

Ayns y Thalloo Vretnagh ta ny smoo na feed oltey cronnal jeh Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg (Sheshaght yn Ghlare Vretnagh, CIG) er cheau kiare oor as feed nyn drostey as ad gymmyrkey feanish noi'n reiltys Vretnagh ta cur lesh slattys noa stiagh mychione plannal thieyn nagh vel, cordail rish CIG, goaill stiagh kiarailyn dy liooar dy choadey yn Vretnish ayns buill raad t'ee goll er loayrt myr çhengey yn theay. Ta ny haghineyryn gra dy bee yn leigh dys vondeish ny sheshaghtyn-dellal mooarey ta troggal thieyn ny s'leaie na'n sleih cadjin. T'ad inneagh dy bee naboonysyn raad she yn Vretnish glare y theay caillit my hed rour thieyn noa er troggal nagh vod sleih ynnydagh fordrail. Cha nee ynrycan yn ghlare t'ayns danjeyr, t'ad gra, agh theay-reiltys as yn çhymmyltaght neesht, as cha nel yn leigh noa jannoo veg dy eaysley er boghtynid as neu-chorrymid.

Kyndagh rish obbyr CIG as feallagh elley t'eh jeeaghyn dy jean y reiltys cordail dy chur lhiasaghey beg ayns y clattys dy yannoo shickyry dy negin da baght y ve goit jeh'n ghlare Vretnagh traa erbee dy vel yeeareydys plannal block currit stiagh. Agh ta ny haghineyryn gra nagh vel shoh goll foddey dy liooar. T'ad shassoo er dy negin baght y ghoaill jeh'n eiyrtys er y ghlare son dy chooilley yeeareydys plannal er-lheh—as ta bing ayns Cruinnaght Ashoonagh yn Thalloo Vretnagh ta goaill stiagh olteynyn jeh dagh partee politickagh er choyrlaghey shoh neesht. Eddyrr 2010 as 2012 va 50,000 dy yeeareydyssyn plannal currit stiagh agh cha row agh shey-jeig dy phrowaltysyn jeh'n eiyrtys er y ghlare er nyn yannoo. Marish shen ta CIG gra dy lhisagh yn aght ta targadyn troggal thieyn er nyn soiaaghey ve caghlaait myr shen dy vel ad cordail rish y feme ynnydagh. Ta shoh lurg argane mychione earroyn ny thieyn noa ta goll er troggal ayns Wrexham, ayns Cardiff, ayns Gwynedd as ayns buill elley.

Ta speeideilys dy liooar er ve ec aghineyryn Bretnish harrish ny bleeantyn as ad jannoo ymmyd jeh saaseyn jeeragh. Ayns 1980, ren leeideilagh Plaid Cymru, Gwynfor Evans, baggyrt dy hrostey dys y vaase mannagh gooilleanagh Margaid Thatcher y gialdynys eck dy chur er bun ammyr çhellveeish Bretnish. Ren olteynyn CIG brishey stiagh ayns studioyn as drappal seose cruin hellveeish. Ghow yn ammyr çhellveeish S4C toshiaght ayns 1982 er coontey shoh. Ec y traa t'ayn ta CIG streeu neesht dy gheddyn shirveishyn share ayns Bretnish ayns bancyn as dy gheddyn ynsagh trooid y Vretnish da dy chooilley phaitçhey 'sy çheer.

In Wales more than twenty prominent members of Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg (the Welsh Language Society, CIG) have spent twenty-four hours on hunger strike in protest against the Welsh governments' new planning bill, which CIG claim does not include sufficient provisions to protect Welsh-speaking communities. The campaigners claim that the law will benefit big developers rather than ordinary people. They are concerned that communities where Welsh is the everyday language will be lost if too many new houses are built which local people cannot afford. It is not only the language which is in danger, they say, but democracy and the environment as well, and the new law does not do anything to reduce poverty and inequality.

As a result of the work of CIG and others it seems that the government will agree to add a small amendment to the bill to ensure that impact on the Welsh language will be a statutory material consideration for block planning applications. However, the campaigners claim that this does not go far enough. They insist that impact on the language must be considered for every individual application—something a cross-party committee of the Welsh Assembly has also recommended. Between 2010 and 2012 fifty thousand planning applications were submitted but only sixteen language impact assessments were carried out. CIG also want to see a change in the way housing targets are set so that they reflect local need. This comes after controversy over the numbers of houses being built in Wrexham, Cardiff, Gwynedd and other areas.

Welsh language activists have had plenty of success over the years with direct action. In 1980, the leader of Plaid Cymru, Gwynfor Evans, threatened to go on hunger strike if Margaret Thatcher did not fulfil her promise to establish a Welsh medium television channel. CIG members broke into studios and climbed up television masts. The Welsh channel S4C began broadcasting in 1982 as a result of this. At present CIG is campaigning to get better banking services in Welsh, as well as Welsh medium education for every child in Wales.