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COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA

REPORT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. Introduction (Paragraphs 1-12) :	
Terms of Reference	1
Letter from the President	2-3
Preliminary Meetings	4
Public Sittings in Dublin	4
Local Investigation	4
Evidence	4
II. Irish Speaking Districts (Paragraphs 13-32) :	
Special General Enumeration	5
Definition of Irish and Partly Irish Speaking Districts	6
Location	7
Population	8
Summary	10
III. Educational Facilities (Paragraphs 33-86) :	
Educational Facilities available for the Irish Speaking Population	11
Position of Irish under the late National Board of Education	12
Primary Education	14
Secondary Education	20
Rural Continuation Education	23
Technical Education	25
University Education	27
IV. Use of Irish in Administration (Paragraphs 87-112) :	
Effect of non-Native Government	27
Irish Speaking Officials in the Gaeltacht	28
Local Government	35
Personal and Place Names	36
V. Economic Conditions (Paragraphs 113-180) :	
The Gaeltacht and the Congested Districts	36
Land and Agriculture	40
Problem of Special Areas	45
Fishing	46
Rural Industries	51
Minerals	54
Overflow of Population	54
VI. General (Paragraphs 181-190) :	
Public Co-operation	56
Special Commission	56
Financial Effect of Recommendations	57
Confidence in Traditional Maintenance of the Language	57
VII. Conclusion (Paragraphs 191-193) :	
Immediate Objectives	57
Summary of Principal Recommendations	59
Concluding Remarks	65

TABLE OF CONTENTS—continued.

Notes of Reservation :	PAGE
Statement by An t-Athair Seaghan Mac Cunnigeáin ..	66-67
Addendum by L. C. Moriarty ..	68

Appendices :

FIRST APPENDIX :

Names of Persons who tendered evidence to the Commission ..	70-72
---	-------

SECOND APPENDIX :

Special Census of the Gaeltacht—August, 1925 ..	73-108
---	--------

THIRD APPENDIX :

Tables relating to Educational Facilities ..	109-112
--	---------

FOURTH APPENDIX :

Returns of Irish Speakers in the Civil Service and Gárda Síochána ..	113-122
---	---------

FIFTH APPENDIX :

Tables and Graphs relating to Economic Conditions ..	123-133
--	---------

Maps :

No. 3, inserted facing page 68

Nos. 1 and 2, enclosed in accompanying Envelope.

NOTE.—*The Minutes of Evidence are published separately by the Stationery Office.*

COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA.

MEMBERS :

Generál Risteárd Ua Maolchatha, T.D. (Cathaoirleach)	Teach Lissonfield, Rathmaoineas, Baile Atha Cliath.
Patrick F. Baxter, T.D.	St. Aidan's, Cavan.
Dr. Tomás Breathnach, M.A. ..	Coláiste na hIolscoile, Gaillimh.
Pádraig Ó Cadhla, O.S.	Lúbán Díge, Co. an Chláir.
An t-Athair Seaghan Mac Cuinnigeáin	Cigire Dioghaise Rátha Bhoth.
Séamus Ó hEochadha (" An Fear Mór ")	Coláiste na Rinne, Dúngarbhán.
Risteárd Ó Foghludha (" Fiachra Eilgeach ")	44 Cearnóg Eaton, Tor Fhionnabhair, Baile Atha Cliath.
Joseph Hanly, F.R.C.Sc.I., M.R.I.A.	General Organising Inspector of Rural Science, Department of Education.
Pádraig Ó hÓgáin, T.D.	Ard na Gréine, Inis.
Lawrence C. Moriarty	Secretary, Department of Fisheries.
Pádraig Ó Siochfhradha (" An Seabhac ")	119 Bóthar Morehampton, Baile Átha Cliath.
Prof. Michael Tierney, M.A., T.D. ..	21 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

Secretary :

Tadhg Ó Scanail Oifig na Dála.

COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA.

R E P O R T

To the President of the Executive Council.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the Preservation of the Gaeltacht has the honour to report as follows:—

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. The Commission was appointed by Order of the Executive Council dated 27th January, 1925. Its Terms of Reference were:—

“ To inquire and report to the Executive Council as to the percentage of Irish Speakers in a district which would warrant its being regarded as (a) an Irish speaking district, or (b) a partly Irish speaking district, and the present extent and location of such districts.”

“ To inquire and make recommendations as to the use of Irish in the administration of such districts, the educational facilities therein, and any steps that should be taken to improve the economic condition of the inhabitants.”

2. In addition, the following letter was received from the President

OIFIG AN UACHTARÁIN,

SRÁID MHUIRBHTHEAN, UACH.,

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, *4adh lá de Mhárta*, 1925.

Risteárd Ó Maolchatha, T.D., Generál,

Cathaoirleach Choimisiún na Gaeltachta,

6 Sráid Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath.

A CHARA DHÍL,—Do bunúodh an Coimisiún go bhfuilir-se mar Chathaoirleach air agus do socruíodh a théarmaí tagartha le súil go dtiocfadh as an bhfiosrúchán ceart críochnuithe a dhéanfidh an Coimisiún go gceapfí polasaí náisiúnta a bheadh soiléir agus deimhnitheach i dtaobh na gceanntar agus na ndream a chiméad an Ghaelig ina beathaidh mar theangain teaghlaigh.

I mBunreacht Shaorstáit Éireann admhuítear go soléir gurb í an Ghaelig an teanga náisiúnta. Ba chuid tháchtach riamh den pholasaí náisiúnta as a dtáinig stát lán-chomhachtach do bhunú in Éirinn an teanga san do chimeád suas agus do shaothrú. Is ar Oireachtas agus ar Rialtas Shaorstáit Éireann atá cúram an pholasaí sin. Creidimid go n-aithníonn muinntir na hÉireann mar phobal, go bhfuil sé de dhualgas ar a n-ionadaithe agus ar a Rialtas, fé mar atá sé de dhualgas ortha féin, an Ghaelig, croí agus comhartha mór na náisiúntachta a tháinig chugainn ó ghlúin go glúin, do chosaint agus do chaomhaint; ná beidh in aon ní is féidir a dhéanamh le ceart agus go h-éifeachtúil, chun na críche sin, ach toil mhuintir na hÉireann.

Is eol dúinn na nithe go léir a bhí ag marbhú na Gaelge san am atá caithte agus atá ag déanamh mórán fós, le neart leanúnachais, chun í mharbhú: í bheith dúnta amach as furmhór an tsaoil phuiblí “as an gcúirt agus as an mbarra agus as gnó”; í bheith dúnta amach as furmhór mór ár scoileanna le roinnt glúin anuas; conus mar a tháinig sí fé dhroch-mheas ag gach éinne gur mhaith leis meas a bheith air agus mar a tháinig sí chun bheith ina comhartha dealbhais agus iargcúltachta in aigne a lán daoine. Cuid de stair bhrónach ár dtíre an fhaillí a tugadh inti agus an drochmheas a caitheadh uirthi, agus an tarcuisne agus an ghráin fé n-a dtáinig sí. In ionad anál na nithe sin agus anál a dtóra mhí-ámharaigh do dhul fúinn, agus galar an droch-mheasa agus na nea-shuime do chur orainn, ba chóir go neartóidís rún ár n-aigne chun an díobháil a dineadh do leigheas—go mór mór ó tharla gur cosaint daingean dá náisiúntacht san am le teacht teanga náisiúnta shaothruithe do bheith ag náisiún, fé mar is eol do gach pobal a bhfuil a leithéid aca. Do casadh ar ár dteangain-ne an droch-theangmhálaí a bhuail agus a robáil í agus d’fág leathmharbh i leataoibh an bhóthair í agus orainne atá a fhiafraí dhínn féin a bhfuilimid chun í fhágaint ina luighe ansan nó a bhfuilimid chun a cneathacha do leigheas, í chur ar láimh shábhála agus fé chúram mhaith, agus neart is sláinte do chur inti arís.

Is eol dúinn, leis, gurb é rud is mó ar a bhfuil an Ghaelig, agus a páirt in obair an náisiúin, ag seasamh feasta ná í chimeád beo mar theangain teaghlaigh in Éirinn, glúin ar ghlúin ón sean-aimsir anuas. Sé an leanúnachas san an phréamh bheo, agus an t-éinní amháin, as a dtiocfaidh fás nádúrtha. Ar an abhar san, tá meas mór, mar is ceart, ag muinntir na hÉireann ar a “nGaeltacht,” ar na ceanntracha fánacha ina labhartar an Ghaelig mar theangain teaghlaigh—meas mar a bhíonn aca ar sheoid náisiúnta.

Is eol dúinn gurb éinní amháin, geall leis, na ceanntair sin agus líomatáistí tuatha áirithe in Éirinn ina bhfuil fadhb chruaidh chasta economíochta le réiteach. Tá dlúth-bhaint ag ceist na Gaelge agus ag an gceist economíochta le n-a chéile agus iarrtar ar do Choimisiún-sa iad do bhreithniú i dteanta a chéile.

Beidh an phoiblíocht ag faire go géar ar obair agus ar thora an fhiosrúcháin a dhéanfa sibh, agus ní miste bheith ag brath ortha chun cuidiú le haon phlean ciallmhar réasúnta is féidir a chur i ngníomh chun an Ghaelig do chosaint mar theangain teaghlaigh agus chun saol economíochta na ndaoine a labhrann í mar ghnáth-theangain agus mar phríomh-urlabhra eatorra féin do dhaingniú i bhfeabhas.

Mise,

Le fíor-mheas ort,

(Signithe). LIAM T. MAC COSGAIR.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, *4th March, 1925.*

General Mulcahy, T.D.,

Chairman, Commission of Inquiry into the Preservation of
the Gaeltacht, 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

A CHARA DHÍL,—The Commission of which you are Chairman has been formed, and its terms of reference drawn up, in the hope that proper inquiry will lead to a clear and definite national policy in respect of those districts and local populations which have preserved the Irish language as the language of their homes.

By the Constitution of Saorstát Éireann, Irish is expressly recognised as the national language. Its maintenance and cultivation have always been an important element of the national policy which has led up to the establishment of a sovereign state in Ireland. Of this policy the Oireachtas and the Government of Saorstát Éireann are the appointed trustees. We believe that the Irish people as a body recognise it to be a national duty, incumbent on their representatives and their government as on themselves, to uphold and foster the Irish language, the central and most distinctive factor of the tradition which is Irish nationality; and that everything that can be rightly and effectively done to that end will be in accordance with the will of the Irish people.

We recognise the facts and the factors that have militated in the past and by force of continuity still militate in large part against the very existence of the Irish language: its exclusion from most of the activities of public life, from "court and bar and business"; its exclusion for generations from nearly all our schools; how it fell under a kind of social ban and became in the minds of many a badge of poverty and backwardness. The neglect and contempt, the ignominy and the abuse to which it has been subjected, are a part of our tragic history. These very things and their unfortunate effects, instead of infecting us with their spirit and making us also contemptuous and apathetic, ought rightly to enliven our purpose to undo the damage of the past—the more so, because the possession of a cultivated national language is known by every people who have it to be a secure guarantee of the national future. Our language has been waylaid, beaten and robbed, and left for dead by the wayside, and we have to ask ourselves if it is to be allowed to lie there, or if we are to heal its wounds, place it in safety and under proper care, and have it restored to health and vigour.

We recognise also that the future of the Irish language and its part in the future of the Irish nation depend, more than on anything else, on its continuing in an unbroken tradition as the language of Irish homes. This tradition is the living root from which alone organic growth is possible. For this reason, the Irish people rightly value as a national asset their "Gaeltacht," the scattered range of districts in which Irish is the home language.

These districts are known to coincide more or less with areas of rural Ireland which present an economic problem of the greatest difficulty and complexity. The language problem and the economic problem are in close relation to each other, and your Commission is asked to consider both together.

The public will look with eager interest to the course and outcome of your inquiries, and public opinion may be expected to support any practical measures that can be instituted to safeguard the future of Irish as the home language and the economic future of the people who use Irish as their ordinary and principal language of intercourse with each other.

Mise,

Le fíor-mheas ort,

(Signed), LIAM T. MAC COSGAIR.

3. For the sake of general convenience, and for reasons inherent in the circumstances necessitating the setting up of this Inquiry, this Report is presented in English.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

4. Preliminary meetings of the Commission were held on Thursday, March 5th, Friday, March 27th, and Thursday, April 16th, 1925. Invitations to tender evidence were sent to various Government departments, to Ecclesiastical authorities, to Public bodies, and to certain representative persons. Public notices inviting evidence were inserted in the daily press, and in the local press circulating in the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford. The first notice was issued in the daily press of the 4th April, 1925, and the final notice in the daily press of the 9th June, 1925.

5. Public sittings of the Commission were held on fourteen days at Dublin, between the 17th April and the 7th July, 1925, during which evidence was heard from thirty-seven witnesses.

LOCAL INVESTIGATION.

6. The Commission visited Donegal from the 7th to the 19th August, 1925, inclusive. A group of the Commissioners visited Northern Donegal, from Inishowen to Gola Island; a second group Mid-Donegal, from Ballybofey to Glenties and the Rosses; and a third group Southern Donegal, from Donegal to Glencolumbkille and Ardara. Public sittings of the Commission were held in Dungloe on Monday the 17th, and on Tuesday the 18th of August, and evidence was heard from fifteen witnesses.

7. County Galway was similarly visited from Thursday, 20th August, to Wednesday, 2nd September, 1925, inclusive; one group of Commissioners visiting the Galway City-Lettermullen-Oughterard area and portion of the county to the east of Lough Corrib; a second group, the islands of Aran and the Kilkieran-Clifden-Maam Cross area; and a third group, the area north of the Clifden-Maam Cross road and west of Lough Mask. Public sittings of the Commission were held in Galway on Thursday, the 20th August, Monday, the 31st August, and Tuesday, the 1st September, and evidence was heard from thirteen witnesses.

8. Portions of the counties of Mayo and Clare were visited by a group of four Commissioners from the 17th September to the 26th September, 1925, inclusive. Public sittings of the Commission were held at Belmullet on Monday, the 21st September, when evidence was heard from ten witnesses, and on Saturday, the 26th September, at Lahinch, County Clare, when evidence was heard from five witnesses.

9. Portions of the counties of Kerry, Cork and Waterford were visited by a group of five Commissioners from September 28th to October 9th, 1925, inclusive. Public sittings of the Commission were held at Tralee, County Kerry, on Thursday, October 1st, when evidence was heard from seven witnesses; at Macroom, County Cork, on Tuesday, October 6th, when evidence was heard from seven witnesses; and at Dungarvan, County Waterford, on Friday, October 9th, when evidence was heard from six witnesses.

10. Two Commissioners visited Omeath, County Louth, on Saturday, October 10th, 1925.

EVIDENCE.

11. In all, public sittings were held on twenty-four days and evidence was heard from one hundred witnesses. The names of witnesses examined, together with the names of persons who submitted written statements of evidence but who were not examined before the Commission, are given as the First Appendix to this Report.

12. Verbatim reports of the evidence, embodying written statements

forwarded by witnesses, and also the written statements of evidence furnished by persons not examined, are presented in a separate volume. Difficulty was experienced in having oral evidence in Irish taken verbatim, and it was only found practicable to have an English rendering of such recorded in shorthand; accordingly, in respect of oral evidence given in Irish, the English renderings, only, are presented.

II.—IRISH SPEAKING DISTRICTS.

13. The Commission first considered the position of the language as disclosed in the returns included in the Census of 1911, the last general Census of population carried out by the British Government in Ireland. An analysis was made of these returns and a map prepared showing for the whole of Ireland, by District Electoral Division, the number and percentage of Irish Speakers in the population in 1911. This map is submitted with this Report (Map No. 1).

14. With a view to ascertaining the present number and percentage of Irish Speakers in the population of certain districts, investigations were, at the request of the Commission, kindly undertaken by some local teachers and clergy. These districts comprised, approximately, the following District Electoral Divisions:—

COUNTY DONEGAL :	Meenaclady, Magheraclogher, Dunlewy, Kilgoly, Malin Beg, Glencolumbkille, Fanad West, Fanad North, Millford.
COUNTY MAYO :	Knocknalower, Slievemore, Achill, Doega.
COUNTY GALWAY :	Gorumna, Crumpaun.
COUNTY CLARE :	Ballysteen.
COUNTY KERRY :	Dunquin, Minard, Caherdaniel.
COUNTY WATERFORD :	Ringville, Ardmore, Seskinan.

SPECIAL GENERAL ENUMERATION.

15. After an examination of the figures thus obtained, it was considered by the Commission desirable and feasible to have a general enumeration of population (Irish Speaking and non-Irish Speaking) made over those areas in which the figures in the 1911 Census indicated that considerable numbers of Irish Speakers might be located. Accordingly, it was arranged with the Department of Justice that during the enumeration by the *Gárda Síochána* of the Agricultural Statistics in the months of July and August, 1925,* an enumeration of Population (Irish Speaking and non-Irish Speaking) would be made over the following areas:—

(1) The Counties of:—

DONEGAL.

MAYO.

GALWAY, excluding the Urban District of Ballinasloe.

CLARE, excluding the Urban District of Ennis and the Rural Districts of Limerick No. 2 and Scarriff.

KERRY, excluding the Urban District of Tralee.

CORK, excluding the Urban Districts of Mallow, Fermoy, and Cobh, and the County Borough of Cork.

WATERFORD, excluding the County Borough of Waterford.

(2) In the Counties of:—

SLIGO The Rural Districts of Boyle No. 2; Dromore West; Tobercurry; and in Sligo Rural District area, the District Electoral Divisions of Ballymote, Ballynakill, Bricklieve, Carrickbanagher, Drumcolumb, Drumfin, Lakeview, Lisconny, and Riverstown.

ROSCOMMON ... The Rural District of Castlereagh.

LIMERICK ... The Rural Districts of Glin and Newcastle.

TIPPERARY ... The Rural District of Clogheen.

* The decision to take a general Census in April, 1926, was not arrived at until September, 1925.

16. For the purpose of this enumeration the expression “ Irish Speaker ” was defined, in the instructions to enumerators, as follows :—

INSTRUCTION 2 :—

“ For the purposes of this inquiry an ‘ Irish Speaker ’ is a person possessing
“ an ordinary conversational knowledge of Irish. A person there-
“ fore, who cannot converse in Irish should be returned as a ‘ Non-
“ Irish Speaker,’ except in the case of young children referred to in
“ Instruction 3.”

INSTRUCTION 3 :—

“ SPECIAL CARE should be taken in entering particulars for children under
“ seven years of age. Young children not yet able to speak should be
“ included :—

“ (a) as ‘ Irish Speakers under 7 years ’ when their older
“ brothers and sisters (or their parents where there are
“ no older children) possess an ordinary conversational
“ knowledge of Irish.

“ (b) as ‘ Non-Irish Speakers under 7 years ’ when their older
“ brothers and sisters (or their parents where there are
“ no older children) do not possess an ordinary conver-
“ sational knowledge of Irish.”

17. The following summaries of the results of the special enumeration are given as the Second Appendix to this Report :—

- (a) Summaries showing the total population and the Irish Speaking population, by County and by Urban and Rural District, according to the Census Returns of 1901 and 1911, and the special Enumeration of 1925, with comparisons of change. (Table I.)
- (b) Returns showing, by County and by Urban and Rural District and District Electoral Division, the Irish Speaking and non-Irish Speaking populations of different ages in 1925, together with some comparison figures from the 1911 Census. (Table II.)
- (c) Graphs, for each County, showing the percentage of Irish Speakers in the total population and the rate of change of this percentage, by County from 1871 to 1925, and by Urban and Rural District from 1901 to 1925. (Table III.)

A map which has been prepared for the enumerated areas showing, by District Electoral Division, the number and percentage of Irish Speakers in the population in 1925, is submitted with this Report (Map No. 2).

DEFINITION OF IRISH AND PARTLY IRISH SPEAKING DISTRICTS.

18. The Commission has been asked to state the percentage of Irish Speakers in a district which would warrant its being regarded as (a) an Irish Speaking district, or (b) a Partly Irish Speaking district, and to indicate the present extent and location of such districts. The Commission considers that the purpose of such differentiation must be to distinguish in the present circumstances between—

- (a) a district in which the Irish language may and should be restored at once in matters of education, administration, and for general purposes, to the position that, for example, the French language occupies in fact in France, and the English language in England; and
- (b) a district in which the Irish language may and should be restored to such a position, by gradual processes, at the earliest possible moment.

19. Having carefully considered the facts disclosed by the various Census Returns, together with the evidence tendered and the position as actually seen by the Commissioners in the course of their local enquiries, the Commission recommends that where 80 per cent. or more of the population of a district is Irish Speaking the district be regarded as an “ Irish Speaking District,” regardless of the extent to which English may have an ascendancy in daily use under the circumstances of

to-day; and that where not less than 25 per cent. and not more than 79 per cent. of the population of any district is Irish Speaking it be regarded as a "Partly Irish Speaking District.

20. Certain radical changes in the position of the language, both in education and in administration, will be necessary before Irish in the Irish Speaking Districts will occupy the position which the English language occupies in England. Eighty per cent. has been selected as the lower percentage of Irish Speakers that would warrant a district being regarded as an "Irish Speaking District," for the reasons that:—

- (1) it provides a limited area over which concentrated effort should bring about the necessary changes in a short space of time;
- (2) it provides an area over which these changes can be brought about immediately or in a short space of time, without inflicting appreciable inconvenience on any section of the people; and
- (3) it provides an area invariably adjoining a "Partly Irish Speaking District" and at a point at which the percentage of Irish Speakers is so high that wherever any small unit of administration, such as a School area, Dispensary district, Garda Síochána station or sub-district, or Court district, contains any part of an "Irish Speaking District," the whole area of such unit may be treated as an Irish Speaking District without inflicting any undue inconvenience on any section of the people.

21. In recommending 25 per cent. as the lower limit of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts the Commission has in mind the fact that if a lower percentage were taken it would be difficult, without careful local investigation, to ascertain what exactly might be implied by such percentage in wealth and vigour of language. At the 79 per cent. end of the scale, however, there are areas in which the possibility of a speedy restoration of the language to general use is great. These areas will be quickly affected by any action which will restore the prestige and the position of the language in the Irish Speaking Districts.

LOCATION.

22. The Commission has indicated on Map No. 3, submitted with this Report, certain areas coloured *red*, which are the "Irish Speaking Districts," and certain areas coloured *yellow*, which are the "Partly Irish Speaking Districts," in accordance with its recommendation in Paragraph 19. These areas are located in parts of the seven counties: Donegal, Mayo (with a small area running into County Sligo), Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford (with a small area running into South Tipperary). The various District Electoral Divisions comprising—(a) the Irish Speaking Districts; and (b) the Partly Irish Speaking Districts—are indicated in the schedules contained in Table II. of the Second Appendix to this Report.

23. The term "Gaeltacht," where used throughout this Report, means the Irish Speaking and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts combined.

24. The unit of area employed in building up these districts has been the District Electoral Division. The percentage of Irish Speakers in the District Electoral Division, and the circumstances of the immediate locality, have been taken into consideration in determining the boundary lines of the Gaeltacht areas. These boundary lines are not always co-terminous with the boundaries of District Electoral Divisions. It is not feasible, nor necessary, to define a unit of area for purposes of differentiation. Some District Electoral Divisions, in which the percentage of Irish Speakers is less than 80, have been included in the "Irish Speaking Districts." It will be found, however, that, in determining these Districts this figure is not departed from as a standard, except in a small number of cases affected by the presence of a town. Towns and villages are weak spots for the Irish language, but their presence must not be allowed to hinder the application of measures deemed to be necessary for the preservation and development of the Gaeltacht.

POPULATION.

25. The following Tables, compiled from the special Enumeration made by the Gárda Síochána in July and August, 1925, give summaries, by county, of the populations of:—

(a) The Irish Speaking Districts.

(b) The Partly Irish Speaking Districts:—

Irish Speaking Districts.

COUNTY	Number of House-holds.	NON-IRISH SPEAKERS.						IRISH SPEAKERS.						Total Number of persons ordinarily resident.		Irish Speakers as per cent. of Population.		
		Under 7 years	7 and under 14 years	14 and under 26 years	26 and under 60 years	60 years and over	Total 1925	Under 7 years	7 and under 14 years	14 and under 26 years	26 and under 60 years	60 years and over	Total 1925	Total 1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
Donegal ...	10106	813	793	1285	2070	481	5442	5476	7146	9287	14541	5869	42319	43185	47761	54584	88.6	79.1
Mayo ...	4786	477	705	963	666	74	2885	3283	3510	4229	7241	3028	21291	21320	24176	26903	88.0	79.2
Galway ...	10383	992	791	1205	1168	112	4268	6300	7788	9718	16767	6088	46661	48431	50929	58750	91.6	82.4
Clare ...	727	44	94	116	141	16	411	406	447	513	1118	479	2963	2963	3374	4031	87.8	73.5
Kerry ...	4443	407	502	852	807	66	2634	3236	3950	4688	7366	2650	21890	21838	24524	29205	89.3	74.8
Cork ...	1444	154	148	256	325	40	923	945	1174	1533	2330	895	6877	6518	7800	8800	88.1	74.0
Waterford ...	1457	274	237	325	519	35	1390	416	546	790	2276	792	4820	5422	6210	7482	77.6	72.5
Total ...	33346	3161	3270	5002	5696	824	17953	20062	24561	30758	51639	19801	146821	149677	164774	189755	89.1	79.0

Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

COUNTY	Number of House-holds.	NON-IRISH SPEAKERS.						IRISH SPEAKERS.						Total Number of persons ordinarily resident.		Irish Speakers as per cent. of Population.		
		Under 7 years	7 and under 14 years	14 and under 26 years	26 and under 60 years	60 years and over	Total 1925	Under 7 years	7 and under 14 years	14 and under 26 years	26 and under 60 years	60 years and over	Total 1925	Total 1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
Donegal ...	4701	1870	2337	3390	5537	1361	14495	839	1116	1189	2437	1340	6921	10137	21416	25478	32.3	39.8
{ Mayo ...	13039	6211	7285	9990	13589	2232	39307	2197	3256	3769	9161	6038	24421	37347	63728	73247	38.2	50.9
{ Sligo ...	440	185	230	215	396	29	1055	75	123	143	351	187	879	1359	1934	2330	45.5	58.3
{ Galway Co.	9041	3929	4149	6539	8628	1064	24309	2317	2629	2717	7406	4124	19193	28741	43502	48542	44.1	59.2
{ Galway City	2217	873	1003	1408	2454	336	6074	674	1115	1015	1605	966	5375	4948	11449	13255	46.9	37.3
Clare ...	8571	4285	3635	5886	11350	1911	27067	1280	2370	2248	4516	3350	13764	22806	40831	47245	33.7	48.3
Kerry ...	8321	3597	4236	6372	10461	1222	25888	1715	2423	2767	5350	3332	15587	23224	41475	49860	37.6	46.8
Cork ...	9743	4369	4721	6932	11823	1667	29519	1230	2204	2414	5572	4215	15635	24374	45154	53558	34.6	45.5
{ Waterford...	5293	2508	2398	3908	6523	745	16082	765	1007	1130	3473	1697	8072	12063	24154	28548	33.5	42.3
{ Tipperary ...	256	72	75	144	207	11	509	98	70	85	319	166	738	828	1247	1397	59.2	59.3
Total ...	61622	27829	30069	44791	70968	10578	184305	11190	16313	17477	40190	25415	110585	165827	294890	343460	37.5	48.3

FALL IN POPULATION AND IN NUMBER OF IRISH SPEAKERS.

26. The following Table summarises the loss of Population and the loss of Irish Speakers between 1911 and 1925 in the districts enumerated in the counties of DONEGAL, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, KERRY, CORK and WATERFORD, (inclusive of the small projections into Sligo and Tipperary included in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts) :—

—				Irish Speaking Districts.	Partly Irish Speaking Districts.	Remaining Areas enumerated.	All Areas enumerated.
TOTAL POPULATION :							
1911	..	..	..	189,755	343,460	588,139	1,121,354
1925	..	..	..	164,774	294,890	515,707	975,371
	Loss	..	{ Actual %	24,981 13.2	48,570 14.1	72,432 12.3	145,983 13.0
IRISH SPEAKERS :							
1911	..	..	..	149,677	165,827	121,254	436,758
1925	..	..	..	146,821	110,585	41,843	299,249
	Loss	..	{ Actual %	2,856 1.9	55,242 33.3	79,411 65.5	137,509 31.5
NON-IRISH SPEAKERS :							
1911	..	..	..	40,078	177,633	466,885	684,596
1925	..	..	..	17,953	184,305	473,864	676,122
	Loss	..	{ Actual %	22,125 55.2	+6,672* +3.1	+6,979* +1.5	8,474 1.2
IRISH SPEAKERS % OF THE TOTAL POPULATION :							
1911	..	..	..	79.0	48.3	20.6	38.9
1925	..	..	..	89.1	37.5	8.1	30.7
NON-IRISH SPEAKERS % OF TOTAL POPULATION :							
1911	..	..	..	21.0	51.7	79.4	61.1
1925	..	..	..	10.9	62.5	91.9	69.3

* Gain.

27. In the Census of 1911 there was no precise definition of "Irish Speaker." The Commission has carefully considered whether this fact, in view of the definition given in Paragraph 16 of this Report in respect of the Enumeration of 1925, renders the 1911 and the 1925 figures non-comparable. It is satisfied that in respect of the areas under consideration it does not materially do so.

28. From the commencement of its inquiry the Commission felt the necessity for ascertaining at least the percentage of Irish Speakers in each District Electoral Division, and immediately secured the best official statistical advice available on the matter. It had been hoped that by a system of sample returns representing a comparatively small proportion of the population, these percentages could be arrived at, but the District Electoral Division, the largest district with which the Commission could be satisfied to work, was too small for such a method. It was accordingly decided to arrange a complete enumeration, as indicated in Paragraph 15, which, the Commission was advised, would furnish the fundamental figures required. The Commission is satisfied that these fundamental figures, representing the percentage of Irish Speakers in each District Electoral Division, have been accurately secured. It may be questioned whether the fall in population is as great as the returns show. On this the Commission is not in a position to comment with certainty. Neither the time, the funds, nor the legal powers necessary for making the careful elaborate arrangements usually made for a Census of Population were available. The returns presented result not from returns filled in by individual householders, but from a direct enumeration by the Gárda Síochána who carried out their instructions satisfactorily. There may, consequently, be a small error due to under-enumeration. The results, however, have shown striking uniformity, and such

error would not materially affect the figures for Irish Speakers and non-Irish Speakers viewed comparatively, and would not, therefore, affect—

- (a) The areas marked as Irish Speaking and as Partly Irish Speaking Districts; or
- (b) The percentage of Irish Speakers in those Districts taken as a whole, or in particular localities therein.

The general evidence given on the matter before the Commission leads it to believe that not only has the general fall in population in those Districts, as disclosed by the 1911 Census, continued, but that its rate has substantially increased in the period 1911 to 1925.

SUMMARY.

29. Geographically, then, the Irish Speaking Districts and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts are located in parts of the seven counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford, (with small projections into Sligo and Tipperary), as indicated on the maps and in the tables accompanying this Report.

30. Numerically, in the Irish Speaking Districts there are 146,821 Irish Speakers, representing 89.1 per cent. of the population of these areas. In the Partly Irish Speaking Districts there are 110,585 Irish Speakers representing 37.5 per cent. of the population; and in the remaining areas of the seven counties (exclusive of the unenumerated portions indicated in Paragraph 15) there are 41,843 Irish Speakers, forming 8.1 per cent. of the population.

31. In tendency, two points have particularly to be noted :—

- (1) In areas in which Irish Speakers formed 70 per cent. of the population in 1911, there has been a marked tendency for this percentage to rise by 1925.
- (2) The total Irish Speaking population is falling rapidly.

It will be seen from the Tables of population given in Paragraph 25, and from the Graphs given in Table III. of the Second Appendix that, where in 1911 the percentage of Irish Speakers in an area was 70, or upwards, it invariably rose by 1925; and that where the 1911 percentage was less than 70, the percentage almost invariably fell by 1925.

Generally, the Irish Speaking population is falling rapidly. Although the percentage of Irish Speakers in what is defined as the Irish Speaking Districts rose from 79.0 in 1911 to 89.1 in 1925, this increase in percentage was accompanied by a fall of 2,856 in the number of Irish Speakers, being a fall of 1.9 per cent. in 14 years. The total loss of Irish Speakers over the seven counties during the period 1911-1925 has been 137,509, or 31.5 per cent., representing a loss at the rate of 98,221, or 22.5 per cent., per ten years. This loss and rate of loss is a compounded one. The rate of loss and the numerical loss increase as the proportion of English to Irish Speakers increases. The loss over the last fourteen years in the Irish Speaking Districts, the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, and the remaining areas of the seven counties (exclusive of the unenumerated portions indicated in Paragraph 15) has been at the following rates, *stated in terms of loss per ten years* :—

Irish Speaking Districts	...	2,040	...	1.4 per cent.
Partly Irish Speaking Districts	...	39,459	...	23.8 ,,
Remaining Enumerated Areas	...	56,722	...	46.8 ,,

These may be regarded as the present-day rates of loss in these different types of area. The effective language loss is even greater. No District now exists into which the English language has not penetrated, and having penetrated, does not tend to exert an ascendancy. Many persons who can speak Irish do not habitually do so, and many of the younger people included as Irish Speakers in the Returns are, to a certain extent, the product of the schools, rather than the product of Irish Speaking homes.

32. In prestige, the position of the language in the Gaeltacht is low. The influence of a hostile Government was thrown against it in the past; it was denied as a vehicle of education; it was ignored and repressed in administration. Generally, public representatives, businessmen, Church authorities, ignored it. The educated were ignorant of it; and they protected their position by affecting to despise it, or often despising it with conviction. Those who spoke it traditionally saw no avenue of advancement open to them or their children without English. Thus, it came to be accepted that the language was destined to pass.

III. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR THE IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION.

33. The Commission is concerned with the extent to which education through the medium of Irish is available at present in the Gaeltacht and the extent to which it must further be made available if the National language is to be restored to health and vigour. The intrinsic value of the education at present given has to be considered, and the value of it compared with the education available in the country generally through the medium of English.

Actually, the only type of education available to the Irish Speaking child is Primary education. Intrinsically, this Primary education is defective; either the child gets it in English, which is not his natural language, or he gets it in Irish through teachers who, for the most part, have received their own education through the medium of English, and who have been trained entirely in English Speaking Institutions. Furthermore, in the latter case, the child is instructed by means of unsuitable books, and with school equipment which has no pertinence to his language, with the result that in the child's mind his own language is given the brand of inferiority.

The Irish Speaking child in an Irish Speaking District has little opportunity for Higher education in any language. Through the medium of his own language he has no such opportunity at all. Broadly speaking, the education he gets leads nowhere, except to emigration or to unskilled drudgery at home. It makes no contribution to the solution of the local economic problem, nor to the economic problem of the boy or girl who has to leave his or her native district to find a living outside.

In comparison, the English Speaking child gets Primary education through the medium of English; his teachers have been educated through English, and trained in English Speaking Institutions; the supply of books is adequate, and the general school equipment pertains to the language of his home.

In addition, facilities for Higher education exist for the English Speaker. Approximately £1,000,000 per annum is expended from Public funds alone for the purpose of this Higher education, and its extension and improvement have been promised.

34. The following schedules give the main headings under which public moneys are spent on education other than Primary education, and the amounts so spent for the last two years:—

	1924-5 Actual Expenditure. £	1925-6 Probable Expenditure. £
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION :		
Secondary Education	167,613	307,400
Technical Instruction	153,159	195,700
Science and Art Institutions	57,970	65,210
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	97,368	100,688
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE :		
Department's Schools and Farms	25,089	30,000*
Grants to Private Agricultural Schools	7,237	9,500
Veterinary College	3,213	5,450
Grants to Universities for Agricultural Teaching	1,179	1,100
Supplementary Scholarships in Agriculture	84	260
Grants to County Committees of Agriculture in respect of Educational work	54,495	56,015
Special Schemes of Agricultural Education in Congested Districts	16,811	18,300
Other general Expenditure	26,541	42,692
TOTALS	610,759	832,315

35. The total expenditure from all sources on University education through the National University of Ireland and its constituent Colleges, for the years ended 31st July, 1923, and 31st July, 1924 (including the cost of administration), is as follows:—

	1923	1924
	£	£
National University of Ireland	24,079	21,422
University College, Dublin	64,797	68,070
" " Cork	43,311	48,791
" " Galway	26,445	25,901
TOTALS	158,632	164,184

Less than £50,000 per annum of these moneys represents Students' fees and Examination fees.

The Expenditure from all sources on University education through Dublin University (Trinity College) is not available, but it will be found to be about £112,000 per annum. Approximately £40,000 of this amount represents Students' and Examination fees.

36. At present, all this expenditure on Secondary, Technical, Agricultural and University education benefits the English Speaker alone. There is spent annually therefore for the benefit of the English Speaker on education, other than Primary education, upwards of:—

(a) from Exchequer funds alone, on Secondary, Technical, etc., education	£830,000
(b) from Exchequer funds and other sources (Local Bodies, Students' fees, Examination fees, Endowments), on University education	£270,000
TOTAL	£1,100,000

These moneys do nothing to provide Higher education in Irish for any portion of the Irish Speaking population. No moneys whatsoever, are spent on providing such education for the Irish Speaking youth who is, therefore, deprived of education through his own language that would qualify him for any of the professions, or for the higher walks of life.

The continuance of this position means the death-knell of the language. Its effect on the language is twofold, because wherever the product of this expenditure—the English-trained Teacher, Doctor, Engineer, Official, Agricultural or other Expert—comes into touch with the Irish Speaking population, his influence inevitably tends to impair the prestige of the language and to lower the confidence of the Irish Speaking population in themselves; he impresses as nothing else does, the Irish Speaking youth, who may have to seek a living outside his native district, with the fact that in English, and not in Irish, lies the safeguard of his economic future.

POSITION OF IRISH UNDER THE LATE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

37. The position of the language as a medium of instruction in Primary education in the Gaeltacht can be fully appreciated only by an understanding of the position occupied by it in Primary education generally in the past. It is a matter of history that the introduction of the present system of Primary education in Ireland, through the National schools, was intended to oust the Irish language, and to spread and make secure the position of English as the vernacular of this country. There are few places in the Gaeltacht to-day in which this object is not still, though unintentionally, being accomplished in the Primary schools.

From the beginning, Irish was completely ignored in the schools even in districts where the language of the people was entirely Irish, and very harsh measures were often taken to prevent its use in school by children whose natural and home language was Irish.

In the year 1879, however, the teaching of Irish outside ordinary school hours was permitted and fees were made payable for such instruction. The position

attained by the language in the schools under this provision may be judged from a consideration of the following figures for the years 1895 and 1898—*i.e.*, 16 and 19 years, respectively, after the making of the provision:—

In the year 1895 the total number of schools in operation was 8,557, the average number of pupils on the rolls 826,046, and the average attendance 519,515. In that year 1,176 pupils from 63 schools were presented for examination in Irish, and of these 737 passed.

In the year 1898 the total number of schools in operation was 8,651, the total number of pupils on the rolls 808,467, and the average attendance 518,799. In that year 1,377 pupils from 83 schools were presented for examination in Irish and of these 1,030 passed.

38. In the year 1900 a new School programme was introduced which gave managers and teachers powers, within certain limits, to arrange their programmes to suit the needs of the localities in which the schools were situated. It provided, amongst other things, that Irish might be taught (*a*) as an optional subject, during the ordinary school hours; and (*b*) as an extra subject for fees, outside the ordinary school hours. It made no provision for the giving of instruction through the medium of Irish.

There were many serious obstacles to the successful teaching of Irish under this scheme, for example—

(*a*) Irish could only be taught during school hours provided that the course in the ordinary day's school subjects was not hampered by its adoption. Actually, the ordinary obligatory programme of the schools was heavy, and this militated against the teaching of Irish as an optional subject within ordinary school hours.

(*b*) Irish could not be taught either as an optional subject within ordinary school hours, or as an extra subject for fees outside such hours, in any school, unless the Inspector's report showed that the proficiency obtained in the ordinary school subjects of the programme was satisfactory. At that time, and particularly in the earlier years following the introduction of the new programme in 1900, a large number of schools was not reported as satisfactory. The number of schools reported as satisfactory in 1902 was 51.1%; and in 1912, 70.8%.

(*c*) Inspectors of the time were, as a body, not favourable to the teaching of Irish.

Under this scheme, in the year 1910–11, fees to the amount of £9,164 were earned, for the teaching of Irish, in 1,448 schools out of a total of 8,337 schools in operation; and in the year 1920–21, fees to the amount of £16,265 were earned in 1,560 schools out of a total of 7,898 schools in operation.

The general result of these provisions may be seen by considering the figures in Table I. of the Third Appendix to this Report, in which is given the number of schools earning fees and the amount of fees earned during the years 1901 to 1922.

39. In April, 1904, the Commissioners of National Education announced their approval of a Bilingual programme for use during ordinary school hours in Irish Speaking districts. A circular letter then issued stated that it was intended not only to promote a thorough acquaintance with the Irish language, both written and spoken, but also to facilitate the acquisition of a sound knowledge of English by Irish Speaking pupils. The programme was first adopted during the School year 1906–7. Some useful work for the language was done under this programme, but for many reasons it happened that in its actual working the intention of imparting a sound knowledge of English to Irish Speaking pupils was better served than that of promoting a thorough acquaintance with Irish. The area of operation of the programme was very restricted, because not only was the teacher required to have for this work special qualifications in Irish, for which no effective provision had been made in his education or training, but in addition the programme was confined to schools where the home language of the majority of the pupils was Irish. The result of this programme is clear from a consideration of the figures given in Table II. of the Third Appendix. In this Table is shown the number of schools in which the Bilingual programme was taught from its introduction in 1906 to 1922, and the amount of the special fees paid to these schools annually. Beginning with 36 schools in the School year 1906–7, the number of Bilingual schools in the year 1921–22 was 239.

40. Before the year 1922, Irish, as an extra subject, was taught in not more than one-sixth of the schools in Ireland, whilst the number of Bilingual schools never exceeded 239—namely, 55% of the total number of schools in the Irish Speaking Districts, and 20% of the total number of schools in the combined Irish and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, as now defined in this Report.

The Training Colleges were not required to make provision of any kind for the training of teachers to give instruction through the medium of Irish. Irish as a subject was not formally introduced into any of them before 1898. The general policy was simply to countenance the teaching of Irish as an extra subject in National schools, and to make use of Irish in Irish Speaking Districts for the extension of English. Where Irish was used as a medium of instruction, this instruction was imparted by teachers whose training was carried out entirely through the medium of English, and who were without the assistance of suitable books in Irish. The teaching through Irish was done merely as a stepping-stone to the teaching of English and to instruction through English.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

41. Primary education to-day in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts suffers from very serious defects:

- (1) The inadequate provision of teachers with the necessary knowledge of Irish.
- (2) The fact that English has been the language of the teachers' own education and training.
- (3) The percentage of teachers reported as non-efficient.
- (4) The want of good systematised cheap school books in Irish.
- (5) Poor school buildings and equipment.

Teachers' Qualifications.

42. The following schedule shows the qualifications in Irish possessed by the teachers at present teaching in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts:—

	Teachers holding the :			Teachers unqualified in Irish	Total
	Ard Teastas	Bilingual Cert.	Ordinary Cert.		
Irish Speaking Districts. No.	130	413	188	116	847
%	15.3	48.8	22.2	13.7	—
Partly do. No.	89	408	471	701	1669
%	5.3	24.5	28.2	42.0	—
TOTALS. No.	219	821	659	817	*2516
%	8.7	32.7	26.2	32.4	—

The position, by county, is shown in Table III. of the Third Appendix.

43. The Teachers are further classified as follows:—

	Teachers reported as :			Total
	Highly Efficient	Efficient	Non-Efficient	
Irish Speaking Districts. No.	220	570	77	867
%	25.4	65.7	8.9	—
Partly do. No.	473	987	165	1625
%	29.1	60.7	10.2	—
TOTALS. No.	693	1557	242	*2492
%	27.8	62.5	9.7	—

The position, by County, is shown in Table IV. of the Third Appendix.

* Returns prepared at different periods of the year.

44. It will be seen from the two foregoing schedules that for some reason a large number of teachers in the Irish Speaking Districts who are without any qualifications in Irish is reported as "Efficient" or "Highly Efficient."

45. A wide and fluent knowledge of the Irish language must be regarded as an essential qualification for a Primary teacher in an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District. It must be asked, in the light of the above figures, whether many of the teachers at present in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, who have qualifications in Irish, can be regarded as competent to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish. The evidence given by Departmental witnesses as to the value of the Bilingual Certificate, and of the Ard Teastas, has been such that it is clear that many of the teachers holding these certificates are not so competent. The inevitable result is that much of the present work of the schools in the Gaeltacht is done through the medium of English, and that where it is done through the medium of Irish the teachers have not, in many instances, a wide or fluent knowledge of the language; they sometimes suffer the additional disability, in the circumstances, of not being familiar with the local forms of speech. The Irish of the school in such cases is cramped, and this has a cramping effect on the speech and on the minds of the children, while it undermines the parents' confidence not only in the school but in the value of education itself.

There is a serious weakness here which must be remedied. Neither the Bilingual Certificate nor Ard Teastas is a satisfactory standard. Competency to teach one or two subjects, through the medium of Irish, in an English Speaking District, falls very much below the competency necessary for the teacher who is expected to teach the full Primary course in an Irish Speaking District. Competency of this particular kind should, therefore, be defined, and required in practice.

46. In his report for the year ended 30th June, 1925, the Divisional Inspector for the No. 1 Division (North Western Area) draws particular attention to the effect on the attendance of senior pupils of the particular character and reputation of the teacher. He says:—

"The schools where the senior pupils attend so well that they constitute 50% or 60% of the whole body of pupils will be found to be staffed by teachers of very special and rare attractiveness."

The Teacher who has not a fluent command of Irish cannot hope to make towards the education of Irish Speaking children the particular type of contribution suggested in this paragraph from the Divisional Inspector's report. Where, however, such a teacher does succeed in winning the regard of his pupils to any marked degree, he may easily do great harm to the language in his district. He will naturally tend more to the use of English, and the effect of this on the mentality of the children must be that they will more and more seek an outlet for expression through the language of their teacher.

47. Apart altogether from the position disclosed by the figures quoted above, it is inevitable, in view of the manner in which teachers have been educated and trained in the past, that it should now be necessary to ascertain systematically how many of the teachers are competent to be retained as Primary teachers in the Gaeltacht, under circumstances in which the schools, instead of continuing to extend the English language as the vernacular, are to be the means of preserving, fostering, and developing Irish. The preservation of the Irish language depends largely upon the immediate disuse of English as a language of instruction in the schools of the Gaeltacht, and to the extent to which this cannot be achieved immediately will the language continue to suffer. Steps, therefore, should be taken forthwith to examine minutely into the position, with a view to ascertaining definitely, say, in three years, the number of teachers who are not likely to qualify themselves in any reasonable space of time to be retained as Primary teachers in the Gaeltacht. The Commission is convinced that, in the meantime, urgent steps should be taken to provide, within a short space of time, a large number of competent teachers fully qualified to teach through the medium of Irish.

48. Of the 1,040 teachers in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, who hold either the Ard Teastas or the Bilingual Certificate, the Commission is of opinion that many cannot at present be regarded as qualified to impart

the whole course of Primary education through the medium of Irish, and some will probably be found unable to qualify to do so within a reasonable period.

In the Irish Speaking Districts, at present, 116 teachers are unqualified in Irish, and 188 possess only the Ordinary Certificate. These 304 teachers form 36% of the total number of teachers employed in these Districts. They are at present unqualified to teach through the medium of Irish, and it is possible that 75% of them, or more than 200, will be found not likely to qualify to do so within a reasonable time.

In the Partly Irish Speaking Districts 701 teachers are unqualified in Irish, and 471 possess only the Ordinary Certificate. There are, therefore, in these Districts 1,172 teachers, forming 70.2% of the total number, who are not qualified to give instruction through the medium of Irish. A certain number of these teachers in the more English Speaking areas may reasonably be retained in these Districts to finish their normal period of service. The Commission is of opinion, however, that of the number stated—1,172—many may be found who are not likely to qualify within a reasonable time to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish, and whom it will be necessary, in the interests of the language, to replace within the shortest possible space of time by teachers so qualified.

49. Generally, the Commission considers that the position of the language requires the removal from schools in the Gaeltacht of all teachers who are not likely to qualify in a reasonable time to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish. In the case of the Irish Speaking Districts this period should not, as far as possible, exceed three years, and in the case of Partly Irish Speaking Districts, five years; but the process should be begun at once where it is clear that the required competency cannot be expected. No further appointment should be sanctioned, to a school in the Gaeltacht, of a teacher who is not thoroughly qualified to teach the full Primary programme through the medium of Irish.

50. Steps require, therefore, to be initiated forthwith—

- (a) to provide assistance for those teachers who are at present not fully qualified, with a view to enabling them to qualify within the shortest possible space of time; and
- (b) to provide, at the earliest possible moment, a number of qualified teachers capable of imparting Primary education through the medium of Irish, to take the place of those existing teachers who cannot be expected to qualify in a reasonable space of time.

51. The Commission recommends that special local courses, which will not interfere with the ordinary working of the schools, be organised at suitable times, for the purpose of enabling the unqualified teachers to become qualified. The aim of these courses should be to equip teachers to teach effectively through the medium of Irish. The teachers should be required to attend the courses in their own teaching districts, so that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the vocabulary and particular forms of speech of their localities.

52. The position in the Training Colleges should be investigated with a view to ascertaining what qualified teachers are likely to be available within, say, the next three years, to replace teachers who cannot be expected to qualify, and with a view to taking immediately all steps necessary to increase the number. In view of the number of teachers likely to be required to be replaced within the next few years, and the comparatively small number of fully qualified teachers that normally may be expected from the Training Colleges in that time, it will be necessary to take prompt and special steps to provide additional competent teachers.

The Commission is aware that in the Gaeltacht there are boys and girls of 16 years of age and upwards who have been prevented by the suspension of the monitorial system from being employed as monitors, and who, under the present regulations, are too old for entry to the proposed Preparatory Colleges. These boys and girls possess a traditional knowledge of the language, and are excellent material for training as teachers. A considerable number of very good teachers, competent to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish, could be made available in approximately three years by making, at some of the present Training Colleges, provision for a short preparatory

course for such boys and girls before the normal two years of training. The Commission recommends that arrangements be made accordingly, and that applications for training be invited from boys and girls of this class between the ages of 16 and 20, inclusive. A special qualifying examination, conducted through the medium of Irish, should be held for entrants to the preparatory course, and a fluent oral knowledge of the language required. Both the preparatory course and the subsequent training should, as far as possible, be conducted through the medium of Irish. The Commission, moreover, considers that the difficulty may be further met by shortening the period, in the proposed Preparatory Colleges, from four years to two years, in the case of boys and girls who have already obtained the Intermediate Certificate, or equivalent qualifications, and who have the necessary competency in Irish.

53. The Commission recommends the retention, beyond the age of 60 years, of suitable teachers in the Gaeltacht, who are competent in Irish and who are willing to remain, until such time as the dearth of suitable teachers has been overcome.

54. Improvement in the teaching capacity in these districts, both generally and in regard to competency in Irish, is a very urgent necessity. The language has survived in some parts of the Gaeltacht because either convenient educational facilities did not exist, or those that did exist were not availed of. If, however, under the School Attendance Act, 1926, the children of Irish Speaking homes are now made to attend Primary schools in which the teaching staff is not sufficiently equipped with a knowledge of the language, irretrievable harm will be done to the language among those populations which still speak it with unbroken tradition. If, on the other hand, at a time when there is a general movement towards greater and more modernly applied educational facilities, Primary education in the Gaeltacht continues to suffer intrinsic defects, or compulsory school attendance is not enforced, the future of the people and, therefore, of the language, is bound to be seriously prejudiced.

The Commission is of opinion that teachers intended to impart Primary education through the medium of Irish cannot be properly equipped and trained in institutions in which English is the medium of instruction; and it recommends that steps be taken to provide through the medium of Irish training facilities for Primary teachers.

55. Much evidence has been given as to the difficulty experienced in getting competent teachers for schools in out of the way districts, and the disabilities under which teachers in such schools labour. The saving of the language depends largely on the success of these schools, and the work that lies before teachers to bring about the position in which a sound Primary education in the National language shall be available will be very arduous and exacting. The Commission recommends that in the case of schools in the Gaeltacht, in which Irish is the sole medium of instruction and the school work is carried out efficiently, all teachers who are reported as Highly Efficient be granted a 10% bonus on their salary, and teachers reported as Efficient a 5% bonus. These payments should be made in the case of all teachers so classified in these schools within the next twenty years, at least, and should be assured to these teachers as long as they are so classified and teach in schools in which Irish is the sole medium of instruction.

School Inspection.

56. At present the areas covered by the Divisional Inspectors who deal with the Irish Speaking Districts are mixed areas in that they contain Irish Speaking Districts, Partly Irish Speaking Districts, and non-Irish Speaking Districts. The Commission considers that this is inadvisable and that it is a source of weakness. A separate Inspectorate should be set up for the Gaeltacht, so that the separate problem of these districts may be adequately supervised, and the opportunities for progress hastened and taken full advantage of. The problem in the Irish Speaking Districts is to see that, with Irish as the medium, Primary education is thoroughly given, and that English is taught effectively as a second language. The problem in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts is to see that Irish is used as a medium of instruction to the greatest possible extent immediately, realising that, at the high

percentage Irish end, it can possibly be made in a very short time the sole medium of instruction; and to see that the movement towards Irish is extended gradually so that Irish shall be the sole medium of instruction over the whole of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts by as early a date as possible, English being taught effectively as a second language.

School Books and Equipment.

57. The position with regard to school books in Irish is very unsatisfactory. Good cheap books in suitable series are rare, and this is a serious handicap to both pupil and teacher. It has been represented that the general make-up of many of the Irish school books compares so unfavourably with English and other school books as to re-act unfavourably against the Irish language in the minds of the children. The Commission recommends the examination of the matter by the Department of Education and the production by that Department of standard sets of readers in Irish. The matter for these books should be systematically thought out, and be of a high character, and the books themselves should be well printed, well illustrated, and well turned out. For the lower standards separate books should be prepared for the three principal language areas—Ulster, Connacht, Munster—and these books should be based upon and embody the local forms and flavour of the language. For the Fifth and higher standards there should be a common set of readers. In order that the most satisfactory results may be obtained from the time spent at the study of English, the Commission recommends that a standard set of English readers for use in the Gaeltacht be also similarly prepared and published. It is further recommended that, in view of the general economic conditions in these districts, all books be sold to the children at cost price.

A recommendation is made later, in Paragraph 70, for the employment of a special staff, which will, it is hoped, help to remedy the defects arising from the dearth of other books necessary for effective teaching through the medium of Irish

58. The question of maps, charts, and wall equipment generally, is one of importance. It is a matter which also requires to be Departmentally investigated at the earliest possible moment, with a view to securing that suitable and adequate equipment will be made available at a reasonable cost. The Commission has found the wall equipment in most of the schools visited to be of the most haphazard and very often purposeless kind, unrelated in any way to the Irish language, or to the general life and traditions of the country.

59. Attention requires to be given to the provision of suitable playing grounds and school gardens.

School Buildings.

60. The Commission has visited several schools in the Gaeltacht and found many of them to be small, depressing, in bad repair, insanitary, and poorly equipped with desks and seats. For want of proper seating accommodation children are very often kept too long standing in class, or they have to sit on the floor. Complaint is very generally made that the schools are badly heated in winter.

61. A statement, by county, of the schools in the Gaeltacht classified according to (a) the number of rooms, and (b) the general suitability and condition of the schools, is given in Tables V. and VI. of the Third Appendix. The following schedules show the present general position in this regard:—

Schedule I.

		4 Room or more	3 Room	2 Room	1 Room	Total
Irish Speaking Districts.	No.	8	16	171	240	435
	%	1.8	3.7	39.3	55.2	—
Partly do.	No.	34	42	296	379	751
	%	4.5	5.6	39.5	50.4	—
TOTALS	No.	42	58	467	619	1186
	%	3.5	4.9	39.4	52.1	—

Schedule II.

		Fair and not requiring additional building.	Fair but requiring addition.	Bad and requiring new Bldg.	Total.	Additional new site and Bldg. reqd. for additional School.
Irish Speaking Districts.	No.	359	57	28	444	1
	%	80.9	12.8	6.3	—	—
Partly do.	No.	621	95	45	761	—
	%	81.6	12.5	5.9	—	—
TOTALS	No.	980	152	73	*1205	1
	%	81.3	12.6	6.1	—	—

62. It is a matter of great importance at a time when education, and particularly education with a special bearing on the saving of the Irish language, is being looked at from a new point of view, and by an Irish Government, that adequate schools and school equipment should be provided in the Gaeltacht. The necessary expenditure must be borne in whole or in part by (a) the Exchequer, (b) Local rates, (c) Parish contribution. It will be found that in some districts, owing to the amount of work to be done and the poverty of the district, no Parish contribution can reasonably be expected for the special initial work that is necessary; and that in respect of other places it would be reasonable to make the cost of this work a national expense rather than one falling on the rates of the particular county. For instance, it will be seen from the Tables mentioned that, in the Irish Speaking Districts of the County Donegal, out of the total of 132 schools, 14 schools, or 10.6 per cent., require entirely new buildings; 21 schools, or 15.9 per cent., require additions to the present buildings; and 86 schools, or 65 per cent., are one room schools. It must be anticipated that the application of the School Attendance Act, 1926, will make it impossible to impart Primary education properly in a one room school in a very large number of cases, and that additional building beyond what is suggested in Table VI. of the Third Appendix will be required not only in Donegal but in other areas. In the case of districts such as these just referred to, the Commission considers that the total initial cost of putting the school buildings right must be borne by the Exchequer. As a commentary on the capacity of the area in question to pay for the building of its own schools, it is to be noted that the whole of this area forms portion of the original Congested Districts scheduled in 1891. The position in Donegal is mentioned particularly only because reference to it readily gives a picture of conditions that are typical of those existing fairly generally in the Gaeltacht.

It will be found that State provision must be made for the proper maintenance, repair and heating of the schools, at least for a period of years, and until such time as it is seen to be reasonable that the cost should be borne otherwise.

63. In many parts of the Gaeltacht school children have to travel long distances over bleak country, and the hardships they thereby suffer, particularly in the winter time, are such as render them unfit to profit to the fullest extent by the education given. The Commission recommends that provision be made for a free meal each day in schools where the managers and teachers consider such provision advisable. No distinction whatever should be made in the case of any of the children in this matter.

64. An outstanding defect in the present position of Primary education in the Gaeltacht is that it leads nowhere. It has no clear aim or objective; it does not pave the way to Higher education; it bears no direct relation to local life; and it can hardly be said to pave the way to employment in industrial or commercial life anywhere in, or out of, Ireland. The causes contributing to this are many. The

* Returns for Schedules 1 and 2 were prepared at different periods.

effect, however, is that a very large number of children attend school only until about their 10th year, or Third standard. After this they are kept at home to work for their parents, or in some districts, like Donegal, they are hired out to service for six or nine months of the year. Eventually, except in the case of those who become migratory labourers, the greater number emigrates. They have not sufficient education to enable them to compete for employment in Ireland. On this point some very striking figures, extending over a number of years, and relating to seven schools in the Dingle Peninsula, have been included in the evidence given by one of the witnesses examined before the Commission at the public sitting held in Tralee. Until a radical change takes place in the economic conditions of these areas, it cannot be expected that this exodus of population will decline. The conservation of the traditionally spoken language and its spread throughout the country demand that systematic arrangements be made to find employment for these people at home. Proposals are made later bearing on the facilities for Secondary education, and for Rural Continuation education. It is, however, inevitable that many young people will have to leave the Gaeltacht equipped only with a Primary education. The Commission recommends that the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Industry and Commerce, give special consideration to the defect in Primary education above referred to; and that the Department of Industry and Commerce take special steps to identify the main lines of employment existing in the country for these people; to make these known; and to assist systematically in placing applicants for work in employment.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

65. Secondary Education for the Irish Speaking population cannot be said to exist at present, nor indeed can satisfactory Secondary education in Irish for the whole of the Secondary education programme be said, at present, to exist effectively in any part of the country. The rules and programmes for Secondary schools, issued by the Department of Education for 1924-25, offer inducement for transition to a period when it may exist. They provide for the recognition as Class "A", of schools "in which all the teaching is done through the medium of Irish, and in which Irish is the ordinary language used by pupils and teachers"; for the recognition as Class "B", of "Bilingual schools in which Irish is taught to all pupils, and in which the teaching of certain subjects in the programme, or of certain classes in the schools, is done through Irish"; and for the payment of special fees to these schools. Class "B" is recognised only as a transitional class.

There is only one Secondary school in the Irish Speaking Districts. It is an English Speaking Boys' school situated at Dingle, and no application has been made to have it regarded even as a Class "B" school.

In the Partly Irish Speaking Districts there are 29 Secondary schools (15 Boys', 10 Girls', and 4 Mixed) situated at 15 centres. Outside the City of Galway (46.9% Irish Speaking), however, these schools are situated at the weakest points on the fringe of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts; at Ballinrobe (22.3%), and Castlebar (26.0%), County Mayo; Kylemore (46.9%), Kinvara (27.8%), and Tuam (14.4%), County Galway; Ennistymon (25.8%), and Kilrush (29.3%), County Clare; Cahirciveen (36.3%), Killorglin (46.4%), and Killarney (21.7%), County Kerry; Macroom (9.9%), and Skibbereen (19.5%), Co. Cork; Cappoquin (37.9%), and Dungarvan (24.1%), Co. Waterford.

Out of these 29 schools only two are at present recognised as Class "B," and no school is recognised as Class "A." Even if, in the above schools, Irish were the normal language of instruction in the whole of the school work, *i.e.*, if they were all Class "A" schools, they could not, in view of their location, be regarded as providing satisfactory facilities for Secondary education for any adequate portion of the Irish Speaking population.

66. Secondary schools are intended to provide general education for two classes of pupil:—

- (1) the pupil who leaves school at about the age of 16 years,
- (2) the pupil who leaves school at about the age of 18 years.

Apropos of the first class the regulations referred to above state:—

“The purpose of the Intermediate Certificate is to testify to the completion of a well-balanced course of general education suitable for pupils who leave school at about 16 years of age, and alternatively to the fitness of the pupil for entry on more advanced courses of study in a Secondary or Technical school.”

And, as regards the second class, they state:—

“The aim of the Leaving Certificate is to testify to the completion of a good Secondary education and the fitness of a pupil to enter on a course of study at a University or an Educational Institution of similar standing.”

67. The standard set for a boy entering the Civil Service in a junior clerical capacity is the Intermediate Certificate. The fact that this standard is set for entrance to junior positions in the Civil Service inevitably reacts on the standards set by Railways, Banks and large Commercial concerns which take persons into their employment after examination, as well indeed as by the ordinary businessman who looks for clerical workers. The obtaining of the Intermediate Certificate implies that a boy or girl has spent at least two years, after leaving the Primary school, in a Secondary school, receiving higher instruction. Given, therefore, even the most effective application of the Primary programme the standard of education provided for the Irish Speaking populations falls short, by two years of higher teaching, of the minimum standard required for entrance into minor clerical appointments in the Civil Service, and practically debar boys and girls from the Gaeltacht from careers in the commercial life of the country.

It is manifestly unjust to the population affected, and prejudicial to their economic future locally, as well as to that of the surplus population which must leave from time to time, that the standard of education available should be so low.

68. To relieve this position the Commission recommends the establishment in the Irish Speaking Districts of a certain number of Day Secondary schools, with a programme of instruction up to that of the Intermediate Certificate. Irish should be the sole medium of instruction in these schools, English being taught effectively as a second language. These schools should be established at the earliest possible moment, and at centres where the best results may be expected. These centres will probably be found to be as follows:—

County Donegal.	(Six schools)	Carrick, Fintown, Crolly, Gortahork, Carrigart, Aran Island.
County Mayo.	(Three schools)	Belmullet, Ballycroy, Tourmakeady.
County Galway.	(Six schools)	Spiddal, Carraroe, Annaghdown, Carna, Clonbur, Inismore, Aran Islands.
County Clare.	(Two schools)	Ballyvaughan, Carrigaholt.
County Kerry.	(Four schools)	Kilmalkedar, Ballinskelligs, Caherdaniel, Dingle (Girls').
County Cork.	(Two schools)	Adrigole, Coolea.
County Waterford.	(Two schools)	In a central position between Dungarvan and Ardmore. Seskinan.

These schools should be attended by boys and girls from 12 to 16 years of age who desire a better literary education, or who intend to seek clerical or industrial employment, or to pursue advanced studies. Pupils before being admitted to courses in these schools should be required to satisfy the Department of Education that they are fitted to profit by the instruction given.

69. This recommendation involves :—

- (1) The provision and equipment, at each of the selected centres, of a good three room school building, capable of being enlarged later, if necessary.
- (2) The provision of three qualified teachers per school.
- (3) The provision of suitable books.

Suitable grounds should be provided and attention paid to games and physical exercises. A proper spirit of pride in the school and its work should be fostered amongst the pupils.

Arrangements for a mid-day meal, similar to those recommended for Primary schools, should be made.

70. A Departmental Committee should investigate specially the question of the books required for the successful working of these schools. The Commission considers that the employment of a special staff will be required for the purpose of producing suitable books, and capable writers will probably have to be employed as State servants on this work. The books should be published by the Department of Education. The present Translation staff of the Oireachtas can perhaps be utilised to some extent in connection with this work, which it will be necessary to continue for a period of years, until the necessary books are supplied, and a satisfactory standard for such publications has been established. Evidence has been given which convinces the Commission that the Department's general scheme for "A" Class schools cannot be a success until suitable books are provided; also that the lack of suitable books will prevent the use of Irish in University work, as well as its general use among officials, professional persons, and the educated generally. The fact that so much requires to be done in this way—that a proper standard has to be set up and the existing poor standard of publication finally departed from—makes it essential that the preparation and publication of books necessary for educational purposes shall be taken up officially by the Department of Education. The population which the proposed Secondary schools will serve is, for the most part, poor, and the Commission recommends that books be furnished to the pupils at cost price or, in certain cases, entirely free.

71. The Commission recommends that the Secondary (Boys) school at Dingle, referred to in Paragraph 65, be required, as a condition of continued recognition by the Department of Education, to qualify as a Class "A" school.

72. The higher percentage areas of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts are entirely without Secondary school facilities. The Commission recommends that schools of the type indicated in Paragraph 68 be established in suitable places in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, according as it is ascertained that they will be used to advantage. The Commission further recommends that the existing schools referred to in Paragraph 65 should, as a condition of continued recognition by the Department of Education, be required to qualify as Class "A," within a period to be fixed by that Department according to the type of district in which the school is situated. Detailed proposals to this end should be invited from the Management of these schools as soon as possible.

73. The Commission recommends that a substantial number of Scholarships be provided to enable students to pass from the proposed Day Secondary schools to approved Class "A" schools in which the full Secondary programme is taught. In addition, it recommends that the State provide two-thirds of the cost of any Scholarships given by the local County Councils.

Scholarships will also be required to enable students, who have come from the Secondary Day schools to Class "A" schools, to pass on to the University, or to equivalent Institutions. The full cost of these Scholarships should, the Commission thinks, be borne by the State.

RURAL CONTINUATION EDUCATION.

74. Agriculture in the Gaeltacht is very backward, and the Commission feels that to improve this condition facilities for Continuation education are required for those who intend to remain on the land. The only machinery up to the present available for giving instruction in Agricultural subjects in these Districts is the Itinerant Instructors and the Assistant Agricultural Overseers. The work of the former affects the Gaeltacht only to a very limited extent. The work of the latter is very important, and the Commission feels that its development would very materially improve the economic situation. With a few partial exceptions the work of those Instructors is, at present, entirely conducted through the medium of English, even in the most Irish Speaking Districts.

In the western portion of Donegal, a small part of West Cork, and the Counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, Clare and Kerry, there are fifty-two areas, to each of which an Assistant Agricultural Overseer is allotted. These areas are grouped into four districts, and the work is supervised by Agricultural Overseers with headquarters at Stranorlar (County Donegal), Balla (Co. Mayo), Galway, and Tralee.

75. The Assistant Agricultural Overseers assist in carrying out the general schemes of the Department of Agriculture by visiting farms for the purpose of giving instruction in Agriculture, conducting farm experiments and demonstrations, organising live stock schemes, tree planting, etc.; they also deal with special schemes introduced for the Congested Districts, such as Loan schemes for the provision of farm implements, fencing, and seed distribution.

76. The Commission is of opinion that the area allotted to each of these men is too large to enable the greatest and most economic return to be got from the work and the expenditure involved. For instance, one of the districts in the most Irish Speaking part of Galway extends from Galway City to Lettermullen—an area 38 miles long, and on an average about 8 miles wide for a distance of 27 miles—while in one of the most Irish Speaking Districts in Donegal, one Assistant Overseer's district includes the Rossguill Peninsula, Termon, Churchill, Slievesnacht, and Bunbeg—being approximately 28 miles long with an average width of 13 miles. The inevitable result is that a great amount of the Assistant Overseer's time and energy is expended in travelling, and he is able to keep in close touch with only a very small number of the farmers in his district.

77. To the extent of the areas for which the Assistant Agricultural Overseers are responsible is largely due the fact that the people of the districts are slow to adopt the advice of the Department of Agriculture on many matters, to their great economic loss.

The Potato crop in Connacht provides a striking typical example of this loss. Evidence as follows was given by an Officer of the Department of Agriculture as to the average yield and value per statute acre of the different varieties of potatoes grown in the counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, Galway and Clare, during the year 1924:—

Variety	Acreage under Crop		Average Yield per Statute Acre				Average Value per Statute Acre
	Total	Per Cent.	Saleable	Small	Diseased	Total	
Kerr's Pink	4,760	7.5	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	£ s. d.
Aran Victory			{ 8 7 2	{ 1 3 0	{ 0 7 0	{ 9 17 2	60 17 6
			{ 7 19 3	{ 0 19 3	{ 0 2 1	{ 9 1 3	57 11 3
Fourteen other Varieties	63,240	92.5	5 4 1	1 0 0	0 18 2	7 2 3	39 9 6

Definitely positive results had been obtained for the previous seven years pointing to the advantage of growing Kerr's Pink or Aran Victory, and special

efforts had been made to draw the people's attention to this advantage and to induce them to plant these improved varieties more extensively. Nevertheless, out of a total area of 68,000 statute acres the area of Kerr's Pink and Aran Victory grown in the year 1924 was only 4,760 acres, or 7.5 per cent. of the acreage under potatoes. Very serious loss, therefore, results annually to the people from their failure to grow the improved varieties as recommended by the Department. Loss is similarly involved to the people in connection with other crops, and in connection with their cattle and poultry, etc., which, in the opinion of the Commission, could be avoided by more concentrated instruction and supervision.

The Commission is strongly of opinion that work of the type carried out by the Assistant Agricultural Overseers is nationally remunerative, and that it should be more intensely pursued and developed by closer personal association with the individual farmer. An intensification of the present type of work is necessary and the direct association therewith of systematic courses of instruction in agricultural subjects.

78. Nothing analogous to this work is done for the woman's side of Rural life. The Commission has been struck by the great importance of the woman's side of the work in these districts. Most frequently the difference between comfort and failure on a small holding depends on whether the woman of the house understands and carries out her part of the work.

A statement of accounts for twelve months furnished in respect of a holding of 9.16 statute acres, in Co. Donegal, occupied by a family of six persons, and conducted on good lines, is given in Table VII. of the Third Appendix. It will be seen that with total receipts of £216 10s. 0d., and a Credit balance on the year's working of £66 13s. 9d., the receipts from butter and eggs were £56 10s. 0d.

Instructresses are required who would deal with Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and General Hygiene, on lines similar to those pursued by the Assistant Agricultural Overseers. They, too, should give systematic courses of instruction in these subjects.

79. These courses of instruction should be linked up with definitely Irish cultural teaching, to form a scheme of Rural Continuation education. The Commission realises that in the memories, stories, folklore, songs and traditions of the Gaeltacht there is preserved an uninterrupted Gaelic culture which constitutes the very soul of the Irish language. The Native Irish Speaker has a command of the beauties of language which is inculcated amongst English Speakers only by the laboured teaching of the Classics. There is no parallel in English for this refined popular culture, which is the highly wrought product of generations of Gaelic civilisation. This popular culture is in grave danger of being lost, and the Commission feels that the revival of the language, without the preservation of this culture, would rob Ireland of one of its richest and most dignified inheritances. A proper utilisation of this material, especially in connection with vocational training, would, the Commission believes, serve to raise the whole mental and economic standard of the Gaeltacht to a level that could not otherwise be attained.

80. The Commission recommends the employment in the Gaeltacht, for areas which might in many cases correspond to the Ecclesiastical parish, of the following group of Instructors:—

- (1) An Instructor for the combined subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Manual Instruction relating to Agriculture, to replace the existing Assistant Agricultural Overseer and, in addition, give systematic instruction in the subjects mentioned.
- (2) An Instructress who, for the woman's side of Rural life, should do work analogous to that done on the man's side by the present Assistant Agricultural Overseer and, in addition, give systematic instruction in Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and Hygiene.
- (3) An Instructor who should give courses of general instruction in such subjects as Irish Literature, with particular reference to local lore and tradition; Irish History; Geography; and Elementary Science and Mathematics applied to Agriculture; and, in addition, act as Registrar for the local Continuation schools.

Such a group of Instructors might serve the population of one large or two small parishes, *i.e.*, approximately, 4,000 people. They should substitute in their areas, the present Assistant Agricultural Overseers; the Itinerant Instructors in Agricultural and Domestic Economy subjects; and the Gaelic Teachers, now working under the County Committees of Technical Instruction. Their classes should be conducted chiefly during Winter, on certain days or evenings each week, in the parish schools or in other suitable centres.

81. A small number of the present Assistant Agricultural Overseers will be found to be sufficiently qualified in Irish to undertake this work, after they have been given suitable additional training. Generally, Instructors will require to be trained specially for this work, and trained through the medium of Irish, as the whole of their work must be done through that medium. It will be necessary for the purpose of training these Instructors to establish an Agricultural College for boys, and a similar one for girls, in or near the Irish Speaking Districts. The boys, who should be selected mainly from the Gaeltacht, should receive sufficient instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Afforestation, and Manual Training, to fit them to take charge of parish areas. Girls, also selected mainly from the Gaeltacht, should receive training in Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and Hygiene. It should prove both efficient and economical to run both institutions, jointly, at one centre.

Because of its location and because of the general development which it is expected will take place in the city of Galway, the Athenry Agricultural College is suggested as a suitable centre for such an establishment.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

82. The courses of Technical Instruction that have been initiated in the Irish and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, under the general scheme of Technical Instruction, are, generally, of a haphazard kind, and the Commission has not been able to determine the value of the results obtained. English is in all cases the language of instruction.

There is a Technical Institute at Galway, where instruction is given in Languages, Commercial Subjects, Science, Building Trades, Domestic Science, and Art.

In Killarney Technical Schools, instruction is given in Languages, Commerce and Building Trades.

In Dungarvan Technical schools, instruction is given in Languages, Commerce, Building Trades and Domestic Economy.

The following schedules show the extent to which Technical Instruction of any kind is given in the Irish or Partly Irish Speaking Districts, outside these centres:

No. of Sessional Classes in the Year 1924-25 in Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

Subject	County.							Total
	Donegal	Mayo	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Waterford	
Domestic Science ..	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Domestic Economy	1	1
Sprigging ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Crochet ..	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	5
Art	1	.	1
Woodwork	3	1	4
Chemistry	1	.	1
Farriery	1	.	1
Business Methods ..	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Commerce	1	.	.	1	2
Irish ..	.	1	.	14	4	20	23	62
Irish for Teachers ..	1	4	5	.	.	6	6	22

Sessional Classes are those which are conducted through the whole academic year.

No. of Itinerant Classes in Year 1924-25 in Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts.

Subject	County							Total
	Donegal	Mayo	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Waterford	
Dressmaking and Needlework	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	8
Knitting and Sewing	4	.	.	.	.	4
Domestic Science	4	11	.	.	.	.	15
Domestic Economy	5	4	1	2	12
Hygiene, First Aid and Home Nursing	4	.	.	.	.	4
Home Spinning	5	.	1	.	6
Manual Instruction	7	.	.	.	4	11
Farriery	3	3
Business Methods	2	.	1	.	.	.	3
Irish	17	13	.	.	.	.	30

Itinerant Classes are short courses of from 6 to 10 weeks duration.

83. The recommendations made in Paragraph 80 for a scheme of Rural Continuation education would, if adopted, substitute the present Technical Instruction given under the headings:—Domestic Science, Domestic Economy, Manual Instruction, and Irish.

Recommendations regarding the provision of Technical Instruction bearing on the Fishing Industry are made in Paragraphs 153 and 154.

Recommendations bearing on the provision of Technical Instruction in the case of the Hometown Industry are made in Paragraph 163.

84. The Commission has been struck by the fact that the craft of tradesman is dying out in the Gaeltacht and that there is no provision of any kind of trade-training for youths. There is no organisation of, or instruction in, suitable seasonable part-time occupations. The Commission considers it of very great importance that, as part of the general scheme for improving the economic condition of the population in these districts, provision should be made (a) for giving preparatory trade-training to youths, and (b) for the giving of instruction bearing on Winter or other seasonable part-time occupation for the small holder and rural worker. It recommends that the Commission of Inquiry now being set up to report on Technical education be asked to give special consideration to these two matters, with a view to suggesting how such instruction can best and most economically be supplied, and competent Irish Speaking Instructors provided.

85. The number of Technical Instructors at present available who are competent to give instruction through the medium of Irish is very small. The following Table shows the number of the whole-time Technical Instructors, other than Instructors in

Irish, employed during the year 1925-26 and regarded by the Department of Education as competent to give instruction through the medium of Irish :—

Class of Instructor	County							Total	
	Donegal	Mayo	Galway	Clare	Kerry	Cork	Waterford		Other Cos.
<i>Female :</i>									
Embroidery Instructress ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Lace Instructress ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Domestic Science Instructress ..	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	4
Commercial Instructress	1	1
Languages Instructress	1	1
<i>Male :</i>									
Commerce Instructor ..	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	8
Manual Instructor	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Art Instructor	1	.	.	1
Mechanical Engineering Instructor	2	2
Science Instructor	2	2
Head Master	1	1

The Commission recommends that, with a view to improving this position at least one-fourth of the number of places in all Technical Institutions for the training of Instructors, and in all special courses of instruction for Technical Instructors, be reserved for suitable persons with a sound oral knowledge of Irish.

It further recommends that Irish be made the language of instruction in the Rural Domestic Economy School at Clifden, Co. Galway.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

86. The language medium of the Universities is English. The Commission is of opinion that as long as this continues the effect will be that English shall continue to be the only language of the educated and of the professions. It is further of opinion that this position must tend indefinitely to delay the development of Class "A" Secondary schools. It is of the utmost importance that steps be taken, forthwith, to secure that by the time the Secondary schools recommended for the Irish Speaking Districts, and the Class "A" schools developing throughout the country, are producing a reasonable number of Irish Speaking students proceeding to University studies, facilities for the pursuit of these studies through Irish shall be available. The Commission recommends that the language of any University Institution in the Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking Districts be Irish, and that steps be taken to bring about this position at the earliest possible moment in University College, Galway.

IV.—USE OF IRISH IN ADMINISTRATION.

EFFECT OF NON-NATIVE GOVERNMENT.

87. The non-native Government which was replaced by a native Government in the early part of 1922 transferred to the native Government a fabric of Departmental staffs which had grown as an integral part of the British administrative machine. This machine, in the work of its administration, entirely ignored the Irish language. All its codes of instructions, all its forms, all its correspondence, were in English; English was the language medium of its examinations, and, even as a subject, Irish had no recognition in the examination programmes. Officials from Great Britain were eligible for transfer and promotion to positions in Ireland, and they held many controlling positions in the Irish Service. Their attitude to the language dominated the Service.

88. Since the transfer, Irish has been declared in the Constitution to be the National language of the State, and English to be a second official language. Apart from reorganisation at the top, necessitated by the change in Government, the present machinery of administration is substantially the machinery transferred from the British Government. Its training and its administrative traditions remain to a large extent the training and the traditions of that Government's time. Just as the personnel of a machinery of administration is not easily or quickly changed, neither is it easy to overcome the effects of the training and the tradition of many years. Whilst Irish has been declared to be the National language, detailed instructions as to its use in administration, either in Irish Speaking Districts or elsewhere, have not been issued. No Department is charged with the duty of seeing that the National language is given any preference in use to English, even in the Gaeltacht, or that it is used at all. It has been made plain by official witnesses that the chief responsibility of the present administrative authorities is efficiency of administration. These authorities have an undefined sentimental attitude in the matter of the National language, and they claim to have always kept the language in mind, and to have done their best for it under the circumstances, but they do not regard it as part of their duty to issue instructions as to its use. The nett result is that, while letters addressed to a Department in Irish may now be replied to in Irish, the language does not occupy in actual administration to-day a much more improved position than that occupied by it in 1921.

89. The problem that must be solved before effective use can be made of Irish in the work of official administration is easily realisable from consideration of the Tables contained in the Fourth Appendix.

Table I. gives a Return showing by Department, in respect of the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Waterford and that portion of County Cork lying south of the river Blackwater:—

- (a) the classes of Civil Servant employed (other than such classes as Postmen) ;
- (b) the number in each class ;
- (c) their qualifications, in varying degrees, in Irish ;
- (d) the number of fluent speakers of Irish amongst them ;
- (e) the number in each of these classes, in corresponding Branches in the whole State Service, who are fluent speakers of Irish.

Table II. gives a Return showing by Department, in respect of the whole of Saorstát Éireann:—

- (a) the number of Civil Servants (other than such classes as Postmen) on varying grades of salary ;
- (b) their qualifications, in varying degrees, in Irish.

These two Tables show the position in February, 1926. In both of them Sub-Postmasters, paid on the Unit System, form such a large proportion of the number that in addition to showing the position as a whole, the position exclusive of these Sub-Postmasters is also shown.

Table III. shows in respect of the *Gárda Síochána* (excluding the Dublin Metropolitan *Gárda*) the number of officers and men with qualifications, in varying degrees, in Irish. This Table shows the position in April, 1925.

IRISH SPEAKING OFFICIALS IN THE GAELTACHT.

90. For practical purposes, each class of official must be considered separately, and separate remedies applied. At the same time, it is clear that there is a general weakness in the present position demanding the application of a general policy. The following figures, assuming an interchangeability of Classes which does not in fact exist, show the summarised position in respect of the officials of all Classes

included in Table I. and serving at present in the areas covered in that Table (exclusive of Sub-Postmasters paid on the Unit System):—

Total number of officials serving :.....1,359

Fluent Irish Speakers serving in the specified areas.			Fluent Irish Speakers as percentage of the total number serving in the specified areas.		Fluent Irish Speakers in corresponding positions in the entire State Service.			Fluent Irish Speakers in corresponding positions in the entire State Service, as a percentage of the officials serving in the specified areas.	
Native	Acquired	Total	Native	Native and Acquired combined	Native	Acquired	Total	Native	Native and Acquired combined
54	81	135	4.0	10.0	89	178	267	6.47	19.7

The area to which these figures relate is larger than the area of the Gaeltacht. It was not feasible to obtain figures in respect of the officials serving in the defined Gaeltacht areas. All officials in the areas for which the figures are given have, however, a more or less direct influence in the administration of the Gaeltacht.

91. These figures and the figures in the various Tables indicate that not only is there not in the Gaeltacht, to-day, an adequate staff competent completely to transact the business of administration in Irish, but that if all the competent Irish Speakers in corresponding positions in the entire State Service were utilised for this purpose, the number available would not be sufficient, to any reasonably large extent, to staff the services there.

In five Classes only are all the officials in the Gaeltacht Irish Speakers. These, however, represent a total of only eight persons out of the 1,359 serving. In nine other Classes, only, could Irish Speaking officials, for the whole of each Class, be provided from those at present serving in corresponding positions in the entire Service, if all of these were available for transfer. These would only represent a total of thirty-six persons additional.

92. This position acts, with paralysing effect, against the intentions and the efforts of those who wish to make Irish an officially used as well as a recognised language. To remedy the position reliance is at present entirely placed on getting into the Civil Service, by gradual recruitment under the new conditions, men and women competent to do the work in Irish. This possibility is prejudiced, in the first place, by the fact that a really competent and working knowledge of Irish is not demanded as an essential qualification for entry to the Civil Service, and, in the second place, by the fact that persons with this knowledge are likely, at present, to come only from districts where the present educational facilities are such that they could not hope to compete successfully with students from English Speaking areas. In the meantime, within the Service, nothing operates to improve the position but an undefined sentiment for the language, and the best possible placing of as many qualified officials as are available, other exigencies allowing. Against any measures taken, however, operates the fact, against which sentiment is so little capable of making progress, that the work of administration must necessarily be carried out efficiently, and that English is the working language of the vast majority of the officials. Even officials in the Gaeltacht with a good knowledge of Irish, tend to transact their business in English.

The result of this struggle between fact and sentiment, over a period of four years, is that the use of English by officials throughout the Gaeltacht is tolerated without question by most of the responsible Civil Service authorities. The fact that there are areas where, apart from the question of the National language altogether, efficient administration would demand that Irish should be the language of officials, is ignored in the pressing importance of those aspects of administration that are most readily seen at Headquarters. Efficiency, is deemed to be met by the

fact that the local Official usually finds a sufficient knowledge of English amongst the people of the Gaeltacht to get his work done to his own satisfaction.

93. Just as fact overbears sentiment at Headquarters, so it is the fact and not the sentiment which impresses the Irish Speaking population. There is no unit of the administrative machine of which Irish is the language. Individual officials here and there are competent to transact their business in Irish, but their whole official background is English; and there are, of course, wide areas of the Gaeltacht where Irish Speaking officials of any kind are not to be found. The traditional Irish Speaker sees that English is the language of administration. He sees nothing of the sentiment; and even the work for Irish in the schools does not impress or convince him. The Officials influence his life in many respects; they form parts of the machine which governs him; and it pays him to know their language. Therefore, to an extent that must alarm those who are concerned for the preservation of the Irish language, the Irish Speaking parent makes use of whatever English he has when speaking to his children; and over very large areas of the Gaeltacht the National language is thus failing to be traditionally transmitted in the homes.

94. A Teacher witness in Waterford finds himself justified in asking: "Why should the administration be in English—Gárda Síochána, Priests, Inspectors, Commissioners, Doctors, and all others using English—and the Teachers be forbidden to use English."

A Galway witness finds himself justified in saying: "English is the official language in the places where Irish is spoken."

A Donegal witness states: "At the Pensions Committee all business is carried on in Irish, and if the Pension Officer attends, the Parish Priest or myself translate it for him. It should not be necessary to have this done for a Public Official"; and again: "The Pensions Superintendent at Letterkenny has no Irish either: we sent in affidavits in Irish, and the old people thought that because they were in Irish they got no pension."

A Cork witness states: "I was in a Court in Skibbereen recently, and I was in the Court there when the English were here, and I saw no difference."

In respect of a Court area including the greater portion of the Donegal Gaeltacht the District Justice states that, over a period of three years, not once has a member of the Gárda Síochána given evidence in Irish.

95. The Commission has had ample opportunity of verifying the position. In order fully to understand it, one has only to visualise a Gárda Síochána barracks of English Speaking Gárdaí in the centre of an Irish Speaking district; or a Post Office, in which no one speaks Irish, in an Irish Speaking village; or a non-Irish Speaking official of the Department of Agriculture, or of the Land Commission, or of the Customs and Excise, operating amongst an Irish Speaking population. These officials are direct agents in the spreading and establishment of English. Their most potent effect is that they give those who speak Irish traditionally the idea that, even now under an Irish Government, the Irish language is a mark of inferiority, and a sign of backwardness and of want of prosperity. As long as the inability of officials in the Gaeltacht to do their business in Irish continues, so long will continue unchecked the tendency among Irish Speaking parents to speak English to their children.

96. The Commission recommends that the following two principles be adopted and put into operation, forthwith:—

- (1) Where an official in an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District is competent to do his work in Irish, he should be required as a matter of Departmental discipline to do so, using English only with persons who do not know Irish.
- (2) Where it is the duty of an officer to perform his work in Irish, his Headquarters office should invariably communicate with him in Irish, and his superior officers when so competent.

Generally, it is essential that where an official must perform his work ordinarily in Irish, his initiative with regard to Irish and his facility in the use of the language

should not be impaired by his having to deal with his Headquarters in English. All the forms, codes of instructions, etc., of such an official should be in Irish.

97. The Commission considers it essential that non-Irish Speaking officials in the Gaeltacht should be replaced by competent Irish Speaking officials. It realises, however, that this replacement can only be a gradual process. In bringing this about, systematic steps are necessary; there must be a very definite beginning, and a well sustained effort.

The following procedure (with steps mentioned in the order in which they should be carried out) is recommended:—

- (1) All non-Irish Speaking officials operating in the Irish Speaking Districts, whether they live in or simply visit those districts, to be replaced by competent Irish Speakers capable of completely transacting their business, orally and by correspondence, in Irish.
- (2) Correspondence between officials in the Irish Speaking Districts and their Headquarters to be conducted entirely in Irish.
- (3) All non-Irish Speaking officials operating and living in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts to be replaced by competent Irish Speakers capable of completely transacting their business, orally and by correspondence, in Irish.
- (4) Correspondence between officials in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts and their Headquarters to be conducted entirely in Irish.
- (5) All non-Irish Speaking officials operating in but not living in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts to be replaced by competent Irish Speakers capable of completely transacting their business, orally and by correspondence, in Irish.
- (6) All non-Irish Speaking officials, in contiguous towns and districts, dominating or otherwise influencing the Gaeltacht, to be replaced by competent Irish Speakers.

98. The existing position of the language, apart altogether from its declining tendency, would demand that the work of administration over the Irish Speaking and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, as well as over the whole of the seven county areas mentioned in Paragraph 89, should be placed, forthwith, in the hands of competent Irish Speaking officials. It is clear from the figures shown, with regard to the officials available, that this would not be possible at present. The facts disclosed in the section of this Report dealing with educational facilities, suggest that it may for some time be difficult to get, through the ordinary competitive channels of recruitment for the Service, persons qualified for the work. Gradual processes alone would not, however, suffice to bring about the necessary changes as early as the situation demands. A very definite beginning must be made with the material at present at the disposal of the Government. This is necessary for many reasons. In the first place, the language will continue to decline, and the traditional link to be further broken over a large part of the country, and in the case of many more families, until such time as the position of Irish in administration in the districts concerned is very considerably improved. In the second place, definite steps are necessary in order to make all responsible officials realise that these changes must be brought about, irrespective of the difficulties that must obviously be encountered. In the third place, it is necessary to show the people who still speak Irish traditionally, that not only does the State recognise the Irish language as the National language, but that it is determined to redress the disabilities which that language has suffered, and to restore its position and prestige.

Many witnesses have emphasised the fact that in spite of the love of the language on the part of the old people, so much has its prestige been damaged by the circumstances of the past, that much propaganda of an educative kind will be necessary before a large number of them will be convinced that it is no longer despised. No measures can educate public opinion in the Gaeltacht on this point so effectively as the adoption of Irish by the Government as the language of its administration in those areas.

99. There are many reasons which may render it difficult to induce existing

officials to transfer to the Gaeltacht. Out-door work there is often difficult on account of the physical features of the districts. Moreover, the districts are so remote that officials may feel that they are cut off from opportunities of advancement, and from adequate educational facilities for their children. The Commission feels that in the transition period it is desirable that some compensation to officials should be made because of these disabilities, and more particularly because of the special and difficult pioneer work they will be called upon to do. The Commission recommends that, in the case of existing Civil Servants, all ex-Headquarters officials at present serving in the Gaeltacht and retained there as competent to perform their work through the medium of Irish, and all officials who shall be specially transferred to those districts, shall receive an additional 10% on their salaries (inclusive of cost of living bonus) for such time as they are employed in the Gaeltacht. This extra remuneration should be paid to all such existing officials transferred to the districts in question during the next 15 years at least, and should be continued to them as long as they serve there satisfactorily. It should be retained permanently by any official who renders 15 years efficient service in the Gaeltacht; and officials who have held this bonus for 10 years, immediately prior to the date of retirement on pension, should have it included for pension purposes.

Officials in receipt of this special grant should be expected to throw the whole weight of the prestige of their official positions on the side of the language, and to make it their social as well as their official language.

100. The action most necessary and immediately desirable is to replace first in the Irish Speaking and then in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, all non-Irish Speaking officials by competent Irish Speaking officials, in the following services which closely touch the lives of the people:—

Post Office ;
Old Age Pensions ;
Gárda Síochána ;
Department of Agriculture ;
Land Commission ;

and to remove the disabilities under which users of Irish in the Courts are placed.

Post Office.

101. From the figures for Irish Speaking officials available in the Post Office Service, shown in Table I., in the Fourth Appendix, it is clear that it is not at present possible completely to replace any large portion of the non-Irish Speaking staff in that Service in the Gaeltacht. It is also clear that, if the normal course of events were relied upon, it would probably be a very long time before this could be done. The Commission recommends that such officials as are available be transferred, forthwith, to offices which serve the Irish Speaking Districts. It recommends specially that all non-Irish Speaking officials in the Galway Post Office be replaced at the earliest moment possible by competent Irish Speakers. With a view to increasing the supply of officials competent in Irish, it recommends that a substantial number of boys and girls be drawn from the Gaeltacht, for training in the most suitable Post Offices as Post Office Assistants. A sound oral knowledge of Irish should be required of each person selected for training, and any examination set should be conducted entirely in Irish. It recommends, further, that Sub-Postmasters in offices in the Gaeltacht, paid on the Unit system, be required to provide Assistants having a competent knowledge of Irish; all Assistants without this knowledge, at present employed in such offices should be required to acquire it within two years. Postmen and Telegraph Messengers in the Gaeltacht should be competent Irish Speakers; and the Commission recommends that all possible steps be taken, without delay, to this end.

Old Age Pension Work.

102. In the case of the Customs and Excise Service it is probable that, at least in the Irish Speaking Districts, and perhaps, in portion of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, sufficient officers will be available to replace all non-Irish Speakers by competent Irish Speakers.

Gárda Síochána.

103. In the case of the *Gárda Síochána*, all native Irish Speaking *Gárdaí*, all *Gárdaí* with the *Fáinne* qualification in Irish, and others with a good knowledge of the language, should be transferred, forthwith, to the Gaeltacht, concentrating, in the first instance, on Court districts in which there is an Irish Speaking Justice (*Gárdaí* without a knowledge of Irish should not be mixed with them); and all the available Irish Speaking Officers should also be sent to those districts. So as to meet any deficiency in the supply of Officers, volunteers might be asked for from among Officers with a fair knowledge of Irish, to go to Irish Speaking Districts, with a view to perfecting themselves in their knowledge of the language. Steps should be taken to select some of the most intelligent and diligent members of the *Gárda*, who are Native Speakers, for training as Officers for those Districts. The Commission recommends that existing members of the *Gárda* retained in or transferred to the Gaeltacht, as competent to perform their work entirely in Irish should be paid, under conditions similar to those in the case of Civil Servants (paragraph 99), the following special grants:—

Sergeants and Higher Ranks :	..	10%	, on scale pay.
Ranks lower than Sergeant :	..	5%	, " " "

104. There would appear to be a sufficient number of *Gárdaí*, with at least a fair speaking knowledge of Irish, to staff the Irish Speaking Districts. It is clear, however, from the evidence put before the Commission that, in Court work at any rate, the responsibility of the *Gárdaí* and the necessity for precision and efficiency are such that the non-Native Speaker does not attempt to use Irish officially. The percentage of Native Speakers among the *Gárdaí* generally is 3.4. It is essential that a much larger number of Native Speakers should be recruited. Evidence was given that early in 1923, 500 recruits from the Gaeltacht were called for, but that no recruits came forward in response. This failure was no doubt due to the disturbed state of the country at the time and to the fact that, as a result, few districts knew of the appeal. There is evidence that abundant suitable material exists.

The Commission recommends that special recruiting of Native Irish Speakers be again arranged for, and that 75% of the annual vacancies be reserved, forthwith, for them until such time as 500 *Gárdaí* at least have been recruited from the Gaeltacht. It recommends, in view of the conditions described in the section of the Report dealing with Educational facilities, that in the case of the 75% vacancies reserved, men selected should be given a six months' course in the *Gárda Depot*, in ordinary educational subjects, before being dealt with as *Gárda* recruits, a suitable educational test at the end of the course being applied. Evidence has been given by Departmental witnesses that, even for English Speakers recruited for the *Gárda* in the early stages, provision had to be made for improving their general educational standard, and that, for a period, four Primary teachers were engaged to teach them subjects they should have learned at school.

Representations were made to the Commission, in different parts of the Gaeltacht, that continuation schools for the purpose of giving adults a brushing up in the subjects of the Primary school course ought to be set up. The proposal made above would, in part, meet these representations in a way that would lead to practical benefit for a large number of Native Speakers and for the State.

The District Court.

105. In the case of the District Courts nine District Justice areas include portion of an Irish Speaking or a Partly Irish Speaking District, and in six of these areas the District Justice is said to be capable of conducting Court work in Irish. The position of the language in the work of these Courts is, however, particularly hampered by the lack of Solicitors qualified in Irish, and by the general tendency on the part of the legal profession in the Gaeltacht, to discourage the use of Irish.

The Commission recommends that in the Irish Speaking Districts the official language of the District Court shall be Irish, English being used only to accommodate persons who have not a sufficient knowledge of Irish; that Irish shall be the language of Court records and forms; and that all warrants, summonses, processes and notices,

affecting persons in these Districts, be issued in Irish only. Later on, when the change has been brought about in the Irish Speaking Districts, a similar change should gradually be made in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, beginning with the higher percentage areas.

The Commission recommends that a witness who desires to give evidence in Irish shall not, under any circumstances, be examined or cross-examined in English.

It recommends that immediate steps be taken to have translated all the necessary Court forms and regulations, and all codes of instructions for District Justices, Gárdaí, etc. It is difficult for a District Justice, even with a good knowledge of the language, to do his work in Irish at present, and it is important that he should be given every possible facility and assistance in the matter. The Commission recommends that a District Justice or other Court official who is not fully competent to carry out his work through the medium of Irish shall not, in future, be appointed to any District Court area which contains any part of an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District.

The Circuit Court.

106. The Irish Language has hardly any status in fact in the Circuit Court at present. The position with regard to the functioning of these Courts in the Gaeltacht should be kept under constant supervision, and nothing should be left undone to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the position of Irish in them. The Commission recommends that a witness who desires to give evidence in Irish in the Circuit Court shall not, under any circumstances, be examined or cross-examined in English. It recommends that all warrants, summonses, processes and notices, affecting persons in the Irish Speaking Districts, be issued in Irish only.

The Commission recommends similarly as regards the High and Supreme Courts.

Other Departments.

107. In the case of the other Departments (including the Department of Lands and Agriculture, specially mentioned in Paragraph 100), such transfers to the Gaeltacht of officials qualified in Irish as can be made at once should be made. There is, however, no likelihood of being able, within a reasonable space of time, to replace all the non-Irish Speaking officials in these districts. The matter must be dealt with at the source. The Commission recommends:—

- (a) That persons at present in the Civil Service, who were not 26 years of age before the 1st January, 1926, be required, before being allowed to pass any efficiency bar or before promotion to a higher grade, to acquire a competent speaking knowledge of Irish; and that such persons should be required to undergo an examination and receive a Civil Service Certificate that they have such a knowledge. This Certificate should be renewed in respect of any subsequent promotion, unless a standard is reached that would warrant the Civil Service Commissioners issuing a Final Certificate.
- (b) That for all future entrants to the Civil Service, it be a condition of their employment that before passing any efficiency bar, or before being promoted, they shall obtain a similar Civil Service Certificate.
- (c) That, with a view to a definite departure from the present system, under which the Native Speaker is practically excluded from the Civil Service, special examinations, covering one-fourth of the vacancies in the Clerical grade, be held from time to time entirely in Irish. These examinations should be of the Writing Assistant standard, *i.e.*, based on the Sixth standard of the Primary school programme, and requiring a sound oral knowledge of Irish. A special probationary period of two years should be required of entrants by such examination, after which they should pass by a qualifying examination to the Clerical grade. Where such persons are employed at large centres like Dublin, special Continuation Classes should be arranged during their period of probation, along lines that will best assist them to become useful Civil Servants. With a view to overcoming the almost entire absence of Shorthand-Typists competent in Irish, a certain number of the female

entrants should be trained as Shorthand-Typists, during their period of probation, and be subsequently employed as such, being graded in the Clerical grade. Boys and girls from the Gaeltacht should be admitted to the Clerical grade in the manner described until such time as the Education authorities, in consultation with any Special Commission responsible for the preservation of the Gaeltacht, such as that recommended in Paragraph 186, agrees that the position with regard to education in the Gaeltacht has been improved to such an extent that these special examinations, or any proportion of them, may be held for the Clerical grade direct.

- (d) That, in all examinations for Clerical, Executive and higher grades, the examination papers be set both in Irish and in English and a certain percentage of the vacancies reserved for competitors who answer all their examination papers in Irish; such competitors to undergo an oral examination in Irish, requiring fluency and range. Should a sufficient number of persons not qualify in this special competition, at any examination, the remaining reserved vacancies should go to candidates qualifying on the English papers.

The Army.

108. The Commission recommends that plans be made, forthwith, with a view to the organisation in the Army of at least one Brigade, the whole of which shall be Irish Speaking. Irish should be the language of the whole internal working of the Brigade, and all Orders, books and forms required for training and administration should be entirely in Irish. There is evidence that there is plenty of suitable rank and file available for this purpose. Arrangements should be made for the improvement of the men's education during the time they will spend in the Army. At the time of the Commission's visit to Galway the Military Police attached to the present Irish Speaking Battalion were all non-Irish Speakers, as were some other persons attached. The Commission considers that under no circumstances should an arrangement of this kind be continued.

The Commission recommends with regard to Army Officers generally:—

- (a) that Officers at present serving in the Army and who had not attained the age of 26 years before the 1st day of January, 1926, be required, as a necessary condition for promotion, to acquire a competent speaking knowledge of Irish, and that such Officers be required before promotion to fulfil the same conditions with regard to examination and Certificate as is recommended in the case of Civil Servants;
- (b) that for all future entrants to the Officer rank a sound oral knowledge of Irish be required;
- (c) that in any examination offering entrance to the Officer rank, one-third of the vacancies be reserved for persons answering all their examination papers in Irish and possessed of a wide range and fluent knowledge of the language. Should a sufficient number of persons not qualify on the Irish papers, in any examination, the remaining reserved vacancies should go to candidates qualifying on the English papers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

109. In Irish Speaking personnel the position of Irish, in the work of administration under Local Bodies dealing with the Gaeltacht areas, is no better than that in the Civil Service. The work of administration under the County Councils touches the lives of the people very closely through Rate Collectors, Medical and other Health Officers, Officials in charge of Road Work, the Councils' Office staffs, and through the work of Technical Instruction and Agricultural Committees. A very considerable advance would be made towards the restoration of the language, if Irish were given its proper place in the administration of the Councils in the Gaeltacht.

The Commission recommends that no permanent appointment, by a Local Authority, of a non-Irish Speaker to any position in the Gaeltacht, be sanctioned where a suitable person competent in Irish is available; and that where a person

not qualified in Irish is provisionally appointed to any position, because of the absence of a suitable candidate qualified in Irish, the person so appointed shall, within a probation period of three years, be required to obtain a Civil Service Certificate as to his competency in Irish, failing which the post shall be re-advertised not later than three years after such appointment.

It further recommends that all future clerical appointments under the County Councils of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford, be made on the result of examinations held in Irish, and requiring a sound oral knowledge of the language.

The Commission recommends that all notices, orders and forms, affecting persons in the Irish Speaking Districts, be issued in Irish only.

PERSONAL AND PLACE NAMES.

110. The anglicisation of Personal and Place names has influenced very greatly the decay of the spoken language. The Commission recommends that particular attention be given to the restoration of the Irish forms of those names.

111. There was a deliberate State policy under the British Administration to prevent the registration of the Irish form of names for Marriages and Births. The recent change of government has not yet brought about a satisfactory change in the operation of the machine. Not only is it necessary now that every facility should be given for the registration of names in Irish, but, in the Gaeltacht at least, every possible State encouragement should be given for such registration, and all books and forms used in connection with such registration should be in Irish. In addition, persons, in those districts particularly, should be encouraged to revert to the Irish form of their names, and provision should be made, by legislation if necessary, by which any person desiring to revert officially to the Irish form of his or her name may do so by a simple process and free of cost.

112. The Ordnance Survey should be required to ascertain the proper Irish form of townland and other place names, beginning with the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford; and to prepare and issue maps incorporating these Irish forms. Government Departments and Local Bodies should, the Commission recommends, be obliged to use these Irish forms in future.

V. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

THE GAELTACHT AND THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

113. The poorer districts in the west of Ireland presented such a complex economic problem that it was considered that it could not be dealt with through the ordinary administration of Government. In the year 1891 a Board, which came to be called the Congested Districts Board, was therefore set up by the British Government to deal with it in a special way. The congested areas were defined as those District Electoral Divisions, in any county, in which the total rateable value of each Division when divided by the number of the population gave a sum less than 30/- per head; provided, however, that more than one-fifth of the total population of the county lived in such Divisions. Certain areas in the counties of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and West Cork, were thus included. In 1909, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland, the area of the Congested Districts was extended, largely for the reason that the extended area would simplify the work of administration, especially the administration of Land settlement and general agricultural development. The extended Congested Districts included the whole of the counties of Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Leitrim, Roscommon, Clare and Kerry, and the Rural District areas of Castletown, Bantry, Schull, and Skibbereen, in West Cork.

Such was the condition of the inhabitants of many of those districts that the Royal Commission in its Report described them as: "to a large extent the wrecks of past racial, religious, agrarian and social storms in Ireland, and of famine catastrophes"; adding, "in a bad year they are saved from extreme privation only by relief measures, and so constitute a serious financial danger to the nation; yet, if men be the real test of the wealth of a nation, they are a most valuable potential asset."

114. The Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts now defined in this Report are very largely co-terminous with the original Congested Districts. Those Districts, particularly, in which Irish is spoken by a considerable percentage of the population as the traditional language of their homes, form geographically the heart of the Congested Districts, and the economic problem which presents itself there forms the heart of the problem, to find a permanent remedy for which the Congested Districts Board was set up. The language tended to survive as the traditional language of the people in areas that were remote. Up to a point remoteness was, in fact, its protection. Gradually, however, the area in which the language persisted came to be reduced to one in which the economic problem was so acute that the surplus population had continually to look for a living outside, while those who remained at home lived in grinding poverty. The economic conditions then became an important and a growing factor in the decay of the language. We are now in the full tide of this destructive effect, and the present position is that while the status of the language in education and administration remains the prime factor bearing on its decay, the effect of the economic conditions becomes increasingly serious.

115. Of the areas defined in this Report as the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, the following were included in the Congested Districts, as originally defined in 1891 :—

- County Donegal* : The whole of the Irish Speaking and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts.
- County Mayo* : The whole of the Irish Speaking and the Partly Irish Speaking Districts.
- County Galway* : Those Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts lying west of Lough Corrib.
- County Kerry* : The whole of the Irish Speaking Districts and about three-quarters of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts.
- County Cork* : Portion of the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, forming a narrow belt along the County Kerry border, from Ballymakeera, by Ballingearry and Glengarriff, to Ardgroom ; and a small area at Baltimore.

Operation of the Congested Districts Board.

116. The Congested Districts Board was provided with Funds which, during the years 1891 to 1910, amounted to £1,217,300, as follows :—

*Period	£	£
1891–1899, @ yearly income of	41,250,—	311,840
1900–1903, „ „ „	66,250,—	268,000
1904–1910, „ „ „	86,250,—	637,460

In addition, two Funds, amounting to £87,267, were placed at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of Loans. It was empowered to take such steps as were thought proper for improving the Congested Districts, in connection with the following matters :—

- Agricultural Development.
- Forestry.
- Breeding of Live Stock and Poultry.
- Sale of Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats.
- Amalgamation of Small Holdings.
- Migration.
- Emigration.
- Fishing, and matters subservient to Fishing.
- Weaving and Spinning.
- Any other suitable Industries.

* Not an exact number of Calendar years.

117. The Board organised its expenditure so that the Funds at its disposal would be spent in a way calculated to bring about permanent improvement. It avoided as far as possible relief schemes, postulating that when for any reason the provision of relief was necessary its cost should be met from other sources. A policy was gradually evolved which was directed, as a primary step, to the purchase and re-settlement of the land, and the improvement of the homesteads thereon ; the improvement of agriculture as the second step—second only in point of time ; the development of the Fishing industry ; and the starting and assisting of Rural industries.

118. During the period 1891 to 1910 the expenditure on these schemes was as follows :—

Schemes	Gross Expenditure	Receipts from Schemes	Net Expenditure
	£	£	£
Land Re-settlement and Improvement..	1,849,728	1,557,547	292,181
Agriculture	210,941	55,651	155,290
Fisheries and Harbours	561,689	304,347	257,342
Rural Industries	93,738	64,952	28,786
Technical Instruction	123,804	11,025	112,779
TOTALS	2,839,900	1,993,522	846,378

The yearly average net expenditure over this period was £44,546.

119. From 1904, the work of Agricultural Instruction was transferred from the Congested Districts Board to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, in order that the Board might concentrate its attention and its Funds upon the primary work of land purchase and re-settlement. The Department of Agriculture was left to carry out the work upon which, up to then, the Board was spending £11,000 a year, and the Board arranged to contribute to the Department from its Funds the sum of £2,000, yearly. On the Board's Funds requiring to be increased in 1909, this contribution ceased, and the Department received from the Exchequer an annual sum of £19,000, to meet the cost of the schemes. The following sums were spent, by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, on this work from 1906 to 1925 :—

Year.	£
1906- 7	1,172
1907- 8	9,475
1908- 9	11,048
1909-10	8,146
1910-11	12,913
1911-12	17,635
1912-13	16,608
1913-14	19,264
1914-15	21,119
1915-16	18,663
1916-17	18,061
1917-18	17,470
1918-19	20,269
1919-20	24,139
1920-21	27,049
1921-22	25,207
1922-23	21,661
1923-24	23,801
1924-25	27,047

120. After fifteen years of operations during which the Board gradually assumed the functions of a large land Re-settlement Department, the Royal Commission,

already referred to, was set up, chiefly to inquire into the Land operations of the Board. This Commission reported in 1908. It approved of the general policy evolved by the Board, and recommended an extension and development of its work as the best means of a satisfactory re-settlement of the congested and adjoining areas, whether tenanted or untenanted. It was accordingly decided :

- (a) to extend the area of operations of the Board, for the reason that its Land re-settlement projects required a wider district to deal effectively with the problem of congestion ; and
- (b) to increase the yearly grant at the disposal of the Board to £231,000 mainly for the purpose of improvement of holdings, by fencing, draining, house-building, and repairing and making of accommodation roads.

121. The total income of the Board, for the thirteen years 1911 to 1923, was £3,003,000 ; and its expenditure, on its main schemes over this period, was as follows :—

Schemes	Gross Expenditure	Receipts from Schemes	Net Expenditure
	£	£	£
Land Re-settlement and Improvement	5,559,875	4,054,294	1,505,581
Fisheries and Harbours	728,418	416,318	312,100
Rural Industries	381,796	167,750	214,046
Totals	6,670,089	4,638,362	2,031,727

The yearly average net Expenditure over this period was, £156,287.

Thus for the whole period 1891 to 1923 :

	£	
The total Income ..	=	4,220,300
„ Gross Expenditure ..	=	9,509,989
„ Receipts from Schemes ..	=	6,631,884
„ Net Expenditure ..	=	2,878,105

122. The assets, in cash and securities, of the Board at the time of its dissolution, on the 23rd July, 1923, were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Cash	53,393	18	8
Securities (British Govt. Stocks, etc.)	138,862	11	3

In addition, it is understood, the Board's non-liquid assets were close on £800,000, representing the enhanced selling value of lands after deducting all liabilities outstanding in respect of these lands. This enhanced selling value arose through the fact that the Board had expended large sums in improving the lands, a considerable portion of which had been purchased for cash out of their own Funds, and not through the operation of the Land Acts.

123. Over the area of West Cork, West Kerry, East Galway, East Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, and portions of North-West Mayo, the Congested Districts Board had succeeded, to a considerable extent, in the elimination of the large grazing ranches and in the settling on them of the neighbouring tenants, for the most part from the adjoining congested and impoverished villages. The enlarged and re-arranged holdings had, in most cases, been fenced and drained, and provided with suitable houses, out-offices, and accommodation roads.

124. In respect, however, of those areas which are now indicated as the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, in Donegal, West Mayo, and West Galway, the conditions that the Congested Districts Board was set up to improve still exist, almost untouched in some districts and very little improved in others. It appears to have been a defect in the work of the Congested Districts Board—natural, no doubt, when a limited amount of money was available and a large area required

attention—that the really serious areas of congestion were left without any effective measures being taken to improve them, and effort was concentrated on the less needy districts where quicker returns were obtainable. The result is that there is left to be dealt with to-day, in respect of those very congested areas where Irish is still traditionally the language of the home, an economic problem not only very serious in itself, but also very serious in relation to the preservation of the language. This problem must now be fully envisaged and dealt with, apart altogether from any general problem of congestion, if the National language as traditionally spoken is to be saved.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

125. The land is the sole permanent basis of livelihood of the Gaeltacht populations. Fishing may be regarded to some extent as such, but, strictly speaking, it is only a help to agriculture. Of the 10,650 men employed in the local Fishing Industry in the areas under consideration, it is estimated that 10,000 are farmer fishermen, and 650 only can be regarded as entirely dependent on fishing. The other industries which may be said to contribute, in any effective way, to the support of these populations are: The Homespun Industry, namely the hand weaving of hand-spun wool, in Donegal; Knitting and Lace-making, in parts of Donegal, Mayo and Galway; Embroidery, in Donegal; and Kelp, in Donegal and Galway.

126. In Tables I. to IV. in the Fifth Appendix, there are given for the counties of Donegal and Galway, for the year 1925, in respect of districts in which Irish is spoken in varying degrees: the Valuation; the Population; the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry; and the areas of Crops and Pasture,

- (a) per 1,000 persons of the Population (excluding towns) and
(b) per 1,000 acres of Arable Land.

The following figures show a comparison of Valuation per 1,000 persons in the different types of areas:—

<i>County Donegal</i>				Land	Land and Houses
				£	£
Districts with over	90/100%	Irish Speakers	..	378	632
”	80/90%	”	..	721	1040
”	60/80%	”	..	761	1019
”	40/60%	”	..	1240	1730
”	20/40%	”	..	1260	1801
”	0/20%	”	..	2276	2993

<i>County Galway</i>				Land	Land and Houses
				£	£
Districts with over	90/100%	Irish Speakers	..	1263	1507
”	80/90%	”	..	2478	2853
”	60/80%	”	..	2632	3136
”	40/60%	”	..	2362	2863
”	20/40%	”	..	2889	3364
”	0/20%	”	..	3867	4722

Graphs Nos. I. and II. in the Fifth Appendix, show, for the Counties of Donegal and Galway how the Valuation in Land and the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Poultry, per 1,000 persons of the Population (excluding towns), vary with the variation of the percentage of Irish Speakers.

127. In Tables V. to VIII. in the Fifth Appendix comparisons of the Valuation, Population, number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, and area of Crops and Pasture,

- (a) per 1,000 persons of the Population (excluding towns), and
(b) per 1,000 acres of Arable Land,

are made in respect of the undermentioned areas, the Cavan and Meath areas being non-congested :—

County Donegal A very congested and very Irish Speaking District, comprising the District Electoral Divisions of Meenaclady, Magheraclogher, Gortahork, Dunlewy, Cross Roads, Greenasmear, and Creeslough (in Dunfanaghy R. D.); and of Annagary, Rutland, Aran, Dunglow, Crovehy, Doocharry, Maghery, and Lettermacward (in Glenties R. D.).

Population in 1925—24,770.

County Galway A very congested and very Irish Speaking District, comprising the District Electoral Divisions of Tullokyne, Slieveaneena, Spiddal, Killanin, Sellerna, and Kilcummin (in Galway R. D.); of Wormhole, Oughterard, Letterfore, Kilcummin, Turlough, Camus, Crumpaun, Lettermore, and Gorumna (in Oughterard R. D.); and of Owengowla, Skannive and Knockboy (in Clifden R. D.).

Population in 1925—18,740.

County Kerry A congested and very Irish Speaking District, comprising the District Electoral Divisions of Brandon, Kilquane, Kilmalkedar, Marhin, Dunurlin, Dunquin, Ventry, Glin, Minard, and Ballynacourty (in Dingle R. D.).

Population in 1925—8,396.

County Cavan The Rural District area of Bailieboro', a small-holding district where the average standard of comfort is fair.

Population in 1911—14,757.

County Meath The Rural District area of Trim (excluding the District Electoral Division of Trim Urban), a Ranch area.

Population in 1911—11,753.

The following figures show a comparison of the 1925 Valuation in these five areas, per 1,000 of the Population in 1911 :—

Areas	Lands	Lands and Houses
	£	£
Donegal (North-west)	322	531
Galway (Portion of Connemara)	625	851
Kerry (Part of Dingle Peninsula)	1210	1395
Cavan (Bailieboro' R. D.)	2497	3053
Meath (Trim R. D.)	9167	10489

Graph No. III. in the Fifth Appendix, gives a comparison between these five areas, in respect of the Valuation (Land) and the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry, per 1,000 persons of the Population (excluding towns). This Graph is based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population figures given in the 1911 Census.

128. A consideration of the figures in the various Tables makes very clear the disparity in wealth and resources, between the populations of the Irish Speaking Districts and those of other areas in the country. Even in poor districts, it will be generally found that the persons on the poorest holdings are the Irish Speakers. The outstanding fact is that the Irish Speaking population is insecurely rooted in the land—the only stable basis of livelihood possessed by this population.

The Commission is strongly of opinion that expenditure on works of improvement such as were undertaken by the Congested Districts Board, for purely social and economic reasons, have now to be undertaken for almost the whole of the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts, particularly those in Donegal, Mayo and Galway. It is of opinion that the work involved will be more difficult than was the work of the Congested Districts Board. It is also more urgent. These Districts include areas which, as has been stated, were left practically untouched by the Congested Districts Board, because of the difficulties they presented. The matter is now urgent if the danger to the language, inherent in the present conditions, is to be averted ; it is particularly urgent, both from the point of view of the language and from the social point of view, in those districts that are most congested.

Land Settlement.

129. There can be no effective settlement of the economic conditions in the Gaeltacht without a satisfactory arrangement of the land into economic holdings. This is not only the foundation stone from which everything else has to be built up by instruction and by facilities for improvement, but it is the first step towards throwing into relief, and isolating, so that it may be dealt with, the problem involved in the surplus population of these Districts. The Royal Commission on Congestion of 1908, made a recommendation to the effect that all grass lands of the Western counties should be broken up. The Commission agrees with this recommendation and urges that it be given full effect to. It recommends that in the re-settlement of these lands, and especially of those in the Gaeltacht, none but Irish Speaking families should be re-settled ; and that English Speaking families with claims to lands should have their claims satisfied from lands outside the Gaeltacht. The case put forward by the Royal Commission to the effect that uneconomic holders of land in the West should have a prior claim to any local farmers' sons and landless men, applies with particular strength to the Irish Speaking uneconomic holders. The Royal Commission in its Report states :—

“ It cannot be said that the sons of tenants and other landless young men in any particular district have a better claim to the land in their neighbourhood than men in other parts of the country, unless they are the direct representatives of men who were unjustifiably cleared off the land.”

The argument applies with very striking force to the case of the Irish Speaking uneconomic holders. These people are not only uneconomic holders, but they are the Evicted Tenants of the Race. Through all their peculiar vicissitudes they have, in preserving the National language as their traditional speech, carried with them an undeniable title and claim to a footing in the soil of their country. It is a matter of vital importance for the preservation and development of the Irish language, as the traditional language of Irish homes, that the geographical area over which traditionally Irish Speaking families are rooted in the land shall be extended as far as possible, and at the earliest possible moment. To-day, because of the fact that they are the Evicted Tenants of the Race, they hold land that in area and valuation is very much less than that which, in proportion to their number, they should hold. If the powers for the complete re-settlement of land, that lie in the Land Act of 1923, are operated without restoring the traditionally Irish Speaking land-holder to a more equitable proportion of the lands, a great economic injustice will be done ; and not only will a great opportunity for the revival of the language have been lost, but very considerable difficulties will have been placed in the path of its preservation and development.

Migration.

130. Where, in the ordinary course of land re-settlement, migration from the Gaeltacht to districts outside is necessary, as it will be to a great extent, the larger holders and the English Speaking holders should, as far as possible, be the migrants, as it is important that the populations remaining locally may be as homogeneously Irish Speaking as possible. The presence of large numbers of non-Irish Speaking children, at present militates seriously in some districts against the use of the language as an educational medium, and it is of the greatest importance that this difficulty should be relieved at the earliest opportunity. The probability of its being necessary to migrate, in colonies, large numbers of Irish Speakers from districts regarded and treated up to the present as hopelessly congested, is dealt with in Paragraphs 140-142.

Housing.

131. The type of house on the holding, which forms the home, will play a very important part in the process of bringing about settled and improved social conditions. Over many districts in the Gaeltacht, particularly in the West, the houses are very primitive, and the inhabitants, because of their own poverty and the poor financial circumstances of the Local Authorities, are unable to take advantage of the assistance given to house-builders generally, under the Housing Acts of 1924 and 1925; nor, owing to their low valuations, can they take advantage of loans available through the Board of Works under the Landed Property Improvement (Ireland) Acts, or the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887. The Commission recommends that a special system of loans and grants be introduced for the improvement of houses in the Gaeltacht, providing that, where such loans and grants are availed of, the rateable valuation of the holdings shall not be increased for a period of at least 20 years.

132. Similar facilities are also necessary to encourage the building of proper out-houses. In the case of Poultry, particularly, this question of housing is urgent. Poultry diseases have been a scourge, for years, in Connemara and elsewhere, and epidemics of fowl cholera have swept whole districts at frequent intervals. In the case of Poultry Stations, where sanitary housing is insisted on, these epidemics rarely appear. At present, a grant of £5 is made for the provision of a suitable house at Poultry Stations. The Commission recommends that appropriate grants, varying with the circumstances, should be made to persons who undertake to erect such houses, and who manage their poultry in such a manner as will satisfy the Department of Agriculture.

Live Stock.

133. Special schemes are required for the improvement of Milch Cows, Poultry, Pigs, and Sheep, and for supervision and advice, with a view to securing that, in the different localities, the particular types of stock and the numbers kept are such as are likely to be most economic and productive. Evidence was given that in Connemara there is not a proper Milk supply for more than six months of the year. This applies also to other areas. The decline in the number of Pigs bred and kept, particularly in Donegal, has very serious reactions on the local economy. The Pig industry should be developed, and accompanied by increased cultivation. Except in a few individual cases, the type of Poultry kept is very inferior, and poultry stations are entirely too few for the requirements. This industry, which could be made a source of great profit, is probably, for want of attention and appreciation, being run on the verge of loss.

134. It was urged upon the Commission by different witnesses that very serious loss occurs throughout the Gaeltacht, through disease and death of farm stock, including Poultry. The Commission is convinced that this is so, and recommends that a system of local Veterinary services, including dispensaries, be established. A Veterinary Surgeon should be located as centrally as possible in suitable districts, and his services given entirely free to any *bona fide* land-holder or cottager, the total valuation of whose holding does not exceed £10. He should give similar service, at a graduated scale of charges, to land-holders whose total valuation exceeds £10. In addition to such duties, the Veterinary Surgeon should see that all Acts and Orders pertaining to Live Stock, including Poultry, and to Live Stock products within his scheduled area, are complied with. These Veterinary Surgeons might be appointed, and their work supervised, by the Department of Lands and Agriculture. The cost of the scheme should be largely borne by the Exchequer, on account of the economic conditions prevailing in the districts which it would serve.

Farm Implements and Seed.

135. The present scheme by which loans for the purchase of farm implements are made by the Department of Agriculture, one-fourth being paid on deposit and the remaining three-fourths being paid with interest at the rate of 5 % in three annual payments on the 1st November, is working with fair satisfaction, and where availed of is giving very good results. The Commission recommends that this

scheme should be continued and extended, but that, as an encouragement, no interest should be charged on moneys so loaned.

The Commission is of opinion that a better and more intensive system for the distribution of good seeds is required.

Reclamation.

136. Much of the land under tillage is reclaimed land. Apart from any general schemes of reclamation, holders of land in the Gaeltacht should be encouraged to reclaim such parts of their holdings as are capable of reclamation. For this purpose the Commission recommends that a maximum grant of £3 should be paid to each holder for every acre of land reclaimed to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, the amount to vary according to the circumstances; and a subsequent grant of £1, per year, for three consecutive years, in respect of each acre of reclaimed land tilled. The reclaimed land, and the remainder of the holding, should be worked to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture. Facilities for the supply of lime, or ground limestone, at a cheap rate, should be provided. The question of general reclamation and arterial drainage is dealt with in Paragraph 143.

Trees.

137. The planting of trees and shrubs for shelter belts, as well as fruit trees, requires to be encouraged. An arrangement exists at present for the distribution of trees and shrubs, at certain prices. The Commission considers that the difficulties in obtaining these trees are such as to deter holders from utilising the scheme. It recommends that, at least in Donegal and in Galway, small State Nurseries be established for the purpose of growing, under local climatic conditions, fruit and shelter trees most suitable for the area to be catered for in each case. The State Nursery in Donegal would cater for the whole of that County, and the State Nursery in Galway for the Counties of Mayo and Galway. Trees should be distributed at a nominal cost, through the Parish Agricultural Instructors, referred to in Paragraph 80, to the occupiers of holdings who undertake to plant and to protect them to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture.

Instruction.

138. The Commission regards the recommendations for Rural Continuation education, made in Paragraph 80, as of the utmost importance. Without suitable instruction and careful supervision, for the purpose of bringing about better methods in the working of the holdings, the results obtained from land settlement, under existing western conditions, will not be commensurate with the amount of time, money, or effort spent on that undertaking. On the other hand, if re-settlement is followed by instruction and supervision, not only may settled economic conditions be brought about, but the people will be enabled, permanently, to improve their social conditions. The Parish staff can be made an important part of the machinery for the carrying out of any special improvement schemes.

General.

139. The Commission is of opinion that the out-standing requirements for the bringing about of economic improvement in the Gaeltacht, are—

- (1) Special concentration of effort to complete, within the next five years, the re-settlement into economic holdings of all the lands in the Gaeltacht, giving a definite preference to Irish Speaking families.
- (2) The settlement, within five years, of the greatest possible number of the surplus uneconomic holders in the Gaeltacht, on land in other districts under the operation of the Land Act of 1923.
- (3) The provision of a system of loans and grants for house improvement, land reclamation and agricultural requirements.
- (4) The provision of a complete system of education bearing on home life and farm management, and directed to the creation of settled and comfortable social conditions.

The Commission considers that an endeavour should be made, by a declaration of the Government's policy in this matter, to move the people of those areas to a conscious sense of the necessity for self-help, self-reliance, and co-operation with the State, in the bringing about of that economic stability and social improvement which are necessary for the preservation of themselves and the language.

PROBLEM OF SPECIAL AREAS.

140. A special problem exists in certain limited areas, where the economic condition is much more serious than even the figures given in the Tables of the Fifth Appendix would suggest. These areas are in Western Donegal, Erris (Co. Mayo), and Connemara, and are practically co-terminous with those District Electoral Divisions in the counties of Donegal, Mayo, and in Galway west of Lough Corrib, in which 80%, or more, of the population are Irish Speaking. Both in the general work of the Congested Districts Board and in the consideration of the position by the Royal Commission in 1908, these areas have been regarded as areas of hopeless congestion, and they have remained without any attempt being made to apply a solution to their problems. The alleged grounds upon which this official attitude was based, were:—

- (1) that the land was so poor that no amount of migration or re-settlement would make the holdings economic, particularly in parts of Erris and Connemara ;
- (2) that the holdings could not be enlarged, because of the refusal on the part of a sufficient number of surrounding occupiers to migrate ; and
- (3) that a large number of the holdings was not really agricultural, being but sufficient to provide for a house, a potato patch, and perhaps grazing for a cow.

141. The problem which exists in those areas is, from the point of view of congestion, very serious—so serious in fact that, hitherto, every responsible authority has hesitated to approach it. From the point of view of the language it is vital. The largest homogeneous populations of Irish Speakers in the country are involved in this problem, in the counties of Donegal and Galway. These populations have been almost entirely excluded, in the past, from the operation of economic land settlement and migration. The Commission is strongly of opinion that the first step in the relief of this congestion must be migration and economic land settlement. During the next 10 years, perhaps, under the operation of the Land Act of 1923, the available land in Ireland will be distributed in such a way that it will be no longer possible to deal with congestion by migration. If this takes place, without effectively dealing with the very congested Irish Speaking populations, all hope of relieving the congestion in those areas will have vanished, and no future can be open to the traditional Irish Speaker affected but one of continued poverty and degradation in his native surroundings, involving dependence on American money, old age pensions, migratory labour in Britain or elsewhere, and Government relief ; or emigration, with the consequent loss to the living language position.

142. The problem is a concentrated one over a limited area, and the Commission is of opinion that its solution must be along the following lines:—

- (1) Migration, in suitable and large homogeneous groups, to available lands in the counties of Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, or in the counties of Wicklow, Kildare and Meath.
- (2) Re-settlement, into economic holdings, under conditions which will prevent further sub-division, of all local holdings, taking into consideration the bearing, on the economy of the holding, of the contiguity of the sea, of turf, and the potentialities in the matter of reclamation. In this connection, compulsory powers to acquire all large local holdings, not used for tillage purposes, should be exercised.
- (3) Preparation, in respect of such surplus population as cannot be supported by fishing or other local industry, of a statement as to the number of persons involved, their linguistic condition, and their general economic position, with a view to this remaining problem being clearly estimated and its solution approached.

The Commission recommends that the problem be regarded as one of great urgency and that it be approached along the above lines by the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Industry and Commerce, acting conjointly. Immediate investigation should be made as to where, in the Western counties or in the neighbourhood of Dublin, suitable tracts of land, capable of accommodating from 100 families upwards, are available. No such suitable tracts of land should be distributed, until it is definitely ascertained that they are not required in connection with any scheme of migration connected with the improvement of conditions in the most congested Irish Speaking Districts.

General Reclamation and Arterial Drainage.

143. The Commission is convinced that among the many thousands of acres returned, in Agricultural Statistics, under the head of "pasture" or "other area" there are many thousands of acres, in Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Kerry, capable of being reclaimed. It is of the opinion that in the reclamation of this land lies the second outlet for the relief of the serious congestion referred to. This work would give a considerable amount of immediate local employment. The Commission recommends that either as a separate national undertaking, or in conjunction with the Local Bodies, a comprehensive scheme of arterial drainage, embracing those portions of the Gaeltacht that require it, should be proceeded with. The Commission feels that, apart altogether from the language question, this work would prove both nationally and locally economic.

Afforestation.

144. Of the un-reclaimed land there are undoubtedly great tracts which, for many reasons, can never be economically reclaimed, but which would be suitable for afforestation. It was very strongly insisted on, in evidence placed before the Commission in Galway, that large stretches of land in Connemara were suited for afforestation; that this could be carried out at a cost of from £10 to £12 per acre; and that it was an economic proposition at this cost. The Commission recommends that a comprehensive afforestation scheme for the Gaeltacht be taken up by the State, but cautiously proceeded with, starting with those areas that are most suitable, and preparing and experimenting with other less suitable areas with a view to ultimate afforestation.

FISHING.

145. Both by reason of the number of persons engaged, and of its nature, that portion of the Fishing industry that particularly concerns the Commission is the seasonal fishing carried on as a part-time occupation by the small holder on the Western coast. The condition of the whole-time industry bears, however, on that of the part-time industry, and some review of the whole fishing position is necessary.

The Fishing industry is carried on in the Saorstát by two classes of Fishermen:

- (1) The whole-time or professional fishermen, who are entirely dependent on the industry. Approximately, 1,000 people in the Saorstát come into this class. In Arklow, there are about 250; in Howth, Balbriggan, and Clogher Head, about 150; in Dingle, about 100; and in the Claddagh, Aran Islands, and Galway, about 200.
- (2) The part-time fishermen, who possess small farms on the seaboard, or some other additional means of livelihood, and who are thus only partly dependent on the fishing industry. There are upwards of 12,000 of these part-time fishermen engaged in seasonal fishing on our coast-line, of whom about 10,000 are in the Gaeltacht.

Whole-Time Fishermen.

146. Outside the Claddagh, the Aran Islands and Dingle, there is not on the Irish Speaking seaboard any considerable community of fishermen who live solely

by fishing. In Ballinagoul, County Waterford ; in Kinsale and Skibbereen district ; in Bantry ; in Cahirciveen ; in the Aran Islands ; and in the Rossguill peninsula, the Rosses, and Gweedore in Donegal, there is, however, to be found a certain number of whole-time fishermen who possess no land, and live solely by fishing. The Dingle and Claddagh fishermen have a purely fishing tradition, and they have no outlook save the sea. In the Skibbereen district, which includes Cape Clear, Union Hall and Baltimore ; in the Aran Islands ; and in the principal fishing ports of Donegal, a considerable number of the younger men, between 1895 and 1920, became whole-time professional fishermen. A collapse of the markets in the latter year, followed by the scarcity of fish, bad weather, and political disturbances in the three years following, brought about a serious set-back in this development.

147. The superior range of action and greater catching capacity of the power vessel, as compared with the sailing vessel, compelled our whole-time fishermen to adopt the modern methods in 1912, in which year steam and motor power were for the first time applied to the fishing industry in Ireland. Loans were made by the Congested Districts Board to enable selected fishermen to acquire large motor vessels and equip them with nets and other gear. These Loans were advanced on the security of the vessels, combined with the character of the fishermen. The number of motor fishing vessels in these districts increased to over 150 in the eight years up to 1920. From 1912 up to the beginning of the European war in 1914, these motor boats followed the herring fishing round the coast, and some of the larger boats went to the North Sea fishing. When the war began, herring curing almost ceased, as the chief markets for herrings were Russia and Germany. However, the withdrawal of the English and Scotch steam trawlers and steam drifters for naval service in 1915, enabled our motor fishermen to secure an excellent market for their catches of herring and mackerel, which were sold fresh in England, and prices soared. Many part-time fishermen, attracted by the high prices which all kinds of fish were fetching, invested in motor boats, for which they had to pay very high prices. Motor engines and nets rose in price to more than double the pre-war figures, but the takes of fish were heavy, and these men invested all their savings in the hope that the high market prices would continue. In 1919, the British steam fishing vessels were released from naval service in England. They were rapidly re-fitted and made ready to resume fishing. In that year, therefore, two or three thousand steam vessels were trawling and drift-netting on the North Sea and other grounds which had lain fallow during the four preceding years, and as a result enormous catches of prime fish were put on the British markets. The immediate result was, of course, a great decline in the value of the fish, principally herring and mackerel, landed by Irish boats. In 1918 Irish herrings averaged 27/- per cwt. at port of landing ; in 1919 they averaged 15/7 ; in 1920, 13/-, and so on downwards, to 10/- in 1925. In the same period, Irish mackerel dropped from 21/- per cwt. in 1918, to 10/- in 1920, and to 9/7 in 1925. The fishermen continued fishing in spite of these adverse conditions, with the result that they went into debt in 1921 and 1922. At the same time they wore out their nets, which formed a costly part of their capital, purchased, as they were for the most part, in days of high prices. Added to the misfortune of collapsed markets, was the most unusual failure of the mackerel and herring shoals to make their seasonal visits to our coast in 1921 and 1922. Even, however, if the fish had arrived in 1922 it would have been difficult to get them to market, because during that year, and even well into 1923, the transit facilities to outlying western ports were cut off. Many of the recently evolved professional fishermen of Donegal, Galway, Cork, and Kerry, found themselves, in 1923, with three years heavy arrears on their Loans, with their boats and engines in need of outlay to render them fit to start again, and, most serious of all, with their gear worn out. They became disheartened and gave up looking to the sea for a livelihood.

148. The issue of Loans by the State was discontinued for a time in 1923. When their issue was resumed, most of the fishermen were unable to take advantage of the terms, owing to the impossibility of getting solvent securities for repayment, and also because they were already in arrear with their instalments. As a consequence, they ceased to look after their boats and engines. These deteriorated rapidly, and the State was compelled, in the case of 36 boats, to resume possession of the property, and to close off the Loans—often at very heavy loss. The Dingle and Galway professional fishermen struggled on and tried to keep their boats at sea.

For two years, however, through absence of railway connection with Tralee, the Dingle men were cut off from markets, and, in consequence, they are now in a very low financial state. The Galway men had a limited market to hand, and were able to carry on to some degree.

149. The number of boats at present solely engaged in fishing, including part-time fishing, from the various ports in the Saorstát, is as follows:—

<i>Class</i>	<i>Number</i>
Steam	9
Motor	150
Sail	513
Row	441
Total	1,113

Part-time Fishermen.

150. The part-time fishermen are restricted to small sail boats, canoes and yawls, because they must fish in the local waters where harbour facilities do not always exist. Even where such facilities do exist, large boats with costly motor engines and expensive outfits of gear are not an economic investment for the part-time fishermen.

In Donegal, the part-time or inshore fishermen use yawls carrying sails and fitted with oars. In these boats, which usually carry a crew of four men, fishing with hand-lines for cod, hake and other "ground" fish, chiefly for local consumption, is done in the early Spring. In May and June the boats fish for salmon with drift-nets, and from June to September, they fish with drift and ring nets for the Autumn herring which comes inshore to spawn. Smaller boats are employed at lobster fishing when weather and farming operations permit.

On the Mayo coast, the type of fishing boat usually employed is the canvas canoe, which is cheap, easily handled by three men, and for inshore working is safer than the heavy yawl in the weather encountered on that coast, where few really good natural harbours exist. The Mayo inshore fishermen use hand-lines in the Spring to catch cod, ling, haddock, etc., which they dispose of locally. In Summer, some salmon fishing with drift-nets is done. In Autumn they fish for mackerel with hook, and net for herring around Clew Bay. The mackerel is rough cured for local consumption; the herrings are cured for export. As in Donegal, lobster fishing is carried on extensively during the Summer and Autumn, when weather conditions are favourable.

In Galway, the part-time fishermen employ decked sailing boats as well as canoes and yawls. Their principal fishing operations take place in April-June and September-November, when they fish with drift-nets for mackerel and herrings. These are principally exported to Europe and the United States of America. Bream fishing is also carried on in Summer, and this fish is principally used for local consumption. Trawling in sail boats and hand-lining are also carried on through the year in Galway Bay, for the local market and for Dublin.

In Clare, the canoe is almost entirely employed owing to the nature of the coast. Fishing for mackerel in the Spring and Autumn is the principal industry. The Spring fish is sold fresh in local markets. The Autumn fish is either sold fresh locally, or cured for export. Some hand-lining for plaice, sole, etc., on certain fishing grounds, is also carried on during favourable weather.

In the bays of Kerry and Cork, some of the part-time fishermen employ a seine net, which requires two large row boats and 17 men to operate. The seine fishing is almost entirely confined to the Autumn Season, beginning in August and continuing up to November, and the fishing is for mackerel which is cured for the American market. Row boats and canoes are also employed in mackerel fishing. The canoe is used on the exposed parts of the coast-line, where neither the row boat nor the heavy seine boat can be handled owing to lack of harbours and landing places. The Kerry canoe is much larger than the Galway or Clare craft, and has four pairs of oars. These canoes work with drift-nets to catch mackerel. Occasional inshore fishing, as weather permits, is carried on for herrings, and with

lines and trammel nets for hake and other ground fish, principally for home consumption. Lobster and cray fish are extensively fished on these coasts by the inshore fishermen. The lobster and cray fish are usually stored in tanks and sold to French cutters.

151. It will thus be seen that the part-time fishermen on the Western coast are, by the seasonal nature of their operations, weather conditions, and the impossibility of providing slips and piers in exposed positions, confined to fishing inshore. They are widely scattered, their takes are relatively small, and they are far from the big centres of population where markets exist for their catches. Their operations being intermittent, they cannot maintain regular supplies, and thus are unable to arrange for satisfactory transit terms. They are consequently compelled to seek a local market, with rather discouraging results. These remarks do not, however, apply to the Donegal inshore herring fishing, and salmon fishing by drift-nets, for which there is a properly organised market, nor to the Cork and Kerry mackerel fishing, which is also organised. The market for lobsters and cray fish is satisfactory on the whole.

General.

152. The Commission is of opinion that the development of the fishing industry on the Western coast can be made materially to affect the comfort and economic stability of a large portion of the Irish Speaking population. The following points appear to the Commission to be of vital importance:—

- (1) No sustained and systematic instruction in fishing processes is at present available for the fishing population, with the result that there is a very considerable amount of waste and loss.
- (2) The depression in the industry during the last three years, and the resultant present difficulties on the part of the fishermen to provide themselves with the necessary boats and gear, endanger the industry.

Technical Training.

153. The Commission recommends that instruction in the practical art of modern fishing be provided, and that to this end, a special Technical school be established, at each of the following centres:—

- (1) Downings Bay, County Donegal.
- (2) Galway City.
- (3) Dingle, County Kerry.

The course of instruction at these schools should embrace:

Elementary Navigation.
Life, history, and habits, of the common marine fishes.
Methods of fishing.
Driving and care of motor engines.
Mounting, mending, and preservation, of nets and gear.
Handling, curing, and preparation, of fish for market.

154. There should be attached to each of these three schools two of the motor boats, of the most modern type, at present in the hands of the Department of Fisheries. These boats should be fully equipped, and be in charge of a suitable Instructor, and they should engage in whole-time fishing, with a crew of boys from the schools who had already received the necessary instruction. A course of actual fishing in one of these vessels should be carried out before the issue of any final certificate of competency. It is believed that a sufficient number of local boys could be found to attend the school at each centre at the beginning. At a later stage, provision could be made for the attendance, at the schools, of youths between 16 and 18 years of age, from outlying districts.

155. The Commission further recommends that in addition to the motor vessels assigned to these Technical schools, the remaining vessels, to the number of about 22, which the State now has in hands, should be kept in commission until such time as they are permanently disposed of by sale, or temporarily by charter. Each

vessel should be placed under a competent Captain Instructor and a Motor Driver, employed by the Department of Fisheries, and be manned by a fishing crew selected from the most promising young men in the Gaeltacht, who should receive systematic instruction in modern fishing methods. These vessels should follow the fishing fleets to the different ports according to season ; and the crew, as well as the Captain Instructor and Driver, should receive a share of the earnings. In this way a considerable addition would be made, in the course of some years, to the number of trained professional fishermen, and an inducement created for the investment of capital in the industry from private sources.

Loans.

156. The Commission is of opinion that until some other machinery for financing the fishing industry is made available, the State Loan system for boats and gear should be continued. In the case of part-time inshore fishermen, the facilities at present available for obtaining Loans should be continued, and extended if necessary. Much evidence, however, has been given as to the very great delay which occurs in arranging these Loans, when applied for, and steps should be taken to obviate this. In the case of the full-time fishermen, a continuance of the present system of requiring solvent securities, for the full value of the boats and gear, imposes a very great handicap on the present remnant of the industry, and the Commission is of opinion that, for the present, a more liberal attitude should be adopted. It recommends that, until such time as other credit facilities are available in the industry, State Loans, for large boats and equipment, should be made in a certain number of cases, on the character and ability of the person applying for the Loan and on the security of the boat itself.

Transit.

157. The matter of transit is of vital importance, in the case of a rapidly deteriorating article like fresh fish. Many parts of the Western coast-line are not served by railways. Motor or horse-hauled service over long distances is expensive, and is invariably injurious to the fish. Where railway service does exist, moreover, the present transit charges are a heavy handicap in the development of the inshore fisheries. The rail charges on fish from certain ports in the south and west have been increased by between 50 and 53% on the 1914 rates. The increase in the freight charges since 1914 is very considerable, compared with the increase in the market value of herrings and mackerel.

As a consequence of the adverse circumstances of the past few years the fishing industry carried on along the Western coast is, to-day, in a more unfavourable position for development than it was in 1914. The need for better and more rapid railway facilities is pressing. Slow transit of fish, in railway vans not fitted up with cooling devices, often involves the consignor in heavy loss.

Branding.

158. The Commission recommends that a Government brand for mackerel be made compulsory, and that it be a condition precedent to any export. Government inspection and branding would quickly improve the standard of cure, and result in better prices in the American markets. It would also facilitate sales on a cash basis, thus eliminating consignment transactions which have led to very unsatisfactory results for curers and exporters in the past.

Slips and Breakwaters.

159. Some expenditure must be incurred, in certain districts, in providing small slips and breakwaters, and in repairing some existing ones and improving the approaches thereto, to enable the inshore fishermen to gain access to the sea for their small boats.

Kelp.

160. The present processes for dealing with kelp are unnecessarily wasteful and laborious. The Commission recommends the examination of the processes employed

in connection with both kelp and carrigeen moss, and the institution of scientific research with a view to the more extended commercial utilisation of these commodities.

RURAL INDUSTRIES.

161. To a less extent even than in Fishing is there at present in the other industries in the Gaeltacht any permanent basis of livelihood for any appreciable portion of the population. Like Fishing, they are merely an assistance to the people, who exist mainly by agriculture.

Homespuns.

162. The most important of the Home Industries is the hand spinning and weaving industry, which includes:—

- (1) Carding and spinning the locally produced wool.
- (2) The weaving of homespuns, *i.e.*, (a) the home weaving of homespun Irish wool; and (b) the home weaving of homespun Irish wool mixed with imported machine spun yarn.

The hand spinning and weaving of home grown wool have survived from earliest times in certain parts of the Gaeltacht, chiefly West and South Donegal, Connemara, and isolated parts of Kerry and West Cork. Except in Donegal, the existence of this industry in recent times in all these districts has been mainly to supply the local demand for homespuns. In Donegal, an important homespun industry existed for many years and gave employment to a great many spinners, weavers, etc. It established a considerable market in outside countries from 1896, and up to 1919 was in a flourishing condition. In the parishes of Ardara, Carrick, and Kilcar, the late Congested Districts Board, acting in co-operation with the Irish Industries Association, set up, in 1894, a scheme for improving the manufacture of the homespuns. As a result of this scheme, the industry extended to such an extent that in 1908 the amount earned in these parishes by the homespun workers was well over £11,000. When State assistance and supervision were discontinued, adulterated yarn was introduced, and the trade declined up to 1914, when the European war created a temporary increase in demand. During the period 1914–1918 there was a very active demand for homespuns, and the industry gave a part-time occupation and partial support to over 2,000 sheep-farmers, carders, spinners and weavers in Donegal. With the decontrol of the wool stocks by Britain in 1919, however, the demand for Donegal tweed practically ceased. This was due to several causes, such as: (a) change in fashions which called for finer and more highly finished cloths, (b) the admixture of machine-spun yarn with home-spun yarn in the production of home-woven tweed, (c) the lack of variety in patterns and dyes. Evidence put before the Commission goes to show that, for some years past, very few hand looms have been worked in Donegal, and that the industry is now approaching extinction. There are upwards of 600 looms and 1,500 spinning-wheels in the South Donegal area alone, and almost all of these are at present idle.

In Galway, the homespun industry still exists. It supplies, to a decreasing extent, the white and red flannel which is worn largely by the people in Connemara. The industry has not been developed to turn out cloth in style and pattern such as is in demand for sports wear, and is consequently confined to the local demand. It is rapidly giving way to the factory made article, even for the local demand.

163. The Homespun industry, that is, the weaving of home-spun yarns in the homes of the people, is, in the opinion of the Commission, capable of being made a very valuable industry in many parts of the Gaeltacht. All the local circumstances point to this. The industry has been brought to its present unsatisfactory position largely by lack of supervision and by failure to keep abreast of modern requirements. The Commission is of opinion that the industry can and should be re-established by the State. It recommends that an Inspector who combines an expert knowledge of the tweed industry, with an acquaintance with market conditions in the woollen trade generally, be appointed, together with two assistants to act as organisers and instructors under his direction. One of these assistants should be employed in county Donegal, and the other in county Galway. The inspector

should, as a matter of Technical instruction in connection with the industry, arrange for the production of sample webs of varied patterns in the styles required by modern tastes. These sample webs should be produced under the supervision of the Instructors. On trade being established a State stamp, for cloth of a particular quality, should be adopted. Arrangements should be made at such centres as Carrick and Ardara in county Donegal and at some suitable centre or centres in county Galway, for the stamping of approved cloth, and steps should be taken to place samples widely before the trade. The Commission further recommends the granting of Loans for the purpose of setting up carding and finishing mills in connection with these developments. In 1893, the Congested Districts Board gave Loans and Grants to assist the starting of the Providence Woollen Mills at Foxford, and, four or five years later, it assisted in the starting of four Carpet Factories in county Donegal.

Lace and Embroidery Classes.

164. Shortly after 1893 the Congested Districts Board adopted a scheme for introducing lace-making in the very poor districts of Mayo, and teachers from Monaghan and Cavan were sent to form classes in Erris, and other centres in the West. The pupils soon became expert. The teachers arranged for the disposal of the lace through the Irish Lace Depot, and paid the pupils the amount realised on sale. The success of these beginnings induced the Board to start lace and embroidery instruction in other centres, and in 1900 there were 24 classes in operation. The earnings of the workers increased from £4,813 in 1900, to £29,745 in 1913. During the war these latter figures were considerably increased, mainly through the sale of crochet in artificial silk. In 1918, the earnings were £55,386; in 1919, £80,360; and, in 1920, they had increased to £111,802. They declined in 1921, to £61,519, and a further decline, to £40,235, occurred in 1922. The earnings for the three years 1923, 1924, and 1925, were as follows:—

				£
1923	..	..	..	29,253
1924	..	..	..	32,075
1925	..	..	..	34,003

It has to be borne in mind that the character of the industry changed radically during the period 1914 to 1922. The substitution of artificial silk for linen thread and crochet cotton, as the raw material of the industry, in response to the changes of fashion, involved the workers in the necessity for incurring greater outlay. Then, also, the introduction of hand-knitting machines for making stockings, gloves, and woollen goods, gradually changed the character of many of the State lace classes into factories and manufacturing depots.

165. The Congested Districts Board was wound up in 1923, and the control of the Rural Industries section was transferred in 1924 to the Department of Fisheries. The policy of that Department has been to encourage private individuals to take over, in the various localities, these State controlled industries as going concerns, on terms which will insure that the interests of the workers are not impaired, and it is understood that negotiations are in progress for the transfer, to private enterprise, of some of the State owned concerns in Galway. This policy commends itself to the Commission.

Rural Industry Centres.

166. There are at present 36 centres of Rural Industries controlled by the Department of Fisheries, as follows:—

Knitting only:—

Co. Galway	..	..	Carraroe, Lettermore, Moycullen.
Co. Mayo	..	..	Keel.
Co. Donegal	..	..	Termon.

Knitting and Lace-Making:—

Co. Galway	..	..	Inishboffin, Roundstone.
Co. Mayo	..	..	Belmullet, Bangor Erris, Geesala, Muings, Pulatomas.
Co. Donegal	..	..	Creeslough, *Carndonagh, Downings.
Co. Cork	..	..	Glengarriff.

* Not in Gaeltacht.

Lace-Making and Embroidery :—

Co. Galway	..	..	Ballinahown, Camus, Clifden, Oughterard, Rossmuck, Rosscahill.
Co. Mayo	..	..	Ballycroy, Carrowteige, Corclough, Derrypark, Lacken, Shanahee.
Co. Donegal	..	..	Ardara (two), *Bruckless, Falcarragh, Gortahork.
Co. Cork	..	..	*Ballydehob.
Co. Sligo	..	..	*Cliffoney.

Toy-Making :—

Galway City.

Manageresses are employed to instruct the workers, distribute the raw material (purchased for them by the Department of Fisheries), market the products, and divide the proceeds amongst the workers. The cost, to the State, of running these Centres for the year 1923–24 was £21,449, of which £9,922 was returned during the year for raw materials and overhead charges. The gross turn-over was £28,616, of which £16,712 was paid to the workers.

167. In addition, the Department subsidises seven Convent Schools, in which these industries are carried on, as follows :—

Co. Mayo	..	..	Achill Sound, *Louisburgh, *Kiltimagh.
Co. Sligo	..	..	*Benada Abbey.
Co. Galway	..	..	Carna.
Co. Kerry	..	..	Killarney.
Co. Cork	..	..	*Castletownbere.

168. The Knitting industry is a very important home industry for women in the Gaeltacht. Hand knitting has attained a high degree of perfection in West Donegal, but owing to the competition of machine-made goods the trade does not yield a remunerative wage to the workers, nor does it securely hold the markets. Machine knitting is extending in the Gaeltacht, owing to the increased demand for home-made woollen knitted garments, assisted by the tariff on imported clothing. There are at present 13 centres in Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Cork, where machine knitting is carried on by the Rural Industries controlled by the State, and about the same number is managed by private enterprise. The number of girls employed in these centres (by the State) is approximately 500, the weekly earnings varying from 12s. 6d. to 30s. An outstanding defect in this industry is that it is based entirely on the production of articles that are subject to the vagaries of fashion.

169. Lace-making has fallen off in the Gaeltacht, owing to the changes of ladies' fashions. For many years up to 1914 there was a steady demand in England and America for Irish crochet and other kinds of lace. During the European War lace went out of demand in Europe, while the American trade was almost killed by high tariffs and the competition of China and other cheap labour countries. Crochet work in artificial silk was substituted. The demand for this work continued steadily with the inevitable changes in styles, etc., up to last year, when the import duty on silk and artificial silk goods, imposed by the British Government, practically put a stop to the trade. A limited demand for Irish-made crochet lace still exists in the United States of America, but the competition of China, Japan and such countries, which produce large quantities of an inferior lace, has greatly restricted the market for the dearer and better class article turned out in this country.

170. The embroidery industry which, up to recently, was a very important home industry for women and girls in Donegal, has also fallen off. The Belfast linen manufacturers were the principal market for Donegal embroideries up to 1923. It is thought by the Commission that there is not a satisfactory future for this industry unless it is taken up by the large wholesale drapery firms in the Saorstát. There is a very large number of skilled embroidery workers in Donegal, and a State effort should be made to introduce a knowledge of them and their work to the large wholesale houses in Irish cities.

* Not in Gaeltacht.

171. Shirt-making is carried on to a certain extent as a factory industry in North-East Donegal. There is a shirt-making tradition among the girls in certain areas there, and there would appear to be an opening for the extension of the industry.

Marketing.

172. Considering the supply of local labour the Commission finds that in some districts the State-managed industries are not as flourishing as might be expected. It is of opinion that this result is almost entirely attributable to the system of marketing. Each Manageress is not only the Instructor and Local Supervisor of the work, but she is also responsible for finding a market for the output. This, in almost every case, it is very difficult for her to do. She is usually far from the markets, which are for the greater part in the larger cities, such as Dublin, Cork, and those of Great Britain. In the opinion of the Commission, the present system is unsound and should be changed, forthwith. The Commission recommends that a Central Depot for the marketing of the goods produced by these establishments should be set up. Such a Depot should procure and distribute the necessary raw materials. It should make use of agents, with connections in America, France, etc., as well as in Great Britain, to find markets. It should receive the orders, apportion the work among the various local centres according to the capacity and ability of the workers at each centre, collect accounts from purchasers, and distribute the proceeds to the various centres. The local Manageress-Instructress should be paid a salary, and, in addition, a bonus on the monthly profit.

The Depot should also be available for the marketing of the products of privately owned Industries in the Gaeltacht. It should, in addition, set itself, from the beginning, to provide an Intelligence Service to supply for the benefit of the Gaeltacht, information as to training, equipment, processes, design, and markets, in respect of all kinds of craft work suitable for these districts, such as is done for Rural Industries generally in Great Britain by the Rural Industries Intelligence Bureau.

Industrial Policy.

173. The Commission recommends that the Government should consider what particular industries are suitable for development in the Gaeltacht, with a view to the adoption of a definite policy, directed to regionalising suitable industries in particular areas and to securing the development of tradition and skill; and that in the case of the establishment, in the Gaeltacht, of any new industry, giving promise of development, assistance be given by way of Loans, at a favourable rate of interest.

MINERALS.

174. Evidence was placed before the Commission as to the possibilities of developing the Mineral resources of the Gaeltacht, but this evidence was not such as would enable it to come to any definite conclusions. It is evident, however, that a mineralogical survey of some of the Gaeltacht Districts would be desirable, and it is possible that, with the introduction of cheap electric power within the next five or six years, it may be feasible to extract and refine ores on a commercially paying basis.

OVERFLOW OF POPULATION.

175. Hitherto, most of the overflow of population from the Gaeltacht, has been lost, through emigration, both to the country and to the language, with this additional disadvantage, from the language point of view, that however Irish Speaking the home may have been, the foreign connection, usually an income-bringing one, invariably brought into the home the influence of the English language. Any systematic attempt to improve the economic condition of the people of the Gaeltacht, involving also the maintenance and cultivation of the language and its continuance "in an unbroken tradition as the language of Irish homes," must include consideration of the economic future of the Irish Speaking population which leaves the

Gaeltacht. The introduction of this population into the social life of the non-Irish Speaking parts of the country must be regarded as an important complement of the State policy for the restoration of the language through the schools.

Employment Bureau.

176. The Commission recommends that an Employment Bureau be set up by the Department of Industry and Commerce for the special purpose of exploring openings and assisting in placing the overflow population of the Gaeltacht in suitable employment. In this connection the management of all establishments, such as Banks, Railways, etc., where boys and girls are taken into employment as a result of competitive examination, should be urged to fill at least one-fourth of all future vacancies by examinations set through the medium of Irish and requiring a high standard of oral knowledge.

Training.

177. With a view to providing certain avenues of employment, and utilising a section of the traditional Irish Speaking population in a way that will help materially to spread a fluent knowledge of the language, the Commission recommends that there be set up in Dublin a residential Institute for the purpose of training young native Irish Speaking girls to become nursery maids and domestic servants. Many persons, in different parts of the country, desirous of bringing up their children with a natural knowledge of Irish, or of acquiring Irish themselves, are anxious to employ such girls, but they are at present prevented from doing so by the difficulty of obtaining suitable girls for either nursery or household work, and by the inexperience of girls who are available.

178. Free scholarships for girls desirous of becoming nursery maids, to the number of not less than 50, should be provided annually for suitable girls from the Gaeltacht. The selection for these scholarships should be made by the Department of Education from among candidates recommended, after examination, by the local School Teacher, and perhaps by the Dispensary Medical Officer. The course, which in the beginning would probably last 10 months, might comprise instruction in:—hygiene, children's clothes (their washing, care and mending), feeding of infants and young children, simple cooking for children, recreation (stories, first lessons, etc.), simple study of child mentality, treatment of sick children.

The Commission also recommends that similar scholarships for a course of training as general domestic servants, to the number of not less than 50 per annum, be given to suitable girls from the Gaeltacht, who should be selected by the Department of Education, on the recommendation of the local School Teacher.

The Commission is of opinion that both courses could be best run in a joint Institution, which should be set up in Dublin for the reason that the greatest demand for persons so trained will exist in Dublin; also, potential employers would have an opportunity of seeing the girls during their period of training. The girls subsequently employed in the city would have the very great advantage of a post-training connection with the Institute, after they take up employment. Furthermore, they could be given either periodical or occasional additional instruction, at night or other classes.

179. Apart from girls who may receive the full course of training, it should be feasible to use the management of the Institute as an Employment Bureau for Irish Speaking girls generally, who may desire employment in domestic service, and who receive suitable recommendations from local persons, night classes at the Institute being arranged for their instruction.

180. An influx into employment to the more populous centres in Ireland, of a large number of boys and girls from the Gaeltacht, should easily bring about in those centres the conditions that now attract them to certain American cities, namely, connections and association with people from their own districts. Irish Speakers can be relied upon to follow one another to Dublin and other Irish centres of population, as readily as they follow one another to cities like Boston, whether it be for domestic employment or for employment in the Civil Service or in commercial establishments.

VI. GENERAL.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

181. There are four classes the members of which, both by example and in varying degrees by constraint, exert a special influence in the matter of the use or non-use of Irish by the Gaeltacht population:—

- (1) The Clergy.
- (2) The Professions—Legal, Medical, Engineering, etc.
- (3) The Press.
- (4) The Directors of Industrial and Commercial Establishments.

182. The Commission recommends that the Executive Council should draw the attention of the Ecclesiastical authorities to the State policy regarding the use of the language in the Gaeltacht, and invite their co-operation. The main difficulty apparent to the Commission in the matter is that, so far as the Ecclesiastical Colleges are concerned, English is, in the education of the Clergy generally, regarded as the language of their future mission. The evidence put before the Commission suggests that while the study of Irish as a subject is pursued, particularly in the Catholic Colleges, it does not go beyond the status of a class-room subject, even where a more advanced acquaintance with the language would appear to be necessary for mission purposes.

183. In the case of the Legal, Medical, Engineering and other professions the authorities charged with education and training have not equipped the members of these professions with a knowledge of Irish. The Commission recommends that the Executive Council should approach the governing bodies of these professions with a view to securing that after a reasonable period, bearing in mind the restored position of the language in education under the revised Primary and Secondary programmes, citizens of the Saorstát shall not be admitted to membership of these professions in the Saorstát without an adequate knowledge of the National language.

184. As regards the Press and Business concerns generally, the Commission recommends that the Executive Council should approach the Directors of Newspapers, Banks, Railways, and other such bodies, with a view to urging their general co-operation in the State policy.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

185. Many witnesses have urged the necessity for setting up a special Ministry to look after all matters connected with the Gaeltacht. Others have recommended that, with a view to dealing with matters affecting the economic conditions at least, a special body somewhat on the lines of the late Congested Districts Board should be set up. The Commission has given very careful consideration to both suggestions, and it is of opinion that the setting up of any such special administrative authority would be neither desirable nor practicable, under the changed conditions of Government in the country. The formation of a special body charged with the work of administering any special matters separately in the Gaeltacht would present difficulties.

186. The Commission is, however, of opinion that a special Commission responsible for the preservation of the Gaeltacht is necessary. It strongly recommends that such a Commission be set up. This Commission should be charged with the duty of seeing that all Departments carry out in detail the Government's policy with regard to the language in the Gaeltacht. It should be made responsible for providing such reports and information as will enable the Government systematically to appraise the results of their language policy. It should be appointed by and be directly responsible to the President. It should be vested with authority from the Executive Council to enter into direct communication, in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity, with the various Departments, in so far as their administration affects the Gaeltacht.

The withdrawal of the Congested Districts Board and the placing in the hands

of the ordinary Government Departments of matters previously dealt with specially by the Board, has been a serious drawback, in many ways, to the districts concerned. The suggested Commission should be required to consider in what way improvements can be made in the arrangements for dealing with the special economic wants of the Gaeltacht.

The Commission should consist of a whole-time paid Commissioner-Chairman, together with five unpaid Commissioners, a Secretary, and three Inspectors. It should publish an annual Report.

187. The Commission is of opinion that the setting up of Parish or District Committees, of the nature of District Improvement Committees, would be very desirable and beneficial. It recommends that these Committees be set up by the proposed special Commission, and used as Advisory Committees.

188. The statements submitted to the Commission and published in the Minutes of Evidence contain evidence on a variety of matters with which the Commission did not consider it desirable to deal directly in this Report, but which, nevertheless, have a bearing on the social, economic and educational conditions in the Gaeltacht. The special Commission which, in Paragraph 186, it is recommended should be set up, would have an opportunity of giving further consideration to these matters in their general and local application.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

189. The Commission is unable to estimate the financial effect of putting its general recommendations into operation. To endeavour to do so, it would have been necessary to submit the recommendations to the various Departments with a view to the preparation of estimates, and the Commission considers that its Terms of Reference did not contemplate this. The question of cost is one that cannot be evaded if "the neglect and contempt, the ignomy and the abuse" of the past are to be made amends for, and their effects, which still threaten seriously the very existence of the language, are to be removed. Apart from the question of the National language altogether, most of the expenditure likely to arise out of the adoption of the Commission's recommendations would result in bringing about permanent economic improvement of a productive kind.

CONFIDENCE IN TRADITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE LANGUAGE.

190. Given a State policy which, in the spirit of the President's letter dated 4th March, 1925, takes practical steps embodying a clear hope of the restoration of Irish as the language of education and administration in the Gaeltacht, and of the removal of the outstanding uneconomic conditions prevailing in some parts thereof; given a State attitude to the language throughout the country that will give the Irish Speaking populations to understand that, in preserving the language under the disabilities under which they have done so in the past and under which, to a large extent, they do so at present, they are performing a national and patriotic work of which the Nation as a whole is conscious and in which it is gratefully willing to do its part: Given these, the Commission is confidently of opinion that the National language can be maintained in unbroken continuity, as the traditional language of a considerable number of existing Irish homes, and passed on therefrom to the Nation.

VII. CONCLUSION.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES.

191. It is necessary to emphasise that in the bringing about of conditions which will secure and maintain the language as the traditional language of Irish homes, five classes of district have to be considered. These for the most part require

individual treatment, but they all have ultimately important inter-relations. They are :—

The Irish Speaking Districts (defined in par. 19).

The Partly Irish Speaking Districts (defined in par. 19).

The City of Galway, which is Partly Irish Speaking.

Small isolated "Partly Irish Speaking Districts" outside the Gaeltacht proper.

Areas in which Irish survives as a Spoken Language, but among less than 25% of the Population.

(1) *The Irish Speaking Districts* : Here the safety of the language demands that the immediate objective be :—

(a) To make Irish, forthwith, the sole language of instruction in education, English being taught effectively as a second language ;

to perfect primary education ; and

to provide general higher educational facilities not less than those available to persons in English Speaking districts, together with certain other necessary and suitable educational facilities.

(b) To bring about the immediate disuse of English in general official intercourse and correspondence, by officials of the State and of Local Authorities.

(c) To secure the co-operation of the Clergy, the Professions, the Press and Business Directors generally.

(d) To initiate such measures as will give definite hope of bringing about, at the earliest possible moment, the permanent improvement of economic conditions, with special advertence to the hitherto neglected and more congested areas.

(2) *The Partly Irish Speaking Districts* : Here the immediate objective must be :—

(a) To introduce Irish, forthwith, as the language of instruction in all schools, in such subjects as will most assist in the development of the language as a vernacular ;

to plan its gradual but early extension as the sole language of instruction, English being taught effectively as a second language ;

to extend to these Districts the higher educational facilities recommended for the Irish Speaking Districts, as soon as they can be used to advantage ; and

to make Irish the language of instruction, as far as possible, in all extensions of educational facilities.

(b) To place Irish, at the earliest possible moment, in the position of effective equality with English in its use in general intercourse and correspondence, by officials of the State and of Local Authorities.

(c) To secure the co-operation of the Clergy, the Professions, the Press, and Business Directors generally.

(d) To initiate measures for the improvement of economic conditions, as in the case of the Irish Speaking Districts.

(3) *Galway City* : Here the immediate objective must be the same as in the case of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts. The measures taken in Galway should, however, be quickened and enlivened by the giving of general national recognition to the facts that Galway provides the only large urban population coming within the Gaeltacht ; that it is an important administrative, educational and commercial centre, and has, therefore, unique opportunities for becoming an intellectual rallying ground for the language ; and that the maintenance and cultivation of the language generally will be vitally affected by the early restoration of Irish as the dominant language in education and in administration in Galway city.

- (4) *Small Isolated Partly Irish Speaking Districts* : Here the immediate objective must be an educational objective, similar to that for the Partly Irish Speaking Districts generally.
- (5) *Areas in which Irish survives as a Spoken Language, but among less than 25% of the Population* : Here the immediate objective must be to introduce Irish, forthwith, in all schools as the language of instruction for such subjects as will most assist in developing the language as a vernacular.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Irish Speaking Districts.

1. That where 80% or upwards of the population of a district is Irish Speaking the district be regarded as an "Irish Speaking District." [Par. 19.]
2. That where not less than 25% and not more than 79% of the population of any district is Irish Speaking it be regarded as a "Partly Irish Speaking District." [Par. 19.]

Educational Facilities.

3. That a wide and fluent knowledge of the Irish language be regarded as an essential qualification for a Primary teacher in an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District. [Par. 45.]
4. That systematic steps be taken to ascertain the number of teachers in the Irish Speaking and Partly Irish Speaking Districts who are not likely to acquire this essential qualification within reasonable time. [Par. 47.]
5. That all teachers who are not likely to qualify in a reasonable time to impart the whole course of Primary education through the medium of Irish be removed from schools in the Irish Speaking Districts within a period which, as far as possible, shall not exceed three years ; and from schools in the higher percentage areas of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts within a period which, as far as possible, shall not exceed five years. [Par. 49.]
6. That special local courses, which will not interfere with the ordinary working of the schools, be organised at suitable times for the purpose of helping the teachers in the Gaeltacht at present unqualified to impart the whole course of Primary education in Irish to become so qualified. [Par. 51.]
7. That with a view to providing the necessary number of qualified teachers to replace those existing teachers who cannot be expected to qualify within reasonable time—
 - (a) Steps be taken to increase the number of qualified teachers likely to be available from the Training Colleges within the next three years.
 - (b) Suitable boys and girls of 16 years of age and upwards to be given a short special preparatory course, and then admitted to training.
 - (c) Boys and girls in the new Preparatory Colleges who have already obtained the Intermediate Certificate, or equivalent qualifications, and who have the necessary competency in Irish, have their period in the Preparatory Colleges shortened from four years to two years. [Par. 52.]
8. That suitable teachers over 60 years of age who are competent in Irish, be retained beyond that age. [Par. 53.]
9. That steps be taken to provide through the medium of Irish training facilities for Primary teachers. [Par. 54.]

10. That in schools in the Gaeltacht in which Irish is the sole medium of instruction, and the school work is carried out efficiently, teachers who are reported as "Highly Efficient" be granted a 10% bonus on their salary, and teachers reported as "Efficient" a 5% bonus. [Par. 55.]
11. That separate Inspectorate areas be established for the Gaeltacht. [Par. 56.]
12. That school books in Irish be prepared by the Department of Education; that a standard set of readers in English for the Gaeltacht be similarly prepared; and that all such books be sold at cost price to the children in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 57.]
13. That adequate schools and school equipment be provided in the Gaeltacht, and that, in certain districts, the total initial cost be borne by the Exchequer. [Par. 62.]
14. That provision be made for a free meal each day in schools where the managers and teachers consider such provision advisable. [Par. 63.]
15. That arrangements be made by the Department of Industry and Commerce, in conjunction with the Department of Education, to help to introduce boys and girls from the Gaeltacht into suitable employment throughout the country. [Par. 64.]
16. That a number of free Day Secondary schools be established in the Irish Speaking Districts. [Par. 68.]
17. That a special staff be employed for the purpose of producing books required for Secondary schools and other higher educational purposes; and that these books be published by the Department of Education. [Par. 70.]
18. That similar Day Secondary schools be established in the higher percentage areas of the Partly Irish Speaking Districts, as soon as such schools can be used to advantage. [Par. 72.]
19. That the existing Secondary schools in the Gaeltacht be required, as a condition of continued recognition by the Department of Education, to qualify as Class "A" schools, within a period to be fixed by that Department. [Pars. 71-72.]
20. That a substantial number of Scholarships be provided to enable students to pass from the proposed Day Secondary schools to approved Class "A" schools; and that, in addition, two-thirds of the cost of any Scholarships given by the local County Council be provided by the State. [Par. 73.]
21. That Scholarships be provided to enable students coming from the Day Secondary schools to pass to the University, or to equivalent Institutions. [Par. 73.]
22. That a scheme of Rural Continuation education be established in the Gaeltacht. The staff for this purpose in each parish to consist of:
 - (a) An Instructor for the combined subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Manual Instruction relating to Agriculture.
 - (b) An Instructress for Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and Hygiene.
 - (c) An Instructor in Irish Literature, History, Geography, and Elementary Science and Mathematics applied to Agriculture. [Par. 80.]
23. That this staff serve the population of one large or two small parishes, *i.e.*, approximately 4,000 people. [Par. 80.]

24. That the Instructors in Agriculture, as well as giving systematic courses of Instruction in the Rural Continuation schools referred to, undertake the work now being performed by the Assistant Agricultural Overseers ; that the Instructresses in Poultry Keeping, Domestic Economy, etc., in addition to giving systematic courses of instruction in the schools, carry out, for the woman's side of Rural life, work analogous to that carried out on the man's side by the Agricultural Instructors ; and that the Instructors in Literature, etc., replace the existing Gaelic Teachers, working under the County Committees of Technical Instruction. [Par. 80.]
25. That an Agricultural college for the training of Boys, mainly from the Gaeltacht, in Agriculture, Horticulture, Afforestation and Manual Training ; and a college for the training of Girls, mainly from the Gaeltacht, in Poultry Keeping, Dairying, Domestic Economy and Hygiene, be set up. The medium of instruction in these schools to be Irish. [Par. 81.]
26. That the Commission of Inquiry now being set up to report on Technical education be asked to give special consideration to the matter of :
- (a) Preparatory trade-training for youths in the Gaeltacht.
 - (b) Instruction bearing on Winter or other seasonable part-time occupation, for the small holder and rural worker, and the provision of competent Irish Speaking Instructors. [Par. 84.]
27. That, at least, one-fourth of the number of places in all Technical Institutions for the training of Instructors, and in all special courses of instruction for Technical Instructors, be reserved for suitable persons with a fluent knowledge of Irish. [Par. 85.]
28. That steps be taken to secure that by the time the Secondary schools throughout the country are producing a reasonable number of Irish Speaking students proceeding to University studies, facilities for the pursuit of these studies, through the medium of Irish, shall be available. [Par. 86.]
29. That the language of any University Institution in the Gaeltacht be Irish, and that steps be taken to bring about, at the earliest possible moment, this position in University College, Galway. [Par. 86.]

Use of Irish in Administration.

30. That the following two principles be put into operation, forthwith :—
- (a) Where an official in an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District is competent to do his work in Irish, he shall be required as a matter of Departmental discipline to do so, using English only with persons who do not know Irish.
 - (b) Where it is the duty of an officer to use Irish in the performance of his work his Headquarters office shall invariably communicate with him in Irish, and his superior officers when so competent. [Par. 96.]
31. That systematic steps be taken to replace all non-Irish Speaking officials in the Gaeltacht by competent Irish Speaking officials. [Par. 97.]
32. That in the case of existing Civil Servants, a special bonus of 10% additional on their salary (inclusive of cost of living bonus) be paid to all ex-Headquarters officials at present serving in the Gaeltacht, who are retained there as competent to perform their work through the medium of Irish ; and to all officials who shall be specially transferred to these districts as being so competent. [Par. 99.]
33. That a special effort be made to replace, forthwith, non-Irish Speaking officials by competent Irish Speaking officials (first in the Irish Speaking Districts, and then in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts), in the case of the Post Office, Old Age Pensions Work, *Gárda Síochána*, the Department of Agriculture, and the Land Commission. [Par. 100.]

34. That a substantial number of boys and girls be drawn from the Gaeltacht for training, in the most suitable Post Offices, as Post Office Assistants. [Par. 101.]
35. That Sub-Postmasters in offices in the Gaeltacht, paid on the Unit system, be required to provide Assistants having a competent knowledge of Irish; and that all Assistants without this knowledge, at present employed in such offices, be required to acquire it. [Par. 101.]
36. That all members of the *Gárda Síochána* with a good knowledge of Irish be transferred forthwith to the Gaeltacht, concentrating particularly on Court districts in which there is an Irish Speaking Justice. [Par. 103.]
37. That some of the most intelligent and diligent members of the *Gárda*, who are Native Speakers, be selected for training as Officers for these districts. [Par. 103.]
38. That all existing members of the *Gárda* retained in, or transferred to, the Gaeltacht as competent to perform their work entirely in Irish, be paid the following special grants:—
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|-------------------|
| Sergeants and Higher Ranks | .. | .. | 10% on scale pay. |
| Ranks lower than Sergeant | .. | .. | 5% on scale pay. |
- [Par. 103.]
39. That 75% of the annual vacancies in the *Gárda Síochána* be reserved for Native Irish Speakers, until such time as 500 *Gárdaí*, at least, have been recruited from the Gaeltacht. [Par. 104.]
40. That in the Irish Speaking Districts the official language of the District Court be Irish; that Irish be the language of Court records and forms; that all warrants, summonses, processes, and notices, affecting persons in these Districts, be issued in Irish only; and that a witness who desires to give evidence in Irish shall not be examined or cross-examined in English. [Par. 105.]
41. That a District Justice or other Court official who is not fully competent to carry out his work through the medium of Irish shall not, in future, be appointed to any District Court area which contains any part of an Irish Speaking or Partly Irish Speaking District. [Par. 105.]
42. That in the Circuit and higher Courts a witness who desires to give evidence in Irish shall not be examined or cross-examined in English; that all warrants, summonses, processes and notices, affecting persons in the Irish Speaking Districts, be issued in Irish only. [Par. 106.]
43. That Civil Servants who were not 26 years of age before the 1st January, 1926, and all future entrants, be required as a necessary qualification for passing any efficiency bar, or for promotion, to acquire a competent knowledge of Irish. [Par. 107.]
44. That one-fourth of the vacancies in the Clerical grade of the Civil Service be reserved for Native Irish Speakers, on the result of special examinations. [Par. 107.]
45. That a certain number of suitable female entrants by these examinations be trained as Irish Shorthand-Typists. [Par. 107.]
46. That in all examinations for Clerical, Executive, and higher grades of the Civil Service, the examination papers be set both in Irish and in English, and a certain percentage of the vacancies reserved for competitors who will answer all their examination papers in Irish, and undergo a special oral examination in Irish. [Par. 107.]
47. That at least one Brigade of the Army, for which Irish shall be the language of administration and training, be formed of Irish Speakers. [Par. 108.]
48. That Officers at present serving in the Army and under 26 years of age before the 1st January, 1926, be required, as a necessary condition for promotion, to acquire a competent knowledge of Irish; and that all future entrants to the Officer rank be required to have a sound knowledge of Irish. [Par. 108.]

49. That one-third of all future vacancies in the Officer rank be reserved for persons who answer all their examination papers in Irish, and undergo a special oral examination in Irish. [Par. 108.]
50. That no permanent appointment, by a Local Authority, of a non-Irish Speaker to any position in the Gaeltacht be sanctioned; and that where a suitable person qualified in Irish is not available and a person not qualified in Irish is provisionally appointed, the latter be appointed in a temporary capacity only. [Par. 109.]
51. That all future clerical appointments under local bodies, in the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Waterford, be made on the result of examinations held in Irish and requiring a sound oral knowledge of Irish; and that all notices, orders, and forms, affecting persons in the Irish Speaking Districts, be issued in Irish only. [Par. 109.]
52. That facilities and encouragement be given to revert to the Irish forms of personal names. [Par. 111.]
53. That the Ordnance Survey be required to ascertain the proper Irish forms of townland and other place names, beginning with the Gaeltacht, and to prepare and issue maps; and that Government Departments and Local Bodies be obliged in future to use these Irish forms. [Par. 112.]

Economic Conditions.

54. That all grass lands of the Western counties be broken up; that in the re-settlement of these lands, especially in the Gaeltacht, none but Irish Speaking families be re-settled; that English Speaking families with claims to lands have their claims satisfied outside the Gaeltacht. [Par. 129.]
55. That a special system of loans and grants be introduced for the improvement of houses in the Gaeltacht, and that the rateable value of such improved holdings be not increased for a period of at least 20 years. [Par. 131.]
56. That special schemes be introduced for the improvement of Live Stock. [Par. 133.]
57. That Veterinary Dispensaries be established and financed, for the greater part, from the Exchequer. [Par. 134.]
58. That a better and more intensive system for the distribution of good seeds be introduced. [Par. 135.]
59. That special grants be given for the encouragement of land reclamation. [Par. 136.]
60. That a small State Nursery be established in County Donegal and another in County Galway for the production, under local climatic conditions, of fruit and shelter trees; and that these trees be distributed at nominal cost. [Par. 137.]
61. That the position in certain areas hitherto regarded as areas of hopeless congestion in Western Donegal, Erris (County Mayo) and Connemara (County Galway) be approached by the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Industry and Commerce, acting conjointly, with a view to the solution, along the following lines, of the economic problem presented by these areas:—
 - (a) migration of Irish Speakers, in suitable and large homogeneous groups, to available lands elsewhere;
 - (b) the re-settlement into economic holdings of all lands in the areas mentioned, taking into consideration the bearing, on the economy of the holding, of the contiguity of the sea, of turf, etc.;

- and the preparation, in respect of the remaining populations, of a statement as to the number of persons involved, their linguistic conditions, their general economic position, the extent to which they can be supported locally by fishing, or other local industry, with a view to any remaining problem being clearly estimated and its solution approached. [Pars. 140–142.]
62. That a comprehensive scheme of arterial drainage be proceeded with in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 143.]
 63. That a comprehensive afforestation scheme for the Gaeltacht be undertaken. [Par. 144.]
 64. That a Fishery Technical school be established at Downings Bay, County Donegal; at Galway city; and at Dingle, County Kerry. [Par. 153.]
 65. That two of the motor boats of the most modern type at present in the hands of the Department of Fisheries, be attached to each school, and, with a crew of boys from the schools, engage in whole-time fishing as part of these boys' instruction. [Par. 154.]
 66. That the remaining vessels in the hands of the Department of Fisheries be kept in commission, under a Captain-Instructor employed by the Department; and that they be manned by efficient crews selected from the most promising young men in the Gaeltacht, who should receive systematic instruction in modern fishing methods. [Par. 155.]
 67. That State loans for large boats and equipment be made, in a certain number of cases, on the character and ability of the person applying for the loan and on the security of the boat itself. [Par. 156.]
 68. That a Government brand for mackerel be introduced and made compulsory. [Par. 158.]
 69. That expenditure be incurred in providing small slips and breakwaters and in repairing some existing ones. [Par. 159.]
 70. That the present processes in the collection and treatment of kelp and carrigeen moss be examined with a view to their being improved. [Par. 160.]
 71. That a small number of experts in the Homespun industry be employed for the purposes of organising the industry and giving Technical instruction. [Par. 163.]
 72. That a State stamp for cloths of particular quality be adopted. [Par. 163.]
 73. That loans be made available for the purpose of setting up carding and finishing mills. [Par. 163.]
 74. That a Central Depot be set up for the marketing of homespuns, and other Rural industry products, produced in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 172.]
 75. That an Intelligence service be associated with the Depot, for supplying information as to training, equipment, processes, design, and markets. [Par. 172.]
 76. That a mineralogical survey of some of the Gaeltacht districts is desirable. [Par. 174.]
 77. That a special Employment Bureau be organised by the Department of Industry and Commerce for the purpose of exploring openings and assisting in placing the surplus population of the Gaeltacht in suitable employment. [Par. 176.]
 78. That a Residential Institute be set up in Dublin for the purpose of training young native Irish Speaking girls as nursery maids and domestic servants. [Pars. 177–178.]

General.

79. That the Executive Council draw the attention of the Ecclesiastical authorities to the State policy, regarding the use of Irish in the Gaeltacht, and invite their co-operation. [Par. 182.]

80. That the Executive Council approach the governing bodies of the Legal, Medical, Engineering and other professions with a view to securing that, after a reasonable period, citizens of the Saorstát shall not be admitted to membership of these professions, in the Saorstát, without an adequate knowledge of Irish. [Par. 183.]
81. That the Executive Council approach the Directors of Newspapers, Banks, Railways, etc., with a view to securing their co-operation in a State policy regarding the use of Irish in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 184.]
82. That a special Commission be set up charged with the duty of seeing that all Departments carry out, in detail, the Government's policy with regard to the language in the Gaeltacht. [Par. 186.]

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

192. The Commission desires gratefully to acknowledge the assistance so readily given at all times by the officials of the various Government Departments; and in particular that so satisfactorily given by the *Gárda Síochána* who carried out the enumeration of Population, referred to in Paragraph 15, and submitted in Table II. of the Second Appendix. Much useful work was done for the Commission by the Ordnance Survey.

The Commission is indebted in a very special way to Mr. John Hooper, Director of Statistics, for much valuable guidance, and to his staff for much detailed and exacting work carried out in a most painstaking and efficient manner.

193. In concluding our Report, we wish to record our very great appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Tadhg O Scanail, Secretary to the Commission, whose energy, ability and untiring devotion to duty helped materially to lighten the work of the Commission.

RISTEÁRD UA MAOLCHATHA, *Cathaoirleach*.

SEAGHAN MAC CUINNIGEÁIN.*

JOSEPH HANLY.

PÁDRAIG O hOGÁIN.

PÁDRAIG O SIOCHFHRADHA (“ An Seabhac ”).

SEUMAS O hEOCHADHA (“ An Fear Mór ”).

PATRICK F. BAXTER.

L. C. MORIARTY.†

MICHAEL TIERNEY.

PÁDRAIG O CADHLA.

TOMÁS BREATHNACH.

RISTEÁRD O FOGHLUDHA (“ Fiachra Eilgeach ”).

TADHG O SCANAILL,

Rúnaí.

14adh Iúl, 1926.

* Subject to the reservations set out in the accompanying Statement (pages 66-67)

† Subject to the reservations set out in the accompanying Addendum (page 68).

STATEMENT

BY

AN t-ATHAIR SEAGHAN MAC CUINNIGEÁIN.

With the general conclusions and recommendations embodied in the foregoing Report, I am in agreement, but my views regarding Migration, Parish Improvement Committees, and the permanent and practical means by which the recommendations of this Commission, as adopted, are given effect to, especially in relation to the economic life of the Gaedhealtacht, are as follows:—

I. *Migration*.—To my mind, a sufficiently strong case has not been made, in favour of migration, to warrant its being advocated and recommended by the Commission. The whole mentality of the Gaedhealtacht is against it, if efforts were made to enforce it, only the less suitable subjects will be prepared to change; the cost would be prohibitive.

Enlargement of holdings may necessitate the transferring of individual tenants to other districts within the Gaedhealtacht or to its immediate neighbourhood; but there should be no general effort to transfer any large percentage of the inhabitants of the Gaedhealtacht, either as self-contained colonies, or as scattered units to districts, totally different from their own. I am convinced, this would mean so many Irish speakers ultimately lost to the Gaedhealtacht.

Development from the Gaedhealtacht outwards should be a gradual process in the re-Gaelicising of Ireland, just as the anglicisation of Ireland was a gradual process from the Pale outwards; and in development from within also, lies, in my opinion, the solution of the problem confronting the Gaedhealtacht from the economic standpoint.

II. *Parish Committees*.—These Committees should be endowed with administrative powers, and not exist merely as advisory bodies; otherwise I fear no practical benefit will accrue to the districts from their efforts.

III. *Permanent Commission or Board for the Gaedhealtacht*.—In the evidence given by many witnesses it was stated, that the economic conditions, in the Gaedhealtacht had a strong influence on the language. This is alluded to in the Report, *e.g.*, in Paragraph 114, “the economic conditions are a factor in the decay of the language”; and in Paragraph 124, “the economic problem very serious in itself, is also very serious in relation to the preservation of the language.” With this I agree entirely.

This is the matured judgment of many able witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission; it was borne home most forcibly upon me, during our journeys of observation and enquiry in the Gaedhealtacht last year; it is written across the history of industrial effort there; it has been indelibly impressed upon my mind, during many years of close and living touch with the conditions—social, economic, educational—obtaining there.

As a practical solution of the problem confronting the Gaedhealtacht, and to preserve it in every phase of its existence, I consider the following—in addition to the other recommendations decided upon—as absolutely necessary:—

- (a) The setting up of a permanent Commission or Board for the Gaedhealtacht, consisting of six members, selected by the President of the Executive Council, from (1) Donegal, (2) Mayo, (3) Galway, (4) Clare and Kerry, (5) Cork and Waterford, (6) Dublin. The Dublin representative should be Chairman and paid, the others honorary and unpaid. They should hold office for 10 years at least, and at the expiration of their term of office, be eligible for re-appointment. To this must be added a limited staff, Secretary, Inspectors, Clerks, etc.

- (b) The functions in general of this proposed Commission should be to see and insist that the recommendations of the Gaedhealtacht Commission are carried out in the spirit and in the letter ; therefore it should have an active and directive voice, in the activities of the various Governmental departments functioning in the Gaedhealtacht, the general plans and schemes of which departments should, in so far as language policy, etc., are concerned, be first submitted to this Commission for approval or amendment in these matters.
- (c) In particular, this Commission should have, besides, in relation to all industries of the Gaedhealtacht (including Fishing), full powers to develop the industrial life of the Gaedhealtacht in every respect, by setting up new industries, reviving, fostering and extending existing industries, opening up markets at home and abroad for the sale of Gaedhealtacht products, securing suitable transit facilities, etc., etc.

All this is urgently needed. The development of these industries, as attempted in the past, cannot be regarded as a completed task ; they still, and now more than ever, require careful fostering and close attention. The fact that these industries have receded, within the last five years (for lack of this development, more than from any other cause), to the position of over 20 years ago, makes this evident. To-day, in part of the Donegal Gaedhealtacht alone, four factories in which hundreds of Irish speakers found remunerative employment, have just closed down, hundreds of our cottage looms stand idle, fishermen desert the beach, Irish speakers are rushing off to enrich other lands, a constant stream of the best of our race, flowing out from the hills and glens where the Irish tradition is purest and best.

To remedy this, a stimulus must be given to restart the wheel and the shuttle, and the many other industries of the Gaedhealtacht, now either struggling for existence or entirely defunct, ere the art acquired by years of training is lost : a sympathetic and helping hand must be given to our fishermen to enable them to reap, at home, the rich harvest there being reaped by the stranger ; a strong and systematic effort made, by proper internal development of industry, to keep our people at home.

To effect all this, and much more as the occasion may demand, the Commission as above outlined must be given a free and unfettered hand to spend, in the development of industries in the Gaedhealtacht, the monies and funds placed at its disposal by the Dáil, the only limitation being to keep expenditure within the limits of its resources, and that accounts, etc., be subject to periodical audit. An annual report should be issued.

The provision of funds for the purposes of this Commission should present no difficulty. Much more money has been expended in unremunerative grants of recent years than would have amply financed a development Commission for those years with more permanent benefit to the Gaedhealtacht. The funds of the late Congested Districts Board originally voted by the English Parliament to solve the economic problem of the Congested Districts, should now be made available for a similar purpose in the Gaedhealtacht which is practically co-terminous with the original Congested Districts and can surely lay claim, with all justice, to these funds as its own.

This Commission would effect a great saving to the country's finances, as the Gaedhealtacht would, in a short time, become self-supporting and prosperous ; the recurrent poverty, destitution and misery met with now would be prevented, and those large unremunerative relief grants, with their inherent objectionableness, dispensed with. Until some such Commission is set up, and functioning in the Gaedhealtacht, and the brains and energies of our people profitably and constructively directed, the problem remains unsolved.

SEAGHAN MAC CUINNIGEÁIN.

ADDENDUM

BY

L. C. MORIARTY.

The economic development of the Gaeltacht is, to my mind, a National duty. The establishment of the Congested Districts Board in 1891 was virtually an act of reparation by the British Government of the day. The process of improving the standard of living in the Irish Speaking Districts which was being carried on if somewhat slowly, at all events surely, by that Board, has in my opinion, been slowed down since that Board was abolished.

Departments of State administering the affairs of the whole country cannot be expected to give that close and constant attention to the conditions and needs of the Gaeltacht which is required. A merely advisory body acting in the interests of the Gaeltacht might find itself powerless to accomplish its object so far as economic development of the district is concerned, unless it was endowed with the financial power to enable its development schemes to be carried out.

Development projects involving outlay for a period of years and with receipts coming in from these projects each year cannot be satisfactorily provided for under the present financial system of Annual Votes and Appropriations-in-Aid. The development schemes which must be undertaken in the Gaeltacht are of a purely commercial nature involving ordinary business trading.

I would, therefore, recommend that the Permanent Commission proposed in Paragraph 186 of the foregoing Report be endowed, by means of an annual Grant-in-Aid, with £100,000 to be devoted to the industrial development of the Gaeltacht. This sum would be applicable to:—

- (a) Recouping the Land Commission for losses, to an already approved sum, incurred on the re-settlement of Estates in the Gaeltacht ;
- (b) Repayment to the Office of Public Works, of the nett cost incurred on approved Public Works carried out by that Department to plans already sanctioned by the Gaeltacht Commission ;
- (c) Recoupment to the Department of Fisheries of the nett cost of (a) all fishery schemes, including instruction of fishermen, which had been approved by the Commission, and (b) the nett expenditure on industrial development schemes incurred during each year.

L. C. MORIARTY.

MAP OF IRELAND

Scale: Ten Statute Miles to One Inch

SHOWING THE IRISH SPEAKING DISTRICTS
AND THE PARTLY IRISH SPEAKING DISTRICTS
AS DEFINED BY THE COMMISSION.

Irish Speaking Districts coloured thus ■
Partly Irish Speaking Districts ■

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COIMISIÚN NA GAELTACHTA.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT

FIRST APPENDIX

	PAGE
Names of Persons who tendered evidence	70-72

SECOND APPENDIX

Special Census of the Gaeltacht—August, 1925	73-108
--	--------

THIRD APPENDIX

Tables relating to Educational Facilities	109-112
---	---------

FOURTH APPENDIX

Returns of Irish Speakers in the Civil Service and Garda Síochána	113-122
---	---------

FIFTH APPENDIX

Tables and Graphs relating to Economic Conditions ..	123-133
--	---------

FIRST APPENDIX.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TENDERED EVIDENCE.

A.—LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED IN DUBLIN.

<i>17th April, 1925.</i>	Pádraic Ó Brolcháin.....	Department of Education (Primary).
	Seoirse MacNiocaill, M.A.....	" " " (Secondary).
	Art Mac an Bháird.....	" " Posts & Telegraphs.
	Thomas McArdle.....	" " Local Government & Public Health.
<i>5th May, 1925.</i>	Robert O'Connor.....	" " Education (Technical Instruction).
	F. J. Meyrick.....	" " Agriculture.
<i>6th May, 1925.</i>	David Stack	Revenue Commissioners.
	Colonel P. O'Connor.....	Department of Defence.
<i>7th May, 1925.</i>	J. T. Drennan, M.A.....	Land Commission.
	L. C. Moriarty.....	Department of Fisheries.
<i>21st May, 1925.</i>	Enrí Ó Frighil.....	Department of Justice.
<i>3rd June, 1925.</i>	Dr. B. O'Beirne.....	Tuberculosis Officer, Co. Galway.
	Micheál Ruadh Ó Catháin, O.S., Corbally	Chairman, Bilingual Trs'. Association.
<i>4th June, 1925.</i>	Domhnall Ua Corcora.....	Ashburton, Cork.
	An t-Ollamh Tadhg.....	} University College, Cork.
	Ó Donnchadha (Tórna).....	
	Eamonn Ó Donnchadha.....	
<i>16th June, 1925.</i>	An Dochtúir S. P. MacEnrí.....	} Gaelic League.
	Cormac Breathnach.....	
	Proinsias Ó Fathaigh, T.D.....	
<i>17th June, 1925.</i>	Eamonn MacGiolla Iasachta, Seanadóir	} County Councils' General Council.
	P. W. Kenny, Senator.....	
	Peadar Ó hAnnracháin, M.C.C.	
	Alastair MacCába.....	
	Fionán MacColuim	
<i>24th June, 1925.</i>	An t-Ollamh Tomás Ó Máille, M.A., Ph.D.}	} University College, Galway.
	An t-Ollamh L. Ó Briain, M.A.....	
	An t-Ollamh Tomás Diolún, M.A.....	
<i>25th June, 1925.</i>	Séamus Ó Murchadha.....	} Secondary Trs'. Association.
	Tadhg Ó Muineacháin.....	
<i>1st July, 1925.</i>	An t-Athair Seán Mac a tSaoir, S.O.....	An Fhál Charrach, Tírchonail.
	An t-Athair Dáithi Ó Conchubhair, Cill Airne.	Catholic Headmasters' Association.
	Pádraig Ághas, O.S.....	Dún Beag, Cill Caoi, Co. an Chláir.
<i>2nd July, 1925.</i>	Pádraig MacSeáin, O.S.....	Caiseal, Glencolumcille, Tírchonail.
	Séamus Ó Searcaigh, M.A.....	25 Colenso Parade, Stranmillis, Belfast.
<i>7th July, 1925.</i>	An t-Athair Tadhg Ó Curnáin.....	Coláiste N. Breandán, Cill Airne.
	An t-Athair Donncha Ó Brosnacháin....	" " " " " "
	An t-Athair Donncha Ó Donnchadha ..	Droichead na Banndan. " "

B.—LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED LOCALLY.

- Dungloe, Co. Donegal.*
- 17th August, 1925.* Patrick Gallagher, Templecrone Co-op. Society.
V. Rev. Canon Maguire, P.P., D.D., Carrick.
Rev. Hugh McDwyer, P.P., Gortahork.
M. McFadden, Gortahork.
Seághan MacMeanman, M.G., Fintown, Kingarow.
John Boyle, N.T. }
Andrew Carr, N.T. } Donegal S.W. Branch.
John Cunningham, N.T. } I.N.T.O.
James F. O'Donnell, M.C.C., Burtonport.
Dr. C. Carr, M.O., Bunbeg.
- 18th August, 1925.* Maurice Carr, Rossguil.
Rev. Dr. Duggan, C.C., Arranmore.
Eoghain Ó Dochartaigh, T.D., Dungloe.
Proinnsias Ó Griana, Ranafast.
Daniel Tighe, Glenties.
- Galway.*
- 20th August, 1925.* Rev. S. J. Walsh, P.P., Aran Islands.
31st August, 1925. W. N. Binns, B.E., Galway Harbour, Engineer.
F. Coy, Manager, Galway Fertiliser Factory.
Martin MacDonagh, Merchant, Galway.
J. Connolly, Fisherman, Claddagh.
Dr. Dillon, University College, Galway.
Rev. C. White, P.P., Roundstone.
Patrick Conroy, Claddaghduff, Clifden.
An t-Athair M. Mac an Mhílidh, S.O., Milltown.
Micheál Ó Droighneáin, O.S., Barna.
Seámus Ó Domhnalláin, O.S., Kilronan, Aran Islands.
- 1st September, 1925.* John Kelly, Agricultural Overseer.
Seán Ó Ceallacháin, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
- Belmullet, Co. Mayo.*
- 21st September, 1925* V. Rev. Dean Macken, P.P., V.G., Claremorris.
V. Rev. Canon Munnely, P.P., Ballycastle.
Pádraig Bairéad, M.G., Bunahown.
Aodh De Paor, O.S., Kylemore, Newport.
Tomás MacPháidín, O.S., Hon. Sec., Belmullet Branch, I.N.T.O.
Francis Moran, N.T. }
P. Ó Murchadha, N.T. } Achill Branch, I.N.T.O.
Seámus Mac Giobúin, O.S., Westport Branch, I.N.T.O.
V. Rev. Canon Hegarty, P.P., Belmullet.
Pádraig Ó Gabhlain, Aughmore.
- Lahinch, Co. Clare.*
- 26th September, 1925* V. Rev. Denis Canon O'Dea, P.P., Newmarket-on-Fergus.
Thomas McGrath, M.C.C., Farrihy.
M. J. Kane, N.T., Corbally.
Thomas Gardiner, N.T., Liscannor.
P. J. O'Loughlen, M.C.C., Chairman, Clare Co. Council.
- Tralee, Co. Kerry.*
- 1st October, 1925.* Máire Ní Mhainín, O.S., Baile an Fhéirtéirigh.
M. Ó Conchobhair, O.S., Lisle.
Domhnall Ó Súilleabháin, O.S., Cathair Domhnall.
Seán Ó Loingsigh, O.S., Brandon, Dingle.
Thomas McKenna, Merchant, Dingle.
Pádraig Ó Corcora, M.G., Dingle.
Dr. Maurice Quinlan, Tuberculosis Officer, Co. Kerry.
- Macroom, Co. Cork.*
- 6th October, 1925.* Tadhg Ó hIarfhlaithé, O.S. }
Donnchadh Ó Buachalla, O.S. } Macroom Branch, I.N.T.O.
Henry P. Good, B.A., N.T. }
Peadar Ó hAnnracháin, M.C.C., An Sciobairín.
Domhnall Ó Ceocháin, M.G., Cúil Aodha.
Pádraig Ó hAodha, Allihies.
Father O'Keeffe, C.C., Clondrohid.
- Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.*
- 9th October, 1925.* Rev. James Walsh, C.C., Lismore.
Liam Ó Míodhacháin, Manager, Co-op. Stores, Ballinagall.
Tomás Breathnach, O.S., Coill 'ac Thomáis Fhín.
Rev. J. Kelleher, St. John's College, Waterford.
Domhnall Ó Fearchair, Merchant, Dungarvan.
Seán O Conaire, O.S., Coill Iseal.

C.—LIST OF PERSONS WHO SUBMITTED WRITTEN STATEMENTS OF EVIDENCE BUT WHO WERE NOT EXAMINED BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

<i>3rd March, 1925.</i>	Lughaidh Breathnach, Breitheamh ..	Tírchonail.
<i>13th April, 1925.</i>	Seán Tóibín	Scoil na Tráchtála, Corcaigh.
<i>2nd May, 1925.</i>	Seán Ó Síothcháin.....	Béal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh.
<i>6th " "</i>	An Bráthair Ó Lideagha	De La Salle College, Mallow.
<i>13th " "</i>	Very Rev. M. Forker.....	Maynooth College.
<i>17th " "</i>	Rev. P. McGreskin, P.P.....	Glengevin, Carrick-on-Shannon.
<i>17th " "</i>	Donnchadh Ó Liatháin.....	Baile Átha Cliath.
<i>20th " "</i>	An t-Athair M. Ó Domhnaill, S.O.....	Cill Rónáin, Inis Mór, Árainn.
<i>20th " "</i>	Rev. P. O' Dea, P.P.....	Rosmuc, Co. Galway.
<i>25th " "</i>	Very Rev. T. A. Mockler, P.P.....	Clashmore, Youghal.
<i>27th " "</i>	Maud S. Slattery.....	Organising Secretary, United Irish-women.
<i>29th " "</i>	An t-Athair D. Ó Cohaláin, Canónach, S.P.	Droichead na Bannan.
<i>8th June, 1925.</i>	Muiris Breathnach.....	Timthire, Cill Choinnigh.
<i>9th " "</i>	Na Bráithre Críostúla.....	Marino, Baile Átha Cliath.
<i>12th " "</i>	Colonel Moore, Senator.....	County Council's General Council.
<i>16th " "</i>	Peadar Ó Dubhda.....	Dún Dealgan.
<i>19th " "</i>	J. McCarthy.....	} Cork Industrial Development Association.
	M. Ó Néill.....	
<i>20th " "</i>	Seósamh Ó Tiománaidhe, O.S.....	Ceatharamha Garbh, Co. na Gaillimhe.
<i>21st " "</i>	Seán Ó Murthuile.....	Baile Átha Cliath.
<i>21st " "</i>	Seósamh Mac Cormaic, M.E.....	An t-Árd Diacáin, Achaidh Chonaire.
<i>21st " "</i>	Seághan Mac Murchadha.....	Múinteoir Gaedhilge, Co. Shligigh.
<i>21st " "</i>	Very Rev. J. Fallon, P.P.....	Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
<i>23rd " "</i>	Rev. Edward Lavelle, P.P.	St. Patrick's, Clonbur.
<i>26th " "</i>	Rev. P. D. McCaul.....	President, St. Eunan's College, Letterkenny.
<i>29th " "</i>	An t-Athair M. Ó Laoidhe.....	Tír an Fhaidh, Leitir Mór.
<i>10th July, 1925.</i>	Micheál De Neagh, O.S.....	Béal Átha Phóirín.
<i>12th " "</i>	Seán Ó Ruadháin.....	Baile Átha Cliath.
<i>9th August, 1925.</i>	Conchubhair Ó Muineacháin.....	Béal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh.

NOTE.—All the Evidence, both oral and written, tendered to the Commission has been published by the Stationery Office.

SECOND APPENDIX.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Areas covered by the Special Census :

1. *The Counties of:—*

DONEGAL

MAYO

GALWAY Excluding the Urban District of Ballinasloe.

CLARE Excluding the Urban District of Ennis and the Rural Districts of Limerick No. 2 and Searriff.

KERRY Excluding the Urban District of Tralee.

CORK Excluding the Urban Districts of Mallow, Fermoy, and Cobh, and the County Borough of Cork.

WATERFORD Excluding the County Borough of Waterford.

2. *In the Counties of:—*

SLIGO The Rural Districts of Boyle No. 2 ; Dromore West ; Tobereurry ; and in Sligo Rural District Area, the District Electoral Divisions of Ballymote, Ballynakill, Bricklieve, Carrickbanagher, Drumeolumb, Drumfin, Lakeview, Lisconny, and Riverstown.

ROSCOMMON The Rural District of Castlereagh.

LIMERICK The Rural Districts of Glin and Newcastle.

TIPPERARY The Rural District of Clogheen.

NOTE.—District Electoral Divisions included in the Irish Speaking Districts are denoted thus : (a)
District Electoral Divisions included in the Partly Irish Speaking Districts are denoted thus : (b)

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Table 1—continued.—TOTAL POPULATION AND TOTAL IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY AND BY URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT: CENSUS 1901, CENSUS 1911 AND SPECIAL CENSUS 1925, SHOWING COMPARISONS OF CHANGE.

AREA	Total Population.			Irish Speakers as % of Total Population.	Total Irish Speakers.			Absolute change.			Percentage change.		
	1901	1911	1925		1901	1911	1925	1901-1911	1911-1925	1901-1911	1911-1925	1901-1911	1911-1925
	<p>KERRY CO. *</p> <p>Urban Districts:</p> <p>Killarney . . . 5656 5796 4744</p> <p>Listowel . . . 3605 3409 2698</p> <p>Rural Districts:</p> <p>Cahersiveen . . . 22435 20785 17160</p> <p>Dingle . . . 18274 17804 14805</p> <p>Kenmare . . . 14642 13212 10792</p> <p>Killarney . . . 31440 30190 26733</p> <p>Listowel . . . 27789 26812 25166</p> <p>Tralee . . . 32018 31383 29186</p>												
<p>CORK CO. †</p> <p>Urban Districts:</p> <p>Clonakilty . . . 3098 2961 2735</p> <p>Kinsale . . . 4250 4020 3220</p> <p>Middleton . . . 3361 3182 2872</p> <p>Skibbereen . . . 3208 3021 2670</p> <p>Youghal . . . 5393 5648 5464</p> <p>Rural Districts:</p> <p>Bandon . . . 17878 16888 14343</p> <p>Bantry . . . 13457 12733 10624</p> <p>Castletown . . . 11178 10393 8916</p> <p>Charleville . . . 4121 3990 3889</p> <p>Clonakilty . . . 16060 14667 12427</p> <p>Cork . . . 49142 49576 39546</p>													
<p>WATERFORD CO. ††</p> <p>Urban Districts:</p> <p>Dunganway . . . 13321 12273 11192</p> <p>Fermoy . . . 16606 15970 13924</p> <p>Kanturk . . . 23181 22299 20765</p> <p>Kinsale . . . 12423 11641 9291</p> <p>Macroon (Rural & Urban) †††</p> <p>Mallow S. . . 22998 21418 18883</p> <p>Middleton . . . 16184 16764 14032</p> <p>Milstreet . . . 10515 10180 8596</p> <p>Mitchelstown No. 1 . . . 8656 8552 7850</p> <p>Skibbereen . . . 21987 20455 17391</p> <p>Skull . . . 10243 8643 6811</p> <p>Youghal No. 1 . . . 4770 4193 3600</p>													
<p>WATERFORD CO. ††</p> <p>Urban Districts:</p> <p>Dungarvan . . . 4850 4977 4572</p> <p>Rural Districts:</p> <p>Carrick-on-Suir . . . 5213 4894 3954</p> <p>Clonmel No. 2 . . . 3680 3289 2394</p> <p>Dungarvan . . . 10116 9259 7692</p> <p>Kilmacthomas . . . 7109 6830 5958</p> <p>Lismore . . . 13273 12000 10118</p> <p>Waterford No. 1 . . . 11459 11152 9819</p> <p>Youghal No. 2 . . . 4718 4101 3344</p>													

* Excluding the Urban District of Tralee.

† Excluding the Urban Districts of Mallow, Fermoy, and Cobh and the County Borough of Cork.

†† Separate figures for the Irish-speaking Population in Macroon Rural and Macroon Urban Districts respectively in 1901 are not available. The figures for 1911 and 1925 are as follows:—

Macroon Rural	19982	18701	16510	9356	6638	50.0	40.2	1281	2191	2718	6.4	11.7	29.1
Macroon Urban	3016	2717	2373	1148	236	42.3	9.9	209	344	912	9.9	12.7	79.4

‡ Separate figures for the Irish-speaking Population in Mallow Rural and Mallow Urban Districts respectively in 1901 are not available. The figure shown for Mallow Rural District—2038—includes Mallow Urban District.

|| Excluding the County Borough of Waterford.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Table 1—continued. TOTAL POPULATION AND TOTAL IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY AND BY URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT: CENSUS 1901, CENSUS 1911 AND SPECIAL CENSUS 1925, SHOWING COMPARISONS OF CHANGE.

A R E A .	Total Population.				Total Irish Speakers.				Irish Speakers as % of Total Population.			Absolute change.				Percentage change.				
	1901		1911		1925		1901		1911		1925		1901-1911		1911-1925		1901-1911		1911-1925	
	1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901	1911	1925	1901-1911	1911-1925	1901-1911	1911-1925	1901-1911	1911-1925	1901-1911	1911-1925	1901-1911	1911-1925	
SLIGO CO. (Part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Districts :																				
Boyle No. 2	13757	12593	10679	3234	2081	338	23.5	16.5	3.2	1164	1914	1153	1743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromore West	13034	12103	10800	3433	2490	356	26.3	20.6	3.3	931	1303	943	2134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo *	8855	8204	7508	†	1663	989	†	20.3	13.2	651	696	†	674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobercurry	19204	18002	15682	6049	5725	3072	31.5	31.8	19.6	1202	2320	324	2653	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROSCOMMON CO. (Part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural District :																				
Castlereagh	33576	31554	26873	10258	5532	2463	30.6	17.5	9.2	2022	4681	4726	3069	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LIMERICK CO. (Part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Districts :																				
Glin	4301	4016	3550	511	414	263	11.9	10.3	7.4	285	466	97	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle	23891	23594	22261	5331	4898	2961	22.3	20.8	13.3	297	1333	433	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIPPERARY CO. (Part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural District :																				
Clogheen	15621	14737	11612	4357	2988	1424	28.1	20.3	12.3	784	3125	1369	1564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Including only the District Electoral Division of Ballymote, Ballynakill, Bricklieve, Carrickbanager, Drumcolun, Drummin, Lakeview, Lescouny and Riverstown, in the Rural District of Sligo.
† Figures not available.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Table II. (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

Table with 20 columns: County/District, No. of Townlands, No. of Households, Non-Irish Speakers (5 age groups, Total 1925), Irish Speakers (5 age groups, Total 1925, Total 1911), Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident (1925, 1911), Irish Speakers as % of Population (1925, 1911). Rows include Donegal CO., Inishowen R. D., and Letterkenny U. D. & R. D.

(a) Irish Speaking.

(b) Partly Irish Speaking.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925

Table II. (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

Table with columns for Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions; No. of Townlands; No. of Households; Non-Irish Speakers (Age groups: Under 7, 7 and under 14, 14 and under 26, 26 and under 60, 60 years and over, Total 1925); Irish Speakers (Age groups: Under 7, 7 and under 14, 14 and under 26, 26 and under 60, 60 years and over, Total 1925, Total 1911); Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident (1925, 1911); Irish Speakers as % of Population (1925, 1911). Rows include GALWAY CO., Oughterard R. D., Tuam R. D., and various D.E.D.'s.

(a) Irish Speaking.

(b) Partly Irish Speaking.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Table II. (Contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

Table with columns: Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions; No. of Town-lands; No. of House-holds; Non-Irish Speakers (Under 7 years, 7 and under 14 years, 14 and under 26 years, 26 and under 60 years, 60 years and over, Total 1925); Irish Speakers (Under 7 years, 7 and under 14 years, 14 and under 26 years, 26 and under 60 years, 60 years and over, Total 1925, Total 1911); Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident (1925, 1911); Irish Speakers as % of Population (1925, 1911). Rows include CORK CO.—con., Clonakilty R. D.—con., D.E.D.'s.—con., Clonakilty Rural, (b) Cooleraheen, (b) Courtnacsherry, (b) Derry, (b) Kilkerranmore, (b) Kilmaloda East, Kilmaloda West, Kilmoylerane, Kilnagross, Knocks, (b) Rathbarry, (b) Rosscarbery, Rossmore, (b) Templeomalus, (b) Timoleague, Cork R. D., Total, D.E.D.'s.—Ballincollig, Ballygarvan, Ballynaglogh, Bishopstown, Blackpool, Blackrock, Blarney, Caherlag, Carrigaline, Carrignavar, Carrigrohane Beg, Cobh Rural, Douglas, Dripsey, Dunderrow, Firmount, Glenville, Greenfort, Inishkenny, Killeagh, Knockantota, Knockraha, Lehenagh, Matehy, Monkstown, Ovens, Rathcooney, Riverstown, St. Mary's, Whitechurch, Dunmanway R. D., Total, D.E.D.'s.—Aultagh, Ballingurteen, Ballymoney, (a) Bealanagarry, (b) Bealock, Carrigboy, Castletown, Coolmountain, Drinagh, Dunmanway North.

(a) Irish Speaking.

(b) Partly Irish Speaking.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

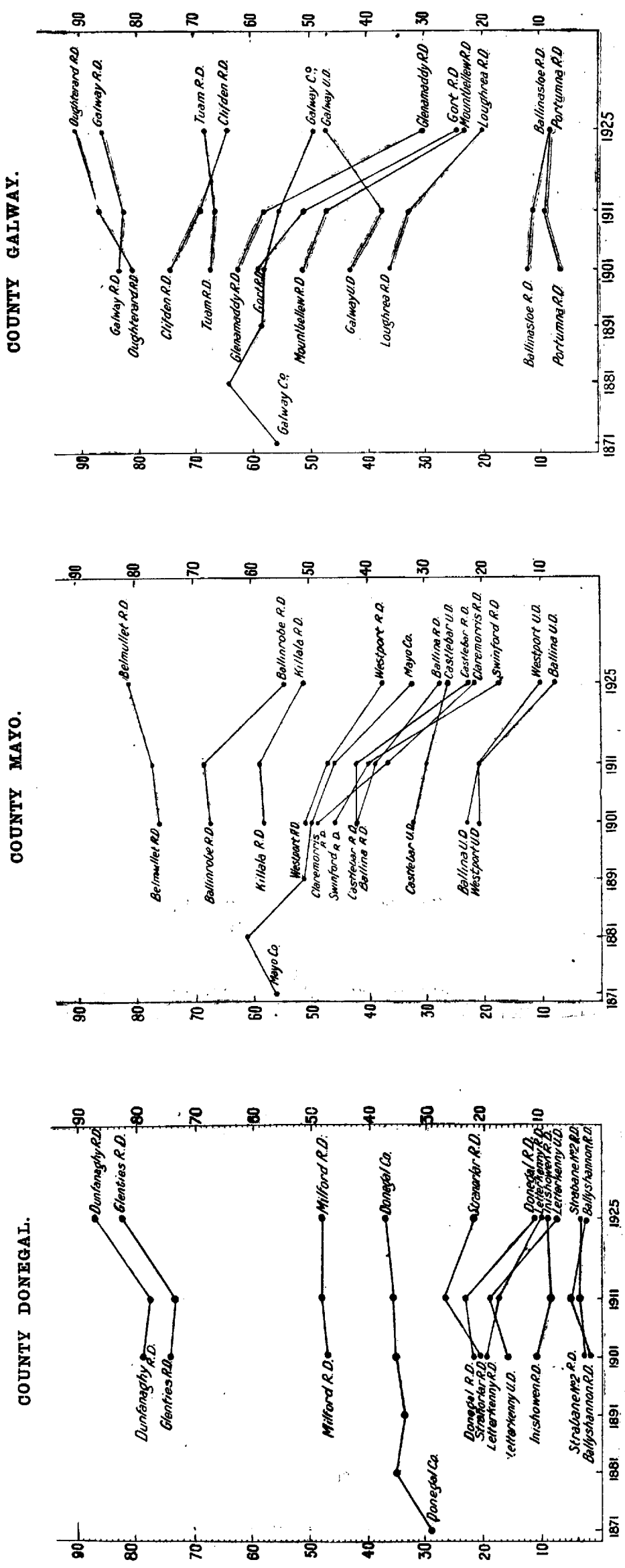
Table II. (contd.)—IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION BY COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT, AND DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM THE 1911 CENSUS RETURNS.

Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, and District Electoral Divisions.	No. of Town- lands.	No. of House- holds.	Non-Irish Speakers.						Irish Speakers.						Total No. of Persons Ordinarily Resident		Irish Speakers as % of Population.		
			Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total 1925	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 and under 26 years.	26 and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Total 1925	Total 1911	1925	1911	1925	1911
LIMERICK CO.—con.																			
Newcastle R D.—con.																			
D.E.D's—con.																			
Broadford	14	188	137	121	135	387	33	813	.	3	6	6	.	15	192	828	912	1.8	21.1
Caher	4	106	51	73	82	137	27	370	43	53	30	31	47	204	230	574	619	35.5	37.2
Cleanglass	7	94	62	53	89	168	45	417	.	13	8	2	5	28	138	445	496	6.3	27.8
Cloncagh	12	68	38	35	51	127	29	280	1	7	4	2	.	14	13	294	369	4.8	3.5
Danganbeg	12	90	56	42	108	174	20	400	3	16	27	22	3	71	74	471	467	15.1	15.8
Dromcolliher	20	248	130	161	199	392	136	1018	4	6	6	8	2	26	226	1044	1079	2.5	20.9
Dromtrasna	5	205	91	66	193	378	47	775	70	123	74	46	38	351	413	1126	1185	31.2	34.9
Feenagh	9	111	62	51	114	215	19	461	19	23	34	11	1	93	101	554	522	16.8	19.3
Garryduff	5	66	43	18	37	94	9	201	6	26	19	31	20	102	71	303	332	33.7	21.4
Glenagower	10	188	161	141	208	382	66	958	.	13	18	15	29	75	63	1033	567	7.3	11.1
Glengort	4	108	76	80	106	190	55	507	.	1	3	4	10	18	254	525	1109	3.4	22.9
Glensharrold	5	130	79	53	87	224	84	527	5	6	9	11	5	36	92	563	658	6.4	14.0
Kilmeedy	10	110	91	71	78	213	36	489	.	3	10	4	6	23	52	512	518	4.5	10.0
Knockaderry	13	108	66	45	97	200	48	456	.	14	11	5	2	32	69	488	472	6.6	14.6
Mahoonagh	10	103	69	64	85	185	38	441	.	.	3	2	2	7	54	448	457	1.6	11.8
Monagay	21	294	167	129	176	547	98	1117	6	46	49	19	39	159	339	1276	1423	12.5	23.8
Mountcollins	5	142	38	157	188	114	13	510	65	20	25	81	54	245	212	755	814	32.5	26.0
Mountplummer	10	121	63	65	94	196	60	478	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	478	525	.	17.9
Newcastle Rural	26	145	4	9	16	16	7	52	46	83	145	269	69	612	131	664	728	92.2	18.0
Newcastle Urban	14	468	305	196	372	898	141	1912	24	55	82	57	15	233	401	2145	2585	10.9	15.5
Port	3	130	138	133	129	250	57	707	2	10	2	7	14	35	192	742	657	4.7	29.2
Rathronan	9	250	267	209	235	470	116	1297	2	1	1	7	8	19	254	1316	1311	1.4	19.4
Rosskagh	6	127	84	101	89	232	55	561	2	6	1	7	1	17	94	578	599	2.9	15.7
Templeglentan	9	272	219	216	295	510	130	1370	.	10	6	3	15	34	381	1404	1310	2.4	29.1
TIPPERARY CO.																			
Clogheen R. D.																			
Total																			
D.E.D's—																			
Ardinnan	30	182	107	114	171	342	57	791	5	2	6	39	30	82	228	873	987	9.4	23.1
(b) Ballybacon	11	101	6	18	39	89	8	160	38	40	53	101	78	310	369	470	582	66.0	63.4
Ballyporeen	18	268	122	115	211	584	98	1130	11	38	16	3	10	78	301	1208	1443	6.5	20.9
Burncourt	20	105	77	75	127	177	59	515	.	3	.	2	1	6	119	521	538	1.2	22.1
Caher	16	214	114	93	195	419	96	917	.	6	13	9	5	33	111	950	1486	3.5	7.5
Clogheen	16	322	157	157	226	589	147	1276	33	3	4	20	15	75	349	1351	1935	5.6	18.0
Coolagarranroe	4	161	76	67	136	302	58	639	4	23	12	16	29	84	230	723	858	11.6	26.8
Derrygrath	21	142	64	64	117	236	44	525	4	2	2	8	14	30	95	555	690	5.4	13.8
Kiloommon	14	342	194	158	281	632	126	1391	.	.	5	2	4	11	115	1402	2109	0.8	5.5
Kilooran	21	118	41	47	145	211	53	497	1	8	11	12	5	37	136	534	689	6.9	19.7
Mortlestown	23	96	45	65	97	177	43	427	.	.	1	.	3	4	41	431	476	0.9	8.6
(b) Newcastle	11	155	66	57	105	118	3	349	60	30	32	218	88	428	459	777	815	55.1	56.3
Tubbrid	30	150	25	22	117	298	51	513	44	66	21	11	20	162	163	675	847	24.0	9.2
Tullaghmelan	30	158	96	113	149	303	45	706	.	.	1	32	17	50	160	756	813	6.6	19.7
Tullaghorton	12	82	35	53	67	157	40	352	16	.	.	4	14	34	112	386	469	8.8	23.9

(b) Partly Irish Speaking.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Table III.—(Graphs, for each county, showing the percentage of Irish speakers in the total population and the rate of change of this percentage, by county from 1871 to 1925, and by urban and rural district from 1901 to 1925.



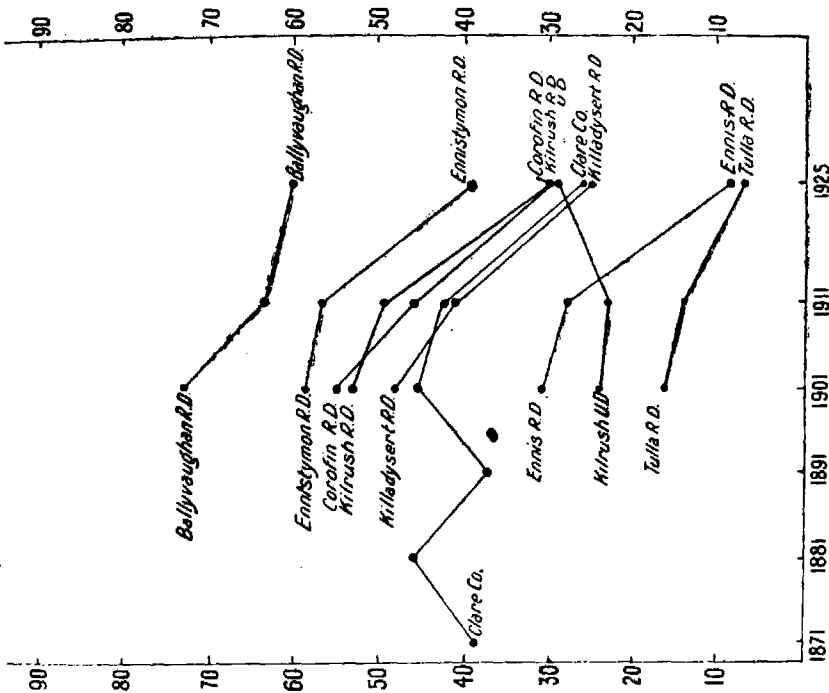
NOTE.—In the general Report on the Census for 1881 (C.3365/1882, pp. 73-74), it is recorded that in respect of Irish Speakers there was “a more precise method of seeking information on the several forms.” To the more accurate information thus obtained is due the apparent rise in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1881, in the population of the various counties. The number of Irish Speakers in the population and therefore the percentage in 1871 must be regarded as having been underenumerated.

The rise, in some counties, in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1901 may be regarded as more apparent than real and, to a large measure, as due to the influence of the Gaelic League movement.

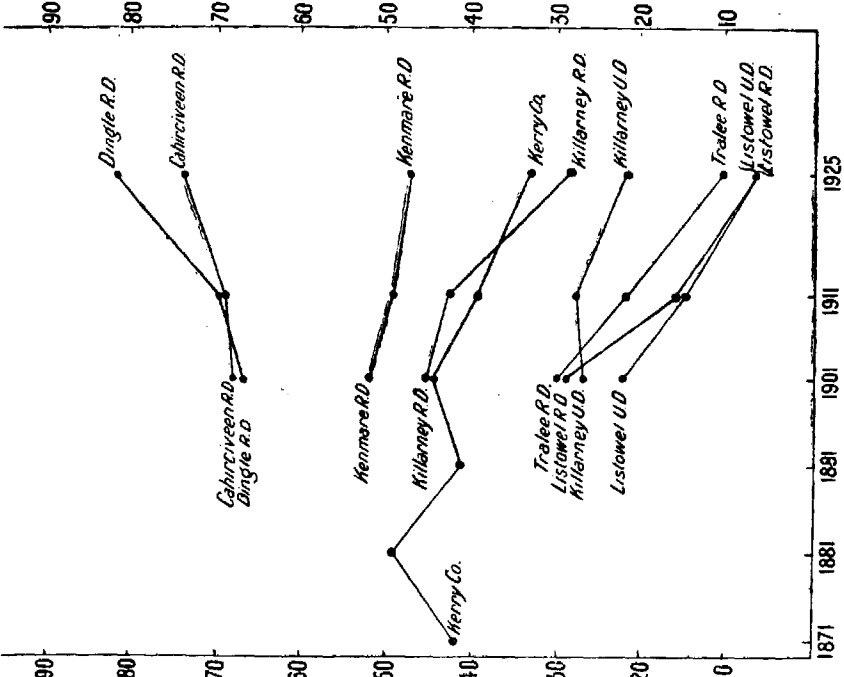
SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Table III. (contd.)—GRAPHS, FOR EACH COUNTY, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE RATE OF CHANGE OF THIS PERCENTAGE, BY COUNTY FROM 1871 TO 1925, AND BY URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT FROM 1901 TO 1925.

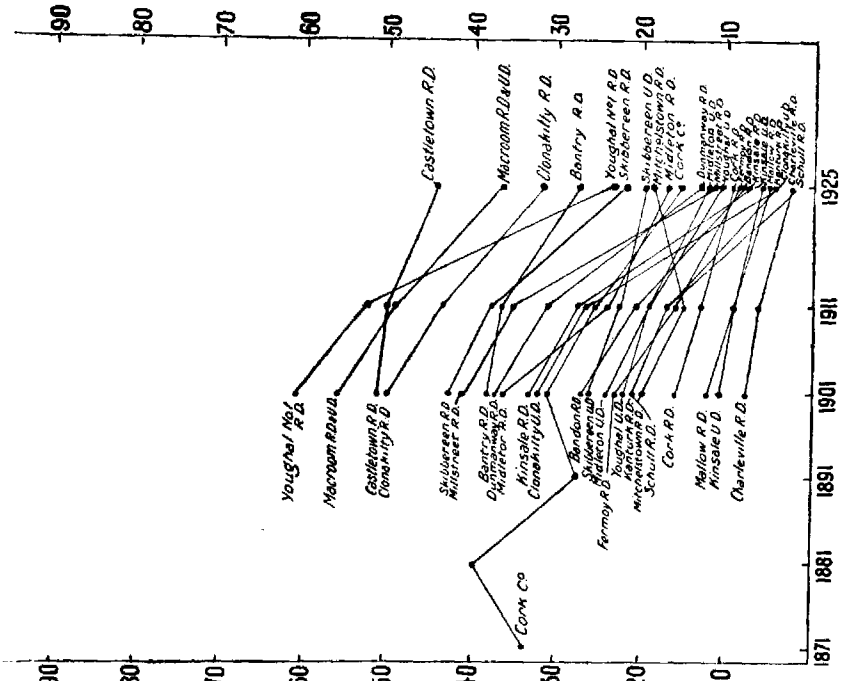
COUNTY CLARE.



COUNTY KERRY.



COUNTY CORK.



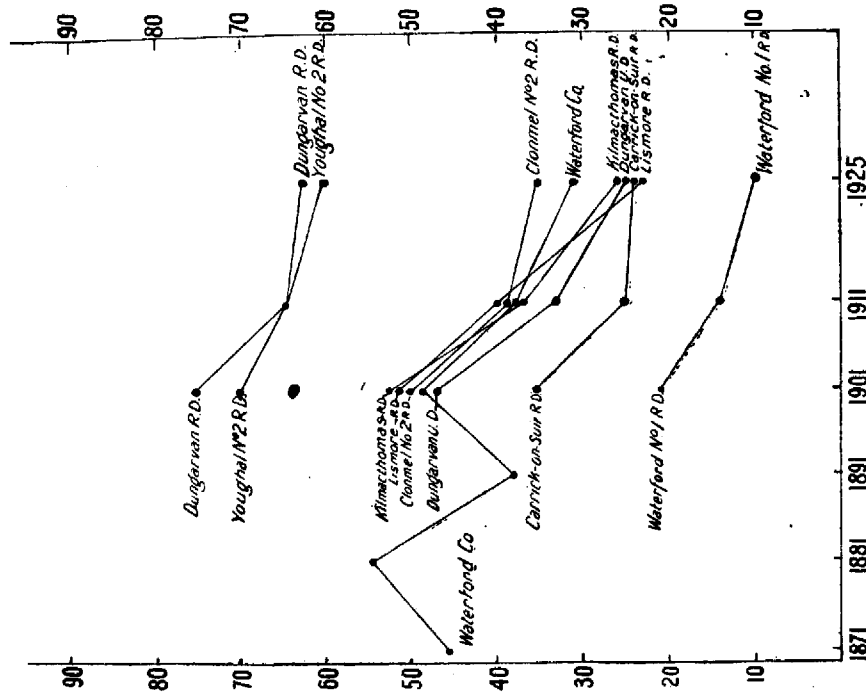
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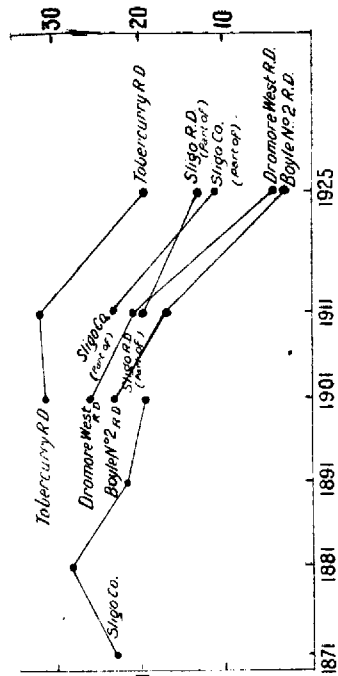
SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE GAELTACHT—AUGUST, 1925.

Table III. (cont'd.)—(GRAPHS, FOR EACH COUNTY, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE RATE OF CHANGE OF THIS PERCENTAGE, BY COUNTY FROM 1871 TO 1925, AND BY URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT FROM 1901 TO 1925.

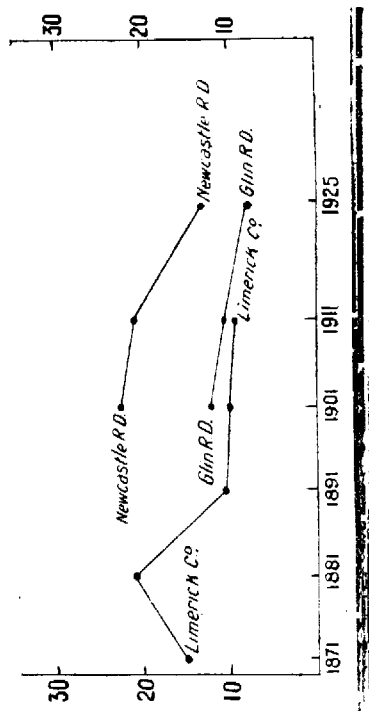
COUNTY WATERFORD.



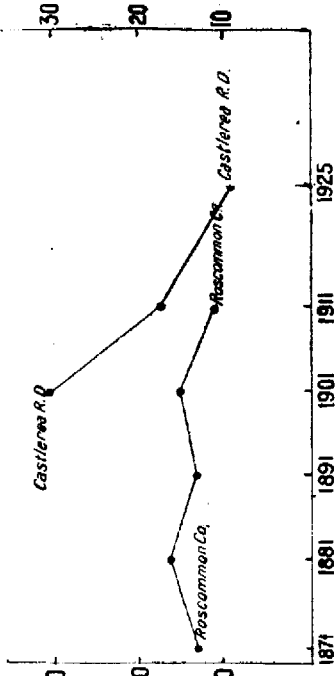
COUNTY SLIGO.



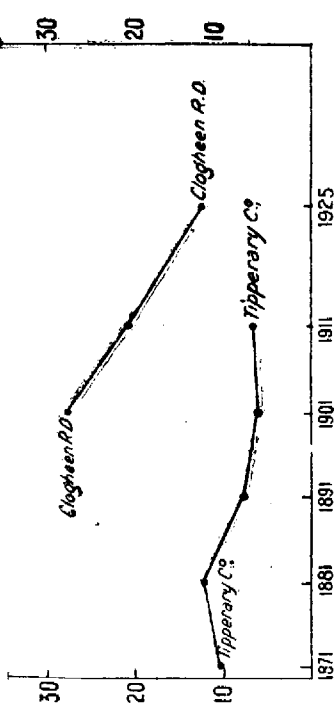
COUNTY LIMERICK.



COUNTY ROSCOMMON.



COUNTY TIPPERARY.



NOTE.—In the general Report on the Census for 1881 (C.3365/1882, pp. 73-74), it is recorded that in respect of Irish Speakers there was "a more precise method of seeking information on the several forms." To the more accurate information thus obtained is due the apparent rise in the percentage of Irish Speakers in 1881, in the population of the various counties. The number of Irish Speakers in the population and therefore the percentage in 1871 must be regarded as having been underenumerated.

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THIRD APPENDIX.

TABLES RELATING TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Table I.—STATEMENT AS TO FEES PAID FOR THE TEACHING OF IRISH FROM 1901 TO 1922, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Number of Schools which earned Fees	Amount Paid
		£ s. d.
<i>Extra Subject.</i>		
1901 (Calendar Year)	109	955 0 0
1902 do.	341	3,050 10 0
1903 do.	695	7,220 0 0
1904 do.	1,185	12,069 4 1
1905 do.	1,204	11,551 0 6
1906 do.	1,410	13,843 19 11
<i>Ordinary Subject.</i>		
1906-7 (School Year)	553	2,124 7 4
<i>Extra Subject.</i>		
1907-8 (School Year)	1,507	10,227 16 8
1908-9 do.	1,592	11,601 12 7
1909-10 do.	1,631	10,760 10 7
1910-11 do.	1,448	9,164 19 10
1911-12 do.	1,381	8,388 16 7
1912-13 do.	1,485	8,735 14 6
1913-14 do.	1,509	9,405 10 7
1914-15 do.	1,448	9,807 18 3
1915-16 do.	1,452	10,184 17 8
1916-17 do.	1,426	9,840 9 4
1917-18 do.	1,442	10,561 11 5
1918-19 do.	1,261	9,185 13 4
1919-20 do.	1,524	10,867 13 1
1920-21 do.	1,560	16,265 13 8
1921-22 do.	1,879	20,576 15 11

Table II.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SPECIAL FEES PAID FOR INSTRUCTION GIVEN UNDER THE BILINGUAL PROGRAMME FROM ITS INTRODUCTION IN 1906 TO 1922.

School Year	Number of Schools which earned Fees	Amount Paid
		£ s. d.
1906-7	36	343 10 4
1907-8	106	1,538 15 0
1908-9	148	2,395 3 0
1909-10	158	2,501 1 1
1910-11	172	2,903 11 2
1911-12	185	3,130 16 4
1912-13	193	3,274 19 4
1913-14	205	3,593 16 6
1914-15	212	3,667 9 5
1915-16	225	3,865 1 2
1916-17	224	4,201 4 10
1917-18	228	3,796 1 1
1918-19	232	3,941 11 7
1919-20	230	3,813 17 0
1920-21	237	6,224 17 7
1921-22	239	6,869 15 10

Table III.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS HOLDING THE :

County	Art Teastas	Bilingual Certificate	Ordinary Certificate	Unqualified in Irish	TOTAL
<i>Irish Speaking Districts.</i>					
Donegal	56	116	41	34	247
Mayo	8	53	39	19	119
Galway	30	141	67	36	274
Clare	1	7	3	5	16
Kerry	24	63	19	10	116
Cork	11	19	7	6	43
Waterford	—	14	12	6	32
<i>Total</i>	130	413	188	116	847
<i>Percentage</i>	15.3	48.8	22.2	13.7	—
<i>Partly Irish Speaking Districts.</i>					
Donegal	7	22	28	54	111
Mayo	10	79	106	176	371
*Galway	12	85	97	99	293
Clare	10	60	68	91	229
Kerry	32	77	58	90	257
Cork	14	54	83	102	253
Waterford	4	27	28	72	131
Sligo	—	2	1	7	10
Tipperary	—	2	2	10	14
<i>Total</i>	89	408	471	701	1,669
<i>Percentage</i>	5.3	24.5	28.2	42.0	—

Table IV.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS REPORTED AS :

County	Highly Efficient	Efficient	Non- Efficient	TOTAL
<i>Irish Speaking Districts.</i>				
Donegal	50	182	18	250
Mayo	25	76	12	113
Galway	78	189	22	289
Clare	4	8	4	16
Kerry	46	61	15	122
Cork	13	29	1	43
Waterford	4	25	5	34
<i>Total</i>	220	570	77	867
<i>Percentage</i>	25.4	65.7	8.9	—
<i>Partly Irish Speaking Districts.</i>				
Donegal	14	96	9	119
Mayo	98	235	31	364
*Galway	96	159	27	282
Clare	61	103	45	209
Kerry	69	144	33	246
Cork	96	147	8	251
Waterford	36	83	11	130
Sligo	2	7	1	10
Tipperary	1	13	—	14
<i>Total</i>	473	987	165	1,625
<i>Percentage</i>	29.1	60.7	10.2	—

* Including one school over the Roscommon border.

Table V.—NUMBER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS.

County	Number of Rooms												TOTAL	
	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2		1
<i>Irish Speaking Districts.</i>														
Donegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	32	86	127
Mayo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	29	57
Galway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	63	78	147
Clare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
Kerry	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	26	23	56
Cork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	7	21
Waterford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	19
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	2	16	171	240	435
<i>Partly Irish Speaking Districts.</i>														
Donegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	37	62
Mayo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	13	59	95	170
*Galway	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	57	45	118
Clare	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	8	39	53	105
Kerry	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	9	44	46	107
Cork	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	49	70	126
Waterford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	20	26	52
Sligo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
Tipperary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
<i>Total</i>	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	8	6	12	42	296	379	751

Table VI.—NUMBER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SUITABILITY AND CONDITION.

County	House suitable generally and not requiring enlargement	Fair but requiring addition	Bad and requiring new building	TOTAL	Additional new site and building required for additional School
<i>Irish Speaking Districts.</i>					
Donegal	97	21	14	132	—
Mayo	45	12	2	59	1
Galway	126	18	3	147	—
Clare	8	—	—	8	—
Kerry	48	3	7	58	—
Cork	17	2	2	21	—
Waterford	18	1	—	19	—
<i>Total</i>	359	57	28	444	1
<i>Percentage</i>	80.9	12.8	6.3	—	—
<i>Partly Irish Speaking Districts.</i>					
Donegal	46	10	7	63	—
Mayo	126	30	12	168	—
*Galway	100	14	6	120	—
Clare	78	22	7	107	—
Kerry	106	5	—	111	—
Cork	111	9	9	129	—
Waterford	43	5	4	52	—
Sligo	4	—	—	4	—
Tipperary	7	—	—	7	—
<i>Total</i>	621	95	45	761	—
<i>Percentage</i>	81.6	12.5	5.9	—	—

* Including one school over the Roscommon border.

TABLES RELATING TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Table VII.—STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR A 9 ACRE FARM, RUN ON GOOD LINES, IN CO. DONEGAL.

The total area of the Farm including land occupied by roads, fences, dwelling and farm houses, etc., is 9.157 st. acres. The number of persons supported during the year was six.

Farm accounts as kept by the owner of the farm, from 1st April, 1924, to 31st March, 1925.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.							
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
1924.					1924.						
April	Butter and Eggs	..	5	5	0	April	Household Expenses	..	2	14	0
May	do.	..	5	15	0	..	Feeding stuffs	..	5	10	0
..	4 Pigs sold	..	25	0	0	..	Sundries	..	1	3	4
June	Eggs and Butter	..	6	0	0	..	Papers and Postage	..	0	5	4
..	Cattle	..	26	0	0	May	Half year's rent	..	1	18	8
July	Eggs and Butter	..	5	5	0	..	Boots and Clothing	..	2	12	6
Aug.	do.	..	4	15	0	..	Household expenses	..	6	0	9
..	Premium for Poultry Station	..	6	0	0	..	3 Pigs bought	..	3	7	6
Sept.	Eggs and Butter	..	4	10	0	..	Papers and Postage	..	0	4	4
Oct.	do.	..	3	15	0	June	Household expenses	..	1	15	0
..	3 Pigs sold	..	22	0	0	..	Feeding stuffs	..	4	15	0
Nov.	Butter and Eggs	..	3	10	0	..	Papers and Sundries	..	0	10	2
..	4 Pigs sold	..	4	0	0	July	Household expenses	..	1	4	0
Dec.	Butter and Eggs	..	2	15	0	..	Feeding stuffs	..	1	3	9
1925.					..	Papers and Postage	..	0	4	4	
Jan.	Potatoes sold (4½ tons)	..	30	0	0	Aug.	Household expenses	..	3	0	0
..	Butter and Eggs	..	4	10	0	..	Boots	..	1	5	0
Feb.	do.	..	4	15	0	..	Sow bought	..	8	10	0
Mar.	do.	..	5	15	0	..	Piggery erected	..	11	0	0
..	6 Pigs sold	..	47	0	0	..	Feeding stuffs	..	1	15	3
					..	Postage, etc.	..	0	4	6	
					Sept.	Feeding stuffs	..	12	10	0	
					..	Household expenses	..	1	19	8	
					..	Papers and Postage	..	0	3	8	
					..	Sundries	..	1	5	0	
					Oct.	Household expenses	..	5	3	4	
					..	Rates	..	2	18	0	
					..	Boots	..	1	19	0	
					..	Papers and Postage	..	0	3	2	
					Nov.	Rent	..	1	18	8	
					..	Household expenses	..	2	14	6	
					..	Clothes and shoes	..	2	3	6	
					..	Papers and Postage	..	0	3	6	
					Dec.	Household expenses	..	2	17	0	
					..	Clothes	..	4	10	0	
					..	Sundries	..	0	6	0	
					..	Papers, etc.	..	0	5	8	
					1925.						
					Jan.	Household expenses	..	4	0	0	
					..	Feeding stuffs	..	13	10	0	
					..	Postage and Papers	..	0	4	2	
					Feb.	Household expenses	..	3	17	0	
					..	Postage, etc.	..	0	4	2	
					..	Boots repaired	..	0	6	0	
					Mar.	Rates	..	2	18	0	
					..	Household expenses	..	6	8	6	
					..	Postage and Papers	..	0	4	4	
					..	Artificial Manures	..	5	0	0	
					..	2 Bags Cement	..	1	3	0	
					..	Clothing	..	3	0	0	
					..	Grass and Clover seeds	..	5	7	0	
					..	Turf tackle	..	0	5	0	
					..	Sundries	..	3	5	0	
						Total	..	149	16	3	
						Balance	..	66	13	9	
								216	10	0	

LIVE STOCK.

1st April, 1924.

3 Cows.
3 Yearlings
2 Calves.
1 Horse.
4 Pigs (fattening).

31st March, 1925.

3 Cows.
3 Yearlings.
2 Calves.
1 Horse.
1 Sow and 11 young Pigs.

Farm implements, fowl, etc., about same at both dates.

NOTE.—Total receipts from Butter and Eggs, excluding Premium for Poultry Station £56 10 6

FOURTH APPENDIX.

RETURNS OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table I.—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, IN RESPECT OF THE COUNTIES OF DONEGAL, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, KERRY, WATERFORD, AND THAT PORTION OF CORK LYING SOUTH OF THE RIVER BLACKWATER, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, WITH VARYING QUALIFICATIONS IN IRISH; AND THE NUMBER IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES IN CORRESPONDING BRANCHES, IN THE WHOLE OF THE SAORSTAT SERVICE, WHO ARE FLUENT SPEAKERS OF IRISH.

Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Officers serving in the above-mentioned Areas.						No. of Officers in each corresponding Class and Branch through the whole Saorstát service who are fluent Speakers of Irish and whose knowledge is :	
			Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is :		Total Number of Officers serving.		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.		Acquired.	Native.
FINANCE.										
Ordnance Survey	Field Staff :— Revisers and Levelers	5/- to 9/6 per diem	15	2	.	.	1	18	.	1
Public Works	Asst. Architects	£200 to £450 .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	" " (Temp.)	£7 to £8 p.w.	2	1	1	.	.	4	.	.
	Clerks of Works	£5 to £6 13s. (incl.)	10	1	.	.	.	11	1	.
	Archl. Assistant	£4 15s. p.w. (incl.)	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Engineer	£40 p.m. (incl.)	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Land Loans Inspr. (Temp.)	£7 p.w. (incl.)	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Harbour Master	£50	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Typist (Temp.)	39/- to 44/6 p.w. (incl.)	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Revenue Commissioners	(Taxes.)									
	Senr. Inspectors	£750 to £900 .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Inspers. (Higher Gr.)	£550 to £700	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Inspers.	£250 to £500	6	.	1	.	.	7	1	.
	" (Asst.)	£150 to £250	1	1	2	1	.	5	4	.
	Tax Officers (High Gr.) (a)	£300 to £400	6	.	1	.	.	7	.	.
	" " " (b)	£250 to £350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tax Officers (Male)	£200 to £250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" " " (Female)	£190 to £220	9	2	1	.	.	12	.	.
	Tax Clerk (Male) (a)	£75 to £180 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" " " (b)	£60 to £200 .	18	6	.	3	1	28	3	1
	" " (Female)	£75 to £125 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" " "	£60 to £150 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Shorthand Typists	24/- to 38/-	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Writing Assistants	24/- to 34/-	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Temp. Clerks (Male)	56/- to 84/- (Stan.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" " (Female)	44/- to 63/6 according to grade.	60	2	.	1	1	64	1	1
	Temporary Shorthand Typists	45/- to 57/- (Stan.) according to grade.	8	1	.	.	.	9	.	.
	(Customs and Excise)									
	Inspectors	£650 to £750	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	3
	Surveyors	£500 to £600	7	1	.	6	2	16	9	4
	Officers (a)	£120 to £450	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" (b)	£110 to £350	66	48	12	16	8	150	42	14
	" (c)	£90 to £350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" (d)	£120 to £250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Departmental Clerks (a)	£80 to £250 .	1	9	1	1	1	13	3	1
	" " (b)	£70 to £200 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ch. Preventive Officers	£250 to £350	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Preventive Officers	£140 to £220	11	.	.	.	.	13	1	.
	Preventive Men	£160 to £250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" " (Auxlry.)	27/- to 54/- p.w.	44	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
	" " "	60/- p.w.	6	7	.	1	3	57	2	3
	Temp. Clerks (Male)	60/- to 88/- (Stan.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" " (Female)	45/- to 61/6 (") according to grade.	13	10	2	.	.	25	4	1
JUSTICE	Justices Dist. Co.		6	4	1	6	.	17	7	.
	Under Sheriffs		8	1	.	.	.	9	.	.
	Clerks of the Peace and Members of their Staff		7	1	.	.	.	8	1	.
			19	2	4	.	.	25	.	.

114 RETURNS OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table I. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, IN RESPECT OF THE COUNTIES OF DONEGAL, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, KERRY, WATERFORD, AND THAT PORTION OF CORK LYING SOUTH OF THE RIVER BLACKWATER, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, WITH VARYING QUALIFICATIONS IN IRISH; AND THE NUMBER IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES IN CORRESPONDING BRANCHES, IN THE WHOLE OF THE SAORSTAT SERVICE, WHO ARE FLUENT SPEAKERS OF IRISH.

Department.	Class or Grade.	Scale of Pay.	Officers serving in the above-mentioned Areas.						No. of Officers in each corresponding Class and Branch through the whole Saorstát service who are fluent Speakers of Irish and whose knowledge is:		
			Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:			Total Number of Officers serving.	Acquired.	Native.
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.				
JUSTICE.—con.											
General Prisons Board.	<i>(Ex-Headquarters)</i>										
	Governor, Cl. II.	£300—£10 to £400	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	" " III	£250—£10 to £300	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Clerk	53/- to 69/- p.w.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Storekeeper	53/- to 69/- p.w.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Clerk & Schoolmaster	35/- 1/6 to 50/-	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
	Engineer Class I.	59/- 2/- to 63/-	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	" " II.	53/- 2/- to 57/-	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Ch. Warder	57/- 2/- to 69/-	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	
	Principal Warder	45/- 2/- to 53/-	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	1
	Warder	29/- to 43/-	30	.	.	.	.	30	.	2
	Warder Temp.	4/2 per day	18	.	.	.	1	19	.	3	
	<i>(Female Staff)</i>										
	Matron Class II.	40/- 1/6 to 43/-	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Principal Wardress	36/- 1/6 to 39/-	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
Wardress	24/- to 35/.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	
Wardress (Temp.)	3/5 per diem	9	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH											
	General Inspectors	2 £500 to £700	.	2	.	1	.	3	1	.	
		1 £550 (incl.)									
	Engineering Insprs. (Temp.)	£500 (incl.)									.
	Auditor (Temp.)	1 £550 (incl.)	1	2	1	1	.	5	1	.	
		4 £500 (incl.)									
National Health Insurance Commission											
	Divl. Inspectors	£450 to £550	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	
	Asst. Inspectors (Men)	£100 to £400	6	5	.	.	.	11	.	.	
	" " (Women)	£100 to £300	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	
	Temporary Assistant Inspectors (Men)	£4 3s. 6d. p.w.	1	1	.	1	.	3	1	1	
	Clerk in Divisional Inspectors' Offices (Women)	38/- to 44/- p.w. 35/3 to 40/10 p.w.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	
EDUCATION.											
Primary Education	Divisional Inspectors	£600—£25 to £700	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	2	
	Inspectors Class I.	£500—£20 to £600	.	1	.	1	.	2	3	.	
	" " II.	£250—£20 to £500 (Men) £180—£15 to £400 (Women)	.	.	3	8	6	17	15	9	
	Assistant Organiser of Kindergarten	£140—£5 to £180	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	
	Assistant Organisers of Domestic Economy	£140—£5 to £180	3	1	.	1	.	5	1	.	
LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.											
Department of Agriculture	Agricul. Overseers	£150 to £250	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
	" " (Asst.)	£90 to £150	20	9	2	.	6	37	.	7	
	Cow-testing Instructors	£120 to £200	2	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	
	Horticultural Overseer	£150 to £250	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Marketing Inspectors	£120 to £250	2	.	2	.	1	5	.	1	
	Dairy Produce Insprs.	£150 to £350	2	.	1	.	.	3	.	1	
	Clonakilty Agricultural Station	Various	2	1	.	1	.	6	5	.	
	Munster Institute, Cork	Various	7	.	.	1	.	8	2	.	

Table I. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, IN RESPECT OF THE COUNTIES OF DONEGAL, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, KERRY, WATERFORD, AND THAT PORTION OF CORK LYING SOUTH OF THE RIVER BLACKWATER, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, WITH VARYING QUALIFICATIONS IN IRISH ; AND THE NUMBER IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES IN CORRESPONDING BRANCHES, IN THE WHOLE OF THE SAORSTAT SERVICE, WHO ARE FLUENT SPEAKERS OF IRISH.

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				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.			
LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.—con.	Athenry Agricultural Station	Various . . . . .	.	3	1	1	.	5	2	.
	Veterinary Inspectors	£300 to £400 . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	1
	Ship Inspector	£1 4s. 2d. p.w. . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
Land Commission	Asst. Commr. acting as Land Purchase Inspr.	£800 including subsistence	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Inspectors, Class I.	£500—£20 to £600	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
	Inspectors, Class II.	£400—£20 to £500	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Tem Insprs. Gr. I.	£600	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
	„ „ Gr. II.	£500	6	4	.	.	.	10	.	.
	Senr. Land Inspector	£400—£25 to £600	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Land Insprs. 1st Class	£400—£20 to £500	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	„ „ 2nd „	£200—£20 to £400	11	.	.	1	.	12	1	.
	Asst. Insprs. 1st Class	£150—£15 to £200	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Re-sale Valuer	£200—£20 to £400	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Re sale Valuer Asst. 1st. Cl.	£130—£10 to £200	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	„ „ „ 2nd Cl.	£90—£10 to £120	5	.	.	.	1	6	.	1
	Surveyor	£130—£7 10s. to £200—£10 to £275	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
	„ „ „	£120—£10 to £240	3	.	.	2	.	5	5	.
	Surveyor (Temp.)	£20 p.m.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	2nd Class Officer	£400 to £500 . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.
	Engineer Surveyor	£300 to £500	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	3rd Class Officer	£200 to £400	4	1	.	.	.	5	.	1
	Industrial Inspector	£150 to £400 . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.
	Employment Officer	£200 to £250	13	2	.	.	.	15	2	.
	„ „ (F.)	£170 to £220	2	1	.	1	.	4	1	.
	Clerical Officer	£60 to £200 . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	3
	Dept. Supt. M. Marine Office	£90 to £180	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Employment Clerk	£52 to £180	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
	„ „ (F.)	£52 to £150	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
	Temp. Executive	£500 (incl.) . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Temp. Supt., Coast Life Saving	£170 to £200	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Temp. Clerks (M.)	Standard	20	3	.	.	.	23	.	.
	„ „ (W.)	„ „	7	3	.	.	.	10	.	.
	Temp. J. S. O.	£170 to £200	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
FISHERIES	Fishing Supts.	£200 to £300	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	3
	Local Fishery Officers	Varying from £1 to £3 p.w.	3	1	.	.	4	8	.	4
	Rural Industries, Instructresses, etc.	Varying from £1 15s. to £6 p.w.	24	14	2	5	8	53	5	8
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	Postmasters	Varying from £125 to £650	21	7	4	2	.	34	2	1
	Overseers	£150 to £210	24	5	2	.	.	31	1	.
	Post Office Assistants	16/- to 63/-	178	67	11	7	2	265	22	3
	Sub-Postmasters	Unit System	462	108	35	28	170	803	33	171
	Inspr. Engineering Br.	£150 to £210	11	.	.	1	.	12	1	.
	Assist. Superintendents	£180 to £280	5	.	1	1	.	7	1	.
	Assistant Engineer	£160 to £380	3	1	.	.	.	4	.	.
	Telephonists	14/- to 31/-	31	9	.	2	.	42	2	.
	Executive Engineer	£400 to £480	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Chief Superintendents	£335 to £390 . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
	Superintendents	£280 to £350	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1

Transferred Offrs. (etc) C. D. Bd.

RETURN OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table I. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, IN RESPECT OF THE COUNTIES OF DONEGAL, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, KERRY, WATERFORD, AND THAT PORTION OF CORK LYING SOUTH OF THE RIVER BLACKWATER, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, WITH VARYING QUALIFICATIONS IN IRISH; AND THE NUMBER IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES, IN CORRESPONDING BRANCHES IN THE WHOLE OF THE SAORSTAT SERVICE, WHO ARE FLUENT SPEAKERS OF IRISH.

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				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.			
POSTS AND TELE- GRAPHS.— <i>con.</i>	Asst. Superintendents Telegraphs (F.)	£110 to £130	1	1	.	1
	Asst. Superintendents, Cl. II. Telephones (F)	£95 to £110 .	1	1	.	.
	Shorthand Typists .	24/- to 38/-	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
	Clerical Officers (M.) .	£60 to £200 .	6	6	8	.
	Asst. Traffic Supt. .	£120 to £170 .	1	1	.	.
	Writing Assistants .	17/- to 34/-	1	1	.	1
	Temp. Clerks (M.) .	65/- to 72/6	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Temp. Draughtsmen .	30/- to 60/-	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.
DEFENCE	Temp. Clerk .	Standard .	1	1	.	1
	Temporary Shorthand Typists	" .	13	4	.	.	.	17	1	.

SUMMARY

FINANCE.										
Ordnance Survey .	.	.	15	2	.	.	1	18	.	1
Public Works .	.	.	19	2	1	.	.	22	1	.
Revenue Comrs. .	.	.	261	92	20	29	17	419	73	28
JUSTICE .										
General Prisons Bd.	.	.	77	1	.	.	1	79	.	7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH										
National Health In- surance Comm.	.	.	10	7	.	2	1	20	2	2
EDUCATION.										
Primary Education	.	.	3	2	4	12	8	29	24	11
LANDS AND AGRI- CULTURE.										
Dept. of Agriculture	.	.	40	15	7	6	8	76	10	11
Land Commission	.	.	44	4	1	3	1	53	6	1
INDUSTRY AND COM- MERCE										
	.	.	59	12	.	3	.	74	9	4
FISHERIES										
	.	.	28	15	2	5	15	65	5	15
POSTS AND TELE- GRAPHS										
	.	.	753	200	54	41	172	1220	70	179
DEFENCE										
	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	18	1	1
Totals .	.	.	1364	369	96	109	224	2162	211	260
Deduct :										
POSTS AND TELE- GRAPHS	Sub-Postmasters	Unit System	462	108	35	28	170	803	33	171
Totals .	(excluding Sub-Postmasters paid on Unit System)		902	261	61	81	54	1359	178	89

RETURNS OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table II.—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Department.	Scale of Pay.		Number of Officers.					Total.
	With a Maximum over	And not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is :		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
FINANCE.								
Office of Minister	800	.	5	1	.	.	.	6
	600	800	8	.	1	3	.	12
	400	600	7	2	3	1	.	13
	200	400	19	4	5	.	.	28
	.	200	73	19	6	.	2	100
Civil Service Commission.	800	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	.	.	.	1	.	1
	200	400	1	.	.	1	.	2
	.	200	2	2	2	1	2	9
Registry of Friendly Societies.								
Ordnance Survey	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	.	.	.	.	1
	200	400	2	.	.	.	.	2
	.	200	135	7	1	.	1	144
Paymaster-General	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	1	.	.	.	2
	200	400	6	.	.	.	.	6
	.	200	9	1	.	.	1	11
Public Works	800	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
	600	800	14	1	.	.	.	15
	400	600	27	4	4	1	.	36
	200	400	85	22	8	9	.	124
	.	200	74	24	11	2	.	111
Revenue Commissioners	800	.	12	3	1	4	.	20
	600	800	47	12	1	3	3	66
	400	600	52	8	18	20	6	104
	200	400	338	204	97	51	15	705
	.	200	628	153	46	23	5	855
State Laboratory	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	.	1	.	.	2
	200	400	.	1	11	1	.	13
	.	200	3	1	2	.	.	6
Stationery Office	800	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	2	.	.	.	.	2
	200	400	15	9	.	.	1	25
	.	200	19	2	.	1	.	22
Valuation Office	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	5	.	.	.	.	5
	400	600	14	1	.	.	.	15
	200	400	31	8	4	1	.	44
	.	200	19	3	1	.	.	23
Quit Rent Office	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	6	.	.	.	.	6
	.	200	5	.	.	.	.	5

RETURNS OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Department.	Scale of Pay.		Number of Officers.					Total.
	With a Maximum over	And not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is :		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
JUSTICE.								
Office of Minister	800	.	1	.	1	.	.	2
	600	800	2	1	1	.	.	4
	400	600	5	.	2	1	.	8
	200	400	5	.	2	.	.	7
	.	200	27	12	3	3	1	46
Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	3	.	.	.	.	3
	.	200	2	.	.	.	.	2
Courts of Justice—								
Supreme and High	800	.	16	.	1	.	.	17
	600	800	4	.	.	.	.	4
	400	600	18	.	.	2	.	20
	200	400	30	.	.	4	.	34
	.	200	97	.	.	.	.	97
Circuit	(No Civil Servants Employed)							
District	800	.	43	8	2	8	.	61
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	200	84	16	6	.	.	106
General Prisons Board	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	.	.	1	.	.	1
	400	600	5	.	.	.	.	5
	200	400	14	.	.	1	.	15
	.	200	335	8	1	.	7	351
Land Registry	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	4	.	.	.	.	4
	400	600	19	.	.	.	.	19
	200	400	8	.	.	.	.	8
	.	200	48	13	.	.	.	61
Garda Siochana	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	2	.	.	1	.	3
	200	400	2	1	.	1	.	4
	.	200	16	3	3	.	.	22
Metropolitan District Court	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	2	.	.	.	.	2
	200	400	.	1	2	.	.	3
	...	200	6	.	.	1	.	7
Public Record Office	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	.	1	.	.	2
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	1	.	1	.	.	2
	.	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
Registry of Deeds	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	4	.	.	.	.	4
	200	400	25	1	.	2	.	28
	.	200	11	1	.	.	.	12

RETURN OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Department	Scale of Pay.		Number of Officers.					Total.
	With a Maximum over	And not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH.								
Office of Minister	800	.	6	1	1	.	.	8
	600	800	14	3	1	1	.	19
	400	600	16	7	7	5	.	35
	200	400	25	6	1	3	2	37
	.	200	62	16	11	6	2	97
Dundrum Lunatic Asylum	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	2	.	.	.	.	2
	.	200	59	.	.	.	.	59
National Health Insurance Commission	800	.	3	1	1	.	.	5
	600	800	5	.	.	.	.	5
	400	600	13	1	.	1	2	17
	200	400	72	18	2	6	1	99
	.	200	90	18	6	1	1	116
General Register Office	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	.	.	.	1	.	1
	400	600	.	2	.	1	.	3
	200	400	4	1	.	3	.	8
	.	200	40	9	.	1	1	51
EDUCATION.								
Office of Minister	800	.	.	.	2	2	1	5
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	1	.	1
	200	400	1	.	.	3	.	4
	.	200	1	1	.	1	.	3
Primary Education	800	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
	600	800	3	2	.	7	2	14
	400	600	9	9	10	19	9	56
	200	400	16	15	4	3	1	39
	.	200	64	19	10	8	6	107
Secondary Education Branch	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	1	.	3	1	6
	400	600	3	.	.	.	.	3
	200	400	14	3	.	.	.	17
	.	200	10	2	1	1	.	14
Endowed Schools	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	.	.	.	.	1
	200	400	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	200	1	.	.	.	.	1
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	1	.	.	1
	200	400	2	1	.	.	.	3
	.	200	7	.	.	.	.	7
Technical Instruction Branch	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	4	.	.	.	.	4
	400	600	4	1	1	.	.	6
	200	400	8	3	1	2	1	15
	.	200	24	6	.	.	.	30

RETURN OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Department.	Scale of Pay.		Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Number of Officers.				Total.
	With a Maximum over	and not over		Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is :		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
EDUCATION—con.								
College of Science	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	4	.	.	.	.	4
	400	600	6	2	1	.	.	9
	200	400	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	200	7	2	1	.	.	10
Geological Survey in Ireland	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	1	.	.	.	.	1
	200	400	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	200	2	.	.	1	.	3
National Museum	800	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	3	.	.	1	.	4
	.	200	4	.	.	.	.	4
National Library	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	1	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	3	.	.	3	.	6
	.	200	9	2	8	5	.	24
National Gallery	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	1	.	.	.	.	1
	200	400	.	1	.	.	.	1
	.	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
Metropolitan School of Art	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	2	.	.	.	.	2
	.	200	5	1	.	2	.	8
LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.								
Department of Agriculture	800	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
	600	800	9	.	.	.	.	9
	400	600	28	3	.	.	.	31
	200	400	138	33	20	9	2	202
	.	200	* 165	54	11	11	10	251
Land Commission	800	.	14	.	.	.	.	14
	600	800	14	.	.	.	.	14
	400	600	70	10	1	.	.	81
	200	400	133	18	7	12	.	170
	.	200	275	105	62	12	4	458
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.								
Headquarters	800	.	7	.	.	.	1	8
	600	800	18	1	1	1	1	22
	400	600	18	9	1	2	.	30
	200	400	121	24	4	10	1	160
	.	200	344	125	29	9	5	512
FISHERIES								
	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	4	.	.	.	.	4
	400	600	3	.	1	.	.	4
	200	400	8	1	.	.	3	12
	.	200	39	25	4	5	14	87

* Including various classes. Salaries not specified.

RETURN OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA. 121

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Department.	Scale of Pay.		Number of Officers.					Total.
	With a Maximum over	and not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is:		
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.	
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	800	.	5	.	.	2	.	7
	600	800	16	1	.	1	.	18
	400	600	36	9	3	4	1	53
	200	400	284	59	23	9	2	377
	.	200	3098	560	115	72	180	4025
DEFENCE.								
Office of Minister	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	2	.	.	1	.	3
	200	400	3	2	.	1	.	6
	.	200	161	36	8	1	1	207
Army Finance Office	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	2	.	.	.	.	2
	400	600	3	2	2	1	.	8
	200	400	17	4	.	.	1	22
	.	200	63	32	15	2	4	116
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.	800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	600	800	.	.	1	.	.	1
	400	600	3	.	.	.	.	3
	200	400	1	2	.	1	.	4
	.	200	12	.	.	1	.	13
ATTORNEY-GENERAL	800	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
	600	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	1	.	.	.	.	1
	.	200	3	.	.	.	.	3
CHIEF STATE SOLICITOR	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	3	.	.	.	.	3
	400	600	2	.	.	.	.	2
	200	400	3	.	1	.	.	4
	.	200	8	1	.	.	.	9
TREASURY SOLICITOR	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	.	.	.	.	1
	400	600	.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	400	2	.	.	.	.	2
	.	200	4	3	1	.	.	8
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT	800	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
	600	800	1	1	.	1	.	3
	400	600	5	4	.	.	.	9
	200	400	7	5	.	.	.	12
	.	200	19	1	.	.	.	20
PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	800	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	600	800	.	1	.	1	.	2
	400	600	.	.	1	.	.	1
	200	400	1	1	.	.	.	2
	.	200	3	5	.	1	.	9
OIREACHTAS	800	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
	600	800	.	.	2	.	.	2
	400	600	5	.	3	1	1	10
	200	400	11	1	1	3	5	21
	.	200	6	1	1	1	3	12

RETURN OF IRISH SPEAKERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA.

Table II. (contd.)—A RETURN SHOWING, BY DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE WHOLE SAORSTAT AREA ON CERTAIN DIFFERENT SCALES OF PAY, QUALIFIED IN VARYING DEGREES TO USE THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Department.	Scale of Pay.		Number of Officers.					Total.	
	With a Maximum over	and not over	Without Irish or with only an elementary knowledge.	Non-fluent Speakers.		Fluent Speakers whose knowledge is :			
				Able to read and write Irish fairly.	Able to read and write Irish well.	Acquired.	Native.		
SUMMARY.									
	800	.	138	16	9	23	4	190	
	600	800	192	25	11	22	7	257	
	400	600	389	75	59	63	19	605	
	200	400	1473	449	194	138	35	2289	
	.	200	4576	1129	312	151	79	6247	
			*1603	160	43	33	171	2010	
Totals	.	.	8371	1854	628	430	315	11598	
Totals	.	.	excluding Sub-Postmasters paid on the Unit System	6768	1694	585	397	144	9588
* Totals for Sub-Postmasters paid on the Unit System. The average earnings of such Sub-Postmasters are not more than £100 a year each.									

Table III.—SUMMARY OF RETURN OF OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA (EXCLUDING THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN GÁRDA) WITH VARYING QUALIFICATIONS IN IRISH, APRIL 1925.

<i>Superintendents.</i>								
1. Native Speakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Fáinne Holders	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
3. Other knowledge of Irish	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
							Total	82
<i>Sergeants and Gárdaí.</i>								
1. Native Speakers and Fáinne Holders	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
2. Native Speakers, without Fáinne	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
3. Fáinne Holders, but not Native Speakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
4. Other speaking knowledge of Irish	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
							Total	468

Note :—There are 400 Sergeants and Gárdaí not included in this list who can speak Irish fairly well and 1,000 Sergeants and Gárdaí who, not being able to speak Irish, can read and write the language fairly well.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Table I.—VALUATION AND AREA OF, AND AREA UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, ETC., IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF COUNTY DONEGAL, IN 1925, ARRIVED AT BY GROUPING ALL THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS AMONG THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Per 1,000 Persons of Population (towns excluded).

	Percentage of Irish Speakers in the Population in 1925.					
	0/ 20	Over 20/ 40	Over 40/ 60	Over 60/ 80	Over 80/ 90	Over 90/ 100
VALUATION—Lands £	2276	1260	1240	761	721	378
,, —Lands, Houses, etc.	2993	1801	1730	1019	1040	632
*Ploughed Land acres	1226	826	724	563	766	510
Hay "	588	814	610	542	369	391
Pasture "	2491	2725	2414	1377	1184	1166
Other Area "	3315	4390	10678	5441	6229	6973
TOTAL AREA "	7620	8755	14426	7923	8548	9040
Milch Cows No.	417	451	455	416	409	369
Heifers in Calf "	19	14	6	5	24	24
Bulls "	8	2	6	4	3	2
<i>Other Cattle :</i>						
Under one year "	344	316	292	245	230	207
One year old and under two "	301	377	296	154	117	92
Two years old and over "	224	128	206	72	111	35
TOTAL CATTLE "	1313	1288	1261	896	894	729
HORSES "	174	159	138	104	117	70
MULES AND JENNETS "				1		
ASSES "	20	26	32	84	76	41
<i>Sheep for Breeding :</i>						
Rams "	69	24	31	19	11	22
Ewes "	417	713	1102	493	507	533
<i>Other Sheep .</i>						
One year old and upwards "	106	129	322	217	92	156
Under one year "	400	489	835	319	282	434
TOTAL SHEEP "	992	1355	2290	1048	892	1145
<i>Pigs for Breeding :</i>						
Boars "						
Sows "	12	7	3	10	6	2
<i>Other Pigs :</i>						
Six months and upwards "	23	11	13	2	7	3
Under six months "	86	80	34	43	27	16
TOTAL PIGS "	121	98	50	55	40	21
GOATS "	50	22	32	25	17	7
Turkeys "	317	138	196	100	136	32
Geese "	381	164	327	166	280	106
Ducks "	1335	956	1210	1100	1004	726
Ordinary Fowl "	6117	4790	5666	5727	5536	4403
TOTAL POULTRY "	8150	6048	7399	7102	6956	5267
<i>*Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops, &c.:</i>						
Wheat acres	1					
Oats "	715	432	403	249	390	233
Barley "	2	2		3	1	3
Rye "	2	7		10	5	9
Beans and Peas "	1					
Total Corn Crops "	721	441	403	262	396	245
Potatoes "	259	259	220	213	263	210
Turnips "	153	76	63	48	66	43
Mangel "	4	4	1	8	5	1
Cabbage "	9	19	11	12	22	11
Other Green Crops "	4	3	5	12	4	
Total Green Crops "	429	361	300	293	360	265
Flax "	71	22	20	8	8	
Fruit "	5	2	1		2	
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND "	1226	826	724	563	766	510

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Table II.—VALUATION AND AREA OF, AND AREA UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, ETC., IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF COUNTY GALWAY, IN 1925, ARRIVED AT BY GROUPING ALL THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS AMONG THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Per 1,000 Persons of Population (towns excluded).

	Percentage of Irish Speakers in the Population in 1925.					
	0/ 20	over 20/ 40	over 40/ 60	over 60/ 80	over 80/ 90	over 90/ 100
VALUATION—Lands £	3867	2889	2362	2632	2478	1263
,, —Lands, Houses, etc.	4722	3364	2865	3136	2853	1507
*Ploughed Land Acres	784	756	697	814	995	622
Hay "	1429	1032	793	766	989	563
Pasture "	5357	4600	4015	4502	4418	2800
Other Area "	3084	3560	5276	5784	2844	5738
TOTAL AREA "	10654	9948	10781	11866	9246	9723
Milch Cows No.	398	356	350	366	436	348
Heifers in Calf "	35	19	22	42	59	34
Bulls "	4	3	3	3	5	4
<i>Other Cattle :</i>						
Under one year "	389	334	313	302	356	292
One year old and under two "	431	352	299	337	374	210
Two years old and over "	583	348	325	321	466	253
TOTAL CATTLE "	1840	1412	1312	1371	1696	1141
HORSES "	247	186	185	205	237	141
MULES AND JENNETS "	14	15	10	7	14	3
ASSES "	166	139	131	136	131	125
<i>Sheep for Breeding :</i>						
Rams "	61	62	64	68	61	43
Ewes "	1637	1692	1523	1765	1694	1213
<i>Other Sheep :</i>						
One year old and upwards "	947	880	1007	850	1073	464
Under one year "	1602	1424	1345	1502	1702	994
TOTAL SHEEP "	4247	4058	3939	4185	4530	2714
<i>Pigs for Breeding :</i>						
Boars "	1	1	1	2	1	.
Sows "	27	25	29	29	39	22
<i>Other Pigs :</i>						
Six months old and upwards "	73	40	43	53	79	51
Under six months "	256	230	212	238	305	203
TOTAL PIGS "	357	296	285	322	424	276
GOATS "	66	48	22	63	28	41
Turkeys "	401	284	256	187	238	101
Geese "	1101	851	714	792	980	557
Ducks "	1654	1474	1718	1489	1755	1026
Ordinary Fowl "	6499	6702	6927	6243	7689	4069
TOTAL POULTRY "	9555	9311	9615	8711	10662	5753
<i>*Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc.:</i>						
Wheat Acres	30	28	37	46	24	26
Oats "	335	328	308	320	429	228
Barley "	12	28	13	26	10	6
Rye "	3	5	2	18	30	18
Beans and Peas "	.	1	.	.	1	.
Total Corn Crops "	380	390	360	410	494	278
Potatoes "	229	226	231	247	310	233
Turnips "	90	74	56	87	121	60
Mangels "	47	32	17	37	42	37
Cabbage "	20	16	22	14	13	8
Other Green Crops "	16	16	10	17	14	6
Total Green Crops "	402	364	336	402	500	344
Flax . . . . . "	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fruit "	2	2	1	2	1	.
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND "	784	756	697	814	995	622

Table III.—POPULATION (TOWNS EXCLUDED), VALUATION AND AREA OF, AND AREA UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, ETC., IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF COUNTY DONEGAL in 1925, ARRIVED AT BY GROUPING ALL THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS AMONG THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Per 1,000 Acres of Crops and Pasture.

	Percentage of Irish Speakers in the Population in 1925.					
	0/ 20	over 20/ 40	over 40/ 60	over 60/ 80	over 80/ 90	over 90/ 100
POPULATION—1911 No.	270	287	324	479	504	539
„ —1925 „	232	229	267	403	430	484
VALUATION —Lands £	529	289	331	307	310	183
„ —Lands, Houses, etc. „	695	413	462	411	448	306
*Ploughed Land Acres	285	190	193	227	330	247
Hay „	137	186	163	218	159	189
Pasture „	578	624	644	555	511	564
Other Area „	770	1005	2855	2196	2680	3378
TOTAL AREA „	1770	2005	3855	3196	3680	4378
Milch Cows No.	97	103	122	168	176	179
Heifers in Calf „	4	3	2	2	10	12
Bulls „	2	.	1	2	1	1
Other Cattle :						
Under one year „	80	74	78	99	99	100
One year old and under two „	70	86	79	62	50	47
Two years old and over „	52	29	55	28	48	17
TOTAL CATTLE „	305	295	337	361	384	356
HORSES „	40	36	37	42	50	32
MULES AND JENNETS . . . . . „	.	.	.	.	.	.
ASSES „	5	6	9	34	33	20
Sheep for Breeding :						
Rams „	16	5	8	8	5	10
Ewes „	97	163	295	199	218	268
Other Sheep :						
One year old and upwards „	25	30	86	88	40	76
Under one year „	93	112	223	129	121	210
TOTAL SHEEP „	231	310	612	424	384	554
Pigs for Breeding :						
Boars . . . . . „	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sows „	3	2	1	4	2	1
Other Pigs :						
Six months and upwards „	5	2	3	1	3	1
Under six months „	20	18	9	17	12	8
TOTAL PIGS „	28	22	13	22	17	10
GOATS „	12	5	8	10	7	3
Turkeys „	74	32	52	40	59	15
Geese „	89	38	88	67	120	52
Ducks „	310	219	324	447	432	352
Ordinary Fowl „	1421	1097	1516	2310	2383	2132
TOTAL POULTRY „	1894	1386	1980	2864	2994	2551
*Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops, etc.:						
Wheat Acres	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oats „	168	99	108	101	168	113
Barley „	.	1	.	1	.	2
Rye „	.	2	.	4	2	4
Beans and Peas . . . . . „	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Corn Crops „	168	102	108	106	170	119
Potatoes „	60	59	59	86	113	102
Turnips „	36	18	17	19	29	21
Mangels „	1	1	.	3	2	.
Cabbage „	2	4	3	5	10	5
Other Green Crops „	1	1	1	5	2	.
Total Green Crops „	100	83	80	118	156	128
Flax „	16	5	5	3	3	.
Fruit „	1	.	.	.	1	.
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND „	285	190	193	227	330	247

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Table IV.—POPULATION (TOWNS EXCLUDED), VALUATION AND AREA OF, AND AREA UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, ETC., IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF COUNTY GALWAY, IN 1925, ARRIVED AT BY GROUPING ALL THE DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS AMONG THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Per 1,000 Acres of Crops and Pasture.

	Percentage of Irish Speakers in the Population in 1925.					
	0/20	over 20/40	over 40/60	over 60/80	over 80/90	over 90/100
POPULATION—1911 No.	147	174	220	174	225	257
„ —1925 „	132	157	182	164	156	251
VALUATION —Lands £	511	452	429	433	387	317
„ —Lands, Houses, etc. „	624	527	521	516	445	378
*Ploughed Land Acres	103	118	127	134	155	156
Hay „	189	162	144	126	154	141
Pasture „	708	720	729	740	691	703
Other Area „	407	557	959	951	443	1441
TOTAL AREA „	1407	1557	1959	1951	1443	2441
Milch Cows No.	53	56	63	60	68	87
Heifers in Calf „	5	3	4	7	9	9
Bulls „	.	1	1	.	1	1
<i>Other Cattle :</i>						
Under one year „	51	52	57	50	55	73
One year old and under two „	57	55	54	56	58	53
Two years old and over „	77	54	59	52	73	63
TOTAL CATTLE „	243	221	238	225	264	286
HORSES „	33	29	34	34	37	35
MULES AND JENNETS „	2	2	2	1	2	1
ASSES „	22	22	24	23	20	31
<i>Sheep for Breeding :</i>						
Rams „	8	10	12	11	10	11
Ewes „	216	265	277	290	264	305
<i>Other Sheep :</i>						
One year old and upwards „	125	138	183	140	167	116
Under one year „	212	223	244	247	266	249
TOTAL SHEEP „	561	636	716	688	707	681
<i>Pigs for Breeding :</i>						
Boars . . . . . „	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sows „	3	4	5	5	6	5
<i>Other Pigs :</i>						
Six months and upwards „	10	6	8	9	12	13
Under six months „	34	36	39	39	48	51
TOTAL PIGS „	47	46	52	53	66	69
GOATS „	9	7	4	10	4	10
Turkeys „	53	44	47	31	37	25
Geese „	145	133	130	130	153	140
Ducks „	205	231	312	245	274	257
Ordinary Fowl „	859	1049	1258	1027	1200	1022
TOTAL POULTRY „	1262	1457	1747	1433	1664	1444
<i>*Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops, etc.:</i>						
Wheat Acres	4	4	7	8	4	7
Oats „	44	52	57	53	67	57
Barley „	2	4	2	4	1	1
Rye „	.	1	.	3	5	5
Beans and Peas . . . . . „	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Corn Crops „	50	61	66	68	77	70
Potatoes „	30	35	42	41	48	58
Turnips „	12	11	10	14	19	15
Mangels „	6	5	3	6	7	9
Cabbage „	3	3	4	2	2	2
Other Green Crops „	2	3	2	3	2	2
Total Green Crops „	53	57	61	66	78	86
Flax . . . . . „	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fruit . . . . . „	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND „	103	118	127	134	155	156

Table V.—POPULATION VALUATION, AND AREA OF, AND AREA UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY, ETC., IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS† OF THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTIES, in 1925.

	Co. Donegal	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Co. Cavan	Co. Meath
POPULATION—1911 No.	26857	22039	9976	14757	11753
" 1925 " "	24770	18740	8396	<i>Figures not available</i>	
VALUATION—Lands £	8651	13785	12076	36854	107740
" Lands, Houses, etc. "	14276	18751	13919	45051	123274
*Ploughed Land Acres	14084	8135	3977	10647	7652
Hay " "	4906	5918	3293	13997	21352
Pasture " "	24471	40236	33239	38666	99102
Other Area " "	39558	169311	32878	8562	13106
TOTAL AREA "	83019	223600	73387	71872	141212
Milch Cows No.	8893	7231	5846	7202	4389
Heifers in Calf " "	608	443	171	449	3996
Bulls " "	50	79	47	59	133
<i>Other Cattle :</i>					
Under one year old "	4783	5408	4259	5767	5912
One year old and under two "	1700	3428	2174	5188	11487
Two years old and over "	513	3690	1189	2795	38139
TOTAL CATTLE "	16547	20279	13686	21460	64036
HORSES "	1819	1808	1397	2522	3755
MULES AND JENNETS "	1	25	42	52	51
ASSES "	1447	2533	626	954	872
<i>Sheep for Breeding :</i>					
Rams "	392	681	216	109	322
Ewes "	7773	15514	8401	1592	12876
<i>Other Sheep :</i>					
One year old and upwards "	2040	3540	1255	136	6849
Under one year "	6142	10971	5319	1842	10676
TOTAL SHEEP "	16347	30706	15191	3679	30523
<i>Pigs for Breeding :</i>					
Boars "	.	3	7	29	16
Sows "	47	163	194	1087	89
<i>Other Pigs :</i>					
Six months old and upwards "	101	435	590	1482	802
Under six months "	347	2420	2228	4929	674
TOTAL PIGS "	495	3021	3019	7527	1581
GOATS "	126	1035	364	3166	1495
Turkeys "	604	1230	1201	4929	7788
Geese "	3403	10964	4577	4140	2194
Ducks "	19787	13619	7201	16206	16051
Ordinary Fowl "	125482	53462	31801	136462	88824
TOTAL POULTRY "	149276	79275	44780	161737	114857
<i>*Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, &c. :</i>					
Wheat Acres	.	201	2	14	142
Oats "	6476	2847	1948	6136	3238
Barley "	53	90	7	4	160
Rye "	275	175	9	2	30
Beans and Peas "	.	1	.	6	4
Total Corn Crops "	6804	3314	1966	6162	3574
Potatoes "	5326	3569	1431	3657	1811
Turnips "	1362	499	251	458	1171
Mangels "	140	535	245	48	720
Cabbage "	344	88	78	66	126
Other Green Crops "	80	115	5	26	208
Total Green Crops "	7252	4806	2010	4255	4036
Flax "	23	.	.	222	.
Fruit "	5	15	1	8	42
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND "	14084	8135	3977	10647	7652

† See Paragraph 127 of the Report.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Table VI.—VALUATION AND AREA OF, AND AREA UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY, ETC., IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS† OF THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTIES, IN 1925,

Per 1,000 Persons of Population in 1911.

	Co. Donegal	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Co. Cavan	Co. Meath
VALUATION—Lands £	322	625	1210	2497	9167
„ Lands, Houses, etc. „	531	851	1395	3063	10489
*Ploughed Land Acres	524	369	398	721	651
Hay „	183	268	330	948	1817
Pasture „	911	1826	3332	2620	8432
Other Area „	1473	7682	3296	581	1115
TOTAL AREA „	3091	10145	7356	4870	12015
Milch Cows No.	331	328	586	488	373
Heifers in Calf „	23	20	17	30	340
Bulls „	2	3	5	4	11
<i>Other Cattle :</i>					
Under one year „	178	246	427	392	503
One year old and under two „	63	155	218	351	976
Two years old and over „	19	168	119	189	3245
TOTAL CATTLE „	616	920	1372	1454	5448
HORSES „	68	82	140	171	319
MULES AND JENNETS „	.	1	4	3	4
ASSES „	54	115	63	65	74
<i>Sheep for Breeding :</i>					
Rams „	14	31	22	7	27
Ewes „	289	704	842	108	1078
<i>Other Sheep :</i>					
One year old and upwards „	76	161	126	9	583
Under one year „	229	497	533	125	909
TOTAL SHEEP „	608	1393	1523	249	2597
<i>Pigs for Breeding :</i>					
Boars „	.	.	1	2	1
Sows „	1	7	19	74	7
<i>Other Pigs :</i>					
Six months old and upwards „	4	20	59	100	68
Under six months „	13	110	223	334	58
TOTAL PIGS „	18	137	302	510	134
GOATS „	4	47	36	214	127
Turkeys „	22	56	120	334	663
Geese „	127	497	459	280	187
Ducks „	737	618	722	1098	1366
Ordinary Fowl „	4672	2426	3188	9248	7557
TOTAL POULTRY „	5558	3597	4489	10960	9773
<i>*Ploughed Land showing Corn and Green Crops, etc.</i>					
Wheat Acres	.	9	.	1	12
Oats „	241	129	195	416	275
Barley „	2	4	1	.	14
Rye „	10	8	1	.	3
Beans and Peas . . . . . „	.	.	.	.	.
Total Corn Crops „	253	150	197	417	304
Potatoes „	198	162	143	248	154
Turnips „	51	23	25	31	109
Mangels „	5	24	25	3	61
Cabbage „	13	4	8	4	11
Other Green Crops „	3	5	.	2	17
Total Green Crops „	270	218	201	288	343
Flax „	1	.	.	16	.
Fruit „	.	1	.	.	4
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND „	524	369	398	721	651

† See Paragraph 127 of the Report.

Table VII.—VALUATION AND AREA OF, AND AREA UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY, ETC., IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS† OF THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTIES, IN 1925.

Per 1,000 Persons of Population in 1925.

	Co. Donegal	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Co. Cavan	Co. Meath		
VALUATION—Lands £	349	735	1438				
„ Lands, Houses, etc. „	576	1000	1658				
*Ploughed Land Acres	568	434	474				
Hay „	198	316	392				
Pasture „	988	2147	3959				
Other Area „	1597	9035	3916				
TOTAL AREA „	3351	11932	8741				
Milch Cows No.	359	386	696				
Heifers in Calf „	24	24	20				
Bulls „	2	4	6				
<i>Other Cattle :</i>							
Under one year „	193	288	507				
One year old and under two „	69	183	259				
Two years old and over „	21	197	142				
TOTAL CATTLE „	668	1082	1630				
HORSES „	73	96	166				
MULES AND JENNETS „	.	1	5				
ASSES „	58	135	74				
<i>Sheep for Breeding :</i>							
Rams „	16	36	26				
Ewes „	314	828	1000				
<i>Other Sheep :</i>							
One year old and upwards „	82	189	149				
Under one year „	248	585	634				
TOTAL SHEEP „	660	1638	1809	Population figures not available	Population figures not available		
<i>Pigs for Breeding :</i>							
Boars „	.	.	1				
Sows „	2	9	23				
<i>Other Pigs :</i>							
Six months old and upwards „	4	23	70				
Under six months „	14	129	265				
TOTAL PIGS „	20	161	359				
GOATS „	5	55	43				
Turkeys „	24	65	143				
Geese „	137	585	545				
Ducks „	799	727	857				
Ordinary Fowl „	5066	2853	3788				
TOTAL POULTRY „	6026	4230	5333				
<i>*Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops, &c. :</i>							
Wheat Acres	.	11	.				
Oats „	261	152	232				
Barley „	2	5	1				
Rye „	11	9	1				
Beans and Peas „	.	.	.				
Total Corn Crops „	274	177	234				
Potatoes „	215	190	170				
Turnips „	55	27	31				
Mangels „	6	28	30				
Cabbage „	14	5	9				
Other Green Crops „	3	6	.				
Total Green Crops „	293	256	240				
Flax „	1	.	.				
Fruit „	.	1	.				
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND „	568	434	474				

† See Paragraph 127 of the Report.

TABLES AND GRAHPS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

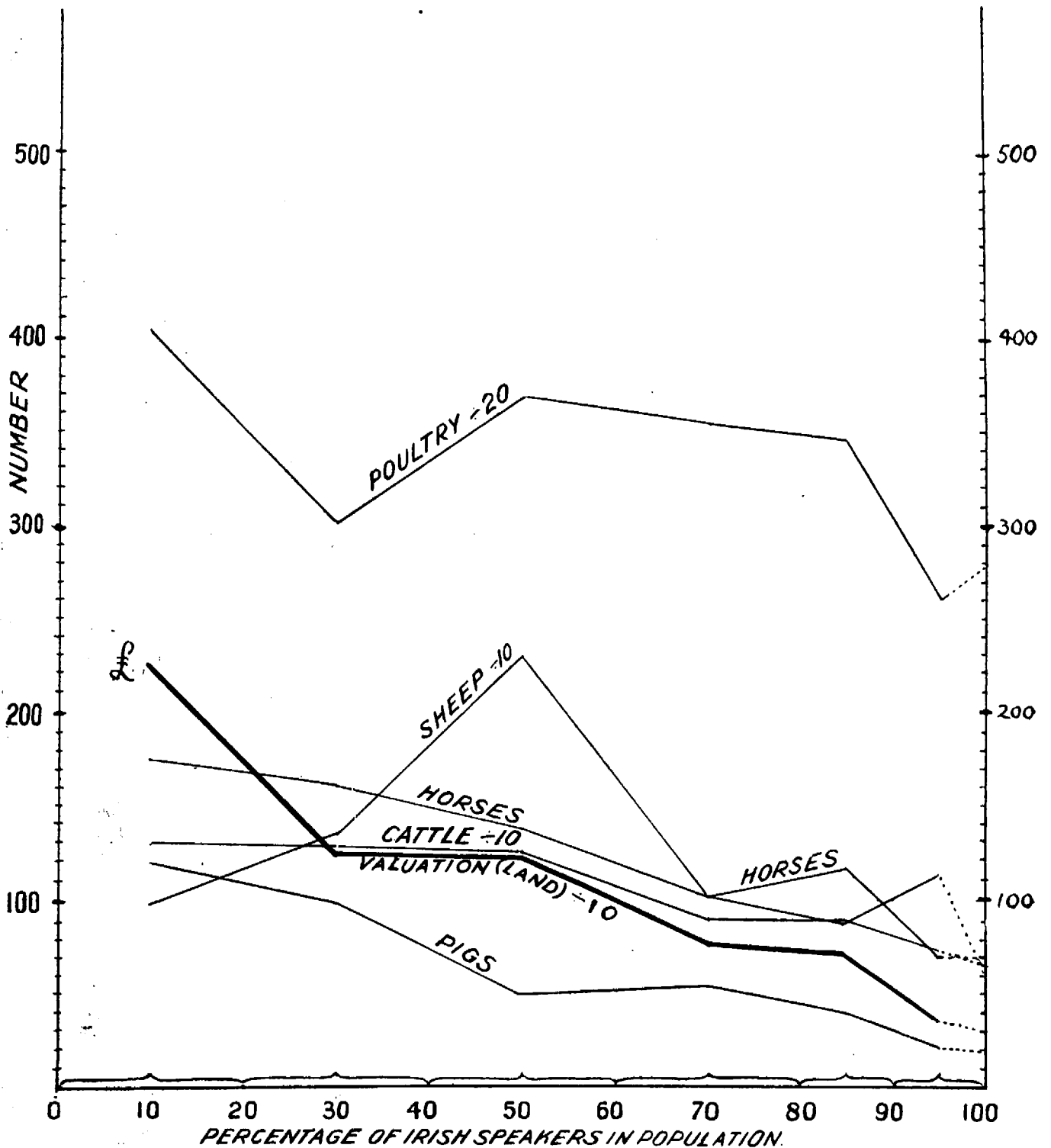
Table VIII.—POPULATION, VALUATION AND AREA OF, AND AREA UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY, ETC., IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS† OF THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTIES, IN 1925.
Per 1,000 Acres of Crops and Pasture in 1925.

	Co. Donegal	Co. Galway	Co. Kerry	Co. Cavan	Co. Meath
POPULATION —1911. No	618	406	246	233	92
„ —1925. „	570	345	207	Figures not available.	
VALUATION —Lands £	199	254	298	582	841
„ —Lands, Houses, etc: . . . „	328	345	344	712	962
*Ploughed Land Acres	324	150	98	168	60
Hay „	113	109	81	221	167
Pasture „	563	741	820	611	773
Other Area „	910	3119	813	134	102
TOTAL AREA „	1910	4119	1812	1134	1102
Milch Cows No.	205	134	146	114	34
Heifers in Calf „	14	8	4	7	31
Bulls „	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Other Cattle :</i>					
Under one year „	110	100	105	92	46
One year old and under two „	39	63	53	82	89
Two years old and over „	12	67	28	43	299
TOTAL CATTLE „	381	373	337	339	500
HORSES „	42	33	34	40	20
MULES AND JENNETS „	—	—	1	—	—
ASSES „	33	47	15	15	7
<i>Sheep for Breeding :</i>					
Rams „	9	12	5	1	3
Ewes „	179	286	207	25	99
<i>Other Sheep</i>					
One year old and upwards „	47	65	31	2	53
Under one year „	141	202	132	30	83
TOTAL SHEEP „	376	565	375	58	238
<i>Pigs for Breeding :</i>					
Boars „	—	—	—	—	—
Sows „	1	3	5	17	1
<i>Other Pigs :</i>					
Six months and upwards „	2	8	15	24	6
Under six months „	8	45	55	78	5
TOTAL PIGS „	11	56	75	119	12
GOATS „	3	19	9	50	11
Turkeys „	14	23	30	78	61
Geese „	78	202	113	65	17
Ducks „	455	251	178	256	125
Ordinary Fowl „	2887	984	785	2155	693
TOTAL POULTRY „	3434	1460	1106	2554	896
*Ploughed Land, showing Corn and Green Crops etc. :					
Wheat Acres	—	4	—	—	1
Oats „	149	52	48	97	25
Barley „	1	2	—	—	1
Rye „	6	3	—	—	1
Beans „	—	—	—	—	—
Total Corn Crops „	156	61	48	97	28
Potatoes „	123	66	36	58	14
Turnips „	31	9	6	7	9
Mangels „	3	10	6	1	6
Cabbage „	8	2	2	1	1
Other Green Crops „	2	2	—	—	2
Total Green Crops „	167	89	50	67	32
Flax „	1	—	—	4	—
Fruit „	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PLOUGHED LAND „	324	150	98	168	60

† See Paragraph 127 of the Report.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Graph No. I.—SHOWING, FOR THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL, HOW THE VALUATION (LAND) AND THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY, PER 1,000 PERSONS OF POPULATION, VARY WITH THE VARIATION IN THE PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS.

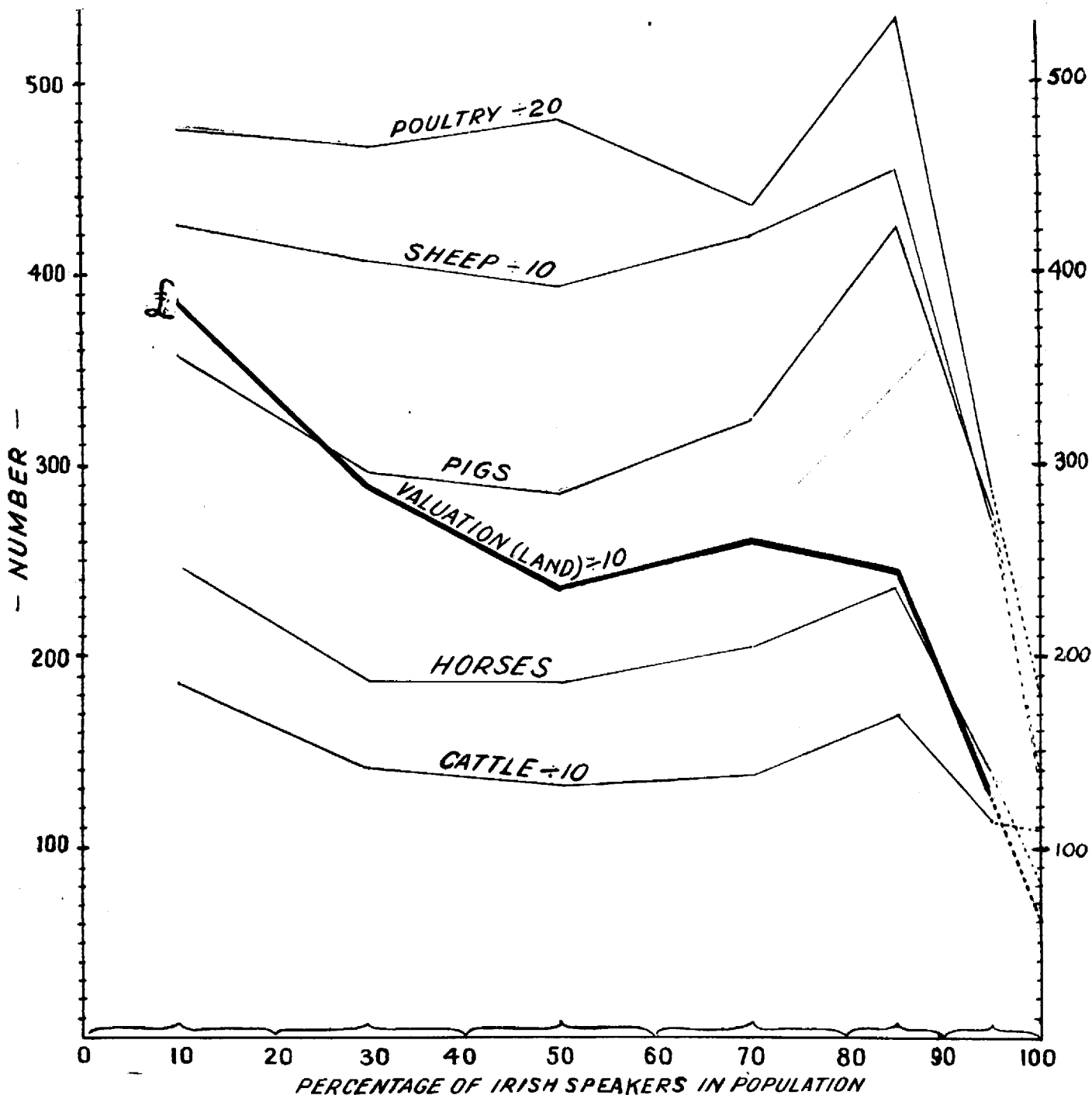


The above figures are based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population and number of Irish Speakers returned in the Special Enumeration carried out for the Commission in 1925. Calculations are arrived at by grouping all the District Electoral Divisions (towns excluded) according to the percentage of Irish Speakers in them, as follows:—From 0 per cent. to 20 per cent. inclusive; over 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.; over 40 per cent. to 60 per cent.; over 60 per cent. to 80 per cent.; over 80 per cent. to 90 per cent., and over 90 per cent. to 100 per cent.

For purposes of comparison there are entered opposite the 100 per cent. position on the Graph, figures in respect of the special North West Donegal area referred to in Paragraph 127 of the Report.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Graph No. II.—SHOWING, FOR THE COUNTY OF GALWAY, HOW THE VALUATION (LAND) AND THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY, PER 1,000 PERSONS OF POPULATION, VARY WITH THE VARIATION IN THE PERCENTAGE OF IRISH SPEAKERS.

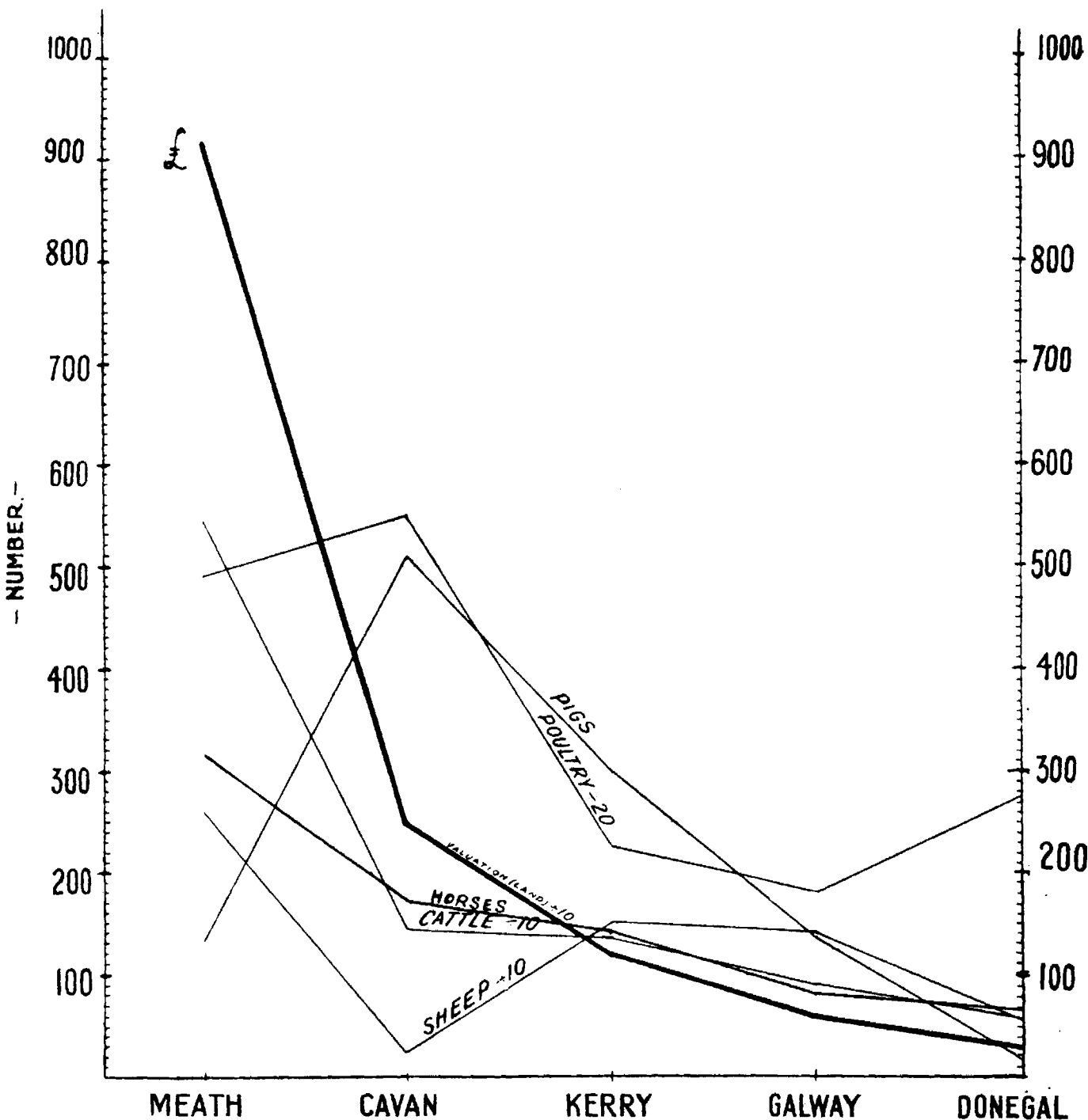


The above figures are based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population and number of Irish Speakers returned in the Special Enumeration carried out for the Commission in 1925. Calculations are arrived at by grouping all the District Electoral Divisions (towns excluded according to the percentage of Irish Speakers in them, as follows:—From 0 per cent. to 20 per cent. inclusive; over 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.; over 40 per cent. to 60 per cent.; over 60 per cent. to 80 per cent.; over 80 per cent. to 90 per cent., and over 90 per cent. to 100 per cent.

For purposes of comparison there are entered opposite the 100 per cent. position on the Graph, figures in respect of the special Connemara area referred to in Paragraph 127 of the Report.

TABLES AND GRAPHS RELATING TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Graph No. III.—SHOWING A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE VALUATION (LAND) AND THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY PER 1,000 PERSONS OF THE POPULATION (TOWNS EXCLUDED) IN THE SPECIAL AREAS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 127 OF THE REPORT, NAMELY: COUNTY MEATH, TRIM RURAL DISTRICT AREA; COUNTY CAVAN, BAILIEBORO RURAL DISTRICT AREA; COUNTY KERRY, PORTION OF THE DINGLE PENINSULA; COUNTY GALWAY, PORTION OF CONNEMARA; COUNTY DONEGAL, PORTION OF NORTH WEST DONEGAL.



The above figures are based on the figures given in the Agricultural Returns for 1925, and on the Population returned in the 1911 Census (no more recent Population Returns being available for the Meath and Cavan areas).

*The cost of printing this Report and the Maps
accompanying same is estimated to be £625.*
