

 <p>www.gov.ns.ca/oga Free 1-888-842-3542</p>	<p>Aithisg Iomairtean na Gàidhlig A publication of Gaelic Affairs</p> <p>Roinn bheag Roinn nan Coimhearsnachdan, a' Chultair agus an Dualchais A Division of Communities, Culture and Heritage</p>	<p>Iomradh-Sùileachaidh nam Meadhannan MEDIA MONITORING REPORT 2012-01-27</p>
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Téipichean Intinneach: Audios/Videos of Interest:

'S e Ceap Breatainn part 1 & 2



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbARTxofMLI&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHO6dtjVoDg&feature=related>

Alys Howe and Seumas Gagne present a special "tribute to Cape Breton" concert for The World Harp Congress 2011 (Vancouver, BC)

**Bun is Bàrr: Cruinneachadh ann a' Bràigh' na h-Aibhne, Am Faoilleach 19
Bun 's Barr Gathering in Kingsville on January 19th**



L-R: Melanie Altman-Holder, Joyce MacDonald, A.J. MacDougall, Susan Cameron, Colin MacDonald, Anna MacKinnon and Joe MacKinnon.

**Tha Iomairtean na Gàidhlig a' sireadh Iarrtasan do Mhaoin GLIC là mu dheireadh, An Gearran 15, 2012
Gaelic Affairs invites Applications for next GLIC deadline – February 15, 2012**

The next deadline for **Gaelic Language in Community (GLIC)** Projects is Wednesday, February 15.

This is for projects beginning after February 15 and running until our next deadline of August 15.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss a project, please contact Frances MacEachen at maceacff@gov.ns.ca or 902-945-2114.

<http://www.beatoninstitutemusic.ca/gaelic/index.html>

It is interesting that Gaelic songs were first recorded in Cape Breton in the 1930s and 1940s by Helen Creighton, John Lorne Campbell and Charles Dunn while in Scotland Gaelic folksongs were not recorded systematically until 1946, when the Irish Folklore Commission sent a collector to the Hebrides. Cape Breton therefore had a pioneering role in collecting Gaelic songs.

The Gaelic song tradition in Cape Breton, as in Scotland, is wide-ranging and multi-faceted. While oral composition and transmission have played a key part, the impact of the written word and other forms of communication such as broadcasting, and now the internet, cannot be excluded from the relevant influences. Cape Breton's Gaelic song repertoire falls into three basic categories: a) Songs brought to the New World by Scottish immigrants, particularly between 1770 and 1830; b) Songs composed in Nova Scotia, during and after the 1770-1830 period; and c) Songs learned from publications and from commercial records (particularly the old 78 rpm disks).

1. [A Fhleasgaich Uasail](#) Bessie MacEachern
2. [A' Mhairi Bhoidheach](#) Sandra MacNeil
3. [An Innis Àigh](#) Raylene Rankin
4. [Canada A Thir An Àigh](#) Neil MacDonald
5. [Creach Na Samhna](#) Angus MacLellan
6. [Cumha](#) Mary Margaret Maclean
7. [Daolagan Cholarado](#) Donald John MacDermaid
8. [Dhè Bhetel](#) Tommy 'Peigi' MacDonald
9. [Dh'Òlainn Deoch À Làimh Mo Rùn](#) Dan Kennie Macleod & Malcolm Angus MacLeod
10. [Eilean Gorm Nam Beanntan Àrd](#) Bessie MacEachern
11. [Fuadach Nan Gàidheal](#) Ross MacDonald
12. [Ged A Sheòl Mi Air M'Aineol](#) The North Shore Gaelic Singers
13. ['Illean Bithibh Sunndach](#) The Grand Mira Gaelic Chorus
14. [Làithean Sona M'Òige](#) Dan Alex MacDonald
15. [Moch 'Sa Mhadainn Rinn Mi Gluasad](#) Lauchie MacLellan
16. [Mo Nighean Dubh](#) Finlay Cameron
17. [Mo Ribhinn Choibhneil](#) Kay MacDonald
18. [Nighean Donn A Chuil Reidh](#) Jimmy Gillis
19. [Och Ho Rò, 'Ille Dhuinn](#) Lauchie Gillis
20. [Òganaich An Òr-Fhuilte Bhuidhe](#) Lauchie Gillis
21. [Òran An Dèididh](#) Kenneth Morrison
22. [Òran Do Cheap Breatainn](#) Malcolm R. MacLeod
23. [Òran Nam Fasan](#) Alec Goldie
24. [Òran Nam Mocaisean](#) Jim Charlie MacNeil
25. [Poit-Dhubh MhicFhraing](#) Angus MacLellan
26. [Puirt-A-Beul](#) Unknown singer
27. [Rinn Mi Còrr Is Naoi Mìle](#) Dan MacNeil
28. [Tha Mi Sgìth On Tìm Seo 'N Dè](#) Finlay Cameron
with Joe Lawrence MacDonald
29. [Tha Mo Rùn Air A' Ghille](#) Sandy Campbell
30. [Tuireadh Nan Hiortach](#) Malcolm Angus MacLeod

Co-labhairt air Dèanadas na h-Òige agus Ceartas Sòisealta Eadar-nàiseanta--Am Màrt 9 & 10
Conference on Youth Activism and International Social Justice – March 9 & 10

Greetings, and Happy 2012,

The Development Studies Program at St. Francis Xavier University, in collaboration with Dalhousie University's International Development Studies Department as well as the Coady International Institute, are proud to be hosting a two-day (March 9 & 10) conference on *Youth Activism and International Social Justice*. This conference, supported by a grant from the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development (CASID), is a regional Maritime event designed to bring faculty and students interested in youth activism and international social justice issues from the various Maritime Universities together to learn, share and build bridges between our various institutions/programs/departments. Maritime based social justice organizations are encouraged to join in this conversation as well, as are young activists.

The rise of global activism, most recently evidenced through the interlinked movements of the Arab Spring, as well as the Occupy movements, has depended heavily on a younger generation committed to making change happen. At the heart of these movements is a response to global capital accumulation, and the rampant inequalities associated with it. Somewhere in the background is the ambiguous notion of international social justice, a term that sounds appealing but can be redefined in so many ways that it runs the risk of becoming meaningless. This conference aims to add a Maritime conversation to these global shifts and changes, and takes place in the home of the Antigonish Movement, itself a response to an earlier wave of major capital upheaval – the Great Depression.

Proposals are due on the 30th of January. Please direct any questions to the conference email: youth.activism.conference.2012@gmail.com

We look forward to hearing from you,

Jon Langdon for the StFX-Dal-Coady Conference Organizing Committee

Faclan Feumail Gàidhlig aig Pòilin:

PAULINE'S HANDY GAELIC PHRASES:

Cuir sin 'nad phìob!



Literal Meaning: Put that in your pipe! Sometimes used as a conversation closing line – with no room for negotiation!

Àireamh luchd-inntrigidh do dh'fharpais fhiolmaichean na Gàidhlig anabarrach àrd Record number of entries for Gaelic film competition

Jan. 17, 2012

MG ALBA's national Gaelic short film competition, FilmG, has received a record 76 films this year – more entries than ever before. Entries have come from throughout the country and further afield from Canada and offer a mix of traditional and contemporary interpretations of this year's theme, 'Air an Stairsnich' / 'On the Threshold'.

The adult category has seen an increase in the number of documentaries made by those keen to explore and share a slice of real life from their own home turf. Among the documentaries submitted include a short film from the Isle of Eigg about a local resident and her famous cloutie dumpling, whilst a local from Stornoway has submitted a film about two siblings who, being deaf, have never known a word of Gaelic despite their upbringing in a Gaelic speaking family in Harris.

All entries can be viewed and voted on over on the [FilmG website](#) until 31 January. Your vote will help determine who receives this year's People's Choice award. The winning films will be announced at the prestigious FilmG Awards ceremony to be held at the Fruitmarket in Glasgow on 9 March.

Dualchas ann a' Teagasg Darna Chànain Culture in Second Language Teaching

Elizabeth Peterson and Bronwyn Coltrane, Center for Applied Linguistics
<http://www.cal.org/resources/digest/0309peterson.html>

The National Center for Cultural Competence defines culture as an "integrated pattern of human behavior that includes thoughts, communications, languages, practices, beliefs, values, customs, courtesies, rituals, manners of interacting and roles, relationships and expected behaviors of a racial, ethnic, religious or social group; and the ability to transmit the above to succeeding generations" (Goode, Sockalingam, Brown, & Jones, 2000). This means that language is not only part of how we define culture, it also reflects culture. Thus, the culture associated with a language cannot be learned in a few lessons about celebrations, folk songs, or costumes of the area in which the language is spoken. Culture is a much broader concept that is inherently tied to many of the linguistic concepts taught in second language classes.

Through initiatives such as the national standards for foreign language learning, language educators in the United States have made it a priority to incorporate the study of culture into their classroom curricula. Cultural knowledge is one of the five goal areas of the national standards:

Through the study of other languages, students gain a knowledge and understanding of the *cultures* that use that language; in fact, students cannot truly master the language until they have also mastered the cultural contexts in which the language occurs. (National Standards in Foreign Language Education Project, 1996, p. 27)

This Digest discusses the importance of incorporating culture into second language teaching and recommends strategies for infusing cultural issues in classroom instruction.

Saoghal na Gàidhlig.... The Gaelic Way of Living in the World January 2012 edition

Ma tha sibh airson uinneag a-staigh ' fhaighinn dha na seann làithean ann a' Siorramachd Bhioctoria, cha b' urrainn leabhran na b' fheàrr a cheannachd na 'n treas clò-bhualadh ath-sgrùdaichte de Leabhar Oighreachd Bail' Anna, air a dheasachadh le Mnathan-Cuideachaidh Eaglais Ephraim Scott 's an Acarsaid a Deas. Gheobhar fiosrachadh ann air eachdraidh shòisealta, cleachdaidhean is beul-aithris nan Gàidheal, cuide ri dòighean-deasachaidh air biadh nan tùsairean a b' urrainn do dhuine sam bith ionnsachadh às ùr.

An aghaidh a' chruaidh a dh' fhuiling na tùsairean Gàidhealach nuair a ràinig iad an saoghal ùr, 's cinnteach gun do chum a' mhin-choirc' smior 'nan cnàmhan! Cha b' e idir min-choirc' a chaidh troimh iomadh ghiollachd a bh' aca ach min bho ghràn a dh'fhàs iad-fhéin agus a bhleith iad ann a' muilnean-làimhe beaga. Agus cha b' ann am brochan a-mhàin a chuir iad gu feum i! Dheasaich iad aran ann a' bannaig chòmhnaird gun siùcar air a' ghreideal leatha (faic d.20); chuir iad ann a' ceann-crobaig (d.88) agus ann a' maragan geal' i (d.35); air làithean teth 's iad ag obair anns na h-achaidhean, dh' òl iad an Deoch Bhàn a rinneadh leis a' mhin agus uisge fuar. Dh'fhaoidte gur e an seòladh-deasachaidh do "Làgan" (d.20) am fear as aosda 's a' leabhran. Chuireadh measgachadh de mhin-choirc' is uisge gu seasamh ceithir làithean gus am biodh e goirt. An uair sin, chaidh an lionn tana, geal a shioladh agus a ghoil gus am fàsadh e tiugh. Chaidh sin 'ithe teth le uachdar is siùcar—gu sònraichte le euslaintich.

Gu deimhinne, bha buntàta 'na bhiadh bunaiteach dhaibh mar a b' àbhaist 's an t-seann dùthaich. Chaidh an cur gu feum ann a' deasgainn (d.22. 'S coltach gun d' rinn cupa dhe seo air a cur le flùr, salann, lionn is beagan geir, aran anabarrach blasda dha na tùsairean); agus gu tric, chaidh an ithe dhà no thri tursan 's a' là, eadhon aig àm na braicist còmhla ri sgadan saillte!

Bha iasg agus maorach de gach seòrsa pailt; ach mas robh stoc aca, bhiodh feòil a' loin air a tarraing air slaod-làimhe dhan àite far na shuidhich na Gàidheil, air a sailleadh no a reòthadh gus am biodh feum oirre. Nuair a bha stoc aca, às déidh buidsearachd a dhèanamh chuireadh a h-uile sgath dhen bheathach gu feum—mar eisimplear, chaidh ceann is casan na caoraich a bhrùich (d.33). An toiseach, às déidh do chloimh a' chinn a dhathadh dheth, chaidh an ceann a sgoilteadh 's a ghlanadh, a chur am bogadh ri linn oidhche ann a' sàl, agus an uair sin a bhrùich ann an uisg' air a shailleadh gus an robh an fheòil furasd' a chagnadh. Tha deagh chuimhn' agam air mo mhàthair 's i a' dathadh ceann caoraich gus brot bhuntàt' a dheasachadh leis!

Rè nam bliadhnaichean, chaidh gritheidean ùra dha na Gàidheil a chur gu feum. Aig àm a' Chogaidh Mhóir nuair a bha cruithneachd gann is daor, chaidh lus nan cearc a chur ann a' Bail' Anna airson a' chiad turais; agus dh'fhàs min bhuidhe bunaiteach eadhon ann a' biadhan traidiseanta. Tha iomadh rud taitneach 's an leabhran, a' gabhail a-staigh cuideachd seòlaidhean biadh an latha 'n diugh a dheasachadh, nam measg feadhainn á Sealain Nuaidh! 'S fhiach a cheannachd.

For a window into Victoria County's past, you couldn't do better than buy the third revised edition of St. Ann's Heritage Book, prepared by the Ladies Aid members of Ephraim Scott Church, South Haven. In it you will find information on social history, customs and folklore of the Gaels, together with recipes for pioneer food staples ready for learning anew.

As the Highland Pioneers faced the hardships of the new world, oatmeal undoubtedly contributed to their stamina! Nor was it the much-processed oatmeal they had but what they themselves grew and ground in small handmills—and it wasn't only in porridge they put it to use. With it, they made bread in unsweetened flat cakes on a griddle (see p. 20); they put it in 'ceann-crobaig' (cod's head stuffing, p. 88) and in maragan (white pudding, p. 35); and on hot days while working in the fields, they cooled off by drinking 'deoch bhàn' (a 'white drink') made from oatmeal and cold water. Perhaps the oldest recipe in the book is the one for 'làgan' (p.20). For this, a mixture of oatmeal and water was allowed to stand for four days until it became sour when it was strained and boiled until it became thick and milky in appearance. This was then eaten hot with cream and sugar—a favourite food especially for invalids.

It goes without saying that potatoes were a pioneer staple as in the old country. They were used to make potato yeast (p.22 : "A cup full added to flour, salt and liquid and a little fat made delicious pioneer bread"); and were often eaten several times a day, even with salt herring at breakfast!

Fish and shellfish of all kinds were plentiful; but before they had livestock, moose meat would be hauled into the settlement on hand sleds and salted or frozen until needed. When they did have livestock, after butchering, every part of the animal was used; for example, 'ceann agus casan' ('head and feet' of the sheep, p.33) were cooked; after the wool was singed off the head, it was split open and cleaned, soaked overnight in a bath of brine, and then cooked in salted water until the meat was tender. I well remember my own mother singeing the sheep's head and making potato soup with it!

As the years went on, ingredients new to the Gaels were added to their food. During the First World War when wheat was scarce and expensive, buckwheat was grown in St. Ann's for the first time; and cornmeal became a staple, even in the traditional recipes. The book offers not only those but modern ones too, including some from New Zealand! It's worth the price of purchase.

(To purchase a copy (\$20), contact Mary Morrison at 902-929-2002 or by e-mail at marymorrison228@gmail.com. Proceeds to help fund Ephraim Scott Presbyterian Church Ladies Aid projects.)

The Gaelic Way of Living in the World is written by Catriona Parsons and sponsored by...


**NOVA SCOTIA
ALBA NUADH**
Office of Gaelic Affairs
Oifis Iomairtean na Gàidhlig

Sgoil Ghàidhlig an Àrd-Bhaile - Gaelic Language Society of Halifax

Call for Expression of Interest

We would like to hire tutor(s) to lead two weekends of Gaelic Immersion in Halifax Regional Municipality. Our Mission is to promote, provide and support community-based authentic Nova Scotia Gaelic language learning, within a cultural context, for people of all ages in the Halifax Regional Municipality.

Our Objectives are:

1. **To celebrate and promote Gaelic language, tradition, values, spirit and culture as it has been and continues to be expressed in Nova Scotia**
2. **To be guided in preserving Gaelic by the authentic language, tradition and cultural expression that has defined Gaelic Nova Scotia for generations.**
3. **To foster a healthy environment for a community of Gaelic speakers to grow, develop and thrive.**
4. **To inform community members of Gaelic language and cultural activities happening across the province.**
5. **To use the Gàidhlig aig Baile methodology to transmit language in a natural setting.**
6. **To create opportunities for learners of all levels and ages in and outside of class activities.**

We invite tutor(s) who are familiar with the Gàidhlig aig Baile method to apply. Our focus is on NS Gaelic idioms/dialects, etc. with no reading, writing, or translation or use of English in the class.

Immersion Weekends

Beginner/Advanced Beginner - 10:00 am - 4:00 pm, Saturday & Sunday, March 3&4 and

Intermediate/Advanced - 10:00 am - 4:00 pm, Saturday & Sunday, March 24&25.

Spring Sessions (dependent on registrations - 10 weeks)

Halifax - week of April 2 start

Dartmouth - week of April 2 start

Advanced - week of April 2 start

Please provide:

1. **a summary of qualifications , including Gàidhlig aig Baile training**
2. **tutoring experience**
3. **outline of themes/activities for two days of instruction and/or ten weeks**
4. **venue you might have access to**
5. **your preference(s) of sessions(s)/weekend(s) to teach**

Application deadline: Friday, February 3, 2012

Email application to:

halifax.gaelic@gmail.com

We would be pleased to provide further details. Please contact:

Sgoil Ghàidhlig an Àrd-Bhaile Personnel Committee

Norma MacLean 869-5677

Doug MacDonald 443-2622



TACHARTASAN – EVENTS

(for further info on Gaelic Events in NS – see www.gaelic.ca)



<p>New Glasgow</p> <p>Jan. 28 and Jan 29</p> <p>10 am – 4 pm</p>	<p>A weekend of Gaelic classes</p> <p>Àite nan Gàidheal in downtown New Glasgow on January 28 and 29. These immersion classes will be held at the Intermediate level. Please register in advance by emailing feisambailebeag@hotmail.com</p> <p>The course will employ a variety of common activities and conversation topics to help students develop a greater command of the language and greater ease in conversing in a variety of social settings.</p> <p>Instructor: Hector MacNeil Fee: \$40 per weekend or part thereof</p> <p>*Only those who register will be notified should there be need to cancel a particular class.*</p>
<p>Iona</p> <p>Tuesdays 2-4 pm</p> <p>Feb 7 March 6 April 3 May 1</p>	<p>Caidreabh na Tì</p> <p>Tha sibh air chuireadh a thighinn chun a' Chlachain airson Caidreabh na Tì. Bidh sinn ann còmhla cruinn ag éirigh air seachas, le srùbag `na chois, 2:00 - 4:00 feasgar, a' cheud Di Mairt dhe na h-uile mìos. Cha bhi ann ach Gàidhlig `ga bruidhinn. Beag na mór, sean is òg, bidh fàilte romhaibh uile. Gheobhar tuilleadh fios aig (902) 725-2272. Ur beatha An Clachan.</p> <p>You are invited to join us at the Highland Village for a Gaelic tea and Social on the first Tuesday of every month. Drop in any time between 2:00 and 4:00 for tea and Gaelic conversation. Only Gaelic will be spoken. All are welcome.</p>
<p>Sydney</p> <p>Mondays</p> <p>Starting</p> <p>Feb. 13</p>	<p>Comunn Gàidhlig Cheap Breatainn is proud to offer: Gaelic Classes in Sydney - Mondays, 7-9pm</p> <p>Cape Breton University (meet in the Great Hall outside the Art Gallery) 3 levels: Advanced (with Morag Burke), Intermediate (with Heather Sparling), and Beginner (with Kenny Morrison)</p> <p>\$50 for 10 weeks of classes (free for high school and CBU students)</p> <p>Please note that a minimum of 6 students per level will be required for classes to run. If you cannot attend the first day of classes but wish to register, please contact Heather Sparling before Feb 13.</p> <p>For more information, or to register, please contact Heather Sparling (563-1242 or heather_sparling@cbu.ca <mailto:heather_sparling@cbu.ca>).</p>
<p>St. Ann's</p> <p>Feb. 24-26</p>	<p>Winter Gaelic Weekend - A Weekend of GAB Immersion Instruction <i>With GAB Children's Programming: Everyone Welcome!</i></p> <p>Children must be accompanied by Parent/Guardian</p> <p>Featuring: All Levels Of Instruction Song Workshops Gaelic House-Ceilidh Gaelic Drama, Crafts, Games, Song and more for the Children Guest Speaker Milling Frolic Story-Telling Session</p> <p>Online Registration Available at: www.gaeliccollege.edu Contact: <i>A' Cholaide Ghàidhlig</i> Phone: (902) 295-3411 ext. 222 http://www.gaeliccollege.edu email: education@gaeliccollege.edu</p>
<p>Pictou County</p> <p>Feb. 27</p> <p>to</p> <p>March 2</p>	<p>Comhairle na Gàidhlig - The Gaelic Council of Nova Scotia is offering a Gaelic language Workshop Monday February 27 to Friday March 2, 2012.</p> <p>This workshop targets tutors and learners whose Gaelic language ability is at an intermediate level. The workshop will be held in a residence in Pictou County and accommodations will be available on-site or billeted nearby, so that the whole week may be an immersion experience. The number of participants will be limited, and selection will be based on finding a number of available students who are at a comparable level of language ability. A range of considerations, including the students' potential to contribute to their language community,</p>

	<p>will also be taken into account. Registration is \$300, including lodgings and food for the week, with \$150 bursaries available to community learners / tutors. Please contact us if you are interested and would like more information. The deadline for submitting your name is February 16. Contact Caroline Cameron, 258-5768, comhairlenagaidhlig@gmail.com.</p>																														
<p>St. Ann's March 9-12</p>	<p><u>March Break Fun Camp (General Info)</u></p> <p>The Gaelic College in St. Ann's will be conducting its' March Break Workshop beginning Friday, March 9th. Registration is Friday evening and classes will run on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="435 562 1349 1213"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Discipline</i></th> <th><i>Levels</i></th> <th><i>Instructor(s)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fiddle</td> <td>F1,F2,F3,F4,F5</td> <td>Shelly Campbell, Dave MacIsaac</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gaelic Song</td> <td>All levels</td> <td>Joanne Rankin MacIntyre, Bernard Cameron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Step/Square-Dancing</td> <td>S2,S3,S5</td> <td>Melanie Craig MacDonald</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cape Breton Piano</td> <td>P5,P4,P3</td> <td>Susan MacLean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cape Breton Piping</td> <td>BP3,BP4,BP5</td> <td>Kenneth MacKenzie, Paul K. MacNeil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guitar Accompaniment</td> <td>G4,G3</td> <td>Dave MacIsaac</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GAB 1/GAB 2</td> <td>See Guidelines</td> <td>Joanne Rankin MacIntyre, Bernard Cameron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highland Dance</td> <td>H5, H4, H3, H2, H1</td> <td>Kelly MacArthur</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gaelic Drama</td> <td>See Guidelines</td> <td>Joanne Rankin MacIntyre, Bernard Cameron</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>For more information visit www.gaeliccollege.edu or email: education@gaeliccollege.edu or phone (902) 295-3411 ext. 222</u></p>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Levels</i>	<i>Instructor(s)</i>	Fiddle	F1,F2,F3,F4,F5	Shelly Campbell, Dave MacIsaac	Gaelic Song	All levels	Joanne Rankin MacIntyre, Bernard Cameron	Step/Square-Dancing	S2,S3,S5	Melanie Craig MacDonald	Cape Breton Piano	P5,P4,P3	Susan MacLean	Cape Breton Piping	BP3,BP4,BP5	Kenneth MacKenzie, Paul K. MacNeil	Guitar Accompaniment	G4,G3	Dave MacIsaac	GAB 1/GAB 2	See Guidelines	Joanne Rankin MacIntyre, Bernard Cameron	Highland Dance	H5, H4, H3, H2, H1	Kelly MacArthur	Gaelic Drama	See Guidelines	Joanne Rankin MacIntyre, Bernard Cameron
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BUIN GÀIDHLIG na h-ALBANN NUAIDHE – ORIGINS OF NOVA SCOTIA GAELIC

'S ann an Gàidhlig na h-Albann a tha buin Gàidhlig na h-Albann Nuaidhe agus mar Ghàidhlig na h-Éireann agus Ghàidhlig Mhanainn, tha i 'na ball de mheur teaghlach nan cànairean Ceilteach ris an canar 'Goidelic' (Gàidhlig). Tha Gàidhlig na h-Albann Nuaidhe air a bhith 'ga bruidhinn anns a' Roinn againn bho chionn co dhiùbh 1773. Lìonmhor mar a tha i ann an òrain, ceòl dualchasach na fìdhle 's na pìoba, dannsa-ceumaidh, seachas, cleachdaidhean is creideamh, tha a' Ghàidhlig a' cur ri iomadachd chultarach, shòisealta, oideachail, is eaconomach co-chomann na h-Albann Nuaidhe.

Nova Scotia Gaelic has its origins in Scottish Gaelic and, like Irish Gaelic and Manx, is a branch of the family of Celtic languages. It has been spoken in our province since at least 1773 and is rich in cultural expression through song, traditional fiddle and pipe music, step dancing, storytelling as well as customs and beliefs. NS Gaelic continues to make cultural, social, educational and economic contributions to Nova Scotia society.

Mòd Chanada 2012 – Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Friday, June 8th, 2012 to Sunday, June 10th, 2012

Friday, June 8th - Speaking/Oral/Drama events (pm)

Saturday, June 9th - Singing / Choral / Instrumental / Art / Dance (TBC) / CD Launch (evening)

Sunday, June 10th - Singing workshop (am) / Mòd Ceilidh (pm)

Where: Will be announced shortly (*Hoping for on campus at University of Ottawa, but will be confirmed*)

1) Gàidhlig Singing / Speaking event adjudicator

We are pleased to announce that **Catriona NicIomhair Parsons** will be the Gaidhlig adjudicator at Mòd Chanada 2012 in Ottawa. As well as adjudicating, Catriona will officially launch "Eileanan mo Ghaoil" (Isles of my Love), her latest CD.

2) Gàidhlig Whistle / Flute / Fiddle event adjudicator

We are pleased to announce that **Kevin Dooley** will return to the Mòd for a second year

3) Practice Chanter / Small Pipe adjudicator

To be confirmed. We are hoping that **Graeme Ogilvie or Ross Davison** will be able to adjudicate this year.

4) Highland Dancing Commentator

To be confirmed. We are hoping that **Katharine Robinson**, a consistent participant will be able to comment on a Highland Dancing Demonstration again this year.

5) Art adjudicator

To be confirmed. We are hoping that **John Madden** will return for a third time.

Special Guests

We are very pleased to announce that **Trueman Matheson** of Siol Cultural Enterprises (Gaelicbooks.com), a faithful and long-time supporter of Comunn Gàidhlig Ottawa and Mòd Chanada, will travel to Ottawa and have a booth at the Mòd. We are pleased to announce a special musical performance by Kevin Dooley.

We are already talking to several more guests that we know will entertain and captivate you.

For more information, visit <http://www.gaidhligottawa.ca/>

Rùn: 'S e rùn OIG a bhith ag obair le muinntir na h-Albann Nuaidh ann a' leasachadh is brosnachadh na Gàidhlig, cànan 's cultar, 's a' Mhòir-roinn. Àicheadh: Tha Oifis Iomairtean na Gàidhlig ag ullachadh na h-aithisg seo an aon ghnòthach fiosrachadh a sgaoileadh. Chan eil am fiosrachadh 's na ceanglaichean ri'm faighinn 's an aithisg seo ach 'nan goireasan; 's chan eil Riaghaltas na h-Albann Nuaidh a' cur aonta ris na tha innte, ris na poileasaidhean, no ris na bathair, no ri ceanglaichean do làraichean-lìn air an taobh a-muigh. Chan eil ceannas aig Oifis Iomairtean na Gàidhlig air an fhiosrachadh seo no air na ceanglaichean do làraichean-lìn air an taobh a-muigh; agus chan eil an Oifis an urra ris a' chinnteachd, ris an dligeachd, no ris a tha am broinn an fhiosrachaidh 's an aithisg seo, no ri na bhitheas de cheanglaichean a thig àsda. Ma chuireas duine gu feum am fiosrachadh 's na ceanglaichean 's an aithisg seo, nì e sin air a cheann fhéin. Cuiribh fios chun nan làraichean-lìn an taobh a-muigh ma bhios ceistean agaibh air na th'annta.

MISSION: The mission of the OGA is to work with Nova Scotians in the development and promotion of Gaelic language and culture in the Province.

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