

## TURNING THE TIDE

### *Introduction*

A chàirdean gu lèir

'S e urram mòr a tha seo.

Tha mi ro-thoilichte a bhith a' toirt seachad Òraid an t-Sabhail. Tha mi gu pearsanta air a bhith taiceil dhan Ghàidhlig airson ùine mhòir. Chan eil Gàidhlig fada bho mo smuaintean agus mo ghnìomhan aig àm sam bith. Tha e tric air a bhith aig teis-mheadhain mo shaoghail. Tha mi air a bhith a' sgrìobhadh an Gàidhlig, ag obair ann, agus ag iomairt as leth a' chànain.

Tha mi air leth toilichte a bhith an seo a-nochd a' bruidhinn mun adhartas a nì sinn dhan Ghàidhlig. Tha e a' toirt toileachas mòr dhomh a bhith ag obair còmhla ruibh agus a' cuideachadh na Gàidhlig a-rithist.

Tha dreuchd ùr agam anns an Riaghaltas a-nis. Tha foghlam glè chudromach airson an adhartais a tha a dhìth. Bidh mi a' lorg cothroman airson tuilleadh adhartais tro fhoghlam ann an Gàidhlig.

Tha mi dhen bheachd gu bheil dùbhlann mòr romhainn. Feumaidh sinn beachd cothromach agus firinneach a ghabhail air staid na Gàidhlig. Feumaidh sinn dearbhadh dè dh'fheumas tachairt agus dearbhadh ciamar a nì sinn sin.

'S e an dùbhlann an làn agus crìonadh a thionndadh. Chan eil seo do-dhèanta, ach feumaidh sinn a bhith dealasach a' dol an sàs anns na cùisean seo.

'S e prìomh amas na Colaiste seo Gàidhlig agus ionnsachadh. Tha Sabhal Mòr air cur gu mòr ri ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig thar nam bliadhnachan. Tha mòran dhaoine an diugh an obair agus dreuchdan cudromach a fhuair foghlam an seo.

Air sgàth sin, seo an t-àite as fheàrr airson còmhraidhean a chumail mun dòigh anns am feum sinn àireamhan luchd labhairt na Gàidhlig fhàs.

### ***Gaelic in Scotland***

I have had some involvement with Gaelic for most of my adult life.

My initial contact was through the study of, and the love, Scottish literature. You cannot get a complete picture of who we are as a people and how we stand in relation to the world of human experience - and the physical world around us - without coming across, and wanting to know about Gaelic poetry and song.

I shall reflect on my experience of Gaelic later in this lecture. But I want to start with some questions which I believe underpin everything that should concern us about the language and its future - and I am talking tonight about the future. Indeed these are the key questions in terms of the language having any future at all.

So what does Scotland think of Gaelic?

How does it think about it, if at all? Where stands now the famous phrase, 'mi-run mòr nan Gall'? Has the Gall now any great hatred or any great love for the language. Where does Gaelic fit into 21st Century Scotland?

The good news is that it is difficult for people in Scotland to ignore Gaelic. It is all around us and at some stage every Scot will have to notice it. It is in the names of our hills and the names of our whiskies. It is in our song and our poetry, our history, our place-names and our politics.

In fact I suspect that in what is supposed to be an increasingly monoglot 21st century there are actually more opportunities to see, hear and read about Gaelic now, in Scotland (and beyond) than every before. It is an undeniable element in our heritage and it is right that Gaelic should be seen all the time.

It might be useful to illustrate this with the simple account of my journey here today.

I have come from Glendaruel in Argyll, that Glen where Deirdre of the Sorrows said farewell to Scotland, and where the sweet sound of the cuckoo imprinted itself in her memory for ever. An Irish source but rich with Gaelic connections.

At one point in the journey, I travelled through the area that inspired the Gaelic nature poetry of Duncan Ban MacIntyre. Before that I skirted the area where Rev James Stewart worked on the translation of the new testament into Gaelic. He was ably assisted by Dugald Buchanan – Gaelic poet and teacher.

My colleagues on their way whizzed past the area where Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair was active and as a poet wrote in Gaelic on a wide range of themes.

Then we all came through a landscape alive with the words of Iain Lom (*lowum*), describing - in Gaelic - battles and politics and (and perhaps predictably I know this ) being sharply critical of the Union.

In crossing over to Skye, I am always reminded of two voices in particular and the strong association with Mairi Mhòr who wrote in Gaelic of land and exile and change. And the very sight of Raasay - Raasay of the MacLeods - will always conjure up that wonderful voice, the gentle rasp (if there is such a thing) of Sorley MacLean, the great European poet who wrote in the language of his forebears and brought such credit to it.

If I was to go further, across this island, I would have my eye only on Uist, to quote Sorley directly, and to a sea of islands which float in the language itself.

But rich as that journey was, and is, it did not even start to scratch the surface of the richness of Gaelic cultural expression, or the communities that these writers belonged to. Their stories and lives are the backdrop for our very presence here today. Their legacy is what we have to carry forward.

### ***Making Gaelic Visible***

We do see welcome examples and I am glad to say, happening more often, as a result of Gaelic plans. Just last Monday I was presenting the prizes at the Saltire Society Literary Awards. Right up there amongst the short listed nominees was a book of Gaelic short stories, by the amazingly talented Alison Lang.

And the day before I was visiting Edinburgh Castle, one of the Historic Scotland properties that gave free entry over the St Andrew's weekend. When I arrived I was given two guidebooks – one in English and one in Gaelic.

Just last weekend I attended Na Trads in Dumfries and heard an extraordinary rendition and performance by Barbara Dickson and Margaret Bennett of some wonderful songs.

So I want at the outset tonight to pay tribute to the persistence of those who have worked for and been passionate about the survival of the language particularly in the last half century. They didn't give up, even when things were at their bleakest. They have forced Gaelic onto every agenda there is, and they have succeeded in making it noticed and making it a matter that demanded action.

They have had a positive effect on attitudes and it is their work that has led to the structures we now have and it is their inspiration and activity that has directly resulted in Gaelic road signs, Gaelic guidebooks and even Gaelic novels. But whether they have truly turned the tide in terms of decline is another question.

### ***Attitudes to Gaelic?***

There remain those who are unconvinced either that the language has, or should have a future. In recent months we have also seen some harsh criticism of the promotion of Gaelic in Scotland. Questions have even been raised about the validity of any support for Gaelic.

Some such criticism will always be with us – that is the nature of life. But some of the recent commentary has shamed Scotland. For example the suggestion that there should be official “no go areas” for Gaelic is as daft as it is offensive. And the argument that continuing public support for Gaelic is a misuse of public funds is not a view, but a prejudice.

Certainly when times are tough I can understand that each public penny and pound must be accounted for. And no part of public expenditure is immune from re-examination, nor from the imperative that we constantly must get more bangs for our public buck.

But when a language - a way of seeing, an expression of identity, a carrier of our past, a hope for our future and the greatest of all cultural vehicles - is in the emergency ward it is not only cruel but shockingly perverse to arrogantly call for the life support machine to be switched off.

Fortunately such views are not common place. But when they do appear – and they still regrettably should not appear on mainstream television certainly – then they must be rebutted with vigour.

I am always happy to rebut such views. And in doing so now let me state the first of several policy intents I want to put on the record this evening.

Every Government should be able to say Gaelic is not only a legitimate but an essential core part of this Government's vision of Scotland and this Government acknowledges that the support it now requires is no more or less than that which can make it survive and grow. Gaelic is on the edge, and must be brought back into the mainstream.

Yet despite such problems I think it is possible to assert that, in general, attitudes towards Gaelic are improving.

The battle for the hearts and minds of the public is not over but it is being won. We must go on winning it – and we must also plan to win the bigger battle: the battle to increase the place of Gaelic not just in the policy spectrum, nor only in the vague affection and recognition of Scotland, but actually on the lips of living speakers? That has to be our aim.

Some of course will say that they have '**nothing against Gaelic, and Gaels can speak it if they want to**'. But that is cold comfort. What a Government must say is that support for Gaelic has to be more than words. It has to be linked to the allocation of, and prioritisation of, resources for Gaelic.

In other areas of social policy it has long been recognised that some groups or communities have to be treated differently not because they are categorised as always being different, but because they need extra in order to secure their equality at any given time.

This is not special pleading – it is merely prioritising the necessary measures that need to be put in place to secure a small measure of equal treatment for a language community that has deep roots in Scotland. For a language community that we must see survive and flourish.

As I said earlier, Gaelic is an enduring aspect of our heritage and as such is worthy of support. We stand as heirs to a long and rich heritage – every one of us – every one of us - and have gained immeasurably from this.

However, the pride in this heritage is tempered with the keen awareness that over the centuries the Gaelic language was not given its proper place in the institutions of the country and that hostility is in great measure responsible for the problems we have now.

The MacPherson Report of 2000 got it right when it said:

*'The history of the Gaelic language has been a chronicle of dereliction: official negligence; malicious intent; deliberate denial; and, perhaps most damaging of all, benign neglect. The language has suffered from stigmatisation and from attrition through outward migration, loss of population and decline of community.'*

It has been, as the report said, 'A miracle that Gaelic survived'. A miracle, as Murdo MacFarlane might have added, 'that still we sing'.

### **Gaelic Progress**

Now from that low point, the MacPherson report went on to say that 'there were encouraging signs'. And it was right there too. Moving from the position in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century of demanding structures and status, I think, the Gaelic community in the 90s and into this century slowly began, to secure structures and status. And there is a difference.

The establishment of Comhairle nan Eilean Siar was a milestone in that regard. A new local authority, going north to south in the most Gaelic of communities – unifying that archipelago. An authority that named itself in Gaelic and insisted on prioritising the language. An authority that put Gaelic at the heart of its innovative community development policy and we need the Comhairle to again be at the forefront of such things – and I am old enough to remember; Cinema Sgìre, Pròiseact Muinntir nan Eilean, Fir Chlis, the Bi-lingual Project, the Co-chomainn.

And that spread – despite the election of Margaret Thatcher in 1979. Across the Highlands – and even further afield – we have seen Gaelic medium units and schools opened. Gaelic

is now included in policy documents and legislation. Funding increased and important arts and publishing projects taken forward – none more important than the constantly inspirational *Pròiseact nan Ealan* and *Fèisean nan Gàidheal*.

We have witnessed a flowering of Gaelic organisations and Gaelic was included and became the subject of more reports than you could get in a blackhouse. And then - a Gaelic Act was proposed, defeated, taken up by Government, passed and a Gaelic body established. And a media service growing until it became a channel.

Even on the roads, that last bastion of monolingualism, we have (with some difficulty from time to time) made progress and I am very pleased to say tonight that my good friend Stewart Stevenson, the Minister for Transport has just given his approval for a new initiative - Gaelic-English bilingual branding to be introduced throughout the ScotRail network on trains and at stations.

However I don't think he or I will be able to arrange for them to call in at Sollas or Shawbost – but it is a start.

So in the last 30 years we have moved on – moved on from *demanding* structures and status to *securing* structures and status. But they are in place and now we have a further challenge. It is an urgent one too, for despite our successes the number of speakers, and the range of circumstances in which the language is spoken continue to decline.

Our urgent challenge now is this – to find the right ways to **use** the structures we have put in place and the status we have gained. For the real value and worth of those structures and status – the real value and worth of everything that has gone before – will only be proved if we can demonstrate and secure an actual increase in the number of speakers. That is the touchstone. If we fail on that, then the language fails.

### ***Personal Reflections***

Let me declare an interest in this matter. The 19<sup>th</sup> century poet, philosopher and proto-environmentalist Henry David Thoreau – the author of that wonderful study of a place, *Walden* - once observed that “*The best thing a man can do for his culture when he is rich is to endeavour to carry out those schemes which he entertained when he was poor.*”

The scheme I entertained when I went to live in Uist in 1977, at the age of just 24, was a Gaelic scheme. I wanted to learn the language, to be part of the community and to further my study of the literature.

32 years on, where am I? My report card would not doubt say that I “could do better”.

Well usually a perpetually fearful and embarrassed speaker of prepared Gaelic texts. A nervous listener to conversations, hanging on every word in case I lose any of them - which I do. A high wire artist in the English language, but a ground hugger on all fours in Gaelic.

And why is that?

Partly of course, my own fault. Lack of application, a bit of a butterfly mind, and too many things to attract my attention.

But partly also because, no matter the structures, *Comhairle nan Eilean* never required its employees to live up to its policies. The Colonial Civil Service did much better in enforcing

language acquisition; its system of carrots and sticks meant that promotion came with knowledge, and salary came with fluency. Achieve neither, and you achieved neither!

And perhaps also because those who really learnt were those who were prepared to really immerse themselves - those who could not, or did not, skimmed on the surface.

Now that might have been good enough when there were 88,000 Gaelic speakers, as there were in the 1971 census. But when we are now looking at something less than 58,000 - the 2001 figure – possibly something significantly less than that - we need a new attitude.

Perhaps no one, even the very distinguished teachers in this hall tonight, could have made me a fluent speaker. Boyd Robertson certainly did try.

But equally it is possible that with the right approach, with the right courses, with the right encouragement and with the right access I could be delivering this lecture tonight in good Gaelic rather than in passable English. In other words I could have been helping to solve the problems, rather than continuing to create the exception.

Well I have a passion to do better. And if I want others to be able to. I want the language to survive and for that purpose no excuses and no backsliding will do. So my purpose, for as long as I am involved with Gaelic in this Government - and I believe for as long as the SNP is in Government - will be to create the conditions by which a new generation of Gaelic speakers can be created. To re-fill the well of language which is going dry.

### ***This Year***

How can we do it?

Well, as most of you know, since August, the former Cabinet Secretary for Education and I have been looking very closely at the initiatives that are presently in place to support Gaelic. We have swapped roles and we remain equally enthusiastic about Gaelic. We have made public our concern about the condition of Gaelic in Scotland and I am glad to say that such concern has been met not with denial - that is no longer a productive response - but with an acknowledgement that the analysis is true. Something must be done.

Neither Fiona Hyslop or I want to attribute blame. Already in this lecture I have indicted my personal support, enthusiasm and respect for all those who have worked so hard for the language. Nobody denies that we have some significant progress in recent years. We are always building on the effort of those who have passed ahead, but as John Buchan reminded us, 'we can only pay our debt to the past by putting the future in debt to ourselves'.

So we need some fresh ideas. Some new thoughts. Some direct targeted action. We need some urgency. And some results.

Our aim is to create a secure and sustainable future for Gaelic in Scotland. The only way we can achieve this is to increase the number of people using Gaelic in everyday life. Our measure of success should be an increase of speakers and not just the excellence of our initiatives or the enlarging of our structures.

For these reasons, we are in the process of reassessing our current Gaelic activities and priorities. Our agenda will be simple and our list of priorities will be short. We intend to

achieve our aim and to meet our measure of success. And to do so I have now asked Bòrd na Gàidhlig to treat this objective as their number one priority.

So how do we proceed from here?

Firstly we must produce the plan. The agreed pathway to deliver an increase in Gaelic speakers and users within an agreed timescale. Not rocket science, because it has been done before in other places, with even greater need.

So we can do it here and we will do it here.

Our current discussion with BnG indicates four key areas in which attention must be focused. These are early years education, school education, adult education and community initiatives. We have also taken a fresh look at activity in Wales and Ireland and where they have put successful activity in place.

There are three questions we need to ask of these key areas are what do we have in place? What are the gaps? And, how do we fill the gaps?

In connection with early years in Ireland, a system of Naionrai are found throughout the Gaidhealtachd. These playgroups are supervised by development officers who work with parent committees and at present in the Gaidhealtachd areas alone there are 80 units with about 2000 children involved.

At this level in Wales a much larger operation is in place. The Mudiad also involves regional activity, development officers and playgroups. They estimate that in any one year about 6,000 children go up to primary school.

Other good examples of initiatives put in place to increase speakers are in Wales, the 'Welsh for Adults' programme. It has strong support from Government, operates from 6 main centres, employs 600 tutors and currently has over 17,000 learners.

In Ireland, the European Certificate in Irish offers to take learners from beginners stage to fluency and again this is a national programme which is available throughout Ireland. It is a 20-year strategy and seems to be a sound way to go. It highlights continuity and we might look at how they do that.

There are of course, also good examples of community activity in Ireland and Wales and targets for Welsh education feature prominently in the Welsh Language Schemes of education authorities. These examples must be considered as we ask our own questions of what is in place? What are the gaps? How can we fill the gaps?

### **Next Steps**

What do we need to do?

Firstly, identify priority areas - not everything can be done at once. And then we will have to ensure that we have effective delivery structures operating in the areas we have identified.

At present Bòrd na Gàidhlig spends just under £900,000 on Gaelic language learning. So I am asking the Bòrd to identify an additional £600,000, from existing resources, to direct towards the crucial areas which we have identified of early years, school, adult and community.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig has responsibilities in law to take forward Gaelic plans and shape the Gaelic organisations into an effective network for the promotion of Gaelic. These key tasks will remain core functions of the Bòrd but it will implement these tasks with the key objective of increasing the numbers of speakers and establish appropriate delivery structures to achieve it.

But more money, even in transferring resources, is not the whole answer. My second request to the Bòrd is to look at the delivery mechanisms we have in place and to find more effective ways of using our current funding to increase speakers.

We have an urgent situation and we must look at the structures we have to respond to this situation. We cannot afford to allocate funding unless we are convinced that those receiving funding are operating effectively and producing results. The investment is for a purpose - a clear purpose and I want the Bòrd to examine all its delivery structures and make sure they are absolutely fit for that purpose.

The third challenge I am setting the Bòrd is to find ways of supporting councils to increase the numbers of Gaelic speakers in schools. There is huge potential in the work the Councils do - they are the key operators in much of what we are trying to achieve. And a number of the most encouraging initiatives are taking place in GME in different council areas.

We are this evening in the Highland Council area. I commend many of their plans - for example those that would extend Gaelic medium education in Staffin and in Drumnadrochit, Portree and in Fort William. These initiatives are in the Council's Gaelic Plan, they will make a difference and we must have progress.

Earlier this year I heard good news of an increase of numbers in Gaelic medium education in Argyll and Bute and in Glasgow. This is exactly what needs to happen and I look forward to the conclusion of City of Edinburgh's consultation on their Gaelic Plan with the hope that they will find a way of encouraging further growth within the City towards the desired conclusion of a Gaelic school. Within the resources that I have I will do everything I can to help.

But we can always find ways to do more, even with existing resources. So in the New Year I am going to meet with senior representatives from Councils to discuss how we can increase the numbers in Gaelic education and overcome some of the perceived obstacles.

I also welcome the support from education bodies and agencies, such as HMIE, SFC, LTS and SQA. I also want to involve them in looking at ways in which we can overcome all the difficulties and guarantee the effectiveness of strategies and the numbers in Gaelic. That is essential.

### **Media**

Now perhaps some people here are surprised that I am well into my speech and have not yet mentioned the media and broadcasting.

Media is of course vital and I remain much in love with the process of ensuring that good communication enhances the retention and growth of language skills. Media goes into the home, media attracts young people, and media provides much needed job opportunities for young Gaels in which their language is an asset.

It is vital that we also explore all new digital media opportunities for Gaelic and it is also essential for Gaelic to gain access to Freeview. This must happen. I would like to encourage all of you to make your views known to the BBC Trust before 18 January and to help make the case for BBC ALBA being available on Freeview. There is, in fact, no case against.

But I have a priority in mind for media that is at least as great as that which I suggest for others. I want to see the Bòrd, the BBC and MG ALBA seeking out new ways in which they can support a learning agenda for Gaelic. For at a time of falling figures for speakers, how else can we recruit, build and retain a really Gaelic speaking audience without enlisting new Gaels to the cause?

The first step might be to ensure that MG ALBA, working with the Bòrd and the BBC has the resources to draw people in and develop a new learners website and I am pleased to say that I am intending to provide MG Alba with £50,000 to do just that.

If that website can create a platform for easy access to high quality learning which is really essential, then I am more than willing to discuss further support. I would like MG ALBA to ensure that they co-operate with Bòrd na Gàidhlig fully in this.

There is one thing we cannot afford is duplication and division. I was very struck on a visit to South Uist this year to meet so many good new things were happening; all of them wanted staff and premises and everything that goes with that status. I applaud their ambition, but the times we live in requires partnership and sharing to be the key note of progress.

Also it is the same with MG Alba and Bòrd na Gàidhlig. I want to see them working as one on language development and language learning. I want a commissioning strategy to recognise those needs and a Bòrd policy that sees television as a great means of achieving national progress with the language. The learning website will be a good place to start that growing together. I think it will lead to greater things.

### ***Soillse (research capacity)***

Creating a new generation of Gaelic speakers is my absolute priority. But I don't intend to lose sight of the need to continually assert the appeal of Gaelic and the status of Gaelic. I am, therefore pleased that the Scottish Funding Council has announced its support for the *Soillse (soil-sha)* project. This is a significant research capacity which will be located in this college and in Scotland's universities.

The overall aim behind this project is to develop a research capacity that will support the revitalisation of Gaelic in Scotland. The focus of the project will be Gaelic in family, in community, in education and the policies we put in place for Gaelic. The project is funded by a number of higher education institutions and also by the SFC. HIE and the Bòrd will also contribute.

The promoters and participants are well aware of the urgent need and the fragile condition of Gaelic and the strategic need – a shared objective is to halt the same objective in Gaelic in order to maintain a living Gaelic community in Scotland. If we fail in this then sadly a research capacity will not serve us at all. We welcome this approach and I would love to attract other bodies into similar partnerships. Gaelic belongs to us all, and the more organisations that sign up to that the better.

HIE are key partners in this project and I welcome their ongoing commitment to Gaelic. HIE has today announced a number of key contracts with Gaelic projects and I am confident HIE will continue to support Gaelic and recognise the value of our current initiative.

As I come to my conclusion, let me return to my central message.

Gaelic is on the edge. Everyone in this room knows it, but politely ignoring the fact, or only speaking about it in hushed tones won't solve the problem. We must acknowledge the difficulty we face for only then can we put in place the actions that will meet the challenge. And our plan must be funded and operating in a way that makes success more likely than failure.

We will have to use all the available policy levers which are at our disposal to meet our objectives. This includes our funding, Gaelic Plans, manifesto commitments, Council of Europe Charter undertakings, OECD interest, and our agreements with Councils.

We will have to ensure that there is a real and sustained increase of children attending Gaelic early years centres, and we must provide the parents of such children with support for Gaelic learning. We need to see learning pathways for both GLPS teachers and Gaelic speaking teachers.

We need to see an increase of adults learning through Ulpan classes, through distance learning and other routes. There is no shortage of ideas but we need to prioritise and ensure our structures are fit for purpose.

Our aims will include putting in place an early years structure to promote, establish and support Gaelic early years learning. At present Gaelic medium early years is available in about 125 centres. We need this to increase in a sustainable and reliable fashion.

Without question we also need to promote, advise and provide Gaelic adult education and see an increase of adult learning leading to fluency. At present we have about 800 people signed up for Ulpan classes and this college has 122 people taking distance learning Gaelic lessons. We need this to increase. And increase, and increase.

We also need effective community initiatives to promote and co-ordinate a range of Gaelic learning activities. We must look to local authorities to establish clear targets and clear planning to increase the numbers of pupils attending Gaelic classes.

### **Conclusion**

It has been a great honour to be asked to deliver this lecture. I am very much in awe of some of those who have preceded me. If, to quote Isaac Newton, if I in this lecture have seen even a small bit further then I have only done so because I have been standing on the shoulders of giants.

I am a positive and optimistic person. I know that if we put our shoulders to the wheel, we can achieve what I have set out here.

But, of course, we should be aware that if we fail then Scotland will have lost something of itself. A prize of immense value for which all the progress and work of the last few generations will have been in vain.

I don't believe that will happen. The value of what we have in our Gaelic language and culture has to force from us the greatest effort and the strongest desire for success. We

must bring new ideas and fresh eyes to the task. And we must bring courage and indomitable hearts.

Our aim is simple - a secure future for Gaelic. This requires nothing less or more than an increase in the number of speakers. The challenge is to look afresh at the priorities we are pursuing, the money we are spending and the methods we are employing. I have this evening set out these challenges.

I believe next year will be a crucial year for Gaelic in Scotland. I would ask that you support this policy initiative with all your efforts so that we can work to turn the tide for Gaelic in Scotland.

### ***Concluding Comments***

Tha dùbhlán mòr romhainn mar thuirt mi. Tha mi air a bhith a' còmhradh ri daoine agus buidhnean mun obair sin, agus staid na Gàidhlig. Tha taic agam son na gnothaichean cudromach a tha a dhìth agus an impedh a tha ri thighinn. Tha mi an dòchas gum faigh mi taic bhuabh uile a-nis.

Chòrd an obair agam rium mar Mhinistir Cultair. Tha fiughar agam a bhith ag obair còmhla ruibh mar Mhinistir Foghlaim.

Mòran taing airson bhur taic.