



*Lean gu dlùth ri cliù do shinnsear*

An  
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**Gaidhealach**

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## Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia

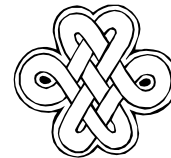
The Gaelic Association of Australia (Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia) is a non-profit organisation which supports the language and culture of Scottish Gaels in Australia. Members include both native speakers and learners. We welcome contact from anyone with an interest in these subjects. A' Ghàidhlig gu bràth !!

Enquiries should be directed to the Secretary at PO Box A2259, Sydney South NSW 1235, or at fios@ozgaelic.org. Membership of the Gaelic Association of Australia costs \$20 per year, and includes subscription to this journal, which is sent to all members.

# Bhon chomataidh

This issue is packed full of interesting reading, including several items by our editor, Seonaidh Mac Fhraing, and lots of material in Gaelic. We hope that the fluent and native speakers amongst our readers will enjoy this chance to read new items *anns a' Ghaidhlig*, and that the learners will take the opportunity to practice: English and Gaelic are given in side-by-side columns for those who, like me, could use a little help *bho àm gu àm!*

This is a good time to record again our thanks to our Gaelic editor, Ceiti Greumach, who puts in a lot of work to make sure that the Gaelic we print in *An Teachdaire* is of a suitable standard. I should also extend our apologies to Ceiti, who didn't get a chance to go over the last issue and remove the mistakes.



We urge all our readers to consider coming to the *Sgoil Gheamhraidh* from Friday 8 to Monday 11 June 2007. It will be held in Kensington, Sydney, and promises to be an exciting and rewarding weekend of learning and socialising. There will be classes for all levels from absolute beginner to fluent speaker, together with a range of cultural and social activities, many of which will be shared with our Irish cousins, who are having their *Scoil Gheimhridh* at the same time. Our annual general meeting will be held during the *sgoil*.

We also encourage you to join in the monthly *cearcal comhraidh* in Sydney, or to go along to the Australian Gaelic Singers' 'Gaelic on the Go' evenings, also in Sydney. Melbourne readers might like to check out the activities of the Scottish Gaelic Society of Victoria. Details of all these activities are on the back page. Use and enjoy your Gaelic - that's what it's for!

And don't forget, we always welcome suggestions and feedback from members. You can reach our secretary at fios@ozgaelic.org, or email me direct at oneillp@unimelb.edu.au - I look forward to hearing from you with any ideas or comments.

Pamaladh Ui Neill

## Facal bhon deasaiche

Welcome to the latest edition of An Teachdaire Gaidhealach, the Gaelic Messenger! Getting to this point has been a struggle indeed and as the new editor I can briefly review these past events as we now move on to a glorious future for ATG, Comunn Gaidhlig Astràilia (the Gaelic Association of Australia) and for the general progress of Gaelic and Gaelic appreciation within Australia.

As most readers are aware, the CGA went through a stage of struggling for a quorum at the AGM in Sydney two years ago. Corresponding to this low in the CGA, the ATG began to fall behind. The future of CGA was looking bleak. At that point I was elected Convenor and a new team brought renewed enthusiasm and a new push for the CGA. As a result we managed to keep in touch with members and get through the year with CGA on the improve. Now half of the committee members live in Sydney and half live in Melbourne as a better representation of the Australia-wide (and international) membership of CGA. Meeting in one central place was going to be costly on members so establishing a quorum was still going to be difficult. However we managed to have regular committee meetings by audio conferencing over the internet using Skype so that we could hear from each member at the one time if not actually see each member. Last July we had the AGM in a completely novel format: we had a video conference link up between the University of Technology in Sydney and the La Trobe University in Melbourne with half of the meeting attendees at the Sydney end and half at the Melbourne end. This enabled us to both see and hear every member at the AGM and the meeting could proceed in the usual fashion. These high-tech approaches to running the CGA have been very timely and successful and thus enabled CGA to move forward confidently. The ATG has lagged behind in this progress however and is only now getting back on track and back in sync with the regular publication dates. The change of committee and editorship had transition problems similar to the earlier problems of CGA but we believe that the wheels are turning properly now and that it won't be long before this important Gaelic magazine is back to its original schedule. You can help in this too: for we need your input to keep ATG alive. Can you write an article for ATG? Tell us your individual experiences and stories or items of interest in relation to Gaelic. Do not worry if your Gaelic writing skills are not yet up to it! If you like you can send us your articles for review in English and then we can translate them into our ancestral language for you. Alternatively you can write partly in Gaelic and we will fill in the gaps or else you can write entirely in Gaelic and then, of course, we will be very pleased!

This season's edition has many articles of interest and I wish you an enjoyable reading of ATG!

Cuiream fàilte oirbh uile chun na h-àireimh as ùire dhen An Teachdaire Gaidhealach! B'e iomarbhaidh a bh'ann dìreach an ìre seo a ruigsinn agus mar a tha mi nam fhear-deasachaidh ùr cuiridh mi sùil bheag air ais air na cùisean a threòraich sinn chun na h-ìre seo mar a thèid sinn air adhart a dh'ionnsaigh an àm ri teachd, àm glòrmhoir airson na h-irise seo, airson Comunn Gaidhlig Astràilia, agus airson adhartas na Gaidhlig is ùidh innte air feadh Astràilia anns a' choitcheannas.

Mar a tha fios aig a' chuid as motha dhen luchd-leughaidh, chaidh an comunn troimh àm deuchainneach nuair nach b'urrainn dhuinn daoine gu leòr a thionaladh aig a' choinneimh bhliadhna o chionn dà bhliadhna ann an Sudnaidh. Aig an aon àm thuit an iris seo air cùlaibh a clàr foillseachaidh. Cha robh an àm ri teachd a' coimhead math idir dhuinn. As deidh sin thaghadh mi mar cheann-suidhe agus thugadh sgioba ùr a-steach le eud nuadhaichte is dèine ùr airson a' chomuinn. Mar bhuil, chaidh againn air cumail ann an suathadh ris a' bhallrachd is air leasachadh tron a' bhliadhna leanailtich. Mar a tha cùisean an diugh tha leth buill na Comhairle suidhichte ann an Sudnaidh is càch ann am Malbaorn mar a bu chòir seach gur e sin riochadh nas fheàrr air a' bhallrachd a tha sgapte air feadh Astràilia is feadhainn eadhon thall thairis cuideachd. Leis a' chomhairle seo thàinig oirnn an techneolas ùr a chleachdadh airson a chumail ann am partachadh is airson ar coinneamhan a chumail. Tha sinn an còmhnaidh a' sgrìobhadh is a' leughadh litrichean-dealbha bho chàch chèile air a' chomhairle is airson ar coinneamhan comhairle cleachdaidh sinn co-labhairt air an eadar-lìon. Airson ar Coinneamh Bhliadhna anns an Iuchair a chaidh bha ceangladh techneolach àrd againn ann an co-labhairt-bhideo eadar dà oilthigh - aon ann an Sudnaidh is am fear eile suidhichte ann am Malbaorn. Leis an dòigh ùr sin bha daoine gu leòr a' fritheil na coinneimhe a rèir bun-stèidhe a' Chomuinn agus chaidh a h-uile nì gu math soirbheachail air an latha. Tha e coltach gum bi sinn ga dhèanamh a-rithist anns an àm ri teachd airson nan coinneamhan bliadhna le earbsa. Co-dù tha clàr na h-irise seo air a bhith a' lapachadh air dheireadh agus mar bu dùil tha e a' toiseachadh a' ghlacadh suas a-nis gu bhith air àm cheart a-rithist. Bha duilgheadais anns an imeachd bho chomhairle gu comhairle agus bhon an ro-dheasaiche thugam fhèin, ach tha na cuibhlichean a' tionndadh gu min a-nis agus tha dùil againn gum bith an iris a' tighinn a-mach air gu tiomal o seo a-mach. Agus b'urrainn dhuibhse cuideachadh le seo cuideachd o chionn gu bheil feum againn air ur beachdan is aistean fhoillseachadh airson an iris a chumail beò. An sgrìobhadh sibh aiste airson ATG? Innsibh dhuinn ur sgeulachdan fhéin, and eachdraidh agaibh, an sinnsearachd agaibh, an eòlas agaibh, ciamar a chuir sibh eòlas air a' Ghaidhlig, beatha ann ur coimhearsnachd ionadail is mar sin air adhart. Na bithibh fo iomcheist mur eil sibh sgileil ann an sgrìobhadh 's a' Ghaidhlig fhathast a bharrachd. Faodaidh sibh sgrìobhadh 's a' Bheurla agus eadar-theangaichidh sinn e dhuibh, air neo sgrìobhaibh 'sa' Bheurla is 'sa' Ghaidhlig ach is urrainn dhuinne ur cuideachadh.

Gheibh sibh aistean inntinneach anns an dreach ùr seo airson an t-samhraidh. Meallaibh an leughadh!

# Cunntas air Seonaidh Mac Fhraing

*In this profile, Seonaidh tells us about himself and his encounters with Gaelic.*

This is my story of how I came to Gaelic or maybe, how Gaelic came to me. In the mid 80s, while living in Melbourne, I met an Irishman who gave me a booklet for learning Irish. While working at RMIT I had the chance to spend six months of study leave at the Queen's University in Belfast, so I took my wife to live in Northern Ireland and we discovered some of my Rankin relatives and genealogies. During that time I heard some spoken Irish and started collecting the words, writing them into my notebook. During our stay in Northern Ireland we travelled to Dublin and bought some books on learning Irish and we also travelled across to Oban in Scotland and recorded a lady shop-keeper speaking a short piece of Scottish Gaelic. (Of course we also saw a lot of the Irish countryside and special places while there like the Giant's Causeway, Stormont, the Tara fairy mound, the Mountains of Mourne, St Patrick's church, castles and so forth.)

Back home in Melbourne I discovered that Isabel Graham, a native Gaelic-speaker from Broadford on the Isle of Skye, had written a correspondence course in Scottish Gaelic accompanied by a number of cassettes. I bought the course and then later joined Jim Kirk's Scottish Gaelic class which he ran at that time at his home in Vermont on a weekly basis. In the class we progressed through the course called Gàidhlig Bheò. This consisted of a number of books and audio cassettes. In time Jim shifted the class from his home to a Presbyterian Ladies College classroom on Wednesday evenings 7:30pm to 9:30pm. Jim was not well and since I had completed the Gàidhlig Bheò course I became the teacher. Thus it was that I taught Gaelic in evening classes at PLC in Burwood for 3 years during which time I had written a hundred lessons covering the whole of Gaelic grammar. I was by this time also getting personal tuition in Gaelic on Saturday afternoons at Isabel Graham's house in Carlton. We used to study the old Gaelic stories that Isabel had in her old Gaelic books and we would also study the Gaelic essays in the Gaelic magazine from New Zealand called Tinne. I was now working at La Trobe University and got the opportunity to travel to Canada and Nova Scotia for a conference. In Canada I stayed with Professor Collin Blythe while I visited the Queen's University of Kingston. He and his wife Valery arranged a Gaelic ceilidh in my honour at his home and very kindly gave me old Gaelic magazines to read and take with me. I left Kingston and flew to Halifax where I met Joe Murphy. He introduced me to some of the old Gaelic folk in the area and we drove together north to the Gaelic College in Baddeck, Cape Breton to attend the week long Gaelic immersion course. We spoke a lot of Gaelic

Is i seo an sgeulachd mu ciamar a thàinig mi gu Gàidhlig air neò is dòcha nas fheàrr, ciamar a thàinig a' Ghàidhlig thugamsa. Bha mi a' fuireach ann am Malbaorn anns na ceithir ficheadan ('san linn mu dheireadh) is choinnich mi ri Eireannach a bha gar cuideachadh leis an taigh. Thug e dhomh leabhran airson Gàidhlig Eireannach a dh'ionnsachadh. Nuair a bha mi ag obair aig RMIT fhuair mi cothrom a dhol a dh' Eirinn is sia mìosan a chaitheamh ann am Beul-feairt aig oithigh na Ban-righe airson rannsachaidh air rìomhaireachd. Mar sin, chaidh mi-fhìn is mo bhean a null an siud agus fhad's a bha sinn ann, fhuair mi càirdean bho mo shinnsearachd fhèin air an dùthaich. Chuala mi Eireinnis gu nàdarrach is beagan Gàidhlig Eireannach cuideachd is thòisich mi ri sgrìobhadh sios na faclan is abairtean a chuala mi agus is sin mar a thòisich mi air Gàidhlig ionnsachadh. Shiubhail sinn timcheal air Eire a Tuath is gu deas gu Baile-Ath-a-Chliath (far an do cheannaich mi cùrsaichean Eireannach eile) agus thairis chun an Obain ann an Albainn far an do chlàraich mi Gàidhlig aig ban-bhùtha. B'e siud a' chiad uair a chuala mi Gàidhlig mar inbheach.

Thill sinn gu Astràila agus bha mi cheana gusair an cànan ionnsachadh ach gun fhios sam bith càit'idir am faighinn clasaichean. Ann an dòigh air chor-eigin fhuair mi a-mach gun robh clasaichean ann aig aon àm le Iseabail Greumach, ban-Sgitheanach as an Ath-Leathan agus ged nach 'eil i ga teagaisg nas motha, sgrìobh i cùrsa le leabhar is ceiseagan gus an cluinneadh tu a' Ghàidhlig. Cheannaich mi an cùrsa sin agus aon latha ghairm Seumas Kirk mi a thighinn chun a' chlas Gàidhlig a bha e a' cumail gach seachdain anns an taigh aige fhèin ann am Bhearmont gach seachdain. As deidh sin chaidh mi gach seachdain chun an taigh'aige agus bha sinn ag ionnsachadh bho Ghàidhlig Bheò aig an àm. Bha ceithir leabhraichean is mu fhichead ceiseag anns a' chùrsa seo agus bha na h-oileanaich a' dol gu math slaodach leis. As deidh beagan bhliadhnachan chairich Seumas na clasaichean gu Colaisde Mnathan Cleirich far an robh dà sheòmar-teagaisg air an cur air leth dhuinne eadar leth uair as deidh seachd is leth uair as deidh naoidh gach oidhche Chiardainn. Dh'fhàs Seumas tinn agus ann an ùine gheàrr thòisich mi air a' bhuidheann a theagaisg seach gun do chrìochnaich mi Gàidhlig Bheò cheana agus bha càch ag iarraidh cuideachaidh leis a' chùrsa. Theagaisg mi Gàidhlig an siud airson trì bliadhna agus sgrìobh mi ceud leasan àraidh le cleachdaidhean gu leòr dhan a' bhuidheann. Chomhardaich sinn na riaghailtean uile anns a' ghramair Ghàidhlig. Tro nan dà bhliadhna mu dheireadh dhen ùine seo bha mi a' faighinn leasain phearsanta aig Iseabail fhèin a bha a' fuireachd ann an Carlton, frith-bhaile gu àird-a-tuath Mhalbaorn. Chaidh sinn troimh a cùrsa is chleachd sinn na seann sgeulachdan Gàidhlig à beul-aithris Gàidhlig a rannsachadh agus abair gun chòrd gach leasan sin a

together on the trip and during this course at the College we were not permitted to speak any language but Gaelic. By the end of all these events I was a confident fluent Gaelic speaker.

Meanwhile back home in Melbourne the Gaelic radio program that we used to like listening to every week was in danger of being closed down by SBS because the Melbourne broadcasters, Seonag Mitchell, Mairi MacIntosh and Iomhair MacRae had suddenly all resigned together because of the working conditions and requirements of SBS. Therefore I wrote to SBS to save the program and offered myself, if no one else was available, to be the broadcaster. Eventually SBS put me through a couple of language tests and finally accepted me as the Gaelic broadcaster originally for Melbourne only and then later for the whole of Australia. I worked at SBS for 6 years and made 300 programs but finally SBS closed down 4 language broadcasts including Scottish Gaelic saying that they had had budget cuts from the Federal Government and that other new immigrant groups had larger numbers and needed air time. For nearly a year there were no Gaelic broadcasts in Australia and then an offer came from the Irish group at 3ZZZ for a pilot Gaelic broadcast in the latter half of 2004. The Irish kindly gave us 3 of their own one hour time slots for pilot broadcasts and at the same time I applied to 3ZZZ for a permanent timeslot. This was eventually granted and the Gaelic broadcasts have continued since that date. Although the 3ZZZ broadcasts are at 92.3 MHz FM and therefore can only be picked up within Melbourne, 3ZZZ places every one of its broadcasts onto the internet so that anyone around the world with access to the world wide web can listen to the one hour programs.

I have continued running the Scottish Gaelic programs as well as being an active member of the Scottish Gaelic Society of Victoria and of An Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia to today in spite of pressures from work and family life. The radio work at 3ZZZ is entirely voluntary work but it is what I find most enjoyable of all, making Gaelic programs with over 75% Gaelic content (as the 3ZZZ ethnic broadcaster charter requires).



h-uile feasgar Disathuirne rium. Is a' bharrachd air na seann sgeulachdan, mheòraichsinn air na h-aistean a bha air am foillseachadh anns an iris Tinne a thàinig bho Sheoras Halliday ann an Sealan Nuadh. Aig an àm sin bha mi ag obair aig Oilthigh La Trobe agus choinnich mi ris a' Chanèideanach, an t-Ollamh Cailean Blyth à Baile an Rìgh, Canada, a bha a' tadhal air oilthigh La Trobe airson greis. Fhuair mi cothrom aig La Trobe siubhal gu Canada air son co-labhairte agus thadhail mi air Cailean is a bhean, Bhailerigh. Chum iad cèilidh Ghàidhlig air mo sgàthsa agus thug e dhomh tòrr seann irisean Gàidhlig a leughainn air dhomh fàgail. Dh'fhàg mi Baile-an-rìgh ann an itealan beag a dh'ionnsaigh Halifax far an do choinnich mi ri Eosu Murchaidh. Choinnich sinn ri Seann Ghaidheil ann an Halifax agus chaidh sinne na sheann ghluaisdean gu Colaisde na Gàidhlig ann am Badaig air Ceap Bhreathuinn. Bha sinn an sàs ann an cùrsa Gàidhlig fad seachdain an siud anns an robh sinn air ar cur am bogadh an Gàidhlig gun fhacal sam bith à cànan eile - dh'fheumamaid fo-sgrìobhadh ar n-aontachadh ri seo aig toiseach a' chùrsa! Co-dhiù fhuair mi seachad air is aig ceann a' chùrsa bha mi fada na b'èolaiche oirre is nam fhileantaich dhà rìribh mu dheireadh thall.

As deidh dhomh tilleadh dhachaidh gu Malbaorn lean sinn oirnn leis a h-uile nì 'sa Ghàidhlig mar a rinn sinn roimhe, ach roimh fhada stad na craoladairean Gàidhlig aig Seirbhis A' Chraolaidh Airidh, Seonag Midseal, Mairi Nic An Tòisich agus Iomhair Macrath a dhèanamh an obair aig an stèisean – leig iad dhiubh an dreuchd gun neach sam bith a chur ann nan àite. Bha mi cleachdte ri an cluinntinn air an rèideo ach chuir iad stad air craobh-sgaoileadh na Gàidhlig agus chuir sin cùram mòr air mòran den luchd-èisdeachd, gu h-àiridh air an luchd-ionnsachaidh anns a' chlas. Bha Seirbhis A' Chraolaidh Airidh an sin a' cleachdadh craoladairean gun a' Ghàidhlig agus cha robh feum ann an sin dhuinne idir. Mar sin sgrìobh mi a-steach gu Seirbhis A' Chraolaidh Airidh a' faighneachd carson agus a dh'innseadh dhaibh gun robh sinn ag iarraidh a' Ghàidhlig a chluinntinn a-rithist. Sgrìobh mi a rithist agus thuirt mi gum b'urrainn dhomhsa air a' chuid as lugha an obair sin a dhèanamh mun robh duine sam bith eile aca. Thug Seirbhis A' Chraolaidh Airidh ùine fhada ach chuir iad mi gu deuchainn Ghàidhlig is mu dheireadh thall ghabh iad air mi airson an obair a dhèanamh. Bha mi an sin ag obair aig Seirbhis A' Chraolaidh Airidh a' craobh-sgaoileadh 's a' Ghàidhlig uair-a-thìde gach seachdain, air tùs á Malbaorn ach as deidh làimh gu naiseanta. Rinn mi sin air son sia bliadhna gus an latha a gheàrr Seirbhis A' Chraolaidh Airidh dheth ceithir prògramanan a ghabhail a-steach a' Ghàidhlig Albannach ag radh nach robh airgead gu leòr aca bhon an Rìghaltas Feadaral. Thuirt iad cuideachd gun robh buidhnean cinnidh ùire air tighinn gu Astràilia a bha na bu mhotha an àireamh luchd-labhairt na bha aig a' Ghàidhlig agus bu chòir iadsan a

*(Seonaidh's profile is continued on page 7.)*

# Learning Gaelic in isolation

*John Mackenzie reflects on his experiences as a Gaelic learner - "ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig leam fhèin"*

From my earliest times, I remember my mother saying 'Ciamar a tha thu?' to me. She was quoting her father who used to speak Gaelic and who had learnt from his father who was born in Scotland.

I have always had an interest in languages, and enjoyed French at school, but have harbored a special interest in Gaelic, this being the language of my ancestors on both sides. As a piper, many of the tunes I play have Gaelic names, so understanding the language assists in translating these titles.

An ambition is to travel through the Hebrides and speak with the locals in their native tongue, although they may well be amused at my pronunciation!

While in Skye in 2002, I visited Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, the Gaelic college in Sleat, and discussed the purchase of a course of material, which I bought from a namesake in their retail outlet in Portree. This course is titled 'Speaking Our Language' and consists of tapes, a CD and manuals. The tapes are constant companions when driving any distance, and are good for learning the pronunciation of words, though it is noticeable that different presenters have slightly different ways of enunciating the same words. Further purchases have included a Gaelic/English dictionary which is invaluable, particularly as it has phonetic pronunciation of many words; a Gaelic verb book and a separate tutorial book. Internet Gaelic-learning programs are also well utilised.

As the title of this narrative indicates, I am learning Gaelic in isolation, which can be quite frustrating as there is no one locally with whom to practise pronunciation, grammar and sentence construction. However, constant repetition of certain sentences and phrases at particular times does tend to educate other household members about my intentions.

One of the best things that happened to assist my learning program, was a weekly three-way telephone chat between a lady in northern NSW and a chap in the Western District of Victoria. As the latter has now returned to Scotland, we are continuing with a weekly two-way phone chat in which we read Gaelic text and correct each other's pronunciation when necessary, as well as translating text both ways. Being able to discuss the idiosyncrasies of Gaelic with another has been a great boost to the understanding of this language. It has also provided a much needed incentive to my morale in persevering with the regular application of study time in order to be prepared for the next phone session. The learning curve required is quite steep and the process of

O'n àm a bha mi glè òg, tha cuimhne agam air mo mhàthair ag radh "Ciamar a tha thu?" rium. Cha robh i ach ag ath-aithriseadh a h-athar aig an robh a' Ghàidhlig agus dh'ionnsaich esan a chuid Gàidhlig bho 'athair fhèin a rugadh ann an Albainn.

Bha sùim agam ann an cànanan a-riamh, agus chòrd an Fhraingis gu math rium anns an sgoil, ach bha ùidh àiridh agam anns a' Ghàidhlig seach gum b'è cànan nam shinnsearachd air gach taobh. Mar phìobair, cluichidh mi fuinn gu tric air a' bheil ainmean Gàidhlig agus bu mhath leam an cànan a thuigsinn gus an eadar-theangaichinn iad.

Tha a' chuimse agam siubhal tron nan Eileanan a Siar a' bruidhinn ri luchd Innse-Gall ionadal anns a' chànan acasan ged is dòcha gum bi mìre orrasan aig mo bhlas is dòigh labhairt!

Fhad's a bha mi air an Eilean Sgitheanach anns a' bhliadhna dà mhìle is a dhà, thadhail mi air Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, a' Cholaisde Gàidhlig ann an Sléibhte, agus dh'fheòraich mi mu stuthan cùrsa ionnsachaidh agus mu dheireadh, cheannaich mi cùrsa bho chuideigin leis an aon ainm ann am bùth am Port An Rìgh. Is an cùrsa seo 'A' Bruidhinn Ar Cànan' agus thàinig leabhraichean, ceiseagan is clàran daighnaichte leis. Tha mi an còmhnaidh a' tort nan teipichean leam nuair a shiubhlas mi air astar o chionn 's gu bheil iad cho math airson fuimneachadh ionnsachadh ged a mhothaich mi gun robh dòigh-labhairt beagan eadar-dhealaichte aig gach neach-labhairt air na teipichean air son eadhan nam faclan ceudna. Is a bharrachd air a' chùrsa sin, cheannaich mi faclair Gàidhlig a fhuair mi glè fheumail gu sonraichte leis am fuaimneachadh ri taobh gach facal. Cheannaich mi leabhar-oibreach cuideachd leis a' chùrsa. Fhuair mi cùrsaichean air an eadar-lìon a tha feumail cuideachd.

Mar a thuirt mi anns an tiotal air an aiste ghoirid seo, tha mi ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig leam fhéin gun fhileantaich sam bith air son taice no còmhnaidh no cleachdaidh a thort dhomh agus tha seo a' cur bacaidh orm. Ge-tà, tha ath-aithris nan rosg-rann air a' chuid as lugha ag ionnsachadh buill eile an taighe mu na tha mi a' feuchainn ri ionnsachadh.

B'è aon de na nithean as fheàrr a thachair rium nam phrògram ionnsachaidh, gairm fòna gach seachdain le ban-uasail ann an Cuimrigh Nuadh A Deas agus aig an aon àm le duine uasal anns an Roinn-a-Siar Victoria. On a thill am fear sin gu Alba a-nis, tha mi a' leantainn orm dìreach leis a' bhan-uasail air an inneal-gutha gach seachdain. Anns na còmhraidhean againn leughaidh sinn Gàidhlig bho leabhar, agus ceartaichidh sinn fuaimneachadh a chèile nuair a tha sin riatanach is a bharrachd air sin eadar-theangachadh gu Beurla air neo gu Gàidhlig. Anns an



learning certainly needs dedication and ample time to study.

While I do not expect to ever be fluent in Gaelic, I do now have a better understanding of the language of my ancestors, and am able to converse at a basic level, which is very satisfying. The mental effort required in learning a new language has to be good for the brain in keeping it alert and reaching into the unknown.

dòigh seo, ag obair le duin' eile, tha e air a bhith comasach dhomh, grèim a ghabhail air tuigsinn nàdur a' chàin seo. Thug seo dhomh brosnachadh cuideachd a dhol air adhart leis na leasain gu riaghailteach o chionn 's gum feum mi faighinn deiseil roimh an ath chòmhradh air a' ghuthan. Feumaidh mi aideachadh gu bheil mòran ann ri ionnsachadh ma a tha thu ag iarraidh Gàidhlig ionnsachadh agus gum bu chòir dhut a bhith coisrigte le mòran saor-thìde air do làmhan air son a thoirt dhi.



An oighreachd againn: broken early medieval cross on the island of Canna (photos: Pamela O'Neill)

## Cunntas air Seonaidh Mac Fhraing

*(Seonaidh's profile is continued here from page 5.)*

chuideachadh nar n-àitinne. Mar bhuil bha mi nam sheachdamh craoladair Gàidhlig is nam chraoladair Gàidhlig mu dheireadh aig Seirbhis A' Chraolaidh Airidh agus rinn mi trì ceud prògram gu h-eagarra an sin uile gu lèir. Airson suas ri bliadhna as deidh sin bha sinn gun a' Ghàidhlig air an rèideo ann an Astràilia agus an nuair sin thairg na h-Eireannaich aig stèisean Tri-Suil Trifhillte an uair fhèin air an rèideo air son craoladh Gàidhlig ùr fheucainn a-mach. Chaidh againn air an gnothach a dèanamh gu math agus thug na h-Eireannaich dhuinn mar an ceudna dà uair-a thìde a dhèanamh a bharrachd. As deidh sin chuir sinn a steach iarrrtas gu Tri-Suil Trifhillte air son prògram na bu mhaireannaich agus tha mi toilichte a ràdh gun robh ar n-iarrrtas soirbheachail. Tha a' Ghàidhlig air a bhith air a craoladh air Tri-S Trifhillte aig ceithir fichead is dhà dheug pong trì feàrn

muin (92.3 FM) gach seachdainn bhon àm sin airson trì bliadhna a-nis. Ged nach b'urrainn do luchd-éisdeach gleusadh a-steach bho àiteachan gu math fada air falbh bho Mhalboarn gu fìor, cuiridh Tri-S Trifhillte gach craobh-sgaoileadh aca air an làrach-linn gus am b'urrainn do neach sam bith air an eadar-linn éisdeachd a-steach aig àm sam bith.

Lean mi orm le prògraman na Gàidhlig gus an latha an diugh is tha mi a' leantainn orm nam bhall anns a' Chomunn Ghàidhlig Albannach Bhiactoireanach is nam bhall aig A' Chomunn Ghàidhlig Astràilia ged a tha tòrr agam ri dhèanamh gu dearbh leis an obair aig an oilthigh is coimhead as deidh mo theaghlach. Tha an t-saothair aig Tri-S Trifhillte saor-thoileach ach tha e a' toirt tlachd dhomh a dhèanamh agus tha Tri-S Trifhillte ag iarraidh orm trì chairtealan air a' chuid as lugha a bhith 'sa' Ghàidhlig fhèin, nì a bheir toileachas-inntinn dhomhsa.

# Prògram Rèidio 'sa' Ghàidhlig ann an Sràilia

*Seonaidh Mac Fhraing talks about his Gaelic radio programme on 3ZZZ.*

Australia is regarded as a multicultural nation with immigrants today coming from all parts of the world. Many of these immigrants have set up their own communities within Australia in which their individual culture and languages are maintained. We see this in shop signs in different languages, restaurants specializing in food from different countries, public festivals, varieties of religions, newspapers in different languages and television and radio programs in different languages throughout Australia. It seems that the world has come to Australia so that today we don't have to travel abroad to experience different cultures and lifestyles. This is the result of waves of ethnic immigration to Australia in the twentieth century. But what of the ethnic immigrants of the two centuries before that? The first western settlers to Australia were English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh. I don't know the overall proportions but some areas of the colonies, such as Melbourne and Geelong, were originally virtually 50% Irish and 50% Scottish where even here in Australia, the Gaelic language was the predominant language of the people for 200 years. I do find it a curious phenomenon of both Scotland, Australia and even Nova Scotia, that when Gaelic dies out in a community later generations have no realization that their ancestors, even to recent times, did not speak English predominantly but Gaelic. Later from the times of the gold rush other nationalities, such as Chinese, arrived on sunny Australia's shores. What do we see of the impact of these early immigrant races on Australia today? Well of course they have built Australia and made it the great nation that it is today: they have integrated into society, almost imperceptibly woven into the fabric of Australian life. But if you look hard enough you can find magazines and radio broadcasts in their original languages still! There have been Gaelic radio broadcasts in Australia since 1986. While SBS radio chopped the Irish and Scottish Gaelic broadcasts 4 years ago, broadcasts in Irish and Gaelic have continued on one ethnic broadcasting station in Australia - 3ZZZ. 3ZZZ is located in Collingwood, Melbourne, Victoria and broadcasts on FM frequency 92.3. The Irish program is broadcast on Saturdays at 11am and also on Sundays at 6pm and the Scottish Gaelic program is broadcast every Monday night at 11pm. It is not a national radio broadcast however and being FM cannot be heard far beyond the outer suburbs of Melbourne. However it does publish every language broadcast onto the internet. This means that anyone around the world can listen in to any ethnic language broadcast from 3ZZZ! The great thing about this internet access is that it doesn't matter where you live or what time of day you want to hear the

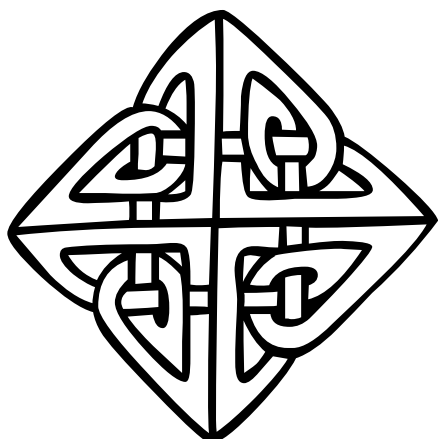
Thatar aontaichte gur e dùthaich ioma-cultarach a th'ann an Astràilia an-diugh le eilthirich bho gach ceàrn den t-saoghail air tighinn a dh'fhuireachd a-bhos an seo ann an Astràilia. Shuidhich mòran dhen na h-Astràilianaich ùire seo, coimhearsnachdan aca fhèin taobh a-staigh Astràilia anns an cùm iad an dualchas is an cànan beó. Chi sinn e ann an comharraidhean nam bùthan, sgrìobhta ann an cànan cèine aig àiteachan ann am frith-bhailtean eadar-dhealaichte. Chì sinn e anns na taighean-bidh a tha sonraichte math ann an biadh bho dhùthchannan eadar-dhealaichte. Chì sinn e anns na fèisean coitcheanna bho aon dualchas air choireigin. Chì sinn e anns na togalaich ùire air son creideamhan an t-saoghail. Chì sinn e anns na paipearan-naidheachd sgrìobhta ann an cànain eile as urrainn dhut ceannach anns a' bhuth-naidheachd. Chì sinn e le sianal telebhisean nach 'eil a' craoladh 's a' Bheurla idir agus mar an ceudna le stèiseanan rèidio uile 'sa chànain eile ach Beurla. Agus tha sianalan is stèiseanan ann a tha a' craobh-sgaoladh ann an iomadach cànan a thuilleadh air Beurla an àite cumail ris an aon chànain chèn. Tha e coltach gun d' thainig an saoghal gu Astràilia gus nach feum sinn siubhal thall thairis a chaoidh air son dualchais is dòighean-beatha fhaicinn. Is e seo buil tuinn na h-inn-imreachd gu Astràilia tron an fhicheadamh linn. Ach dè mu dheidhinn an luchd-inn-imreachd cinnidheach a thàinig gu Astràilia tron nan dà linn roimh sin? Bha am prìomh luchd-àiteachaidh againn nan Sasannaich, nan Eireannaich, nan Albannaich is nan Cuimrich. Chan aithne dhomh na h-àireamhan gu h-eagarra ach is aithnichte gun robh ceàrnaidhean air leth nan tìrean-imrich a leithid Malbaorn is Dion-nan-long air an dèanamh suas an tùs le leth dhiubh Eireannaich is an leth eile nan Albannaich agus mar bhuil b'è cànan chumanta nan ceàrnaidhean sin gu leir Gàidhlig fhèin air son faisg air dà cheud bhliadhna no nas fhaide. Gheibh mise e caran neònach as deidh dhan a' Ghàidhlig bàsaicheadh a-mach ann an coimhearsnachd g'e b'è sin ann an Albha fhéin no ann an Alba Nuadh no ann an Astràilia, nach 'eil an tuigsinn aig na linntean a leanas gu ruige an diugh gum b'è a' Ghàidhlig a bha an ro-theachdaichean a' bruidhinn agus nach b'è a' Bheurla a bh'innte.

A chiad bhliadhna as dèidh dhan na Gàidheil tighinn chun nan cladach griannach Astràilianach, thàinig cinnidhean eile mar eisimpleir na Sìnich re amannan an òir. Dè a' bhuaidh a chì sinn an diugh bhon an luchd-imrich sin uile? Uill gu nàdarrach is iadsan a thog Astràilia is a rinn cinneadh mòr dhith mar a tha i an-diugh. Mheasg iad a-steach dhan a' choimhearsnachd Astràilianaich gus nach mòr a b'urrainn dhut mothachadh. Ach ma dh'amhairceas tu gu teann gheibh thu irisean is craolaidhean rèidio ann an cànain tusaich fhathast! Tha prògraman Gàidhlig air a bhith air an craobh-sgaoladh ann an Astràilia on a' bhliadhna naoidh ceud deug ceithir fichead 's a



broadcast: all that matters is that you have access to the internet. If you don't have the internet at home then you can use your local library. To hear a radio broadcast on the internet, internet users need only visit the station's web site [www.3zzz.com.au](http://www.3zzz.com.au) and on the home page instructions and a menu of all programs can be found.

What will you find on the 3ZZZ Scottish Gaelic broadcasts? Every program is required by the 3ZZZ charter to be at least 75% in the non-English ethnic language of the group so you will hear more Gaelic than English on the programs. In each Gaelic program I play a lot of the traditional Gaelic songs as I believe that every new generation of Australians needs to learn the basic songs of the culture and their words so as to be able to sing along when they attend Scottish ceilidhs. It is slightly embarrassing to be the only one not knowing the words when everyone is singing a song like Sine Bhan. In addition to the Gaelic songs by a variety of world famous singers of today, I also like to bring in very old records to hear what Gaelic singers of a previous generation sounded like. Many listeners love to hear the Gaelic voice of Sydney McEwen for instance. Apart from songs, we will also have Scottish music of the accordion, or harp, or fiddle or bagpipe and so forth. Very often I will put a Celtic or Gaelic story into the program. Sometimes this is in English and sometimes entirely in Gaelic. Other items on the show include poetry by famous Gaelic bards, information from the Scottish Encyclopedia, news items from Scotland such as in the Rampant Scotland newsletter (see [www.rampantscotland.com/letter.htm](http://www.rampantscotland.com/letter.htm)) and of course we have community announcements for the air as often as we get them. These can be for any relevant societies such as Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia, The Scottish Gaelic Society of Victoria or The Australian Gaelic Singers. Apart from that I like to hear from you and you can be interviewed or chat on air by calling the number 03 9415 1923 during the program time slot. Occasionally I have guests on the program and sometimes prerecord interviews with people who can't be there at the Monday 11pm to midnight timeslot. Comments and suggestions are always welcome at my email address [seonaidhmacfhraing@optusnet.com.au](mailto:seonaidhmacfhraing@optusnet.com.au).



sia. Ged a stad Seirbhis A' Chraolaidh Araidh (SBS) am prógraman Eireanach is Albannach o chionn suas ri ceithir bliadhna, bha prògraman Eireanach a' dol air adhart fad na h-ùine aig stèisean Tri Suil Tri-fhillte (3ZZZ) agus thòisich prògram Albannach aig 3ZZZ o chionn trì bliadhna. Tha 3ZZZ air a shuidheachadh ann an Coille-Colling, Malbaorn, Bhiactoirea agus a' craoladh air Fearn Muin le tricead ceithir fichead 's a dhà dheug poing trì (92.3). Tha am prògram Eireannach air a chraoladh gach Disathairne eadar aon uair deug 's a' mhadainn is meadhan latha agus tha uair eile acasan eadar sia feasgar is seachd feasgar gach Didòmhnaich. Chan 'eil na prògraman bho 3ZZZ a' sgaoileadh fada a-mach à Malbaorn co-dhiù seach nach 'eil comharraidhean FM làidir gu leòr sin a dhèanamh. Ge-ta, foillsichidh 3ZZZ gach prògram air an eadar-lion cuideachd. Tha seo a' ciallachadh gum b'urrainn do neach sam bith aig àite sam bith air an talamh èisdeachd a-steach ri prògram sam bith aig 3ZZZ aig àm sam bith tron an t-seachdain. Chan eil e gu difir càite a' bheil e a' fuireach. Chan 'eil e gu difir dè an uair a tha e ag iarraidh èisdeachd. Can eil dad cudthromach ach gu bheil e comasach airson a dhol air an eadar-lion air aon dòigh air coireigin. Mur 'eil an t-eadar-lion aige aig an taigh faodaidh e dol chun an leabhar-lann ionadail a dhol air an eadar-lion. Air son prògram rèidio a chluinntinn, bu chòir dhà dol chun an làrach-lìn [www.3zzz.com.au](http://www.3zzz.com.au) agus air taobh-duilleig na dachaigh aig 3ZZZ gheibh e oideachdan is clàr iùil nam prògraman.

Agus dè a gheibh thu air na prògraman Gàidhlig aig 3ZZZ? Tha 3ZZZ ag iarraidh bho a bun-steidheachadh air gach buidheann-cànain gum feum iad craoladh trì cairtealan 's a' chànan aca fhèin le nas lugha na aon cairteal 's a' Bheurla. Mar sin cluinnidh thu barrachd Gàidhlig na Beurla air a' phrògram. Ann gach prògram cluichidh mi na h-òrain Ghàidhlig à beul-aithris seach gu bheil mi a' creidsinn gu bheil feum ann air son gach ginealach Astràilianach ùr, òrain chumanta an dualchais ionnsachadh agus bu chòir dhaibh na faclan aithneachadh gus am biodh iad comasach an seinn gu earbsach nuair a fhrithheilas iad na cèilidhean Albannach. Nach 'eil e tàmailteach nach 'eil na faclan agad fhad's a tha gach neach eile gan seinn bho an cuimhne (air an teanga)? Agus tha na fuinn cho maiseach 's gu bheil thu ag iarraidh an seinn 's a' Ghàidhlig, mar eisimpleir "Sine Bhàn". Is a bharrachd air na h-òrain Ghàidhlig choimhlionta le seinneadairean is comhlain-ciùil a tha ainmeal air feadh an t-saoghail, is math leam fìor sheann chlàraidhean a thoirt a steach bhon an taigh agam chun an tearman-craolaidh gu bhith 'g èisdeach ris na seinneadairean bho ghinealach roimhe. Is math le mòran luchd-èisdeachd an guth Gàidhlig aig an Athair Sidnaidh MacEoghuinn a chluinntinn mar eisimpleir. A thuilleadh air òrain, bithidh mi a' cur air fuinn bhon a' bhocsa-chiùil, bhon a' chlàrsaich, bhon an fhidheil air neo bhon a' phìob-mhòir is mar sin air adhart. Uaireannan cuiridh mi sgeulachd cheilteach 's a'

*(This story is continued on page 12.)*

# American President learns Gaelic

*Tony Earls shares the story of a President of the United States of America with an interest in Scottish Gaelic and other Celtic languages.*

In 1773, a young American lawyer found himself so enthralled with James Macpherson's *Ossian* (first published in 1765) that he wrote "These pieces have been and will, I think, during my life, continue to be to me the sources of daily pleasures. The tender and the sublime emotions of the mind were never before so wrought up by the human hand. I am not ashamed to own that I think this rude bard of the north the greatest poet that has ever existed."

That young lawyer was Thomas Jefferson. He would go on to become the principal drafter of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States.

Macpherson claimed that his *Ossian* was a translation he had made of a text he had found in the Western Isles of Scotland, by a third-century bard and warrior named Ossian. The immense success and influence of his 'translation' led to calls for the original document, which he never produced. Current academic opinion tends to support the charge of Dr Samuel Johnson that *Ossian* consisted of fragments of ancient poems and stories, which Macpherson had woven into a romance of his own composition.

Presumably unaware of the controversy over the authenticity of the work (which was alive in England and the Continent by 1770), Jefferson resolved to teach himself Gaelic so that he could read *Ossian* in the original. Some years earlier, a kinsman of James Macpherson, Charles Macpherson, had lived in America and had spent time with Jefferson in Virginia. Jefferson wrote to Charles Macpherson, who was now back in Edinburgh:

"Merely for the pleasure of reading his [Ossian's] works I am become desirous of learning the language in which he sung, and of possessing his songs in their original form. Mr Mcpherson I think informs us that he is possessed of the originals. Indeed a gentleman has lately told me that he has seen them in print; but I am afraid he is mistaken ... If they are printed, it will abridge my request and your trouble to the sending me a printed copy, but if there is none such, my petition is that you would be so good as to use your interest with Mr Mcpherson to obtain leave to make a manuscript copy of them ... I would choose it in a fair round hand, bound in parchment as elegantly as possible, lettered on the back and marbled or gilt on the edges of the leaves. I should not regard expense in doing this. I would further beg the favor of you to give me a catalogue of the books written in that language, and to send me such of them as may be necessary for learning it. These will, of course,

include a grammar and dictionary."

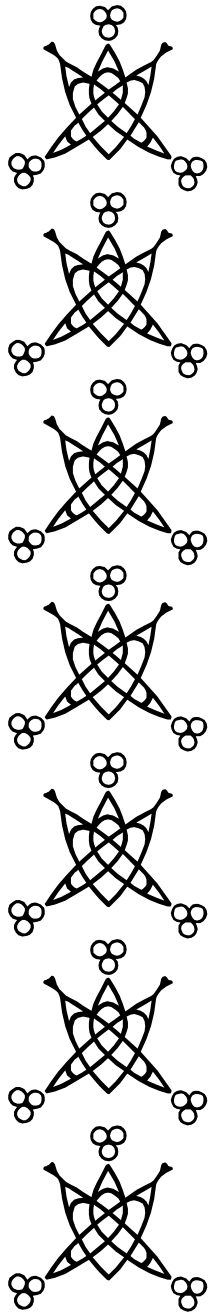
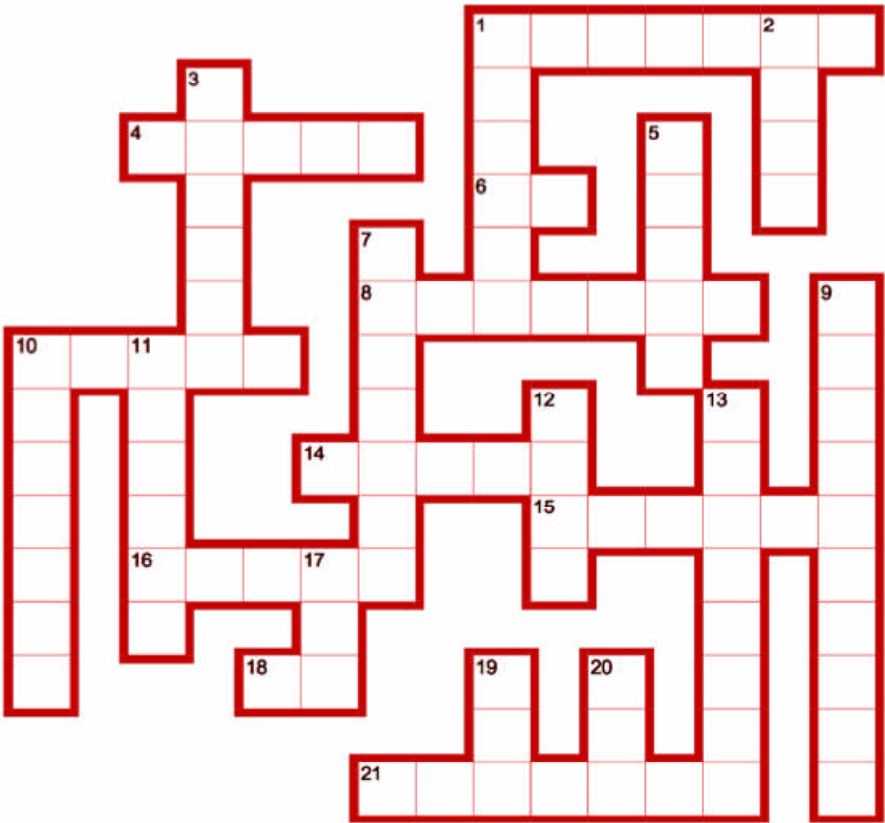
In his apologetic reply, Charles Macpherson enclosed the letter he had received from James Macpherson, which read "I should be very glad to accommodate any friend of yours; especially one of Mr Jefferson's taste and character. But I cannot, having refused them to so many, give a copy of the Gaelic poems, with any decency, out of my hands. The labour besides would be great. I know of none that could copy them. My manner and my spelling differ from others: and I have the vanity to think that I am in the right."

On his own account Charles Macpherson wrote that he understood Jefferson's admiration for the 'Voice of Cona', and his desire to learn it. "Ossian himself from his cloud might bend and listen, with pleasure to such praise. And the praise is due. For, if to melt, to transport the soul be an excellence, as sure it is, our venerable Bard possess it in an eminent, a superlative degree. Elegant, however and pleasant as those poems, in their present form, may appear; they, in common with other translations, have lost considerably, of their native beauty and force. This naturally creates a desire of becoming acquainted with the original. I do not wonder that you should be 'desirous of learning the language in which Ossian thought, in which he sung'. But, alas, I am afraid this will be attended with insuperable difficulties."

Not only was the original *Ossian* not available, but materials from which to learn the language were scarce. "A few religious Books excepted, we have no publication in the Gaelic language, no dictionary, no grammar. I have sent you ... a Gaelic New Testament, which has a few rules affixed, for learning the language. This, with a vocabulary, which is also sent, is all the assistance, that, at this distance, I can give you to learn my mother tongue. Had this been thought of when I had the pleasure of being with you, at your sweet retreat, at the mountains, I would have, cheerfully, become your instructor. Should any Celtic pieces hereafter be ushered into light, I shall do myself the pleasure of sending them to you ... In the remote Highlands there are still to be found a number of Ossian's poems, abounding equally in the tender and the sublime with those which Mr Mcpherson has favoured the public, and these are chanted away, with a wildness, a sweet enthusiasm, in the true spirit of song."

Jefferson's library records show that he collected Gaelic texts, including; 'Gaelick and Eng. Vocabulary', 'The New Testament Gaelick' (Manks. Whitehaven 1775), 'The New Testament, Gaidhlig - with rules for reading it' (Edinburgh, 1767), 'MacDonald's Gaelic songs and poems, with a Glossary', 'Jones's Welsh and Eng. Dictionary' and 'The Bible in Irish'.

# Toiseachan-tarsainn Sheonaidh



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## Across

- 1. A girl
- 4. A house
- 6. me
- 8. Money
- 10. Poor
- 14. A town
- 15. Father
- 16. Working
- 18. What?
- 21. Sister

## Down

- 1. How?
- 2. and
- 3. A boy
- 5. Apple
- 7. Mother
- 9. Rich
- 10. Sad
- 11. Why?
- 12. A woman
- 13. Brother
- 17. Her
- 19. You
- 20. but

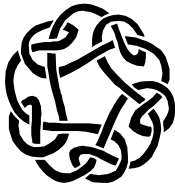
*Thomas Jefferson*



# Activities for Gaelic speakers and learners

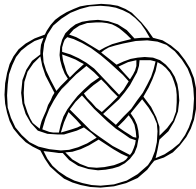
## Sgoil Gheamhraidh

Comunn Gàidhlig will hold a Sgoil Gheamhraidh (winter school) for Gaelic learners on the June long weekend in 2007 in Sydney. It will be held in conjunction with the Irish language Scoil Geimhridh, enabling some sharing of cultural activities, while each group will have classes focussing on their own language. Notices have been sent to all members. If you didn't receive one, please email [fios@ozgaelic.org](mailto:fios@ozgaelic.org) or phone Pamela on (03) 8344 5951, and we will send you another copy. The Annual General Meeting of Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia will be held on Saturday evening, 9 June, during the Sgoil. A notice of the AGM will be sent to members.



## Scottish Gaelic Society of Victoria

The SGSV hold regular events, including language classes on Wednesday nights at the Celtic Club, Melbourne, and the Scottish Gaelic Choir of Victoria. More details are on their website at [www.scottish-gaelic.org.au](http://www.scottish-gaelic.org.au), or email [sgsvic@vicnet.net.au](mailto:sgsvic@vicnet.net.au).

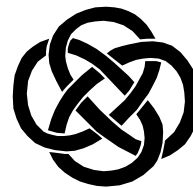


## Cearcal Comhraidh

There is a Gaelic conversation circle held in Sydney on the second Saturday of every month from February to November, from 2pm to 4pm, at the Granville Neighbourhood Centre, 2 Carlton Street, Granville. For further information, please contact Rod MacInnes at [rod.mcinnis@optusnet.com.au](mailto:rod.mcinnis@optusnet.com.au). All are welcome.

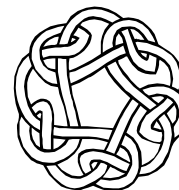
A new Cearcal will be starting in Melbourne in 2007. Details will be available soon.

For more information, contact the committee at [fios@ozgaelic.org](mailto:fios@ozgaelic.org).



## Coisir Ghàidhlig Astràilianach

The Australian Gaelic Singers are based in Sydney and meet every Thursday night for rehearsals. On the first Thursday of each month, they have a 'Gaelic on the Go' session, where all comers are welcome to join in the singing of Gaelic songs. It starts at 7.30pm, in the Presbyterian Church, Campbell Street, Balmain, and is followed by a friendly cuppa. More details of the choir's activities can be found on their excellent website, at [www.gaelicsingers.org.au](http://www.gaelicsingers.org.au), or by contacting Judy on (02) 9498 8209 or Bran on (02) 9633 1162.



# Prògram Rèidio 'sa' Ghàidhlig ann an Sràilia

*(This story is continued here from page 9.)*

Bheurla air neo sgeulachd sheann-nòsach 's a' Ghàidhlig a-steach dhan a' phrògram. Bithidh nithean eile air an t-sealladh cuideachd bho àm gu àm a ghabhas a-steach bàrdachd sgrìobhta le bàird chliùteach Ghàidhlig, fiosrachadh bhon an leabhar mhòir mu rudan Albannach, naidheachd a-mach à Albainn, litir-naidheachd Alba gu lèir (faic [www.rampantscotland.com/letter.htm](http://www.rampantscotland.com/letter.htm)) agus gu follaiseach brathan na coimhearsnachd againn a chur air an adhair air son nan comunn Ghàidhlig cho luath 's a gheibh sinn iad, comuinn mar An Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia, Comunn Gàidhlig Albannach Bhiactoiria, is An Coisir Gàidhlig Astràilianach. As leth sin, bu mhath

leam mar chraoladair seirmean fhaighinn bho luchd-èisdeachd rè a' phrògram. Ma tha thu ga iarraidh, b'urrainn dhomh d'agallamh air neo bruidhinn air an adhair air neo dìreach bruidhinn rium air cùlaibh an togaire-fuaime le bhith ga mo ghairm air 03 9415 1923 eadar aon uair deug is meadhan oidhche oidhche Luain. Corra uair, bithidh aoidhean agam anns an tèarman-craolaidh no cluichidh mi clàran a rinn mi roimh làimh air sgàth fheadhna nach b'urrainn dhaibh a bhith anns an tèarman-craolaidh aig an àm. Cuiridh mi fàilte air do chomhairle is do mholaidhean aig mo sheòladh litreach-dealain:

[seonaidhmacfhraing@optusnet.com.au](mailto:seonaidhmacfhraing@optusnet.com.au).

