shaothrú ar dhóigh go mbeidh siad fonnmharchun iarracht phearsanta leanúnach a dhéanamh d'fhonn an aidhm náisiúnta a ghnóthú. I bpáirt an Rialtais de, tá beartaithe acu oibriú ar bhealach rianúil chun an aidhm sin a thabhairt i gcrích. Ceapfar plean praiticiúil gníomhaíochta do gach gné den saothar. Leagfar amach cinn sprice atá réasúnach agus a fhéadfar a bhaint amach ach nach gcuirfidh aon teorainn le hascnamh na teanga.

Tábhacht na Gaeilge

5. Is dual d'fhormhór mhuintir na hÉireann, idir fhir agus mna, cion a bheith acu ar an nGaeilge agus is léir dóibh a tábhacht don náisiún agus do gach duine ar leith. Is í teanga shinseartha fhormhór mór ár ndaoine í agus tá sí fós ina teanga dhúchais ag cuid mhaith díobh. Tá sí á labhairt anseo ó thús na ré a bhfuil cuntais staire againn di. Is inti a léirítear a lán dár gcultúr agus dár saíocht. Ach d'fhéadfadh an grá agus an t-ómós don Ghaeilge fanacht ar bheagán brí mura dtéann sé i bhfeidhm ar an bpobal i gcoitinne go bhfuil sé réasúnach cur chun a húsáid a leathadh agus gurb aidhm í sin ar féidir í a thabhairt i gcrích. Uime sin, is cuí go ndéanfaí iarracht anseo léiriú athchomair a thabhairt ar na príomhchúiseanna a bhfuil tábhacht sa Ghaeilge do náisiúntacht na hÉireann, do chultúr na hÉireann agus do gach fear agus bean de phobal na hÉireann.

6. Is í an Ghaeilge an comhartha is suntasaí ar ár náisiúntacht. Bhí an t-idéalachas a mhuscail gluaiseacht na Gaeilge ina chúis mhór leis an mbail atá orainn faoi láthair mar Stát neamhspleách a thabhairt i gcion. Teastaíonn an t-idéalachas sin uainn anois chomh mór is a bhí sé ag teastáil riamh,. Tá sé thar a bheith riachtanach ag Stát beag a traidisiúin náisiúnta a chaomhnú, a dhearcadh neamhspleách a neartú, agus a chomharthaí aitheantais a shlánchoiméad.

7. Is de dhlúth agus d'inneach ár gcultúir an teanga Ghaeilge. Ghabh sí páirt bhunúsach sna saintréithe a fhorbairt atá ag roinnt linn mar phobal agus mar dhaoine aonair. In imeacht na gcéadta bliain tá sí ag múnlú ár smaointe agus ár meanmna agus á gcur i bhfriotal. Bhí an Béarla, ar ndóigh, páirteach freisin inár n-oidhreacht náisiúnta, ach aithnítear fós ar an mBéarla a labhraímid cló an teilgin aigne agus na leananacha cainte a bhí i dtreis nuair ba í an Ghaeilge an teanga a bhí i ngnáthúsáid sa tír. Is de bharr na Gaeilge, go háirithe, agus í ina beotheanga, is fearr is féidir linn féin agus lenár sliocht a dheimhniú go gcoinneofar meabhair agus tuiscint aibí ar fhíordhamhnaí sainiúla an Ghaelachais.

8. Ní hí an teanga a labhraítear an t-aon ní amháin, ach fairis sin an creideamh, córas an teaghlaigh agus an córas comhdhaonnach, na healaíona agus na séimhcheirdeanna, an eagraíocht pholaitiúil agus

For historical reasons our activities in some cultural fields have for long periods been restricted. It is, therefore, of special concern that we should cherish and develop the Irish language as an effective, continuing expression of our separate identity.

9. Independence of mind and strength of character depend basically on moral training and on education in the widest sense. These qualities will, in our case, be reinforced by a knowledge not only of the national language but also of the particular contribution which Irish men and women have made, and are still making, to human welfare and achievement in all spheres, spiritual and material. The individual derives strength from a sense of belonging to a community which has evolved through many generations and which is linked to the past by a living tradition. The educated Irish man or woman who knows and uses the Irish language will appreciate more keenly the fact of being a citizen of a historic nation and will have a stronger sense of individuality.

10. The forms, idiom and vocabulary of Irish in themselves give the language a unique interest. Knowledge of the language provides access to its great literature which, with the exception of that of Greek and Latin, is older than the literature of any other European people and which maintains a continuity from the early mythological and heroic cycles, through the poetry of the schools and of the people, to the folklore and literature of today. While the enjoyment of the classical literature of the Irish language, as of that of any language, will normally be for the specialised reader and scholar, the literature of modern Irish is commanding the attention of a growing public.

Aims for the Immediate Future

11. The prolonged and sustained effort needed to realise the national aim in regard to the language can best be organised in phases. During the next ten years the Government's policy will be directed towards:

- strengthening the social and economic life of the Gaeltacht;
- extending the use of Irish as a living language, oral and written;
and
- providing, through knowledge of the language and its literature,
wider access to Ireland's cultural heritage.

Particular attention will be given to improving language teaching methods throughout the educational system and to encouraging a wider and more intensive use of Irish by individuals, families and

eacnamaíoch, agus tuilleadh nach iad, a dheilbhíonn cultúr leithleach. Ar chúiseanna stairiúla cúngaiodh ar feadh tréimhsí fada réim ár ngníomhaíochtaí i ngnéithe áirithe den chultúr. Uime sin, tá sé de chúram ar leith orainn an Ghaeilge a chumhdach agus a fhorbairt le go mbeidh sí ina léiriú éifeachtach marthanach ar ár sainiúlacht.

9. Bíonn neamhspleáchas duine ina mhachnamh, agus a dhiongbháilteacht, ag brath go bunúsach ar an oiliúint mhorálta agus ar an oideachas, sa chiall is fairsinge atá leis, a fhaigheann sé. Inár gcásna de, is treisiú ar na tréithe sin eolas a bheith againn ní amháin ar an teanga náisiúnta ach ar an gcion áirithe atá déanta, agus atá á dhéanamh i gcónaí, ag fir agus mná Éireannacha chun cur le leas agus le gníomhaíocht fhiúntach an chine daonna i ngach réim, idir shaolta agus spioradálta. Is údar nirt do dhuine é a bhrath go mbaineann sé le pobal atá ag forás ó ghlúin go glúin le cian d'aimsir agus a bhfuil ceangal beo traidisiúin gan bhriseadh acu lena sinsir rompu. An tÉireannach a bhfuil foghlaim air agus atá eolach ar an nGaeilge agus a úsáideann í, is fear a thabharfaidh sé dá aire gur saoránach de náisiún stairiúil é agus is láidre a rachaidh sé i gcion air gur duine ar leith é.

10. Is ábhar suime ar leith í an Ghaeilge mar gheall ar a damhna agus a deilbh, a friotal agus a foclóir. An té a bhfuil eolas aige uirthi tá rochtain aige ar a hardlitríocht, a ghabhann siar níos faide ná litríocht aon phobail eile san Eoraip, ach amháin litríocht na Gréigise agus na Laidine, agus atá tar éis maireachtáil ó ré thosaigh na scéalaíochta ar dhéithe agus ar laochra, trí ré na mbardscoileanna agus na gcúirteanna filíochta, agus tríd an mbéaloideas, anuas go dtí scríbhinní liteartha ár gcomhaimsire. Go hiondúil, faoi mar a tharlaíonn i gcás teanga ar bith, is é an fear léinn nó an scoláire a chuirfeadh dúil ina litríocht chlasaiceach, ach tá ag méadú ar an líon den phobal a chuireann suim i litríocht na Nua-Ghaeilge.

Aidhmeanna do na blianta atá chugainn

11. Is trína heagrú ina céimeanna is fearr a dhéanfar an iarracht mhór bhuanseasmhach atá riachtanach chun an aidhm náisiúnta i leith na teanga a thabhairt i gcrích. I rith na ndéich mbliana atá romhainn beidh beartas an Rialtais á dhírú ar na cuspóirí seo a leanas:

- saol sóisialach agus eacnamaíoch na Gaeltachta a neartú;
- úsáid na Gaeilge mar bheotheanga a leathadh, ó thaobh a labhartha agus a scríofa; agus
- caidreamh níos fairsinge ar oidhreacht chultúrtha na hÉireann a chur ar fáil, de thairbhe eolais ar an teanga agus ar a litríocht.

Féachfar go háirithe le feabhas a thabhairt ar mhodhanna múinte teangacha ar fud an chórais oideachais, agus le daoine aonair, teaghlaiigh agus gasraí a spreagadh chun úsáid níos fairsinge agus níos

groups based on a greater appreciation of why Irish should be loved and restored.

The Role of the Public

12. Any general programme for the Irish language must recognise that, while the State's contribution is important and necessary, there are other influences which are fundamentally of much greater importance. The family largely determines the speech habits of the individual. Even where Irish is not the language of the home, favourable family attitudes towards the language give impetus to the child's progress in acquiring it. In Gaeltacht areas, the survival of Irish as a vernacular is dependent on parents using it with their children. The women of Ireland, because of their intimate concern with the rearing and education of children, can play a special role in relation to Irish.

13. The Churches, representative bodies, trade unions, associations, individual concerns and all who are in a position to influence public opinion have a special part to play in fostering a favourable attitude towards Irish. It is unnecessary to stress the importance of the work of the voluntary language bodies. The Gaelic League has had a wide influence not only on the language movement but on the history of the nation. The work of the Gaelic League has in recent years been supplemented and extended by numerous other voluntary language bodies, many of which receive State grants. There is need for co-ordination, intensification and expansion of the efforts of such bodies, and for the effective use of modern public relations techniques, so that interest in and knowledge of the language will be fostered among the public in general and among young people in particular.

English and Other Languages

14. Irish must have primacy as the national language and every effort will be made to extend and intensify its use. Nevertheless, for a considerable time ahead, English will remain the language chiefly used outside the Gaeltacht for various purposes. To assume otherwise would be unrealistic and would detract from appreciation of the effort needed to achieve the national aim in regard to Irish.

15. It would also be unrealistic not to recognise that, because of our geographical position and the pattern of our economic and social relationships, a competent knowledge of English will be needed even in a predominantly Irish-speaking Ireland. English is of great value as an international language in communications, trade and tourism, and as a means of participation in world affairs. It provides access to the knowledge and culture of the English-speaking countries as well as to the large body of Irish literature written in English and to

dúthrachtaí a bhaint as an nGaeilge, de bharr a theachta i dtuiscint dóibh níos soiléire cad é an fáth ar chóir an Ghaeilge a ghráú agus a shlánú.

Páirt an Phobail san Iarracht

12. In aon chlár a leagfar amach don Ghaeilge caithfear a aithint go bhfuil tosca eile tionchair ann seachas an Stát agus, cé go mbaineann tábhacht agus riachtanas le feidhm an Stáit, gur mó go mór an tábhacht a ghabhann go bunúsach leis na tionchair eile sin. Is sa teaghlach go háirithe a mhúnlaítear gnás urlabhra duine. Fiú sa chás nach í an Ghaeilge teanga an bhaile, má bhíonn bá ag muintir an teaghlaigh léi cuidíonn sin go mór lena foghlaim ag an bpáiste. I limistéir na Gaeltachta, tá maireachtaí na Gaeilge mar theanga dhúchais ag brath ar na tuismitheoirí a bheith á labhairt leis na páistí. Is féidir le mná na hÉireann tairbhe ar leith a dhéanamh don Ghaeilge de bhrí go mbíonn dlúthbhaint acu le tógáil agus oiliúint leanaí.

13. Is féidir leis na hEaglaisí, le comhlachtaí ionadaíochta, le ceardchumann agus le cumainn eile, le gnólachtaí príobháideacha, agus le gach dream a bhfuil deis acu comhairle a chur ar an bpobal, cion feidhme ar leith a dhéanamh chun daoine a thabhairt ar thaobh na Gaeilge. Ní gá luí ar thábhacht na hoibre atá ar siúl ag na heagraíochtaí deonacha Gaelacha. B'fhairsing an éifeacht a bhí ag Conradh na Gaeilge ní amháin ar ghluaiseacht na teanga ach ar stair an náisiúin. Le beagán blianta anuas tá a lán comhlachtaí deonacha eile ar thaobh na teanga ag tacú agus ag treisiú le hobair Chonradh na Gaeilge, agus tá deontais ón Stát á bhfáil ag mórán díobh. Tá gá le comhordú, le dianasú agus le fairsingiú ar iarrachtaí na gcomhlachtaí sin, agus ní mór leas éifeachtúil a bhaint as modhanna nua-aimseartha i gcúrsaí caidrimh phoiblí, chun go gcothófar suim sa teanga, agus eolas uirthi, i measc an phobail i gcoitinne agus go háirithe san aos óg.

An Béarla agus Teangacha Eile

14. Ós í an Ghaeilge an teanga náisiúnta dlitear tús áite a thabhairt di, agus déanfar gach dícheall chun a húsáid a leathnú agus a mhéadú. Mar sin féin, go ceann tamaill mhaith fós, is é an Béarla an teanga is mó a bheidh á húsáid taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht i ngnóthaí éagsúla. Ní bheadh sé ag teacht le fírinne an scéil a mhalairt a ghlacadh ina áirithe, agus laghdódh sé ár léirthuiscint ar mhéad na hiarrachta is gá chun an aidhm náisiúnta i leith na Gaeilge a thabhairt i gcrích.

15. Ní bheimis ag tabhairt aghaidh ar an bhfírinne ach oiread mura n-aithneoimis gur gá, mar gheall ar shuíomh na tíre agus ar an gcóiríú atá ar ár gcaidreamh eacnamaíoch agus sóisialach, go mbeadh eolas inniúil ar an mBéarla ag daoine, fiú amháin nuair is í an Ghaeilge is mó a bheidh á labhairt. Is mór is fiú an Béarla mar theanga idirnáisiúnta i gcúrsaí cumarsáide, trádála agus cuartaíochta, agus mar mhéan rannpháirtíochta i ngnóthaí ar fud an domhain. Tugann sé rochtain ar léann agus cultúr na dtíortha arb é an Béarla

the prose, poetry, songs and speeches in which Irish national aspirations have to a large extent been expressed. Moreover, knowledge of English helps us to maintain our ties with the millions of people of Irish birth or descent living in English-speaking countries.

16. With effective use of modern teaching methods and facilities—and these are being constantly developed and improved—the standards of literacy and fluency required in English for all our needs can be maintained and general educational standards raised, while our knowledge of Irish is advanced and its use extended to realise the national aim. The results of research into language teaching can also make it easier to learn continental languages, thus contributing to the desired renewal of closer contacts with Western Europe.

Irish in Education and Administration

17. Although idealism is and must remain the mainspring of the language policy, the Government are convinced that voluntary effort needs the firm support of Government measures, particularly in the fields of education and public administration.

18. No Irish child can be regarded as fully educated if he grows up without a knowledge of the Irish language. The educational system will be seriously defective if it does not provide for the teaching of Irish to all children. The inclusion of Irish in school curricula as an essential subject does not merit denigration as a form of compulsion any more than the inclusion of English or Mathematics. The use of Irish as a medium of instruction for other subjects in primary schools will be allowed by the Department of Education only where the teacher is competent to give such instruction and where the pupils have sufficient Irish to profit by it. Government policy will continue to follow these general principles but will be open to review, in any particular, in the light of reasonable criticism or constructive suggestion. Further consideration will be given to the place of Irish in higher education and the Universities on receipt of the report of the Commission on Higher Education whose terms of reference specifically mention “the provision of courses of higher education through Irish”.

19. The Government will intensify the progressive development of the use of Irish in all branches of central and local administration.

20. Incentives will continue to be offered to encourage the

a dteanga labhartha, agus fairis sin ar an díolaim mhór litriochta atá curtha ar fáil i mBéarla ag údair Éireannacha, agus ar an bprós, an fhilíocht, na hamhráin agus na hóráidí ina ndearnadh mórchuid de dhúil agus de dhóchas náisiúnta na nGael a chur in iúl. Fairis sin, cuidíonn an Béarla linn chun ár gceangal muintearais a choinneáil leis na milliúin Éireannach, ó bhreith nó ó shinsearach, a bhfuil cónaí orthu i dtíortha arb é a dteanga labhartha é.

16. De thairbhe modhanna agus áiseanna nua múinte a úsáid go héifeachtach—agus tá forbairt agus feabhsú á dhéanamh orthu sin i gcónaí—is féidir na caighdeáin léinn agus líofachta is gá sa Bhéarla le haghaidh riar ár gcáis i ngach gnó a choinneáil agus an cothrom ginearálta oideachais a ardú, agus san am céanna eolas ar an nGaeilge a chur chun cinn agus a húsáid a leathnú d'fhonn an aidhm náisiúnta a bhaint amach. Is féidir freisin, de thoradh taighde ar mhúineadh teangacha, foghlaim teangacha na Mór-Roinne a éascú, rud a chabhródh le hathnuachan na dlúth-theagmhála is áil linn le hIarthar na hEorpa.

An Ghaeilge san Oideachas agus sa Riarachán

17. Cé gurb é an t-idéalachas is bonn gríosaithe don bheartas i leith na Gaeilge, agus nach foláir gur mar sin a bheidh, is dearbh leis an Rialtas go bhfuil gá le bearta Rialtais a thabharfaidh tacaíocht dhaingean don iarracht dheonach, go háirithe i gcúrsaí oideachais agus riaracháin phoiblí.

18. Ní féidir a mheas go bhfuil oideachas leorcheart ar aon pháiste Éireannach a tógadh gan eolas ar an nGaeilge. Beidh easnamh mór ar an gcóras oideachais mura mbíonn socrú ann chun an Ghaeilge a mhúineadh do gach uile pháiste. Ní ceart é a chaitheamh mar dhímheas ar an nGaeilge gurb ábhar éigeantach í toisc í a bheith ina hábhar riachtanach ar chlár teagaisc na scoileanna ach chomh beag is a dhéanfaí i gcás an Bhéarla nó na Matamaitice dá thoisic sin. Ní cheadóidh an Roinn Oideachais an Ghaeilge a úsáid mar mhéan múinte ábhar eile sna bunscoileanna ach amháin sa chás a bhfuil an múinteoir inniúil ar é a dhéanamh agus go bhfuil a ndóthain eolais ar an nGaeilge ag na daltaí chun tairbhe a bhaint as an teagasc. Cloífeair i mbeartas an Rialtais leis na prionsabail ghinearálta sin, ach go mbeidh sé inchurtha faoi athmheas, in aon phonc áirithe, faoi threoir bheacht-aiochta atá réasúnach nó moltaí atá cuiditheach. Déanfar tuilleadh breithnithe ar ionad na Gaeilge san ardoideachas agus sna hOllscoileanna nuair a gheofar tuarascáil an Choimisiúin um Ardoideachas; tá soláthar cúrsaí ardoideachais trí Ghaeilge luaite go sonrach i dtéarmaí tagartha an Choimisiúin sin.

19. Treiseoidh an Rialtas leis an leathnú forásach ar úsáid na Gaeilge i ngach brainse den riarachán lárnach agus den riarachán áitiúil.

20. Leanfar dé ghreasachtaí a thairiscint d'fhonn spreagadh a

wider use of Irish. Care will, however, be taken not to defeat the purpose of these incentives by operating them in such a way as to antagonise those whom it is hoped to persuade to learn and use the language. On these grounds, it is proposed, as indicated later in this White Paper (vide paragraphs 58 and 200), to provide a second, special opportunity of acquiring the Leaving Certificate for any student who may fail initially in Irish alone and to review certain of the Irish requirements for public posts, including the absolute preference for appointment to some posts of a professional or technical kind given to candidates with a competent knowledge of Irish.

Research and Standardisation

21. The Government agree with the Commission in attaching considerable importance to the advances made in other countries in the scientific study and teaching of languages. It is the intention to foster research into the nature and teaching of language in general and of the Irish language in particular. Additional educational research, the application of more resources to school building and equipment, the training of additional teachers and the raising of the school-leaving age will enable all subjects, including Irish, to be more effectively taught.

22. Much has been done in recent years to adapt the Irish language to the complex needs of modern life. Dictionaries and other works of reference have been compiled, terminology has been brought up to date and standardised forms for the written language have been determined. All this work is continuing. Concern is sometimes expressed about the effects of some of these activities on the structure of the Irish language but it will hardly be gainsaid that if Irish is to be generally learned and used throughout the country, standardisation of spelling and a certain grammatical consistency are necessary. As already announced, it is the intention to encourage the adoption of standardised forms and of the Roman script throughout the administrative and educational systems. Allowance will be made for reasonable flexibility to ensure that violence will not be done to established and defensible local variations of usage.

The Gaeltacht

23. This policy of standardisation does not of course, detract from the respect in which the living speech of the Gaeltacht, with its local tones and variations, is rightly held. It is only in the Gaeltacht that Irish is used for the natural expression of the life of a community. The Gaeltacht serves as the traditional source of the spoken language, to which learners go to perfect their knowledge and from which must come many of those who will spread a good

thabhairt chun úsáid na Gaeilge a leathadh. Glacfar cúram, áfach, chun nach gcuirfear cuspóir na ngreasachtaí sin ó rath de dheasca feidhm a bhaint astu ar dhóigh a chuirfeadh drochstuaic orthu siúd a bhfuil súil iad a bhroidiú chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim agus a úsáid. Dá réir sin, tá sé beartaithe, mar a luaitear anseo ina dhiaidh seo sa Pháipéar Bán seo (féach míreanna 58 agus 200), athdheis speisialta a thabhairt chun an Ardteistiméireacht a ghnóthú d'aon dalta a dteipfeadh air an chéad uair sa Ghaeilge amháin, agus athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar riachtanais áirithe maidir leis an nGaeilge le haghaidh post poiblí, ar a n-áirítear an tosaíocht iomlán a thugtar d'iarrrthóirí a bhfuil eolas inniúil acu ar an nGaeilge i gcás ceapachán chun post áirithe de chinéal gairmiúil nó teicniúil.

Taighde agus Caighdeánú

21. Aontaíonn an Rialtas leis an gCoimisiún go ngabhann tábhacht mhór leis an dul ar aghaidh atá déanta i dtíortha eile maidir le modhanna eolaíochta chun staidéar a dhéanamh ar theangacha agus chun teangacha a theagasc. Tá sé d'intinn ag an Rialtas cuidiú leis an taighde ar mhianach teangacha i gcoitinne agus ar a dteagasc, go háirithe i gcás na Gaeilge. Féadfar gach ábhar léinn, agus an Ghaeilge a chur san áireamh, a theagasc níos fearr de bharr taighde breise a dhéanamh san oideachas, gustal breise a chur chun feidhme ar fhoirgnimh agus trealamh scoile, múinteoirí breise a oiliúint agus an aois fágála scoile a ardú.

22. Tá cuid mhaith déanta le blianta beaga anuas chun an Ghaeilge a chur in oiriúint d'ilriachtanais an tsaoil atá anois ann. Tiomsaíodh foclóirí agus leabhair thagartha eile, tá an téarmaíocht tugtha bord ar bord leis an aimsir, agus tá foirmeacha caighdeánacha leagtha amach do scríobh na teanga. Tá an obair sin go léir ar siúl i gcónaí. Cé go bhfuil daoine ann atá inníoch i dtaobh an tionchair atá ag beartas an Stáit ar dhéanamh na teanga, is ar éigean a shéanfaí go bhfuil gá, ar an gcuid is lú de, le caighdeánú ar an litriú agus le comhionannas áirithe gramadaí má táthar leis an nGaeilge a chur á foghlaim agus á húsáid go coitianta ar fud na tíre. Mar atá curtha in iúl cheana, tá sé beartaithe taobhú le húsáid foirmeacha caighdeánacha agus an chló Rómhánaigh ar fud an chórais riaracháin agus an chórais oideachais, ach lambálfar saoirse réasúnach chun a dheimhniú nach gcuirfear ó bhail gnásanna áitiúla neamhionanna atá seanbhunaithe agus barántúil.

An Ghaeltacht

23. Ní bhaineann an beartas caighdeánaithe sin, ar ndóigh, ón meas atá, agus is ceart a bheith, ar chaint bheo na Gaeltachta, gona blas agus a leaganacha áitiúla. Is sa Ghaeltacht amháin a úsáidtear an Ghaeilge ag caint go nádúrtha ar a mbaineann le saol pobail. Is sa Ghaeltacht atá foinse thraidisiúnta na teanga labhartha; téann an foghlaimoir ann chun slacht a chur ar a chuid Gaeilge, agus mórán díobh siúd a leathfaidh eolas maith ar an nGaeilge ar fud an

knowledge of Irish throughout the rest of the country. For these reasons, the preservation and strengthening of the Gaeltacht are essential to the restoration of the Irish language. Special attention is, therefore, paid in this White Paper to the measures necessary to that end.

24. The economic and social problems of the Gaeltacht areas are indicated in Part III of this White Paper. The fact that the Gaeltacht does not form a single self-contained area, and that there are marked variations under such headings as population structure, quality of land and farm size, requires a variety of special measures to meet the diverse economic and social problems of the Gaeltacht as a whole.

25. The economic problems posed by the Gaeltacht largely coincide with the problems posed by the small farm areas of the West. This situation has been examined in the two reports of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Problems of Small Western Farms and Government policy is indicated in the decisions taken on the recommendations in these reports and, more recently, in the Second Programme for Economic Expansion which states (paragraph 227, Chapter I of Part II) that—

“The Government’s aims for rural development under the second programme are first, to ensure the more intensive use of land within the limits set by market possibilities so that the maximum number of people can be retained in agriculture consistent with social and economic progress; second, to create viable family farm units in small farm areas with minimum disturbance of the population; and, third, to ensure, as far as practicable, that those who leave agriculture have adequate employment opportunities in the other sectors of the economy.”

Government policy in regard to the Gaeltacht, while conforming to this general statement, will give special weight to the importance, for the Irish language, of maintaining each of the Gaeltacht communities as a social entity and, therefore, of increasing productive employment in the Gaeltacht itself.

26. The following pages of this White Paper deal with the 288 principal recommendations made in the final report of the Commission on the Restoration of the Irish Language and indicate the Government’s views thereon. As the recommendations relate to the details of so many of the activities of the State and the public, and require further examination by those directly concerned, some of the following comments are necessarily in general terms. Particulars of the

chuid eile den tír caithfidh siad teacht ón nGaeltacht. Ar na cúiseanna sin, tá sé thar a bheith riachtanach go gcaomhnófaí agus go neartófaí an Ghaeltacht d'fhonn an teanga Ghaeilge a shlánú. Uime sin, tá aird speisialta á tabhairt sa Pháipéar Bán seo ar na bearta is gá chuige sin.

24. Tá cur síos i gCuid III den Pháipéar Bán seo ar na fadhbanna eacnamaíocha agus sóisialacha a bhaineann leis an nGaeltacht. Toisc nach aon limistéar amháin ar leithligh an Ghaeltacht, agus go bhfuil neamhionannas mór ann i gcúrsaí ar nós an rangú atá ar an daonra, mianach na talún agus achar na bhfeirmeacha, tá gá le bearta speisialta ilchineálacha chun na fabhanna éagsúla, idir eacnamaíoch agus shóisialach, a bhaineann leis an nGaeltacht ina hiomláine a réiteach.

25. Is mar a chéile, nach mór, na fadhbanna eacnamaíocha a bhaineann leis an nGaeltacht agus na fadhbanna a bhaineann le limistéir na bhfeirmeacha beaga san Iarthar. Scrúdaíodh an scéal sin sa dá thuarascáil ón gCoiste Idir-Rannach i dtaobh Feirmeacha Beaga san Iarthar, agus léirítear beartas an Rialtais sna socruithe a ceapadh i dtaobh na moltaí atá sna tuarascálacha sin agus, gairid ó shin, sa Dara Clár um Fhorbairt Eacnamaíoch ina ndeirtear (mír 227, Caibidil I de Chuid II)—

“The Government’s aims for rural development under the second programme are first, to ensure the more intensive use of land within the limits set by market possibilities so that the maximum number of people can be retained in agriculture consistent with social and economic progress; second, to create viable family farm units in small farm areas with minimum disturbance of the population; and, third, to ensure, as far as practicable, that those who leave agriculture have adequate employment opportunities in the other sectors of the economy.”

Beidh beartas an Rialtais maidir leis an nGaeltacht i gcomhréir leis an ráiteas ginearálta sin, agus san am céanna tabharfaidh sé aird ar leith ar a thábhachtaí atá sé ó thaobh na Gaeilge de go mbuanófaí gach ceann de phobail na Gaeltachta mar aonad sóisialach agus, chuige sin, go méadófaí ar an bhfostaíocht shochrach sa Ghaeltacht féin.

26. Sna leathanaigh ina dhiaidh seo den Pháipéar Bán seo tá trácht ar an 288 gcinn de phríomh-mholtaí a tugadh i dtuarascáil deiridh an Choimisiúin um Athbheochan na Gaeilge agus cuirtear tuairimí an Rialtais ar na moltaí sin in iúl. Ós rud é go mbaineann na moltaí go miondlúth leis an oiread sin de ghníomhaíochtaí an Stáit agus an phobail, agus gur gá do na dreamanna atá i gceist tuilleadh scrúdaithe a dhéanamh orthu, is go ginearálta a chaithefear trácht ar chuid acu

measures taken in pursuance of the accepted recommendations will be included in the reports to be issued by the Government in accordance with recommendation 288. It is intended that, before ten years have elapsed, there will be a comprehensive review of the progress achieved. In the light of this, a plan of action for the second phase of the effort to restore Irish will be framed.

anseo ina dhiaidh seo. Sna tuarascálacha a eisoidh an Rialtas de réir mholadh 288 tabharfar eolas cruinn ar na bearta a dhéanfar de bhun na moltaí a nglactar leo. Tá sé ar intinn athbhreithniú forleithedúil a dhéanamh, taobh istigh de dheich mbliana, ar an dul chun cinn a bheidh déanta. Dá thoradh sin leagfar amach plan gníomhaíochta don dara céim san iarracht chun an Ghaeilge a shlánú.

II. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

27. The Commission's first 74 recommendations relate to various aspects of public administration and the specific comments made later on should be read in the light of the following general observations.

28. The language in which a large part of public administration is conducted must necessarily be the language which the public uses in its everyday business. There are however some immediate opportunities for using more Irish in the internal work of public administration and for encouraging the public to discharge more of its business with public bodies in Irish. The Government intend that these opportunities should be used as far as possible.

29. Already the knowledge of Irish possessed by those engaged in public administration is, in general, of a standard higher than that prevailing among the public at large. Public administration is however concerned largely with matters of a legal, technical or specialised character and proficiency in the use of Irish for everyday writing or conversational purposes is not always such as would enable public business to be done in Irish without an appreciable loss of efficiency. While the need for urgency and maximum effort is accepted, the implementation of the recommendations which are adopted must therefore be a planned and, in some cases, a gradual process. The prospects for the gaelicisation of the public services are also closely related to progress in the use of Irish in the schools and universities, as well as among the public in general.

30. In public administration, as in other activities, the way in which the Irish language is used is as important as the extent to which it is used and the spirit in which general policy is interpreted in detail is crucial. The Government expect all concerned and particularly those in senior positions, to approach the matter in a sympathetic, positive and imaginative way. For their part, the Government intend to provide the necessary facilities and opportunities and to aim at making the use of Irish, particularly among young people, a pleasure as well as a duty. The Government also expect the co-operation of all non-State bodies concerned with public administration, such as the political parties, the local authorities, the staff associations and the Institute of Public Administration.

OIREACHTAS EIREANN

Recommendation 1: That the Government and the various political parties should request the newspapers to appoint Irish-speaking reporters to cover Dáil and Seanad Debates.

31. This recommendation is commended to the political parties; the Government will make such a request to newspapers.

II. AN RIARACHÁN POIBLÍ

27. Baineann na 74 cinn tosaigh de mholtaí an Choimisiúin le gnéithe éagsúla den riarachán poiblí agus ní mór na tuairimí a thugtar orthu anseo ina dhiaidh seo a léamh faoi threoir na nótaí ginearálta seo.

28. Is éigean cuid mhór den riarachán poiblí a dhéanamh sa teanga a úsáideann an pobal ina ngnóthaí laethúla. Tá breith, áfach, ar níos mó úsáide a bhaint láithreach as an nGaeilge in obair inmheánach an riaracháin phoiblí, agus ar an bpobal a ghríosú chun breis dá ngnó le comhlachtaí poiblí a dhéanamh i nGaeilge. Tá sé ar intinn ag an Rialtas go mbainfí feidhm, chomh fada agus is féidir sin, as gach caoi den sórt sin.

29. Tríd is tríd, is mó cheana féin an t-eolas atá acu siúd a bhíonn ag gabháil don riarachán poiblí ar an nGaeilge ná mar atá ag an bpobal i gcoitinne. Ach baineann an mhórchuid den riarachán poiblí le cúrsaí de chinéal atá dlíthiúil, teicniúil nó sainghnéitheach agus níor leor i gcónaí inniúlacht ar an nGaeilge a úsáid i ngnáthchúrsaí scríbhneoireachta nó comhrá chun go bhféadfaí gnó poiblí a dhéanamh inti gan díth éifeachtachta. Dá bhrí sin, cé go n-adhmaítear go bhfuil gá le barr deabhaidh agus díchill, ní foláir feidhmiú na moltaí lena nglactar a leagan amach go hordúil, agus i gcásanna áirithe is diaidh ar ndiaidh a chaithfear iad a chur i bhfeidhm. Tá gaelú na seirbhísí poiblí ag brath cuid mhaith freisin ar an dóigh a mbeidh an Ghaeilge ag dul ar aghaidh sna scoileanna agus sna hollscoileanna, agus i measc an phobail i gcoitinne.

30. Sa riarachán poiblí, ar nós gníomhaíochtaí eile, tá an dóigh a n-úsáidtear an Ghaeilge chomh tábhachtach agus atá fairsinge a húsáidte, agus is gnó íogair é mionchúrsaí an bheartais ghinearálta a chur chun feidhme go fóinteach. Tá an Rialtas ag súil leis go rachaidh gach n-aon lena mbaineann, agus go háirithe na daoine a bhfuil post ardchéime acu, i mbun an scéil go fonnmhar, go díongbháilte agus go léirthisceanach. Ar a dtaobh sin de, tá sé d'intinn ag an Rialtas na saoráidí agus na háiseanna atá riachtanach a chur ar fáil, agus féachfaidh siad leis an nGaeilge a chur á húsáid, go háirithe ag daoine óga, ar bhealach go mbainfear taitneamh as i dteannta é a dhéanamh mar dhualgas. Tá an Rialtas ag súil freisin le comhoibriú ó na comhlachtaí go léir seachas na Státchomhlachtaí a bhfuil baint acu le riarachán poiblí, cuir i gcás na páirtithe polaitíochta, na húdaráis áitiúla, na cumainn foirne, agus an Foras Riaracháin.

OIREACTHAS ÉIREANN

Moladh 1: Go n-iarrfadh an Rialtas agus na páirtithe polaitíochta ar na nuachtáin nuachtóirí a mbeadh Gaeilge acu a chur chuig Díospóireachtaí na Dála agus an tSeanaid

31. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na páirtithe polaitíochta; iarrfaidh an Rialtas ar na nuachtáin beart a dhéanamh dá réir.

Recommendation 2 : That a simultaneous translation service should be provided for the benefit of Deputies and Senators who do not know Irish.

32. The Government will request the Dáil and Seanad Committees on Procedure and Privileges to consider the measures which might be taken to facilitate the greater use of Irish in both Houses.

Recommendation 3 : That the political parties (and also the nominating bodies in the case of elections to Seanad Éireann) should strive to have Irish speakers chosen when new candidates are to be nominated for election.

33. This recommendation is commended to the political parties and to the nominating bodies concerned.

Recommendation 4 : That, in order to give their members an opportunity to discuss political questions in Irish, the political parties should organise study courses in Politics, Economics, Sociology, History, Law, etc., through the medium of Irish.

34. This recommendation is commended to the political parties.

Recommendation 5 : That in the allocation of time for political broadcasts on radio and television, extra time should be allocated to parties prepared to use it for a programme or programmes in Irish.

35. The Government accept this recommendation in principle.

Recommendation 6 : That the grants given to periodicals in Irish should be available also for the publication of periodicals or bulletins, wholly in Irish, by the political parties.

36. This recommendation is accepted in principle for periodicals available to the general public.

Recommendation 7 : That, as the preservation and revival of Irish is a primary objective of all the main political parties, each should promote the use of the language in its correspondence, propaganda, and internal administration, and should instruct its local branches that work for the restoration of the language in their own area is one of their functions.

37. This recommendation is commended to the political parties.

Recommendation 8 : That Irish speakers in general should take a more active part in the activities of the political party of their choice.

38. The Government agree with this recommendation.

Moladh 2: Go gcuirfí seirbhís aistriúcháin chomhuainigh ar fáil ar mhaithe le Teachtaí agus Seanadóirí nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu.

32. Iarrfaidh an Rialtas ar Choistí na Dála agus an tSeanaid um Nós Imeachta agus Pribhléidí féachaint cad iad na bearta ab fhéidir a dhéanamh chun cuidiú le breis úsáide a bhaint as an nGaeilge sa dá Theach.

Moladh 3: Go bhféachfadh na páirtithe polaitíochta (agus na comhlachtaí ainmniúcháin i gcás toghchán don Seanad) le cainteoirí Gaeilge a roghnú nuair a bhíonn iarrthóirí nua á n-ainmniú do na toghcháin.

33. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na páirtithe polaitíochta agus na comhlachtaí ainmniúcháin atá i gceist.

Moladh 4: Go ndéanfaidh na páirtithe polaitíochta, d'fhonn caoi a thabhairt dá gcomhaltaí gnóthaí a bhaineann leis an pholaitíocht a phlé i nGaeilge, cúrsaí staidéir i nGaeilge a eagrú sa Pholaitíocht, san Eacnamaíocht, sa tSocheolaíocht, sa Stair, sa Díl, etc.

34. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na páirtithe polaitíochta.

Moladh 5: Nuair a bheadh uain á cur ar fáil le haghaidh craoltaí polaitiúla ar an raidió agus ar an teilifís, go dtabharfaí am breise do pháirtithe a d'úsáidfeadh é chun clár, nó cláir, a chraoladh i nGaeilge.

35. Glacann an Rialtas leis an moladh seo ó thaobh prionsabail de.

Moladh 6: Go mbeadh na deontais a thugtar d'irisí Gaeilge le fáil freisin i leith tréimhseachán nó feasachán, i nGaeilge ar fad, a d'fhoilseodh na páirtithe polaitíochta.

36. Glactar ó thaobh prionsabail de leis an moladh seo i leith irisí a bheadh á gcur ar fáil don phobal i gcoitinne.

Moladh 7: Ós rud é go bhfuil caomhnú agus athbheochan na Gaeilge ina phríomhchuspóir ag gach ceann de na páirtithe móra polaitíochta, gur chóir dóibh go léir úsáid na teanga sin a chur chun cinn ina gcomhfhreagras, ina bpoiblíocht, agus ina riarachán inmheánach, agus a chur in iúl dá gcráobhacha áitiúla gur chuid dá ngnó é cabhrú le hathbheochan na teanga ina gceantar féin.

37. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na páirtithe polaitíochta.

Moladh 8: Go nglacfadh Gaeilgeoirí i gcoitinne páirt níos gníomhaí in imeachtaí an pháirtí polaitíochta is rogha leo.

38. Aontaíonn an Rialtas leis an moladh seo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Recommendation 9: That Irish-using sections should be set up at once in all Departments and Offices which have not got such already and that the number of Irish-using sections should be progressively increased in all Departments and Offices of the public service from year to year.

39. The Government agree that the number of Irish-using sections should be progressively increased, particularly by carrying out, where practicable, work through the medium of Irish in those Departments and large Offices in which little Irish is used at present.

Recommendation 10: That all civil servants henceforth appointed in general grades should be given an opportunity to spend at least one year in an Irish-using section during their first five years in the service.

40. The Government accept that service in an Irish-using section is the most effective training for the performance of duties through the medium of Irish. As far as possible, members of general service grades will be assigned to such a section for a period during their early years of service. The period will of course vary according to the ratio between the available facilities and the numbers of staff. The aim will be however to increase the number of Irish-using sections so as to attain the target mentioned in the recommendation as soon as possible.

Recommendation 11: That lectures in Irish on matters of public administration should be regularly provided for Civil Servants during their normal working hours like the lectures in English at present given in some Departments and Offices.

41. Some of the lectures in the Civil Service training courses are given in Irish. This arrangement will be continued for future courses and, where practicable, the number of lectures in Irish will be increased.

Recommendation 12: That the use of Irish in the internal affairs of Departments and Offices and in inter-departmental work should be promoted and progressively increased from year to year.

42. The use of Irish in the internal affairs of Departments and Offices and in inter-departmental work will be gradually extended as staff competent to work in Irish are available. As, however, considerable difficulty has been experienced in the recruitment of professional and technical staff, it may be some time before a standard of Irish at entry could be required which would ensure that persons appointed to these posts would be competent to do all their work through Irish.

AN STÁTSEIRBHÍS

Moladh 9: Go ndéanfaí rannóga ina n-úsáidfi an Ghaeilge a bhunú láithreach i ngach Roinn agus Oifig nach bhfuil a leithéid iontu cheana féin, agus go ndéanfaí líon na rannóg sin a mhéadú de réir a chéile, ó bhliain go bliain, i ngach Roinn agus Oifig sa tSeirbhís Phoiblí.

39. Aontaíonn an Rialtas gur cheart líon na rannóg ina n-úsáidtear an Ghaeilge a mhéadú de réir a chéile, go háirithe trí obair a dhéanamh i nGaeilge, nuair is féidir sin, sna Ranna agus sna hOifigí móra nach n-úsáidtear ach beagán Gaeilge iontu faoi láthair.

Moladh 10: Go dtabharfaí do gach Státseirbhíseach a cheapfar feasta do na gráid ghinearálta caoi chun bliain ar a laghad a chaitheamh, i rith an chéad chúig bliana dá sheirbhís, i rannóg ina ndéantar an obair tríd an Ghaeilge.

40. Glacann an Rialtas leis nach bhfuil bealach is fearr chun oiliúint a fháil ar ghnóthaí a dhéanamh i nGaeilge ná seal a chaitheamh i rannóg ina n-úsáidtear an Ghaeilge. Chomh fada agus is féidir sin, dáilfear oifigigh sna gráid ghinearálta ar rannóg den saghas sin ar feadh tréimhse i mblianta tosaigh a seirbhíse. Ar ndóigh, braithfidh fad na tréimhse sin ar an gcothrom a bheidh idir na háiseanna a bheidh ar fáil agus líon na foirne. Is é an aidhm a bheidh ann, áfach, líon na rannóg ina n-úsáidtear an Ghaeilge a mhéadú ionas go mbainfear amach, a luaithe is féidir, an cuspóir a luaitear sa mholadh.

Moladh 11: Go gcuirfi ar fáil go rialta do Státseirbhísigh, i rith a ngnáthuaire oibre, léachtaí i nGaeilge ar ghnóthaí riaracháin phoiblí, ar nós na léachtaí i mBéarla a thugtar faoi láthair i Ranna agus in Oifigí áirithe.

41. Tugtar roinnt léachtaí i nGaeilge sna cúrsaí oiliúna a chuirtear ar siúl do Státseirbhísigh. Leanfar den socrú sin i gcás cúrsaí a eagrófar feasta agus méadófar ar an gcion léachtaí i nGaeilge, nuair is féidir sin.

Moladh 12: Go ndéanfaí úsáid na Gaeilge a chur chun cinn i ngnóthaí inmheánacha Ranna agus Oifigí, agus i ngnóthaí idir Ranna agus Oifigí, agus go leathfaí a húsáid de réir a chéile bliain i ndiaidh bliana.

42. Leathnófar úsáid na Gaeilge i ngnóthaí inmheánacha Ranna agus Oifigí, agus i ngnóthaí idir Ranna agus Oifigí, de réir mar a bheidh foireann ar fáil a bheadh inniúil ar an obair a dhéanamh i nGaeilge. I láthair na huair, áfach, baineann a lán deacrachtaí le hoifigigh ghairmiúla agus theicniúla a fháil. Mar sin, b'fhéidir go dtógfadh sé tamall sula bhféadfaí caighdeán Gaeilge a lorg ar iarrthóirí a dheimhneoidh go mbeadh daoine a cheapfaí do na poist sin inniúil ar a gcuid oibre uile a dhéanamh i nGaeilge.

Recommendation 13 : That all correspondence of State Departments and Offices with officials in the Gaeltacht should henceforward be in Irish.

43. Departments and Offices are being instructed to conduct all their correspondence with officials in the Gaeltacht in Irish where possible.

Recommendation 14 : That the use of Irish should be promoted in the correspondence of State Departments and Offices with local authorities and gradually extended.

Recommendation 15 : That correspondence with State-sponsored bodies should be gradually changed over to Irish according as their Irish-speaking personnel increases in numbers.

44. These recommendations are accepted.

Recommendation 16 : That only Irish should be used in correspondence, forms, etc., sent to those members of the public recognisable as having a sufficient knowledge of Irish either from their profession (e.g., teachers, officers in the defence forces, members of the Garda Síochána, public servants, etc.) or from their place of residence (e.g., the Gaeltacht) or otherwise, except in individual cases where English is requested by them.

45. This recommendation is accepted in principle and will be implemented immediately in so far as it relates to correspondence initiated with members of the public recognisable as having a sufficient knowledge of Irish.

Recommendation 17 : That each State Department and Office should keep a record of those members of the public in contact with it who are to be communicated with in Irish. An Irish version should be readily available of all forms to be filled up by the public. Forms in English should always bear an invitation to fill them in Irish, if desired, and a space where the recipient can indicate his preference for an Irish version of the form in future.

46. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 18 : That each Department should constantly make known to the public that it welcomes correspondence in Irish. Departmental advertisements in the Press could be used for this purpose and from time to time the public should be exhorted in press, radio and television announcements to use Irish, where possible, in correspondence with State Departments. The impression must also be

Moladh 13: Gur i nGaeilge a dhéanfaí feasta an comhfhreagras uile a bhíonn ag Ranna agus Oifigí Stáit le hoifigigh sa Ghaeltacht.

43. Tá treoir á tabhairt do Ranna agus Oifigí gur cheart dóibh a gcomhfhreagras uile le hoifigigh sa Ghaeltacht a dhéanamh i nGaeilge, chomh fada agus is féidir sin.

Moladh 14: Go ndéanfaí úsáid na Gaeilge a chur chun cinn i gcomhfhreagras Ranna agus Oifigí Stáit le húdaráis áitiúla, agus go leathfaí a húsáid de réir a chéile.

Moladh 15: Go ndéanfaí, i ndiaidh a chéile, an Ghaeilge a chur á húsáid i gcomhfhreagras le comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe, de réir mar a bheidh méadú ag teacht ar an líon d'fhoireann na gcomhlachtaí sin a mbeadh Gaeilge acu.

44. Glactar leis na moltaí seo.

Moladh 16: Gurb í an Ghaeilge amháin a d'úsáidfi i gcomhfhreagras, i bhfoirmeacha, etc., a chuirtear go dtí daoine a n-aithneofaí gur dóigh dóibh cothrom eolais a bheith acu ar an Ghaeilge, mar gheall ar an ghairm beatha atá acu (e.g., múinteoirí, oifigigh Airm, comhaltaí den Gharda Síochána, seirbhísigh phoiblí, etc.) nó an áit a bhfuil cónaí orthu (e.g., an Ghaeltacht) nó ar chúis eile, ach amháin i gcásanna aonracha ina n-iarrfaidh daoine an leagan Béarla.

45. Glactar ó thaobh prionsabail de leis an moladh seo agus cuirfear i bhfeidhm é chomh fada agus a bhaineann le comhfhreagras a thosaítear le daoine a n-aithneofaí gur dóigh dóibh cothrom eolais a bheith acu ar an nGaeilge.

Moladh 17: Go gcoinneodh gach Roinn agus Oifig Stáit liosta de na daoine a mbíonn plé acu leo agus arb í an Ghaeilge is rogha leo a úsáid. Ba cheart leagan Gaeilge a bheith ar fáil de gach foirm atá le líonadh ag an bpobal. Ba chóir a chur in iúl i gcónaí ar fhoirmeacha a bheidh i mBéarla go bhféadfaidh duine an fhoirm a líonadh i nGaeilge, más áil leis é, agus spás a fhágáil dó chun a chur in iúl gurb é an leagan Gaeilge ba mhaith leis feasta.

46. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 18: Go mbeadh gach Roinn á chur in iúl go seasta don phobal go mbeadh fáilte acu roimh chomhfhreagras i nGaeilge. Chuige sin, d'fhéadfaí feidhm a bhaint as fográin ón Roinn a fhoilsítear sna nuachtáin, agus ba chóir leas a bhaint as poiblíocht ar na nuachtáin, ar an raidió agus ar an teilifís, d'fhonn an pobal a ghriósú chun an Ghaeilge a úsáid, chomh fada agus is féidir sin, ina gcomhfhreagras le Ranna Stáit. Ní mór,

removed that correspondence in Irish sent to State Departments is not dealt with as promptly as correspondence in English.

47. The Government wish it to be generally known that Departments welcome correspondence in Irish. Directions have been issued to Departments that correspondence in Irish should be dealt with as promptly as other correspondence.

Recommendation 19 : That, in all State Offices to which the public have entry, a notice should be prominently displayed inviting them to transact business in Irish and that all such Offices should have sufficient Irish-speaking personnel.

48. This recommendation is accepted and will be progressively implemented.

Recommendation 20 : That telephone calls to all State Departments and Offices should be answered with the title of the Department or Office in Irish.

49. This recommendation is accepted as a target. It will be implemented immediately in a number of offices.

Recommendation 21 : That the Establishment Branch in each State Department and Office should determine what steps are necessary and feasible to introduce the use of Irish as indicated above in the working of that Department or Office and that Irish should, from the beginning, be made the language of each Establishment Branch in order to give a lead to the rest of the Department or Office, non-Irish speakers to be transferred to other branches.

Recommendation 22 : That the Establishment Branch should arrange for the gradual extension of the use of Irish in the work of the Department or Office to which it belongs.

50. The head of each Department will be responsible for determining the steps to be taken to extend the use of Irish in the working of his Department.

Recommendation 23 : That each Establishment Branch should furnish an annual report to the Department of Finance outlining the steps taken during the preceding year to promote the use of Irish and the results achieved.

51. Heads of Departments and Offices will be required to furnish reports at regular intervals to the Department of Finance outlining the steps taken during the preceding period to promote the use of Irish and the results achieved.

freisin, é a chur i gcion ar an bpobal nach mbainfidh moill bhreise le comhfhreagras a chuirtear chun na Ranna i nGaeilge.

47. Is mian leis an Rialtas go mbeadh sé ar eolas go coitianta go mbíonn fáilte ag Ranna roimh chomhfhreagras i nGaeilge. Tá treoracha tugtha do na Ranna gur cheart déileáil le comhfhreagras i nGaeilge chomh sciobtha céanna agus a dhéileáiltear le comhfhreagras eile.

Moladh 19: Go dtaispeánfaí go feiceálach i ngach Oifig Stáit a mbíonn cead isteach inti ag an bpobal fógra á iarraidh orthu a ngnó a dhéanamh i nGaeilge, agus go mbeadh leorl ion cainteoirí Gaeilge i ngach oifig den sórt sin.

48. Glactar leis an moladh seo agus cuirfear i bhfeidhm é de réir a chéile.

Moladh 20: Gur i nGaeilge a thabharfaí teideal na Roinne nó na hOifige Stáit i gcónaí nuair a bhítear ag freagairt glaonna teileafóin.

49. Glactar leis an moladh seo mar cheann sprice. Cuirfear i bhfeidhm láithreach é i roinnt oifigí.

Moladh 21: Go gcinneadh an Rannóg Teaghlachais i ngach Roinn agus Oifig Stáit cad iad na bearta is gá nó is indéanta chun an Ghaeilge a chur á húsáid, mar atá léirithe anseo thuas, in obair na Roinne nó na hOifige sin, agus gurb i an Ghaeilge an teanga a d'úsáidfi, ó thosach, i ngach Rannóg Teaghlachais, d'fhonn dea-shampla a thabhairt don chuid eile den Roinn nó den Oifig, agus go n-aistreofaí go dtí brainsí eile na hoifigigh nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu.

Moladh 22: Go bhféachfadh an Rannóg Teaghlachais chuige go leathfaí de réir a chéile úsáid na Gaeilge in obair na Roinne nó na hOifige lena mbaineann an Rannóg sin.

50. Beidh sé de fhreagracht ar cheann na Roinne a chinneadh cad iad na bearta atá le déanamh chun úsáid na Gaeilge a leathnú i ngnóthaí a Roinne.

Moladh 23: Go gcuirfeadh gach Rannóg Teaghlachais tuarascáil bhliantúil chuig an Roinn Airgeadais ina léireofar na bearta a rinneadh i rith na bliana roimhe sin chun úsáid na Gaeilge a chur ar aghaidh, agus an toradh a bhí ar na bearta sin.

51. Cuirfear de dhualgas ar lucht ceannais Ranna agus Oifigí tuarascáil a thabhairt don Roinn Airgeadais i gceann tréimhsí rialta a léireofar inti na bearta a rinneadh i gcaitheamh na tréimhse roimhe sin chun úsáid na Gaeilge a chur ar aghaidh, agus an toradh a bhí ar na bearta sin.

Recommendation 24 : That the Establishment Branch of the Department of Finance should act as a coordinating and administrative centre for the advance of the use of Irish throughout the whole public service.

52. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 25 : That the Minister for Finance should present a triennial report to the Government outlining the progress made in the extension of the use of Irish in the working of the Civil Service as a whole.

53. The Minister for Finance will present regular reports reviewing the progress made in the extension of the use of Irish in the working of the Civil Service as a whole.

Recommendation 26 : That, on consideration of each report, the Government should issue what directives it might think necessary in order that the use of Irish may be further extended until it becomes the ordinary working language of the public service as a whole.

54. The Government will consider and take appropriate action on the reports submitted to it by the Minister for Finance.

Recommendation 27 : That, as soon as arrangements have been made for the implementation of the new policy in all State Departments and Offices, the Irish test at probation level should be dropped.

55. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 28 : That, after the gradual extension of the use of Irish in the work of the Civil Service has proceeded for a reasonable period, say seven years, the Government should appoint an Independent Commission to examine it and to decide if it has progressed sufficiently to allow the Competence and Promotion Tests in Irish to be dispensed with. An officer's competence in Irish should, of course, be taken into consideration in estimating his general competence and suitability for promotion.

56. When the Government have considered the reports of the Minister for Finance, they will be in a position to take further decisions on the various tests in Irish applied to civil servants.

Recommendation 29 : That the entrance examination in Irish for posts in the general grades of the Civil Service should be retained and, in order to allow entrants to use the language in their work with ease and confidence, that a high standard, especially in the oral examination, should be demanded.

57. Proof of a knowledge of Irish will continue to be required from entrants to the general grades of the Civil Service.

Moladh 24: Go ngníomhódh Rannóg Teaghlachais na Roinne Airgeadais mar airmheán comhordaithe agus riartha chun úsáid na Gaeilge a chur ar aghaidh ar fud na seirbhíse poiblí ar fad.

52. Giactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 25: Go gcuirfeadh an Roinn Airgeadais tuarascáil tríbhliantúil faoi bhráid an Kialtais a léireofaí inti an dul chun cinn a rinneadh maidir le leathadh úsáid na Gaeilge i ngnóthaí na Státseirbhíse i gcoitinne.

53. Soláthróidh an tAire Airgeadais go rialta tuarascálacha a thabharfaidh léirmheas ar an dul chun cinn a bheidh á dhéanamh maidir le leathadh úsáid na Gaeilge i ngnóthaí na Státseirbhíse i gcoitinne.

Moladh 26: Go ndéanfaidh an Rialtas, tar éis dó gach tuarascáil dá leithéid sin a bhreithniú, cibé treoracha a thabhairt a mheasfaidh sé a bheith riachtanach chun úsáid na Gaeilge a leathnú tuilleadh go dtí gurb í an ghnáth-theanga oibre í ag an tseirbhís phoiblí ar fad.

54. Breithneoidh an Rialtas na tuarascálacha a chuirfidh an tAire Airgeadais os a gcomhair, agus déanfaidh siad beart mar is cuí dá réir.

Moladh 27: Chomh luath is a bheidh socrú déanta chun an beartas nua a chur i gcrích i ngach Roinn agus Oifig Stáit, go gcuirfi deireadh leis an triail phromhaidh sa Ghaeilge.

55. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 28: Tar éis úsáid na Gaeilge in obair na Státseirbhíse a bheith á leathadh de réir a chéile ar feadh tréimhse réasúnta fada—seacht mbliana, abair—go gcuirfeadh an Rialtas Coimisiún neamhspléach ar bun chun an toradh a mheas agus chun breithniú a dhéanamh féachaint an raibh an toradh chomh sásúil sin go bhféadfaí deireadh a chur leis an Triail Inniúlachta sa Ghaeilge agus leis na Trialacha Gaeilge le haghaidh Ardú Céime. Ba chóir i gcónaí, ar ndóigh, inniúlacht oifigigh sa Ghaeilge a chur san áireamh nuair a bheadh a inniúlacht agus a oiriúnacht i gcoitinne le haghaidh ardú céime á meas.

56. Nuair a bheidh breithniú déanta ag an Rialtas ar thuarascálacha an Aire Airgeadais, beidh ar a gcumas tuilleadh breitheanna a thabhairt ar na trialacha éagsúla Gaeilge a chuirtear ar Státseirbhísigh.

Moladh 29: Go gcoimeádfai an scrúdú iontrála i nGaeilge ar bun i gcás post i ngráid ghinearálta na Státseirbhíse agus, chun a dheimhniú go mbeadh ar chumas na n-oifigeach a cheapfaí do na poist sin an Ghaeilge a úsáid go réidh agus gan stró, go n-ardófaí an caighdeán, go háirithe sa scrúdú cainte.

57. Leanfar de chruthúnas ar a n-inniúlacht sa Ghaeilge a éileamh ar dhaoine a thagann isteach i ngráid ghinearálta na Státseirbhíse.

Recommendation 30 : That the present system of appointment to professional and technical posts in the public service whereby candidates with a " competent " or " good " knowledge of Irish are given (respectively) priority or additional marks among qualified candidates be abolished and that candidates for these posts be in future appointed without regard to their knowledge of Irish.

Recommendation 31 : That holders of all such posts be free to sit for an examination for a Certificate of Competence to perform the duties of their office in Irish, to be held periodically by the Department of Education.

Recommendation 32 : That the graduates who have secured the Irish Diploma (for which, see section on Universities) at the end of their University or technological studies, be considered competent to perform the duties of their office in Irish for a period of five years from the conferring of the Diploma.

Recommendation 33 : That, in the case of future entrants, only holders of the Certificate of Competence (or graduates within five years of receiving the Irish Diploma) should be entitled to the incremental increases in salary attached to the office they fill.

58. While arguments can be adduced against the present system, it does ensure that a small number of professional and technical officers have a knowledge of the language. The deferment of increments pending receipt of an Irish qualification (if this is not possessed at entry) could result in the loss of many much-needed efficient officers. The Government share the Commission's concern about the necessity for progressively increasing the number of professional and technical officers in the public service with a good knowledge of Irish. They feel however that they must await the report of the Commission on Higher Education (which has been specifically requested to report *inter alia* on " the provision of courses of higher education through Irish ") before making any substantial changes in the existing arrangements. They will then consider whether the absolute preference for competence in Irish should not be replaced by a system of merely awarding marks proportionate to the candidates' knowledge of Irish. The Government are conscious of defects in the present system but they are not satisfied that the recommendations made by the Commission provide a feasible alternative.

Recommendation 34 : That State assistance should be available to officers in the public service who wish to bring their knowledge of Irish up to competence standard on the lines of the aid granted to Civil Servants to improve their knowledge of continental languages in 1962. We should suggest the organisation of crash-courses in Irish

Moladh 30: Go gcuirfí deireadh leis an gcóras ceapacháin atá i bhfeidhm faoi láthair i gcás post gairmiúil agus post teicniúil sa tseirbhís phoiblí agus faoina dtugtar tosaíocht don iarrthóir a bhfuil eolas “inniúil” aige ar an Ghaeilge, nó marcanna breise don iarrthóir cáilithe a bhfuil eolas “maith” aige uirthi, agus go ndéanfaí feasta iarrthóirí a cheapadh chun na bpost sin de réir a n-ord fiúntais sa chomórtas, gan aird a thabhairt ar a n-eolas ar an Ghaeilge.

Moladh 31: Go dtabharfaí caoi do shealbhóirí post den sórt sin dul faoi scrúdú le haghaidh Teastas Inniúlachta sa Ghaeilge a dheimhneodh go bhféadfaidís dualgais a n-oifige a dhéanamh sa teanga sin, agus go gcuirfeadh an Roinn Oideachais an scrúdú sin ar bun ó am go chéile.

Moladh 32: I gcás céimithe a ghnóthaigh an Dioplóma Gaeilge (féach an Chaibidil i dtaobh na nOllscoileanna) i ndeireadh a gcúrsa Ollscolaíochta nó Teicneolaíochta, go measfaí iad a bheith inniúil ar dhualgais a n-oifige a dhéanamh i nGaeilge go ceann tréimhse chúig bliana ó bronnadh an Dioplóma orthu.

Moladh 33: I gcás oifigeach a cheapfar feasta, nár cheart go mbeidís i dteideal na mbreiseanna tuarastail a ghabhann lena n-oifig mura mbeadh an Teastas Inniúlachta acu (nó mura céimithe iad a ghnóthaigh an Dioplóma Gaeilge taobh istigh de chúig bliana roimhe sin).

58. Cé gur féidir argóintí a thabhairt ar aird i gcoinne an tsocraithe atá ann faoi láthair, tá de thoradh air go bhfaightear líon beag oifigeach gairmiúil agus teicniúil a mbíonn eolas acu ar an nGaeilge. Dá gcuirfí breiseanna tuarastail siar go dtí go mbainfeadh an t-oifigeach cáilíocht amach sa Ghaeilge (sa chás nach raibh sin aige ar theacht isteach dó) is baolach go gcaillfí ar an tseirbhís a lán oifigeach éifeachtach a bhfuil géarghá leo. Tá an Rialtas ar aon aigne leis an gCoimisiún i dtaobh a riachtanaí atá sé go méadófaí de réir a chéile ar líon na n-oifigeach gairmiúil agus teicniúil sa tseirbhís phoiblí a mbeadh eolas maith acu ar an nGaeilge. Feictear dóibh, áfach, gur chóir fanacht le tuarascáil an Choimisiúin um Ardoideachas (iarradh go sonrath ar an gCoimisiún tuarascáil a thabhairt, *inter alia*, ar sholáthar cúrsaí ardoideachais trí Ghaeilge) sula ndéanfaí aon mhór-athrú ar na socrúithe atá ann faoi láthair. Déanfaidh siad breithniú ansin féachaint ar cheart socrú faoina dtabharfaí marcanna a bheadh i gcoimhréir le heolas an iarrthóra ar an nGaeilge a chur in ionad na tosaíochta ar leith a thugtar faoi láthair le haghaidh inniúlachta sa Ghaeilge. Tá a fhios ag an Rialtas go bhfuil lochtanna ar an socrú atá ann faoi láthair ach níl siad sásta go dtiocfadh feabhas ar an scéal dá nglacfaí le moltaí seo an Choimisiúin.

Moladh 34: Gur cheart cabhair ón Stát a thabhairt d'oifigigh sa tseirbhís phoiblí ar mian leo inniúlacht a bhaint amach sa Ghaeilge, faoi mar a tugadh do Státseirbhísigh i 1962 chun feabhas a chur ar an eolas a bhí acu ar theangacha Eorpacha áirithe. Mholfaimis go ndéanfaí dianchúrsaí i nGaeilge, ina mbainfí feidhm as na modhanna múinte

using all modern teaching aids in centres where a large number of such office-holders reside, and, in the case of isolated officers, a grant towards the expenses of a period in the Gaeltacht or of attendance at such a course.

59. This recommendation is accepted.

THE DEFENCE FORCES

Recommendation 35 : That the present plans for the gaelicisation of the Military College and promotion of the language in all Commands be proceeded with.

60. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 36 : That, to ensure that officers in the Technical Corps without Irish will not prove an obstacle to the progressive gaelicisation of the Army at officer level, suitable crash-courses in Irish should be provided for them on the lines of the language courses provided in the Army of U.S.A.

61. This recommendation is accepted and will be implemented as suitably qualified Army instructors are available.

Recommendation 37 : That, as soon as a number of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers shows sufficient command of the spoken language as a result of improved teaching methods, a beginning should be made in introducing its use in their army service; in the meantime, classes and training periods in the Gaeltacht would be a help.

62. The use of Irish in the non-commissioned and private ranks will be encouraged.

Recommendation 38 : That service in An Cathlán Gaelach be made more attractive by teaching each man a trade and by seeking arrangements for his employment on discharge.

63. The Minister for Defence is considering various measures which would make service in *An Cathlán Gaelach* more attractive.

Recommendation 39 : That the plan projected by the Army authorities for the promotion of Irish in An Fórsa Cosanta Aitiúil be put into operation without delay.

64. The Minister for Defence is planning a progressive increase in the number of Irish-speaking F.C.A. units.

mua-aoiseacha, a eagrú i lárionaid ina mbeadh cónaí ar líon mór de na hoifigigh sin, agus, i gcás oifigeach taobh amuigh de na lárionaid sin, go n-íocfaí deontas leo chun cuidiú leo tréimhse a chaitheamh sa Ghaeltacht nó freastal ar chúrsa dá leithéid.

59. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

NA FÓRSAÍ COSANTA

Moladh 35: Go leanfaí de na scéimeanna atá ann faoi láthair chun an Coláiste Míleata a Ghaelú agus úsáid na Gaeilge a chur ar aghaidh i ngach Ceannasaíocht.

60. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 36: Chun a dheimhniú nach mbeidh oifigigh sna Cóir Theicniúla nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu ina mbac ar Ghaelú ar Airm, de réir a chéile, i gcás na n-oifigeach, gur chóir dianchúrsaí Gaeilge a chur ar áil dóibh a bheadh ar aon dul leis na cúrsaí múinte teangacha a chuirtear ar fáil in Arm S.A.M.

61. Glactar leis an moladh seo agus cuirfear i bhfeidhm é de réir mar a bheidh teagascóirí a bheidh cáilithe go cuí ar fáil san Arm.

Moladh 37: Chomh luath is a bheadh cothrom maith cumais ag oifigigh neamhchoimisiúnta agus ag saighdiúirí singile ar labhairt na Gaeilge, de thairbhe modhanna feabhsaithe chun í a mhúineadh, gur chóir tosú ar í a chur á húsáid acu ina seirbhís Airm; idir an dá linn, ba chabhair dóibh ranganna agus tréimhsí traenála sa Ghaeltacht.

62. Spreagfar úsáid na Gaeilge i measc oifigeach neamhchoimisiúnta agus saighdiúirí singile.

Moladh 38: Go múinfi ceird do na saighdiúirí sa Chathlán Gaelach, agus go bhféachfaí le socrú a dhéanamh chun fostaíocht a sholáthar dóibh nuair a bheadh a dtréimhse sheirbhíse istigh, d'fhonn daoine a spreagadh chun liostáil sa Chathlán sin.

63. Tá an tAire Cosanta ag breithniú modhanna éagsúla chun seirbhís sa Chathlán Gaelach a dhéanamh níos taitneamhaí.

Moladh 39: Go gcuirfi i bhfeidhm gan mhoill an beartas atá á cheapadh ag údarás an Airm chun an Gaeilge a chur ar aghaidh san Fhórsa Cosanta Aitiúil.

64. Tá bearta á gceapadh ag an Aire Cosanta chun méadú a thabhairt de réir a chéile ar líon na n-aonad Gaeilgeoirí san F.C.A.

THE GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

Recommendation 40 : That the progressive gaelicisation of Garda training should be begun with a view to making Irish the ordinary language used in the Training School by Instructors and Trainees inside a few years.

65. The training of recruit Gardaí is at present designed to equip the recruit with a reasonable knowledge of both languages for his task as a policeman. Carrying out this training solely through Irish would not be practicable in the immediate future. The Minister for Justice will however keep this question under review.

Recommendation 41 : That, in order to encourage the public to use Irish with members of the Force, Gardaí able to speak Irish should wear an easily recognisable badge or mark as part of their ordinary uniform.

66. Irish-speaking Gardaí will be encouraged to wear a badge such as the Eochairsíath or Fáinne.

Recommendation 42: That the special allowance payable to Gardaí in the Gaeltacht should, in the case of future appointments, be granted only to those serving in the Gaeltacht as defined in 1956.

67. This recommendation is accepted.

THE COURTS OF JUSTICE

Recommendation 43 : That the standard of the qualifying examination in Irish for barristers should be raised and that foreign students who do not intend to practise permanently in the Irish Courts should be exempt from it.

Recommendation 44 : That the Irish-language course provided by the Honourable Society of the King's Inns should include instruction both at ordinary and at advanced level, the former aiming at a good speaking knowledge of the language, the latter to include also some professional study through Irish.

Recommendation 45 : That, in order to encourage students with a good knowledge of Irish to take the course and examination at advanced level, valuable prizes or scholarships should be awarded annually, the State to bear at least part of the cost of these.

Recommendation 46 : That, while the standard of the Second

AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

Moladh 40: Go gcuirfí dlús le leathadh úsáid na Gaeilge, de réir a chéile, i gcúrsa oiliúna na nGardaí chun go dtabharfaí i gcrích gurb í an Ghaeilge a bheadh á húsáid mar ghnáththeanga sa Scoil Oiliúna, ag na Teagascóirí agus ag na hearcaigh, taobh istigh de bheagán blianta.

65. Tugtar oiliúint d'earcaigh sa Gharda Síochána faoi láthair d'fhonn eolas réasúnta ar an dá theanga a thabhairt don earcach le haghaidh a dhualgas mar gharda. Ní bheadh sé praiticiúil go fóill an oiliúint sin a thabhairt trí Ghaeilge amháin. Coimeádfaidh an tAire Dlí agus Cirt an scéal seo faoi bhreithniú, áfach.

Moladh 41: Ionas go spreagfaí an pobal chun an Ghaeilge a úsáid ina ngnóthaí le comhaltaí den Fhórsa, go mbeadh suaitheantas nó marc so-aitheanta ar a n-éide oifigiúil ag Gardaí atá in ann an Ghaeilge a labhairt.

66. Spreagfar Gardaí a bhfuil Gaeilge acu chun suaitheantas mar an Eochairsciath nó an Fáinne a chaitheamh.

Moladh 42: Nach mbeadh an liúntas speisialta is iníoctha le Gardaí sa Ghaeltacht le fáil, i gcás ceapachán a dhéanfar feasta, ach ag Gardaí a bheidh ag fónamh sa Ghaeltacht mar atá sin míniú in Ordú na Limistéirí Gaeltachta, 1956.

67. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

NA CÚIRTEANNA DLÍ

Moladh 43: Go n-ardófaí caighdeán an scrúdaithe cáiliúcháin i nGaeilge i gcás abhcóidí, agus go scaoilfí saor uaidh mic léinn ón iasacht nach mbeadh ag brath ar chleachtadh go buan i gcúirteanna na hÉireann.

Moladh 44: Go ndéanfaí dhá chineál cúrsa sna ranganna a chuireann The Honourable Society of Kings Inns ar fáil, gnáthchúrsa ina ndéanfaí cúram ar leith de labhairt na Gaeilge, agus cúrsa onóracha ina dtabharfaí freisin roinnt léachtaí i nGaeilge ar chuid d'ábhair an chúrsa ghairmiúil.

Moladh 45: D'fhonn mic léim a mbeadh Gaeilge mhaith acu a spreagadh chun gabháil leis an gcúrsa ardchaighdeán agus an scrúdú sa chúrsa sin a sheasamh, go dtabharfaí duaiseanna airgid nó scoláireachtaí fiúntacha gach bliain, agus cuid dá gcostas sin a bheith ar an Stát.

Moladh 46: Cé go bhfuiltear sásta le caighdeán an Dara Scrúdú

Examination in the Irish language of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland for solicitors is satisfactory, the prescribed course should be broadened somewhat.

Recommendation 47 : That barristers and solicitors employed by the State who are known to be good speakers of Irish should be requested to give a lead to their colleagues in bringing the language into more general use in the Courts and in legal correspondence.

68. The Government support these recommendations and will encourage and co-operate in their implementation as far as practicable.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Recommendation 48 : That all local authorities should take steps to introduce the use of Irish at their meetings. Various small things, e.g., introductory prayer and roll call in Irish, speeches of some individual members in Irish, would be possible in all such bodies, and local authorities catering for the Gaeltacht should give Irish a prominent place at all their meetings.

Recommendation 49 : That local authorities should request the local newspapers to send Irish-speaking reporters to cover their meetings.

Recommendation 50 : That local authorities should extend the use of written Irish in documents emanating from them. In Gaeltacht counties, an Irish version of all such documents should be made available and only the Irish version used in the Gaeltacht areas.

69. These recommendations are commended to the local authorities. The Ministers concerned will encourage the local authorities to implement them.

Recommendation 51 : That political parties which include the restoration of the language among their main objectives should give practical assistance to the extension of its use at local government level by nominating Irish speakers for local elections.

70. This recommendation is commended to the political parties.

Recommendation 52 : That, where a knowledge of Irish is necessary to fulfil the duties of the position (e.g., Chief Executive Officer, County, City, or Town Librarian), such knowledge should remain a necessary qualification as at present; that a knowledge of

Gaeilge a chuireann Dlí-Chumann Corpraithe na hÉireann ar ábhar aturnaetha, gur chóir réim an chúrsa a leathnú tuilleadh.

Moladh 47: Go n-iarrfaí ar abhcóidí agus aturnaetha a fhostaíonn an Stát agus arb eol go bhfuil an Ghaeilge go maith acu dea-shampla a thabhairt dá gcomhdhlíodóirí tríd an Ghaeilge a úsáid, an oiread agus is féidir sin, sna Cúirteanna agus i gcomhfhreagras dlíthiúil.

68. Aontaíonn an Rialtas leis na moltaí seo agus cuideoidh agus comhoibreoigh siad lena gcur i bhfeidhm chomh fada agus is féidir sin.

RIALTAS ÁITIÚIL

Moladh 48: Go ndéanfadh gach údarás áitiúil bearta chun an Ghaeilge a chur á húsáid ag a gcruinnithe. Tá go leor mionghnáthaí a d'fhéadfadh gach comhlacht den sórt sin a dhéanamh i nGaeilge, e.g., an phaidir i dtosach cruinnithe, glaoch an rolla, óráidí ó chomhaltai a bhfuil Gaeilge acu; agus ba chóir do na húdaráis áitiúla a bhfuil limistéar Gaeltachta faoina gcúram aitheantas ar leith a thabhairt don Ghaeilge ina n-imeachtaí.

Moladh 49: Go n-iarrfadh na húdaráis áitiúla ar na nuachtáin logánta tuairisceoirí a mbeadh Gaeilge acu a chur chun a gcruinnithe.

Moladh 50: Go mbainfeadh údaráis áitiúla breisfeidhmeas an Ghaeilge sna scríbhinní a eisíonn siad. Sna contaetha a bhfuil limistéar Gaeltachta iontu, ba cheart leagan Gaeilge de na scríbhinní sin a chur ar fáil agus an leagan sin amháin a úsáid sna limistéir sin.

69. Cuirtear na moltaí seo i gcomhairle do na húdaráis áitiúla. Spreagfaidh na hAíreí iomchuí na húdaráis áitiúla chun iad a chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 51: Go dtabharfadh na páirtithe polaitíochta a bhfuil athbheochan na Gaeilge ar cheann dá bpríomhaidhmeanna cabhair phraiticiúil chun a húsáid a leathadh i ngnóthaí rialtais áitiúil, trí iarrthóirí a mbeadh Gaeilge acu a chur ar aghaidh sna toghcháin áitiúla.

70. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na páirtithe polaitíochta.

Moladh 52: I gcás inar gá eolas ar an Ghaeilge chun dualgais an phoist a chomhlíonadh (e.g., Príomh-Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin, Leabharlannaí Contae, Cathrach nó Baile), go mbeadh an t-eolas sin ina cháilíocht riachtanach i gcónaí, mar atá faoi láthair. Molaimid go

Irish should also be a necessary qualification in the future in the case of professional and other appointments associated with the schools, e.g., health services; that where suitably qualified applicants are not available, only temporary appointments be made and that the posts be re-advertised within one year.

71. This recommendation is accepted in general; until it is possible, however, to fill a post on a permanent basis by an officer with competent Irish, an officer with a lower standard of Irish, or no Irish, will be appointed in order to carry on the service.

Recommendation 53 : That, in the case of other professional and technical posts under local authorities, the present system of granting extra marks for a "competent" or "good" knowledge of Irish should be replaced by the system outlined in dealing with professional and technical posts in the Civil Service.

Recommendation 54 : That, in the case of future entrants, only holders of the Certificate of Competence or Irish Diploma should be eligible for increments in professional and technical positions held under local authorities.

Recommendation 55 : That the same rules regarding Irish should obtain in the case of administrative, executive and clerical appointments under local authorities as obtain in the civil service.

72. These recommendations are on the same lines as those made regarding the Civil Service and similar considerations apply to their implementation.

Recommendation 56 : That only the Gaeltacht as defined in the 1956 Order should be regarded as Gaeltacht for the purposes of local government appointments.

73. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 57 : That the Local Offices (Gaeltacht) Orders, 1928-1963, should be repealed and the Local Officers (Irish Language) Regulations, 1944-1963, should be put fully into force in the case of officers other than those born before 1 January, 1916, whose duties are performed in the Gaeltacht or in relation to the Gaeltacht as defined in 1956.

74. The Local Offices (Gaeltacht) Orders, 1928-1964, will be repealed. Instead of bringing the Local Officers (Irish Language) Regulations, 1944-1964, into full force and causing the hardship which the dismissal of certain officers (most of whom have long service) would entail, the Ministers concerned propose to rely on appropriate incentives. They also propose to alter the Regulations in two

mbeadh eolas ar an Ghaeilge ina cháilíocht riachtanach freisin, as seo amach, i gcás ceapachán gairmiúil agus ceapachán eile a bhfuil baint acu leis na scoileanna, e.g., seirbhísí sláinte. Mura mbeidh iarrthóirí leorcháilithe ar fáil, molaimid nach ndéanfaí ach ceapacháin shealadacha, agus go n-athfhógrófaí na poist faoi cheann bliana.

71. Glactar leis an moladh seo go ginearálta; ach go dtí go bhféadfar post a lionadh go seasta trí oifigeach atá inniúil ar an nGaeilge a cheapadh, déanfar oifigeach gan eolas chomh maith sin ar an nGaeilge, nó gan Gaeilge ar bith, a cheapadh d'fhonn an tseirbhís a choimeád ar siúl.

Moladh 53: Go ndéanfaí, i gcás post gairmiúil agus post teicniúil eile faoi na húdaráis áitiúla, an córas a mholamar maidir le poist ghairmiúla agus theicniúla sa Státseirbhís a chur in ionad an chórais atá ann faoi láthair, faoina dtugtar marcanna breise as eolas “inniúil” nó eolas “maith” ar an Ghaeilge.

Moladh 54: I gcás daoine a cheapfar feasta, nach mbeadh i dteideal breisiú tuarastail i bpoist ghairmiúla agus theicniúla faoi údaráis áitiúla ach amháin na hoifigigh a mbeadh an Teastas Inniúlachta nó an Dioplóma Gaeilge acu.

Moladh 55: I gcás daoine a cheapfar i bpoist riaracháin, feidhmiúcháin agus chléireachais faoi údaráis áitiúla, go mbeadh feidhm ag na rialacha maidir le Gaeilge atá i bhfeidhm sa Státseirbhís.

72. Tá na moltaí seo ar aon dul leis na moltaí a dhéantar i gcás na Státseirbhíse agus baineann na cúrsaí céanna lena bhfeidhmiú.

Moladh 56: Gurb iad na limistéir a áiríodh sa Ghaeltacht le hOrdú 1956, agus iad sin amháin, a d'aithneofaí ina limistéar Ghaeltacha chum críocha ceapachán faoin Rialtas Áitiúil.

73. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 57: Go ndéanfaí Orduithe na nOifigí Áitiúla (Gaeltacht) 1928-1963, a chúlghairm agus Rialacháin na nOifigeach Áitiúil (An Gaeilge), 1944-1963, a chur i bhfeidhm go hiomlán i gcás oifigeach, ach amháin iad siud a saolaíodh roimh an 1 Eanáir, 1916, a bhíonn ag gabháil dá ndualgais sa Ghaeltacht nó maidir leis an Ghaeltacht mar a cinneadh í i 1956.

74. Déanfar Orduithe na nOifigí Áitiúla (Gaeltacht), 1928-1964, a chúlghairm. In ionad Rialacháin na nOifigeach Áitiúil (An Ghaeilge), 1944-1964, a chur i bhfeidhm go hiomlán, rud a leanfadh cruatan as toisc go mbeadh oifigigh áirithe (a bhfuil seirbhís fhada ag a bhformhór) le cur as oifig, tá sé beartaithe ag na hAirí lena mbaineann dul i muinín greasachtaí oiriúnacha. Tá sé beartaithe acu freisin na

respects i.e., (i) the definition of the Gaeltacht will be brought into line with that in the 1956 Order, and (ii) the provision for dismissal for failure to acquire a knowledge of Irish sufficient for the performance of duties through that language will be replaced by the scheme of allowances for possession of a competent knowledge and use of the language as mentioned in recommendation 58. The adoption of this scheme should be effective in inducing local authority officers whose duties are performed in the Gaeltacht to acquire a suitable knowledge of the language.

Recommendation 58: That a special allowance such as that paid to teachers and Gardaí serving in certain Gaeltacht areas should be payable to the holders of permanent posts under local authorities whose duties are performed in the Gaeltacht, as so defined.

75. The Ministers concerned will be prepared to authorise local authorities to pay allowances on the lines recommended where the local authorities are satisfied that the duties are performed mainly or entirely in the Gaeltacht and that the personnel in question possess a competent knowledge of Irish and use the language so far as circumstances require.

Recommendation 59: That, if, in the case of any position under a local authority the duties of which are to be performed in the Gaeltacht or in relation to the Gaeltacht, a person with a competent knowledge of Irish is not available, a temporary appointment for not more than one year should be made and the position should then be re-advertised.

76. This recommendation is accepted in the case of positions the duties of which are performed entirely or to an appreciable extent in the Gaeltacht, subject to a reservation as in the comment on recommendation 52. The appropriate Minister will determine the positions which fall into this category.

Recommendation 60: That the specifications of the Minister for Local Government under which the Irish version of placenames shown on road signs must be in smaller lettering than the English version should be amended to allow equality between the two languages.

77. Part IV of the first schedule to the Road Traffic (Signs) Regulations, 1962, permits the height of the letters on road signs to be varied to suit the circumstances. As regards practice, see below.

Recommendation 61: That placenames in the Gaeltacht in which the English version is a direct or almost direct rendering of the Irish should be shown only in Irish—e.g., direct rendering :

Rialacháin a leasú ar dhá dhóigh, i.e., (i) glactar iontu leis an limistéar a cinneadh le hOrdú 1956 don Ghaeltacht, agus (ii) in ionad na forála faoina gcuirfí as a phost aon oifigeach a dteipfeadh air leordóthain Gaeilge a fhoghlaim chun go bhféadfadh sé a dhualgais a dhéanamh sa teanga sin, cuirfear scéim liúntas de bharr eolais inniúil ar an nGaeilge agus de bharr a húsáidte, faoi mar a luaitear i moladh 58. Ba ceart go ngríosódh na liúntais sin oifigigh áitiúla a bhíonn ag gabháil dá ndualgais sa Ghaeltacht chun eolas mar is cuí a chur ar an teanga.

Moladh 58: Go ndéanfaí liúntas speisialta, mar a iocfar le múinteoirí agus Gardaí atá ag fónamh i gceantair áirithe sa Ghaeltacht, a íoc le hoifigigh a bhfuil poist bhuana acu faoi údarás áitiúla agus a mbíonn a gcuid dualgas á ndéanamh acu sa Ghaeltacht, mar a cinneadh amhlaidh í.

75. Beidh na hAiri iomchuí ullamh ar chead a thabhairt d'údarás áitiúla liúntais mar atá molta a íoc i gcás ina mbíonn na húdarás áitiúla sásta gur sa Ghaeltacht a dhéantar na dualgais uile, nó an chuid is mó díobh, agus go bhfuil eolas inniúil ar an nGaeilge ag an bhfoireann atá i gceist agus go n-úsáideann siad an Ghaeilge chomh fada agus if fóirsteanach sin sna tosca.

Moladh 59: I gcás aon phoist faoi údarás áitiúil ar sa Ghaeltacht nó i ndáil leis an Ghaeltacht a bheidh dualgais an phoist sin le comhlíonadh, más rud é nach mbeadh duine le heolas inniúil ar an Ghaeilge ar fáil nach ndéanfaí ach ceapachán sealadach go ceann bliana agus go ndéanfaí an post a athfhógairt ansin.

76. Glactar leis an moladh seo, faoi réir a bhfuil ráite sa tuairisc ar mholadh 52, i gcás post a mbíonn na dualgais a ghabhann leo á gcomhlíonadh, go hiomlán nó de chuid mhaith, sa Ghaeltacht. Cinnfidh an tAire iomchuí cad iad na poist atá ina bpoist den sórt sin.

Moladh 60: Go leasófaí sonraíochtaí an Aire Rialtais Áitiúil a fhorálann nach foláir an leagan Gaeilge d'áitainmneacha ar chomharthaí bóthair a bheith i gcló níos lú ná an leagan Béarla, ionas go mbeidh cló an dá leagan ar aon mhéid.

77. Ceadáíonn Cuid IV de na Rialacháin um Thrácht ar Bhóithre (Sineacha), 1962, méid na litreacha ar chomharthaí bóthair a athrú de réir mar a oireann don chás áirithe. Maidir leis an ngnáthchleachtadh, féach thíos.

Moladh 61: Gur i nGaeilge amháin ba chóir áitainmneacha sa Ghaeltacht a thaispeáint ar chomharthaí bóthair nuair a bhíonn an leagan Gaeilge agus an leagan Béarla ar aon dul, nó beagnach ar aon dul, e.g.,

Bearna—Barna, Carna—Carna; almost direct rendering: An Spidéal—Spiddal, Teileann—Teelin. Where the relationship is not obvious, the Irish and English version should be shown—e.g., AN CLOCHAN LIATH—Dungloe, the Irish version to be in larger lettering than the English version.

78. As the main purpose of road-signs is to facilitate traffic, clarity and uniformity are of paramount importance. The signs must be designed so as to be easily understood without confusion or hesitation by drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles; they are not primarily intended for residents of the immediate locality. Until the majority of drivers can easily read and understand Irish, signs in all areas must give prominence to the English versions of placenames where the English versions are commonly used. Where, however, the English version is a direct or almost direct rendering of the Irish, the Irish version only will in future be shown on additional or replacement signs.

Recommendation 62: That a placenames officer should be appointed to the Department of Local Government who would keep in close touch with the Placenames Commission and would advise, from the point of view of historical and orthographical accuracy, on placenames, streetnames, etc.

79. It is the practice of most authorities concerned with direction signs and streetnames to consult the Placenames Commission. The Minister for Local Government will encourage all local authorities to do so. It is desirable that the Irish placenames, streetnames, etc., adopted should be in such form as to encourage and facilitate their general use.

Recommendation 63: That the Ordnance Survey be directed

- (a) to prepare a reasonably detailed map of Ireland, for general use, in which the placenames would be shown in Irish only and*
- (b) to arrange to have the Irish version of the names of cities and the larger towns included, as well as the English versions, in the various maps which it publishes.*

80. This recommendation is accepted.

STATE-SPONSORED BODIES

Recommendation 64: That an oral and written examination in Irish, of a standard in keeping with the general level of education demanded, should be included as part of the entrance examination for clerical posts in all State-sponsored bodies.

ar aon dul—Bearna—Barna; Carna—Carna; beagnach ar aon dul—An Spidéal—Spiddal; Teileann—Teelin. Nuair nach dealraitheach le chéile iad, ba chóir an leagan Gaeilge agus an leagan Béarla a thaispeáint, e.g., AN CLOCHÁN LIATH—Dungloe, ach an leagan Gaeilge a bheith i gcló níos mó ná an leagan Béarla.

78. Ós é an phríomhaidhm atá le comharthaí bóthair an trácht a éascú, tá sé fiorthábhachtach go mbeidís soiléir agus cosúil lena chéile. Ní foláir na comharthaí a dhearadh ar dhóigh go mbeidh siad sothuigte gan righneas ag tiománaithe feithiclí inneallghluaiste; ní do phobal na comharsanachta iad go bunúsach. Go dtí go mbeidh formhór na dtiománaithe in ann an Ghaeilge a léamh agus a thuiscint gan stró, ní mór, go hiondúil, ionad suntasach a thabhairt ar na comharthaí bóthair ar fud na tíre don leagan Béarla ar logainmneacha nuair is é an leagan sin a úsáidtear de ghnáth. Ach nuair a bhíonn an leagan Béarla ar aon dul, nó beagnach ar aon dul, leis an leagan Gaeilge, ní thaispeánfar feasta ach an leagan Gaeilge amháin ar chomharthaí breise nó athchomharthaí.

Moladh 62: Go gceapfadh an Roinn Rialtais Áitiúil oifigeach logainmneacha, a d'oibreodh i gcomhar leis an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha agus a thabharfadh comhairle, ó thaobh cruinnis staire agus litrithe, maidir le hainmneacha áiteanna agus sráideanna, etc.

79. Is é an nós é ag formhór na n-údarás a bhíonn ag plé le comharthaí bóthair comhairle a ghlacadh leis an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha. Molfaidh an tAire do na húdaráis áitiúla uile é sin a dhéanamh. Ba mhaith an rud é dá nglacfaí le leaganacha Gaeilge ar áiteanna agus ar shráideanna, etc., a spreagfadh agus a d'éascódh a n-úsáid go coitianta.

Moladh 63: Go n-ordófaí d'Oifig na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis—

- (a) léarscáil cuíosach mionchruinn d'Éirinn a ullmhú, le haghaidh an phobail, agus na háitainmneacha a thaispeáint uirthi i nGaeilge amháin; agus
- (b) socrú a dhéanamh chun an leagan Gaeilge, chomh maith leis an leagan Béarla, d'ainmneacha na gcathracha agus na bpríomhbhailte a thaispeáint ar na léarscáileanna a fhoilsiú an oifig sin.

80. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

COMHLACHTAÍ STÁT-URRAITHE

Moladh 64: Go mbeadh scrúdú i labhairt agus scríobh na Gaeilge ina chuid den scrúdú iontrála le haghaidh post cléireachais i ngach comhlacht Stát-urraithe, agus caighdeán an scrúdaithe sin i gcomhréir leis an cháilíocht oideachais i gcoitinne a éilítear do na poist sin.

Recommendation 65 : That Irish should be used by State-sponsored bodies as far as possible in correspondence with State Departments and other official bodies.

Recommendation 66 : That, where practicable, Irish speakers employed by these State bodies should be placed in the same sections so as to facilitate the use of Irish in their work.

81. All State-sponsored bodies will be urged to comply with these recommendations.

Recommendation 67 : That a reasonable amount of Irish should be used by State bodies in their advertisements, including those in the daily and local press and on radio and television.

82. All State-sponsored bodies will be urged to keep in mind the possibility of using Irish in their advertisements in this country and of advertising in Irish language publications.

Recommendation 68 : That State bodies should constantly make known to the public that they welcome the use of Irish in personal dealings and correspondence. Irish-speaking staff in contact with the public should be directed to wear an appropriate badge, and, in the case of those companies whose employees wear a distinctive uniform, the incorporation of this type of badge in the uniform would be a suitable step.

83. State-sponsored bodies will be urged to make it clear in their publicity that they welcome opportunities to do business in Irish. These bodies will also be asked to encourage their Irish-speaking staff to wear a badge such as the Eochairsciath or Fáinne.

Recommendation 69 : That the use of Irish in official forms and other documents used internally in the affairs of these bodies should be extended progressively.

84. All State-sponsored bodies will be urged to take steps to ensure a progressive increase in the use of Irish in their internal affairs.

Recommendation 70 : That printed matter issued by these bodies for the use of the public, e.g., tickets, baggage labels, timetables, etc., should all contain a reasonable amount of Irish.

85. State-sponsored bodies will be urged to comply with this recommendation.

Recommendation 71 : That all opportunities on the part of State

Moladh 65: Go ndéanfadh comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe an Ghaeilge a úsáid oiread agus is féidir ina gcomhfhreagras le Ranna Stáit agus le comhlachtaí oifigiúla eile.

Moladh 66: Go ndéanfaí, chomh fada agus is féidir sin, Gaeilgeoirí a bheidh fostaithe ag na comhlachtaí Stáit sin a chur i rannóga le chéile chun go mbeadh deis acu an Ghaeilge a chleachtadh ina gcuid oibre.

81. Gríosófar na comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe go léir chun déanamh de réir na moltaí seo.

Moladh 67: Go n-úsáidfeadh comhlachtaí Stáit méid réasúnta Gaeilge ina gcuid fógrán, ar a n-áirítear na fógráin a fhoilsítear ar na nuachtáin laethúla agus logánta, ar an raidió agus ar an teilifís.

82. Gríosófar na comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe go léir chun go dtabharfaidh siad dá n-aire cá mhéad a d'fhéadfaidís Gaeilge a úsáid ina gcuid fógrán sa tír seo agus chun fógráin a fhoilsiú sna hirísí Gaeilge.

Moladh 68: Go gcuirfeadh comhlachtaí Stáit in iúl don phobal go mbíonn siad fonnmar i gcónaí an Gaeilge a úsáid ina dteagmháil phearsanta le daoine agus ina gcomhfhreagras leo; go n-iarrfaí ar na Gaeilgeoirí ar an fhoireann a bhíonn ag déileáil go pearsanta leis an bpobal suaitheantas oiriúnach a chaitheamh agus, i gcás comhlachtaí a gcaitheann a bhfostaithe éide ar leith, gur mhaith an rud é an cineál sin suaitheantais a bheith ina chuid den éide féin.

83. Gríosófar na comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe chun a chur in iúl go soiléir ina gcuid poiblíochta gur maith leo caoi a fháil ar ghnó a dhéanamh i nGaeilge. Iarrfar ar na comhlachtaí sin freisin na Gaeilgeoirí ar a bhfoireann a spreagadh chun suaitheantas mar an Eochairsciath nó an Fáinne a chaitheamh.

Moladh 69: Go ndéanfaí úsáid na Gaeilge a leathnú de réir a chéile i bhfoirmeacha agus i gcáipéisí oifigiúla eile a bhíonn á n-úsáid i ngnóthaí inmheánacha na gcomhlachtaí.

84. Gríosófar na comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe go léir chun beart a dhéanamh d'fhonn úsáid na Gaeilge a leathnú de réir a chéile ina ngnóthaí inmheánacha.

Moladh 70: Go mbeadh cion réasúnach Gaeilge ar an ábhar clóite go léir a eisíonn na comhlachtaí sin le haghaidh an phobail, e.g., ticéid, lipéid bhagáiste, amchláir, etc.

85. Gríosófar na comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe chun déanamh de réir an mholta seo.

Moladh 71: Go mbainfeadh comhlachtaí Stáit leas iomlán as gach

bodies of contributing to the economic and social development of the Gaeltacht should be fully availed of by them.

86. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 72 : That, in all publicity films made by State bodies for showing in Ireland, a good proportion of the commentary should be in Irish.

87. This recommendation is accepted. It is usual to provide special copies of such films with sound-tracks in Irish for showing in this country.

Recommendation 73 : That, as the State bodies are among the largest industrial and commercial undertakings in the country and cultural organisations must therefore look to them for patronage, the claims of literature, drama and vocal music in Irish should receive adequate attention.

88. The Government commend the action of those State-sponsored bodies which have from time to time presented awards for literature in Irish, provided facilities for dramatic and musical performances, etc., in Irish. They urge all such bodies to give their patronage to Irish cultural activities.

Recommendation 74 : That, as visitors from abroad who come to Ireland wish to see exhibitions of the native culture and usually find them very attractive, Bord Fáilte Éireann and other State bodies concerned with tourism should promote Irish cultural events and publicise them abroad.

89. These bodies will be urged to devote more attention to the promotion of such attractions and give them suitable publicity when advertising abroad.

caoi a gheobhaidh siad chun cuidiú le forbairt eacnamaíoch agus shóisialach na Gaeltacha.

86. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 72: Gur i nGaeilge a bheadh cuid mhaith den tráchttaireacht i ngach scannán poiblíochta a dhéanfadh comhlachtaí Stáit lena dtaispeáint in Éirinn.

87. Glactar leis an moladh seo. Is gnách cóipeanna speisialta de na scannáin sin le fuaimlorg Gaeilge a chur ar fáil lena dtaispeáint sa tír seo.

Moladh 73: Ós rud é go bhfuil na comhlachtaí Stáit ar na gnóthais tionscail agus tráchtála is mó sa tír, agus uime sin go mbeadh eagraíochtaí cultúir ag brath ar phátrúnacht a fháil uathu, gur chóir dóibh a gceart-chion cúraim a dhéanamh den litríocht, den drámaíocht agus den amhránaíocht i nGaeilge.

88. Molann an Rialtas bearta na gcomhlachtaí Stát-urraithe sin a thug duaiseanna le haghaidh saothar litríochta i nGaeilge, agus a sholáthraigh áiseanna le haghaidh taispeántas drámaíochta, ceoil, etc., i nGaeilge, ó am go ham. Is mian leo na comhlachtaí sin go léir a ghríosú chun pátrúnacht a thabhairt d'imeachtaí cultúrtha Gaeilge.

Moladh 74: Toisc gur maith le cuairteoirí ón iasacht taispeántais dár gcultúr dúchais a fheiceáil agus go mbaineann siad an-taitneamh as a leithéidí de ghnáth, gur chóir do Bhord Fáilte Éireann, agus do Státchomhlachtaí eile a bhíonn ag plé le cuartaíocht, cuidiú le himeachtaí a chur ar bun a léireodh gnéithe den chultúr Gaelach, agus na himeachtaí sin a phoibliú lasmuigh den tír.

89. Gríosófar na comhlachtaí sin chun breis cúraim a dhéanamh d'imeachtaí den sórt sin a mbaintear taitneamh astu agus chun poiblíocht oiriúnach a thabhairt dóibh ina gcuid fógrán thar lear.

III. THE GAELTACHT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

90. As indicated in the introduction to this White Paper, the Government regard the preservation and strengthening of the Gaeltacht as essential to the restoration of the Irish language. The aim of Government policy for the Gaeltacht is to encourage and expand suitable economic activities and to improve social conditions so that those residing there, who use the Irish language as their normal medium of communication, will have adequate opportunities of securing gainful employment and of enjoying reasonable living standards.

91. The Gaeltacht, as defined by the Gaeltacht Areas Order, 1956, covers approximately 1,860 square miles, less than 6 per cent of the land surface of Ireland. It is not a homogeneous unit; it comprises widely scattered districts in certain counties along the Western seaboard (Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Kerry), Cork and a district (Ring) in County Waterford. These districts (and the Meath colonies) are indicated on the attached map. The Gaeltacht Areas Order lists 142 District Electoral Divisions but these can be grouped into twenty-one reasonably compact units of widely differing size and population. Table I indicates the size and population of the Gaeltacht in each of the six counties concerned and, within each county, the size and population of the various Gaeltacht units.

Occupations

92. The total number at work in the Gaeltacht in 1961 was 27,282, of whom 22,450 were men and 4,832 women. Almost three-quarters of the working population were engaged in agriculture as compared with 36 per cent in the State as a whole. About 5 per cent were employed in manufacturing industry; over two-thirds of these were employed by Gaeltarra Éireann. According to the 1961 Census, the numbers who declared themselves to be "out of work" amounted to 2,684, i.e., 9 per cent of the total labour force. There is a considerable amount of underemployment at certain times of the year on small farms in the Gaeltacht as in many other rural areas. In recognition of this, unemployment assistance is paid to small farmers who are regarded as unemployed and who fulfil certain qualifying conditions; in the case of those with valuations of up to £4, payment may be made for the whole year, payment to those with valuations above £4 being restricted to 18 weeks between November and March. In 1963, the average number of persons in receipt of unemployment assistance in the Gaeltacht was 4,572 as compared with 1,235 in receipt of unemployment benefit.

III. AN GHAELTACHT

FORBAIRT EACNAMAÍOCH

90. Faoi mar a léirítear sa réamhrá don Pháipéar Bán seo, measann an Rialtas nach foláir an Ghaeltacht a chaomhnú agus a neartú chun go bhféadfar an Ghaeilge a shlánú. Is é aidhm atá le beartas an Rialtais don Ghaeltacht gníomhaíochtaí oiriúnacha eacnamaíocha a spreagadh agus a fhairsingiú agus cúrsaí sóisialacha a fheabhsú ionas go mbeidh deiseanna leormhaithe ag na daoine a chónaíonn sa Ghaeltacht, agus arb í an Ghaeilge a ngnáthurlabhra, chun fostaíocht shochrach a fháil agus caighdeán réasúnta mhaireachtála a bheith acu.

91. Tá tuairim 1,860 míle cearnach, níos lú ná 6% de chlár talún na hÉireann, sa Ghaeltacht mar a mhínítear í le hOrdú na Limistéirí Gaeltachta, 1956. Ní aonad aonghné í; gabhtar inti ceantair atá scaipthe i bhfad ó chéile i gcontaetha áirithe feadh an chósta Thiar (Dún na nGall, Maigh Eo, Gaillimh, Ciarraí), Corcaigh, agus ceantar (An Rinn) i gContae Phort Láirge. Taispeántar na ceantair sin (agus coilíneachtaí na Mí) ar an léarscáil a ghabhann leis seo. Tá 142 Thoghroinn Cheantair luaithe in Ordú na Limistéirí Gaeltachta ach is féidir iad sin a thabhairt le chéile i gceann agus fiche d'aonaid réasúnta dlúth a bhfuil difríocht mhór eatarthu ó thaobh fairsinge agus líon daoine. Taispeánann Tábla I achar agus daonra na Gaeltachta i ngach ceann de na sé chontae atá i gceist agus taispeánann sé freisin, laistigh de gach contae ar leith, achar agus daonra na n-aonad Gaeltachta.

Slí Bheatha

92. Bhí 27,282 san iomlán (.i. 22,450 fear agus 4,832 bhan) ag obair sa Ghaeltacht i 1961. Bhí beagnach trí cheathrú de líon an lucht oibre ag gabháil don talmhaíocht, i gcomparáid le 36% sa Stát i gcoitinne. Bhí timpeall 5% ar fostú i ndáil le tionscail déantóireachta; agus bhí os cionn dhá thrian díobh siúd ar fostú ag Gaeltarra Éireann. De réir Dhaonáireamh 1961 bhí 2,684 ann, i.e., 9% de líon iomlán na n-oibrithe, a dhearbhaigh iad féin a bheith “as obair”. Bíonn cuid mhaith breacfhostaíochta ann, tráthanna áirithe gach bliain, i gcás feirmeacha beaga sa Ghaeltacht, faoi mar a bhíonn i gceantair tuaithe eile. Mar gheall air sin, tá cúnamh dífhostaíochta á íoc le feirmeoirí beaga a mheastar a bheith dífhostaithe agus a chomhlíonann coinníollacha áirithe cáiliúcháin; i gcás daoine nach mó ná £4 an luacháil atá orthu, is féidir íocaíocht a dhéanamh leo ar feadh na bliana ar fad—más mó ná £4 an luacháil ní dhéantar íocaíocht ach ar feadh tréimhse 18 sheachtain idir Mí na Samhna agus Mí Márta. I 1963 bhí cúnamh dífhostaíochta á fháil ag 4,572 duine sa Ghaeltacht, i gcomparáid le 1,235 a raibh sochar dífhostaíochta á fháil acu.

TABLE I

The Gaeltacht: Area and Population

County	Area in Acres			Population (1961)		
	Co. Area	Co. Gaeltacht Area	Individual Gaeltachtaí	Co. Total	Co. Gaeltacht Total	Individual Gaeltachtaí
<i>Donegal:</i> ...	1,193,621	404,237		113,842	26,357	
Fanad ...			25,104			1,269
Rossguill ...			11,227			1,638
West Central ...			276,042			18,329
Glencolumbkille			87,410			4,173
Arranmore ...			4,454			948
<i>Mayo:</i> ...	1,333,940	229,535		123,330	16,275	
Blacksod						
Peninsula			32,129			4,327
Carratigue-Rossport			107,703			6,464
Achill ...			37,454			3,877
Tourmakeady			52,249			1,607
<i>Galway:</i> ...	1,467,670	315,492		149,887	22,877	
Nth. Connemara			67,064			2,523
Carna-Rosmuc			78,976			4,432
Lettermore ...			33,858			5,932
Cois Fharráige			57,515			3,731
Moycullen ...			25,020			1,400
Carnmore-Claregalway			41,562			3,268
Aran Islands ...			11,497			1,651
<i>Kerry:</i> ...	1,161,706	152,529		116,458	8,736	
Corkaguiney ...			62,646			5,986
Iveragh ...			89,883			2,750
<i>Cork:</i> ...	1,839,976	74,352		252,463	3,487	
Muskerry ...			70,433			3,252
Clear Island ...			3,919			235
<i>Waterford:</i> ...	452,224	12,988	12,988	43,223	792	792
TOTAL ...	7,449,137	1,189,133	1,189,133	799,203	78,524	78,524

Agriculture

93. Almost 80 per cent of the total area of the Gaeltacht is classified as "other land" viz., mountain, bog, and marshland. Much of this land is, however, suitable for grazing and, as mentioned below, its greater utilisation is of vital importance. The proportion of "other land" varies widely as between different Gaeltachtaí; it is 24 per cent in Ring and over 90 per cent in the Carna-Rosmuc Gaeltacht. Land congestion is severe in all but a few areas. The average number of "agricultural" acres, i.e., crops and pasture, per person engaged in agriculture in the Gaeltacht is 12.7 as compared with 29

TÁBLA I

Achar agus Daonra na Gaeltachta

Contae	An tAchar in Acraí			An Daonra (1961)		
	Achar an Chontae	Achar na Gaeltachta sa Chontae	Gaeltachtaí ar leith	An tIomlán sa Chontae	An tIomlán i nGaeltacht an Chontae	Gaeltachtaí ar leith
<i>Dún na nGall:</i>	1,193,621	404,237		113,842	26,357	
Fánad ...			25,104			1,269
Ros Guill ...			11,227			1,638
Iar-Lár Dhún na nGall ...			276,042			18,329
Gleann Cholm Cille ...			87,410			4,173
Árainn Mhór			4,454			948
<i>Maigh Eo:</i>	1,333,940	229,535		123,330	16,275	
An Fód Dubh			32,129			4,327
Ceathrú Thaidhg			107,703			6,464
Acaill ...			37,454			3,877
Tuar Mhic Éadaigh ...		52,249	1,607			
<i>Gailimh:</i>	1,467,670	315,492		149,887	22,877	
Tuaisceart Chonamara			67,064			2,523
Carna-Ros Muc			78,976			4,432
Leitir Móir ...			33,858			5,932
Cois Fharráige			57,515			3,731
Magh Cuilinn			25,020			1,400
Baile an Chláir			41,562			3,208
Oileáin Árainn	11,497	1,651				
<i>Ciarráí:</i>	1,161,706	152,529		116,458	8,736	
Corca Dhuibhne			62,646			5,986
Uíbh Ráthach			89,883			2,750
<i>Corcaigh:</i>	1,839,976	74,352		252,463	3,487	
Múscraí ...			70,433			3,252
Oileán Cléire ...			3,919			235
<i>Port Láirge:</i>	452,224	12,988	12,988	43,223	792	792
AN TIOMLÁN	7,449,137	1,189,133	1,189,133	799,203	78,524	78,524

Talmhaíocht

93. Áirítear beagnach 80% d'achar iomlán na Gaeltachta mar "talamh eile" i.e., talamh sléibhe, portach agus riasc. Tá cuid mhaith den talamh sin oiriúnach, áfach, le haghaidh féaraigh agus, faoi mar a luaitear anseo thíos, tá sé ríthabhachtach go mbainfí tairbhe níos fearr as. Tá difríocht mhór sa chionúireacht den "talamh eile" atá sna Gaeltachtaí éagsúla; 24% an chionúireacht sa Rinn agus os cionn 90% i nGaeltacht Charna-Ros Muc. Tá géar-chúngracht talún i ngach aon cheantar beagnach. Is é 12.7 an meánlíon acraí "talmhaíochta", i.e., barraí agus féarach, in aghaidh gach duine atá ag gabháil don

for the State. Within the Gaeltacht, the figure varies widely. In the Carna-Rosmuc Gaeltacht it is 5.4 as compared with 47.8 in Ring.

94. There were 12,172 farmers in the Gaeltacht in 1961 and, in addition, 4,266 landholders who do not derive their livelihood solely or mainly from farming. Just over half the farmers had holdings of less than 15 acres while slightly more than one-fifth had holdings of between 15 and 30 acres. In all, 72 per cent of the farmers had holdings of less than 30 acres; the percentage varied from 15 in the Cork Gaeltacht to 92 in the Mayo Gaeltacht. The corresponding percentage for the State was 40.

95. The pattern of farming activities also varies widely. In general, in the Ring, Muskerry and Carnmore-Claregalway Gaeltachtaí it is typical of the County as a whole—mixed tillage and dairy farming. In all other areas farming consists mainly of stock farming, including sheep and cattle grazing on the mountain commonages. In many cases, there is some form of additional income from such sources as fishing, social welfare benefits, tourism earnings, emigrants' remittances or employment with the County Council, Forestry Division or other public body.

Housing

96. There were 18,669 private households in the Gaeltacht in 1961. In general, because of the special grants available, housing construction standards are better than in other rural areas. About 19 per cent of the houses had a piped water supply and 72 per cent had electricity.

State Aid

97. The general policy on which Government assistance is based has been indicated in the introduction to this White Paper. The many country-wide State aids for economic and social development are available in Gaeltacht areas; these cover agriculture, industry, tourism, afforestation, fishing, housing, sanitary services, rural electrification, etc. In addition, a comprehensive system of grants has been devised to meet the special problems of the Gaeltacht, and other grants, which apply to all areas in the country, are payable at an enhanced rate in the Gaeltacht. These are detailed in the Appendix and are summarised in the following paragraphs.

98. Chief among the forms of Government assistance is that provided through Gaeltarra Éireann, a statutory Board which has 34 centres in or near the Gaeltacht for the production of tweed, knitwear, embroidery and toys. The Government have provided capital to the extent of more than £1 million (on £700,000 of which no interest is

talamhaíocht sa Ghaeltacht, i gcomparáid le 29 sa Stát ar fad. Bionn athrú mór ar an bhfigiúr sin laistigh den Ghaeltacht. 5.4 an figiúr do Ghaeltacht Charna-Ros Muc, i gcomparáid le 47.8 don Rinn.

94. Bhí 12,172 fheirmeoir sa Ghaeltacht i 1961 agus, ina dteannta siúd, 4,266 sealbhóir talún nach í an fheirmeoireacht ar fad nó go formhór is slí bheatha dóibh. Gabháltais faoi bhun 15 acra a bhí ag díreach os cionn leath na bhfeirmeoirí, agus gabháltais idir 15 agus 30 acra a bhí ag beagán thar an gcúigiú cuid. Tríd is tríd, bhí gabháltais faoi bhun 30 acra ag 72% de na feirmeoirí; d'athraigh ar an gcéatadán ó 15 i nGaeltacht Chorcaí go dtí 92 i nGaeltacht Mhaigh Eo. 40 an céatadán comhréire don Stát i gcoitinne.

95. Baineann éagsúlacht mhór freisin leis an gcineál feirmeoireachta a chleachtaítear. Go ginearálta, tá sé ar aon dul i nGaeltachtaí na Rinne, Mhúscraí agus Bhaile an Chláir leis an gcineál atá á chleachtadh ar fud an chontae uile—curaíocht mheasctha agus déiríocht. Sna ceantair eile ar fad is tógáil stoic, ar a n-áirítear caoirigh agus beithigh a choimeád ar féarach ar chimín sléibhe, an cineál feirmeoireachta is coitinne. Ina lán cásanna bíonn teacht isteach breise de shórt éigin ag daoine—airgead a shaothraítear ar an iascaireacht, sochair leasa shóisialaigh, brabach as an gcuartaíocht, cúnamh ó eisimirceoirí, fostaíocht ag an gComhairle Contae nó ag Rannán na Foraoiseachta nó ag comhlacht poiblí eile.

Tithíocht

96. Bhí 18,669 dteaghlach príobháideacha sa Ghaeltacht i 1961. Toisc deontais speisialta a bheith ar fáil tá caighdeán tógála na dtithe níos fearr, tríd is tríd, ná mar atá sé i gceantair tuaithe eile. Bhí uisce-sholáthar píopaithe ag tuairim 19% de na tithe, agus leictreachas ag 72% díobh

Cúnamh Stáit

97. Tugtar léiriú sa réamhrá don Pháipéar Bán seo ar an mbeartas ginearálta atá mar bhunús don chúnamh Rialtais. An cúnamh Stáit atá ar fáil ar mhórán bealaí don tír uile ar mhaithe leis an bhforbairt eacnamaíoch agus shóisialach, tá sé ar fáil freisin sna ceantair Ghaeltachta; baineann an cúnamh sin le talmhaíocht, tionsclaíocht, cuartaíocht, foraoiseacht, iascaireacht, tithíocht, seirbhísí sláintíochta, leictirí na tuaithe, etc. Ina theannta sin ullmhaíodh córas uileghabhálach deontas d'fhonn riaradh ar fhadhbanna speisialta na Gaeltachta, agus tá deontais eile a bhfuil feidhm leo ar fud na tíre uile iníochta ar ráta níos airde sa Ghaeltacht. Tugtar coimriú sna míreanna ina dhiaidh seo ar na deontais sin (agus tá liosta díobh san Aguisín).

98. Is é Gaeltarra Éireann an gléas is mó tábhacht ag an Rialtas chun cúnamh a chur ar fáil. Bord reachtúil é sin a bhfuil 34 lárionad aige, istigh sa Ghaeltacht nó gairid di, chun bréidín, earraí cniotáilte, bróidnéireacht agus bréagáin a tháirgeadh. Tá breis is £1 milliún caipitil (gan aon ús iníochta i leith £700,000 de) curtha ar fáil ag an

payable) and the Board also receives an annual grant-in-aid of about £100,000 to cover its operating losses. Full-time employment is provided for about 760 and part-time employment for almost 1,000.

99. The State has a majority shareholding in Arramara Teoranta which provides employment for about 50 people in the processing of seaweed and also gives part-time employment to 1,000 collectors of seaweed along the Western seaboard.

100. Other forms of Government aid to the Gaeltacht include:

Agriculture : higher or special grants for Land Project schemes, farm buildings, grass improvement, and pig production.

Housing : higher grants for new and reconstructed houses, and for sanitary services.

Education : enhanced grants for the erection and extension of secondary schools and Irish Colleges, and for scholarships; grants towards cost of transport to secondary and vocational schools.

Tourism : grants for hostels and holiday chalets, for extensions of private houses for visitors and for tourist roads; grants for pupils spending periods in the Gaeltacht.

Amenities : grants for entertainment halls, and for various athletic and cultural activities.

Capitation Grants : £5 per annum in respect of each Irish-speaking schoolchild; this is now being increased to £10.

101. In 1963/64 expenditure in the Gaeltacht on schemes confined to that area and on general schemes under which enhanced benefits are payable in the Gaeltacht, amounted to almost £500,000; this is exclusive of the special grants for tourist roads. If expenditure in the Gaeltacht on all schemes of State assistance is included, the total would substantially exceed that amount. The present range of State aids is extensive and, as was stated in the Report on Pilot Area Development (Pr. 7616) by the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Problems of Small Western Farms, one of the main tasks is to encourage farmers to take advantage of all the grants, loans and other forms of assistance already available from the different State agencies.

Rialtas dó, agus faigheann an Bord freisin deontas-i-gcabhair bliantúil de thuairim £100,000 i leith a chailleanas oibríocháin. Tá fostaíocht lánaimsire á cur ar fáil do thimpeall 760 agus fostaíocht pháirtaimsire do 1,000, beagnach.

99. Is ag an Stát atá tromlach na scaireanna in Arramara Teoranta, comhlacht a chuireann fostaíocht ar fáil do thimpeall 50 duine i ndáil le próiseáil feamainne agus a thugann fostaíocht pháirtaimsire do 1,000 bailitheoir feamainne ar chósta an Iarthair.

100. Seo a leanas modhanna eile ar a dtagann an Rialtas i gcabhair ar an nGaeltacht:

Talmhaíocht: deontais mhéadaithe nó deontais speisialta le haghaidh scéimeanna Thionscadal na Talún, foirgneamh feirme, feabhsú féaraigh agus tógáil muc.

Tithíocht: deontais mhéadaithe i leith tógáil agus atógáil tithe agus i leith seirbhísí sláintíochta.

Oideachas: deontais níos fearr i leith tógáil agus leathnú meánscoileanna agus Coláistí Gaeilge agus i leith scoláireachtaí; deontais i leith costais iompair chuig meánscoileanna agus gairmscoileanna.

Cuartaíocht: deontais do bhrúnna agus seallaí saoire, chun tithe príobháideacha a mhéadú le haghaidh cuairteoirí, agus i leith bóithre do lucht cuartaíochta; deontais do dhaltaí a chaitheann tréimhsí sa Ghaeltacht.

Saoráid: deontais le haghaidh hallaí siamsa agus le haghaidh imeachtaí éagsúla lúthchleasaíochta agus cultúir.

Deontais Cheannsráithe: £5 in aghaidh na bliana do gach leanbh scoile a labhraíonn an Ghaeilge mar ghnáth-theanga; tá sé sin á ardú go dtí £10 anois.

101. Idir na scéimeanna a bhfuil feidhm leo sa Ghaeltacht amháin agus na scéimeanna ginearálta a bhfuil sochar níos fearr le fáil fúthu i gcás na Gaeltachta, caitheadh £500,000, beagnach, sa Ghaeltacht i 1963/64; agus ní áirítear sa mhéid sin na deontais speisialta le haghaidh bóithre cuartaíochta. Dá ndéantaí an caiteachas sa Ghaeltacht ar na scéimeanna uile cúnaimh Stáit a chur san áireamh, bheadh an t-iomlán cuid mhaith níos airde ná an tsuim sin. Tá raon leathan ag na scéimeanna cúnaimh Stáit i láthair na huairé agus, faoi mar a dúirt an Coiste Idir-Rannach um Fhadhbanna na bhFeirmeacha Beaga san Iarthar (Pr. 7616), ceann de na nithe is mó atá le déanamh is ea na feirmeoirí a spreagadh chun tairbhe a bhaint as a bhfuil ar fáil dóibh cheana féin de dheontais, d'iasachtaí agus de chineálacha eile cúnaimh ó ghníomhaireachtaí éagsúla de chuid an Stáit.

Organisation for development

102. The Commission recommend that further extensive powers be given to Gaeltarra Éireann to promote various forms of activity in the Gaeltacht. These include the establishment of an electronics industry, industries based on the processing of local products (including food), the provision of local centres for the production of pigs, broilers and mountain sheep, the reclamation of bogland and possibly the erection of medium-sized hotels. The Government have decided that Gaeltarra Éireann must be the principal instrument in the development of economic activities of an industrial character in all Gaeltacht areas.

103. The Commission refer to the former Congested Districts Board but, in contrast with the situation when the Board was established over 70 years ago, there are now Government Departments, State-sponsored bodies and local authorities engaged in a wide variety of activities which benefit the Gaeltacht. It will be a major object of Government policy to ensure not only that each of these organisations devotes special attention to the needs of the Gaeltacht but also that their activities are so co-ordinated as to achieve maximum progress in each Gaeltacht area.

104. In recognition of the needs of the congested counties, the Government established, in 1963, development teams representative of the public service organisations operating in each of those counties. Their object is to bring about closer co-ordination between the local staffs of the various Government Departments, State bodies and local authorities so that the officials will work as a team engaged in developing the resources of the county.

105. The system of local development teams is being reorganised in the light of experience; in the reorganisation, particular attention will be paid to the Gaeltacht and a sub-committee of each team, under the chairmanship of the local Stiúrthóir of Roinn na Gaeltachta, will be specially charged with the promotion of economic development in the Gaeltacht areas in their county. Somewhat similar arrangements will be made for Ring, which is outside the congested counties. It would be highly desirable that this development should be paralleled by a committee of local voluntary bodies in each area which could have joint discussions with the committee of officials on local needs; a similar arrangement is being made for meetings between the county development teams and voluntary bodies in the congested areas generally.

Definition of the Gaeltacht

Recommendation 75: That the Gaeltacht, as defined in the Gaeltacht Areas Order, 1956, should be accepted as the basic area

Eagrú le haghaidh Forbartha

102. Mhol an Coimisiún tuilleadh cumhachtaí fairsinge a thabhairt do Ghaeltarra Éireann chun gníomhaíochtaí éagsúla a chur chun cinn sa Ghaeltacht. Ina measc siúd áirítear na nithe seo a leanas: tionscal leictreonach, tionscail a bhunófaí ar phróiseáil bunábhar (ar a n-áirítear bia) a bheadh ar fáil sa cheantar, lárionaid áitiúla le haghaidh tógáil muc, gríscíní agus caorach sléibhe, portaigh a mhíntiriú, agus, b'fhéidir, óstlanna leathmhóra a thógáil. Tá an Rialtas tar éis a chinneadh go gcaithfidh Gaeltarra Éireann bheith ina phríomhghléas chun gníomhaíochtaí eacnamaíocha de chineál tionsclaíoch a fhorbairt i ngach limistéar Gaeltachta.

103. Rinne an Coimisiún tagairt do shean-Bhord na gCeantar gCúng, ach tá athrach scéil ann anois thar mar a bhí 70 bliain ó shin nuair a bunaíodh an Bord sin, óir tá Ranna Rialtais, comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe agus údaráis áitiúla againn anois atá ag gabháil d'iliomad gníomhaíochtaí a dhéanann leas don Ghaeltacht. Beidh sé mar mhórchuspóir faoi bheartas an Rialtais a áirithiú nach é amháin go dtabharfaidh gach ceann de na heagraíochtaí sin aird ar leith ar riachtanais na Gaeltachta ach go ndéanfar freisin comhordú ar a ngníomhaíochtaí ar bhealach a dheimhneoidh go ndéanfar an dul chun cinn is fearr is féidir i ngach ceantar Gaeltachta ar leith.

104. Ag féachaint dó do riachtanais na gcontaetha cúnga, bhunaigh an Rialtas, sa bhliain 1963, foirne forbartha a raibh ionadaithe orthu ó na heagraíochtaí seirbhíse poiblí atá ag oibriú i ngach ceann de na contaetha sin. Is é an cuspóir atá acu sin comhordú níos dlúithe a thabhairt chun críche idir na foirne áitiúla atá ag na Ranna Rialtais, ag comhlachtaí Stáit agus ag údaráis áitiúla i dtreo go n-oibreoidh na hoifigigh i gcomhar lena chéile d'fhonn acmhainn an chontae a fhorbairt.

105. Tá atheagar á chur ar chóras na bhfoirne forbartha áitiúla de thoradh na taithí atá acu ar a gcuid oibre; san atheagrú sin tabharfar aird ar leith ar an nGaeltacht agus cuirfear de chúram speisialta ar fhochoiste de gach foireann (fochoiste a mbeidh stiúirthóir áitiúil Roinn na Gaeltachta ina chathaoirleach air) forbairt eacnamaíoch na gceantar Gaeltachta ina gcontae féin a chur ar aghaidh. Déanfar socrú den sórt sin freisin don Rinn, áit atá lasmuigh de na contaetha cúnga. Ba mhór ab fhiú é dá mbeadh coiste dá leithéid sin ann a cheapfadh comhlachtaí deonacha i ngach ceantar ar leith ionas go bhféadfadh an dá dhream riachtanais an cheantair a phlé i gcomhar lena chéile; tá socrú den sórt sin á dhéanamh d'fhonn go bhféadfadh na foirne forbartha contae agus na comhlachtaí deonacha teacht le chéile le haghaidh cruinnithe sna ceantair chúnga i gcoitinne.

Sainmhíniú na Gaeltachta.

Moladh 75: Gurb í an Ghaeltacht mar a cinneadh í le hOrdú na Limistéirí Gaeltachta, 1956, a ghlacfaí feasta mar limistéar bunaidh le

for all future Gaeltacht schemes, with the possible addition of either or both of the two colonies of Gaeltacht migrants in Co. Meath.

Recommendation 76 : That an enquiry should be held every five years to advise on any changes that may be necessary in the boundaries of the Gaeltacht.

106. The Government accept that the Gaeltacht, as defined in the 1956 Order, should be regarded as the basic area for all Gaeltacht schemes. Some of the existing schemes, however, operate outside the Gaeltacht as so defined. For instance, the annual bounty for Irish-speaking children is payable in two school districts in County Meath. This arrangement will continue but it is not considered necessary that all the Gaeltacht schemes, which have their origin in the circumstances of extreme congestion in the West, should be extended to parts of County Meath. The boundaries of the Gaeltacht will be reviewed from time to time according as experience suggests that revision is necessary, rather than at fixed periods.

Industry

Recommendation 77 : That Gaeltarra Éireann should be considerably strengthened to enable it to play as predominant a part in the economic development of the Gaeltacht as was played by the Congested Districts Board. We recommend that, if necessary, the Gaeltacht Industries Act, 1957, should be suitably amended.

Recommendation 78 : That Gaeltarra Éireann, either by itself or in association with Irish or foreign industrialists, should set up in the Gaeltacht :

- (a) *an electronics industry or other such industry manufacturing a highly-priced and cheaply transportable end-product;*
- (b) *a number of industries based on the natural products of the area—the processing of sea-foods, vegetables, fruit and seaweed, and the employment of marble and granite for various purposes indicate the type we have in mind; we recommend that, where possible, local units be organised on a co-operative basis.*

Recommendation 79 : That Gaeltarra Éireann should expand considerably the traditional industries of the Gaeltacht—weaving, hand-knitting, embroidery—and should promote such industries as the making of souvenirs, boat-building and miscellaneous types of woodwork—both as factory and as home industries. As part of this expansion programme, we believe that any uneconomic industries should be replaced by others which would provide alternative employment for workers within the Gaeltacht.

haghaidh gach scéime don Ghaeltacht, ach go bhféadfai, b'fhéidir, ceann amháin nó an dá cheann de na cõilíneachtaí imirceoirí ón Ghaeltacht atá i gCo. na Mí a chur leis.

Moladh 76: Go gcuirfi fiosrú ar bun i gceann gach cúig bliana chun comhairle a thabhairt i dtaobh aon athruithe ba ghá a dhéanamh ar theorainneacha na Gaeltachta.

106. Glacann an Rialtas le tuairim an Choimisiúin gurb í an Ghaeltacht mar a cinneadh í le hOrdú 1956 a ghlacfaí mar limistéar bunaidh le haghaidh na scéimeanna go léir don Ghaeltacht feasta. Baineann cuid de na scéimeanna atá ann faoi láthair, áfach, le ceantair lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht mar a cinneadh í le hOrdú 1956. Mar shampla, tá an deontas bliantúil i leith páistí a bhfuil an Ghaeilge acu ó dhúchas infoctha in dhá scoilcheantar i gCo. na Mí. Leanfar den socrú sin, ach ní mheastar gur gá na scéimeanna uile don Ghaeltacht, a lean as an nganntanas talún atá san Iarthar, a leathnú go Gaeltacht Chontae na Mí. Athbhreithneofar teorainneacha na Gaeltachta ó am go ham, in ionad iad a athrú i gceann tréimhsí rialta, de réir mar a bheidh an taithí orthu á thaispeáint gur gá athrú a dhéanamh.

Tionscal

Moladh 77: Go ndéanfaí Gaeltarra Éireann a neartú go mór chun go bhféadfadh sé bheith chomh feidhmiúil i bhforbairt eacnamaíocht na Gaeltachta agus a bhí Bord na gCeantar gCúng. Molaimid go ndéanfaí, más gá sin, an tAcht um Thionscail na Gaeltachta, 1957, a leasú de réir mar a oireann.

Moladh 78: Go mbunódh Gaeltarra Éireann sa Ghaeltacht, uaidh féin nó i bpáirtíocht le tionsclaithe Éireannacha nó eachtrannacha:

- (a) *tionscal leictreonach nó tionscal eile den chineál sin a tháirgfeadh earra ardluacha a mbeadh a chostas iompair saor;*
- (b) *roinnt tionscal a bhainfeadh le bunábhair an cheantair—muir-bhianna, glasraí, torthaí agus feamainn a phróiseáil, agus marmar agus cloch éibhir a úsáid le haghaidh cuspoirí éagsúla, agus tionscail eile dá leithéidí sin, atá i gceist againn; molaimid go ndéanfaí, nuair is féidir sin, comharaonaid áitiúla a eagrú.*

Moladh 79: Go ndéanfaidh Gaeltarra Éireann tionscail thraidisiúnta na Gaeltachta a leathnú go mór—fiodóireacht, lámhchniotáil, bróidnéireacht—agus tionscail ar nós déanamh cuimhneachán, saoirseacht bád agus cineálacha éagsúla adhmaadóireachta a chur chun cinn, mar thionscail mhonarchan agus mar thionscail tinteáin. Mar chuid den chlár forbartha sin, measaimid gur chóir aon tionscail nach bhfuil ag íoc astu féin a scor agus tionscail a bhunú ina n-ionad a chuirfeadh malairt fostaíochta ar fáil d'oibrithe sa Ghaeltacht.

Recommendation 80 : That the aim of the Gaeltacht industrial development programme should be to provide new employment for a minimum of 200 male workers per annum.

Recommendation 81 : That one reasonably large industrial project should be seated in the heart of each of the three major Gaeltacht areas of Munster, Connacht and Ulster.

Recommendation 82 : That, as more and more full-time employment is provided in the Gaeltacht, the necessary adjustments should be made in the present system of paying Unemployment Assistance and Benefits so that it will no longer act as a disincentive to work, and that savings effected by the State in this way and by the gradual reduction in the number of unemployed in the Gaeltacht should be ploughed back into further industrial expansion in the Gaeltacht.

Recommendation 83 : That extreme care should be taken that the proposed industrial expansion will be carried out within the context of preserving and strengthening the national language, and that, therefore, the use of Irish at all local levels of management and labour is, from the beginning, absolutely essential.

107. At present Gaeltarra Éireann does not pay interest on the amount (£700,000) equivalent to the assets transferred to it on its establishment in 1958; amounts subsequently advanced bear interest at the normal rate on Exchequer advances. The Government have reviewed the basis on which Gaeltarra Éireann is financed and have decided that the organisation should be relieved of the liability to pay interest on, and repay, past Exchequer advances and that, until its operations become profitable, it should also be relieved of the liability to pay interest on, and commence repayment of, future Exchequer advances. An annual Grant-in-Aid will continue to be paid towards the expenses of the Board; the provision for 1964/65 is £100,000.

108. The Gaeltacht Industries Act, 1957, confers extensive powers on Gaeltarra Éireann. It enables the Board to establish, carry on or develop in the Gaeltacht such industry or productive scheme of employment as it sees fit, subject to the consent of the Minister for the Gaeltacht, given after consultation with the Minister for Industry and Commerce. In view of these extensive powers, the Government consider that it is not necessary to amend the 1957 Act so as to confer further general powers on Gaeltarra Éireann but amending legislation will be introduced

- (i) to empower Gaeltarra Éireann to enter into partnership or other arrangements with private concerns for the industrial development of the Gaeltacht;

Moladh 80: Gur chóir gurb í aidhm a bheadh leis an gclár forbartha tionscal don Ghaeltacht fostaíocht bhreise a chur ar fáil do 200 fear oibre, ar a laghad, in aghaidh na bliana.

Moladh 81: Gur chóir tionscal amháin a bheadh réasúnta mór a bhunú i gceartlár gach ceann de na trí mór-Ghaeltachtaí, sa Mhumhain, i gConnachta agus i gCúige Uladh.

Moladh 82: De réir mar a bheidh breis fostaíochta lánaimsire á cur ar fáil sa Ghaeltacht, gur chóir an coigeartú is gá a dhéanamh ar an gcóras Cúnaimh agus Socair Dífhostaíochta atá ann faoi láthair, ionas nach mbeadh sé a thuilleadh ag maolú ar fhonn daoine chun oibre, agus an t-airgead a shábhálfadh an Stát ar an dóigh sin, agus de thairbhe an laghdaithe ar líon na ndaoine difhostaithe sa Ghaeltacht, a úsáid chun tionscail na Gaeltachta a leathnú tuilleadh.

Moladh 83: Gur chóir cúram ar leith a ghlacadh chun an tion-sclaíocht a fhorbairt i ndlúthdháil le caomhnú agus neartú na Gaeilge, agus dá bhrí sin go bhfuil sé fíor-riachtanach gurb í an Ghaeilge a bheadh á húsáid, ó thús, ag an lucht bainistíochta agus ag an lucht oibre uile san áit ina mbeadh an tionscal.

107. Faoi láthair ní íocann Gaeltarra Éireann ús ar an méid (£700,000) is ionann agus na sócmhainní a aistríodh chuige nuair a bunaíodh é i 1958; bíonn ús de réir an ghnáthráta ar airleacain ón Státchiste le híoc ar shuimeanna a tugadh don Bhord ó shin i leith. Tá athbheithniú déanta ag an Rialtas ar an mbonn ar a gcuirtear airgead ar fáil do Ghaeltarra Éireann agus tá beartaithe acu an eagraíocht a shaoradh ón dliteanas chun ús a íoc ar airleacain atá faighte aici ón Státchiste, agus chun na hairleacain sin a aisíoc, agus, go dtí go mbeidh brabús ar a gníomhaíochtaí, í a shaoradh treisin ón dliteanas chun ús a íoc ar airleacain a thabharfar feasta as an Státchiste, agus chun tosú ar na hairleacain sin a aisíoc. Leanfar de Dheontas-i-gCabhair a íoc i leith chostais an Bhoird; £100,000 an soláthar do 1964/65.

108. Tugann an tAcht um Thionscail na Gaeltachta, 1957, cumhachtaí fairsinge do Ghaeltarra Éireann. Cuireann sé ar chumas an Bhoird, le toiliú Aire na Gaeltachta arna thabhairt tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle leis an Aire Tionscail agus Tráchtála, cibé tionscal nó scéim shomhaoineach eile fostaíochta is óiriúnach leis a bhunú, a sheoladh nó a fhorbairt sa Ghaeltacht. I bhfianaise na gcumhachtaí fairsinge sin, measann an Rialtas nach gá Acht 1957 a leasú d'fhonn tuilleadh cumhachtaí ginearálta a thabhairt do Ghaeltarra Éireann, ach tabharfar reachtaíocht leasúcháin isteach:

- (i) chun cumhacht a thabhairt do Ghaeltarra Éireann dul i bpáirtíocht, nó socrúithe eile a dhéanamh, le comhlachtaí príobháideacha le haghaidh forbairt thionsclaíoch na Gaeltachta;

- (ii) to increase the amount of Exchequer capital which may be provided—at present this stands at £500,000, of which about £345,000 has been paid.
- (iii) to give effect to the reliefs in respect of capital repayments and interest indicated in paragraph 107.

109. Gaeltarra Éireann has set up a special development section to consider and assess proposals for new industries which might be suitable for establishment in Gaeltacht areas and the Commission's recommendations will be taken into consideration in the formulation of the Board's policy. As regards recommendation 83, the objective of preserving and strengthening the Irish language has been, and will continue to be, fully recognised by Gaeltarra Éireann in the operation of the industries under its control.

110. The prospects of processing fruit and vegetables in Gaeltacht areas are considered in paragraph 113 below. Arrangements are being made with private interests for the erection of a factory in Galway for the extraction from seaweed of alginic acid and its salts. This factory will lead to increased demand for seaweed from the Gaeltacht. It is proposed to survey seaweed resources in the West to determine the possibilities of further development.

111. As regards private industry, all Gaeltacht areas with the exception of Ring, and the northern part of the Muskerry Gaeltacht, form part of the Undeveloped Areas. Industries established there are, in consequence, eligible for the higher rates of grants (up to two-thirds of the cost of fixed assets) payable by An Foras Tionscal. Although about 150 grant-aided industrial projects have been, or are being, established in the Undeveloped Areas, the main stimulus to industrialisation in the Gaeltacht must come from Gaeltarra Éireann which will be encouraged to play a positive role with the support of Government capital. At the same time, every effort will be made to attract private industry, with the aid of Foras Tionscal grants.

112. The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Problems of Small Western Farms suggested that, in the case of small holders generally, the basis of qualification for unemployment assistance should be reviewed so as to remove any disincentive effect. Because of its complexity the matter requires detailed examination by the Government Departments concerned; this examination is continuing.

Agriculture

Recommendation 84 : That a large-scale effort should be made to channel Gaeltacht farming in general, especially in Donegal and

- (ii) chun méadú a thabhairt ar an gcaipiteal is féidir a sholáthar as an Státchiste—faoi láthair tá uasteorainn £500,000 leis, agus tá timpeall £345,000 de sin íoctha cheana féin.
- (iii) chun éifeacht a thabhairt do na faoisimh i leith aisíocaíochtaí caipitil agus úis a luaitear i mír 107.

109. Tá rannóg speisialta bunaithe ag Gaeltarra Éireann chun moltaí le haghaidh tionscal nua a bheadh oiriúnach lena mbunú sa Ghaeltacht a bhreithniú agus a mheas, agus tabharfar aird ar mholtaí an Choimisiúin nuair a bheidh beartas an Bhoird á shocrú. Maidir le moladh 83, tá lánaitheantas tugtha, agus leanfar de bheith á thabhairt, ag Gaeltarra Éireann do chaomhnú agus neartú na Gaeilge in obair na dtionscal atá á stiúradh aige.

110. Déantar breithniú i mír 113 anseo thíos ar an gcosúlacht a bheadh ann maidir le próiseáil torthaí agus glasraí sa Ghaeltacht. Tá socrúithe á ndéanamh le daoine príobháideacha faoi mhonarcha a bhunú i nGaillimh chun aigéad algéach agus a chuid salann a bhaint as an bhfeamainn. Méadóidh an mhonarcha sin ar an éileamh a bheidh ar an bhfeamainn sa Ghaeltacht. Tá sé beartaithe acmhainn feamainne an Iarthair a scrúdú féachaint an bhféadfaí tuilleadh forbartha a dhéanamh.

111. Maidir le tionsclaíocht phríobháideach, tá limistéir uile na Gaeltachta, taobh amuigh den Rinn agus an chuid ó thuaidh de Ghaeltacht Mhúscraí Uí Fhloinn, ina bpáirt de na Limistéir Neamhfhorbartha. Dá bhrí sin tá na tionscail a bhunaítear iontu i dteideal na rátaí méadaithe deontais (go feadh dhá thrian de chostas na sócmhainní seasta) a íocann an Foras Tionscal. Cé go bhfuil tuairim is 150 tionscal bunaithe, nó ar tí a mbunaithe, sna Limistéir Neamhfhorbartha le cabhair na ndontas sin, is é Gaeltarra Éireann a chaithfidh dlús a chur leis an tionsclaíocht sa Ghaeltacht, agus spreagfar é chun feidhm dhearbhfhóinteach a dhéanamh le tacaíocht chaipitil ón Rialtas. San am céanna leanfar de bheith ag déanamh gach dícheall chun lucht tionscal príobháideach a mhealladh chun na Gaeltachta, le cabhair ó dheontais an Fhorais Tionscal.

112. Mhol an Coiste Idir-Rannach um Fhadhbanna na bhFeirmeacha Beaga san Iarthar gur chóir, i gcás na bhfeirmeoirí beaga i gcoitinne, na coinníollacha ar a n-íoctar cúnaimh dífhostaíochta a athbhreithniú ionas nach mbeidís ag maolú ar fhonn daoine chun oibre. Mar gheall ar chomh casta agus atá an scéal, ní mór do na Ranna Rialtais lena mbaineann sé an scéal sin a scrúdú go mion; tá an scrúdú sin ar siúl.

Talmhaíocht

Moladh 84: Go ndéanfaí iarracht mhór feirmeoirí na Gaeltachta i gcoitinne, agus go háirithe i nDún na nGall agus i gConnachta, a

Connacht, towards vegetable and fruit growing; measures to be taken to this end to include (a) the erection by Gaeltarra Éireann of a number of food-processing plants to be run, preferably in association with Comhlucht Siúicre Éireann, Teo., on a co-operative basis with guaranteed prices for contracted amounts of products; (b) the provision of a daily milk supply in the areas concerned.

Recommendation 85 : That the production of pigs, broilers, and, where suitable, mountain sheep should be stepped up through the provision of local centres by Gaeltarra Éireann on a co-operative basis.

Recommendation 86 : That the present agricultural advisory services in the Gaeltacht should be expanded and linked up with the organisation of a few pilot farms engaging in intensive horticulture, special provision being made for the training of suitable Irish-speaking personnel to conduct such advisory services and pilot farms in Gaeltacht areas.

Recommendation 87 : That the Gaeltacht Glasshouse scheme should be further developed and extended to other Gaeltacht areas, care being taken to provide adequate instruction for all growers. We consider that there is much scope for the use of these glasshouses for growing products in addition to tomatoes.

Recommendation 88 : That schemes for the reclamation of bog-land in the Gaeltacht should be undertaken by Gaeltarra Éireann—perhaps in association with Min-Fhéir, Teoranta.

113. The Report on Pilot Area Development stated that the main requirements for the successful establishment and operation of a *food processing plant* geared to export were local enthusiasm and leadership, the investment of a reasonable amount of local capital, sufficient labour and an adequate water supply, suitable soils with proper rotation of crops and the continuity of different crops to enable the plant to be operated at or near capacity. In addition, the Report stated that for economic conditions of operation a processing rate of about 3 to 4 tons an hour would be desirable necessitating the production of some 4,000 to 5,000 acres of vegetables annually with, possibly, up to three times that acreage of suitable land available to ensure a proper rotation. The acreage under vegetables in the entire Gaeltacht in 1960 (the last year for which complete information is available) was only 220 but when account is taken of the Glencolumbkille project, the acreage was about 400 in 1964.

114. The Report on Pilot Area Development recommended that:

“ In areas where climate, soil and labour offer prospects

ghríosú chun gabháil le saothrú glasraí agus torthaí. Ar na bearta ba ghá chuige sin, áirimid (a) gléasraí próiseáilte bia a chur ar bun ag Gaeltarra Éireann agus iad a bheith le seoladh, i bpáirt le Comhlucht Siúicre Éireann, Teo., ar bhonn na comharaíochta agus praghsanna deimhnithe a bheith le fáil ar thorthaí a sholáthrófaí faoi chonradh; (b) soláthar bainne a chur ar fáil sna ceantair sin gach lá.

Moladh 85: Go ndéanfadh Gaeltarra Éireann lárionaid áitiúla a bhunú, faoi chomharscéimeanna, chun tógáil muc agus gríscíní agus, aon áit a mbeadh sé oiriúnach, tógáil caorach sléibhe, a chur chun cinn.

Moladh 86: Go ndéanfaí na seirbhísí comhairleacha talmhaíochta atá ar fáil faoi láthair sa Ghaeltacht a leathnú agus iad a chur i mbaint le roinnt treoirfheirmeacha a bheadh ag gabháil do dhiansaothrú na gairneoireachta, agus go mbeadh socrú speisialta ann d'fhonn Gaeilgeoirí oiriúnacha a oiliúint chun na seirbhísí comhairleacha agus na treoirfheirmeacha sin a sheoladh i limistéir Ghaeltachta.

Moladh 87: Go ndéanfaí tuilleadh forbartha ar Scéim na dTithe Gloine sa Ghaeltacht agus i a leathnú go dtí limistéir eile sa Ghaeltacht, agus go bhféachfaí chuige go dtabharfar leortheagasc do na daoine ar shaothrú a dtorthaí. Measaimid go bhféadfaí úsáid na dtithe gloine sin a fhairsingiú agus torthaí eile a chur ag fás iontu i dteannta trátaí.

Moladh 88: Go nglacfaidh Gaeltarra Éireann de lámh scéimeanna le haghaidh mintíriú na bportach sa Ghaeltacht—i gcomhar le Min-Fhéir, Teoranta, b'fhéidir.

113. Dúradh sa Tuarascáil ar Fhorbairt Treoir-Limistéar gurb iad na príomhnithe atá riachtanach chun gléasra próiseáilte bia don mhargadh thar lear a bhunú agus a oibriú go rathúil ná díograis i muintir na háite agus ceannaireacht orthu, suim réasúnta chaipitil ón gcomharsanacht a infheistiú ann, leorlíon lucht oibre agus leorsholáthar uisce, ithir de chineálacha oiriúnacha maille le huanaíocht cheart ar bharraí agus buansaothrú ar bharraí éagsúla ionas go bhféadfaí an gléasra a oibriú go feadh lán a chumais nó i ngar dó. Ina theannta sin, dúradh sa Tuarascáil gurb inmholta, lena oibriú go tairbheach, go mbeadh an ráta próiseála de réir timpeall 3 go 4 thonna in aghaidh na huaire a chloig, agus chuige sin gur ghá tuairim is 4,000 go 5,000 acra glasraí a shaothrú in aghaidh na bliana agus, b'fhéidir, suas lena thrí oiread sin de thalamh oiriúnach a bheith ar fáil chun uanaíocht cheart a chinntiú. Ní raibh ach 220 acra faoi ghlasraí sa Ghaeltacht uile in 1960 (an bhliain is déanaí ar a bhfuil eolas iomlán le fáil), ach nuair a chuirtear scéim Ghleann Cholm Cille san áireamh bhí 400 acra nó mar sin faoi ghlasraí i 1964.

114. Rinneadh moladh mar a leanas sa Tuarascáil um Fhorbairt Treoir-Limistéar—

“In areas where climate, soil and labour offer prospects

eventually of vegetable production on a large enough scale to warrant the establishment of a processing factory, special transport arrangements to an existing factory might be made as a temporary measure. These would probably involve some degree of subsidisation”.

This recommendation has been accepted by the Government in relation to the pilot areas and will also be applied in Gaeltacht areas.

115. Substantial increases can be made in the numbers of *sheep* in the Gaeltacht if full advantage is taken of the many services now available. In order to increase winter feeding the Mountain Grazings (Supplementary Keep) Scheme was introduced in 1964 under which farmers in mountain areas can get grants to enclose and improve suitable pastures for intensive sheep grazing. The grants may amount to £9 an acre for fencing, £5 for land reclamation and £4 for surface treatment such as seeding, harrowing, liming and fertilising. These measures should reduce the heavy rate of sheep mortality and will be complemented by increased research and advisory work to improve the health of sheep. The quality of the stock will be improved by selective breeding and by the establishment of large flocks of the important breeds. This will make superior animals available to pedigree breeders and, through them, to farmers generally. The Gaeltacht will also benefit from the improvement in the yield and quality of wool under the special programme now being operated by the Department of Agriculture.

116. A major obstacle to the expansion of numbers of sheep and, to a lesser extent, of cattle and cows is the fact that much of the hill and mountain grazing land is held in commonage. The Land Commission have power to divide commonages where some of the farmers favour this course but difficulties have arisen because many farmers have not got clear title. This difficulty will be surmounted by provisions in the Land Bill at present before the Oireachtas. The way should then be open to the division of commonages wherever the people concerned want this done and surface conditions permit. Voluntary organisations and others interested in the improvement of the Gaeltacht would be doing a major service by inducing owners to agree to divide commonage since it is clear that apart from the legal position the Land Commission would be reluctant to act unless there was a substantial measure of agreement.

117. Grants of one-third of the cost are given for the purchase of *sows*, and seeds and fertilizers are given at roughly one-half of the cost to enable farmers to grow their own feedingstuffs. The small scale of pig production in the Gaeltacht is due to remoteness from the barley area, high transport charges on pig food and the decline in the

eventually of vegetable production on a large enough scale to warrant the establishment of a processing factory, special transport arrangements to an existing factory might be made as a temporary measure. These would probably involve some degree of subsidisation”.

Tá glactha ag an Rialtas leis an moladh sin maidir leis na treoir-limistéir agus cuirfear i bhfeidhm é freisin i limistéir sa Ghaeltacht.

115. Is féidir méadú mór a thabhairt ar líon na *gcaorach* sa Ghaeltacht má bhaintear buntáiste iomlán as na seirbhísí iomadúla atá ar fáil anois. Chun féarach geimhridh a fhairsingiú, cuireadh tús i 1964 le scéim faoinar féidir le feirmeoirí i limistéir shléibhe deontais a fháil chun talamh féaraigh atá oiriúnach le haghaidh dian-innilt ag caoirigh a fhálú agus a fheabhsú. Is féidir deontais £9 in aghaidh an acra a íoc le haghaidh fálú, £5 le haghaidh míntíriú talún agus £4 le haghaidh síolchuir, fuirseadh, leathadh aoil agus leasú agus obair den sórt sin. Ba cheart go laghdódh na nithe sin bás-ráta ard na gcaorach, agus ina theannta sin déanfar tuilleadh taighde agus cuirfear tuilleadh comhairle ar fáil chun sláinte na gcaorach a fheabhsú. Déanfar mianach an stoic a fheabhsú trí shíolrú roghnach agus de bharr tréada móra a chur ar fáil de na póir is tábhachtaí. Ar an gcuma sin cuirfear ainmhithe den chéad scoth ar fáil do lucht tógála caorach pórghlan agus, tríothu sin, do na feirmeoirí i gcoitinne. Rachaidh an scéim speisialta atá á riaradh ag an Roinn Talmhaíochta chun tairbhe don Ghaeltacht freisin de bharr breis olla de cháilíocht níos fearr a bheith acu.

116. Is constaic mhór é ar iomadú na gcaorach agus, gan a bheith chomh mór céanna, ar iomadú na bólachta, an oiread sin den talamh féaraigh ar na cnoic agus ar na sléibhte a bheith ina thalamh cimín. Tá sé de chumhacht ag Coimisiún na Talún tailte cimín a roinnt má tá cuid de na feirmeoirí ina fhabhar sin, ach bhain deacracht leis sin toisc gan teideal slán a bheith ag a lán feirmeoirí. Sárófar an deacracht sin de bharr forálacha atá sa Bhille Talún atá faoi bhráid Tithe an Oireachtais faoi láthair. Ba cheart go bhféadfaí feasta tailte cimín a roinnt nuair is áil leis na daoine a bhíonn i gceist é agus nuair atá an talamh oiriúnach chuige sin. Ba mhór go léir an chabhair é dá ngríosódh eagraíochtaí deonacha, agus daoine eile a bhfuil suim acu i bhfeabhsú na Gaeltachta, úinéirí talamh cimín chun aontú le chéile ar a roinnt. Gan trácht ar chúrsaí dlí, is léir go mbeadh drogall ar Choimisiún na Talún aon ní a dhéanamh mura mbeadh formhór na n-úinéirí sásta.

117. Íoctar deontais, is ionann agus an tríú cuid den chostas, chun *cránacha* a cheannach, agus tugtar síolta agus ábhar leasaithe ar thimpeall leath an chostais chun a chur ar chumas feirmeoirí ábhar beatha dá guid féin a chur ar fáil. Ní thógtar mórán muc sa Ghaeltacht mar gheall ar a fhad ó láthair atá ceantar na heorna, mar gheall

use of potatoes for feeding. Special measures have been introduced to encourage the growing of barley in some western areas. Pig feeding costs could be reduced by bulk purchases by co-operative societies. As mentioned in paragraphs 122 and 123, the Government will assist in the development of co-operation in the Gaeltacht.

118. The growth of a large scale *broiler industry* in Britain has kept prices too low to be attractive to the smaller Irish producers. In 1962 the Poultry Production Council reported that only large scale production in this country could be competitive. In view of the distance of the Gaeltacht from the British market and the extra costs involved, it is unlikely that production there for export on a large scale would be economic in present circumstances, but opportunities in the home market will be sought and encouraged. The Gaeltacht will also be included in any possibilities which may arise for poultry and eggs under the Second Programme for Economic Expansion.

119. Gaeltacht areas generally will benefit from the increased Exchequer assistance (75 per cent of the costs involved, as compared with 50 per cent in the rest of the country) to increase the numbers of *agricultural advisers* in the West. This, together with the staffs of the Department of Agriculture and Roinn na Gaeltachta operating in the area, will place increasing technical skill at the disposal of Gaeltacht farmers.

120. There is scope for increased *glasshouse* cultivation as a part-time occupation in the Gaeltacht. Some growers have been able to supplement their incomes by £5 a week under the Gaeltacht glasshouse scheme, after payment of all outgoings except their own labour, from a glasshouse of one-fortieth of an acre. The great majority of growers earn less than this, mainly because they lack the necessary skill. The advisory service will ensure that adequate technical advice is available to all growers. The provision limiting the scheme to certain areas will be dropped and grants will in future be available to all suitable applicants, no matter where they live in the Gaeltacht. The local advisory service, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, will provide technical advice to growers to enable them to diversify production.

121. Farmers can make greater use of marginal land by making fuller use of existing schemes, including the recently introduced Mountain Grazings (Supplementary Keep) Scheme. These schemes

ar an gcostas mór a bhaineann le hábhar beatha do na muca a thabhairt isteach inti agus toisc gan an oiread úsáide a bheith á baint as prátaí mar chothú dóibh is a bhíodh roimhe seo. Tá socrúithe speisialta déanta chun saothrú na heorna a spreagadh in áiteanna san Iarthar. D'fhéadfaí costas cothaithe na muc a laghdú dá mbeadh an t-ábhar beatha á cheannach ar mhórchóir trí chomharchumainn. Faoi mar a luaitear i míreanna 122 agus 123, cuideoidh an Rialtas le forbairt na comharaíochta sa Ghaeltacht.

118. Tá an forás a tháinig faoi *thionscal na ngriscíní* ar mhórchóir sa Bhreatain ag coinneáil praghsanna ró-iseal chun gurbh fhiú do tháirgeoirí beaga sa tír seo bheith á dtógáil. I 1962 thug an Chomhairle um Tháirgeadh Éanlaithe Clóis tuairisc nárbh fholáir iad a tháirgeadh ar mhórchóir chun go mbeadh cothrom iomaíochta againn. De bhrí go bhfuil an Ghaeltacht chomh fada sin ó mhargadh na Breataine agus go dtarraingeodh sé sin costais bhreise, ní cosúil go mbeadh sé fóinteach faoi láthair griscíní a tháirgeadh sa Ghaeltacht ar mhórchóir lena ndíol ar an margadh sin, ach féachfar le margadh a fháil cois baile agus tabharfar ugach do gach iarracht chun é a mhéadú. Cuirfear an Ghaeltacht san áireamh freisin má thagann aon ghealladh faoin margadh d'éanlaithe clóis agus d'uibheacha faoin Dara Clár um Fhorbairt Eacnamaíoch.

119. Rachaidh sé chun tairbhe don Ghaeltacht breis cabhrach as an Státchiste (75 faoin gcéad den chostas, i gcomparáid le 50 faoin gcéad sa chuid eile den tír) a bheith a tabhairt chun cur le líon na *gcomhairleoirí talmhaíochta* san Iarthar. Cuirfidh na comhairleoirí sin, maraon leis na hoifigigh ón Roinn Talmhaíochta agus ó Roinn na Gaeltachta a bhíonn ag fónamh sa dúiche, scil theicniúil, a dtiocfaidh breis agus biseach uirthi, ar fáil d'fheirmeoirí na Gaeltachta.

120. Is féidir breis leasa a bhaint as an gcúraíocht faoi *ghloine* mar shlí bheatha pháirtiamsire sa Ghaeltacht. D'éirigh le cuid de na curadóirí £5 sa tseachtain de theacht isteach breise a ghnóthú faoi scéim na dtithe gloine sa Ghaeltacht, tar éis gach costas a ghlanadh ach amháin focaíocht as a saothar féin, de thairbhe an daicheadú cuid d'acra faoi theach gloine. Ní ghnóthaíonn a bhformhór mór an oiread sin, agus is í an phríomhchúis atá leis nach bhfuil an scil cheart acu chuige. Tríd an tseirbhís chomhairleach deimhneofar go mbeidh fáil ag gach aon churadóir ar chomhairle cheart theicniúil. Cuirfear deireadh leis an gcoinníoll a fhorálann nach mbainfidh an scéim ach le limistéir áirithe agus beidh deontais le fáil feasta ag gach iarratasóir oiriúnach, is cuma cá háit sa Ghaeltacht a bhfuil cónaí air. Tabharfaidh an tseirbhís chomhairleach áitiúil, i gcomhar leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, comhairle theicniúil do churadóirí a chuirfidh ar a gcumas barraí éagsúla a saothrú.

121. Is féidir le feirmeoirí úsáid níos fearr a dhéanamh de thalamh breathairbheach má bhaintear leas as na scéimeanna atá ann cheana féin, ar a n-áirítear Scéim na bhFéarach Sléibhe (Cothú Breise) a

will also facilitate the surface seeding of *bogland* where farmers consider this to be an economic proposition. An Foras Talúntais has carried out research, at Glenamoy, Co. Mayo, on the renovation of peatland and proposes to test the applicability of the results in actual small-farming conditions. Approximately 2,000 acres of bogland at Geesala in the Mayo Gaeltacht were acquired in 1960 by Min-Fhéir (1959) Teoranta, a State-sponsored body, and developed for the production of grass and other plants; a factory has been built, plant and machinery has been installed, and the production of grass-meal commenced in 1964. Future policy regarding the reclamation of bogland will be considered in the light of the investigations of An Foras Talúntais and the results achieved by Min-Fhéir.

Co-operative Development

122. Co-operative purchasing and marketing societies could play an important part in raising farm incomes in the Gaeltacht as in other rural areas. The Second Programme for Economic Expansion provides for increased Exchequer assistance to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society to enable it to expand its activities. The Society has prepared a programme for the development of co-operative enterprises and is giving particular attention to the Gaeltacht.

123. Grants for co-operative societies are available from An Foras Tionscal where manufacturing or processing is involved. In the case of other co-operative projects the Government have decided that, in the pilot areas, grants will also be made available for buildings and plant, the amount of the grant depending on the merits of each case. The Government have decided that this scheme of grants will also be extended to Gaeltacht areas.

Afforestation

Recommendation 89 : That the Forestry Division of the Department of Lands should give priority to Gaeltacht afforestation for the next few years and aim to plant all suitable land available within these areas.

Recommendation 90 : That afforestation schemes wholly or partly in the Gaeltacht should always have their centre within the Gaeltacht proper and should employ Gaeltacht labour.

Recommendation 91 : That the smallness of land-patches available and their isolation from one another should not of themselves be allowed to hold up Gaeltacht afforestation—exchanges of land should be aimed at to overcome these difficulties.

Recommendation 92 : That local organisations, such as parish

cuireadh i bhfeidhm le déanaí. Éascóidh na scéimeanna sin freisin an síolchur ar *thalamh portaigh* i gcásanna inar dóigh le feirmeoirí go mbeadh sé tairbheach. Tá taighde déanta ag an bhForas Talúntais, i nGleann na Muaidhe, Co. Mhaigh Eo, ar athchóiriú móinteán, agus tá sé beartaithe acu toradh a dtaighde a thástáil i ndearbh dhála na feirmeoireachta ar ghabháiltais bheaga. I 1960 thóg Min-Fhéir (1959) Teoranta, comhlacht Stát-urraithe, tuairim is 2,000 acra de thalamh portaigh i nGaoth Sáile i nGaeltacht Mhaigh Eo, agus shaothraigh siad é chun féar agus plandaí eile a chur ag fás air; tógadh monarcha, cuireadh gléasra agus innealra isteach inti, agus i 1964 tosaíodh ar mhín fhéir a tháirgeadh. Déanfar an beartas maidir le míntíriú talamh portaigh amach anseo a mheas faoi threoir an taighde atá ar siúl ag an bhForas Talúntais agus de réir an toradh a bheidh ar shaothar Mhín-Fhéir.

Forbairt na Comharáíochta

122. D'fhéadfadh comharchumainn chun earraí a cheannach agus a chur ar an margadh a lán a dhéanamh chun an teacht isteach as feirmeacha a ardú sa Ghaeltacht, chomh maith le tuathlimistéir eile. Sa Dara Clár um Fhorbairt Eacnamaíoch tá soláthar déanta chun cúnamh breise ón Státchiste a thabhairt don *Irish Agricultural Organisation Society* le go bhféadfadh sé a ghníomhaíochtaí a leathnú. Tá clár leagtha amach ag an gCumann sin chun gnóthaí comhair a fhorbairt agus tá aire ar leith á tabhairt aige don Ghaeltacht.

123. Cuireann an Foras Tionscal deontais ar fáil do chomharchumainn a mbíonn déantúsaíocht nó próiseáil ar siúl acu. I gcás comharchumann eile tá sé socraithe ag an Rialtas deontais a chur ar fáil le haghaidh foirgneamh agus gléasra sna treoir-limistéir. Braithfidh méid an deontais ar thuilleanas an cháis áirithe. Tá an Rialtas tar éis a chinneadh ar an scéim deontas sin a leathnú go dtí limistéir sa Ghaeltacht.

Foraoiseacht

Moladh 89: Go dtabharfadh Fo-Roinn na Foraoiseachta den Roinn Talmhaíochta tosaíocht, go ceann roinnt blianta, do phlandáil foraoisí sa Ghaeltacht agus go mbeadh sé d'fheidhm aici an talamh oiriúnach go léir a bheidh ar fáil sna limistéir sin a chur faoi chraimn.

Moladh 90: Gur sa Ghaeltacht féin, i gcónaí, a bheadh lárionad na scéimeanna foraoiseachta a bhainfeadh, go hiomlán nó go páirteach, leis an Ghaeltacht, agus gur daoine ón Ghaeltacht a d'fhostófaí iontu.

Moladh 91: Cé go mbíonn na paistí talún a bhíonn ar fáil le haghaidh foraoiseachta beag agus scoite amach ó chéile, nár chóir go ligfí don ní sin bac a chur ar phlandáil na Gaeltachta—ba chóir féachaint le paistí talún a mhalartú d'fhonn na deacrachtaí sin a réiteach.

Moladh 92: Go n-iarrfaí ar eagraíochtaí áitiúla, ar nós comhairlí

councils, Muintir na Tíre, Bantracht na Tuatha, Macra na Feirme, etc., should be enlisted to overcome local problems in connection with afforestation; that such organisations should also endeavour to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the local community for large-scale afforestation and should call the attention of landholders to the grants available for private planting.

124. The Minister for Lands is anxious to purchase additional land for afforestation in the Gaeltacht, and offers of land there are given priority of attention. Over 30,000 acres in the Gaeltacht have been acquired for afforestation, and 21,000 acres are planted or in the process of being planted; in addition, some 25,000 acres are on offer. To speed up forestry activities in the area, many specialised surveys have been carried out. The scope of State forestry development in a number of Gaeltacht areas is limited because of soil infertility and/or severe exposure to Atlantic winds. The extensive research programme being undertaken by the Forestry Division of the Department of Lands may be expected in time to provide a solution to some of these problems but in some Gaeltacht areas exposure is severe.

125. A forest has no formal central control point as such. Workmen are recruited through the local Employment Exchanges, depending on the area in which work is available. Where the forest is in the Gaeltacht, priority will be given to workers from the Gaeltacht.

126. As State forests are widely scattered, an offer of suitable land is unlikely to be refused because it is far removed from existing State forests. The Minister for Lands is prepared to purchase suitable small lots in the Gaeltacht, and all offers from the Gaeltacht, whether small or widely dispersed from an existing State forest, are given priority of attention.

127. It is the practice of the Department of Lands to enlist the goodwill of local organisations in its efforts to obtain land for afforestation. The Department would welcome further co-operation with these bodies.

Fisheries

Recommendation 93 : That at least one harbour in each of the three main Gaeltacht areas of Munster, Connacht and Ulster should be chosen for fishery development, capable of taking boats of up to 56 feet, as projected in the Bjuke Report and the White Paper of April, 1962.

Recommendation 94 : That shell-fishing in the Gaeltacht should be greatly developed—this would demand some improvements to

paróiste, Muintir na Tíre, Bantracht na Tuatha, Macra na Feirme, etc., cabhrú le deacrachtaí áitiúla a bhaineann leis an fhoraoiseacht a réiteach; go ndéanfadh na heagraíochtaí sin iarracht pobal a gceantair a spreagadh chun suim agus spéis a chur san fhoraoiseacht, agus go gcuirfidís in iúl d'fheirmeoirí cad iad na deontais atá le fáil as crainn a chur.

124. Tá fonn ar an Aire Tailte tuilleadh talún a cheannach sa Ghaeltacht don fhoraoiseacht, agus tugtar tosaíocht do thairiscintí talún ón nGaeltacht. Tá seilbh glactha ar bhreis is 30,000 acra sa Ghaeltacht le haghaidh foraoiseachta agus tá 21,000 acra curtha, nó á gcur, faoi chrainn; ina theannta sin, tá tuairim is 25,000 acra á dtairiscint. Chun an fhoraoiseacht a bhrostú chun cinn sa Ghaeltacht, táthar tar éis a lán suirbhéireachtaí speisialta a dhéanamh. Is léir go bhfuil teorainn le réim fhorbartha na foraoiseachta Stáit i gcuid mhaith limistéar sa Ghaeltacht toisc an ithir a bheith neamhthorthúil agus/nó an talamh a bheith rite le gaotha an Atlantaigh. Is féidir bheith ag coinne leis go bhféadfar, de thoradh taighde fairsing Rannán na Foraoiseachta den Roinn Tailte, réiteach ar chuid de na fadhbanna sin a aimsiú le himeacht aimsire, ach tá cuid de na limistéir sa Ghaeltacht go mór faoi bhualadh na gaoithe.

125. Níl aon lárionad stiúrtha foirmiúil, ina cáilíocht féin, ag foraois. Déantar na hoibrithe a fhostú trí na Malartáin Fhostaíochta áitiúla, de réir an limistéir ina mbíonn an obair le fáil. Más sa Ghaeltacht atá an fhoraois, tabharfar tosaíocht d'oibrithe ón nGaeltacht.

126. Ós rud é go bhfuil scaipeadh fada fairsing ar fhoraoisí an Stáit, ní móide go ndiúltofaí aon talamh oiriúnach a thairgfí toisc é a bheith i bhfad amach ó fhoraoisí Stáit atá ann cheana. Tá an tAire Tailte sásta míreanna beaga de thalamh oiriúnach a cheannach sa Ghaeltacht agus tugtar tosaíocht do gach tairiscint ón nGaeltacht, is cuma an láthair a bheith beag nó é a bheith i bhfad ó fhoraois eile de chuid an Stáit.

127. Is é an nós é ag an Roinn Tailte dea-mhéin na n-eagraíochtaí áitiúla a lorg chun cuidiú lena hiarrachtaí ar thalamh a fháil don fhoraoiseacht. Ba mhaith leis an Roinn tuilleadh comhoibrithe a fháil ó na heagraíochtaí sin.

Iascaireacht

Moladh 93: Go dtógfáí cuan amháin, ar a laghad, i ngach ceann de na trí phríomh-Ghaeltacht, sa Mhumhain, i gConnachta agus i gCúige Uladh, lena fhorbairt mar chalafort iascaigh, a d'oirfeadh do bháid suas go 56 troigh ar fhad, faoi mar atá beartaithe i dTuarascáil Bjuke agus sa Pháipéar Bán a foilsíodh in Aibreán, 1962.

Moladh 94: Go ndéanfaí forbairt mhór ar iascach an éisc shliogaigh sa Ghaeltacht—níor mhór chuige sin feabhsú éigin a dhéanamh ar

existing harbours and quays. A scheme for the hire-purchase of secondhand motor-boats outlined in the White Paper on Fishing of April, 1962, should be put into operation in the Gaeltacht without delay.

Recommendation 95 : That some of the food processing plants already recommended should be so sited as to provide outlets for Gaeltacht fish catches.

Recommendation 96 : That An Bord Iascaigh Mhara should help to promote boat-building in the Gaeltacht by arranging to have instruction in the reading of boat plans and specifications given to boat-builders in these areas with a view to encouraging them to tender for the building of the Board's smaller craft.

128. The Government have, in the past few years, intensified their programme for the development of the sea-fishing industry. Large areas of the Gaeltacht are in a particularly favourable position to benefit from the wide range of aids and incentives provided for this purpose. These include attractive terms for the purchase of new and second-hand fishing boats and their equipment, a free boat inspection service, training facilities, harbour development, market promotion. Because sea fishing offers considerable opportunities for increased employment and earnings in Gaeltacht areas, the Government hope that the response from these areas to the fishery training schemes will increase. The favourable response in the Aran Islands is possibly due to the classes with a fishery bias conducted at Kiltonan under the auspices of the County Galway Vocational Education Committee. In order to awaken a greater interest in these facilities, the Minister for Education will encourage Vocational Education Committees to provide similar classes, where possible, in other Gaeltacht areas.

129. The requirements of a harbour site suitable for major development are very exacting. Ports were selected for major development after detailed investigations had been made, and recommendations furnished, by Mr. C. Bjuke, a Swedish consultant. While none of the ports in Gaeltacht areas met the requirements, four out of five of the ports selected for major development (Killybegs, Galway, Castletownbere and Dunmore East) are convenient to grounds fished by Gaeltacht fishermen and will be of material assistance in the development of sea fishing in the Gaeltacht. In addition, there are good harbours at Burtonport, Roundstone, Dingle, Ballinskelligs, Baltimore and Ring. Aire na Gaeltachta and the Minister for Lands are always prepared to consider sympathetically any representations from fishermen in Gaeltacht areas for better harbour facilities.

chuanta agus céibheanna atá ann faoi láthair. Go gcuirfi scéim i bhfeidhm gan mhoill sa Ghaeltacht le haghaidh fruilcheannach mótar-bhád ath-láimhe, mar atá luaithe sa Pháipéar Bán a foilsíodh in Aibreán, 1962.

Moladh 95: Go ndéanfaí cuid de na haonaid phróiseáilte bia atá molta againn a shuíomh in áiteanna a bhféadfaidís freastal ar ghabhálacha éisc ó na limistéir Ghaeltachta.

Moladh 96: Go gcabhródh an Bord Iascaigh Mhara le saoirseacht bád a chur chun cinn sa Ghaeltacht, trí theagasc ar léamh pleananna agus sonraíochtaí bád a thabhairt do na saoir bád sna limistéir sin d'fhonn iad a spreagadh chun tairiscintí a chur isteach i gcás na mbád beag a bheadh le déanamh don Bhord.

128. Le blianta beaga anuas, tá an Rialtas ag treisiú lena gclár chun tionscal an iascaigh mhara a fhorbairt. Tá limistéir mhóra sa Ghaeltacht a bhfuil deis ar leith ag na daoine iontu ar thairbhe a bhaint as a bhfuil de chúnamh agus de spreagadh á thabhairt chuige sin. Féadfar báid nua, agus báid ar athdhíol, agus fearas dóibh, a cheannach ar théarmaí an-mhaithe; tá saorsheirbhís chigireachta bád, agus saoráidí oiliúna, ar fáil; tá cuanta á bhforbairt agus margáí á soláthar. Toisc gur féidir feidhm mhór a bhaint as an iascach mara chun fostaíocht a sholáthar agus breis airgid a shaothrú ina lán limistéar sa Ghaeltacht, tá súil ag an Rialtas go mbeidh éileamh níos mó ag daoine sna limistéir sin i gcoitinne ar na scéimeanna oiliúna san iascaireacht. Baineadh leas maith astu ar Oileáin Árann; b'fhéidir gurb iad na ranganna a bhí ar siúl i gCill Rónáin faoi choimirce Choiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe, agus a raibh teagasc ar leith á thabhairt iontu ar chúrsaí a bhaineann leis an iascaireacht, ba chúis leis sin. Chun go músclofaí suim níos mó agus níos fairsinge sna saoráidí sin, spreagfaidh an tAire Oideachais Coistí Gairmoideachais chun ranganna den sórt sin a chur ar fáil, nuair is féidir sin, in áiteanna eile sa Ghaeltacht.

129. Le go mbeadh calafort oiriúnach chun mórfhorbairt a dhéanamh air, ní foláir dó coinníollacha an-diana a shásamh. Toghadh calafoirt le haghaidh a mórfhorbartha tar éismionscrúdú a bheith déanta, agus moltaí a bheith tugtha, ag Mr. C. Bjuke, comhairleoir ón tSualainn. Níor chomhlíon aon chalafort i limistéar Gaeltachta na coinníollacha sin, ach as na cúig chalafort a toghadh (Na Cealla Beaga, Gaillimh, Baile Chaisleán Bhéara agus an Dún Mór Thoir) tá ceithre cinn i gcóngar do bhráite a mbíonn iascairí ón nGaeltacht ag iascaireacht air, agus cuideoidh siad go mór leis an iascach mara a fhorbairt sa Ghaeltacht. Thairis sin, tá calafort maith in Ailt an Chorráin, i mBaile Chloch na Rón, sa Daingean, i mBaile na Scealg, i nDún na Séad agus sa Rinn. Bíonn Aire na Gaeltachta agus an tAire Tailte sásta i gcónaí breithniú fabhrach a dhéanamh ar aon chás a chuirfidh iascairí ón nGaeltacht faoina mbráid ag iarraidh áiseanna cuain níos fearr.

130. There is room for expanding trade in all varieties of fish, both in the home and export markets. This is particularly true of luxury or semi-luxury shellfish products such as lobsters and crawfish which are plentiful in Gaeltacht waters. The further development of shellfishing in the Gaeltacht is receiving special attention. Landings of shellfish by Gaeltacht fishermen using small boats, mostly rowing boats, already make a valuable contribution to the overall catch. Landings will be substantially increased when fishermen avail themselves more of the small powered boats being provided on favourable financial terms by An Bord Iascaigh Mhara. Facilities for the hire-purchase of second-hand boats, whether for shellfishing or otherwise, are available in the Gaeltacht and elsewhere. Boats engaged in shellfishing do not require extensive landing facilities and, where these need to be improved, the Department of Lands and Roinn na Gaeltachta are willing to provide the necessary help. Many such landing places have already been improved, and at others work is in progress or planned.

131. An Bord Iascaigh Mhara are not now engaged in direct trading activities—apart from operating their existing factories in co-operation with the trade—and will, therefore, be unlikely to add to their processing factories at Killybegs, Galway and Schull. The selection of sites for processing plants is a matter for the promoters but, as in the case of the Board's factories, the locations chosen are, in many cases, either in the Gaeltacht or reasonably close to it, e.g., at Burtonport, Kincasslagh, Carna, Valentia, Castletownbere and Clonakilty.

132. An Bord Iascaigh Mhara have boat-building yards at Baltimore, Dingle and Killybegs (i.e., in or close to Gaeltacht areas). Boats up to 65 feet in length are built in these yards. The building of small craft is also entrusted to private boat-builders, several of whom live in or near the Gaeltacht. The selection of the boat-builder is principally a matter for the fishermen for whom the boat is required, but orders have often been placed with Gaeltacht builders. An Bord Iascaigh Mhara are prepared to give every help to these builders as regards the reading of boat plans and specifications.

Tourism

Recommendation 97: That much greater early-season publicity should be given to the attractions of the Gaeltacht as a holiday centre, especially for families; that it should be directed particularly towards Irish speakers, and that Bord Fáilte Éireann should give its full backing to the publicity drive and to local improvements in Gaeltacht centres.

130. Tá breith ar an trádáil i ngach cineál éisc a leathnú ar an margadh cois baile agus ar mhargaí thar lear. Is fíor sin go háirithe i gcás éisc shliogaigh de chineálacha áirithe, ar nós na ngliomach agus na bpiardóg, atá flúirseach ar imeallbhord na Gaeltachta. Tá aird ar leith á tabhairt ar fhorbairt na hiascaireachta ar iasc sliogach a mhéadú. Cheana féin, tá cion maith mór de ghabháil iomlán an éisc shliogaigh á sholáthar ag iascairí ón nGaeltacht a úsáideann báid bheaga. Báid iomartha is mó a bhíonn acu, agus cuirfear go mór lena ngabhálacha éisc nuair a bhainfidh na hiascairí leas níos mó as na báid bheaga innill atá á gcur ar fáil ar théarmaí maithe íocaíochta ag an mBord Iascaigh Mhara. Tá saoráidí chun báid a fhruilcheannach ar athdhíol, cibé acu le haghaidh iascaireacht an éisc shliogaigh nó éisc eile é, ar fáil sa Ghaeltacht agus taobh amuigh di. I gcás na mbád a bhíonn ag gabháil d'iascaireacht an éisc shliogaigh, ní gá mórán áiseanna chun an t-iasc a chur i dtír, ach má bhíonn gá le feabhsú ar na háiseanna sin tá an Roinn Tailte agus Roinn na Gaeltachta sásta cibé cabhair atá riachtanach a sholáthar. Tá feabhas curtha cheana féin ar mhórán calaí den sórt sin, agus tá cinn eile á bhfeabhsú nó tá sé beartaithe iad a fheabhsú.

131. Níl an Bord Iascaigh Mhara ag gabháil go díreach do ghnóthaí trádála faoi láthair—taobh amuigh de na monarchana atá acu a oibriú i gcomhar le lucht na trádála—agus mar sin ní dócha go gcuirfidh siad leis na monarchana próiseála atá acu ar na Cealla Beaga, i nGaillimh agus i Scoil Mhuire. Is cúram de chuid na dtionscnóirí é a shocrú cá háit a mbeidh gléasraí próiseála acu ach, faoi mar a tharla i gcás mhonarchana an Bhoird, is ionad sa Ghaeltacht nó ina cóngar a thoghtar dá lán díobh, e.g., Ailt an Chorráin, Ceann Caslach, Carna, Dairbhre, Baile Chaisleáin Bhéara, agus Clanna Chaoilte.

132. Tá láithreacha bádtoála ag Bord Iascaigh Mhara i nDún na Séad, sa Daingean, agus ar na Cealla Beaga, áiteanna atá sa Ghaeltacht nó in aice léi. Déantar báid suas go dtí 65 through ar fhad sna láithreacha sin. Tugtar obair freisin do shaoir phríobháideacha ag déanamh bád beag, agus tá cónaí ar a lán acu sin sa Ghaeltacht nó i ngar di. Is ar na hiascairí a mbíonn an bád ag teastáil uathu atá sé de chúram ar leith an saor bád a thoghadh, ach tugtar ordú ar bháid do shaoir sa Ghaeltacht go minic.

Cuartaíocht

Moladh 97: Go dtabharfaí i bhfad níos mó poiblíochta, go luath sa séasúr, do thaitneamhacht na Gaeltachta mar ionad saoire, go háirithe do theaghlaigh; go ndéanfaí an phoiblíocht i measc Gaeilgeoirí, go mór mór, agus go dtabharfadh Bord Fáilte Éireann lántacaíocht don fheachtas poiblíochta agus d'fheabhsú ceantar saoire sa Ghaeltacht.

Recommendation 98 : That the voluntary language organisations should direct Irish speakers to the Gaeltacht on their holidays and that one of these organisations should operate a Gaeltacht Holidays Agency.

Recommendation 99 : That a State-sponsored organisation, such as Gaeltarra Éireann, should examine the feasibility of the erection of a few medium-sized hotels in those Gaeltacht areas which have outstanding scenic attractions and beaches. Alternatively, the State should consider favourably applications for special grants for this purpose from other concerns which could be relied upon to implement a management policy favourable to the language. The hotels would aim to provide a completely Irish atmosphere for their guests ; Irish would be the language normally used by the staff, and entertainments based on the local wealth of song and instrumental music would be a feature of them. Such hotels would not only provide considerable seasonal employment locally but would also provide an increased market for local products, such as fresh vegetables, fish and fruit.

Recommendation 100 : That local organisations and local leaders should bring constantly to the notice of the Gaeltacht people the various Government grants available for housing improvements, installation of running water, bathrooms, etc., and for the erection of chalets and should endeavour to see that each Gaeltacht centre has a suitable hall and playing field. We consider that the present grant for chalets is insufficient.

Recommendation 101 : That a course in meal-planning and preparation, home-crafts and domestic care should be organized for the women of the district in Gaeltacht technical schools during the winter months.

133. The Government have been making special efforts to develop the tourist potential of the Gaeltacht and attract the type of visitor who is interested in the Irish language and in the preservation of the Gaeltacht. Roinn na Gaeltachta has several schemes in operation for this purpose. In addition to generous facilities for the erection and improvement of houses for those residing in the Gaeltacht, substantial grants, recently increased, are available for the provision of additional accommodation for visitors in Gaeltacht homes and for the erection of holiday chalets, hostels and Irish colleges. The grants for holiday chalets, introduced in 1959, were confined to persons resident in the Gaeltacht but the recent Housing (Gaeltacht) (Amendment) Act enables Aire na Gaeltachta to " make such number of holiday chalet building grants as he considers appropriate to any body of persons approved of by him for the purpose of erecting groups of holiday chalets ". Reputable organisations throughout the country seeking the advancement of the Irish language will thus be encouraged to erect holiday chalets in the Gaeltacht.

Moladh 98: Go ndéanfadh na heagraíochtaí deonacha Gaeilge Gaeilgeoirí a spreagadh chun a gcuid saoire a chaitheamh sa Ghaeltacht, agus gur chóir d'eagraíocht éigin acu Gníomhaireacht le haghaidh Saoire sa Ghaeltacht a chur ar bun.

Moladh 99: Go ndéanfadh eagraíocht Stát-urraithe, ar nós Gaeltarra Éireann, breithniú ar chúrsaí féachaint an bhféadfaí roinnt óstán nach mbeadh rómhór a thógáil sna limistéir Ghaeltachta a bhfuil áilleacht tíre agus trá ag baint leo. Nó, ina ionad sin, go dtoileodh an Stát deontais speisialta chuige sin a thabhairt do ghnólachtaí eile a bhféadfaí bheith ag brath orthu chun na hóstáin a bhainistí ar dhóigh a bheadh le leas na Gaeilge. D'fhéachfadh lucht riartha na n-óstán le saol lán-Ghaelach a chur ar fáil dá gcúairteoirí; Gaeilge a bheadh á labhairt ag an fhoireann de ghnáth; agus bheadh siamsaí ar siúl iontu a thabharfadh léiriú ar a bhfuil de shuibhreas amhrán agus ceoil sa cheantar. Chuirfeadh na tithe ósta sin an-chuid fostaíochta ar fáil san áit le linn séasúr na cuartaíochta, agus ina theannta sin chuirfidís margadh níos fearr ar fáil le haghaidh torthaí na háite, glasraí úra, iasc úr agus torthaí úra, agus mar sin de.

Moladh 100: Gur chóir d'eagraíochtaí agus do cheannairí áitiúla bheith ag síorchur in iúl do mhuintir na Gaeltachta cad iad na deontais éagsúla atá curtha ar fáil ag an Rialtas chun tithe a fheabhsú, uisce agus seomraí folcaidh, etc., a chur isteach iontu, agus chun sealláí a thógáil, agus gur chóir dóibh a ndícheall a dhéanamh halla siamsa agus páirc imeartha a chur ar fáil i ngach ionad saoire sa Ghaeltacht. Measaimid nach leor an deontas atá á thabhairt faoi láthair le haghaidh sealláí.

Moladh 101: Go ndéanfaí cúrsa faoi phleanáil agus ullmhú béilí, ceardachas baile agus cúraimí tís a chur ar siúl i gceardscoileanna na Gaeltachta, i rith an gheimhridh, do mhná an cheantair.

133. Tá iarrachtaí speisialta á ndéanamh ag an Rialtas d'fhonn acmhainn na Gaeltachta chun freastal ar lucht cuartaíochta a fhorbairt agus d'fhonn cuairteoirí a bhfuil suim acu sa Ghaeilge agus i gcaomhnú na Gaeltachta a chur ag caitheamh saoire ann. Tá mórán scéimeanna chuige sin á n-oibriú ag Roinn na Gaeltachta. Tá deontais fhlaithiúla á dtabhairt chun tithe a thógáil do mhuintir na Gaeltachta agus chun a dtithe a fheabhsú, agus ina dteannta sin tá deontais mhaithe, a méadaíodh le déanaí, curtha ar fáil chun breis cóiríochta a sholáthar do chuairteoirí i dteaghlaigh sa Ghaeltacht, agus chun sealláí saoire, brúnna saoire agus coláistí Gaeilge a thógáil. Cuireadh tús leis na deontais do shealláí saoire i 1959. Ní rabhthas á dtabhairt ach do dhaoine a raibh cónaí orthu sa Ghaeltacht, ach in Acht na dTithe (Gaeltacht), a ritheadh le déanaí, tugtar cumhacht d'Aire na Gaeltachta "cibé méid deontas tógála sealláí saoire is cuí leis a thabhairt d'aon chomhlacht daoine a cheadóidh sé chun grúpaí de shealláí saoire a thógáil". Dá bharr sin spreagfar eagraíochtaí creidiúnacha ar fud na tíre atá ag iarraidh an Ghaeilge a chur ar aghaidh chun sealláí saoire a thógáil sa Ghaeltacht.

134. Under a Gaeltacht Summer Holiday Scheme, grants are paid by Roinn na Gaeltachta through recognised committees in respect of pupils spending a period of 24-28 days in the Gaeltacht during the holiday season. It is estimated that the Gaeltacht derived an income of more than £120,000 from almost 7,000 pupils for whom grants were paid under this scheme in 1964.

135. In the Gaeltacht, Vocational Education Committees and Bantracht na Tuatha, with the aid of State grants, provide guidance for housewives in the problems of catering for visitors; they will be encouraged to extend their activities.

136. The Gaeltacht also benefits from the extensive State facilities provided for the development of tourism generally. The Government accept that special measures are needed to develop tourism in the Gaeltacht and other remote areas and to foster the growth of farmhouse holiday accommodation. With that object in mind, Roinn na Gaeltachta and Bord Fáilte will co-operate in investigating further possibilities of developing the tourist potential of the Gaeltacht, including the feasibility of supplementary grants for the provision of hotels and other tourist amenities by interests who would guarantee to implement a management policy favourable to the Irish language. Steps will be taken to raise the standards and increase the volume of accommodation, to attract more visitors and provide amenities for them. The full co-operation of local voluntary organisations will be essential; they can play a vital role in encouraging householders to cater for visitors and in providing entertainment and recreational facilities for the visitors.

137. It is recognised that efforts supported by the State to attract tourists to the Gaeltacht should be primarily aimed at those who wish to speak the Irish language. Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, with the assistance of Bord Fáilte, publishes a list of private accommodation in the Gaeltacht. Other voluntary language organisations can also be of considerable assistance in bringing the attractions of the Gaeltacht as a holiday centre to the notice of Irish speakers.

Migration from the Gaeltacht

Recommendation 102 : That a Gaeltacht Employment Bureau be established with the aim of securing employment in Ireland for native speakers.

138. The desirability of securing employment, primarily in the Gaeltacht and at least in Ireland, for native speakers is accepted, and this objective will be borne in mind in the implementation of general manpower policy. The Second Programme for Economic Expansion

134. Faoi Scéim Shaoire Samhraidh sa Ghaeltacht íocann Roinn na Gaeltachta deontais, trí choistí aitheanta, i leith daltaí a chaitheadh tréimhse 24-28 lá sa Ghaeltacht i rith an tsamhraidh. Meastar gur gnóthaíodh breis is £120,000 sa Ghaeltacht, ó bheagnach 7,000 dalta ar íocadh deontais ina leith, sa bhliain 1964 faoin scéim sin.

135. Tugann Coistí Gairmoideachais agus Bantracht na Tuatha, le cabhair ó dheontais Stáit, teagasc agus treoir do mhná tí sa Ghaeltacht ar chúrsaí a bhaineann le cóir a chur ar chuairteoirí, agus tabharfar spreagadh dóibh chun réim a ngníomhaíochtaí a leathnú.

136. Tairbhíonn an Ghaeltacht freisin de na saoráidí iomadúla atá curtha ar fáil ag an Stát chun borradh a thabhairt faoin gcuartaíocht i gcoitinne. Glacann an Rialtas leis go bhfuil gá le bearta ar leith chun an chuartaíocht a fhorbairt sa Ghaeltacht agus in áiteanna iargúlta eile agus chun cuidiú le cóiríocht do lucht saoire a sholáthar i dtithe feirme. Chuige sin, rachaidh Roinn na Gaeltachta agus an Bord Fáilte i gcomhar le chéile chun a fháil amach conas is féidir cur le hacmhainn na Gaeltachta ó thaobh na cuartaíochta de, agus féachfaidh siad arbh fhéidir deontais fhorlíontacha a thabhairt le haghaidh óstáin agus saoráidí eile do lucht cuartaíochta sa dóigh go mbeadh a leithéidí á gcur ar fáil ag dreamanna a rachadh in urrús air go ndéanfaí bainistíocht orthu ar chuma a bheadh ar mhaithe leis an nGaeilge. Déanfar bearta chun an chóiríocht a fheabhsú agus a fhairsingiú, agus chun tuilleadh cuairteoirí a tharraingt chun na Gaeltachta agus áiseanna a chur ar fáil dóibh. Tá sé fíor-riachtanach go mbeadh cabhair le fáil ó eagraíochtaí deonacha áitiúla; tig leo a lán a dhéanamh trí shealbhóirí tithe a spreagadh chun freastal ar chuairteoirí agus trí shiamsaí agus caitheamh aimsire a chur ar fáil don lucht cuartaíochta.

137. Aithnítear gur ceart na hiarrachtaí a dtacóidh an Stát leo a chuimsiú go háirithe ar dhaoine a bhfuil fonn orthu an Ghaeilge a labhairt a tharraingt chun na Gaeltachta. Foilsíonn Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, le cabhair ón mBord Fáilte, liosta de thithe príobháideacha sa Ghaeltacht a ghlacann cuairteoirí. D'fhéadfadh eagraíochtaí deonacha eile ar thaobh na Gaeilge cabhair mhór a thabhairt freisin chun taitneamhacht na Gaeltachta mar ionad saoire a chur in iúl do Ghaeilgeoirí.

Imirce ón Ghaeltacht

Moladh 102: Go mbunófaí Oifig Fostaíochta do mhuintir na Gaeltachta chun fostaíocht in Éirinn a chur ar fáil do Ghaeilgeoirí dúchais.

138. Glactar leis go bhfuil sé indúiltithe go mbeadh fostaíocht ar fáil sa Ghaeltacht más féidir sin, agus in Éirinn ar aon nós, do Ghaeilgeoirí ó dhúchas, agus cuimhneofar air sin nuair a bheidh an beartas ginearálta maidir le fearchumhacht á chur i bhfeidhm. Tá sé ráite sa

states that one of the Government's aims for rural development is "to ensure, as far as practicable, that those who leave agriculture have adequate employment opportunities". The Programme also states that "in considering the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Retraining and Resettlement, the Government will take into account the position of workers leaving agriculture".

Recommendation 103 : That the Department of the Gaeltacht should set up a public enquiry into the present state of Irish in the two colonies of Gaeltacht migrants in Co. Meath and, if satisfied that the language is in as strong a position there as in the outlying areas of the Gaeltacht as defined in 1956, should afford these districts official recognition as part of the Gaeltacht.

139. Payment of the annual bounty for Irish-speaking children will continue in the districts concerned in Co. Meath. As indicated in connection with recommendation 75, it is not considered necessary that all the special schemes for the Gaeltacht should be extended to these parts of Co. Meath, where western conditions of congestion do not apply. Consideration will however be given to the special problem of preserving the language in those areas.

Recommendation 104 : That, instead of re-settling Irish-speaking families throughout the Gaeltacht in isolation, the aim of the Land Commission should be to re-settle on these holdings English-speaking families at present living in the Gaeltacht or its surrounding areas and use the land thus vacated for improving the holdings of their Irish-speaking neighbours, thus allowing the Gaeltacht more room for natural growth outward.

Recommendation 105 : That Gaeltacht families should be re-settled in the heart of the Gaeltacht only when larger estates of 1,000 acres become available—this would provide for 25 families at 40 acres each.

Recommendation 106 : That an effort should be made to set up the nucleus of an Irish-speaking community, with full services in their own language, on the outskirts of a couple of the larger Irish cities, and to channel future migrants from the Gaeltacht in this direction.

140. The Land Commission will aim at implementing these recommendations as far as practicable. Obstacles to be overcome, however, include reluctance of families to vacate lands which would be suitable for improving the holdings of their Irish-speaking neighbours, and scarcity of large estates on which substantial areas would be available for groups of migrants, after catering for displaced employees and local smallholders; in particular it is extremely

Dara Clár um Fhorbairt Eacnamaíoch go bhfuil sé ar cheann de na haidhmeanna atá ag an Rialtas maidir le forbairt na tuaithe, a dheimhniú, chomh fada agus is féidir sin, go mbeidh deis leormhaith chun fostaíocht a fháil ag gach duine a thabharfaidh suas an talmhaíocht. Deir an Clár freisin go gcuirfidh an Rialtas cás na n-oibríthe a scoirfidh den talmhaíocht san áireamh nuair a bheidh Tuarascáil an Choiste Idir-Rannaigh um Athoilúint agus Athshocrú faoi bhreithniú.

Moladh 103: Go ndéanfadh Roinn na Gaeltachta fiosrú poiblí faoi staid na Gaeilge i láthair na huaire sa dá limistéar i gCo. na Mí inar lonnaithe coilíneachtaí ón Ghaeltacht, agus más léir, de thoradh an fhiosraithe sin, go bhfuil an Ghaeilge chomh láidir iontu agus atá sí i limistéir imeallacha na Gaeltachta, mar a cinneadh í i 1956, go n-áireofaí na limistéir sin go hoifigiúil ina gcuid den Ghaeltacht.

139. Leanfar den deontas bliantúil i leith leanaí atá ina nGaeilgeoirí a foc sna ceantair atá i gceist i gCo. na Mí. Faoi mar atá curtha in iúl maidir le moladh 75, ní mheastar gur gá na scéimeanna speisialta go léir don Ghaeltacht a leathnú go dtí na háiteanna sin i gCo. na Mí, óir ní ceantair chúnga iad mar atá le fáil san Iarthar. Déanfar breithniú, áfach, ar an bhfadhb ar leith a bhaineann le caomhnú na Gaeilge sna háiteanna sin.

Moladh 104: In ionad teaghlaigh Ghaeilgeoirí a lonnú sa Ghalltacht, agus iad a bheith scoite amach ó chéile, gurb í aidhm is cóir a bheith ag Coimisiún na Talún teaghlaigh Bhéarlóirí a bhfuil cónaí orthu faoi láthair sa Ghaeltacht, nó ar a himeall, a aistriú, agus an talamh a bheadh á thabhairt suas acu a úsáid chun cur le gabháltais Ghaeilgeoirí ina gcomharsanacht, agus sa dóigh sin bheith ag cur réimsí breise, de réir a chéile, le limistéir na Gaeltachta.

Moladh 105: Nach chóir teaghlaigh ón Ghaeltacht a athlonnú i gcroílár na Galltachta ach amháin nuair a bheadh eastáit mhóra—1,000 acra, abair, ar fáil chuige sin—thabharfaidh eastát dá leithéid sin gabháltas 40 acra do 25 theaghlach.

Moladh 106: Gur chóir féachaint le coilíneacht Gaeilgeoirí a bhunú, a ndéanfaí freastal iomlán orthu ina dteanga féin, i gcóngar do chúpla ceann de na cathracha móra, agus imirceoirí nua ón Ghaeltacht a threorú chun na gcoilíneachtaí sin.

140. Féachfaidh Coimisiún na Talún leis na moltaí seo a chur i bhfeidhm chomh fada agus is féidir. Tá constaicí le sárú, áfach. Is leac le teaghlaigh an áit a bhfuil suíomh orthu a fhágáil agus talamh a thabhairt suas a bheadh oiriúnach chun feabhas a chur ar ghabháltais Ghaeilgeoirí sa chomharsanacht; is deacair eastáit mhóra a fháil a bheadh fairsinge talún iontu lena roinnt ar ghasraí imirceoirí ón nGaeltacht, tar éis freastal ar dhaoine sa chomharsanacht a cuireadh

difficult to acquire land suitable for market gardening in the vicinity of cities.

Recommendation 107: That a concentrated and systematic effort should be made to Gaelicise quickly a few towns and villages near the Gaeltacht, and to build on the foundations already established in order to turn Galway into an Irish-speaking city.

141. As indicated by the Commission, the attitude of the local community towards gaelicisation would have to be taken into account. While the Government would be glad to co-operate as fully as possible, they feel that the encouragement of the necessary favourable outlook and action on the part of local people is primarily a matter for the voluntary language bodies.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE SPHERES, ETC.

Recommendation 108: That the services of woodwork teachers and building instructors stationed in vocational schools in the Gaeltacht should be made available to the local people to advise on and direct improvements in housing and the installation of modern conveniences. An arrangement to facilitate this should be made between the Department of the Gaeltacht and the Department of Education, and the grants and loans available under existing schemes should be constantly brought to the notice of the people.

142. The duties of Teachers of Building Construction under Vocational Education Committees include what is suggested in this recommendation. Such teachers, in Gaeltacht areas as elsewhere, offer advice and assistance to persons undertaking projects of improvement to the home or to farm buildings. They also, as part of their ordinary work, give information about the financial aid available from public funds for such projects, and guidance on the proper way to apply for such aid. In this way the Teachers of Building Construction supplement the work of the Housing Supervisors employed by Roinn na Gaeltachta in connection with the Gaeltacht Housing Acts.

Recommendation 109: That those Gaeltacht areas not yet served by a local hall should take advantage of the existing grant for the erection of a hall suitable for dramatic performances. Where the provision of a local hall in a Gaeltacht area is aided by a State grant, the State should ensure, as a condition of the grant, that such hall will not be used for functions which would weaken the position of the Irish language locally. A local dramatic group in each district should be the aim, with performances throughout the Gaeltacht on

as obair nó nach mbeadh acu ach gabhálas beag. Tá sé rídheacair, go háirithe, talamh a bheadh oiriúnach le haghaidh garraíodóireacht mhargaidh a fháil i gcóngar do chathracha.

Moladh 107: Gur chóir dian-iarracht chomhleanúnach rianúil a dhéanamh chun roinnt bailte móra agus sráidbhailte in aice na Gaeltachta a Ghaelú gan mhoill, agus bheith ag cur lena bhfuil déanta cheana chun cathair Ghaeilgeoirí a dhéanamh de Ghaillimh.

141. Faoi mar atá curtha in iúl ag an gCoimisiún, níorbh fholáir aird a thabhairt ar aigne phobal na háite i leith an Ghaelaithe. Cé go mbeadh fonn ar an Rialtas comhoibriú chomh hiomlán agus is féidir in aon iarracht den sórt sin, ceapann siad gur ar na comhlachtaí deonacha atá ag obair don teanga atá sé de phríomhchúram an dearcadh fabhrach atá riachtanach a spreagadh sa phobal áitiúil agus iad a mhealladh chun gníomh a dhéanamh dá réir.

CÚRSAÍ COMHDHAONNACHAIS, OIDEACHAIS AGUS RIARACHÁIN,
ETC., A FHEABHSÚ

Moladh 108: Go ndéanfaí cabhair na múinteoirí adhmaadóireachta agus foirgníochta atá ar fostú i ngairmscoileanna sa Ghaeltacht a chur ar fáil do phobal na comharsanachta chun comhairle agus treoír a thabhairt dóibh maidir le tógáil tithe, agus le háiseanna nua-aimseartha a chur isteach ina dtithe. Ba chóir do Roinn na Gaeltachta agus don Roinn Oideachais comhshocrú a dhéanamh chuige sin, agus ba chóir a chur in iúl do na daoine, go rialta, cad iad na deontais agus na hiasachtaí is féidir a fháil faoi na scéimeanna atá i bhfeidhm.

142. Tá gach ní dá luaitear sa mholadh seo ar áireamh sna dualgais a chuirtear ar na Múinteoirí Foirgneolaíochta atá fostaithe ag na Coistí Gairmoideachais. Tugann na múinteoirí sin, sa Ghaeltacht maraon le háiteanna eile, comhairle agus cúnaimh do dhaoine atá ag tabhairt faoi scéimeanna feabhsaithe tithe cónaithe nó tithe feirme. Mar chuid dá ngnáthobair tugann siad eolas freisin i dtaobh na cabhrach airgid atá le fáil ó chistí poiblí le haghaidh scéimeanna den sórt sin, chomh maith le comhairle ar conas is ceart iarratas a dhéanamh le haghaidh na cabhrach sin. Ar an gcuma sin, cuidíonn na Múinteoirí Foirgneolaíochta le hobair na Maoirseoirí Tithíochta atá fostaithe ag Roinn na Gaeltachta maidir le hAchtanna na dTithe (Gaeltacht).

Moladh 109: Gur chóir do na limistéir sin sa Ghaeltacht nach bhfuil halla iontu go fóill leas a bhaint as an deontas atá ar fáil chun halla a thógáil a bheadh oiriúnach le drámaí a léiriú ann. Nuair a thugtar deontas ón Stát mar chabhair chun halla a thógáil i limistéar sa Ghaeltacht, ba chóir don Stát deimhin a dhéanamh de, sula gceadaítear an deontas, nach n-úsáidfear an halla sin le haghaidh imeachtaí ba dhochar do staid na Gaeilge sa chomharsanacht. Ba chóir go bhféachfaí le buíon aisteoirí a eagrú i ngach ceantar, agus go mbeadh na buíonta

an exchange basis and the services of an expert on production, lighting, etc., available from time to time through An Chomhairle Náisiúnta Drámaíochta.

143. The scheme of grants for the erection of halls has been publicised in all Gaeltacht areas. The owners of a hall built with the assistance of these grants are normally required to sign a trust deed or agreement undertaking that it will be used for purposes connected with the Irish language. Further consideration is being given to the best means of fostering drama groups in the Gaeltacht (see comment on recommendations 259 to 261).

Recommendation 110: That Vocational Education Committees should strive to foster the strong musical tradition and talent of the Gaeltacht by the appointment of a music organiser for each Gaeltacht area, to work in association with the local voluntary organisations.

144. The Minister for Education will request the Vocational Education Committees concerned to consider how far this recommendation can be implemented.

Recommendation 111: That the life and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht should find a place in the national radio and television programmes and that talented performers from these areas should be included in such programmes.

145. This will be done.

Recommendation 112: That a weekly newspaper in Irish to cater specially for the Gaeltacht is a basic necessity requiring, at least in the initial stages, considerable backing from the State.

146. This recommendation is accepted in principle.

Recommendation 113: That attractive inducements should be offered, through the proposed Publications Board, to those weekly newspapers at present serving Gaeltacht areas to ensure the publication of at least one page in Irish per issue, or, if preferred, the publication of a supplement in Irish with each issue.

147. The rates of grant at present payable to local papers serving the Gaeltacht in respect of the publication of news in Irish will be revised and the operation of the scheme in general will be reviewed so as to make it more effective. (See also comments on recommendations 227 to 232).

Recommendation 114: That the County Library Service in each Gaeltacht county should have a special Gaeltacht department, whose aim would be to create an interest in good reading throughout the Gaeltacht area and to make books, especially in Irish, more

sin ag gabháil ionad a chéile ar fud na Gaeltachta, agus go mbeadh treoir agus teagasc ó shaineolai faoi léiriú, soilsiú, etc., le fáil acu ó am go ham, tríd an Chomhairle Náisiúnta Drámaíochta.

143. Tá poiblíocht tugtha i limistéir uile na Gaeltachta don scéim deontas le haghaidh tógáil hallaí. Éilítear de ghnáth ar úinéirí halla a thógtar le cabhair na ndeontas sin gníomhas iontaobhais nó comhaontú a shíniú á dhearbhu gur chun críocha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge a úsáidfear an halla. Tá tuilleadh breithnithe á dhéanamh ar na slite is fearr chun forás a thabhairt faoi bhuíonta drámaíochta sa Ghaeltacht (féach an tuairisc ar mholtaí 259 go 261).

Moladh 110: Go bhféachfadh Coistí Gairmoideachais leis an traidisiún agus an bua ceoil atá go tréan i bpobal na Gaeltachta a fhorbairt trí thimire ceoil a cheapadh do gach limistéar Gaeltachta, agus go n-oibreodh na timirí sin i gcomhar leis na heagraíochtaí deonacha áitiúla.

144. Iarrfaidh an tAire Oideachais ar na Coistí Gairmoideachais lena mbaineann breithniú a dhéanamh féachaint cá mhéad a d'fhéadfaí an moladh seo a chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 111: Gur chóir cláir a léireodh saol agus saoihiúlacht mhuintir na Gaeltachta a chraoladh ar an raidió agus ar an teilifís, agus go mbeadh daoine sna limistéir sin a bhfuil éirim ar leith iontu páirteach sna cláir sin.

145. Déanfar é seo.

Moladh 112: Go bhfuil géarghá le nuachtán seachtainiúil i nGaeilge a d'fhreastalódh go sonrath ar an Ghaeltacht, agus nár mhór cúnamh maith airgid ón Stát a bheith á fháil aige, i dtosach báire ar aon nós.

146. Glactar leis an moladh seo ó thaobh prionsabail de.

Moladh 113: Gur chóir deontais mhaithe a chur ar fáil, tríd an mBord Náisiúnta Foilsitheoireachta atá molta againn, d'fhonn na nuachtáin áitiúla a mbíonn díol orthu sa Ghaeltacht a spreagadh chun leathanach amháin, ar a laghad, a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge i ngach eagrán, nó, más é is fearr leo, chun forlíonadh i nGaeilge a eisiúint gach seachtain.

147. Déanfar leasú ar rátaí na ndeontas a íoctar faoi láthair leis na nuachtáin áitiúla a mbíonn díol orthu sa Ghaeltacht as ucht nuacht a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge agus athbreithneofar oibriú na scéime i gcoitinne féachaint an bhféadfaí í a dhéanamh níos éifeachtúla (féach freisin an tuairisc ar mholtaí 227 go 232).

Moladh 114: Go ndéanfadh Seirbhís na Leabharlann Contae, i ngach contae ina bhfuil limistéar Gaeltachta, rannóg ar leith a chur ar bun chun freastal ar phobal na Gaeltachta, agus go mbeadh sé de chúram ar an rannóg sin féachaint le suim sa dea-léitheoireacht a mhúscailt sna daoine

easily available. Many more library centres should be opened in Gaeltacht schools, and the Travelling Library Scheme, at present operated in some counties, could be extended with advantage to thinly-populated areas of the Gaeltacht.

148. This recommendation is accepted and the co-operation of local authorities and An Chomhairle Leabharlanna will be sought in its implementation.

Recommendation 115 : That local organisations in the Gaeltacht should make more use of the existing scheme for the provision of playing pitches.

149. This recommendation is commended to the local organisations concerned.

Recommendation 116 : That more attention should be paid to the writing of Irish in the primary schools in the Gaeltacht than outside it, and that it should be taught to the children there at an earlier age.

Recommendation 117 : That, as the reading-books in Irish used in the schools in general should aim at giving the children a conversational knowledge of the language, which Gaeltacht children already have, a special series of graded readers—including works by local authors—should be used in Gaeltacht schools.

Recommendation 118 : That the children in the higher standards should be given a little acquaintance with dialects other than their own—records in Irish and some of the periodicals in Irish could be used from time to time for this purpose.

Recommendation 119 : That each primary school should have a small library of books in Irish and that a small grant should be made available for this purpose.

150. These recommendations are accepted.

Recommendation 120 : That educational authorities in Gaeltacht areas not served by a secondary school should make full use of the existing scheme under the Department of the Gaeltacht.

151. This recommendation is commended to the educational authorities concerned.

Recommendation 121 : That the condition in the scheme for Secondary School building grants of the Department of the Gaeltacht which prohibits the making of a second grant to any such school within a period of five years be amended to permit the making of such second grant when required by expansion in school enrolments.

agus lena dhéanamh éasca dóibh leabhair fhónta, go mór mór cinn i nGaeilge, a fháil. Ba cheart breis ionad dáilte leabhar a bhunú i scoileanna na Gaeltachta, agus d'fhéadfaí Scéim na Leabharlann Taistil, atá i bhfeidhm faoi láthair i gcontaetha áirithe, a leathnú chun go mbeadh a tairbhe ag pobail scáinte atá in áiteanna sa Ghaeltacht.

148. Glactar leis an moladh seo agus lorgófar comhoibriú na n-údarás áitiúil agus na Comhairle Leabharlanna lena chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 115: Gur ceart d'eagraíochtaí áitiúla sa Ghaeltacht breis tairbhe a bhaint as an scéim atá ann chun faiche imeartha a chur ar fáil.

149. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na heagraíochtaí áitiúla lena mbaineann.

Moladh 116: Go ndéanfaí cúram breise de scríobh na Gaeilge i mbunscoileanna na Gaeltachta thar mar a dhéanfaí i mbunscoileanna na Galltachta, agus go dtosófaí níos luaithe ar a theagasc.

Moladh 117: Ós rud é gurb é is aidhm do na leabhair léitheoireachta i nGaeilge a úsáidtear sna scoileanna i gcoitinne labhairt na teanga a mhúineadh do na páistí, rud atá ag páistí na Gaeltachta cheana féin, gur chóir sraith ar leith de leabhair léitheoireachta—agus orthu sin leabhair le húdair áitiúla—a úsáid i scoileanna na Gaeltachta.

Moladh 118: Gur chóir beagán eolais a thabhairt do na páistí sna ranganna arda ar chanúintí taobh amuigh dá gcanúint dúchais, agus chuige sin go bhféadfaí feidhm a bhaint as ceirniní Gaeilge agus as cuid de na hirisi Gaeilge.

Moladh 119: Gur chóir go mbeadh leabharlann bheag de leabhair oiriúnacha i nGaeilge i ngach bunscoil agus go n-íocfaí deontas beag chuige sin.

150. Glactar leis na moltaí seo.

Moladh 120: Gur chóir d'údaráis oideachais i limistéir Ghaeltachta nach bhfuil meánscoil iontu cheana féin tairbhe iomlán a bhaint as an scéim atá á riaradh ag Roinn na Gaeltachta.

151. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na húdaráis oideachais lena mbaineann.

Moladh 121: Go ndéanfaí scéim Roinn na Gaeltachta, faoina dtugtar deontais chun meánscoileanna a thógáil, a leasú i gcás an choinníll a leagann síos nach dtabharfar an dara deontas d'aon scoil laistigh de thréimhse chúig bliana ionas go gceadófar an dara deontas nuair is gá sin toisc méadú a bheith tagtha ar líon na mac léinn.

152. The condition has already been amended as recommended.

Recommendation 122 : That, while the Commission welcomes the provision of a larger number of secondary school scholarships for Gaeltacht children recently announced, the Department of Education should constantly review the position and should increase the number according as further secondary schools are opened in the Gaeltacht.

Recommendation 123 : That, as there is a great dearth of Irish speakers with an accurate knowledge of the written language for clerical and secretarial posts, all vocational schools in the Gaeltacht catering for girls should provide a good course to equip them for such posts in the public service, in State-sponsored bodies and in private concerns. Some knowledge of a continental language would be a considerable advantage to them.

153. These recommendations are accepted.

Recommendation 124 : That one Vocational Education Committee serving a Gaeltacht area should institute a course for the training of girls from the Gaeltacht as governesses; such training to include instruction in baby care, children's ailments and first-aid, cookery and house-crafts, child psychology and the elements of the teaching of Irish to children. The training course should lead to a diploma conferring professional status and arrangements should be made for the recognition of the profession and for appropriate salary scales and conditions of work. We believe there would be a steady demand throughout the country for girls with such training, and we suggest that one of the hotels near the Gaeltacht, open only during the summer, might be leased for the course during the remainder of the year.

154. Consideration is being given to the institution, on a trial basis, of a course on the lines indicated.

Recommendation 125 : That vocational schools in the Gaeltacht catering for boys should provide more courses which would equip them for entrance to the various apprenticeship schemes of State-sponsored bodies and of other interests.

155. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 126 : That a College of Technology, to cater mainly for students from the Gaeltacht, should be set up in a convenient centre. Vocational Education Committees serving the Gaeltacht should offer some scholarships to the College for competition among students who have completed appropriate courses in vocational schools in the Gaeltacht.

152. Tá leasú mar a mholtar déanta cheana féin ar an gcoinníoll seo.

Moladh 122: Gurb áthas leis an gCoimisiún méadú a bheith á dhéanamh ar líon na scoláireachtaí meánscoile do pháistí ón Ghaeltacht, ach gur ceart don Roinn Oideachais an scéal a bhreithniú, go rialta, agus a líon a mhéadú tuilleadh de réir mar a bheidh meánscoileanna nua á gcur ar bun sa Ghaeltacht.

Moladh 123: Ós rud é go bhfuil sé an-deacair Gaeilgeoirí afháil a bhfuil an t-eolas cruinn ar scríobh na Gaeilge acu a bheadh ag teastáil le haghaidh post cléireachais agus rúnaíochta, gur ceart do gach gairmscoil sa Ghaeltacht a mbíonn cailíní ag freastal uirthi cúrsa maith a thionscnamh chun iad a theagasc le haghaidh post den sórt sin i gcomhlachtaí Stát-urraithe agus i ngnólachtaí príobháideacha. Ba chabhair mhór dóibh freisin eolas éigin a bheith acu ar cheann de theangacha na Mór-Roinne.

153. Glactar leis na moltaí seo.

Moladh 124: Gur chóir do cheann de na Coistí Gairmoideachais a bhfuil limistéar Gaeltachta faoina chúram cúrsa a chur ar bun chun cailíní ón Ghaeltacht a oiliúint le bheith ina mbuimí; bheadh teagasc sna hábhair seo le tabhairt sa chúrsa sin: tógáil leanaí, easláintí leanaí agus céadchabhair, cócaireacht agus tíos, síceolaíocht i leith leanaí agus buneolas ar mhúineadh na Gaeilge do leanaí. Ba cheart teastas gairme a bheith ag gabháil leis an gcúrsa, go mbeadh aitheantas oifigiúil ag an ghairm, agus go gcinntí scálaí tuarastail agus coinníollacha oibre de réir mar ba chúil. Measaimid go mbeadh éileamh seasta ar fud na tíre ar chailíní a fuair oiliúint den sórt sin, agus is dóigh linn go bhféadfaí óstán éigin in aice na Gaeltachta, nach mbíonn ar oscailt ach i rith an tsamhraidh, a thógáil ar léas le haghaidh an chúrsa, ar feadh an chuid eile den bhliain.

154. Tá breithniú á dhéanamh faoi chúrsa den saghas a mholtar a chur ar siúl ar bhonn triaileach.

Moladh 125: Gur ceart do na gairmscoileanna sa Ghaeltacht a bhíonn ag freastal ar bhuachaillí tuilleadh cúrsaí a sholáthar a d'ullmhódh na buachaillí le haghaidh na gcúrsaí printiseachta atá ag comhlachtaí Stát-urraithe agus ag ngnólachtaí eile.

155. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 126: Go ndéanfaí Coláiste Teicneolaíochta, le haghaidh daltaí ón Ghaeltacht, go mór mór, a chur ar bun i lárionad oiriúnach. Ba cheart do choistí Gairmoideachais a bhfuil limistéar Gaeltachta faoina gcúram roinnt scoláireachtaí a chur ar fáil don Choláiste le haghaidh iomaíochta idir mic léinn a bheadh tar éis cúrsa cuí a chríochnú i ngairmscoileanna sa Ghaeltacht.

156. It has been decided to establish a Regional Technical College in Galway city in which special provision will be made for higher technical courses to suit students from the Gaeltacht, including those holding scholarships from Vocational Education Committees. A considerable increase in the number of such scholarships is planned.

Recommendation 127 : That Vocational Education Committees serving the Gaeltacht should strive to make each local vocational school a cultural and educational centre for the local community by providing adult education courses in music, drama, literature, etc., wherever there is an opening for such and by arranging for lectures on history, social topics, the arts, sciences and current affairs. The lead given in this respect by County Galway Vocational Education Committee could be followed with profit in other areas.

157. This recommendation is commended to Vocational Education Committees; the Minister for Education will encourage its implementation.

Recommendation 128 : That the Minister for Education should use the power conferred on him by section 103 of the Vocational Education Act, 1930, to implement the above recommendations and to contribute towards their cost.

158. Appropriate assistance will be provided by the State towards the financing of schemes of vocational education of benefit to the Gaeltacht.

Recommendation 129 : That the State shall ensure that all those holding public positions in the Gaeltacht, under either the central or local authority, will be able to transact their business with the local people with ease and confidence in Irish.

159. This recommendation is accepted, subject to the general comments made above about Irish in public administration.

Recommendation 130 : That each local authority having portion of the Gaeltacht under its administration should be clearly informed as to the exact boundaries of this Gaeltacht area and should be instructed that all moneys made available from the Exchequer for the benefit of the Gaeltacht administered by it are to be expended solely on this area, as an addition to, and not a replacement of, normal expenditure by the local authority.

160. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 131 : That the £5 annual bounty, payable in respect of Gaeltacht children, should be raised to £10.

156. Tá sé socraithe go mbunófar Coláiste Teicniúil Réigiúnach i gcathair na Gaillimhe ina ndéanfar soláthar speisialta le haghaidh ardchúrsaí teicniúla a d'oifreadh do mhic léinn ón nGaeltacht, lena n-áirítear daoine ag a mbeadh scoláireachtaí ó Choistí Gairmoideachais. Tá sé beartaithe líon na scoláireachtaí sin a mhéadú go mór.

Moladh 127: Gur ceart do Choistí Gairmoideachais a bhfuil limistéar Gaeltachta faoina gcúram féachaint le lárionad cultúir agus oideachais do phobal na comharsanachta a dhéanamh de gach gairmscoil i limistéar tuaithe, agus chuige sin cúrsaí oideachais d'aosaithe a chur ar fáil sa cheol, sa drámaíocht, sa litríocht, etc., in aon áit a mbeadh éileamh ar a leithéid, agus socrú a dhéanamh le haghaidh léachtaí ar an stair, ar chúrsaí comhdhaonnacha, ar na healaíona, ar na heolaíochtaí agus ar chúrsaí reatha. Ba cheart dea-shampla Choiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe sa chás sin a leanúint i gceantair eile.

157. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do Choistí Gairmoideachais; tabharfaidh an tAire Oideachais spreagadh chun é a chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 128: Gur chóir don Aire Oideachais an chumhacht a thugtar dó le halt 103 den Acht Oideachais Ghairme Beatha, 1930, a oibriú chun na moltaí sin thuas a chur i gcrích, agus deontas a íoc i leith a gcostas.

158. Tabharfaidh an Stát cúnaimh mar is cuí i leith an tsoláthair airgid do scéimeanna gairmoideachais a rachadh chun leasa na Gaeltachta.

Moladh 129: Go ndéanfadh an Stát deimhin de go mbeidh gach seirbhíseach poiblí, idir sheirbhísigh an rialtais láir agus seirbhísigh an rialtais áitiúil, a bheidh ag fónamh sa Ghaeltacht, inniúil ar a ngnóthaí le pobal na háite a dhéanamh i nGaeilge go saoráideach agus gan stró.

159. Glactar leis an moladh seo faoi réir na dtuairiscí ginearálta atá tugtha roimhe seo i dtaobh úsáid na Gaeilge i gcúrsaí riaracháin phoiblí.

Moladh 130: Go gcuirfí in iúl go soiléir do gach údarás áitiúil a bhfuil cuid den Ghaeltacht faoina réim riaracháin cad iad na limistéir Ghaeltachta atá faoina chúram, agus go leagfaí síos gur ar mhaithe leis na limistéir sin amháin ba cheart an t-airgead a fhaigheann an t-údarás ón Státchiste, lena chur chun tairbhe na Gaeltachta, a chaitheamh, agus gur mar bhreis ar ghnáthchaiteachas an rialtais áitiúil, agus nach ina ionad é, atá sé le húsáid.

160. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 131: Go ndéanfaí an deontas bliantúil £5, is infoctha i leith páistí na Gaeltachta, a ardú go dtí £10.

Recommendation 132 : That the conditions of the scheme should be amended to allow payment of the bounty in respect of young people over 16 years of age, as long as they are in receipt of full-time education, or attending a full-time training course.

161. These recommendations are accepted and it is proposed to implement them with effect from the current school-year.

Moladh 132: Go ndéanfaí coinníollacha na scéime a leasú chun gur féidir an deontas a íoc i leith ógánach os cionn 16 bliana, fad a bheid siad ag freastal ar chúrsa lánaimsire oideachais nó ar chúrsa lánaimsire oiliúna le haghaidh fostaíochta.

161. Glactar leis na moltaí seo agus tá sé beartaithe iad a chur i bhfeidhm le héifeacht ón scoilbhliain reatha.

IV. THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

162. The importance attached to the part which can be played by the educational system in the restoration of the Irish language is underlined by the attention the Commission has given to the services which come within the ambit of the Department of Education. If progress in extending the use of Irish among the public in general has been slower than expected, this is not due to lack of enthusiasm or diligence among those concerned with the teaching of the language in the schools. The Department of Education has constantly endeavoured to ensure that Irish shall have a special place in the curricula of all schools. Most school authorities and teachers have co-operated fully in applying the Department's directives, sometimes in the face of considerable difficulties. It is vital to the success of the language policy that the efforts of everyone concerned with teaching Irish should continue and be made more effective.

163. The best hope for restoring Irish and the best foundation for planning all other advances outside the educational field lie in a progressive improvement in the standards of spoken and written Irish attained by all school leavers. To enable a good knowledge of Irish to be acquired, it is of paramount importance not only that special attention should be paid to Irish at all levels of the educational system but that the work in the schools should be supplemented by the goodwill and example of parents and others in a position to influence children.

164. A child attending school may regard every subject he is taught as something which is required of him merely as part of his formal education. He may develop a particular attitude of aversion or enthusiasm towards one subject rather than another. It follows that a child may normally regard Irish as of no more importance than, say, Arithmetic or History or Geography. The special position of Irish as a subject should therefore be established even in the pre-school period. The parent or other person who conditions the mind of a child by constantly associating the adjective "compulsory" with Irish is doing a disservice not only to that individual child but to other children and the nation in general. A positive attitude of goodwill on the part of parents and others in a position to influence children is also necessary if young people are to be encouraged to use Irish in their everyday activities both during their school days and when they enter adult life.

IV. AN CÓRAS OIDEACHAIS

162. Cuireann an cúram ar leith a rinne an Coimisiún de na seirbhísí a thagann faoi chuimsiú na Roinne Oideachais béim ar thábhacht na hoibre is féidir leis an gcóras oideachais a dhéanamh ar mhaithe le slánú na Gaeilge. Mura bhfuil úsáid na Gaeilge ag leathadh mar a bhí coinne leis i measc an phobail i gcoitinne, ní easpa dúthrachta ná díograise sna daoine a bhíonn ag gabháil do mhúineadh na teanga sna scoileanna ba chúis leis. Tá an Roinn Oideachais i gcónaí ag iarraidh a dheimhniú go mbeidh ionad ar leith ag an nGaeilge ar chlár teagaisc gach scoile. Fuarthas comhoibriú iomlán ó fhorhmór na n-údarás scoile agus na múinteoirí chun treoracha na Roinne a chur i bhfeidhm, fiú nuair ab éigean deacrachtaí nár bheag a shárú. Chun go n-éireodh leis an mbeartas don Ghaeilge tá sé fíorthábhachtach go mbeadh na daoine go léir a bhfuil baint acu le múineadh na teanga ag buanleanúint dá n-iarrachtaí agus ag tabhairt breis éifeachta orthu.

163. Is é an feabhsú forchéimnitheach ar chaighdeán labhartha agus scríofa na Gaeilge i gcás na ndaltaí go léir ag fágáil na scoile dóibh an tuar dóchais is fearr do shlánú na Gaeilge agus an bonn is fearr ar a bhféadfaí gach céim ar aghaidh eile taobh amuigh de réim an oideachais a bheartú. Chun go bhféadfadh páistí eolas maith a chur ar an nGaeilge tá sé ríthábhachtach nach é amháin go dtabharfaí aire ar leith don Ghaeilge ar gach leibhéal den chóras oideachais ach ina cheann sin go mbeadh dea-mhéin agus dea-shampla na dtuismitheoirí, agus daoine eile a bheadh i gcaoi comhairle a chur ar na páistí, ag tacú le hobair na scoileanna.

164. D'fhéadfadh sé nach mbeadh de mheas ag páiste scoile ar na hábhair a theagasctar dó ach gur nithe iad a gcaithfidh sé bheith ag gabháil dóibh mar chuid dá oideachas foirmiúil. B'fhéidir dó taitneamh nó míthaitneamh a thabhairt d'ábhar áirithe nach dtabharfadh sé d'ábhair eile. Fágann sin go bhféadfadh páiste féachaint ar an nGaeilge mar ábhar nach mbaineann aon tábhacht leis thar mar a bhaineann, abair, leis an Uimhríocht nó leis an Stair nó leis an nGeografaíocht. Uime sin ba cheart go mbeadh cás sonrach na Gaeilge mar ábhar léinn tugtha chun suntais dó fiú roimh dhul ar scoil dó. An tuismitheoir nó aon duine eile a imríonn ar aigne páiste trí bheith ag síorthagairt don Ghaeilge mar ábhar éigeantach, tá sé ag déanamh dochair ní amháin don pháiste áirithe sin ach do pháistí eile agus don náisiún i gcoitinne. Is gá go mbeadh tuismitheoirí agus daoine eile a d'fhéadfadh anáil a chur faoi pháistí á thaispeánt go bhfuil dea-thoil dhearfa acu don Ghaeilge má táthar leis an aos óg a spreagadh chun an Ghaeilge a úsáid ina ngnáthchúrsaí laethúla i rith a dtréimhse scoile agus nuair a rachaidh siad amach i gceann an tsaoil.

165. As regards the part to be played by the educational system, the various measures outlined in the Second Programme for Economic Expansion for improving and extending educational facilities in general will help to make the teaching of Irish more effective. Further measures to this end will be announced as the various investigations now in progress are completed. As regards university education in particular, decisions on policy measures will be taken when the report of the Commission on Higher Education has been received and considered.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Recommendation 133 : That a high standard of Irish, especially of spoken Irish, should be demanded from entrants to the Training Colleges for Primary Teachers.

166. Candidates for admission to Training Colleges are required to have reached honours standard in Irish in the Leaving Certificate examination, which now includes an examination in oral Irish. In addition, every entrant is submitted to a special test in oral Irish before admission to a Training College.

Recommendation 134 : That student teachers should be given, during their training, a good course in modern methods of language teaching, including the use of modern teaching aids and a sound understanding of the source language of children in the Gaeltacht.

Recommendation 135 : That a language laboratory be established in each Training College.

Recommendation 136 : That suitable Irish native-speakers be employed in each college as special tutors to provide intensive training to non-Gaeltacht student-teachers in the phonetics and structure of the language.

167. Arrangements in accordance with these recommendations are being made.

Recommendation 137 : That, if necessary, the present period of training be extended to provide for the foregoing additions to the syllabus.

168. The Minister for Education is of the opinion that it is not necessary at this stage to extend the present period of training.

Recommendation 138 : That teachers should be encouraged, by grant or a scholarship scheme, to attend refresher courses in Irish, in language-teaching methods and in the use of teaching aids.

165. Maidir leis an gcóras oideachais féin, beidh na bearta éagsúla a luaitear sa Dara Clár um Fhorbairt Eacnamaíoch chun na háiseanna oideachais i gcoitinne a fheabhsú agus a leathnú ina gcuidiú chun múineadh na Gaeilge a dhéanamh níos éifeachtaí. Fógrófar bearta eile chuige sin de réir mar a chríochnófar na cúrsaí taighde atá ar siúl faoi láthair. Maidir leis an oideachas ollscoile, go háirithe, déanfar bearta polasaí a chinneadh nuair a bheidh tuarascáil an Choimisiúin um Ardoideachas faighte agus breithniú déanta uirthi.

AN BUNOIDEACHAS

Moladh 133: Go n-éileofaí caighdeán ard sa Ghaeilge, agus go háirithe i labhairt na Gaeilge, ar mhic léinn a bheadh ag dul isteach sna Coláistí Oiliúna do Bhunmhúinteoirí.

166. Ní foláir do mhic léinn a bheadh ag iarraidh dul isteach sna Coláistí Oiliúna onóracha sa Ghaeilge a bheith bainte amach acu i scrúdú na hArdteistiméireachta, agus tá triail i labhairt na Gaeilge ina cuid den scrúdú sin anois. Ina theannta sin, cuirtear gach mac léinn faoi thriail speisialta i labhairt na Gaeilge sula nglactar isteach i gColáiste Oiliúna é.

Moladh 134: Go dtabharfaí do na múinteoirí óga, le linn a n-oiliúna, cúrsa maith sna modhanna nua-aoiseacha chun teanga a theagasc, agus cleachtadh ar úsáid nua-áiseanna teagaisc, agus go bhfaighidís, freisin, tuiscint chruinn ar bhunteanga pháistí na Galltachta.

Moladh 135: Go mbunófaí saotharlann teanga i ngach coláiste oiliúna.

Moladh 136: Go bhfostófaí teagascóirí speisialta de bhunadh na Gaeltachta i ngach coláiste oiliúna chun dianchúrsa ar fhoghraíocht agus ar dhul na teanga a thabhairt d'ábhar múinteoirí nach de bhunadh na Gaeltachta.

167. Tá socruithe de réir na moltaí sin á ndéanamh.

Moladh 137: Go ndéanfaí an tréimhse oiliúna atá ann faoi láthair a shíneadh, dá mba ghá sin, chun go bhféadfaí an teagasc breise sin thuas a chur leis an gclár oibre.

168. Measann an tAire Oideachais nach gá ar ala na huaire seo an tréimhse oiliúna atá ann faoi láthair a fhadú.

Moladh 138: Go ndéanfaí múinteoirí a spreagadh, le deontais nó le scéim scoláireachtaí, chun freastal ar athchúrsaí sa Ghaeilge, agus ar chúrsaí i modhanna múinte teanga agus in úsáid áiseanna teagaisc.

169. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 139 : That the teaching of Irish should be begun, in the case of primary school-children, in the Infant Standards.

170. The principal activity in the Infant Standards is the familiarisation of the children with school and Irish is used to a considerable extent at this level.

Recommendation 140 : That the language should be taught to all primary school-children.

Recommendation 141 : That the main aim of the primary school, in the teaching of Irish, should be to give the child a functional command of the spoken language.

171. This is the position in all National Schools and will continue to be so.

Recommendation 142 : That a Research Section should be set up by the Department of Education to make a scientific examination of Irish as a spoken language, as has been already done abroad in the case of other languages, in order to determine what are the essential structures, grammatical forms and vocabulary of the spoken tongue, and that a series of graded text-books, designed to impart a full and accurate knowledge of this essence of the language, should be prepared for the guidance of primary teachers.

Recommendation 143 : That, as an aid to teaching the proper pronunciation and intonation of the language, a series of recordings should be prepared, designed to provide a graded course in Irish based on the essential structures, grammar and vocabulary of the language.

172. An expert in linguistics is at present engaged in a research project on spoken Irish; when the results of this project are available, a new programme for the teaching of Irish in National Schools and for the supply of suitable text-books and other aids will be prepared.

Recommendation 144 : That wide use be made of sketches and plays in Irish, in all primary school classes, as a means towards the development of the children's command of the spoken language.

173. Teachers are encouraged to do this.

Recommendation 145 : That the grammar of Irish should be taught in the primary school not in a formal manner but by the children hearing and repeating correct usage.

169. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 139: Gur chóir tosú ar theagasc na Gaeilge, i gcás páistí bunscoile, i Ranganna na Naíonán.

170. Is é is mó a bhíonn le déanamh i Ranganna na Naíonán taithí ar imeachtaí scoile a thabhairt do na páistí, agus úsáidtear an Ghaeilge cuid mhaith sna ranganna sin.

Moladh 140: Go ndéanfaí an teanga a theagasc do gach páiste bunscoile.

Moladh 141: Gurb í príomhaidhm is ceart a bheith ag an bhunscoil, maidir le teagasc na Gaeilge, labhairt na teanga a mhúineadh don pháiste.

171. Táthar ag déanamh de réir na moltaí sin sna Scoileanna Náisiúnta go léir agus leanfar de bheith ag déanamh dá réir.

Moladh 142: Gur chóir don Roinn Oideachais Rannóg Taighde a bhunú chun scrúdú eolaíoch a dhéanamh ar an Ghaeilge mar theanga labhartha, mar atá déanta thar lear i gcás teangacha eile, chun a fháil amach cad iad na gréasáin bhunaidh, na foirmeacha gramadaí agus an stór focal is bunúsaí sa teanga labhartha, agus go n-ullmhófaí sraith de théacsleabhair chéimnithe mar threoir do na múinteoirí chun eolas cruinn iomlán a thabhairt ar éirim bhunúsach na teanga.

Moladh 143: Gur chóir sraith ceirníní a ullmhú d'fhonn cúrsa céimnithe Gaeilge, a bheadh bunaithe ar na gréasáin, na foirmeacha gramadaí agus an stór focal is bunúsaí sa teanga, a chur ar fáil mar chabhair chun blas agus tuin na Gaeilge a mhúineadh i gceart.

172. Faoi láthair tá teangeolaí ag gabháil d'obair thaighde ar an teanga labhartha; nuair a bheidh torthaí na hoibre sin ar fáil, ullmhófar clár nua le haghaidh múineadh na Gaeilge sna Scoileanna Náisiúnta agus ceapfar scéim chun téacsleabhair oiriúnacha agus áiseanna eile a sholáthar.

Moladh 144: Go mbainfí leas forleathan as sceitseanna agus drámaí i nGaeilge i ngach rang bunscoile, chun cabhrú leis na leanaí máistreacht a fháil ar labhairt na Gaeilge.

173. Tá na múinteoirí á spreagadh chun é sin a dhéanamh.

Moladh 145: Nach ceart gramadach na Gaeilge a theagasc go foirmiúil sa bhunscoil, ach go bhfaigheadh na páistí caoi ar bheith ag éisteacht le teilgeanacha cearta Gaeilge agus ar iad a athrá iad féin.

174. Formal teaching of grammar is not expected in National Schools until Fifth Standard; the Minister for Education considers it desirable that a certain amount of formal grammar should be taught in the higher standards.

Recommendation 146 : That a series of interesting and well-illustrated readers should be prepared, based on the graded course in the language already mentioned; that the children should be encouraged to read other material in Irish by the building up of a school library of books suitable to different age-groups and by the publication of some children's periodicals, including comics, in Irish.

175. This recommendation is accepted; as regards the provision of suitable reading material, see comments on recommendations 227 to 232.

Recommendation 147 : That less emphasis should be placed on the writing of Irish particularly in the lower and middle standards of the primary school.

Recommendation 148 : That written work in Irish in the primary school should consist of stories, descriptions of events, passages from dictation, simple articles and letters, rather than essays on abstract topics. Pupils in higher standards should be encouraged to keep a diary or scrapbook in Irish.

176. These recommendations are in accord with the directions given by the Department of Education to all teachers in National Schools.

Recommendation 149 : That, in the opinion of the great majority of the Commission, the Roman script should be the one used in the reading and writing of Irish from the child's first acquaintance with these in the primary school; that pupils in the higher classes should be given some practice in reading Irish in the Gaelic script, in order that they may be able to read the works published in that script since the revival movement began.

177. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 150 : That, in order that the child may have sufficient opportunity to acquire fluency in Irish during his primary school course and may not be left with the impression that the language is merely another school subject unrelated to the world around him, some subjects should be taught through Irish in all primary schools. This should not be attempted, however, in any instance where either of the two conditions at present demanded by the Department of Education is not fulfilled, i.e., (1) that the

174. Ní bhítear ag súil go ndéanfaí gramadach a theagasc go foirmiúil sna Scoileanna Náisiúnta i ranganna is ísle ná an Cúigiú Rang; measann an tAire Oideachais nach miste roinnt áirithe eolais ar an ngramadach fhoirmiúil a thabhairt do na daltaí sna hardranganna.

Moladh 146: Gur chóir sraith léitheoirí a bheadh suimiúil, agus a mbeadh neart pictiúr iontu, a ullmhú, agus iad a bheith bunaithe ar an gcúrsa céimnithe teanga a luadh cheana; gur chóir na leanaí a spreagadh chun ábhar eile i nGaeilge a léamh trí leabharlann a bhunú sa scoil agus leabhair inti a bheith oiriúnach do na haoisicmí éagsúla, agus trí thréimhseacháin leanaí, agus greannpháipéir ina measc, a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge.

175. Glactar leis an moladh seo; maidir le hábhar oiriúnach léitheoireachta a sholáthar, féach an tuairisc ar mholtaí 227 go 232.

Moladh 147: Nár chóir luí róthrom ar scríobh na Gaeilge, go háirithe sna ranganna ísle agus sna meánranganna, sa bhunscoil.

Moladh 148: Gur chóir scéalta simplí, cur síos ar imeachtaí, gearrshleachta ó dheachtú, ailt shimplí agus litreacha, a bheith mar obair scríofa sa bhunscoil in ionad aistí ar ábhair theibí. Ba chóir na mic léinn sna hardranganna a spreagadh chun cín lae nó leabhar gearrthóg i nGaeilge a choinneáil.

176. Réitíonn na moltaí seo leis na treoracha atá tugtha ag an Roinn Oideachais do na múinteoirí uile sna Scoileanna Náisiúnta.

Moladh 149: Gur dóigh le formhór mór comhaltaí an Choimisiúin gurb é an cló Rómhánach is ceart a úsáid ag teagasc léamh agus scríobh na Gaeilge, ó ranganna na naíonán ar aghaidh; gur chóir taithe éigin a thabhairt do dhaltaí sna hardranganna ar an gcló Gaelach a léamh ionas go mbeidís in ann leabhair a foilsíodh sa chló sin, ó thús ré na hAthbheochana, a léamh.

177. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 150: Ionas go mbeadh caoi mhaith ag an bpáiste líofacht a bhaint amach sa Ghaeilge le linn a chúrsa bunscóile agus nach bhfágfaí é faoin tuairim nach bhfuil sa teanga ach ábhar eile scoile, gan aon cheangal aici leis an saol lasmuigh den scoil, gur chóir roinnt ábhar a theagasc trí Ghaeilge i ngach bunscóil. Níor chóir tabhairt faoi sin, áfach, ach amháin sa chás ina gcomhlíontar an dá choinnioll seo atá ordaithe ag an Roinn Oideachais, i.e., (1) an múinteoir a bheith inniúil ar an teagasc sin a thabhairt; agus (2) a ndóthain Gaeilge a bheith ag na daltaí chun tairbhe a bhaint as an

teacher should be competent to give such instruction; (2) that the children should have sufficient Irish to profit by such instruction. We believe the Department of Education should draw up and publish a series of directives with regard to the use of Irish as a teaching medium for various subjects in the different classes, having as its general plan to secure that, within a short period, all primary schools will use Irish as a medium of instruction for some subjects and that the use of the language in teaching will increase as the child progresses to the higher standards—rather than the reverse, as at present. Such directives should also seek to end the undesirable position in which the child's medium of instruction varies in haphazard fashion from year to year.

178. The Minister for Education accepts that the position indicated in the first part of this recommendation should continue. He considers however that it is not advisable that a general plan to secure teaching through Irish in all schools should be drawn up until further investigation of the general effects of teaching through a language other than the home language of the child has been made.

Recommendation 151: That the teachers should strive to make Irish the ordinary language of the school—not only for official purposes, such as the roll-call, but for ordinary conversation. The language used by the teachers among themselves will set the headline here, and the organisation of team-games through Irish can also help through getting the children to speak Irish at play.

179. This recommendation, which is in accord with existing policy, is accepted.

Recommendation 152: That recognition as Gaelic schools should be given to those primary schools in which Irish is the ordinary language of teachers and pupils and the language of the playground and in which at least half of the instruction is being given through Irish. We believe that children who receive all their instruction in such schools should be given a special certificate and that teachers employed in them should have their extra efforts suitably rewarded by a bonus such as is payable in the case of Secondary Teachers and by having their names published annually in a Roll of Honour.

180. The Government do not accept that the implementation of this recommendation would be in the best interests of the Irish language.

Recommendation 153: That, since the Primary Certificate examination in Irish is solely a written one and has been partly responsible for over-emphasis on written Irish in the schools to the detriment of oral Irish, an oral examination in Irish to which 50 per

teagasc sin. Measaimid gur chóir don Roinn Oideachais sraith treoracha a chur le chéile, agus a fhoilsiú, maidir le húsáid na Gaeilge mar mheán teagaisc in ábhair léinn na ranganna éagsúla, agus é a bheith de chuspóir gearálta leo a áirithiú go mbeadh gach bunscoil, laistigh d'achar gearr, ag úsáid na Gaeilge mar mheán teagaisc i gcás ábhar áirithe, agus go mbeadh a húsáid amhlaidh á leathnú de réir mar a bheidh an leanbh ag dul ar aghaidh go dtí na hardranganna, in ionad an scéal a bheith ar a mhalairt de chuma mar atá faoi láthair. Ba chóir freisin go bhféachfaí, sna treoracha sin, le deireadh a chur leis an drochnós atá ann faoi láthair meán teagaisc an pháiste a athrú go neamhchúiseach ó bhliain go bliain.

178. Glacann an tAire Oideachais leis gur chóir leanúint ar aghaidh ar an dóigh a léirítear sa chéad chuid den mholadh seo. Measann sé, áfach, nach mbeadh sé inmholta plean gearálta a leagan amach chun a thabhairt go ndéanfaí teagasc trí Ghaeilge sna scoileanna uile go dtí go mbeidh tuilleadh taighde déanta ar éifeacht ghinearálta an teagaisc trí theanga nach í teanga bhaile an pháiste í.

Moladh 151: Gur chóir do na múinteoirí a ndícheall a dhéanamh an Ghaeilge a bhunú mar ghnáth-theanga na scoile—ní amháin i ngnóthaí oifigiúla, ar nós glaoch an rolla, ach i ngnáthchomhrá freisin. Is deashampla do na páistí é na múinteoirí féin a bheith á labhairt ina gcomhrá le chéile, agus má dhéantar slua-chluichí i nGaeilge a eagrú is mór an chabhair é chun na páistí a chur ag labhairt Gaeilge nuair a bheidh s a ag súgradh is ag imirt.

179. Glactar leis an moladh seo, a réitíonn leis an mbeartas atá ann faoi láthair.

Moladh 152: Go dtabharfaí aitheantas mar scoileanna Gaelacha ao na bunscoileanna sin inarb í an Ghaeilge gnáth-theanga na múinteoirí agus na bpáistí sa scoil agus san fhaiche imeartha, agus ina dtugtar leath an teagaisc, ar a laghad, i nGaeilge. Measaimid gur chóir teastas speisialta a thabhairt do pháistí a fhaigheann a gcuid teagaisc go léir sna scoileanna sin, agus gur chóir leorchúiteamh a dhéanamh leis na múinteoirí as a saothar breise, trí bhónas a íoc leo, mar a dhéantar i gcás meánmhúinteoirí. agus a n-ainmneacha a fhoilsiú gach bliain ar Rolla Onóra.

180. Ní aontaíonn an Rialtas go mbeadh sé le leas na Gaeilge an moladh seo a chur i gcrích.

Moladh 153: Ós rud é gur triail scríofa ar fad atá sa scrúdú Gaeilge don Teastas Bunscoile agus gurb é sin faoi deara, ar shlí, go leagtar béim rómhór ar scríobh na Gaeilge agus go ndéantar failli i labhairt na Gaeilge, gur chóir go mbeadh triail chainte ina cuid den Scrúdú don Teastas

cent of the marks for Irish as a subject would be assigned should be introduced as part of the Primary Certificate examination. We recommend that the standard for this oral examination should be the one prescribed for fifth class and that the oral examination should be carried out by the inspectors during the school year preceding the written examination.

181. The Minister for Education proposes to discuss this matter with the teachers' organisations, whose co-operation would be necessary.

Recommendation 154 : That, in order that pupils of private schools may not hold up the progress in Irish in secondary education of pupils from the national schools, the secondary school inspectors should be instructed to examine the papers set in Irish and the answerbooks obtained from candidates at the entrance examination of each secondary school and that the Department should take steps to ensure an adequate standard.

182. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 155 : That, wherever a substantial demand exists, the Department of Education should assist in every possible way in the setting up of all-Irish primary schools and should provide a grant-in-aid towards transport or special transport facilities in the case of children who have a long way to travel to such schools.

Recommendation 156 : That further all-Irish residential schools, on the lines of Scoil na Leanbh, An Rinn, and the recently founded schools at Glanmire and Trabolgan, County Cork, should be set up, as the demand for them arises.

183. Special assistance will continue to be given by the State towards the setting up of all-Irish primary schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Recommendation 157 : That the teaching of modern continental languages, with special emphasis on giving an oral command of these languages, should be greatly expanded in secondary schools; this would be a very useful adjunct to the teaching of Irish.

184. This recommendation is accepted. Steps in this direction have already been taken by holding special courses here and abroad for teachers of modern languages and by providing grants towards language laboratories for trainee teachers.

Recommendation 158 : That Irish should never be regarded merely as an academic subject in the secondary school but that the

Bunscoile agus go mbeadh 50% de na marcanna sa Ghaeilge ag dul don triail sin. Molaimid go mbeadh caighdeán na trialach cainte sin ar aon dul leis an gcaighdeán atá leagtha amach don chúigiú rang agus go gcuirfeadh na cigirí an triail chainte sin ar na páistí le linn na scoilbhliana roimh an scrúdú scríofa.

181. Tá sé beartaithe ag an Aire Oideachais an scéal seo a phlé le cumainn na múinteoirí, a mbeadh a gcomhoibriú ag teastáil.

Moladh 154: Ionas nach gcuirfeadh daltaí ó na scoileanna príobháideacha bac ar dhul chun cinn na ndaltaí ó scoileanna náisiúnta sa Ghaeilge le linn a gcúrsa meánscoilaíochta, gur chóir a iarraidh ar na cigirí meánscoile iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar na páipéir scrúdaithe sa Ghaeilge, agus ar na páipéir freagraí, i gcás an scrúdaithe iontrála a riarann gach meánscoil agus go bhféachfadh an Roinn chuige go mbeidh an caighdeán ard go leor.

182. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 155: Gur chóir don Roinn Oideachais gach cúnaimh a thabhairt chun bunscoil lán-Ghaelach a bhunú in aon áit a mbeadh éileamh mór ar a leithéid, agus gur chóir di deontas-i-gcabhair a thabhairt i leith costas taistil i gcás páistí a mbeadh turas fada le déanamh acu go dtí na scoileanna sin, nó bus-seirbhís speisialta a chur ar fáil dóibh.

Moladh 156: Gur chóir tuilleadh scoileanna cónaithe lán-Ghaelacha, ar nós Scoil na Leanbh sa Rinn agus na scoileanna a bunaíodh le gairid i nGleann Maghair agus i dTrábolgan, Contae Chorcaí, a chur ar bun de réir mar a bheadh éileamh orthu.

183. Leanfar de chúnaimh speisialta ón Stát a thabhairt chun bunscoileanna lán-Ghaelacha a bhunú.

AN MEÁNOIDEACHAS

Moladh 157: Gur chóir leathnú mór a dhéanamh ar theagasc nuatheangacha Eorpacha sna meánscoileanna, agus cúram ar leith a dhéanamh de labhairt na dteangacha sin; ba mhór an chabhair é sin do theagasc na Gaeilge.

184. Glactar leis an moladh seo. Tá bearta dá réir déanta cheana féin trí chúrsaí speisialta a chur ar bun anseo agus thar lear le haghaidh múinteoirí nuatheangacha agus trí dheontais a sholáthar le haghaidh saotharlann teanga do mhúinteoirí faoi oiliúint.

Moladh 158: Nár chóir choíche gur mar ábhar acadúil amháin a bheadh an Ghaeilge á teagasc sa mheánscoil ach gur ceart go mbeadh sí

use of the language should be integrated into every aspect of school life—religious, cultural, recreational, etc.

185. This recommendation is commended to the school authorities; the Minister for Education will encourage its implementation.

Recommendation 159 : That the primary purpose of the Irish course in the secondary school should be to give an accurate and fluent oral command of the language to all students, and that other aims, such as writing in Irish, the study of Irish literature, etc., although important in themselves, should never be allowed to occupy such a large part of the time as to prevent this primary purpose being achieved.

186. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 160 : That, in order to encourage oral use of the language, plays and sketches in Irish should be used and the Irish class made as attractive and stimulating as possible.

187. This recommendation is commended to the school authorities; the Minister for Education will encourage its implementation.

Recommendation 161 : That, in order to shift the main emphasis from written to oral work in the junior classes, the prescribed course for the Intermediate Certificate examination should be shortened somewhat and an oral test to carry one-third of the total marks allotted to Irish should be introduced as part of that examination.

Recommendation 162 : That the standard of the oral examination already introduced as part of the Leaving Certificate examination should be gradually raised, in order to secure that candidates who succeed in it would be able to converse on everyday topics with reasonable fluency, and that one-third of the marks allotted to Irish should be carried by the oral examination.

188. The Minister for Education is having discussions with the appropriate school and teacher organisations about the implementation of these recommendations.

Recommendation 163 : That, in order to help school authorities to assess the progress made by their pupils on the oral side of their work and to emphasise its importance, the marks secured by students in these oral examinations should be published in separate columns in the Results Book.

189. The Government consider that it would not be desirable to publish the marks secured by individual students but the Minister

fite fuaite go nádúrtha le gach gné de shaol na scoile—i gcúrsaí reiligiúin, cultúir agus caitheamh aimsire, etc.

185. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na húdaráis scoile; tabharfaidh an tAire Oideachais spreagadh chun é a chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 159: Gurb é príomhchuspóir ba chóir a bheith leis an gcúrsa Gaeilge sa mheánscoil máistreacht, cruinneas agus líofacht sa Ghaeilge a thabhairt do gach mac léinn, agus cé go bhfuil tábhacht le scríobh na Gaeilge agus leis an staidéar ar litríocht na Gaeilge, etc., nach ceart barraíocht ama a chaitheamh leo sa tslí nach bhféadfaí an príomhchuspóir sin a bhaint amach.

186. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 160: Chun na mic léinn a spreagadh leis an teanga a labhairt, go mbainfí feidhm as drámaí agus sceitseanna Gaeilge agus go mbeadh an rang Gaeilge chomh taitneamhach spreagúil agus ab fhéidir.

187. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na húdaráis scoile; tabharfaidh an tAire Oideachais spreagadh chun é a chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 161: Chun gur mó an bhéim a chuirfí ar labhairt na Gaeilge sna bunranganna, gur chóir an cúrsa atá leagtha amach do Scrúdú na Meánteistiméireachta a ghiorrú beagán agus triail chainte, a mbeadh trian d'iomlán na marcanna don Ghaeilge ag gabháil léi, a bheith ina cuid den Scrúdú.

Moladh 162: Gur chóir caighdeán an scrúdú cainte atá ina chuid de Scrúdú na hArdeistiméireachta a ardú de réir a chéile, chun a áirithiú go bhféadfadh iarrthóirí a n-éireadh leo ann gnáthchúrsaí an lae a phlé go measartha líofa, agus gur chóir trian na marcanna don Ghaeilge a bheith ag dul don scrúdú cainte sin.

188. Tá an tAire Oideachais ag plé cúrsaí a bhaineann le feidhmiú na moltaí seo le cumainn iomchuí na n-údarás scoile agus na múinteoirí.

Moladh 163: Chun cabhrú leis na húdaráis scoile an dul chun cinn a bheadh déanta ag na mic léinn i labhairt na Gaeilge a mheas, agus chun go dtuigfí a thábhacht sin, gur chóir na marcanna a fuair na mic léinn sna scrúduithe cainte a fhoilsiú i gcolúin ar leith i Leabhar na dTorthaí.

189. Measann an Rialtas nach mbeadh sé inmholta marcanna gach mac léinn ar leith a fhoilsiú ach tá socrú á dhéanamh ag an Aire

for Education is arranging to notify individual schools of their general results in the oral examination.

Recommendation 164: That full use should be made in the Irish class in the secondary school of all modern teaching aids. In this connection we would like to see a series of recordings of select passages of the finest Irish prose and poetry available on a scale not hitherto attempted, and we believe that the Department of Education should make arrangements with a commercial firm to have such records issued, with some financial backing, if necessary. The tape-recorder, the film and the film-strip are other teaching aids which should find a place in the secondary-school Irish class.

190. This recommendation is accepted; the Minister for Education is preparing a scheme of grants towards the supply of teaching aids.

Recommendation 165: That the language should be taught in its proper historical context; hence, students should be given a knowledge of the history of the language, the forces which caused its decline, the purpose behind its revival, its imprint on placenames, on personal names, on the English that is spoken in Ireland, and so on. We think there is great need of books in both Irish and English which would discuss, in a style that would appeal to teenagers, the fortunes of the language and the philosophy of the revival movement.

191. This recommendation is accepted. In order that the reasons why the Irish language is of importance will be more fully and widely understood, the Government will arrange for the preparation of an authoritative study of the history and significance of the language. This study will be published in a form which it is hoped will appeal to the public in general.

Recommendation 166: That the prescribed Irish prose texts for the Intermediate Certificate course, while in general suitable, should aim at more variety, from year to year, and should include books that will appeal to both country and city children.

Recommendation 167: That two prose texts should, in future, be prescribed for the honours course in Irish in the Leaving Certificate, one to be a novel or collection of short stories or biography of good literary quality and the other to be a specially prepared prose anthology with selections from the best modern Gaelic authors; and that one of these two prose texts should be prescribed for the pass course in Irish in the Leaving Certificate in the same year.

Recommendation 168: That a book of essays in Irish on the cultural history of the country and its language should be prepared to be used in the secondary schools as background reading to the

Oideachais chun na torthaí ginearálta sa scrúdú cainte i gcás gach scoil ar leith a chur in iúl don scoil.

Moladh 164: Gur chóir feidhm iomlán a bhaint as gach nua-áis teagaisc i ranganna Gaeilge na meánscoile. Ina thaobh sin de, ba mhaith linn go ndéanfaí sraith ceirníní ina mbeadh sleachta as scoth an phróis agus na filíochta sa Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil go fairsing. Is é ár mbarúil gur chóir don Roinn Oideachais socrú a dhéanamh le gnólacht tráchtála chun na ceirníní sin a sholáthar, agus go dtabharfaí tacaíocht éigin airgid dó, dá mba ghá sin. Ba chóir leas a bhaint freisin as an téipthaiifeadán, as scannáin agus stiallscannáin, agus as áiseanna eile teagaisc i rang Gaeilge na meánscoile.

190. Glactar leis an moladh seo; tá an tAire Oideachais ag ullmhú scéim deontas chun áiseanna teagaisc a sholáthar.

Moladh 165: Gur chóir teagasc na Gaeilge a shnaidhmeadh le dúchas na teanga; dá bhrí sin ba cheart eolas a thabhairt do na mic léinn ar stair na teanga, ar na dálaí a thug meath uirthi, ar chuspóir na hathbheochana, ar an lorg a d'fhág sí ar áitainmneacha agus ar shloinntí agus ar an mBéarla a labhraítear anseo in Éirinn, agus mar sin de. Measaimid go bhfuil géarghá le leabhair, i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla, a thabharfadh cuntas, ar bhealach a thaitneodh le déagóirí, ar chinniúint na teanga agus ar an fhealsúnacht is bun do ghluaiseacht na hathbheochana.

191. Glactar leis an moladh seo. Ionas go mbeadh tuiscint níos iomláine agus níos forleithne ar na fáthanna atá le tábhacht na Gaeilge, déanfaidh an Rialtas socrú chun go n-ullmhófar tráchtas údarásach i dtaobh stair agus éifeacht na teanga. Foilseofar an tráchtas sin i bhfoirm a thaitneoidh leis an bpobal i gcoitinne.

Moladh 166: Cé go bhfuil na prósleabhair Ghaeilge atá leagtha amach do chúrsa na Meánteistiméireachta oiriúnach i gcoitinne, gur chóir iad a dhéanamh níos éagsúla ó bhliain go bliain, agus go mbeadh cinn orthu a d'oirfeadh do pháistí na tuaithe agus do pháistí na cathrach.

Moladh 167: Gur chóir dhá phrósleabhar a bheith ar an gcúrsa onóracha Gaeilge don Ardeistiméireacht feasta, úrscéal nó cnuasach gearrscéalta nó beathaisnéis a bheadh fiúntach ó thaobh na litríochta de, maraon le díolaim próis a d'ullmhófaí go speisialta agus a mbeadh sleachta inti as scríbhinní na nua-údar Gaeilge is fearr; agus go mbeadh ceann amháin den dá phrósleabhar sin ar an bpaschúrsa Gaeilge don Ardeistiméireacht an bhliain chéanna.

Moladh 168: Gur chóir leabhar d'aisti Gaeilge ar stair chultúr na tíre agus ar stair a teanga a ullmhú do na meánscoileanna mar chúlra léitheoir-eachta dá staidéar ar litríocht na Gaeilge; gur ceart éirí as scéal

study of Irish literature; that the practice of prescribing a Fiannaíocht tale as a separate text for the honours course in the Leaving Certificate should be discontinued, but Fiannaíocht literature should be one of the subjects treated in the book of essays and selections from it should be included in the prose and poetry anthologies.

Recommendation 169 : That a good anthology of modern Irish poetry, including contemporary poetry, should be prepared, with adequate textual, biographical and metrical notes, and selections from it should be prescribed for study in secondary schools over a period of years.

192. The Minister for Education will discuss these recommendations, which accord with the general policy of his Department, with representatives of the schools, teachers, universities and publishers.

Recommendation 170 : That the examination papers in Irish at the Certificate examinations should aim to test the student's understanding of the matter of the course pursued and his appreciation of the literary qualities of the prescribed texts, rather than to test his memory.

193. This already applies.

Recommendation 171 : That the publication of attractive books in Irish, suitable for pupils of secondary-school age, as background reading to their courses, should be undertaken by the proposed Publications Board.

194. See comment on recommendations 227 to 232.

Recommendation 172 : That the use of Irish in extra-curricular activities should be fostered among secondary pupils. We recommend, especially, the use of the language in the work of ordinary school societies—religious, cultural, recreational; the organisation of inter-school musical, dramatic and debating competitions in Irish; the cultivation of a taste for the reading of books and periodicals in Irish; the offering of prizes for students who do most to spread the speaking of the language among their fellow-students; the use of prayers, hymns, etc., in Irish in communal and private devotions.

195. This recommendation is commended to the school authorities; the Minister for Education will encourage its implementation.

Recommendation 173 : That it should be accepted as part of the normal secondary school course that all pupils will spend at least one month in the Gaeltacht. We recommend that secondary-school authorities should make full use of available State grants in order to offer their pupils an organized period in the Gaeltacht—preferably during, or at the end of, the fifth year of their secondary course.

Fianaíochta a ordú mar théacs ar leith ar chúrsa onóracha na hArd-teistiméireachta ach gur chóir aiste eolais faoin Fhianaíocht a bheith sa leabhar aistí agus dréacht nó dhó as an Fhianaíocht a chur sna leabhair dhualgais phróis agus filíochta.

Moladh 169: Gur chóir díolaim mhaith d'fhilíocht na nua-Ghaeilge, agus d'fhilíocht ár gcomhairsire, a chur le chéile, agus neart nótaí a bheith inti faoi théacs na ndánta, faoina meadaracht, agus faoi bheatha na bhfilí a chum iad, agus dréachtaí as an díolaim sin a bheith mar ábhar staidéir sna meánscoileanna go ceann tamaill de bhlianta.

192. Pléifidh an tAire Oideachais na moltaí seo, a réitíonn le beartas ginearálta a Roinne, le hionadaithe do na scoileanna, do na múinteoirí, do na hollscoileanna agus do na foilsitheoirí.

Moladh 170: Gur chóir na páipéir scrúdaithe i nGaeilge do na Scrúduithe Teistiméireachta a chóiriú ar dhóigh go dtástálfai tuiscint an mhic léinn ar ábhar an chúrsa a rinneadh, agus ar fhiúntas liteartha na dtéacsanna a bhí ar an gcúrsa, agus nach tástáil ar a chuimhne a bheadh iontu.

193. Tá seo i bhfeidhm cheana féin.

Moladh 171: Gur chóir don Bhord Foilsitheoireachta atá molta againn leabhair thaitneamhacha Gaeilge a fhoilsiú, a bheadh oiriúnach do dhaltai in aois meánscoile mar léitheoireacht bhreise.

194. Féach an tuairisc ar mholtaí 227 go 232.

Moladh 172: Gur chóir na daltaí meánscoile a spreagadh chun an Ghaeilge a úsáid in imeachtaí lasmuigh den rang. Molaimid, go háirithe, an Ghaeilge a úsáid i ngnáthchumainn na scoile—sna cumainn chrábhaidh, chultúir agus siamsaíochta; comórtais i nGaeilge a eagrú idir na scoileanna sa cheol, sa drámaíocht agus sa díospóireacht; dúil i léamh leabhar agus tréimhseachán Gaeilge a chothú sna mic léinn; duaiseanna a bhronnadh ar na daltaí is mó dúthracht ag leathadh labhairt na Gaeilge i measc a gcomhdhaltaí; paidreacha, iomainn, etc., a rá as Gaeilge nuair a bhíonn deabhóidí ar siúl, i dteannta a chéile nó go príobháideach.

195. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na húdaráis scoile; tabharfaidh an tAire Oideachais spreagadh chun é a chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 173: Go bhféachfaí air mar chuid de ghnáthchúrsa na meánscoile go gcaithfeadh gach mac léinn mí ar a laghad sa Ghaeltacht. Molaimid d'údaráis mheánscoile lántairbhe a bhaint as na deontais Stáit atá ar fáil chun na daltaí a chur go dtí an Ghaeltacht ina ngasraí, go mór mór le linn an cúigiú bliain dá gcúrsa meánscolaíochta nó ina dheireadh.

196. This recommendation is commended to parents and school authorities.

Recommendation 174: That some of the larger secondary schools should provide a preparatory year for new entrants weak in Irish, in which the normal primary school work would be continued with special emphasis on Irish and a growing use of this language as the teaching medium for other subjects during the year; that capitation grants should be payable in respect of pupils attending such a preparatory course.

197. The Minister for Education has asked the school authorities to pay special attention to new entrants weak in Irish.

Recommendation 175: That all secondary schools should be graded anew into Class A schools, Class B1 schools, Class B2 schools and others, according to the extent to which Irish is really the language of teaching and recreation, and that their classification should be reviewed, in future, every three years. We feel that a small number of Class A secondary schools in which Irish is really the normal language of all aspects of school life is preferable to a large number of schools which claim that classification, some on very slight grounds.

Recommendation 176: That the increases in capitation grant of 2½ per cent and 5 per cent payable to schools teaching one and two subjects through Irish should be raised to 5 per cent and 7½ per cent, respectively, during their first 3 years in Class B2.

198. The Minister for Education will carry out a special review of the present system of classifying secondary schools in which Irish is used as a medium of instruction; the rates at which increased capitation grants are payable to such schools will be reconsidered in the light of this review.

Recommendation 177: That steps should be taken, at once, to provide an adequate supply of textbooks in Irish for secondary schools, and that this should be one of the primary functions of the proposed Publications Board.

199. See comment on recommendations 227 to 232.

Recommendation 178: That a pass in Irish should remain essential for securing the Leaving Certificate examination; but that, since, under the present regulations, failure in any other single subject does not necessarily involve failure in the whole examination, those students who would have passed the whole examination but for failure in Irish should be given a second chance to pass in this subject at a special supplementary examination in the autumn.

196. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do thuismitheoirí agus d'údaráis scoile.

Moladh 174: Gur chóir do chuid de na meánscoileanna móra bliain ullmhúcháin a chur ar fáil do mhic léinn nua a bheadh lag sa Ghaeilge. Leanfaí ar aghaidh le gnáthobair na bunscoile an bhliain sin ach dhéanfaí cúram ar leith den Ghaeilge agus mhéadófaí, de réir a chéile, ar a húsáid mar mheán teagaisc ábhar eile i rith na bliana sin. Go mbeadh deontais cheannsráithe iníoctha i leith daltaí a bheadh ag freastal ar an gcúrsa ullmhúcháin sin.

197. Tá iarrtha ag an Aire Oideachais ar na húdaráis scoile aire faoi leith a thabhairt do mhic léinn nua a bheadh lag sa Ghaeilge.

Moladh 175: Gur chóir gach meánscoil a ghrádú as an nua de réir na n-aicmí seo: Scoileanna in Aicme A, Scoileanna in Aicme B1, Scoileanna in Aicme B2, agus scoileanna eile; agus go ndéanfaí an grádú sin de réir an méid Gaeilge a bheadh á húsáid go fíor sa teagasc agus sa chaitheamh aimsire, agus athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an aicmiú sin i gceann gach trí bliana, as seo amach. Measaimid gurbh fhéarr gan ach líon beag de mheánscoileanna ina mbeadh an Ghaeilge á húsáid, go fíor, i ngach gné de shaol na scoile, a bheith in Aicme A, ná go mbeadh líon mór scoileanna san aicme sin agus gan teideal ar fónamh acu chuige.

Moladh 176: Go ndéanfaí an méadú ar an deontas ceannsráithe is iníoctha le scoileanna a theagascann ábhar amháin, nó dhá ábhar, trí Ghaeilge, i.e., 2½% agus 5%, a ardú go dtí 5% agus 7½%, faoi seach, sna chéad trí bliana in Aicme B2 dóibh.

198. Déanfaidh an tAire Oideachais breithniú speisialta ar an gcóras ar dá réir a aicmítear faoi láthair na meánscoileanna ina n-úsáidtear an Ghaeilge mar mheán teagaisc; déanfar rátaí méadaithe na ndeontas ceannsráithe is iníoctha le scoileanna den sórt sin a athmheas faoi réir thoradh an bhreithnithe sin.

Moladh 177: Gur chóir beart a dhéanamh láithreach chun leordhóthain téacsleabhar Gaeilge a chur ar fáil do na meánscoileanna, agus go mbeadh an ní sin ar cheann de phríomhfheidhmeanna an Bhoird Foilsitheoireachta atá molta againn.

199. Féach an tuairisc ar mholtaí 227 go 232.

Moladh 178: Gur chóir pas sa Ghaeilge a bheith riachtanach i gcónaí chun an Scrúdú Ardeistiméireachta a ghnóthú; ach, ós rud é, faoi na rialacha atá i bhfeidhm faoi láthair, nach gá go gclisfeadh an scrúdú ar fad ar dhuine de bhrí gur theip air in aon ábhar ar leith eile, gur chóir scrúdú speisialta breise sa Ghaeilge a chur ar siúl san fhómhar chun an dara seans a thabhairt do na mic léinn a ghnóthódh an scrúdú ar fad murach gur chlis orthu sa Ghaeilge.

200. This recommendation is accepted.

Recommendation 179 : That a University degree in Irish should be the normal minimum qualification of those teaching Irish in secondary schools.

Recommendation 180 : That those wishing to teach Irish in secondary schools who have not a University degree in the language should be required to prove their competence by passing an examination in the language of the standard set for the Teastas Timire Gaeilge for Vocational Teachers.

Recommendation 181 : That teachers already teaching Irish in secondary schools who have not a degree in the language should be required to prove their competence in it by examination within a year of the coming into force of the new regulations, and should be ineligible to teach Irish to the Intermediate Certificate class or to any higher standard until they have secured a pass in this examination.

Recommendation 182 : That, in future, secondary-school teachers of Irish should, as a condition of recognition, be required to spend a period of at least three months in the Gaeltacht during the first three years of their secondary-school career as a teacher of Irish. Financial assistance should be available for this purpose.

Recommendation 183 : That the present test in oral Irish preliminary to the registration of a secondary teacher by the Registration Council should be replaced by a formal examination in written and oral Irish of a substantially higher standard to be conducted by the Department of Education; that a pass in this examination be a condition of recognition as a secondary teacher for all Irish candidates; that the Department of Education should conduct periodically for secondary teachers an examination in oral and written Irish for a qualification of the standard of the Higher Certificate in Irish (an tArd-Teastas) of the primary teachers and that a special allowance be paid to any secondary teacher who possesses this additional qualification in Irish; a secondary teacher who teaches subjects through Irish should continue to receive the special increment in respect of such teaching and, where such a teacher possesses the additional qualification in Irish already mentioned, he should also be granted the special allowance for such qualification

201. The Minister for Education is satisfied that the great majority of secondary teachers who are teaching Irish are competent to do so. He is also satisfied that it would not be practicable at present to implement all the recommendations made in regard to the qualifications in Irish of secondary teachers generally. He will, however, arrange special courses and offer other inducements aimed at increasing the competence of the teachers of Irish.

200. Glactar leis an moladh seo.

Moladh 179: Gur chóir go mbeadh sé ina ghnáthriail feasta nárbh fholáir céim ollscoile sa Ghaeilge a bheith ag duine sula gceadófaí ina mhúinteoir Gaeilge é i meánscoil.

Moladh 180: Go mbeadh ar an té nach bhfuil céim ollscoile aige sa Ghaeilge agus a dteastódh uaidh í a mhúineadh i meánscoil a chruthú go bhfuil sé inniúil chuige sin trí phas a ghnóthú i scrúdú de chaighdeán an scrúdaithe don Teastas Timire Gaeilge, an cháilíocht a éilítear ar ghairm-mhúinteoirí.

Moladh 181: I gcás na múinteoirí atá ag teagasc Gaeilge cheana féin i meánscoileanna, agus nach bhfuil céim acu sa teanga sin, go gcuirfí de cheangal orthu a n-inniúlacht sa Ghaeilge a chruthú, taobh istigh de bhliain tar éis na rialacháin nua a theacht i bhfeidhm, agus nach gceadófaí dóibh an Ghaeilge a mhúineadh i rang a bheadh á ullmhú don Mheán-teistiméireacht, ná in aon rang is airde ná sin, go dtí go ngnóthóidh siad an scrúdú sin.

Moladh 182: Go mbeadh ar mhúinteoirí Gaeilge i meánscoileanna feasta, chun go n-aithneofaí amhlaidh iad, tréimhse trí mhí ar a laghad a chaitheamh sa Ghaeltacht i rith na dtrí bliana tosaigh dá seirbhís mar mheánmhúinteoirí Gaeilge. Gur chóir cúnamh airgid a bheith le fáil acu chuige sin.

Moladh 183: In ionad na trialach i labhairt na Gaeilge a chuirtear faoi láthair ar mheánmhúinteoirí sula gcláraíonn an Chomhairle Chlár-aitheachta iad, gur chóir go gcuirfeadh an Roinn Oideachais scrúdú foirmiúil i scríobh agus labhairt na Gaeilge ar siúl agus go mbeadh an caighdeán cuid mhaith níos airde; go mbeadh ar gach Éireannach a bheadh ag lorg aitheantais mar mheánmhúinteoir feasta pas a bhaint amach sa scrúdú sin; go gcuirfeadh an Roinn Oideachais ar bun, ó thráth go chéile, le haghaidh meánmhúinteoirí, scrúdú i labhairt agus scríobh na Gaeilge de chaighdeán Ardeastas na mbunmhúinteoirí, agus go n-íocfaí liúntas speisialta le gach meánmhúinteoir a mbeadh an cháilíocht bhreise sin aige sa Ghaeilge; go leanfaí den bhreisiú speisialta tuarastail a íoc le múinteoirí a bhíonn ag teagasc ábhar tríd an Ghaeilge agus, má bhíonn an cháilíocht bhreise sin sa Ghaeilge atá luaite cheana ag múinteoir den sórt sin, go ndeonófaí dó freisin an liúntas speisialta i leith na cáilíochta sin.

201. Tá an tAire Oideachais sásta go bhfuil formhór mór na meánmhúinteoirí atá ag teagasc na Gaeilge lán-inniúil ar a dhéanamh. Tá sé sásta freisin nach mbeadh sé indéanta faoi láthair éifeacht a thabhairt do na moltaí uile maidir le cáilíochtaí Gaeilge na meánmhúinteoirí i gcoitinne. Eagróidh sé cúrsaí speisialta, áfach, agus tabharfar ugach thairis sin, d'fhonn na múinteoirí Gaeilge a mhealladh chun feabhas a chur ar a n-inniúlacht sa teanga sin.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Recommendation 184: That the teacher of Irish under the Vocational Education system should be primarily a teacher of languages and should be given a basic training in modern methods of language-teaching during his training course.

Recommendation 185: That the present system of providing a month's intensive course for full-time teachers of Irish and other subjects in vocational schools should be retained for those University graduates who have taken Irish as one of their degree subjects; for other graduates, it should be replaced by a year's course. Should it be necessary to recruit non-graduates as full-time teachers of Irish and other subjects, a two-year course should be organised for them. We suggest also that the title Teastas Timire Gaeilge should be replaced by one more in keeping with the present-day functions of the holder of this Diploma.

202. The Minister for Education is at present reviewing the qualifications to be required in future of those who teach Irish in vocational schools. The adequacy of the one month's intensive course for graduates who have not taken Irish as a degree subject is a matter which is receiving particular attention. The other aspects of these recommendations are, in general, accepted.

Recommendation 186: That, as graduates seem reluctant to take up vocational teaching as a career, with the result that some Committees have experienced difficulty in recruiting qualified teachers of Irish, the conditions of employment and the status of full-time vocational teachers should be made more attractive.

203. The conditions of employment and the status of full-time vocational teachers have been steadily improved in recent years and they now compare favourably with those of other occupations open to graduates. Recently the Department of Education has made direct approaches to under-graduates in their final year in the universities and explained to them the nature of the vocational teaching service. The result has been an appreciable increase in the numbers of graduate recruits to the service.

Recommendation 187: That the Department of Education should organise refresher courses for teachers of Irish and other subjects in vocational schools; special attention should be paid at such courses to modern methods of language-teaching and the use of teaching aids; teachers should be encouraged to attend such courses by special leave of absence and grants-in-aid.

204. Refresher courses for teachers are a regular feature of the vocational education service and the courses already provided meet,

AN GAIRMOIDEACHAS

Moladh 184: Gur chóir go mbeadh an múinteoir Gaeilge faoin gCóras Gairmoideachais ina mhúinteoir teangacha, go príomha, agus gur cheart oiliúint bhunaidh a thabhairt dó i nua-mhodhanna múinte teanga le linn a chúrsa oiliúna.

Moladh 185: Gur chóir an córas atá ann faoi láthair, is é sin, dianchúrsa míosa a chur ar fáil do mhúinteoirí lánaimsire Gaeilge agus ábhar eile i scoileanna gairmoideachais, a choinneáil do na céimithe Ollscoile a raibh an Ghaeilge acu mar ábhar sa chéim; i gcás céimithe eile, ba chóir cúrsa bliana a chur ina ionad. Dá mba ghá daoine nach céimithe a fhostú mar mhúinteoirí lánaimsire Gaeilge agus ábhar eile, gur chóir cúrsa dhá bhliain a eagrú dóibh. Molaimid freisin an teideal Teastas Timire Gaeilge a athrú agus teideal a chur ina ionad a fhreagródh níos fearr do na feidhmeanna a bhíonn á gcomhlíonadh faoi láthair ag múinteoirí a bhfuil an cháiliúocht sin acu.

202. Tá an tAire Oideachais ag breithniú na gcáilíochtaí a bheidh le héileamh feasta ar dhaoine a mhúineann Gaeilge sna scoileanna gairmoideachais. Déanfar breithniú speisialta féachaint an leor an dianchúrsa míosa do chéimithe nach raibh an Ghaeilge acu mar ábhar sa chéim. Glactar go ginearálta leis na gnéithe eile de na moltaí seo.

Moladh 186: Toisc gur leasc le céimithe gabháil leis an ghairm-mhúinteoireacht mar shlí bheatha, agus dá bhri sin go bhfuil sé ag teacht deacair ar roinnt Coistí múinteoirí cáilithe Gaeilge a fháil, gur chóir go bhfeabhsófaí coinníollacha fostaíochta agus gradam gairm-mhúinteoirí lánaimsire.

203. Tá coinníollacha fostaíochta agus gradam na ngairm-mhúinteoirí lánaimsire á bhfeabhsú de réir a chéile le blianta beaga anuas agus tá siad anois inchomórtais go maith leo siúd a ghabhann le poist eile a bhfuil fáil orthu ag céimithe. Le déanaí, chuaigh an Roinn Oideachais chun cainte le fochéimithe a bhí ag gabháil dá mbliain deiridh sna hOllscoileanna, d'fhonn a mbaineann le seirbhís na gairm-mhúinteoireachta a mhíniú dóibh. Dá thoradh sin méadaíodh go mór ar líon na gcéimithe atá ag teacht isteach sa tseirbhís.

Moladh 187: Gur chóir don Roinn Oideachais athchúrsaí a eagrú le haghaidh múinteoirí Gaeilge agus ábhar eile i scoileanna gairmoideachais; ba cheart aird speisialta a thabhairt sna cúrsaí sin ar nua-mhodhanna chun teangacha a mhúineadh agus ar an fheidhm a bhaintear as áiseanna múinteoireachta; ba cheart múinteoirí a ghriósú chun na cúrsaí a fhreastal trí shaoire speisialta agus deontais-i-gcabhair a dheonú dóibh.

204. Déantar athchúrsaí le haghaidh múinteoirí a chur ar siúl go rialta sa tseirbhís ghairmoideachais agus réitíonn na hathchúrsaí atá

to a great extent, this recommendation. The content of these refresher courses is constantly kept under review.

Recommendation 188 : That, since many girl-students of the Continuation Courses take up clerical and secretarial posts, particular attention should be paid, in the Irish course, to correct spelling and to accurate typing in the language.

Recommendation 189 : That, in the selection of topics to be dealt with in Irish conversation classes, the teacher should choose those which have a practical bearing on the student's daily life, and the list provided in the departmental syllabus should be amended accordingly.

205. These recommendations are accepted.

Recommendation 190 : That the pass mark in the oral Irish examination for the Vocational Education Group Certificate should be raised from 12 to 16 out of 40 (i.e., from 30 per cent to 40 per cent).

206. The Government consider that it would not be in the best interests of the Irish language or of vocational education that this recommendation should, for the present at any rate, be adopted.

Recommendation 191 : That the Department of Education should seek to ensure, by directives and by consultations between the inspectors, a more uniform standard throughout the State in the oral Irish examination for the Group Certificate.

207. This is being done.

Recommendation 192 : That, while teaching aids seem to be used more widely in vocational than in other types of schools, each Vocational Education Committee should see that all schools under its control are provided with a sufficiency of them.

208. This recommendation is commended to Vocational Education Committees; the Minister for Education will encourage its implementation.

Recommendation 193 : That a number of textbooks particularly suited to the aptitudes and interests of vocational school pupils should be prepared.

209. This recommendation is accepted (see comment on recommendations 227 to 232).

ann cheana féin, cuid mhór, leis an moladh seo. Bíonn ábhar na n-athchúrsaí sin faoi bhuanbhreithniú.

Moladh 188: Toisc go ngabhann go leor cailíní a dhéanann na Cúrsaí Leanúna le poist chléireachais agus rúnaíochta, gur chóir go bhféachfaí chuige, sa chúrsa Gaeilge, go mbeadh cruinneas acu i litriú agus i gclóscríobh na Gaeilge.

Moladh 189: Go ndéanfadh an múinteoir, agus é ag toghadh na n-ábhar a bheadh le plé sna ranganna comhrá Gaeilge, ábhair a roghnú a mbeadh baint phraiticiúil acu le gnáthshaol na ndaltaí, agus ba cheart an liosta i gclár na Roinne a leasú dá réir sin.

205. Glactar leis na moltaí seo.

Moladh 190: Gur chóir an pasmharc sa triail i labhairt na Gaeilge don Teastas Grúpa Gairmoideachais a ardú ó 12 go 16 as 40 (i.e., ó 30% go 40%).

206. Measann an Rialtas nach rachadh sé chun leasa don Ghaeilge ná don ghairmoideachas dá gcuirfí an moladh seo i bhfeidhm, faoi láthair ar aon nós.

Moladh 191: Gur chóir don Roinn Oideachais féachaint chuige, trí threoracha a eisiúint agus trí chomhairle phearsanta na gcigirí, go gcoimeádfai caighdeán cothrom ar fud an Stáit sa triail i labhairt na Gaeilge don Teastas Grúpa.

207. Tá seo á dhéanamh.

Moladh 192: Cé go dtuigtear dúinn go mbíonn áiseanna múinteoir-eachta á n-úsáid níos fairsinge sna gairmscoileanna ná mar a bhíonn sna scoileanna eile, gur chóir go bhféachfadh gach Coiste Gairmoideachais chuige go mbeadh leorsholáthar de na háiseanna sin ar fáil sna scoileanna go léir faoina gcúram.

208. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na Coistí Gairmoideachais agus tabharfaidh an tAire Oideachais spreagadh chun é a chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 193: Go n-ullmhófaí roinnt téacsleabhar a d'oirfeadh d'éirimí agus d'ábhair spéise na ndaltaí gairmscoile.

209. Glactar leis an moladh seo (féach an tuairisc ar mholtaí 227 go 232).

Recommendation 194 : That, in view of the many advantages which the vocational school holds over other types of schools for the production of drama, extensive use should be made of this medium for the promotion of Irish under the vocational education system. The Department of Education and Vocational Education Committees could help by organising drama festivals for vocational schools, by including some basic training in stagecraft and production in the course for the Teastas Timire Gaeilge, by organising drama courses and enabling teachers to attend them and by making the services of a skilled producer available to the schools from time to time.

Recommendation 195 : That songs in Irish should be taught and choral and Claisceadal groups organised in all vocational schools.

210. Much of what is indicated in these recommendations is already being done; the activities mentioned will continue to be expanded.

Recommendation 196 : That, in accordance with the practice of several continental countries, training courses for apprentices should be broadened to cover subjects of a cultural nature as well as purely technical training, and that the cultural subjects, aimed at fostering practical patriotism and good citizenship, should include some tuition in the Irish language (especially the Irish versions of technical terms, etc., connected with their trades), literature, music, history and civics.

211. This recommendation is accepted and is already being implemented where practicable.

Recommendation 197 : That An Cheard-Chomhairle should take steps to ensure that Irish is included as a necessary subject in the apprenticeship courses for shop assistants and for certain classes of hotel workers.

212. An Cheard-Chomhairle is unlikely to be dealing in the foreseeable future with the recruitment and training of shop assistants but it will bear this recommendation in mind. The recently established Council for Education, Recruitment and Training for the Hotel Industry will endeavour to implement the recommendation as far as practicable.

Recommendation 198 : That, while formal classes in Irish for adults may sometimes be necessary, they should be varied, in the case of those who have already some knowledge of the language, with plays and sketches in Irish, choral and community singing, debates, the use of records and tapes, discussion of articles in periodicals, criticism of radio and T.V. programmes, etc.

Moladh 194: De bhri go bhfuil buntáistí ar leith ag na gairmscoileanna, nach bhfuil ag scoileanna eile, maidir le léiriú drámaí, gur chóir feidhm fhairsing a bhaint as an drámaíocht d'fhonn an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn faoin gcóras gairmoideachais. D'fhéadfadh an Roinn Oideachais agus na Coistí Gairmoideachais cabhrú trí fhéilte drámaíochta a eagrú do na gairmscoileanna, trí bhunteagasc in ealaín na haisteoir-eachta agus i léiriú drámaí a bheith ina chuid den chúrsa le haghaidh an Teastas Timire Gaeilge, trí chúrsaí drámaíochta a eagrú agus caoi a thabhairt do mhúinteoirí freastal orthu, agus trí sheirbhísí léiritheora oilte a chur ar fáil do na scoileanna ó am go ham.

Moladh 195: Go ndéanfaí amhráin Ghaeilge a mhúineadh agus cóir agus buíonta claisceadail a eagrú sna gairmscoileanna go léir.

210. Tá a lán dá bhfuil luaite sna moltaí seo á dhéanamh cheana féin; leanfar de bheith ag cur leis na himeachtaí sin.

Moladh 196: Gur chóir, faoi mar a dhéantar ina lán de thíortha na mór-roinne, na cúrsaí oiliúna do phrintísigh a leathnú ionas go bhfaighidís teagasc in ábhair chultúrtha chomh maith le hábhair theicniúla; agus d'fhonn an tírghrá praiticiúil agus an dea-shaoránacht a spreagadh iontu gur chóir teagasc sa Ghaeilge (go mór mór leaganacha Gaeilge na dtéarmaí teicniúla, etc., a bhaineann lena gceird), i litriocht agus ceol agus stair na tíre, agus sa chathróireacht, a thabhairt dóibh.

211. Glactar leis an moladh seo agus tá sé á chur i bhfeidhm cheana féin sna cásanna inar féidir sin.

Moladh 197: Gur chóir don Cheard-Chomhairle féachaint chuige go mbeadh an Ghaeilge ina hábhar riachtanach sna cúrsaí printíseachta do fhreastalaithe siopa agus d'aicmí áirithe freastalaithe óstán.

212. Ní cosúil go mbeidh an Cheard-Chomhairle ag plé go ceann i bhfad eile le hearcaíocht agus oiliúint freastalaithe siopa ach coimeádfaidh siad an moladh seo os comhair a n-aighe. Déanfaidh an Chomhairle um Oideachas, Earcaíocht agus Oiliúint do na hÓstáin a ndícheall chun feidhm a thabhairt don mholadh, chomh fada agus is féidir sin.

Moladh 198: Cé go mbíonn gá, amanta, le ranganna foirmiúla Gaeilge do dhaoine fásta, gur chóir, i gcás daoine a bhfuil eolas éigin acu ar an Ghaeilge cheana féin, an éagsúlacht a chleachtadh agus leas a bhaint as drámaí agus sceitseanna Gaeilge, claisceadal agus amhránaíocht chóruil, díospóireachtaí, ceirníní agus téipthaifeadáin, cur síos ar aistí i dtréimhseacháin, léirmheastóireacht ar chláir raidió agus teilifíse, etc.

213. This recommendation, which accords with existing trends, is accepted.

Recommendation 199 : That the competent authorities—Department of Education, Local Authorities and Vocational Educational Committees—should combine to bring to an end the present unsatisfactory situation where requests for Irish classes and Irish activities have to be turned down because of lack of teachers or funds. We believe that the Vocational Education authorities should be to the fore in stimulating a demand for such classes and activities, and that there is still scope for an organizer employed by these authorities who would organize classes and activities in Irish for local societies and groups.

214. Steps are being taken, through the provision of additional teachers and otherwise, to relieve the present temporary difficulties in the way of stimulating and satisfying the demand for Irish classes and activities.

Recommendation 200 : That Vocational Education Committees should organize occasional public lectures in Irish on live topics.

Recommendation 201 : That, in order that the effort to revive Irish should derive full advantage from the widespread public interest in music and drama, each Vocational Education Committee should appoint a Director of Music and a Director of Drama for work within its area similar to that at present carried on in a few areas.

Recommendation 202 : That each Vocational Education Committee should give generous support to Irish cultural activities, e.g., Feiseanna, Aeriochtanna, Debating Competitions, etc., and should provide adequate Gaeltacht scholarships. We consider that some of these scholarships should be awarded to apprentices and young workers attending technical courses.

Recommendation 203 : That, in accordance with section 21 of the Vocational Education Act, 1930, each Vocational Education Committee should set up a special subcommittee charged with the organization and direction of Irish-language activities on the lines indicated.

215. These recommendations are commended to Vocational Education Committees in general; the Minister for Education will encourage their implementation.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Recommendation 204 : That, in order to improve the work which can be done for Irish in the three Constituent Colleges of the National

213. Glactar leis an moladh seo, a réitíonn leis an gclaonadh atá ann cheana féin.

Moladh 199: Gur chóir do na húdaráis inniúla—an Roinn Oideachais, na hÚdaráis Áitiúla agus na Coistí Gairmoideachais—dul i gcomhar le chéile chun deireadh a chur leis an gcor míshásúil atá ar chúrsaí faoi láthair agus a fhágann go gcaitear diúltú d'éilimh ar ranganna Gaeilge agus ar imeachtaí Gaeilge mar gheall ar theirce múinteoirí nó airgid. Measaimid gur chóir do na húdaráis ghairmoideachais bheith chun tosaigh ag spreagadh daoine chun ranganna agus imeachtaí den sórt sin a lorg, agus go bhfuil feidhm fós le timire faoi na húdaráis sin chun ranganna agus imeachtaí Gaeilge a eagrú do chumainn agus comhlachtaí áitiúla.

214. Tá bearta á ndéanamh, trí mhúinteoirí breise a sholáthar agus ar shlite eile, chun réiteach a fháil ar na deacrachtaí sealadacha atá ann faoi láthair maidir leis an éileamh ar ranganna agus imeachtaí Gaeilge a spreagadh agus a shásamh.

Moladh 200: Gur chóir do Choistí Gairmoideachais léachtaí poiblí i nGaeilge ar bheocheistanna suimiúla a eagrú ó am go ham.

Moladh 201: Ionas go rachadh mórspéis an phobail sa cheol agus sa drámaíocht chun lántairbhe d'athbheochan na Gaeilge, gur chóir do gach uile Choiste Gairmoideachais Stiúrthóir Ceoil agus Stiúrthóir Drámaíochta a cheapadh chun obair a dhéanamh i limistéir an Choiste mar atá á dhéanamh faoi láthair i limistéir áirithe.

Moladh 202: Gur chóir do gach Coiste Gairmoideachais tacaíocht fhial a thabhairt d'imeachtaí cultúrtha Gaeilge, mar shampla, feiseanna, aeráíochtaí, comórtais díospóireachta, etc., agus gur chóir dóibh scoláireachtaí fiúntacha chun na Gaeltachta a chur ar fáil. Measaimid gur cheart cuid de na scoláireachtaí sin a bhronnadh ar phrintísigh agus oibríthe óga a bhíonn ag freastal ar chúrsaí teicniúla.

Moladh 203: Gur chóir, de réir alt 21 den Acht Oideachais Ghairme Beatha, 1930, go gceapfadh gach Coiste Gairmoideachais fochoiste speisialta chun cúram a dhéanamh d'eagrú agus riaradh cúrsaí Gaeilge ar na dóigheanna atá luaite.

215. Cuirtear na moltaí seo i gcomhairle do na Coistí Gairmoideachais i gcoitinne; tabharfaidh an tAire Oideachais spreagadh chun iad a chur i bhfeidhm.

AN OLLSCOLAÍOCHT

Moladh 204: Ionas go bhfeabhsófaí an obair is féidir a dhéanamh i dtírí Chomhcholdáiste Ollscoil na hÉireann ar mhaithe leis an Ghaeilge,

University and to reduce the large classes in Irish which result from the great number of students who take the language as a degree subject, the Irish Departments in the three colleges should be provided with additional staff.

Recommendation 205 : That, insofar as university work for Irish may be hindered by accommodation problems, as outlined to the Commission on Accommodation Needs of the Constituent Colleges of the National University of Ireland, these deficiencies should be made good as soon as possible.

216. These recommendations are commended to the university authorities. State grants to the Constituent Colleges towards, inter alia, the provision of additional staff and accommodation have been substantially increased in recent years; since 1958, the annual State grants towards recurrent expenses of the Colleges have more than doubled. The capital allocations which are being made will ensure that the accommodation needs of all the University Colleges are adequately met.

Recommendation 206 : That the most modern equipment for the teaching of spoken languages should be available to the Irish Departments of the three Constituent Colleges. We believe that all three colleges should have a language laboratory similar to the one recently opened in University College, Dublin.

217. A grant has already been made towards the provision of a language laboratory in University College, Galway. An application for a similar grant has been received from University College, Cork.

Recommendation 207 : That the many valuable literary works in Irish, suitable for use in university courses, which have been allowed to go out of print in recent years should be re-published with the co-operation of the Irish Departments of the various colleges and the proposed Publications Board.

218. See comment on recommendations 227 to 232.

Recommendation 208 : That in view of the long-standing emphasis on the linguistic side of Irish studies at university level, more attention should be given to the literary side of such studies in future.

Recommendation 209 : That the various Irish Departments, in close association with the other departments of their own colleges and with the Translation Staff of the Oireachtas, should work out a scheme for the provision of modern terminology in Irish for those branches of learning which still require such.

agus laghdú a thabhairt ar na ranganna móra a bhíonn ann toisc go nglacann líon mór mac léinn an Ghaeilge mar ábhar le haghaidh céime, gur chóir tuilleadh foirne a sholáthar do Ranna na Gaeilge sa trí choláiste.

Moladh 205: Sa mhéid go mbeadh easpa cóiríochta ag cur as d'obair na hollscoile ar mhaithe leis an Ghaeilge, mar a cuireadh in iúl don Choimisiún ar Riachtanais Chóiríochta Chomhcholáistí Ollscoil na hÉireann, gur chóir na heasnamh sin a shlánú a luaithe is féidir.

216. Cuirtear na moltaí seo i gcomhairle d'údaráis na n-ollscoileanna. Táthar tar éis méadú mór a dhéanamh le blianta beaga anuas ar na deontais Stáit a íoctar leis na Comhcholáistí chun, inter alia, foireann agus cóiríocht bhreise a sholáthar; ó 1958 i leith méadaíodh breis agus a dhá oiread na deontais bhliantúla ón Stát le haghaidh chostais athfhillteacha na gColáistí. De thairbhe na suimeanna caipitil atá á dtabhairt, is áirithe go bhféadfar freastal ar riachtanais chóiríochta na gColáistí Ollscoile uile.

Moladh 206: Gur chóir an trealamh is nua-aimseartha le beo-theangacha a theagasc a chur ar fáil do Ranna na Gaeilge sna trí Chomhcholáiste. Measaimid gur ceart go mbeadh saotharlann teanga, cosúil leis an gceann a bunaíodh le déanaí sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath, i ngach ceann de na trí choláiste eile.

217. Tá deontas íochta cheana féin chun saotharlann teanga a bhunú sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Gaillimh. Tá iarratas le haghaidh deontas den sórt céanna faighte ón gColáiste Ollscoile, Corcaigh.

Moladh 207: Gur chóir téacsanna tábhachtacha Gaeilge atá oiriúnach le haghaidh cúrsaí ollscoile, agus ar ligeadh dóibh dul as cló le roinnt blianta anuas, a athfhoilsiú trí chomhoibriú idir Ranna na Gaeilge sna coláistí agus an Bord Náisiúnta Foilsitheoireachta atá molta againn.

218. Féach an tuairisc ar mholtaí 227 go 232.

Moladh 208: Ag féachaint don tábhacht a tugadh le fada anall sna hOllscoileanna do thaobh na teangeolaíochta den Ghaeilge, gur chóir níos mó cúraim a dhéanamh de thaobh na litríochta feasta.

Moladh 209: Gur ceart do na Ranna Gaeilge, i gcomhar leis na Ranna eile ina gcoláistí féin agus le Rannóg Aistriúcháin an Oireachtais, scéim a leagan amach chun téarmaíocht nua-aimseartha a chur ar fáil i nGaeilge do na hearnálacha léinn a bhfuil sin fós de dhíth orthu.

Recommendation 210: That the present compulsory tests in Oral Irish before graduation held in the three Constituent Colleges of the National University should be replaced by the following scheme :

- (a) *an optional test of a reasonably high standard in oral Irish to be held annually should be introduced into these colleges;*
- (b) *each student securing a pass in this test should be entitled to a university scholarship of, say, £10 in each year in which he has passed the test ;*
- (c) *a student who has passed the oral Irish test during each year of his university course should be awarded a Diploma in Oral Irish ;*
- (d) *graduates who have secured this Diploma in Oral Irish and who within a period of five years after its award apply for positions in the Public Service for which a knowledge of Irish is essential should be accepted by the Civil Service Commission and by the Local Appointments Commission as possessing a competent knowledge of Irish without being required to undergo a further examination in the language ;*
- (e) *the standard to be expected in the oral Irish tests should be set by the University Authorities in consultation with the Civil Service and Local Appointments Commissions ;*
- (f) *Irish conversation classes, arranged in small groups and in which modern teaching methods and aids would be used, should be provided free of charge in the three Constituent Colleges for students who wish to avail themselves of them;*
- (g) *a special grant-in-aid should be made available to the three colleges to recoup them for the expenses of the scheme.*

Recommendation 211 : That steps should be taken to make the atmosphere in all University Colleges more Irish and to integrate the use of the national language more fully into the everyday life of the colleges. We suggest the appointment of suitable persons from the Gaeltacht or fluent Irish speakers to positions as clerical workers, as porters and as catering staff, the organisation of a series of public lectures in Irish annually in each college and the more general use of the language by Irish speakers already on the administrative and academic staff as simple steps towards that end whose overall effect would be by no means negligible.

Recommendation 212 : That arrangements should be made in the three Constituent Colleges of the National University to provide for lectures through Irish in the following faculties : Celtic Studies, Arts, Commerce, Science, Law and in the courses for the Higher Diploma in Education. The advance to full courses through Irish in

Moladh 210: Gur ceart an scéim seo a leanas a chur i bhfeidhm in ionad na dtrialacha éigeantacha i labhairt na Gaeilge nach mór a sheasamh faoi láthair sula mbronnar céim i dtí chomhcholáiste Ollscoil na hÉireann:

- (a) go gcuirfí triail roghnach, de chaighdeán réasúnta ard, i labhairt na Gaeilge ar siúl gach bliain sna coláistí sin;
- (b) go mbeadh scoláireacht ollscoile, ab fhiú £10 abair, le fáil ag gach mac léinn gach bliain a bhainfeadh sé pas amach sa triail sin;
- (c) go mbronnfaí Dioplóma i Labhairt na Gaeilge ar gach mac léinn a bhainfeadh pas amach i dtí i labhairt na Gaeilge gach bliain dá chúrsa ollscoile;
- (d) go nglacfadh Coimisinéirí na Státseirbhíse agus na Coimisinéirí um Cheapacháin Áitiúla, gan aon scrúdú eile i nGaeilge, leis an Dioplóma i Labhairt na Gaeilge mar dheimhniú inniúlachta ar labhairt na Gaeilge i gcás céimí a bheadh ag cur isteach ar phost sa tSeirbhís Phoiblí, ar ghá eolas ar an Ghaeilge lena aghaidh, laistigh de chúig bliana ó bronnadh an Dioplóma sin air;
- (e) go ndéanfadh Údarás na hOllscoile, tar éis dóibh dul i gcomhairle le Coimisinéirí na Státseirbhíse agus leis na Coimisinéirí um Cheapacháin Áitiúla, an caighdeán do na trialacha i Labhairt na Gaeilge a shocrú;
- (f) go ndéanfaí ranganna comhrá Gaeilge, i mbutonta beaga, ina mbainfí leas as na modhanna agus na háiseanna teagaisc is nua, a chur ar fáil, in aisce, sna trí Chomhcholáiste do mhic léinn ar mhian leo tairbhe a bhaint astu;
- (g) go gcuirfí deontas-i-gcabhair ar fáil do na trí chomhcholáiste chun costas na scéime a chúiteamh leo.

Moladh 211: Gur chóir dlús a chur le hatmasféar na gColáistí Ollscoile go léir a dhéanamh níos Gaelaí agus leis an Ghaeilge a chur á húsáid níos forleitheadúla i ngnáthshaol na gcoláistí. Measaimid, dá ndéanfaí daoine oiriúnacha as an Ghaeltacht, nó Gaeilgeoirí líofa, a cheapadh ina n-oibrithe cléireachais, ina ndoirseoirí agus ina bhfreastalaithe bialainne, agus léachtaí poiblí i nGaeilge a chur ar siúl gach bliain i ngach coláiste acu, agus dá ndéanfadh na Gaeilgeoirí atá ar an fhoireann riaracháin agus ar an fhoireann acadúil an Ghaeilge a úsáid níos coitianta—agus ba chóir nár dheacair an méid sin a chur i gcrích—nach beag ar aon chor an dea-thoradh a bheadh air.

Moladh 212: Gur chóir socrú a dhéanamh i dtí chomhcholáiste Ollscoil na hÉireann chun léachtaí i nGaeilge a chur ar fáil sna dámha seo a leanas: Dámh an Léinn Cheiltigh, Dámh na nDán, Dámh na Tráchtála, Dámh na hÉargna, Dámh an Dlí, agus na cúrsaí don Ard-Dioplóma san Oideachas. Ba cheart dul ar aghaidh de réir a chéile go

all subjects in these faculties should be made step by step ; on the other hand, we believe that each series of lectures given through Irish should form a unit, and that isolated lectures or summaries in Irish do not achieve the same purpose. Various approaches suggest themselves, e.g., where the numbers following a particular course are so large that they cannot all attend the same series of lectures, one series of lectures could be given through Irish; where it is not yet possible to provide a full course of lectures in a particular subject through Irish, a section of it which forms a natural unit could be given through Irish e.g., the Irish History section of the History courses, the National Economics section of the course in economics, the Ethics section of the Philosophy courses, and so on.

In many instances, existing Professors and Lecturers could give these courses through Irish if relieved of some of their lectures through English. In other cases, the appointment of new lecturers competent to lecture through Irish would be required. In either case, an increase of staff in the various faculties would be necessary. We consider that the lectures through Irish should not be isolated from those through English but that, where possible, the lecturer whose main course is given through Irish should be invited to lecture through English to the students of the faculty pursuing their courses through that language on topics in which he is a specialist and vice versa. In order that the course through Irish may have equal prestige with the one through English, some of the lectures through Irish should be assigned to the Professor of the subject ; where this is not possible, an associate Professor should be placed in charge of the lectures through Irish.

Recommendation 213 : That the necessary arrangements should be made to provide a full course through Irish for the Higher Diploma in Education in University College, Cork, and at least part of the Course through Irish in University College, Dublin.

Since some subjects are taught through Irish in nearly half the secondary schools in the State and Irish is taught in all of them, we believe it would be a considerable advantage to secondary teachers if Irish were the language of at least part of their Higher Diploma Courses. A full course through Irish for this Diploma is already available in Galway and about half the lectures of the course are already available through Irish in Cork. The large attendance at these lectures through Irish in Galway and Cork leads us to believe that there would be a similarly keen demand for them if available in Dublin, and that a full Higher Diploma course through Irish in all three colleges should be made available in the near future. The Higher Diploma Courses should make full use of the language laboratories which we have recommended for the three Constituent Colleges, and all modern teaching aids should be available in sufficient supply to allow the students to become fully familiar with their use.

Recommendation 214 : That since the university scholarships offered yearly by the State since 1947-8 for students wishing to do

dtí go mbeadh lánchúrsaí i nGaeilge ar fáil i ngach ábhar sna dámha sin. Ar an taobh eile de, measaimid gur cheart gurb aonad a bheadh i ngach sraith léachtaí i nGaeilge, agus nach bhfuil an tairbhe chéanna sna léachtaí fánacha, ná sa choimriú, i nGaeilge. Is iomaí beart a d'fhéadfaí a dhéanamh, e.g., i gcás an líon atá ag freastal ar an gcúrsa a bheith chomh mór sin nach féidir leo go léir freastal ar an tsraith chéanna léachtaí, d'fhéadfaí sraith amháin léachtaí a thabhairt i nGaeilge; i gcás nach féidir fós cúrsa iomlán léachtaí i nGaeilge ar ábhar áirithe a chur ar fáil, d'fhéadfaí cúrsa iomlán i nGaeilge a chur ar fáil i Roinn de atá iomlán ann féin, e.g., Stair na hÉireann mar chuid den chúrsa Staire, an Eacnamaíocht Náisiúnta mar chuid den chúrsa Eacnamaíochta, an Eitic mar chuid den chúrsa Fealsúnachta, agus mar sin de.

D'fhéadfadh roinnt mhaith de na hOllúna agus na Léachtóirí atá ann faoi láthair na cúrsaí sin a thabhairt dá dtógtai díobh cúram cuid dá léachtaí trí Bhéarla. I gcásanna eile níor mhór léachtóirí nua a cheapadh a bheadh inniúil ar léachtaí a thabhairt i nGaeilge. I gceachtar cás, theastódh tuilleadh foirne sna dámha éagsúla. Measaimid nach ceart na léachtaí i nGaeilge a dheighilt ó na léachtaí i mBéarla, ach, i gcás inar féidir sin, gur ceart a iarraidh ar an léachtóir a thugann ar príomhchúrsa tríd an Ghaeilge léachtaí, ar ghnéithe dá ábhar ar saineolaí orthu é, a thabhairt i mBéarla do na mic léinn sa dámh sin a bhíonn ag gabháil dá gcúrsaí i mBéarla, agus a iarraidh ar an léachtóir i mBéarla a chothrom sin a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge. Ionas go mbeadh comhchion measa ar an gcúrsa trí Ghaeilge, ba cheart don ollamh a bheadh i mbun an ábhair roinnt de na léachtaí a thabhairt i nGaeilge; mura mbeadh sin ar chumas an ollaimh, ba cheart comhollamh a chur i mbun na léachtaí trí Ghaeilge.

Moladh 213: Gur chóir na socrúithe is gá a dhéanamh chun cúrsa iomlán i nGaeilge a chur ar fáil don Ard-Diplóma san Oideachas sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Corcaigh, agus, ar a laghad, cuid den chúrsa a chur ar fáil tríd an Ghaeilge sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath.

Ós rud é go bhfuil roinnt ábhar á múineadh i nGaeilge i mbeagnach leath na meánscoileanna sa Stát, agus go múintear an Ghaeilge iontu go léir, measaimid gur rímhór an tairbhe é do mheánmhúinteoirí dá mba tríd an Ghaeilge a thabharfaí cuid, ar a laghad, dá gcúrsaí don Ard-Diplóma. Tá cúrsa iomlán tríd an Ghaeilge don Diplóma sin ar fáil cheana féin i nGaillimh, agus tá tuairim is leath léachtaí an chúrsa sin á dtabhairt cheana féin trí Ghaeilge i gCorcaigh. Ó tharla freastal maith ar na léachtaí sin trí Ghaeilge i nGaillimh agus i gCorcaigh, measaimid go mbeadh éileamh dá réir orthu i mBaile Átha Cliath, dá mbeadh fáil orthu ansin, agus gur cheart cúrsa iomlán trí Ghaeilge don Ard-Diplóma a chur ar fáil sna trí choláiste gan mórán moille. Sna cúrsaí don Ard-Diplóma ba cheart go mbainfí leas iomlán as na saotharlanna teanga atá molta againn do na trí chomhcholáiste, agus ba cheart go mbeadh dóthain de na nua-áiseanna múinteoireachta ar fáil ionas go mbeadh deis ag na mic léinn lántaithí a fháil ar a n-úsáid.

Moladh 214: Cé gur méadaíodh luach na scoláireachtaí ollscoile atá á dtabhairt ag an Stát, gach bliain ó 1947-48 i leith, do mhic léinn

degree courses through Irish have lost some of their attraction, despite the raising of their value, because they are now of less value than university scholarships offered by some of the local authorities, they should be raised in value to make them the most attractive university scholarships offered by any public authority in the State, and the scheme should be reviewed, from time to time, to ensure that these scholarships will remain in this position.

Recommendation 215 : That some special post-graduate scholarships should be offered for competition among Irish-speaking graduates to enable them to pursue post-graduate studies and thus to be available later when university posts requiring proficiency in Irish are to be filled.

Recommendation 216 : That all Adult Education Courses sponsored by the Constituent Colleges of the National University should include some lectures on the Irish language, its history and literature.

Recommendation 217 : That additional State grants, earmarked to cover the cost of increases in staff rendered necessary by the provision of courses through Irish or by the expansion of existing ones and to recoup the colleges for the proposed scholarship scheme, should be made available to the three Constituent Colleges.

Recommendation 218 : That a course in Irish Writing which could be taken as a subject for the B.A. Degree (Honours) should be organized in University College, Cork.

Recommendation 219 : That provision should be made for the further development of courses through Irish in University College, Galway. This will demand in the first place a considerable increase in staff. Having regard to the increased number of students attending courses in the college, the fact that many of the staff there lecture through both Irish and English, the great need for textbooks of University standard in Irish and the need for research by Irish-speaking post-graduate students in order to ensure a supply of such graduates for university posts, such an increase of staff is urgently needed at present, even without the proposed expansion of existing courses through Irish and the introduction of new ones as outlined below.

We recommend the following expansion of the existing courses :

- (a) that a full course in Philosophy should be again made available through Irish;*
- (b) that all courses in the Faculty of Science should be made available through Irish;*
- (c) that lectures in Commercial Law should be available through Irish, so that Commerce students would be able to take all*

ar mian leo cúrsaí céime a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge, nach bhfuil éifeacht mar a bhí leis na scoláireachtaí sin de bhrí gur lú a dtairbhe anois ná na scoláireachtaí ollscoile a thugann cuid de na húdaráis áitiúla, agus uime sin gur chóir na scoláireachtaí Stáit sin a mhéadú ionas go mbeidís níos luachmhaire ná na scoláireachtaí ollscoile ó aon údaráis poiblí sa Stát, agus gur chóir an scéim a athbhreithniú ó am go ham chun a áirithiú gur mar sin a bheidh siad i gcónaí.

Moladh 215: Gur chóir roinnt scoláireachtaí speisialta a thairiscint le haghaidh iomaíochta idir céimithe ar Gaelgeoirí iad chun a chumasú dóibh staidéar iarchéime a dhéanamh agus a bheith ar fáil ar ball nuair a bheadh poist ollscoile á líonadh ar ghá inniúlacht ar an Ghaeilge lena n-aghaidh.

Moladh 216: Gur chóir léachtaí ar an Ghaeilge, ar a stair agus ar a litríocht, a thabhairt sna cúrsaí oideachais do dhaoine fásta a sheoltar faoi choimirce chomhcholáistí Ollscoile na hÉireann.

Moladh 217: Gur chóir deontais bhreise ón Stát a thabhairt do na trí chomhcholáiste d'aon fheidhm chun íoc as an gcostas a bhainfidh leis an bhreis foirne a sholáthar a theastóidh de dhroim cúrsaí tríd an Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil, nó na cúrsaí atá ar fáil iontu a mhéadú, agus chun costas na scéime scoláireachtaí atá molta a chúiteamh leis na coláistí sin.

Moladh 218: Gur chóir cúrsa céime le haghaidh B.A. (Onóracha) i Scribhneoireacht na Gaeilge a bhunú sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Corcaigh.

Moladh 219: Gur chóir socrú a dhéanamh le haghaidh tuilleadh forbartha ar na cúrsaí tríd an Ghaeilge sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Gaillimh. Sa chéad áit, teastóidh cuid mhór eile foirne chuige sin. Ós rud é go bhfuil ag méadú go mór ar an líon mac léinn a fhreastalaíonn ar chúrsaí sa choláiste, agus go bhfuil cuid mhór den fhoireann ann ag tabhairt léachtaí i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla, agus go bhfuil géarghá le téacsleabhair Ghaeilge de chaighdeán Ollscoile, agus go bhfuil sé riachtanach go mbeadh taighde á dhéanamh ag iarchéimithe atá ina nGaelgeoirí ionas go mbeadh a leithéidí ar fáil le haghaidh post ollscoile, tá práinn mhór le tuilleadh foirne faoi láthair, fú gan méadú mar a mholtar ar na cúrsaí a thugtar anois ann tríd an Ghaeilge ná cúrsaí nua a bhunú mar a mholtar anseo síos.

Molaimid méadú mar a leanas ar na cúrsaí a thugtar faoi láthair:

- (a) cúrsa iomlán san Fhealsúnacht tríd an Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil arís;
- (b) na cúrsaí go léir i nDámh na hÉargna a bheith ar fáil tríd an Ghaeilge;
- (c) léachtaí ar Dhlí na Tráchtála a bheith ar fáil i nGaeilge, ionas go mbeadh ar chumas mac léinn Tráchtála na léachtaí uile le

lectures through Irish up to their Degree. We believe that the work of this Faculty should be lightened by increased staff who would specialise in particular branches, e.g., Accountancy, Statistics, Industrial Psychology, etc.

Only the first two years of a degree course in Agriculture are available in Galway and not all the subjects which must be taken during these years are available through Irish. We recommend that a Faculty of Agriculture, with lectures in all subjects available through Irish, should be set up in Galway.

While we would not wish that lectures through English should cease in Galway on a wide scale, at least as long as lectures through Irish are not available on a wide scale in Dublin and Cork, we believe that parallel courses through English and through Irish may not be necessary in some of the Arts and Science subjects. We recommend that the authorities of University College, Galway, should review the position to see if their limited staff could be more advantageously employed.

Recommendation 220 : (a) That further development of the Irish courses in Trinity College should be undertaken, as required, and attractive scholarships and bursaries made available for competition among students taking these courses—some of the cost to be borne by the State.

(b) That Irish should be introduced as an essential subject for Matriculation in the University of Dublin for students ordinarily resident in the State.

(c) That, since many students of the Department of Education of Trinity College are destined to take up teaching posts in Ireland, steps should be taken to make this Department bilingual as soon as possible.

(d) That the existing College scheme of grants to assist students to spend a period in the Gaeltacht should be linked up closely and in an attractive way with courses taken by students who intend to take up secondary or vocational teaching or to enter the ministry or the public service.

The scheme outlined above to encourage students of the Constituent Colleges of the National University to maintain and improve their knowledge of spoken Irish should, if successful in these colleges, be extended later to the University of Dublin.

219. These recommendations will all be examined by the appropriate Ministers in conjunction with such recommendations as may be made on the same points by the Commission on Higher Education.

Recommendation 221 : That the proposed Publications Board should be empowered to subsidise the publication of learned revues in Irish, and to assist multilingual revues in the publication of research articles in Irish of university standard.

haghaidh a gCéime a fháil i nGaeilge. Measaimid gur cheart éadromú ar shaothar na Dáimhe sin trí bhreis foirne a cheapadh a dhéanfadh speisialú ar ábhair áirithe, e.g., Cuntasaíocht, Staidreamh, Síceolaíocht na Tionsclaíochta, etc.

Ní féidir ach an dá bhliain tosaigh de chúrsa céime sa Talmhaíocht a dhéanamh i nGaillimh, agus níl cúrsa i nGaeilge ar fáil sna hábhair go léir is gá a dhéanamh an dá bhliain sin. Molaimid go mbunófaí Dámh Talmhaíochta i nGaillimh, agus gur i nGaeilge a thabharfaí na léachtaí sna hábhair léinn go léir.

Cé nach é ár mian go scoirfi de mhórchuid na léachtaí i mBéarla i nGaillimh, ar aon nós fad nach mbeidh léachtaí i nGaeilge á dtabhairt ar réim fhairsing i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i gCorcaigh, measaimid nár ghá, b'fhéidir, comhcúrsa léachtaí a thabhairt i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge ar chuid d'ábhair Dhámh na nDán agus Dhámh na hÉargna. Measaimid gur fiú d'údaráis an Choláiste Ollscoile, Gaillimh, an scéal a bhreithniú féachaint arbh fhéidir toradh níos tairbhí a fháil ó shaothar na gann-foirne atá acu.

Moladh 220: (a) Gur chóir tuilleadh forbartha a dhéanamh ar na cúrsaí Gaeilge i gColáiste na Tríonóide, de réir mar a bheidh riachtanas leis, agus scoláireachtaí agus sparánachtaí fiúntacha a chur ar fáil le haghaidh iomaíochta idir na mic léinn a ghabhann leis na cúrsaí sin—agus cuid den chostas a bheith le híoc ag an Stát.

(b) Gur chóir go mbeadh an Ghaeilge ina hábhar riachtanach i scrúdú máithreánach Ollscoil Bhaile Átha Cliath, i gcás mac léinn a bhfuil gnáthchónaí orthu sa Stát.

(c) Ós rud é gur ina múinteoirí sa tír seo a bheidh cuid mhaith de na mic léinn de chuid Roinn Oideachais Choláiste na Tríonóide, gur cheart dlús a chur le Roinn dhátheangach a dhéanamh den Roinn sin a luaithe is féidir.

(d) Gur chóir scéim dheontas an Choláiste chun cabhrú le mic léinn tamall a chaitheamh sa Ghaeltacht a chomhcheangal go dlúth, ar dhóigh thaitneamhach, leis na cúrsaí a ghlacann mic léinn a bhfuil rún acu dul le meánmhúinteoireacht nó le gairm-mhúinteoireacht nó dul isteach sa mhinistreacht nó sa tseirbhís phoiblí.

Má bhíonn rath ar an scéim atá leagtha amach thuas chun mic léinn i gComhcholáistí Ollscoil na hÉireann a spreagadh le leanúint de labhairt na Gaeilge a chleachtadh agus bheith ag cur feabhais ar a n-eolas ar an teanga, d'fhéadfaí i a fheidhmiú ina dhiaidh sin i gColáiste na Tríonóide.

219. Breithneoidh na hAíreí iomchuí na moltaí seo go léir in éineacht le cibé moltaí a dhéanfaidh an Coimisiún um Ardoideachas ar na pointí céanna.

Moladh 221: Gur chóir go mbeadh ar chumas an Bhord Náisiúnta Foilsitheoireachta atá molta againn cabhair airgid a thabhairt chun irisí ardléinn a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge, agus cuidiú le hirísí ilteangacha dréachtaí de chaighdeán taighde ollscoile a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge.

220. See comment on recommendations 227 to 232.

Recommendation 222 : That a knowledge of Irish of Leaving Certificate standard should be required of students entering professional courses in Technological Colleges and Institutes of Commerce.

221. The Minister for Education will take this recommendation into account when considering the courses and standards to be prescribed for the proposed Technical School Leaving Certificate.

Recommendation 223 : That all such colleges and institutes should provide :

- (a) *classes in Irish which may be taken by professional students on a voluntary basis and without extra fee;*
- (b) *an optional oral examination in Irish of a high standard for such professional students;*
- (c) *a Diploma in Irish to be awarded to students who pass the oral examination in each year of their professional course; steps should be taken to have this Diploma accepted by the Civil Service Commissioners and by the Local Appointments Commissioners as proof of competence in oral Irish as has been recommended in the case of the Diploma in Irish which we recommend in the case of University graduates;*
- (d) *short yearly courses on various aspects of Irish culture—each professional student to be required to attend at least one such course.*

222. This recommendation will be examined by the Minister for Education when the report of the Commission on Higher Education is available.

Recommendation 224 : That all entrants to professional bodies should be required to possess a reasonable competence in Irish, say, of Leaving Certificate standard, and that the State should use its influence with those professional bodies whose qualifications it recognises, with a view to having this requirement accepted generally.

223. This recommendation is commended to the professional bodies concerned; the Government will encourage its implementation.

Recommendation 225 : That a competent knowledge of Irish should be a necessary qualification for appointment to administrative posts in An Foras Talúntais and that the Institute should seek to promote the use of Irish in the ways which we have outlined in the case of the State-sponsored bodies.

224. Recruits to administrative posts in An Foras Talúntais are

220. Féach an tuairisc ar mholtaí 227 go 232.

Moladh 222: Gur chóir go n-éileofaí eolas ar an Ghaeilge, de chaighdeán na hArdteistiméireachta, ar mhic léinn a bheadh ag gabháil le cúrsaí gairmiúla i gColáistí Teicneolaíochta agus i bhForais Tráchtála.

221. Cuirfidh an tAire Oideachas an moladh seo san áireamh nuair a bheidh sé ag breithniú na gcúrsaí agus na gcaighdeán don Ardteistiméireacht Ghairmscoile a bheartaítear a bhunú.

Moladh 223: Gur chóir go soláthródh na coláistí agus na forais sin go léir—

- (a) ranganna Gaeilge a bhféadfadh mic léinn ghairmiúla freastal orthu go toildeonach gan táille bhreise a toc;
- (b) triail roghnach i labhairt na Gaeilge, de chaighdeán ard, do na mic léinn ghairmiúla sin;
- (c) Dioplóma Gaeilge a bhronnfaí ar mhic léinn a n-éireodh leo sa triail i labhairt na Gaeilge gach bliain dá gcúrsa gairmiúil; ba chóir socrú a dhéanamh chun go nglacfadh Coimisinéirí na Státseirbhíse agus na Coimisinéirí um Cheapacháin Áitiúla leis an Dioplóma sin mar dheimhniú inniúlachta ar labhairt na Gaeilge, faoi mar atá molta i gcás an Dioplóma Gaeilge do chéimithe Ollscoile;
- (d) gearrchúrsaí bliantúla ar ghnéithe éagsúla de shaoithiúlacht na hÉireann agus é a bheith de cheangal ar gach mac léinn gairme freastal ar chúrsa amháin ar a laghad den sórt sin.

222. Breithneoidh an tAire Oideachais an moladh seo nuair a bheidh tuarascáil an Choimisiúin um Ardoideachas ar fáil.

Moladh 224: Gur chóir inniúlacht réasúnach sa Ghaeilge de chaighdeán na hArdteistiméireachta, abair, a éileamh orthu siúd a dteastódh uathu gabháil le comhlacht gairmiúil, agus gur chóir don Stát comhairle a chur ar na comhlachtaí gairmiúla a dtugann sé aitheantas dá gcáilíochtaí d'fhonn go ndéanfaidís anhlaidh.

223. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do na comhlachtaí gairmiúla lena mbaineann; tabharfaidh an Rialtas spreagadh chun é a chur i bhfeidhm.

Moladh 225: Gur chóir eolas inniúil ar an Ghaeilge a bheith ina cháilíocht riachtanach i gcás daoine a cheaptar ar fhoireann riaracháin an Fhoras Talúntais, agus gur chóir don Fhoras sin féachaint leis an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn mar a mholaimid i gcás na bhForas Stát-urraithe.

224. Bíonn ar dhaoine a cheaptar ar fhoireann riaracháin an

required to have Irish of honours Leaving Certificate standard; An Foras will be urged to promote the use of Irish in its affairs.

Recommendation 226: That the School of Celtic Studies of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies should make more use of Irish in research courses, lectures and the editing of texts; that an oral and written knowledge of Irish should be a necessary qualification for appointment to academic posts in the School in the case of Irish candidates and that members of the School should assist in the publication of learned journals in Irish.

225. This recommendation will be examined by the Minister for Education when the report of the Commission on Higher Education is available.

Fhoras Talúntais Gaeilge de chaighdeán onóracha na hArdteistiméir-eachta a bheith acu; gríosófar an Foras chun úsáid na Gaeilge a chur chun cinn ina chuid gnóthaí.

Moladh 226: Gur chóir do Scoil an Léinn Cheiltigh d'Institiúid Ard-Léinn Bhaile Átha Cliath i bhfad níos mó úsáide a bhaint as an Ghaeilge ina cúrsaí taighde, ina léachtaí agus in eagarthóireacht téacsanna agus gur ceart inniúlacht sa Ghaeilge, idir a labhairt agus a scríobh, a bheith ina cáilíocht riachtanach i gcás Éireannach lena gceapadh ar fhoireann acadúil na Scoile, agus gur chóir don scoil cuidiú le foilsíú irisí ardléinn i nGaeilge.

225. Déanfaidh an tAire Oideachais an moladh seo a bhreithniú nuair a bheidh tuarascáil an Choimisiúin um Ardoideachas ar fáil.

V. THE LANGUAGE IN MEDIA OF CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT

226. One of the main objects of the Government's policy for the Irish language is that the cultural value of the language, as expressed in its literature and in association with music, drama and other arts, should become better known to the Irish people. It is the aim that past achievements in these spheres should be more widely appreciated and that contemporary work of merit should be given adequate patronage.

227. In matters of art and entertainment, the innate talent of individuals, working singly or in groups, is probably the decisive factor in attracting and keeping the attention of the public. Official bodies can, however, be of considerable assistance in encouraging those artists who wish to express themselves in Irish and in providing the means of publishing their work as well as of diffusing it to as wide an audience as possible. Because of the special position of the Irish language, it is the Government's intention that financial and administrative assistance towards the publication of books, periodicals, songs, etc., in Irish and the production of films and drama in Irish should be continued and made more effective.

228. The new media of radio and television, which enter almost every home in the country, can play a major role in relation to the Irish language. Section 17 of the Broadcasting Authority Act, 1960, requires that "in performing its functions, the Authority shall bear constantly in mind the national aims of restoring the Irish language and preserving and developing the national culture and shall endeavour to promote the attainment of those aims". The Government will examine how this directive is being observed, bearing in mind that the amount of Irish which can be used in the radio and television services is governed also by the other factors involved in national broadcasting, including its financial basis, the competition for viewers and listeners, the level of public understanding and acceptance of Irish, and the extent to which these services must draw on external sources for programme material.

229. In addition to broadcasting a proportion of its programmes in Irish, the Broadcasting Authority has instructed producers that no opportunity should be lost of using Irish in programmes where a passage or even a phrase can be introduced in a natural way. Among the measures recently taken by the Authority to ensure a more

V. CÚRSAÍ CULTÚIR AGUS SIAMSAÍOCHTA

226. Ceann de phríomhchuspóirí bheartas an Rialtais is ea eolas níos fearr a thabhairt don phobal ar fhiúntas cultúrtha na Gaeilge, mar a léirítear sin ina litríocht agus i ndáil leis an gceol, leis an drámaíocht agus le healaíona eile. Tá sé d'aidhm acu féachaint le meas níos forleithne a tharraingt ar an saothar mór a rinneadh sna réimeanna sin agus le pátrúnacht leorcheart a fháil do shaothar fiúntach ár gcomh-aimsire.

227. I gcúrsaí calaíne agus siamsaíochta, is dócha gur de bharr an bhua atá ag daoine ó dhúchas, ag obair ina n-aonar nó i gcomhluadar dóibh, a mhúsclaítear agus a chothaítear suim an phobail. Tig le comhlachtaí oifigiúla, áfach, mórán a dhéanamh chun uchtach a thabhairt do na healaíontóirí sin ar mian leo a n-acmhainn a léiriú i nGaeilge agus chun caoi a thabhairt dóibh ar a saothar a fhoilsiú agus ar éileamh chomh fairsing agus is féidir a thabhairt air. Mar gheall ar staid speisialta na Gaeilge, tá sé d'intinn ag an Rialtas féachaint chuige go leanfar de chúnamh airgeadais agus riaracháin a chur ar fáil chun leabhair, tréimhseacháin, amhráin, etc., a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge agus chun scannáin agus drámaí a sholáthar i nGaeilge, agus go ndéanfar an cúnaimh sin níos éifeachtaí.

228. Is féidir leis na córacha nua, an raidió agus an teilifís, atá ag freastal ar gach teaghlach sa tír beagnach, mórchuid a dhéanamh ar mhaithe leis an nGaeilge. Foráiltear mar a leanas in Alt 17 den Acht um Údarás Craolacháin, 1960:— “Ag comhlíonadh a dhualgas don Údarás, coiméadfaidh sé i gcúrsaí na haidhmeanna náisiúnta atá ann an Ghaeilge a aisiriú agus an tsaoíocht náisiúnta a chaomhnú agus a fhorbairt agus déanfaidh sé dicheall ag cabhrú leis na haidhmeanna sin a thabhairt i gcrích”. Féachfaidh an Rialtas conas atá an treoir sin á comhlíonadh, ag coinneáil cuimhne air go bhfuil an méid Gaeilge is féidir a úsáid ar an tseirbhís raidió agus ar an tseirbhís teilifíse ag brath freisin ar na cúrsaí eile a bhaineann le craoladh náisiúnta. Áirítear orthu sin taobh an airgeadais de, an choimhlint chun lucht éisteachta agus féachana a fháil, an cothrom tuisciana atá ag an bpobal ar an nGaeilge agus an glacadh atá acu léi, agus an méid ábhair dá gcláir a chaithfidh na seirbhísí sin a fháil ón iasacht.

229. Chomh maith le cionúireacht dá chláir a chraoladh i nGaeilge, tá an tÚdarás Craolacháin tar éis treoir a thabhairt do na léiritheoirí nach mór dóibh feidhm a bhaint as gach uile chaoi chun an Ghaeilge a úsáid i gcláir más féidir sliocht, nó fiú abairt, sa teanga sin a thabhairt isteach iontu go nádúrtha. Ceann de na bearta a rinne an tÚdarás le

effective use of Irish is the appointment of a wholetime Irish editor for the television service who will attend to the development of programmes in Irish and the more extensive use of bilingualism, where appropriate. With an increasing knowledge and use of the language by the public in general, it will be practicable to increase progressively the amount of Irish used on radio and television.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

Recommendation 227 : That a Publications Board to cover all aspects of publishing in Irish be set up on the lines indicated.

Recommendation 228 : That, in the matter of books, its aim, from the outset, should be to secure the publication of an average of 200 books in Irish per year, including those published by itself and those published by private publishers.

Recommendation 229 : That, in regard to periodicals in the language, it should aim at the strengthening and the developing of existing ones and the provision of new ones to serve sections of the population not catered for so far.

Recommendation 230 : That it should also be given the task of preparing and operating a scheme which would ensure the extension of the use of Irish in the national and daily press.

Recommendation 231 : That the conditions of the scheme for grants to private publishers in respect of books in Irish should be amended in order to allow the inclusion in the scheme of certain types of reprints and translations, to provide adequate financial backing for the production of illustrated books in Irish and to allow expansion on the part of the private publishers anxious to increase their output of books in Irish.

Recommendation 232 : That the Board should consider, as a matter of absolute priority, the production of textbooks in Irish in those subjects and at those levels which are not catered for by private publishers.

230. It is not accepted that it is necessary to establish a special State Board to engage in the activities of publishing and selling books in Irish, paying grants to private publishers of books, periodicals, etc. As far as the State is concerned, the functions of publishing and selling books in Irish are at present discharged by the Publications Branch of the Department of Education and by the Stationery Office, which have considerable technical resources available to them, while grants are paid to private publishers by Bord na Leabhar

déanaí chun leas níos éifeachtaí a bhaint as an nGaeilge is ea eagarthóir Gaeilge lánaimsire a cheapadh don tseirbhís teilifíse le féachaint i ndiaidh chláir i nGaeilge a fhorbairt agus i ndiaidh an dátheangachas a chur chun feidhme níos fairsinge, in aon chás ina bhfuil sé oiriúnach. De réir mar a bheidh an pobal i gcoitinne ag cur tuilleadh eolais ar an nGaeilge agus ag baint níos mó úsáide aisti, beifear in ann bheith ag cur leis an méid Gaeilge a úsáidtear ar an raidió agus ar an teilifís.

LEABHAIR, TRÉIMHSEACHÁIN AGUS NUACHTÁIN

Moladh 227: Gur chóir Bord Náisiúnta Foilsitheoireachta a bhunú, de réir mar atá molta, a mbeidh gabháil láimhe aige le gach gné den fhoilsitheoireacht i nGaeilge.

Moladh 228: Maidir le leabhair, gurb í aidhm is cóir a bheith ag an mBord, ó thús, a áirithiú go bhfoilseofaí 200 leabhar Gaeilge, ar an meán, sa bhliain, idir leabhair a d'fhoilseodh sé féin agus leabhair a d'fhoilseodh foilsitheoirí príobháideacha.

Moladh 229: Gur chóir go bhféachfadh sé, maidir le tréimhseacháin i nGaeilge, leis na cinn atá á bhfoilsiú cheana féin a neartú agus a fhorbairt, agus le tréimhseacháin nua a chur ar fáil chun freastal do dhreamanna nár freastalaíodh dóibh go dtí seo.

Moladh 230: Gur chóir a chur de chúram air freisin scéim a ullmhú agus a oibriú a d'áiritheodh go méadófaí ar úsáid na Gaeilge sna nuachtáin náisiúnta agus laethúla.

Moladh 231: Gur chóir coinníollacha na scéime chun deontais a íoc le foilsitheoirí príobháideacha i leith leabhar Gaeilge a leasú chun go mbainfeadh an scéim le cineálacha áirithe athclónna agus aistriúchán, chun go soláthrófaí leordhóthain airgid le leabhair Ghaeilge a mbeadh pictúir iontu a chur ar fáil, agus chun go bhféadfadh foilsitheoirí príobháideacha ar mian leo tuilleadh leabhar i nGaeilge a fhoilsiú a ngnó a fhairsingiú.

Moladh 232: Gur chóir don Bhord, i dtosach ar gach ní eile, féachaint i ndiaidh foilsiú téacsleabhar Gaeilge sna hábhair, agus ar na leibhéil, nach bhfreastalaíonn foilsitheoirí príobháideacha dóibh.

230. Ní ghlactar leis gur gá Bord speisialta Stáit a bhunú chun bheith ag gabháil do leabhair Ghaeilge a fhoilsiú agus a dhíol, do dheontais a íoc le foilsitheoirí príobháideacha leabhar, irisí, etc. Chomh fada agus a bhaineann leis an Stát, tá na dualgais a ghabhann le foilsiú agus díol leabhar Gaeilge á gcomhlíonadh faoi láthair ag Rannóg Foilseacháin na Roinne Oideachais agus ag Oifig an tSoláthair, a bhfuil go leor áiseanna teicniúla ar fáil acu, agus tá deontais á n-íoc le foilsitheoirí príobháideacha ag Bord na Leabhar Gaeilge, a fhaigh-

Gaeilge which receives an annual grant-in-aid (at present £12,500). The Government intend to reorganise, co-ordinate and expand progressively the activities of these existing bodies, to give them greater freedom of action and to establish an Advisory Body which would seek out authors and recommend suitable conditions for the preparation and publication of text books, works of general literature, suitable reading matter for young people, etc. The position regarding the supply of reading matter in Irish will be the subject of a special review when these measures have been in operation for a period.

231. It is the intention at the outset to push rapidly ahead with (i) the provision of an adequate supply of texts, (ii) the making up of the present deficiency in the matter of light reading, comics, etc., suitable for young people and (iii) the publication of music and songs. In particular it is intended to arrange for the early publication, in a form which will appeal to the public, of an anthology which will illustrate the richness of the literature and wisdom expressed in Irish, a selection, chosen by an expert in linguistics, of basic Irish phrases which would enable simple conversation to be carried on and a short collection of popular songs in Irish which could be sung at gatherings, sports meetings, etc.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sound Broadcasting

Recommendation 233: That a more positive bilingual approach should be adopted in the programmes as a whole. Since many magazine programmes are made up of a number of separate items, the inclusion of one or more items in Irish would be a practical step. A preliminary, or interval, talk in Irish should accompany musical programmes and portion of the commentary should be in Irish in the case of sports programmes.

232. The Broadcasting Authority has instructed producers that no opportunity should be lost of using Irish in programmes, where appropriate.

Recommendation 234: That, as the practice of broadcasting news bulletins in English immediately, or shortly after the two regular nightly news bulletins in Irish leaves little incentive to listen to the news in Irish the news programmes in both languages should be rescheduled to allow an interval of at least an hour between news in Irish and news in English; a greater variety in content between Irish and English news should also be aimed at.

233. An internal committee in Radio Eireann is examining the structure, organisation and needs of sound broadcasting; the need for changes in the timing and content of the news in Irish will be considered in the light of the committee's findings.

eann deontas-i-gcabhair bliantúil (£12,500 faoi láthair). Tá sé beartaithe ag an Rialtas imeachtaí na gcomhlachtaí sin a atheagrú, a chomhordú agus a leathnú de réir a chéile, tuilleadh saoirse ina gcuid gníomhaíochtaí a thabhairt dóibh, agus Bord Comhairleach a bhunú chun údair a lorg agus coinníollacha cuí a mholadh le haghaidh ullmhú agus foilsíú téacsleabhar, litríochta ginearálta, ábhair léitheoireachta a bheadh oiriúnach don aos óg, etc. Déanfar breithníú speisialta ar na cúrsaí a bhaineann le soláthar ábhair léitheoireachta i nGaeilge nuair a bheidh na bearta sin i bhfeidhm ar feadh tamaill.

231. Tá sé beartaithe ar dtús aghaidh a thabhairt gan mhoill (i) ar leordbóthain téacsleabhar a sholáthar, (ii) ar an easnamh atá ann faoi láthair maidir le hábhar éadrom léitheoireachta, irisí grinn, etc., a d'oirfeadh don aos óg, a shlánú, agus (iii) ar fhoilsíú ceoil agus amhrán. Beartaítear go háirithe socrú a dhéanamh chun go bhfoilseofar go luath, i bhfoirm a thaitneodh leis an bpobal, cnuasach a léireoidh saibhreas na litríochta agus na heagnaíochta atá le fáil sa Ghaeilge, cnuasach, a roghnóidh saineolaí sa teangeolaíocht, d'abairtí bunúsacha i nGaeilge a chuirfeadh ar chumas duine comhrá simplí a dhéanamh, agus cnuasach gairid d' amhráin na ndaoine, lena gcanadh ag cruinnithe cluichí, etc.

AN RAIDÍÓ AGUS AN TEILIFÍS

Fuaimchraoladh

Moladh 233: Go ndéanfaí iarracht níos daingne an dátheangachas a chur i bhfeidhm sna cláir i gcoitinne. Toisc gur míreanna éagsúla a bhíonn i gcuid de na hirischláir, d'fhéadfaí mír amháin Ghaeilge, nó níos mó, a úsáid sna cláir sin. Ba chóir go mbeadh caint i nGaeilge mar réamhchaint, nó mar chaint idirlinne, ag gabháil leis na cláir cheoil, agus ba chóir gur i nGaeilge a dhéanfaí cuid den tráchttaireacht ar na cláir spóirt.

232. Tá treoir tugtha ag an Údarás Craolacháin do léiritheoirí nach ceart aon chaoi a ligean thart ina bhféadfaí an Ghaeilge a úsáid i gcláir, nuair is cuí sin.

Moladh 234: Toisc gur beag an spreagadh a thugtar chun éisteacht leis an nuacht i nGaeilge, mar gheall ar an nuacht i mBéarla a bheith á craoladh go díreach, nó tamall gearr, i ndiaidh an dá nuachtchlár a chraoltar go rialta san oíche, ba chóir na cláir nuachta i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla a athshocrú sa dóigh go mbeadh uair a chloig ar a laghad idir an nuacht i nGaeilge agus an nuacht i mBéarla; ba chóir freisin go mbeadh níos mó éagsúlachta, ó thaobh ábhair, idir an nuacht i nGaeilge agus an nuacht i mBéarla.

233. Tá cóiriú, eagraíocht agus riachtanais na seirbhíse fuaimchraolta á scrúdú ag coiste inmhéanach de chuid Radio Éireann; déanfar an gá atá le hathrú ar thráthanna agus ábhair na nuachta i nGaeilge a bhreithníú faoi threoir na faisnéise a gheofar ón gcoiste.

Recommendation 235: That a special news programme for learners of Irish, at slow speed and using a limited vocabulary, should be broadcast nightly, similar to the news programmes for learners broadcast by several stations abroad.

234. The Broadcasting Authority will be asked to consider this recommendation.

Recommendation 236: That the programme planners should continually aim at greater variety in programme content in the case of programmes in Irish and should be constantly on the lookout for new talent for such programmes.

235. This is being done.

Sound Broadcasting and Television

Recommendation 237: That, as fluency of speech and correct pronunciation must be complemented in a good newscaster by clarity of enunciation and attractiveness of voice and personality, a course of training designed to develop these attributes should be provided by Radio Eireann for all future newscasters in Irish.

Recommendation 238: That, as the news service is meant for the country as a whole and should aim at giving a lead in the evolution of a standard pronunciation, local peculiarities of pronunciation should be eschewed on it, leaving the full richness of the dialects to be exploited in other programmes. We recommend, also, that the news be read at a slightly slower speed.

236. Every endeavour will be made to ensure that Irish news-readers in sound and television enunciate with clarity, with a smooth rhythm and at a pace to ensure understanding by their listeners. It is agreed that exaggerated emphasis on dialects should be avoided and a code of approved standards of pronunciation has been adopted.

Recommendation 239: That, as the RTV Guide is the only weekly publication issued by a State-sponsored body and is meant for the general public, it should give a lead to privately-owned periodicals in the extensive use of Irish.

237. The Broadcasting Authority will arrange to use as much Irish as is practicable in the RTV Guide.

Recommendation 240: That, until a large number of the programmes on both radio and television are in Irish, care should be taken in planning, to ensure that regular programmes in Irish on the two services will not clash.

238. This will be done.

Moladh 235: Gur chóir nuachtchlár speisialta le haghaidh foghlaim-eoirí Gaeilge, a léifí go mall agus a mbeadh stór áirithe focal leagtha amach dó, a chraoladh gach oíche, clár a bheadh ar aon dul leis na nuachtchláir d'fhoghlaim-eoirí a chraolann roinnt stáisiún iasachta.

234. Iarrfar ar an Údarás Craolacháin an moladh seo a bhreithniú.

Moladh 236: Gur chóir don fhoireann a bhíonn i mbun cláir a cheapadh tuilleadh éagsúlachta a chur ar fáil in ábhar na gClár Gaeilge agus bheith san airdeall i gcónaí chun teacht ar dhaoine a mbeadh éirim ar leith iontu le haghaidh na gclár sin.

235. Tá seo á dhéanamh.

Fuaimchraoladh agus Teilifís

Moladh 237: Toisc nach mór soiléire cainte agus pearsantacht agus glór taitneamhach a bheith ag an nuachtléitheoir, chomh maith le líofacht agus blas ceart, gur chóir do Radio Éireann cúrsa oiliúna a chur ar bun ina bhfaigheadh gach nuachtléitheoir Gaeilge, feasta, caoi chun ealaín na hoibre a fhoghlaim i gceart.

Moladh 238: Toisc gur don tír ar fad a chraoltar an nuacht i nGaeilge, agus gur chóir go dtabharfadh sí treoir don phobal maidir le foghraíocht na teanga, gur cheart an róchanúnachas a sheachaint agus feidhm a bhaint as cláir eile chun saibhreas na gcanúintí ar leith a léiriú. Molaimid, freisin, go labhrófaí beagán níos moille nuair a bhítear ag craoladh na nuachta.

236. Glacfar gach cúram chun a chinntiú go labhróidh nuachtléitheoirí don tseirbhís fhuaimchraolta agus don teilifís go soiléir socair agus ar luas a dheimhneoidh go dtuigfidh an lucht éisteachta iad. Aontaítear gur ceart an róchanúnachas a sheachaint agus tá glactha le córas caighdeánach foghraíochta.

Moladh 239: Ós é an RTV Guide an t-aon seachtaineán amháin atá á fhoilsiú ag Comhlacht Stát-urraithe le haghaidh an phobail i gcoitinne, gur chóir go mbeadh sé ina dhea-shampla do nuachtáin agus d'irisí eile maidir le Gaeilge a úsáid go forleathan.

237. Déanfaidh an tÚdarás Craolacháin sócrú chun go n-úsáidfear an oiread Gaeilge agus is féidir san *RTV Guide*.

Moladh 240: Go dtí go mbeidh leorsholáthar de chláir Ghaeilge á gcráoladh ar an Raidió agus ar an Teilifís, gur chóir go gcinnteofaí nach mbeadh cláir sheasta á gcráoladh san am céanna ar an dá sheirbhís.

238. Déanfar é seo:

Television

Recommendation 241 : That there should be a progressive extension of the use of Irish in television programmes; this is all the more necessary now that the programmes are meant to cater for the Gaeltacht as well as the Galltacht.

239. This recommendation is accepted in principle. An instance in which it has been implemented is in the broadcasts for schools (Telefis Scoile) where provision for programmes of Senior Physics in Irish has been made.

Recommendation 242 : That, as the recent introduction of a news bulletin in English immediately after the late news in Irish—the only regular programme in Irish televised nightly at present—removes much of the incentive to listen to the bulletin in Irish, this bulletin in English should be discontinued or re-scheduled at least an hour from the bulletin in Irish. We recommend, also, that the news headlines should be read in Irish a few times during the evening programme, and that news-spots in Irish should figure regularly in the main news bulletin of the evening at 9 p.m.

240. The short news bulletin in English immediately after the late news in Irish has been discontinued from Monday to Friday; on Saturday and Sunday, a final short news in English is retained because the last preceding news in English is at the relatively early time of 9.00 p.m., as against 9.45 p.m. on other days.

Recommendation 243 : That, in the televising of events (e.g. ceremonies, games, etc.), portion of the commentary should be in Irish.

241. The use of an appropriate amount of Irish in the broadcasts of all such events will be encouraged.

Recommendation 244 : That, in home-produced magazine programmes (e.g., interviews, farming programmes, gardening, house-keeping, etc.), Irish should be introduced naturally and spontaneously.

242. This will be done where practicable.

Recommendation 245 : That a preponderance of children's programmes, especially those meant solely for entertainment, should be in Irish.

243. Irish has been largely used in children's programmes produced here and the possibilities of using more Irish in these programmes will be kept constantly under review.

An Teilifís

Moladh 241: Gur chóir úsáid na Gaeilge sna cláir theilifíse a leathnú de réir a chéile; gur mó fós an riachtanas atá leis anois ó tharla go bhfuil freastal le déanamh ar an Ghaeltacht chomh maith leis an Ghalltacht sna cláir.

239. Glactar leis an moladh seo ó thaobh prionsabail de. Tá sin á dhéanamh, mar shampla, ag Telefís Scoile, a chraolann i nGaeilge cláir san Fhísic d'ardranganna na Meánscoile.

Moladh 242: Toisc go ndearnadh, le gairid, an nuachtchlár i mBéarla a chur ar siúl díreach i ndiaidh an chlár nuachta i nGaeilge a chraolair um 11 p.m. gach oíche—an t-aon chlár amháin i nGaeilge a bhíonn ar siúl go rialta gach oíche faoi láthair—agus uime sin gur lú an spreagadh atá ann do dhaoine éisteacht leis an nuacht i nGaeilge, gur chóir éirí as an nuachtchlár Béarla sin ar fad nó é a chur ar siúl uair a chloig ar a laghad roimh an nuachtchlár Gaeilge. Molaimid, freisin, go ndéanfaí cinnlínte na nuachta a léamh as Gaeilge cúpla uair i gcaitheamh an tráthnóna, agus go gcríoilfaí míreanna Gaeilge go rialta i bpríomhchlár nuachta an tráthnóna ar a 9 p.m.

240. Táthar tar éis eirí as an nuachtchlár gairid i mBéarla a chraoladh díreach i ndiaidh an nuachtchlár dhéanaigh i nGaeilge gach oíche ón Luan go dtí an Aoine; ar an Satharn agus ar an Domhnach, léitear nuachtchlár gairid deireanach i mBéarla fós toisc an nuacht Bhéarla is déanaí roimhe sin a bheith á craoladh níos luaithe, is é sin ar 9.00 p.m. in ionad 9.45 p.m. mar a bhíonn laethanta eile.

Moladh 243: Nuair a bhítear ag craoladh imeachtaí ar nós searmanais, cluichí, etc., ar an teilifís, gur chóir cuid den tráchtairacht a dhéanamh i nGaeilge.

241. Spreagfar úsáid na Gaeilge chomh fada agus is cuí i gcráoladh na n-imeachtaí go léir den sórt sin.

Moladh 244: Gur chóir an Ghaeilge a thabhairt isteach go nádúrtha sna hirischláir bhaile (e.g., agallaimh, cláir feirmeoireachta agus gharr-aíodóireachta, cláir tís, etc.).

242. Déanfar sin nuair is féidir é.

Moladh 245: Gur chóir formhór na gclár do pháistí, agus go háirithe na cláir shiamsaíochta, a bheith i nGaeilge.

243. Úsáidtear a lán Gaeilge ar na cláir a dhéantar anseo do pháistí, agus beidh dóigheanna chun níos mó Gaeilge a úsáid sna cláir sin faoi bhuanbhreithniú.

Recommendation 246 : That more programmes in Irish and more bilingual programmes should be scheduled for peak viewing periods.

Recommendation 247 : That, in the planning of new programmes in Irish, the aim should be to choose types of programme which can also be followed and enjoyed by people without a good knowledge of the language, e.g., musical programmes, panel games, travelogues, etc., rather than straight talks and debates.

244. The Broadcasting Authority is seeking to devise additional regular forms of light entertainment in Irish suitable for inclusion during peak viewing periods e.g., Club Céilí on Sunday evenings. Equipment for sub-titling certain selected films is being obtained.

Recommendation 248 : That a television programme for adult learners of Irish should be inaugurated, use to be made of the RTV Guide for the publication of weekly lessons, vocabularies, etc., in advance.

245. A ten-minute Irish refresher course is being given on television three nights weekly. This course is based on everyday situations and the RTV Guide provides viewers with the relevant texts.

Recommendation 249 : That the Radio Éireann Authority should henceforth ensure fluency in Irish on the part of members of its staff who prepare programmes or appear in them.

246. Irish-speaking staff are employed wherever possible and steps have been taken to ensure that properly qualified staff are available for Irish language programmes. In view, however, of the limited number of technical and specialised personnel available, fluency in Irish could not at this stage be made an essential qualification for all the Authority's programme staff.

FILMS

Recommendation 250 : That, in order to provide a programme of 7-10 minutes' duration in Irish at all cinema performances—the amount we consider both necessary and practicable at present—the production of about 200 short films per annum (including news-reels) should be undertaken.

Recommendation 251 : That, in order to attain this output, one short documentary filmlet should be produced per week in addition to the present weekly news-reel, and the remaining requirements

Moladh 246: Gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó clár i nGaeilge, agus níos mó clár dátheangach, á gcráladh ag na buaic-thráthanna féachana gach oíche.

Moladh 247: Nuair a bhíonn cláir nua á leagan amach i nGaeilge, gurbh fhearr cláir a mbeadh daoine ar bheagán Gaeilge in ann brí agus taitneamh a bhaint astu, e.g., cláir cheoil, cláir ilsiamsaíochta, turas-chláir, etc., ná na cláir sin nach mbeadh iontu ach cainteanna agus díospóireachtaí.

244. Tá an tÚdarás Craolacháin ag iarraidh cláir rialta sa bhreis a cheapadh chun siamsaí taitneamhacha a chur ar fáil i nGaeilge a bheadh oiriúnach le haghaidh na mbuaic-thráthanna féachana, e.g., Club Céilí istoiche Dé Dombnaigh. Táthar ag fáil trealamh chun fotheidil a chur le scannáin áirithe a roghnófar.

Moladh 248: Gur chóir clár teilifíse a chur ar siúl do dhaoine fásta a bheadh ag foghlaim na Gaeilge agus go mbainfí leas as an RTV Guide chun ceachtanna seachtainiúla, liostaí focal, etc., a fhoilsiú roimh ré.

245. Tá athchúrsa deich nóiméad i nGaeilge á thabhairt ar an teilifís trí oíche sa tseachtain. Tá an t-athchúrsa sin bunaithe ar ghnáth-imeachtaí laethúla agus foilsítear an téacs don lucht féachana san RTV Guide.

Moladh 249: Gur chóir go bhféachfadh Údarás Radio Éireann chuige feasta go mbeadh an Ghaeilge go líofa ag an fhoireann a leagann amach na cláir agus acu siúd a bhíonn páirteach iontu.

246. Fostaítear daoine le Gaeilge nuair is féidir sin agus tá socrúithe déanta a dheimhníonn go bhfuil daoine láncháilithe ar fáil le haghaidh clár Gaeilge. Mar gheall ar a laghad daoine le cáilíochtaí teicniúla agus saineolas atá ar fáil, áfach, ní fhéadfaí ag an bpointe seo líofacht sa Ghaeilge a éileamh mar cháilíocht riachtanach ar an bhfoireann go léir atá ag an Údarás chun cláir a leagan amach.

SCANNÁIN

Moladh 250: Ionas go mbeadh scannáin i nGaeilge, 7-10 nóiméad ar fhad, á dtaispeáint go rialta i ngach pictiúrlann—an méid a mheasaimid a bheith riachtanach agus sodhéanta faoi láthair—gur chóir suas le 200 gearrscannán Gaeilge (agus nuachtspóil a chur san áireamh) a chur ar fáil in aghaidh na bliana.

Moladh 251: Chun an méid sin scannán a chur ar fáil, gur chóir mionscannán gairid faisnéise a sholáthar in aghaidh na seachtaine de bhreis ar an nuachtspóil seachtainiúil a chuirtear ar fáil faoi láthair,

should be made good by the production of short cartoon films and comedies and the dubbing of films made in other languages.

Recommendation 252 : That an occasional feature-length film of high artistic and technical merit should be made in Irish.

Recommendation 253 : That a small tax, sufficient to produce about one-tenth of the revenue heretofore collected from the cinemas in Entertainment Tax, should be collected from the distributors of all feature-length films shown in Ireland in the way explained in our Report, in order to finance the above programme. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the reduction in Entertainment Tax formerly granted in respect of film shows which included films in Irish served as an indirect subsidy—even if on a very limited scale—to the making of such films but this benefit was removed by the Finance Act, 1962.

Recommendation 254 : That grants should be given from this fund to the makers of films in Irish in similar fashion to those given by the British Film Fund Agency in Great Britain but on a higher scale because of the smallness of the Irish market.

247. Grants are being made available towards a scheme for producing short films in Irish ; the amount of future provisions will be decided in the light of the results of this scheme. As regards the production of feature-length films in Irish, the Irish Film Finance Corporation is prepared to make loans for this purpose to any reputable organisation, provided the loans can be secured on the organisation's resources or otherwise. Any direct financial assistance from the State towards the making of films in Irish will be by way of grant rather than of a special tax on film distributors.

MUSIC

Recommendation 255 : That the proposed Publications Board should undertake, as an urgent duty, the preparation and publication of at least one good collection of the best songs in Irish, with music.

Recommendation 256 : That it should undertake the publication, in sheet-music form, of a minimum of one hundred songs in Irish per annum in various arrangements.

Recommendation 257 : That it should commission and make available some operettas in Irish for school performances.

Recommendation 258 : That, insofar as commercial record companies may not find sales of gramophone records of songs in Irish

agus an chuid eile a sholáthar trí ghearrscannáin chartúin agus choiméide a dhéanamh agus eamhnú i nGaeilge a dhéanamh ar scannáin i dteangacha eile.

Moladh 252: Gur chóir corrscannán lánfhada a mbeadh fiúntas mór ag baint leis ó thaobh ealaíne agus teicníochta a chur ar fáil i nGaeilge.

Moladh 253: Chun airgead a chur ar fáil le haghaidh an chláir sin thuas, gur chóir cáin bheag, as a bhfaighfí tuairim is an deichiú cuid den airgead a chruinnítí roimhe seo mar cháin siamsa ó na pictiúrlanna, a chruinniú, mar atá míniú againn inár dtuarascáil, ó dháileoirí na scannán lánfhada a thaispeántar in Éirinn. Ina leith sin de, ba cheart cuimhneamh air gur chineál fóirdheontais—fiú má ba chúng a réim—chun scannáin den sórt sin a dhéanamh a bhí sa laghdú a bhí le fáil roimhe seo ar an cháin i gcás taispeántas scannán a mbíodh ceann acu ina scannán Gaeilge, ach cuireadh an buntáiste sin ar ceal leis an Acht Airgeadais, 1962.

Moladh 254: Gur chóir deontais a toc as an gciste sin le déantóirí scannán Gaeilge, faoi mar a iocann an British Film Fund Agency sa Bhreatain a leithéidí, ach go mbeadh an deontas anseo níos mó mar gheall ar an éileamh a bheith níos lú anseo.

247. Tá deontais á soláthar i leith scéim chun gearrscannáin Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil; socrófar méid na soláthairtí a dhéanfar feasta de réir mar a éireoidh leis an scéim sin. Maidir le scannáin lánfhada a chur ar fáil i nGaeilge, tá an *Irish Film Finance Corporation* sásta iasachtaí a thabhairt chun na críche sin d'aon eagraíocht chreidiúnach, ar choinníoll gur féidir na hiasachtaí a urrú ar mhaoín na heagraíochta nó ar dhóigh eile. Aon chúnamh airgid a thabharfaidh an Stát go díreach chun scannáin Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil, is i modh deontais a thabharfar é agus ní trí cháin speisialta a ghearradh ar dháileoirí scannán.

AN CEOL

Moladh 255: Go ngabhfadh an Bord Foilsitheoireachta atá molta againn air féin, mar ghnó práinneach, cruasach maith amháin, ar a laghad, de na hamhráin Ghaeilge is fearr, idir cheol agus fhocail, a chur le chéile agus a fhoilsiú.

Moladh 256: Go ngabhfadh an Bord de láimh céad amhrán Gaeilge, ar a laghad, agus iad gléasta le haghaidh gach cineál gutha, a fhoilsiú i naghaidh na bliana i bhfoirm bileoige.

Moladh 257: Go ndéanfadh an Bord daoine a fhostú chun ceolchluichí gearra i nGaeilge a chumadh agus a chur ar fáil do na scoileanna.

Moladh 258: Sa chás nach bhféadfadh comhlachtaí gnó a ndóthain brabaigh a bheith acu as díol ceirníní d'amhráin Ghaeilge chun gurbh

sufficiently rewarding to warrant their production, a system of State loans or small grants should be offered to them.

248. See comment on recommendations 227 to 232 regarding the proposed Publications Board. The Minister for Education will pay special attention to the need to make more Irish songs and music available in sheet-music and other forms.

THEATRE

Recommendation 259 : That the proposed Publications Board should aim at the publication of a sufficient number of high-quality plays in Irish annually. The immediate publication of all notable Gaelic plays already in MS. would be a first step. We believe the Board should also commission work from distinguished Irish dramatists and should have some of the best contemporary drama of other countries translated into Irish.

249. See comment on recommendations 227 to 232. The Minister for Education will pay special attention to the publication of plays.

Recommendation 260 : That, since An Chomhairle Náisiúnta Drámaíochta is representative of the amateur drama movement in Irish throughout the country, it should be given official recognition as the co-ordinating body for the promotion of amateur drama in Irish and a State grant to enable it to organise courses in acting and production, to provide the services of experts in these fields for amateur groups and to develop and expand the existing festivals of drama in Irish.

250. This recommendation is acceptable in principle and consideration is being given to the best means of securing its progressive implementation.

Recommendation 261 : That the State grant to Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe be increased in order to enable that theatre to be placed on a professional basis and that the directors be requested to ensure that all actors and actresses engaged will have a fluent knowledge of Irish.

251. It is important that Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe should continue to cater for amateurs and provide a training and practising centre for them. The extent to which the theatre could be placed on a professional basis without detriment to that important function in the amateur field presents problems which require further consideration. The desirability of ensuring that all the actors and actresses have a fluent knowledge of Irish is recognised by all concerned.

fhiú dóibh iad a eisiúint, gur chóir don Stát iasachtaí nó deontais bheaga a chur ar fáil dóibh lena spreagadh chuige sin.

248. Féach an tuairisc a thugtar ar mholtaí 227 go 232 maidir leis an mBord Foilsitheoireachta a mholtar. Féachfaidh an tAire Oideachais chuige go speisialta go gcuirfear tuilleadh amhrán Gaeilge, agus tuilleadh den cheol Gaelach, ar fáil i bhfoirm bileoige agus eile.

AN AMHARCLANN

Moladh 259: Go bhféachfadh an Bord Foilsitheoireachta atá molta againn le leorlón de dhrámaí a mbeadh caighdeán ard fiúntais iontu a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge gach bliain. I dtosach báire, d'fhéadfaí gach dráma fónta Gaeilge atá ar fáil i lámhscríbhinn a fhoilsiú láithreach. Measaimid, freisin, gur chóir don Bhord drámadóirí iomráiteacha Éireannacha a fhostú chun drámaí a scríobh, agus cuid de na drámaí comhairsire is fearr ón iasacht a chur á n-aistriú go Gaeilge.

249. Féach an tuairisc a thugtar ar mholtaí 227 go 232. Déanfaidh an tAire Oideachais cúram ar leith de dhrámaí a fhoilsiú.

Moladh 260: Ó tharla go bhfuil An Chomhairle Náisiúnta Drámaíochta ag feidhmiú thar ceann ghluaiseacht amaitéarach na drámaíochta i nGaeilge ar fud na tíre, gur chóir go dtabharfaí aitheantas oifigiúil di mar eagraíocht chomhordaithe chun an drámaíocht amaitéireach i nGaeilge a chur chun cinn, agus go bhfaigheadh sí deontas Stáit a chabhródh léi cúrsaí san aisteoireacht agus i léiriú drámaí a chur ar bun, seirbhísí saineolaithe sna gnéithe sin a chur ar fáil do bhuíonta amaitéireacha, agus forbairt agus leathnú a dhéanamh ar na féilte drámaíochta i nGaeilge atá ann cheana féin.

250. Glactar leis an moladh seo ó thaobh prionsabail de agus tá breithniú á dhéanamh féachaint conas is fearr a d'fhéadfaí é a chur i bhfeidhm de réir a chéile.

Moladh 261: Go ndéanfaí an deontas a thugann an Stát do Thaibhdhearc na Gaillimhe a mhéadú ionas go bhféadfaí an amharclann sin a chur ar bhonn gairmiúil, agus go n-iarrfaí ar na stiúrthóirí deimhin a dhéanamh de go mbeadh an Ghaeilge go líofa ag gach aisteoir a d'fhostófaí.

251. Tá sé tábhachtach go leanfadh Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe de bheith ag freastal ar amaitéaraigh agus ag cur lárionad oiliúna agus cleachta ar fáil dóibh. Tá fadhbanna ag baint leis an amharclann sin a chur ar bhonn gairmiúil gan dochar dá feidhm thábhachtach i leith na n-amaitéarach, agus caithfear tuilleadh machnaimh a dhéanamh ar na fadhbanna sin. Aithníonn gach aon duine lena mbaineann gur cóir a dheimhniú go mbeidh an Ghaeilge go líofa ag gach aisteoir ann.

VI. THE LANGUAGE IN IRISH SOCIETY

THE FAMILY

Recommendation 262 : That Na Teaghlaigh Ghaelacha should compile a national register of all Irish-speaking families outside the Gaeltacht and should undertake a publicity campaign to inspire other families to follow their lead ; that it should aim to secure all ordinary services for Irish-speaking families in their own language.

252. This recommendation is commended to *Na Teaghlaigh Ghaelacha*.

Recommendation 263 : That, where both parents are Irish speakers, they should ensure that their children will learn Irish in the easiest and most natural way by hearing it spoken from their infancy in the home.

Recommendation 264 : That, in those homes where only one of the parents is an Irish speaker, that parent should ensure that the children should be brought up bilingually, as is the case with infants in many other countries.

Recommendation 265 : That those parents who do not know Irish themselves should encourage and assist their children to learn it well. The parents should, for instance, insist that their children will be taught Irish as a living spoken language at school; they could provide them with children's books, magazines, records, etc., in Irish; they could, in many cases, employ a girl from the Gaeltacht as a mother's help, when the children are young, and send the children to an Irish Summer College or to the Gaeltacht.

253. These recommendations are commended to parents generally.

THE CHURCHES

Recommendation 266 : That, as far as possible, only clergy who are fluent speakers of Irish should be stationed in parishes in the Gaeltacht and that Irish should be the ordinary vernacular used in all Church ceremonies there and in religious instruction in the schools.

VI. AN GHAELIGE IN EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ AGUS INSTITIÚIDÍ I MEASC AN PHOBAIL

AN TEAGHLACH

Moladh 262: Gur chóir do Na Teaghlaigh Ghaelacha rolla náisiúnta a chur le chéile de na teaghlaigh go léir lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht a labhraíonn an Ghaeilge, agus gur chóir dóibh feachtas poiblíochta a chur ar siúl chun a thabhairt ar theaghlaigh eile a sampla féin a leanúint; gur ceart dóibh féachaint chuige go mbeidh na gnáthsheirbhísí go léir ar fáil ina dteanga féin ag na teaghlaigh a labhraíonn an Ghaeilge.

252. Cuirtear an moladh seo i gcomhairle do Na Teaghlaigh Ghaelacha.

Moladh 263: Nuair is cainteoirí Gaeilge an t-athair agus an mháthair, gur chóir dóibh féachaint chuige go bhfoghlaimeodh a gcuid páistí an Ghaeilge sa tslí is fusa agus is nádúrtha, is é sin, go mbeadh sí le cloisteáil sa bhaile ag na leanaí ó thús.

Moladh 264: Maidir leis na teaghlaigh ina bhfuil Gaeilge ag duine amháin de na tuismitheoirí, gur chóir don tuismitheoir sin féachaint chuige go dtógfar na páistí leis an dá theanga, faoi mar a dhéantar le leanaí i gcuid mhór tíortha eile.

Moladh 265: Gur chóir do na tuismitheoirí sin nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu a bpáistí a spreagadh, agus cabhrú leo, chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim go maith. Mar shampla, ba chóir do na tuismitheoirí féachaint chuige go múinfeadh an Ghaeilge mar bheotheanga labhartha dá gcuid páistí ar scoil; d'fhéadfaidís leabhair, irisí, ceirníní, etc., oiriúnacha i nGaeilge a chur ar fáil dóibh; d'fhéadfaidís, go minic, cailín ón Ghaeltacht a fháil le hamharc i ndiaidh na bpáistí óga, agus na páistí a chur go dtí Coláiste Samhraidh Gaeilge nó go dtí an Ghaeltacht.

253. Cuirtear na moltaí seo i gcomhairle do thuismitheoirí i gcoitinne.

AN EAGLAIS

Moladh 266: Chomh fada agus is féidir, nach cóir ach sagairt agus ministrí atá ina gcainteoirí líofa Gaeilge a chur i bhfeighil paróistí sa Ghaeltacht, agus gur ceart gurb í an Ghaeilge an ghnáth-theanga a d'úsáidfidh sa Ghaeltacht sna deasghnátha eaglaise go léir, agus gur i nGaeilge a mhúinfidh an teagasc criostaí sna scoileanna.

Recommendation 267 : That the annual grant to St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, as a recognised college of the National University of Ireland, should be increased to allow an expansion of the College's work for Irish, with the two-fold aim of ensuring that the Catholic clergy will be fluent speakers of the language and that academic work, especially of a religious nature, can be prepared and published. As aids to the former, we suggest the equipment of a language laboratory in the College and the provision of Gaeltacht scholarships, and, to the latter, the foundation of post-graduate scholarships. Among aids which ought to have priority would be those which would allow the completion and publication of an approved Catholic translation of the Bible.

Recommendation 268 : That the proposed Publications Board should include in its annual output books and booklets of a religious nature and should take whatever steps are necessary to encourage the publication of a reasonable amount of material in Irish in existing religious periodicals.

Recommendation 269 : That, in those cities and towns which have a substantial number of Irish speakers, one of the Sunday Masses should cater specially for them, as it is at present the practice in Cork, by the inclusion of prayers, notices and sermon in Irish, and an Irish-speaking sodality, such as already are in existence in Dublin and Belfast, should be organised. There is great scope for Irish-speaking branches of various movements of the Lay Apostolate, especially of those which cater for youth.

Recommendation 270 : That, elsewhere throughout the country, those members of the clergy who have a knowledge of the language should ensure that a reasonable use of it will be made in their churches.

Recommendation 271 : That the authorities of Trinity College should be requested to work out a system of liaison between their existing facilities for learning Irish (i.e., courses and Gaeltacht scholarships) and theological studies, so that candidates for the ministry may have the opportunity and encouragement to become fluent speakers of the language. The early publication of the Prayer Book in Irish would be of assistance.

254. These recommendations are commended to the Church authorities, clergy and laity concerned. The arrangements for teaching Irish in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and in Trinity College, Dublin, will be reviewed when the report of the Commission on Higher Education is available. As regards the supply of religious literature in Irish, see comment on recommendations 227 to 232.

Moladh 267: Go méadófaí an deontas bliantúil do Choláiste Phádraig, Má Nuat, mar choláiste aitheanta d'Ollscoil na hÉireann, chun go bhféadfaí obair an Choláiste ar son na Gaeilge a leathnú, sa tslí go gcinnteofaí go mbeadh na sagairt Chaitliceacha ina gcainteoirí líofa Gaeilge, agus go bhféadfaí saothar acadúil, go háirithe saothar crábhaidh, a ullmhú agus a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge. Chun an chéad chuspóir a thabhairt i gcrích, molaimid go gcuirfí saotharlann teanga ar bun sa Choláiste agus scoláireachtaí chun na Gaeltachta a chur ar fáil, agus chun an dara cuspóir a thabhairt i gcrích, molaimid go gcuirfí scoláireachtaí iarchéime ar fáil. Ar na rudaí ar cheart tosaíocht a thabhairt dóibh, áirimid leagan údarásach Gaeilge den Bhíobla Caitliceach a chur ar fáil.

Moladh 268: Go ndéanfadh an Bord Foilsitheoireachta atá molta againn leabhair agus leabhráin faoi chúrsaí creidimh a áireamh ar a chuid foilseachán bliantúil, agus go ndéanfadh sé beart ar bith ba ghá chun a thabhairt go bhfoilseofaí cion réasúnach ábhair i nGaeilge sna tréimhseacháin chrábhaidh atá ann faoi láthair.

Moladh 269: Sna cathracha agus sna bailte móra ina bhfuil pobal cuíosach mór Gaeilgeoirí, gur chóir ceann d'Aifrinn an Domhnaigh a bheith ina Aifreann speisialta do Ghaeilgeoirí, mar atá faoi láthair i gCorcaigh, agus na paidreacha, na fógraí agus an tseanmóin a bheith i nGaeilge, agus gur chóir cuallacht do Ghaeilgeoirí a eagrú, mar atá déanta cheana féin i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i mBéal Feirste. Is mór a d'fhéadfadh craobhacha Gaeilgeoirí i ngluaiseachtaí éagsúla d'Aspalacht na dTuataí a dhéanamh, go háirithe na gluaiseachtaí sin a dhéanann freastal ar an óige.

Moladh 270: In áiteanna eile ar fud na tíre, gur chóir do na daoine sin den chléir a bhfuil Gaeilge acu féachaint chuige go mbainfear úsáid réasúnach as an Ghaeilge sna heaglaisí atá faoina gcúram.

Moladh 271: Go n-iarrfaí ar údaráis Choláiste na Tríonóide socrú a dhéanamh chun go mbainfeadh na saoráidí atá ar fáil ann cheana le haghaidh foghlaim na Gaeilge (i.e., cúrsaí Gaeilge agus scoláireachtaí chun na Gaeltachta) le scoil na diagachta ionas go mbeadh caoi agus spreagadh ag ábhar ministrí chun líofacht a shaothrú sa Ghaeilge. Ba chuidiú é an Leabhar Urnaithe a bheith ar fáil i nGaeilge go luath.

254. Cuirtear na moltaí seo i gcomhairle do na húdaráis eaglasta, don chléir agus do na tuataí lena mbaineann. Déanfar athbhreithniú ar na socruithe le haghaidh múineadh na Gaeilge i gColáiste Phádraig, Má Nuat, agus i gColáiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath, nuair a fhoilseofar tuarascáil an Choimisiúin um Ardoideachas. Maidir le litríocht chráifeach i nGaeilge a chur ar fáil, féach an tuairisc ar mholtaí 227 go 232.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Recommendation 272 : That, in business premises in which some members of the staff are Irish speakers, notices, such as those commonly found in shops on the Continent which list the languages spoken by the assistants, should be prominently displayed, inviting the public to transact business through Irish and that the Irish-speaking members of the staff should be easily identifiable by the use of a badge or other symbol; fluency in Irish might then be regarded as an extra qualification.

Recommendation 273 : That manufacturers should supply a liberal amount of posters, display-cards, etc., in Irish for displaying their wares throughout the country and that all material of this kind sent to the Gaeltacht should be in Irish.

Recommendation 274 : That manufacturers should endeavour to use some Irish on packaging materials for goods for the home market, especially those goods bought largely by children and teenagers, e.g., toys, confectionery, ices, soft drinks, etc. ; and that they should also consider the novelty and attractiveness of simple Irish words in naming new products.

Recommendation 275 : That all firms should retain a certain percentage of their advertising for Irish-language periodicals and should use some Irish in their regular advertising in the national and provincial press and on radio and television.

Recommendation 276 : That those firms which grant patronage to cultural activities should give Gaelic cultural activities a high place on their list.

Recommendation 277 : That firms specialising in a particular line which can assist the language revival, e.g., book publishers, manufacturers of gramophone records, bookshops, etc., should ensure that the language gets due place in their products.

255. The Government would like to see a much greater use of Irish in commercial life. The Minister for Industry and Commerce proposes to consult the representative industrial and trading organisations concerned regarding the methods by which this can be done. A small number of firms already publish some material in Irish but it will be necessary to win a wider acceptance by individual firms of the idea of bilingual advertising. Consideration will be given to seeking the advice of professional public relations consultants regarding the best general methods of approach.

TIONSICAL AGUS TRÁDÁIL

Moladh 272: Go ndéanfaí, in áitribh ghnó inar Gaeilgeoirí cuid den fhoireann, fógraí mar iad siúd a fheictear go coitianta i siopaí ar an Mór-roinn, agus liosta orthu de na teangacha a labhraíonn an lucht freastail, a chur ar taispeáint in áit fheiceálach, ag iarraidh ar an bpobal a ngnóthaí a dhéanamh i nGaeilge, agus go mbeadh suaitheantas nó comhartha eile á chaitheamh ag na comhaltaí den fhoireann a mbeadh Gaeilge acu; ba chóir líofacht sa Ghaeilge a áireamh mar cháilíocht bhreise.

Moladh 273: Go gcuirfeadh monaróirí póstaer, cártaí taispeána, etc., ar fáil i nGaeilge lena gcuid earraí a fhógairt ar fud na tíre, agus gur i nGaeilge a bheadh an t-ábhar go léir den chineál sin a chuirfí chun na Gaeltachta.

Moladh 274: Go ndéanfadh monaróirí iarracht cion áirithe Gaeilge a chur ar na pacáistí a úsáidtear don mhargadh cois baile, go háirithe i gcás earraí arb iad na páistí agus na déagóirí is mó a cheannaíonn iad, mar shampla, bréagáin, milseáin, uachtar reoite, deochanna neamh-mheisciúla, etc., agus go gcuimhneoidís freisin ar a úire thaitneamhaí a bheadh sé focail shimplí Ghaeilge a úsáid ag ainmniú táirgí nua dóibh.

Moladh 275: Go gcuirfeadh gach gnólacht cion áirithe dá chuid fógraíochta in áirithe do na tréimhseacháin Ghaeilge agus go mbeadh roinnt éigin Gaeilge san fhógraíocht a dhéanann siad go rialta sna nuachtáin mhóra agus sna nuachtáin logánta agus ar an raidió agus ar an teilifís.

Moladh 276: Gur chóir do na gnólachtaí sin a dhéanann pátrúnacht ar imeachtaí cultúir cion maith tacaíochta a thabhairt don chultúr Gaelach.

Moladh 277: Gur chóir do ghnólachtaí a dhéanann speisialtacht de ghnó áirithe a d'fhéadfadh cabhrú le hathbheochan na teanga, e.g., foilsitheoirí leabhar, lucht déanta ceirníní gramafóin, siopaí leabhar, etc., féachaint chuige go dtabharfar ionad mar is cuí don teanga ina ghnó.

255. Ba mhaith leis an Rialtas go dtiocfadh méadú mór ar úsáid na Gaeilge i gcúrsaí tráchtála na tíre. Tá sé beartaithe ag an Aire Tionscail agus Tráchtála comhairle a ghlacadh leis na heagraíochtaí atá ag an lucht tionscail agus tráchtála atá i gceist i dtaobh na slíte ina bhféadfaí sin a dhéanamh. Cé go bhfuil líon beag gnólachtaí ag foilsíú roinnt ábhair i nGaeilge cheana féin, caithfear a chur ina lúí ar a lán gnólachtaí eile gur cheart dóibh fógraíocht a dhéanamh sa dá theanga. Breithneofar an scéal féachaint ar cheart cabhair a fháil ó chomhairleoirí gairmiúla i gcúrsaí caidrimh phoiblí i dtaobh na modhanna is fearr chun tabhairt faoin ghnó seo i gcoitinne.

SOCIETIES AND ORGANISATIONS

Recommendation 278 : That organisations catering for youth should introduce Irish into their activities in a spontaneous and attractive way, e.g., songs in Irish in community singing, questions in Irish in question-times and panel games, Irish items in concerts, Gaeltacht scholarship schemes for members, camping in the Gaeltacht, and so on.

Recommendation 279 : That the Trade Unions, in association with Employers' Associations, should organize Gaeltacht scholarship schemes for apprentices and should always include a series of lectures on the language, its history and literature in Adult Education Courses organised by them. The Trade Unions could also assist the language by stimulating the writing of Irish among their members, by the use of Irish on membership cards and by arranging for Irish-speaking members who are constantly in contact with the public in their work (e.g., shop assistants, bus conductors, etc.) to wear an Irish-speaker's badge.

Recommendation 280 : That professional organisations, because of the position of leadership held by their members in the local community, should encourage them to take an active part in all Gaelic activities in their area and should hold an occasional function in Irish for their own members. The recommendations above re Trade Unions are also applicable to professional organisations.

Recommendation 281 : That all rural organisations should integrate the Irish language into their local activities, e.g., the recreational activities organised by them could include singing and choral work, debating, public-speaking and drama in Irish, with participation in various local and national competitions; Adult Education Courses organised by them should always include some lectures on the Irish language, its history and literature; conversational classes in Irish could be organised for their members by arrangement with the local Gaelic society or the local vocational school; an occasional all-Irish function could be organised by each local branch of the rural organisations.

Recommendation 282 : That sporting organisations should play their part in the advancement of the language at local level, e.g., by the use of Irish in notices in their club-rooms, by the designation of one night per week or one room for Irish-speaking social activities, by the use of Irish on membership cards, stationery, etc., by the provision of Gaelic periodicals in reading-rooms, by making the Gaelic terms used in the sport in question available to members, and so on. We believe that all national sporting organisations could introduce some Irish into their administration and that this should be on

EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ AGUS CUMAINN ÉAGSÚLA

Moladh 278: Go ndéanfadh eagraíochtaí a bhíonn ag freastal ar an aos óg an Ghaeilge a thabhairt isteach ina gcuid gníomhaíochtaí ar bhealach nádúrtha taitneamhach, e.g., amhráin Ghaeilge sa slua-amhránaíocht, ceisteanna i nGaeilge i dtráthanna ceistiúcháin agus i slua-chluichí, mireanna Gaeilge i gcoirmeacha ceoil, scoláireachtaí chun na Gaeltachta dá gcomhaltaí, campáil sa Ghaeltacht, agus mar sin de.

Moladh 279: Go ndéanfadh na ceardchumainn, i gcomhar le heagraíochtaí na bhfostóirí, scéimeanna scoláireachtaí chun na Gaeltachta a eagrú do phrintísigh, agus gur chóir i gcónaí go mbeadh sraith léachtaí ar an Ghaeilge, agus ar a stair agus a litríocht, sna cúrsaí oideachais a chuireann siad ar fáil do dhaoine fásta. D'fhéadfadh na ceardchumainn cabhrú leis an teanga freisin trí scríbhneoireacht na Gaeilge a shaothrú i measc a gcomhaltaí, trí Ghaeilge a úsáid ar chúrsaí comhaltais, agus socrú a dhéanamh chun go mbeadh suaitheantas Gaeilge á chaitheamh ag comhaltaí a bhfuil Gaeilge acu agus a bhíonn ag freastal ar an bpobal ina gcuid oibre (e.g., cúntóirí i siopaí, stiúrthóirí bus, etc.).

Moladh 280: Go ndéanfadh na gairmeagraíochtaí, mar gheall ar an áit ar leith a bhíonn ag a gcomhaltaí i measc treoraithe an phobail, na comhaltaí sin a ghriósú chun páirt ghníomhach a ghlacadh sna himeachtaí Gaelacha go léir ina gceantar, agus go mbeadh ócáid Ghaeilge ag a gcomhaltaí ó am go ham. Na moltaí atá déanta thuas maidir le ceardchumainn baineann siad le gairmeagraíochtaí freisin.

Moladh 281: Go gcuirfeadh na heagraíochtaí tuaithe go léir an Ghaeilge chun feidhme ina n-imeachtaí áitiúla, e.g., d'fhéadfaí amhránaíocht, claiseadal, díospóireachtaí, labhairt phoiblí agus drámaí i nGaeilge a áireamh ar na himeachtaí a bhíonn acu mar chaitheamh aimsire, agus d'fhéadfaidís páirt a ghlacadh i gcomórtais áitiúla agus i gcomórtais náisiúnta; ba chóir i gcónaí go mbeadh roinnt léachtaí ar an Ghaeilge, agus ar a stair agus a litríocht, ar na cúrsaí oideachais do dhaoine fásta a eagraíonn siad; d'fhéadfaidís socrú a dhéanamh le cumann Gaelach nó le scoil ghairmoideachais sa chomharsanacht chun ranganna comhrá i nGaeilge a chur ar bun dá gcomhaltaí; d'fhéadfadh gach craobh áitiúil de na heagraíochtaí tuaithe tionól caidrimh a chur ar bun a mbeadh na himeachtaí go léir ann i nGaeilge.

Moladh 282: Gur chóir do chumainn spóirt a gcion a dhéanamh chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn ina gceantair féin, e.g., Gaeilge a úsáid sna fógraí ina gclubsheomraí, oíche amháin sa tseachtain, nó seomra amháin, a chur in áirithe le haghaidh imeachtaí caidriúla i nGaeilge, úsáid a bhaint as an Ghaeilge ar a gcártaí comhaltais agus ar a gcuid stáiseanáireachta, etc., tréimhseacháin Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil sna seomraí léitheoireachta, na téarmaí a bhaineann lena gcuid cluichí a chur ar fáil i nGaeilge dá gcomhaltaí, agus mar sin de. Measaimid go bhféadfadh gach spórtchumann roinnt éigin dá ghnóthaí riaracháin a

an extensive scale in the administration of sport in schools and colleges.

Recommendation 283 : That the Gaelic Athletic Association should give a lead to all other sporting bodies in the extensive use of Irish in internal administration, advertising, programmes, press, radio and television coverage of its games, and so on. We recommend that various Provincial Councils and County Boards of the Association should follow the lead given by the Ulster Council in its use of Irish at meetings and its organisation of courses in Irish for potential administrators; that the administration of schools and colleges competitions should be in Irish where this is not already the case; that the Association should use its influence with the Press and Radio to have more extensive coverage in Irish given to Gaelic games.

Recommendation 284 : That each local cultural society should give the Irish language a place in its annual activities according to its purpose and scope, e.g., the dramatic society by the production of at least one play in Irish annually, the debating society by the inclusion of some debates in Irish, historical and archaeological societies by having an occasional paper read in Irish at their meetings, etc.

256. These recommendations are commended to the organisations concerned.

IRISH LANGUAGE ORGANISATIONS

Recommendation 285 : We recommend that Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge be maintained ; that it be granted adequate recognition as a liaison body between the State and the voluntary movement and that its annual grant be sufficient to enable it to perform its functions of

- (a) helping to co-ordinate the policy and activities of the voluntary Gaelic organisations; this, according to its Constitution, is the first objective of An Chomhdháil;*
- (b) carrying out further experimental language-promotional schemes which are financially or otherwise beyond the capacity of individual voluntary organisations; an example of this type of work already undertaken by An Chomhdháil is the establishment of the Gaelic Book Clubs;*
- (c) continuing to provide secretarial services and other help for the voluntary organisations, particularly for the many societies which cannot economically maintain staff of their own.*

dhéanamh i nGaeilge, agus roinnt mhór i gcás cúrsaí spóirt i measc scoileanna agus coláistí.

Moladh 283: Gur chóir do Chumann Lúthchleas Gael dea-shampla a thabhairt do gach eagraíocht spóirt eile tríd an Ghaeilge a úsáid go forleathan ina riarachán inmheánach, ina chuid fógraíochta, sna cláir do na cluichí, sna tuairiscí ar a gcluichí a fhoilsítear ar na nuachtáin, ar an raidió agus ar an teilifís, agus mar sin de. Molaimid go leanfadh na Comhairlí Cúige agus na Boird Chontae de chuid an Chumainn an treoir atá tugtha ag Comhairle Uladh maidir le húsáid na Gaeilge ag a cruinnithe agus maidir le cúrsaí i nGaeilge a eagrú le haghaidh oifigigh an Chumainn; gur chóir na comórtais idir scoileanna agus coláistí a riaradh i nGaeilge mura bhfuil sin á dhéanamh cheana féin; gur chóir don Chumann a chomhairle a chur i bhfeidhm ar na nuachtáin agus ar an raidió chun a thabhairt orthu níos mó Gaeilge a úsáid ina dtuairiscí ar na cluichí Gaelacha.

Moladh 284: Go dtabharfadh gach cumann logánta cultúir ionad don Ghaeilge ina ghníomhaíochtaí bliantúla, de réir mar a d'oirfeadh ó thaobh cuspóirí agus réim an chumainn áirithe, e.g., d'fhéadfadh an cumann drámaíochta dráma amháin i nGaeilge a léiriú in aghaidh na bliana, d'fhéadfadh an cumann díospóireachta cuid dá dhíospóireachtaí a bheith acu i nGaeilge, d'fhéadfaí corrpháipéar a léamh i nGaeilge ag cruinnithe de chumainn staire agus seandálaíochta, etc.

256. Cuirtear na moltaí seo i gcomhairle do na heagraíochtaí lena mbaineann.

NA HEAGRAÍOCHTAÍ GAEILGE

Moladh 285: Molaimid Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge a choimeád ann; agus go n-aithneofaí í go cuí mar fhoras idirghabhála idir an Stát agus an ghluaiseacht dheonach, agus go dtabharfaí deontas bliantúil di a bheadh mór go leor chun a chur ar a cumas na cúraimí seo a leanas a dhéanamh le héifeacht—

- (a) *beartas agus gníomhaíochtaí na n-eagraíochtaí deonacha Gaeilge a chomhordú; sin é is príomhfheidhm don Chomhdháil de réir a Bunreachta;*
- (b) *tuilleadh scéimeanna triailacha, a bhainfeadh le cur chun cinn na Gaeilge, ach a bheadh thar acmhainn na n-eagraíochtaí deonacha, a thabhairt i gcrích; sampla d'obair den chineál sin atá déanta cheana féin ag an Chomhdháil is ea bunú na gClubanna Leabhar Gaeilge;*
- (c) *leanúint de bheith ag soláthar seirbhísí rínaíochta agus cabhair eile do na heagraíochtaí deonacha, go háirithe do na cumainn iomadúla nach acmhainn dóibh foireann dá gcuid féin a fhostú.*

So far, An Chomhdháil has received limited subsidies from the State. Should the Government consider that, to enable it to increase the annual grant substantially, some State representation in An Chomhdháil might be desirable, we are confident that such representation could be arranged in a manner which would not interfere with the independence of An Chomhdháil as the co-ordinating body of the voluntary language organisations.

257. Some members of the Commission had reservations regarding this recommendation. Since the formation of Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, Roinn na Gaeltachta has been established with the following statutory functions:—

“to promote the cultural, social and economic welfare of the Gaeltacht; to encourage the preservation and extension of the use of Irish as a vernacular language; and, to such extent as may be necessary or appropriate, to consult and advise with other Departments of State in respect of services administered by such Departments which affect the cultural, social or economic welfare of the Gaeltacht or which concern the national aim of restoring the Irish language.”

It is the Government's desire that each of the voluntary language organisations should have direct access to Roinn na Gaeltachta with a view to facilitating the implementation of the policy outlined in this White Paper. The part which An Chomhdháil can play as a co-ordinating body will be reviewed and the amount of its grant-in-aid (at present £20,250 a year) will be assessed in the light of that review.

Go dtí seo ní bhfuair an Chomhdháil ón Stát ach deontais a bhí cuíosach beag. Má fheictear don Rialtas gurb inmhianaithe ionadaíocht a bheith ag an Stát ar an Chomhdháil sula bhféadfaí an deontas bliantúil a mhéadú go mór, bheadh dóchas againn go bhféadfaí sin a réiteach gan baint de neamhspleáchas na Comhdhála mar ghléas comhordaithe na n-eagraíochtaí deonacha Gaeilge.

257. Chuir comhaltaí áirithe den Choimisiún agus leis an moladh seo. Ó chéadeagraíodh Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, tá Roinn na Gaeltachta curtha ar bun, leis na feidhmeanna reachtúla seo a leanas:—

“leas cultúrtha, sóisialach agus geilleagrach na Gaeltachta a chur chun cinn; cabhrú le caomhaint agus leathnú na Gaeilge mar ghnáth-urlabhra; agus, a mhéid is gá nó is cuí, dul i gcomhairle agus comhairle a ghlacadh le Ranna eile Stáit i dtaobh seirbhísí a riaras na Ranna sin agus a bhaineas le leas cultúrtha, sóisialach nó geilleagrach na Gaeltachta nó a bhaineas leis an gcuspóir náisiúnta an Ghaeilge d’athbheochaint.”

Is é mian an Rialtais é go mbeadh teacht go díreach ag gach ceann de na heagraíochtaí deonacha Gaeilge ar Roinn na Gaeltachta d’fhonn feidhmiú an bheartais a léirítear sa Pháipéar Bán seo a éascú. Athbhreithneofar an pháirt is féidir leis an gComhdháil a ghlacadh mar chomhlacht comhordaithe agus socrófar méid an deontais-i-gcabhair lena haghaidh (£20,250 in aghaidh na bliana faoi láthair) faoi réir an athbhreithnithe sin.

VII. COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY

Recommendation 286 : That the Government should set up the co-ordinating machinery necessary to ensure that State policy on the language will, in future, be put into effect systematically on all fronts.

258. The Government have decided that responsibility for the carrying out of the specific decisions set out in this White Paper will rest with the Ministers directly concerned—with the Minister for Finance, initially, exercising a general co-ordinating and supervisory function. The Government will set up a consultative council, representative of public and private interests, which will help to review policy and advise on its future development, with particular reference to the extension of the use of Irish in spheres other than that of public administration.

Recommendation 287 : That a special Fund for language-promotion and Gaeltacht-development schemes should be set up on the lines of former special Development Funds.

259. Adequate financial provisions for the schemes in question can be voted by the Dáil in the normal ways. A special fund is not necessary but a new provision will be included in the Vote for Roinn na Gaeltachta for giving assistance to new or experimental projects which are specially suitable for Gaeltacht areas.

Recommendation 288 : That a report should be issued annually by the Government detailing the work done by the State, either directly or indirectly, for the preservation of the Gaeltacht and for the revival of the language outside the Gaeltacht during the previous year ; this report should also indicate the objectives to be aimed at during the following twelve months.

260. The Government agree as to the desirability of issuing progress reports at intervals.

VII. COMHORDÚ AGUS FEIDHMIÚ AN BHEARTAIS I LEITH NA TEANGA

Moladh 286. Go bhféachfadh an Rialtas chuige go ndéanfaí comhordú ar na hiarrachtaí iomadúla is gá chun a chinntiú go gcuirfear beartas an Stáit i leith na Gaeilge i bhfeidhm go rianúil ina ghnéithe uile.

258. Tá sé socraithe ag an Rialtas gur ar na hAíri a mbaineann na beartuithe sonracha atá leagtha amach sa Pháipéar Bán seo leo go díreach a bheidh sé de chúram iad a chur i bhfeidhm—agus, i dtosach báire, go mbeidh comhordú agus maoirsiú ginearálta ar a bhfeidhmiú á dhéanamh ag an Aire Airgeadais. Ceapfaidh an Rialtas comhlacht comhairleach, ar a mbeidh ionadaithe ó eagraíochtaí poiblí agus príobháideacha, a chabhróidh leis an mbeartas a athbhreithniú agus a thabharfaidh comhairle i dtaobh a churtha chun cinn feasta, go háirithe maidir le leathnú úsáid na Gaeilge i ngnóthaí lasmuigh den riarachán poiblí.

Moladh 287: Go mbunófaí Ciste Speisialta le haghaidh cur chun cinn na Gaeilge agus forbairt na Gaeltachta, ar nós na gCistí Forbartha speisialta a bhí ann roimhe seo.

259. Is féidir leis an Dáil leorsholáthar airgid do na scéimeanna sin a vótáil ar na gnáthshlite. Ní gá ciste speisialta a bhunú ach beidh soláthar nua sa vóta do Roinn na Gaeltachta le haghaidh cabhrach do scéimeanna nua nó scéimeanna triaileacha a d'oirfeadh go speisialta do limistéir sa Ghaeltacht.

Moladh 288: Go bhfoilseodh an Rialtas, gach bliain, tuarascáil a léireodh go cruinn an obair a rinne an Stát, go díreach nó go neamhdhíreach, chun an Ghaeltacht a chaomhnú, agus chun an teanga a athbheochan i limistéir lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht, i gcaitheamh na bliana roimhe sin; ba cheart go léireodh an tuarascáil sin freisin na spriocanna a bheadh le sroicheadh sa chéad bhliain eile.

260. Aontaíonn an Rialtas gur mhaith an rud é tuarascáil a fhoilsiú i gceann tréimhsí rialta.

APPENDIX

STATE AID TO THE GAELTACHT

(exclusive of assistance available generally throughout the State)

GAELTARRA ÉIREANN

An annual Grant-in-Aid of about £100,000 is paid to Gaeltarra Éireann, a statutory Board which engages in the production and marketing of tweed, knitwear, embroidery and toys in 34 centres all of which are located in or near the Gaeltacht.

Assets, valued at £700,000, were transferred to the Board on its establishment in 1958; these represented the assets of the undertaking formerly carried on by the Gaeltacht Services Division of the Department of Lands. No interest is paid on this debt and no part of the debt itself has been repaid. Exchequer advances up to a limit of £500,000 may be made to the Board; £345,000 repayable with interest has been advanced to date, mainly for new plant and equipment for existing centres. It has now been decided to relieve the Board of liability to pay interest on, and repay, past Exchequer advances and, until its operations become profitable, of the liability to pay interest on, and commence repayment of future Exchequer advances.

At 31st March, 1964, there were some 760 full-time employees and in addition up to 1,000 employed part-time in their own homes. Total wages paid amount to almost £250,000 per annum. The net sales for the year ended 31st March, 1964, amounted to approximately £700,000, an increase of over £100,000 since the Board was established. Exports accounted for 25 per cent of total sales. While these results were a marked improvement on previous years, the trading loss for the year was £103,500. The tweed industry, which accounts for over 40 per cent of total output, almost pays its way, largely due to centralisation. All the other industries incurred heavy losses, mainly because they are operated as a social service to assist in the preservation of the Gaeltacht by creating employment. It is for this reason that industries such as the manufacture of toys are spread over three centres although one large centre would be more economic.

Every effort is being made to make all industries operated by the Board economically viable as far as possible. The tweed factory at Kilcar is being extended, and new plant and machinery are being

AGUISÍN

CÚNAMH STÁIT DON GHAELTACHT

(Iasmuigh den chúnamh atá ar fáil ar fud an Stáit i gcoitinne)

GAELTARRA ÉIREANN

Íoctar Deontas-i-gCabhair de thimpeall £100,000 in aghaidh na bliana le Gaeltarra Éireann, Bord reachtúil atá ag gabháil do bhréidín, earraí cniotáilte, bróidnéireacht agus bréagáin a tháirgeadh i 34 ionad atá suite sa Ghaeltacht nó cóngarach di, agus do na táirgí sin a chur ar an margadh.

Ar lá a bhunaithe i 1958, aistríodh go dtí an Bord sócmhainní ab fhiú £700,000; ba iad siúd sócmhainní an ghnó a bhí á sheoladh roimhe sin ag Seirbhísí na Gaeltachta, a bhí tráth ina Rannán den Roinn Tailte. Níl aon ús á íoc ar an bhfiach sin, agus níor aisíocadh aon chuid den fhiach féin. Tá sé ceadaithe airleacain nach mó san iomlán ná £500,000 a eisiúint don Bhord as an Státchiste; go dtí seo eisíodh £345,000 a bhí inaíoctha le hús. Le haghaidh fearais agus gléasra nua do na hionaid a bhí ann cheana a bhí an mhórchuid den airgead sin ag teastáil. Táthar tar éis a chinneadh anois ar an mBord a shaoradh ón dliteanas chun ús a íoc ar na hairleacain a eisíodh cheana ón Státchiste, agus chun na hairleacain sin a aisíoc, agus go dtí go mbeidh brabach ar a chuid oibre, í a shaoradh ón dliteanas chun ús a íoc ar airleacain a eiseofar feasta, agus chun tosú ar iad a aisíoc.

Ar an 31ú Márta, 1964, bhí timpeall 760 oibrí i bhfostaíocht lán-aimsire, agus fairis sin bhí suas le 1,000 i bhfostaíocht pháirtaimsire ina dtithe féin. Íoctar beagnach £250,000 sa bhliain mar phá. Sa bhliain dar chríoch an 31ú Márta, 1964, tháinig na glan-díolacháin go dtí timpeall £700,000, breis is £100,000 de mhéadú ón uair a bunaíodh an Bord. As díolacháin thar lear a fuarthas 25% de sin. Bíodh is gur feabhas mór é sin ar thorthaí na mblianta roimhe sin, cailleadh £103,500 ar thrádáil na bliana. Thug tionscal an bhréidín níos mó ná 40% den táirgeadh iomlán; ós rud é, go mór mór, gur tionscal láraithe é, is beag nach bhfuil sé in ann íoc as féin. Cailleadh go trom ar na tionscail eile go léir, de bhrí, go háirithe, gur mar sheirbhís shóisialach, chun cabhrú le caomhnú na Gaeltachta trí fhostaíocht a sholáthar, atá siad á n-oibriú. Is mar gheall air sin atá tionscail mar dhéanamh bréagán scaipthe ar thrí ionad, bíodh is go mbeadh an t-aon ionad mór amháin níos barrainní.

Tá gach dícheall á dhéanamh chun a áirithiú go mbeidh na tionscail uile atá á seoladh ag an mBord in ann maireachtáil as a n-acmhainn féin, chomh fada agus is féidir. Tá monarcha an bhréidín i gCill

installed. A new toy factory has been established at Spiddal to replace old unsuitable premises and it is proposed to centralise the finishing and marketing of knitwear in a new building at Tourma-keady. A development unit has been set up by the Board to consider and assess proposals for new industries which might be suitable for establishment in Gaeltacht areas.

AGRICULTURE

Land Project: Three-quarters of the cost of land reclamation is, under the Land Project, borne by the State as compared with two-thirds outside the Gaeltacht; the maximum grant per acre in both cases is £30 plus, in the Gaeltacht, an additional £8 towards the cost of liming and fertilising.

Farm Buildings: A supplementary grant of up to 50 per cent is payable in respect of certain farm buildings in addition to the Department of Agriculture grant.

Gaeltacht Glasshouse Scheme: A grant covering two-thirds of the cost is available for the erection of glasshouses. The grower's contribution is payable by annual instalments related to the net annual proceeds of his crop.

Gaeltacht Grassland Improvement Scheme: Approximately 1,000 plots, ranging from 1 to 3 acres, are selected annually and soil tested; lime and fertilisers are supplied to the owners at half cost.

Gaeltacht Chick Scheme: Day-old pullets are distributed at a specially reduced price of £1 per dozen.

Scéim na Muc: Sows are provided by the Pigs and Bacon Commission at a reduced price to selected applicants. To help each applicant to produce enough feeding stuffs for the sows and their progeny, the State bears one half the cost of providing seed and fertilisers for two acres of barley for two successive years.

Tree Planting Scheme: Smallholders are enabled to obtain forest trees, fruit trees, hedge plants and shrubs at approximately one-third cost, the remainder being borne by the State. The demand is mainly for forest trees suitable for shelter belts.

Soft Fruit and Vegetable Growing: The State provides grants to promote the growing of soft fruits and vegetables including early

Charthaigh á leathnú, agus tá gléasra agus innealra nua á gcur isteach ann. Tá monarcha nua tógtha sa Spidéal in ionad seanfhoirgnimh mhí-oiriúnaigh, agus tá beartaithe críochnú agus margadh na n-earraí cniotáilte a lárú i bhfoirgneamh nua i dTuar Mhic Éadaigh. Tá aonad forbartha curtha ar bun ag an mBord chun moltaí le haghaidh tionscal nua a bheadh oiriúnach do limistéir sa Ghaeltacht a scrúdú agus a mheas.

TALMHAÍOCHT

Tionscadal na Talún: Tá trí cheathrú den chostas a bhaineann le míntiriú talún á sheasamh ag an Stát, faoi Thionscadal na Talún, i gcomparáid le dhá thrian lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht; £30 an deontas uasta in aghaidh an acra sa dá chás, móide £8 breise sa Ghaeltacht i leith leathadh aoil agus leasú na talún.

Foirgnimh Feirme: Tá deontas forlíontach suas go dtí 50% iníoctha i leith foirgneamh áirithe feirme i dteannta dheontas na Roinne Talmhaíochta.

Scéim na dTithe Gloine: Tá deontas is ionann agus dhá thrian den chostas ar fáil chun tithe gloine a thógáil. Tá ranníoc an fhásóra iníoctha ina thráthchodanna bliantúla atá bunaithe ar an teacht isteach glan in aghaidh na bliana as an mbarr.

An Scéim chun Talamh Féaraigh sa Ghaeltacht a fheabhsú: Toghtar timpeall 1,000 plásán, ó 1 go dtí 3 acra an ceann, gach bliain agus déantar tástáil ithreach orthu; cuirtear aol agus leasú talún ar fáil do na húinéirí ar leathchostas.

Scéim na Siciní don Ghaeltacht: Tugtar eireoga aon-lae amach ar phraghas laghdaithe speisialta de £1 an dosaen.

Scéim na Muc: Cuireann an Coimisiún Muc agus Bagúin cránacha ar fáil ar phraghas laghdaithe d'iarratasóirí roghnaithe. D'fhonn cabhrú le gach iarratasóir chun dóthain ábhar beathaithe a tháirgeadh do chránacha agus dá n-ál, íocann an Stát leath an chostais a bhaineann le síol agus leasú talún a cheannach le haghaidh dhá acra eorna dhá bhliain as a chéile.

Scéim na gCrann: Tig le sealbhóirí gabháltas beag crainn foraoise, crainn torthaí, plandaí agus toir le haghaidh fáil a fháil ar thuairim an tríú cuid den chostas; íocann an Stát an chuid eile. Crainn foraoise a bheadh oiriúnach le haghaidh criosanna fothana is mó a bhíonn á lorg faoin scéim seo.

Scéim na Maoth-thorthaí agus na nGlasraí: Cuireann an Stát deontais ar fáil chun saothrú maoth-thorthaí agus glasraí, ar a n-áirítear

potatoes. The grant is limited to £500 p.a. in respect of any one type of fruit or vegetable in a county.

In addition to purely Gaeltacht schemes, the area benefits from agricultural schemes applicable to the congested districts such as—

Seed Distribution Scheme : Under this scheme, a periodic change of seed is made available for the more needy smallholders. The seed is supplied at approximately three-fourths of the economic cost.

Ground Limestone on Islands : The purpose of this scheme is to meet the cost of bagging of ground limestone for transport by boat to certain islands.

Scheme for the Location of Bulls on Special Terms : Under this scheme, the Department of Agriculture arranges for the location in the congested districts of a substantial number of bulls additional to those placed under the General Cattle Breeding Scheme.

Scheme for the Location of Rams on Special Terms : A large number of good quality rams, purchased in this country and in Scotland, are located under this scheme each year in suitable areas in the congested districts to supplement those provided by the County Committees of Agriculture. The rams are supplied at a reduced price to selected applicants who undertake to maintain them in good and healthy breeding condition for two service seasons.

SEA FISHING

£80,000 was allocated from the National Development Fund to provide fishing boats for Irish-speaking residents of the Gaeltacht who were not able to pay the deposit required for the hire-purchase of boats from An Bord Iascaigh Mhara. £70,000 was allocated for boats of 56 feet length and £10,000 for small boats, principally for fishing for shellfish, where suitable harbours were not available for larger boats.

Minor Marine Works : The State bears the entire cost of Minor Marine Works (e.g., piers, slipways, etc.) provided the local authority accepts responsibility for maintenance.

HOUSING

The maximum grant for a new house in the Gaeltacht is £550, as compared with £450 for small farmers elsewhere.

prátaí luatha, a chur chun cinn. £500 in aghaidh na bliana an deontas is mó atá le fáil in aon chontae i leith aon chineál áirithe toradh nó glasa.

I dteannta na scéimeanna a ceapadh go sonrach don Ghaeltacht, is tairbhe don Ghaeltacht freisin ná scéimeanna talmhaíochta a ceapadh do na ceantair chúnga, mar shampla—

An Scéim Imdhála Sil: Faoin scéim seo cuirtear malairt síl ar fáil ó thráth go chéile do shealbhóirí gabháltas beag atá ina ghá. Cuirtear an síol ar fáil ar thimpeall trí cheathrú den chostas.

Aol-chloch Mheilte do na hOileáin: Is é an cuspóir atá leis an scéim seo an costas a sheasamh a ghabhann le haolchloch mheilte a chur i málaí agus a iompar ar bhád go dtí oileáin áirithe.

An Scéim chun Tairbh a Lonnú ar Théarmaí Speisialta: Déanann an Stát socrú faoin scéim seo chun roinnt mhaith tarbh a lonnú sna ceantair chúnga i dteannta na dtarbh a lonnaítear iontu faoin Scéim Ghinearálta um Shíolrú Bólachta.

An Scéim chun Reithí a Lonnú ar Théarmaí Speisialta: Déantar líon mór reithí maithe, a cheannaítear sa tír seo agus in Albain, a lonnú faoin scéim seo gach bliain i líomatáistí oiriúnacha sna ceantair chúnga d'fhonn cur leis an líon a chuireann na Coistí Talmhaíochta Contae ar fáil. Tugtar na reithí ar phraghas laghdaithe d'iaratasóirí roghnaithe faoi ghealltanais go gcoimeádfaidh siad iad i riocht maith folláin go ceann dhá shéasúr siolraithe.

IASCACH FARRAIGE

Cuireadh £80,000 in áirithe as an gCiste Forbartha Náisiúnta d'fhonn báid iascaigh a sholáthar le haghaidh cainteoirí Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht nach raibh ar a gcumas an éarlais a íoc is gá chun báid a fhruilcheannach ón mBord Iascaigh Mhara. Cuireadh £70,000 in áirithe le haghaidh bád 56 throigh ar fhad, agus £10,000 le haghaidh bád beag, go mór mór cinn chun iasc sliogach a ghabháil, i gceantair nach raibh cuanta oiriúnacha iontu le haghaidh bád ba mhó ná sin.

Mionoibreacha Mara: Bíonn an Stát sásta costas iomlán Mionoibreacha Mara (e.g., piaráí, sleamhnáin, etc.) a sheasamh ar choinníoll go nglacfaidh an t-údarás áitiúil orthu féin iad a choinneáil i dtreo.

TITHÍOCHT

£550 an deontas uasta le haghaidh tí nua i gcás na Gaeltachta, i gcomparáid le £450 i gcás feirmeoirí beaga in áiteanna eile.

In Gaeltacht areas, the maximum grant for reconstruction work (£170) is not only larger than elsewhere (£140) but a separate grant (£350) is available for the provision of additional accommodation for visitors. Separate grants (£150) are also available for a bathroom compared with £50, in certain circumstances, elsewhere, and for repairs (£40) to an existing sanitation system (nil elsewhere). Residents of the Gaeltacht also qualify for larger grants for installing a private water supply and private sewerage facilities than apply elsewhere.

In addition, a loan not exceeding the amount of grant is available in the case of new houses, reconstruction work and extensions for visitors. Furthermore, local authorities can pay a supplementary grant for new houses, reconstruction work and the installation of water and sewerage, up to 100 per cent of the State grant.

In certain cases, where electricity is not available, bottled gas has been installed with State assistance.

Hostels and Holiday Chalets : Hostels may qualify for grants up to £6,000 and holiday chalets for grants of up to £300. In addition to a grant for one chalet, a loan of up to £300 per chalet is available for a person erecting up to three chalets. An approved body may qualify for grants of up to £300 each for holiday chalets erected in groups.

Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes : The State provides special grants of 25 per cent of the cost in addition to the usual contribution to loan charges (60 per cent) in respect of public water supply and sewerage schemes.

MISCELLANEOUS

Roads : The State bears the entire cost of repair of selected accommodation roads and bog roads i.e., roads which are not the responsibility of the local authority.

Tourist Roads : Since 1953/54, special grants of £400,000 a year have been payable in respect of the improvement of roads of tourist value in the Gaeltacht and Congested Districts. Over £4½m. was expended on this scheme up to 31 March, 1964.

Small turf-fired generating stations : Two of the four stations are in the Gaeltacht, at Screeb, County Galway, and at Gweedore, County Donegal; all four stations are operated at a loss. The Gweedore station is receiving its full requirements of 30,000 tons of hand-won turf but supplies to the Screeb station have averaged only

I gcás na gceantar Gaeltachta, is mó an deontas uasta i leith atógála (£170) ná i gceantair eile (£140) agus, ina theannta sin, tá deontas ar leith (£320) ar fáil d'fhonn cóiríocht bhreise a sholáthar do chuariteoirí. Tá deontais ar leith (£150) ar fáil freisin le haghaidh seomra folcaidh i gcomparáid le £50, i gcúinsí áirithe, lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht, agus £40 le haghaidh déisiúcháin ar chóras séarachais (ní bhfaightear aon deontas lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht). Is mó freisin na deontais atá daoine a bhfuil cónaí orthu sa Ghaeltacht i dteideal a fháil ná mar atá ar fáil do dhaoine eile chun uisce-sholáthar príobháideach agus saoráidí séarachais príobháideacha a chur isteach.

Ina theannta sin, is féidir iasacht nach mó ná méid an deontais a fháil chun tithe nua a thógáil, tithe a athchoiriú agus tithe a mhéadú le haghaidh cuairteoirí. Thairis sin arís, féadfaidh na húdaráis áitiúla deontas forlíontach, suas go dtí 100% den deontas Stáit, a íoc i leith tithe nua a thógáil, tithe a athchóiriú agus córas uisce agus séarachais a chur isteach.

I gcásanna áirithe nach bhfuil leictreachas ar fáil, cuireadh gás buidéalaithe isteach le cabhair an Stáit.

Brúnna agus Seallaí Saoire: Féadfar deontais suas go dtí £6,000 a thabhairt i leith brúnna, agus deontais suas go dtí £300 i leith seallaí saoire. I dteannta deontais le haghaidh sealla amháin, tá iasacht nach mó ná £300 an sealla ar fáil do dhuine a thógfadh suas go dtí trí cinn. Is féidir le comhlacht ceadaithe deontais suas go dtí £300 an sealla a fháil i leith seallaí saoire a thógtar ina ngrúpaí.

Scéimeanna Uisce-sholáthair agus Séarachais: Cuireann an Stát deontais speisialta de 25% den chostas ar fáil, in éineacht leis an ngnáth-ranníoc (60%) i leith muirear iasachta, le haghaidh scéimeanna poiblí uisce-sholáthair agus séarachais.

ILGHNÉITHEACH

Bóithre: Íocann an Stát an costas iomlán i ndáil le deisiú bóithre áise agus bóithre portaigh roghnaithe, i.e., bóithre nach bhfuil freagracht ar aon údarás áitiúil ina leith.

Bóithre Cuartaíochta: Ó 1953/54 i leith, cuireadh deontais speisialta £400,000 in aghaidh na bliana ar fáil d'fhonn feabhas a chur ar bhóithre a bhfuil tábhacht leo ó thaobh na cuartaíochta sa Ghaeltacht agus sna ceantair chúnga. Caitheadh os cionn £4½ mhilliún ar an scéim seo anuas go dtí 31 Márta, 1964.

Stáisiúin Bheaga Leictreachais a oibrítear le Móin: Tá dhá cheann de na ceithre stáisiún suite sa Ghaeltacht, ceann i Scríb, Co. na Gaillimhe, agus ceann i nGaoth Dobhair, Co. Dhún na nGall; tá airgead á chailleadh ar oibriú gach ceann de na ceithre stáisiún. Tá an 30,000 tonna de mhóin lámhbhainte atá riachtanach in aghaidh na

about 9,000 tons annually over the last 5 years, this amount including large quantities of machine-won turf bought from a commercial operator.

EDUCATION

Post-Primary Education : The State bears up to 75 per cent of the cost of erecting, extending and equipping Secondary Schools. In non-Gaeltacht areas State assistance covers 60 per cent of the cost. Annual grants not exceeding £50 per pupil are payable towards the cost of conveying day students to Secondary and Vocational Schools in the Gaeltacht.

Irish Colleges : Grants amounting to 80 per cent of the cost may be given towards the erection, extension or improvement of Irish colleges in the Gaeltacht.

Holiday and School Scholarships : Grants of £5 are paid in respect of each pupil spending 24-28 days in the Gaeltacht during the holiday season. The State bears approximately half the cost of enabling children to attend Gaeltacht Primary Schools for a term of three months.

£10 Grant Scheme : Schoolgoing children in the Gaeltacht qualify for an annual grant of £10, subject to certain conditions.

Apprenticeship Allowance : An allowance of £100 in the first year and £50 in the second year is made to certain Gaeltacht boys serving apprenticeships which meet the requirements of An Cheard-Chomhairle.

Entertainment Halls : The State meets 80 per cent of the cost of erecting, extending or improving entertainment halls (subject to a maximum in each case of £7,000) and also meets 80 per cent of the cost of providing amenities such as playing fields, handball alleys, etc.

Cultural Activities : The State provides up to 80 per cent of the cost of musical instruments for bands, stage equipment, etc. Annual Grants-in-Aid are made to various drama groups to promote drama in Irish and grants are also provided for prizes at Feiseanna.

bliana á fháil ag stáisiún Ghaoth Dobhair, ach níl ach timpeall 9,000 míle tonna, ar an meán, á fháil in aghaidh na bliana ag an stáisiún i Scríb le 5 bliana anuas, agus is móin inneallbhainte a ceannaíodh ó thrádáláí cuid mhór de sin.

OIDEACHAS

Oideachas Iar-Bhunscoile: Tá suas go 75% den chostas a bhaineann le tógáil, leathnú agus trealmhú Meánscoileanna á íoc ag an Stát. Sna ceantair lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht is fiú 60% den chostas cabhair an Stáit. Tá deontais bhliantúla nach mó ná £50 in aghaidh an dalta iníoctha i leith na gcostas a ghabhann le hiompar daltaí lae go dtí Meánscoileanna agus Gairmscoileanna sa Ghaeltacht.

Coláistí Gaeilge: Féadfar deontais 80% den chostas a thabhairt mar chabhair chun coláistí Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht a thógáil, a leathnú nó a fheabhsú.

Scoláireachtaí Saoire agus Scoile: Íoctar deontais £5 an duine i leith daltaí a chaitheann 24-28 lá sa Ghaeltacht le linn saoire. Chun a chumasú do leanaí freastal ar Bhunscoileanna sa Ghaeltacht ar feadh téarma trí mhí tá timpeall leath an chostais á íoc ag an Stát.

Scéim an Deontais £10: Féadfaidh leanaí a bhíonn ag freastal scoile sa Ghaeltacht deontas £10 in aghaidh na bliana a fháil faoi réir coinníollacha áirithe.

Liúntas Printíseachta: Tugtar liúntas £100 sa chéad bhliain agus £50 sa dara bliain do bhuachaillí áirithe ón nGhaeltacht fad a bhíonn siad ag gabháil do phrintíseacht de chineál a chomhlíonann na coinníollacha atá leagtha síos ag an gCeard-Chomhairle.

Halláí Siamsa: Íocann an Stát 80% den chostas a ghabhann le tógáil, leathnú nó feabhsú hallaí siamsa (faoi réir uasteorann £7,000 i ngach cás) agus íocann sé freisin 80% den chostas a bhaineann le soláthar saoráidí ar nós faichí imeartha, cúirteanna liathróid láimhe, etc.

Imeachtaí Cultúrtha: Íocann an Stát suas le 80% de chostas oirnéisí ceoil do bhannaí, feisteas stáitse, etc. Cuirtear Deontais-i-gCabhair bhliantúla ar fáil do bhuíonta éagsúla drámaíochta d'fhonn an drámaíocht Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn agus tá deontais ar fáil freisin le haghaidh duaiseanna ag Feiseanna.