

WELSH COLUMN

# Dameg sy'n codi'r hen gwestiynau rhwng hawl a dyletswydd



Menna Elfyn

**C**EFAIS innau wyliu bach y penwythnos diwethaf ym Mharis. Mae'n amhosib peidio â ffoli ar y ddinas hon nid yn unig am ei hawc ond hefyd am ei gallu o hyd i ryfeddu. Bwm mewn orielau di-ri yn ogystal â chrwydro'r ddinas ar droed. A hawdd yw cerdded drwy'r dydd a darganfod gogoneddau ynddi. Ond gyda phob taith fe ddaw pethau annisgwyl ar eich traws a rhoi ichi dameg barod.

Cerdded dros bont gerdded yr afon Seine oeddwn pan ddaeth gwraig o'r tu ôl imi a gweiddi iddi ddarganfod modrwy aur. Ni ddywedais ai nes iddi fynnu ei fod yn aur go iawn ac yn ddydd llwus i mi. "Na, eich lwc chi yw e", meddwn gan obeithio'n wir na fyddai'n mynnu ei rhoi i mi. Os oedd yn aur go iawn yna, mi fyddai fy more wedi ei ddifetha gyda thaithe i'r swyddfa heddlu i adrodd y stori. Yna, daeth o'r tu ôl imi a'i gosod yn solet yn fy llaw. "Your lucky day," meddai, er y gwyddwn yn iawn mai fy niwrnod lwcus i fyddai anlwc rhywun arall. A chyn pen chwinciad roedd wedi rhedeg i ffwrdd.

A dyna pryd y gwyddwn y byddai'n dychwelyd ymhnen dim o dro. Eliadau wedyn. "You give me something now for coffee". Dyma chi, meddwn a phlannu'r fodrwy yn ei llaw cyn cerdded i ffwrdd. Erbyn imi gerdded 500 llath ymlaen gwelwn wraig yn ceisio yr un tric ar ymwelwyr eraill. Gwell gen i fegera wyneb yn wyneb na'r dramâu bach hyn oherwydd fe wyddoch beth yw beth gyda rhywun yn dal het ac yn gofyn am arian.

Gyda llaw, mae cyfraith wedi ei basio yn awr yr erbyn cardata yn Ffrainc ac eto, alla i ddim peidio â meddwl y bydd y damhegion moesol hyn yn digwydd eto.

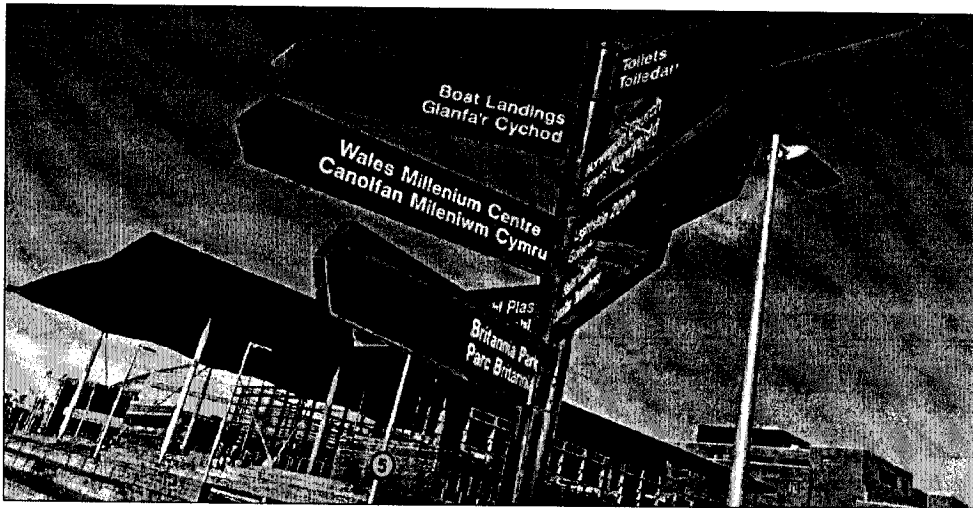
A dyna ystyried y dywediad "cael a chael". Roeddwn i fel un a fu'n cario cerdyn rhoi organau (er fe ddiflannodd i rywle rhwng pws a phwrs) wedi fy anesmywtho gan sylwadau Archegob Cymru wrth iddo osod yn bwylog ac yn glir i rhesymau pam na ddylai'r llywodraeth gymryd organau. Dinasyddion oni bai eu bod yn nodi fel arall. Yn wreiddiol, welwn i mo'r broblem nes imi fyfyrto ymhellach.

Y mae a wnelo'r peth ag ystyriaethau sydd yn eu hanfod yn gwrthdaro â'i gilydd sef rhywmedigaeth sy'n orfodol – statudol a'r synnwyr o reidrwydd, a rheidiau cymwynasgar. "Rhodd" oedd y gair a ddefnyddiodd Barry Morgan a dyna ar sy'n rymus ac yn dueddol o gael ei goli yn ein byd materol, dihdans. I rywun roi nid ei emioes efallai ond diwedd ei emioes i eraill. Onid hynny sy'n gosod gwerth tu hwnt i bris ar ein moesoldeb?

A dyma ddot ad achos arall sy'n codi cwestiynau moesol go ddirifol. Sipsiwn. Yn wir, mae'r ffaith i'r Uchel Lys oedi ac oedi wrth ystyried yr achos yn arwydd hefyd mor ansicr yw'r gyfraith weithiau o faterion sydd yn eu hanfod yn rhai moesol. Dale Farm. Ar y naill law rydym fel cymdeithas yn gwrthdaro manau sefydlog i sipsiwn breswlyc arnynt ac ar y llaw arall yn cwestiynu eu hawl o dir a brynwyd ganddynt.

Nawr mi wn ei fod yn llawer mwy cymhleth na hynny a rhaid i'r ddwy ochr ddot i gyntundeb rywsod ond pwy all wadu na ddylai'r plant gael aros mewn ysgolion lleol?

Dameg arall yw hon ac un sydd yn siwr o barhau gan godi'r un cwestiynau rhwng hawl a dyletswydd unigolyn, rhwng anorod a'r anochel.



It is proposed that the new powers will enshrine in law the vision of a fully-bilingual Assembly

# Assembly bids for bilingual future, five centuries after an English king banned Welsh

## WEDNESDAY ESSAY

The National Assembly for Wales has spent the summer consulting the Welsh public about its proposed new Bill that will enshrine its vision of a truly bilingual Assembly into law. In today's Western Mail, the Assembly's chief legal adviser, **Keith Bush**, explains the two elements that the Assembly Commission believes will make this vision a reality...

in the Assembly undisturbed.

That Act did, however, place in the Assembly Members' hands the power to change the law relating to the status of the Welsh language in Wales.

This year, the Assembly passed the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, the most extensive piece of legislation ever enacted in relation to the Welsh language.

It will, when fully in force, supersede the UK Parliament's Welsh Language Act 1993.

Like its predecessor, this piece of legislation is designed to regulate the use of Welsh by governmental bodies – by the Welsh Government, local authorities, public institutions and private bodies that carry out public functions.

It does not affect the laws relating to use of the Welsh language in the Assembly itself. That was left to the Assembly to decide.

Following the referendum this year, the Assembly now has wide powers to fashion the linguistic framework within which it operates.

The Assembly Commission, the body that provides the Assembly with staff, services and accommodation, is now proposing that the Assembly should use those powers to enshrine the Commission's vision of a fully-bilingual Assembly in law.

A public consultation is due to end on October 14, into a package of measures designed to achieve the Commission's ambition of being "a truly bilingual institution".

The package comprises two elements. The first is a piece of legislation – an Official Languages Bill – to update and strengthen the legal framework for bilingualism, in line with the laws that govern other bilingual legislatures.

If passed, this will provide simple clear legal statements declaring that both English and Welsh have official status in the Assembly and guaranteeing the right of all persons taking part in Assembly proceedings to use whichever of the two languages they choose.

The second part of the

package is a Bilingual Services Scheme which will outline how the Commission will deliver effective bilingualism in the Assembly.

Preparing the scheme will be a legal requirement under the Bill, and once approved by the Assembly and formally adopted by the Commission, it will have the force of law.

Given recent controversy relating to translation of the Record of Proceedings, much interest has centred on how, under the new arrangements, this would be dealt with.

As the draft Scheme makes clear, the Commission is now working on the reinstatement of a fully bilingual record of plenary proceedings.

In order to achieve this, the Commission is planning to take advantage of the latest translation technology.

This, combined with editing by expert human translators, will ensure the very highest standard of translation.

The Commission is leading developments likely to lead to a revolution in speedy, effective, but economical, bilingualism.

The outcome towards which the Commission is working – that of being a "truly bilingual institution" – is intended to ensure all in Wales have a sense of ownership of the Assembly, irrespective of their linguistic community.

Achieving that will require effective engagement in the consultation by as many people as possible.

■ Copies of all documents, and information on how to respond, can be found on the Assembly's website at [www.assemblywales.org](http://www.assemblywales.org), following the "Bilingual Services Consultation" link.

## CLICK ON

Gellir darllen y colofnau Cymraeg ar ein gwefan [walesonline.co.uk/cymraeg](http://walesonline.co.uk/cymraeg)