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AN LONG BHARRACH

Tha Barraidh, a tha air a bhith air a cheangal ris an Oban o chionn fhada, a nis a' dol a dh' fhaighinn seirbhis ur a cheanglas e airson a' mhòr chuid ri Mallaig. Tha Mac a' Bhruthain a' dol a chur air bhonn seolaidhean ura samhraidh anns a' Mhaidh seo tighinn agus chan eil an doigh aca a' corradh idir ris na h-Eileanaich Thatar an duil aon seirbhis 'san t-seachdain a bhith a' dol a mach as an Oban gu ruige Barraidh agus dìth eile leis a' char aiseig a Mallaig. An corr de'n uine bithidh "an Claymore" as an Oban a' dol gu Tìrìdhe is Colla, a' tadhail ann an Craig an Iubhair agus Tober Mhoire air an rathad. Seo na h-atharraichean:

Oban — Tober Mhoire — Colla — Tìrìdhe — sia uairean 'san t-seachdain ante a ceithir.
Oban — Craig an Iubhair da uair a bharrachd air Di Ciadaoin is Di h-Aoine.
Mallaig — Bagh a' Chais-teil seirbhis ur, da uair 'san t-seachdain.
Bagh a' Chais-teil — Loch Baoghasdail uair 'san t-seachdain air Di—Luain.
Mallaig—Loch Baoghasdail, trì uairean 'san t-seachdain an aite aon uair.
Chan eil seo a' tighinn ris na Eileanaich a chionn gu bheil an ceanglaidhean is an cairdean anns an Oban agus ann an Glaschu, agus a retr coltais cha deach is cha teid mòran diu a ghabhail dhe seo. Tha Mr. Moiresdan, a th'air Comharile an t-Siorrachd, a' deanamh a mach gu bheil e fanear do'n H.I.D.B. Barraidh a cheangal ris a' Ghearsdan agus Loch Abar, agus gu deach innse dhaibh tuilleadh uis a dheanamh de na maragaidhean sin. Tha e a bharrachd a' cur dragh

(Continued on page 4)

No Satisfaction On Fares Increase

THE Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr Gordon Campbell told a deputation from the Western Isles on Monday that no reduction was possible in the recent fares and freight increases announced by David MacBrayne's.

Led by Mr Donald J. Stewart, for the Isles, the 11-man deputation were in a militant mood when they arrived at St Andrew's House, Edinburgh. Some had been travelling since Friday to attend the meeting.

When they were told that Mr Gordon Campbell had been delayed, they refused to see Mr George Younger, Under-Secretary of State for Development, and threatened a sit-in until Mr Campbell arrived.

The increases — 12.5% on passenger fares, 10% on freight charges and 5% on vehicles — came into operation on September 1.

MacBrayne's, who receive an annual Government subsidy of £600,000, have increased their freight charges to the Islands 15 times in the past 24 years. The deputation told Mr Campbell that if he reduced the charges there would be scope for development which would lead to more traffic, more profitable running of services and less Government subsidy.

"We asked the Government to basis, we had as much right to a visible economy as the city of London, where they wrote off £250 million in February on the grounds that it was more economic to bear this loss than let the London

Transport system collapse," said Mr Stewart.

Mr Campbell, he said, had told them he had no option but to approve the latest increases. Nor could they get any definite reply on the question of a review.

"He said he would look into the question for his own satisfaction. We expressed our extreme disappointment at the result of the meeting with him," said Mr Stewart.

A member of the deputation, Mr William Lucas, representing Stomoway Harbour Commission, said Mr Campbell had tended to lay all the blame at Mr Ross's door and did not come up with any answers.

A statement issued by St Andrew's House said Mr

Campbell had assured the deputation of the Government's intention to give high priority to an early resolution of the complex problems affecting their services to the Islands.

It was not possible for the Government to present ready-made solutions after only three months in office, but a great deal of work had already been done to examine all aspects of the problem.

The Scottish Transport Group had appointed consultants to examine both the organisational and financial aspects of the shipping services when it acquired control of MacBrayne's in July of last year.

As regards the future, he was urgently examining the complex system of transport to the Islands. He wanted to see modernisation, rationalisation, and basic efficient services.

Obit ary - REV. ANGUS MACVICAR

The Rev. Angus MacVicar, who spent a lifetime's ministry at Southend, Kintyre, died on Saturday at Kenmore, Perthshire, the home of his son, the Rev. Kenneth MacVicar. He was 93.

The Rev. Angus John MacVicar was minister of Southend Church, near Campbelltown, Argyll, from 1910 to 1957. A North Uist farmer's son he was born in 1878, and was educated at Bayhead and Kingussie Schools, graduating in arts at Glasgow University in 1903. Three years later he was licensed by the Presbytery of Uist.

He held assistantships at Port Ellen, Islay and Foyers, and in 1907 was ordained to

Duror. During his 47 years as minister at Southend he took a full and active part in the spheres of parish, church and county. He was a former member of Argyll County Education Committee, and his appointment as clerk to the Presbytery of Kintyre dated from 1913. He was a Justice of the Peace.

In the First World War he served as an officer in the Lovat Scouts, and as a chaplain to the forces. He was the first captain of Glasgow University Shinty Club. Mr MacVicar was the author of "Fourteenth Century of St Columba." He married in 1907 and had five sons and a daughter.

ERROR

The credit line on the article, "Oban — The Charing Cross of the Highlands", which reads "by Alex D. Craig," should in fact have been —

by GILBERT T. BELL



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OBAN — The Charing Cross of the Highlands

OBAN has, and quite rightly been called "The Charing Cross of the Highlands." It is an ideal centre from which to see the Highlands and Islands of the west coast of Scotland. Set amidst breathtaking scenery and surrounded by lochs, bays and glens, Oban is deservedly a tourist's Mecca and obviously makes an ideal setting for this year's Mod in October.

Oban has an equable climate and is reputed to have one of the mildest climates in Great Britain. But that is just one of the facets which makes Oban well worthy of a visit. There is plenty to see and do in and around Oban. Fine boating, good fishing, golf, the Argyllshire Gathering and countless other attractions make Oban a holiday-making paradise. Oban folk are warm and friendly and it was in a pub that an old man told me that if you can see Kerrera from Oban, then it will rain soon and if you cannot see it, then it's raining already.

The town is recessed into the hillside and on the hill behind Oban is the well-known landmark of McCaig's Tower. Still unfinished, and never likely to be finished, the tower was built in the 1890s to provide employment during the depression period. This Scottish Colosseum is well worth trekking uphill to visit and, unlike the one in Rome, this one has pointed windows (instead of circular headed ones) and is circular in plan (the other being oval). The writer and banker, John Stuart McCaig, has given Oban this striking architectural feature and proved himself to be a philanthropist not only of his time but for all time. The panoramic views from the windows are splendid. As the sun sets behind Kerrera, Mull and Morven, unrivalled views are presented and as this is one of my favourite views, I will long treasure the memory of my visit to the McCaig's Tower.

Another fine view of Oban and beyond, is obtained from Pulpit Hill, at the south end of the town, and, in fact, the best view of Oban and the bay is obtained from here. An indicator has been provided and is of invaluable assistance.

There are two areas of parkland — the Corran and Dungalton Parks, both of which offer various holiday pursuits. At the Corran Park, there is a splendid new public hall — the Corran Hall — which is a striking modern building providing restaurant, library and a fine large hall. In the summer month, entertainments are held in this hall and also in the former church building of the Dunollie Hall.

Summer entertainment is a speciality at Oban and there is always something special to see, whether it be colour slide-shows by two of Oban's

leading photographers (who, incidentally, market a wonderful collection of colour slides), ceilidhs, Scottish country dances and, when I was there, the White Heather Club and Jimmy Shand had one night shows.

Ganavan Sands provide not only a fine caravan park but a stretch of wonderful sand in a sheltered bay and the two mile walk is most rewarding, for one passes much of interest, including the great Roman Catholic St Columba's Cathedral on the esplanade. This magnificent Gothic Revival Cathedral is by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, a renowned Victorian architect and one of a family of great architects. The highlight of this sojourn is the picturesque ivy-clad keep of Dunollie Castle, impressively perched on the hilltop and commanding the northern approaches to Oban Bay. A stronghold of the MacDougalls, Dunollie is a ruined 15th century fortress and, can normally be visited. Dunollie House nearby is a pleasant mid 18th century house and is the present seat of the chief of the Clan MacDougall.

Another castle which is within walking distance of Oban is the great bulwark of Dunstaffnage. A Campbell seat, this strategically important, as well as historically interesting old 13th century ruin was where the Stone of Destiny was kept before it was moved to Stone and then to Westminster. Flora MacDonald, of Bonnie Prince Charlie fame — she helped him escape — was a prisoner at Dunstaffnage. The small ruined chapel nearby has refined detailing. The curtain wall of the castle makes it a sombre and, one can imagine, impenetrable fortress. The castle is now under Ministry of Public Buildings and Works care and is closed for repairs, but will no doubt be open again soon.

In Oban itself there is not a great deal to see of architectural interest. The Old Parish Church was only built in 1893 but A. W. Pugin's Free High Church of 1846, and the Congregational Church are much more interesting, while the interior of St Columba's Church of Scotland is splendid and to a design by Sir D. Y. Cameron. The Episcopal Cathedral of St John is rather an attractive church but is undergoing much reconstruction and redevelopment. The Piermaster's House at the South Pier is a charming little white-washed building built at the time of the building of the South Pier, around 1820 and it well merits a look. Not far off is "The Manor House," a beauti-

ful little Georgian house, built as a dowry house, of the hotels in Oban, the Great Western Hotel on the esplanade is the most magnificent piece of Victoriana. Designed by Charles Wilson, the Glasgow architect, and erected 1862-63, the Western is superb.

Oh! I missed out Oban

by Alex D. Craig

Distillery reputed to be the oldest in Scotland — is that not a thirsty thought?

A thing that Oban sadly lacks is a museum, and I have often thought that the splendid little row of humble cottages at 56-74 Dalriach Road would make an ideal folk museum. If they are still there, then I hope someone has taken care of them for they were sadly neglected last time I saw them. Places like Oban have a long and proud story to tell and surely visitors should be able to look and learn something about that great heritage.

A very fine short car or bus run is to St Conon's Kirk at Loch Awe, a splendidly rich church building and one of the gems of this area, while the tour to the "Bridge over the Atlantic" at Clachan is also rather good. I thoroughly enjoyed the short sail to Craignure and the bus run to historic Duart Castle, seat of the Maclean Chief, and it is a fine old castle open regularly. On the road to Duart is Torosay Castle which was the home of an aunt of Sir Winston Churchill and it was on this estate he shot his first stag.

One trip no one can afford to miss is the daily cruise to Iona and Staffa. The "King George V" sails through the Sound of Mull, past the Maclean stronghold of Duart, between Mull and Morven, to the colourful town of Tobermory. When out in the rolling Atlantic, the mail steamer sails past the Treshnish Isles — Fladda has high cliffs and a flat top; Lunga is long, narrow and flat, while the Dutchman's Cap is long and hilly — past Geometra and Ulva, until Staffa is reached, Staffa is a rock in the middle of the Atlantic, and at first glance, one wonders what all the fuss is about. Fingal's Cave comes into focus and we realise the uniqueness of Staffa. With octagonal pillars of stone similar to the Giant's Causeway in Ulster, and 60 feet high, the cave penetrates 200 feet into the isle and its watery floor reminds us that there is another 60 feet below

to its stone bed. Staffa means the "Isle of Pillars and the black basalt columns make it just that. The "King George V" used to allow passengers to disembark if the sea was calm and one could walk along the handrailed path into the depths of the cave, but now, unless one goes by Ulva Ferry, one has to be content with a view from the ship's rails. It had to be Millpond conditions before visitors were allowed to go ashore with the old system and it took ages to get folk on and off Staffa.

Peace and serenity welcome the cruisers to the jewel that is Iona. One cannot forget the wildness of Staffa nor the silence and restfulness of Iona. In 563 St Columba arrived here from Ireland and began to set the Highlands alight with his light of religious learning. Parts of the Abbey building date from the 11th century but most of it was built around 1500. The actual church was restored between 1902 and 1910 but since 1939 the other buildings have been entirely restored by the Iona Community and the Church of Scotland. Iona is full of historic stones, but time passes too quickly and it is all too soon time to leave again. The queue of passengers stand on the jetty

awaiting the arrival of the small boats to take them to the "King George V" again ready for the homeward journey.

Another way to visit Iona is by sailing across the Firth of Lorne to Mull and hence by bus to Fionnphort and then ferry to the Sacred Isle.

One will always remember the great Celtic Crosses, the sculpture in the cloisters by the Jew, Lipschitz, made, "for a good understanding among all the people of the earth"; the Nunnery gardens; the resplendently restored Abbey buildings and the silver sands. These are the sights which help make Iona a place worth visiting and once visited never forgotten.

The cruise to Iona and Staffa and Craignure are just two of the many cruises that can be enjoyed. Messrs David MacBrayne's ships traverse all the West Highland waters.

Oban offers unlimited scope for the visitor who likes to see as much as possible during his holiday.

An Comunn Gaidhealach's fortunate and indeed wise in choosing this ideal resort for its 1970 Mod. I hope the Mod is enjoyed by everyone and I am sure it will be for it could not have a finer setting this year. Take time to explore Oban and the surrounding beauty of this part of Argyll.

Oban is beautiful, you will find it infectious and you will want to keep coming back.



Piermaster's House, South Pier, Oban

The Problem of Language Revival

An Long Bharrach

(Continued from page 1)

Linguistic Struggles by P. Berresford Ellis and Seumas Mac a'Ghobhainn

THE modern history of the Danish language is a story of rejuvenation rather than that of restoration. It is a story of a people's successful striving to regain their national self respect, communal and personal self confidence. It is also the story of one man's vision, life's work and moral courage.

Danish is spoken by five million people. It belongs to the Scandinavian group, and is closely related to Swedish, Norwegian and Icelandic with whom it shares a common root. Like all languages it has changed a lot over the centuries. During the Viking period it absorbed a great many Latin words. In the Middle Ages there was a great influx of Low German words into the language also the addition of a great many prefixes and suffixes due to the influence of the Hanseatic Merchants who settled in Denmark.

Modern Danish may be divided into two periods, before and after 1700 A.D. General simplification of the language continued steadily and many words came into it mainly from High German and French also from a variety of other languages also. A lot of these loan words disappeared again. This was to a great extent due to the efforts of language purists. Many of these words of course remained in the language. After 1870 there was an influx of English

not a people destroyed. Sometimes when one is lowest in the dust one sees the stars most clearly."

From this time of depression, when it almost seemed as if the last page of Danish history was written, began Denmark's growth to her present condition. She looked backward to what she had been and forward, not to political power, not to conquest through war but to a fuller national life which in its development has had something to learn from us.

In 1802, the poet, Adam Oehlenschläger, published the historical poem *The Golden Horns*, which opened the poet's way and the way back to the treasures of the Danish cultural past as discovered from the scholar's dusty tomes. It heralded the Romantic Revival in Danish literature. The authentic note of national literary revival rang out in "Behard Ingemann's *Valdemar the Great* —

"What Denmark was to be again —

"Our father's spirit is still alive."

Denmark developed her own characteristic, intellectual life. Individuals like Rask in philology and Orsted in science added to the national movement. But if it had not been for Grundtvig, the Romantic Revival in the Danish literature might have had little effect upon the Danish people who had the Romantic Revival in English upon the ordinary English people.

As the 19th century sped onwards, the national revival gradually spread to every sphere of Danish life invigorating the whole national body. Nikolaus Grundtvig motions, many others, was responsible for giving back his fellow countrymen a pride in themselves, their country and its language and attendant traditions. His establishment of the Folk High Schools in Denmark, where education was free for all, was a great step forward in the national revival in the rejuvenation of the Danish language and the raising of the will of the Danish people which lead them to becoming citizens of one of the most advanced nations in the world. A nation whose material wealth benefited the broad mass of the people and not just one class.

Grundtvig's genius was in his ability to tap the treasures of the past in order to galvanise his fellow countrymen to win a self confidence which guaranteed a great and radiant future for themselves and for their nation. He gave the Danes self respect and Denmark true power and nobility, a power and nobility denied to great empires and powerful multi-national states. His literary output was prodigious. His translation of the *Chronicles of Saxo and Snorro* from the medieval Danish into modern Danish took him nearly eight years to complete. Between 1816 and 1819 he was the editor of a periodical *Dannevirke* which was named after a frontier rampart between Denmark and Germany... a sort of *Offa's Dyke*. In the sole aim of this periodical was building up of a spiritual *Dannevirke* — a Danish culture. Perhaps the greatest accolade afforded his literary works was that they were passed around from hand to hand by the ordinary country people.

After 1848 his teachings reached even larger audiences. Widespread enthusiasm had been created by the action of Lorenzen who had insisted in November, 1842, on speaking Danish in the Slesvigian Assembly where till that time German had been the official language. This led to a great open rally at Skamlingssbanken (the highest point on the border province of Schleswig) in the summer of 1843. The next year an even larger rally took place there when 10,000 people were present. Grundtvig was the principle speaker. He pleaded the cause of the Danish Folk Schools, to defend Danish culture and he championed the right of the Danish people "to continue to speak Danish" as Lorenzen had done.

Grundtvig's teachings are as relevant to other small nations as they were to his own:

"The most strictly and bravely a nation defends its freedom and independence, its fatherland and mother tongue, the more fruitfully human life develops in all directions and the more beneficial, happy and fruitful becomes the interaction of all the peoples of the earth."

He laid much more stress on the spiritual side of nationality than on its material and racial basis:

"All those belong to a nation who count themselves its members and have an ear for the mother tongue and a burning love for the fatherland."

He made it quite clear that Denmark could not really remain a nation if its people had no regard for the traditions of the nation's past and placed no value upon its national language:

"I know there are many who call themselves Danes, and yet could without sigh or sorrow, see their fatherland, half or wholly serving strange masters, their fathers' dust dishonoured, their memory forgotten, their spirit vanishes, their language lifeless as long as trade agriculture and handicrafts could, as the saying is, if only there was plenty of money and gaiety in the country; but I know too that they dishonour the name they bear, that even if they are of our father's flesh and blood, they are not of their spirit and bones and not of their fatherland."

This great man's Danish nationalism never deteriorated into chauvinism, however. When in 1857 the Danish government was imposing Danish as the language of religious instruction on the German speaking population of South Jutland he protested declaring that everyone should be allowed to worship God in his own tongue. Likewise he supported the Faroese in their linguistic struggle against the Danes.

The story of the Danish language's return to its proper place in the nation's life appears uninspiring and unexciting when compared with the stories of other nations' language struggles. It seems devoid of drama and heroism and unmarked by great milestones. Yet it is his much to teach other nations who are still striving for their linguistic freedom.

It was only after the Danish people started to honour their national language and their own traditions that they began to regain their self respect as a nation.

This new self respect directly assured Denmark's economic and political independence and gave the nation a future. If the Danes had not woken to the period that their country was in, due to a general stagnation of all the varied facets of their national life, and to the moribund state of their language (the final stage before a language starts to deteriorate and disappear) then it is extremely doubtful whether Denmark would have continued as a separate nation.

But for this spiritual, cultural and linguistic awakening, Denmark today might have been some sort of German national playground for the citizens of Hamburg and the rest of industrial Germany.

(to be continued)

air Mgr. Moireasdan nach deach dearbhadh cinnteach thoir seachad am bi na seirbhisear na bha iad anns a' gheamhradh. Th'a Comhairle airson seirbhis nan daoine air dol an aghaidh na h-atharrachadh cuideach agus thubhairt an t-Urr Athair MacCúinn nach robh seo ach "mí-fhearrach." Th'a a' Chomhairle a' gearan gum robh duál aca seirbhis lathál bhó'n aiseig; gun robh iad an dochas ri seirbhis ann an solus latha a chum is gum faodadh measan is nitean eile a bhith air an laimh-seachadh is air cur a mach 'san aon latha; gun gabhadh nitrichean fhaighinn an latha a thigeadh iad; gun ruigeadh luchd-suibhail an t-áite is an daicadh aig am reusanta is gum faigeadh luchd-suibhail is bathair do Bhatarsaidh an latha a ruigeadh iad Barraidh. Chuir a' chomhairle a mach cuideach gun teid milleadh air leigheis fhiacail agus seirbhisne ospadál Dhalaboig. Chan eil daoine ach mí thoilichte ann an Tiridh cuideach oir chan eil na seolaidean feargarrach air an tuath a chions nach eil am bata a' ruigeadh an Obain gun anmoch a dh'oidhche is a' fagail trath a rithis Th'a e furasda fhaicinn th'iad ag radh gun th'ann airson luchd-turais a th' seo agus chan ann air son math nan Eileanach.

Obituary - Ex-Inspector James McGeeoch

Jimmie McGeeoch was a man who did things, a fine photographer and ornithologist and an admirer of the Gaels and their culture. His death at a relatively early age has taken from us a person who could and would have contributed much; yet in a quiet and unassuming way he gave great help to An Commun, especially in its formation centres.

Those who knew him and worked with him will remember him always with affection and regard. His wife too, gave hours of her time in the distribution of this paper. It is tragic that she and her children should suffer such a loss at this time.

The day before his death was spent at the piping competitions in Inverness, circumstances which bring to mind the poem of the poetess Sílís Ní Mhíoch Raghnaill for her dead friend: "O bha do thlachd 'san cheol 'san t-saoghal, Ceol a meas nan naomh do t-anam."

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6 — DENMARK

words. The grammatical structure of modern Danish is nearly as "simplified" as English. As recently as 1848 a spelling reform abolished the previous use of capital letters for nouns and replaced the letter by "a".

Denmark had never actually come under the subjugation of a foreign power. Until 1780 it was ruled, however, by an absolute monarchy and the feudal system did not disintegrate until that year. The country was untouched by the industrial revolution and most people lived in the country in utmost ignorance. Some 80% of the population was illiterate. The extension of free primary education in 1739 had made some improvement but the people in the main were apathetic towards reform. Denmark, however, was fortunate that there were no Enclosure Acts to separate the people from the soil and make them wage slaves.

The chief cause of the people's apathy and listlessness was because they had lost touch with their national past. Denmark had a remarkable cultural history from the time of the Vikings and had a rich folk tradition of music. However, all these folk memories were dying out among the Danish people. The national language, in which these national treasures were preserved, tended to be despised even by the very people who spoke it. It was looked upon by many (especially the upper classes) as the inferior, unpolished language of the lower classes.

High education in both schools and university was carried out through the medium of Latin. Until 1783 German was the official language of both the army and the civil service. Even after this date the German language remained the usual language of "polite society." Small countries are prone to lose their integrity and character by the slavish imitation of their more thickly populated and powerful neighbours. As the 18th century drew to a close, Denmark seemed to be no exception to this unhealthy trend.

The official and educated classes of Denmark received their education at Copenhagen University, where the teaching was purely academic and completely divorced from real life. In the countryside the representatives of this educational process were the Lutheran clergy of the State Church. Their preaching reflected this unrealistic education and failed to arouse the heart and wills of their congregations.

Nikolai Grundtvig, the great apostle of modern Danish nationality and self esteem who was born in 1783, himself a Lutheran minister, said of his fellow clergy: "The spring of life is the heart not the head, and everything that could touch the heart of common



Nikolai Grundtvig

man from Kingo's hymns to the old ballads and sagas, these friends of enlightenment (the clergy) reckoned as harmful superstition." A further blow to Danish self confidence came after the Peace of Kiel in 1814 when Denmark had to give up Norway to the King of Sweden. On top of state bankruptcy this reduced the Danish population to utmost despair.

A period of reaction set in. One of Grundtvig's followers said of this period: "A people politically and economically ruined is

AINMEAN AITEAN

LIST OF PLACE-NAMES IN SCOTTISH GAELIC

Obar Dheathan Aberdeen
Obar Phuill Aberfoyle
Omhanaich Onich
Ormaclèid Ormacléit
Othanaich Onich

D
Dail an Eas Dalness
Dail-Che Dalkeith
Dail-Cheith Dalkeith
Dail-Choinnigh Dalwhinnie
Dail-Chuinnidh Dalwhinnie
Dail-Mhaillidh Dalwhinnie
Dail-Rìgh Dalry
Dail-se Dail-
Deardart Jedburgh
Dearbhaig Derwaig
Deir (New/Old) Deer
Deis Dyce
Discart Dysart
Diura Jura
Duirinis Duirinish/Durness
Drochaid a'Bhanna Bonar Bridge
Drochaid Charra Carrbridge
Drochaid Ruaidh Roy Bridge
Drochaid Seile Sheil Bridge
Drochaid Urchaidh Bridge of Orchy
Drum-Athaisidh Drumossie
Drummin Drymen
Drum na Drochaid Drumadrochit

D
Dum-fris Dumfries
Dum Doune
Dun Barr Dunbar
Dun-Bheagan Dunvegan
Dun Blathain Dunblane
Dun Breatann Dunbarton
Dun Chaillinn Dunkeld
Dun-deagh Dundee
Dun Eideann Edinburgh
Dun Pharlain Dunfermline
Dun-omhain Dunoon
Dun Rath Dounraey
Dun-sta(fh)inis Dunstaffnage

E
Eaglais Fheachan Ecclefechan
Eagalag Elgol
Eanstar Anstruther
Eige Eigg
Eilean Bharaidh Barra
Eilean Chanaidh Canna
Eilean Cholla Col
Eilean Dhiura Jura
Eilean Eige Eigg
Eilean Ghiogha Gigha
Eilean I Iona
Eilean Leodhais Lewis
Eilean Mhuile Mull

Eilean nam Muc Muck
Eilean Ruma Rum
Eilean Sgitheanach Skye
Eilean Thiriodh Three
Eilean Thiridhe Three
Eisdeal Easdale
Eisgedal Eskdale
Ealin Eilon
Eubost Eboist
Furaboll Embo'Eriboll (N.B. "Eilean" -- "island")

F
Fàrfar Forfar
Farrais Forres
Faolan Fillan
Fàrtairchill Fortingall
Fearnag Fearnag
Fieisidh Feshie
Fiobha Fife
Fionn-Airigh Finarray
Fionn-àird Finnart
Foithear Foyers

G
Caibrh Garve
Galla Galashiels
Gallghaidheal Galloway
Gartan Eas Gartness
Gearasdan Inbhir-Lochaidh
Gear-loch Gareloch
Giogha Gigha
Glaschu Glasgow
Glasairidh Glassary
Gleann Eilg Glenelg
Gleann Fhionain Glenfinnan
Gleann Freoin Glen Fruin
Goilspidh Golspie
Goraig Gouraig
Griana Greta
Grianaig Greenock
Gruinneard Gruinnard

H
Hacraig Halkirk
Hamhuig Hawick
Hiort St Kilda
Humdaidh Huntly
Hoigh Hoy

I
I (or I Chaluim Chille) Iona
Iadaigh Eday

Ile Islay
Inbhir Air Ayr
Inbhir Aora Inverary
Inbhir Callaidh Invercauld
Inbhir Cheithin Inverkeithing
Inbhir Dhubbghlais

Inverglass
Inbhir Gharbhan Girvan
Inbhir Gordain Invergordon
Inbhir Greinde Grangemouth
Inbhir Liochbainn Leven (Fife)
Inbhir Lochaidh Inverlochy
Inbhir Losaidh Lossiemouth
Inbhir Narunn Nairn
Inbhir Nis Inverness
Inbhir Pheofharain Dingwall
Inbhir Snathaid Inversnaid
Inbhir Theorsa Thurso
Inbhir Uraidh Inverurie
Inbhir Uig Wick
Innis Inch
Irbin Irvine
Irt St Kilda

L
Lacasdail Laxdale
Lanraig Lanark
Lathurna Lorne
Leitir Letter
Leodhas Lewis
Leth-taobh Lettie
Liabost Lybster
Lios mo Fhegu Lesmahagow
Lios-mor Lismore
Lite Leith
Lìurbost Leurbost
Loch Aluinn Lochaline
Loch an Inbhir Lochinver
Loch Baghasdail Lochboisdale
Lochann Madadh Lochmaddy
Loch Raonsa Lochranza
Lodainn an Ear E. Lothian
Lodainn an Ear W. Lothian
Lodainn Meadhanach Midlothian
Luinn Luig
Luig Laig

M
Magh-linne Mauchline
Mallaig Mallaig
Manachainn Rois Fearn
Mealbaich Melvich
Meal Rois Melrose
Meilart Melfort

Meithinnidh Methven
Mofat Moffat
Moireibh Moray
Montrois Montrose
Morar Morar
Muideart Moldart
Muile Mull

N
Na Hearadh Harris
Na Leargaidh Ghallda Largs
Na Puibull Peebles
Neig Nigg
Nis Ness

O
Obar Brothaig Arbroath

P
Paibeall Paible
Paisig Paisley
Peairt Perth
Pleith Pettie
Peachar Peffry
Ploch Loch Aillse Plockton
Poll an (bh) Poolewe
Port an t-Sròim Strome Ferry
Port Asgaig Port Askaig
Port Ghlaschu Port Glasgow
Port Mac Dubh Macduff
Port na Cròis Portnacrolsh
Port na h-Abhann Portmahave
Port nam Faochag Port Buckie
Port Phadaraig Portpatrick
Port Rìgh (eadh) Portree

Oigrìdh Ghaidhlig Inbhir Nis

Bha a' cheud choinneamhoga, a bha e co dhùbhb. Bha againn an deidh saor-làith-danna againn as a dheidh an t-samhraidh air an agus faodaidh mi radh gun 27mh latha de'n Lunasdal, do chòrd an da rud ris gach agus bha sinn uile toilichte neach a bha 'n lathair.

S' e is crìoch araid do a'Chlub seo aite cruinneachaidh a thoirt do luchd na Gaidhlig a tha ann an Inbhir-oidhche seachd gu tlachd-mhor le cleasan de gach seorsa is dannsa beag aig an deireadh.

Chaidh Coinneamh Comhairle a' Chlub a ghairm air an dara latha de'n t-Sultain airson gnòthaichean a tharrainneadh oigrìdh is a chumadh 'na th' againn, a chur air bhonn. Chaidh a chuir air aghaidh gun deadh ceilidh a chumail ann an Talla Chlu' dhathair air an t-23mh. de'n t-Sultain. Chuir sinn romhainn cuideachd gun deadh dealbh-chluich a shealltainn anns an Talla oidhche air choir—eigin mus sgoaileamaid aig an Nollaig, agus gun iarramaid air fear airm tighinn a bhruidhinn ruinn aon oidhche a bhitheamaid cruinn.

S' e gnòthaichean de'n t-seorsa seo a dh' fheumas sinn oir chan eil cithrom aig oigrìdh a tha a' tighinn as na h-Eileanan a bhith lathair aig an t-seorsa rud seo mar a tha aig an oigrìdh a tha a' comhnaidh anns a' bhaile.

Bha an Ceilidh againn air an 23mh, mar a chuir sinn a mach, le Mgr. Fionnlagh Mac Neill 'na Fhear an Tighe. Bha corr math is tri Fichead ann air an oidhche sin. Cha robh moran inbheach ann oir cha deach fos a mach luath gu leir ach nach dhùinn fhein, an fheadhainn

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Chaidh trì buidheannan Drama Ghaidhlig a dh'ionnsaigh Feis Mhor Dhun Eideann aig deireadh an Lunasdal. B'iad: Na h-Eileanaich a Leodhas is bha iad a'cur air "A'Chuir"; Comann Drama Ghaidhlig Dhun Eideann 's bha iadsan a'deanamh "MacBheatha" agus Comann Drama Ghaidhlig Inbhirnis 's bha iadsan a'cur air "A'Bhean Uaine". Bha iad uile for thlachdmhor agus ghabh an luchd-eisdeachd uidh mhor asda. Bha iad a'cluich ann an Talla Eaglais Ghaidhealach an Tolbooth 's a bhaile bhrèagha seo. Bha iad ann an seo, air Iomall an Fheis, airson trì laithean. Anns an dealbh chì sibh Buidheann Inbhirnis leis na cupannan a choisinn iad aig Feis Drama Ghaidhlig Ghlaschu anns a'Cheitean seo chaidh. Fhuair iad cupa an ard urraim agus cupa airson an dealbhachadh a b'fhearr, ach ann an seo an Dun Eideann cha chuireadh breithimh sam bith cail eatorra.

Mineral Wealth of Outer Hebrides? Hopes for Skye Fishery

U.K. Resources (North Sea) Ltd., a subsidiary of International Resources Ltd., who recently obtained an option to mine newly-found feldspar deposits in Sutherland, are to undertake a preliminary mineral reconnaissance of a large area of the Outer Hebrides.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board, said the area of the new sur-

vey would extend from Mingulay in the south to the northern boundary of Harris.

The board has agreed to introduce the company to the estate proprietors concerned.

Mineral surveys of Mull and Iona, also commissioned by the Board, are expected to be completed and the subject of reports by this autumn, and reports on surveys in the Ross-shire mainland and south-east Skye should be ready a year later.

The board gave an assurance that the use of modern mineral extraction methods and the control of local planning authorities ruled out the possibility of ugly waste heaps, the pollution of rivers or the harming of areas of great landscape value.

The question of whether the long-term value of land reclamation was worth the short-term extra cost was one which required a decision at national level before reclamation schemes could proceed, the Board told the study group.

The prospect of fishery development has attracted Caley Fisheries Group Ltd., who have their headquarters in Peterhead and branches at main fishing ports. They are joining forces with Capt. Kenneth Stewart of Uig and are to open an office for selling fish and servicing boats calling at Uig.

Capt. Stewart returned to his native Skye to retire. He saw there was much unemployment; and also the strategic importance of Uig for the winter herring season in the Minch. Working from a hut on the pier, he dealt with almost 40,000 cran of herring last winter, worth £200,000. The bulk of the catch was transferred from Scottish boats to carrier-vessels which took the herring to Faroese and Continental markets.

Thus, more than 20 local men had their first jobs for two years.

Norwegian for Faroese firms also saw the potential and were interested in setting up processing plants in Skye.

Herring might move

They did not get much encouragement from the Highlands and Islands Development Board, who would have been involved in financing these ventures. The Board are more concerned with building up facilities at established herring ports, and pointed to the danger that the herring might move away from the area where they concentrated last winter.

But Caley Fisheries are willing to go in on a modest scale and Capt. Stewart said yesterday he welcomed their decision.

The firm was founded in Peterhead in 1935 by Mr Robert Forman, who died last year. The service, it now offers covers fish selling, fuelling, engineering, ice-making and cold storage.

SIXTEEN FESTIVALS IN IRISH

SIXTEEN drama festivals for plays in Irish were held last year under the auspices of An Chomhairle Naisiunta Dramaiochta according to the Annual Report of the Committee's Director, Sean A. O' Brian. Audience figures were vastly improved on previous years, it says.

(The report reveals that in order to encourage a greater interest in drama in Irish among the public, An Club Dramaiochta is to introduce a new scheme of membership. Under the new scheme, members of the public who register in the club at a cost of £1, will receive free admission to eight plays in Irish.

The report also mentions that "Ardán," official organ of the Comhairle Naisiunta Dramaiochta, has been developed and expanded.

Ireland's Problems in Scottish Eyes

Of all the Celtic countries only the 26 counties of the Republic of Ireland has been in a position to make language restoration an official policy says the first of a series of articles in SRUTH on the problem of language revival. "But," it says, "it is Ireland, however, that has been the only country to undertake such a task and failed."

SRUTH is published by An Comunn Gaidhealach, the Scottish language organisation.

The article says there are reasons for Ireland's failure. One is because early language enthusiasts thought that getting "official status" for the language, getting it taught in schools, would be followed by a natural restoration. This erroneous idea still appears to continue to a great extent, it says.

"There is the reason that the majority of Irish do not identify with the language. This is a common fault with the majority of Celtic peoples who feel that they can retain their distinctive

identity by speaking a dialectal variation of English and letting their language die.

It is a very peculiar reasoning . . . they feel that an Irishman can be 100 per cent Irish while being a monoglot English speaker. Yet if one propounded the thesis that you can be a Frenchman, an Italian, or an Englishman without being able to speak those languages one would be met with a richly deserved ridicule.

"Here is illustrated the tremendous ecological sickness which clouds Celtic intelligence. Every other nationality is clear what their nationality involves.

"Even the Basques, a long-conquered and divided community call their country Eskuial Herri and a Basque is Eskuialdun — literally "he who possesses the Basque tongue." You cannot be a Basque without speaking Basque.

"Another reason is attributable to economics. An English-speaking Ireland provides a reservoir of cheap labour for the English-speaking world and provides a safety valve for the Irish Government's ruinous economic policy. In an Irish-speaking Ireland the Government would have to think seriously about providing a stable economy and employment for the mass of people who are currently forced to migrate in their thousands—something they seem unable or unwilling to do preferring to remain a province of England in all but name.

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LACK OF ACTION ON SKYE BRIDGE

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness-shire, yesterday criticised local authorities for failing to follow up the plan for a £2.9 million bridge to Skye produced a year ago by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

On Tuesday Inverness County roads committee agreed to make a renewed approach—the third—to Ross and Cromarty County Council inviting them to discuss the plan at a joint meeting.

NATURAL RESOURCES ARE NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE

DESPITE the need for commerce, housing and intensive agriculture, people "are beginning to realise that we cannot treat our environment as an inexhaustible reservoir of natural resources to be exploited at will" according to a new booklet published recently by the Nature Conservancy.

"Twenty-one Years of Conservation," produced to mark the 21st anniversary of the setting up of the Nature Conservancy, records conservation policy in Britain up to the present day. Early examples of conservation including Royal forests set up

by Saxon kings for preserving beasts of chase are given together with an account of the Conservancy's achievements since its foundation in 1949. During the last 21 years the Conservancy has set up 129 national nature reserves of which 38 are in Scotland, covering more than 250,000 acres. In addition more than 2,000 other sites of special scientific interest have been identified and notified to planning authorities. The Conservancy also give advice on conservation and carry out the research necessary for this work.

The booklet refers to the part taken by the Conservancy in discussions which led in 1963 to the first "Counttryside in 1970 Conference" under the chairmanship of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. A second conference in 1965 presaged the Counttryside Acts of 1967 and 1968 which set up the Counttryside Commissions in Scotland and in England and Wales respectively.

Emergencies of oil pollution

Dealing with other aspects of the Conservancy's work the booklet explains how emergencies such as oil pollution which might affect wildlife interests are dealt with and studies carried out of the possible harmful side effects of pesticides.

Copies of the booklet are available price 4/- from book-sellers or price 5/- including post and packing direct from Bertram Books, 501 Earltam Road, Norwich, NOR 04G.

CAMPAIGN

The Urban District Council of Beal Atha na Slua, Condae na Gaillimhe, has held a meeting in Irish as part held a meeting in Irish as part of the town's effort to win the Glor nan aGael competition. One hundred voters in the town have changed their names to the Irish form on the Voters' Register and 100 more are expected to do so soon. Several offices and clubs are now displaying their names in Irish, while shops are displaying almost 60 posters in Irish.

Craobh Greallain of Conradh na Gaeilge is sponsoring the Glor nan aGael campaign, as are Conradh branches in most of the entries in the competition.

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Nuair A Chaidh Breatainn Fo Riaghladh Nan Rudhach

SE an oidhche mu dheireadh dhe'n bhliadhna 2000 a bha ann agus cho robh a' Bheurla riamh na bu treasa. Cha robh duine ann aig an robh a Chumrìs nist. Cha robh Guth or chionn fada air a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach agus chluinnear barrachd Beurla eadhon aig na Frangach no a chaimnt dualchasach aca fhein. Cha robh ach aon duine 's a' saoghal nist aig an robh Gaidhlig na h-Albainn, Rudhach a bha ann, fear a mhuinntir Port na Giurann a bha ann.

'Se saoghal beannaichte a bha ann na a' fuair cainnt Bard Stratford lamh an uachdair gu buileach. Chan ioghadh gu robh craos farsuinn aighearach air a h-uile bus an Rudhaich. Saoghal simplidh furasda a bha ann, saoghal anns nach robh feum sam bith a dhol do'n sgòil no oilthigh. Cho fad 'sa a bha na reflexich ceart gu loirich cha bhith eadh dragh 'sam bith ann. Dheanadh Computer Rìoghal Naiseanta an gnothach airson a h-uile duine. Bha an rud seo air a' stadheadh ach ann an seann Tigh na Parlamaid an Lunnainn. Bhith eadhon an Computer a cur a mach a h-uile seorsa fios is eolais fad is farsuinn feadh an latha is feadh na h-oidhche gu stad. Bhith eadhon am fios a bhith eadh a dhol a mach feadh na h-oidhche ag obair gu h-araid air na reflexich, car mar a' b'abhaist Pavo a bhith ag obair air reflexich nan con

aige. Co-dhiubh dar a dhuisgeadh muinntir Breatainn 'sa mhaduinn gle bhith eadhon bhith eadhon sgil ur aca air fad gun fhios daibh idir idir ciamar a fhuaras e, B'ann 'san doigh seo a dh'fhairich a Bheurla air a' Chumrìs agus air a' Ghaidhlig ach airson an Rudhaich, duine aig an robh reflexich gu math suarach duine a mhaoin aig an robh a' Ghaidhlig. Ged nach robh na reflexich aige ach gu math lapach bha deagh intinn aige, an t-seorsa do dh'mntinn ann b'abhaist a bhith cumanta measg nan Rudhach roimhe linne a Chomputer. Bha deagh sgòil aige cuideachd, seòl a fuair e bho Leodhasach eile, duine beag sgoineil a Steornabhagh a tha marbh nist o chionn fhad. 'S iomadach rud feumail a dh'ionnsaich an Rudhach bho'n duine seo mar eolas electronach, radar computer is gnothuichean techniceach mar sin. Dh'ionnsaich e mar an cianda, se ann eachdraidh nan Gaidheal agus na h-Albainn agus ciamar ann b'abhaist fein riaghladh a bhith aig na h-Albannaich.

Fad nam bliadhnan ann am Port na Giurann bhith eadhon an Rudhach a gabhail beachd air fasach na Beurla a bha nist ann an Leodhas agus air a' Ghaidhealtach air fad. Chum e a' Ghaidhlig aige air dhol le bhith ag eisdeachd ri seann recordan d'he seinn eadh a bha ainmeil 'san t-seann aimsir mar na Peath-

Alex Stewart

arachean Domhnallach agus Calum Ceanadach, Bhith eadh e a leughadh cuideachd a h-aon leabhar a bha aige ris an abairte Gaelic Without Groans. Nuair nach robh e deanamh seo bhith eadh e smaointean air de bu chòir dha dheanamh as leth na Gaidhlig is na h-Albainn. Leis cho eòlach 's a bha e air nìthan electronach, 'tann dha'n duineachan beag sgoineil nach maireann, thuig e mu dheareadh gur e Computer Rìoghal Naiseanta a rinn an gnothach air a' Ghaidhlig. Cho luath 'sa dh'fhairich e seo chuir e roimhe dhol a Lunnainn a shireadh obair ann luib a Chomputer. Dar a' raineig e Tigh a Chomputer b' fheudair bha dol troimh seorsa do sgrudadh bord taghaidh. 'Se am Computer fein a bha na bhord taghaidh agus dh' aithnich e 'sa mhionaid gur e duine air leth a bha 'san Rudhach agus bha deob aige ann am prìobha na sula.

Bha nist corr is bliadhna bho'n uair sin agus bha an Rudhach eòlach air a h-uile cail timchioll a Chomputer agus ciamar a bhith eadh e ag obair, gu h-araid air reflexich nan Breatannach. Bha fios aige nist gur e teipichean ann am broinn a rud a bha ga stiùradh agus an Rìoghachd cuideachd.

Nist bha cuimhne riamh aig an Rudhach air na thubhairt Coimeach Odhar. 'Nuair a bhith eadh na Goill cho tigh air Muirneag ri mialan air ceann Sgiathanach thig duineach a Port na Giurann agus bith Breatainn no raga, lach nan Rudhach.

Bha Muirneag nist to chalcatean luchd na Beurla o bun gu barr agus bha fairsneachd Choinnich Odhair agus a bhith tighnich gu ire. Cha robh amharas sam bith aig an Rudhach, dh'fhairich e gur e seo am na h-òrghail agus chuir e teip ur am am mionnach a Chomputer teip a bha air a dheasachaidh bho'n leabhar ris an can iad Gaelic Without Groans. Dar a dh'èirich muinntir Breatainn 'sa mhaduinn bha a Bheurla air falbh gu buileach agus cha robh ann nist ach a' Ghaidhlig bho Wapping gu Henley-on-Thames, a Southampton gu ruig am Parbh cha robh ann ach a' Ghaidhlig. Gaidhlig fharumach fhomhhor blasda nan Rudhach. Ged a bha, bha craos air a h-uile bus fhathast ach b'e an craos a b'fharsaingne a bha ann. craos an Rudhaich, Ach cha b'e seo ach toiseach toisichidh. Bhith eadh an t-uamhas fhathast ri dheanamh airson a Chomputer, co-dhiubh air thaobh chiuil, bidh is iomadach rud eile. Agus nuair a bhith eadh an Rudhach agus a Chomputer deas dhe sin bhith eadh Roinn Eorpa ann, is America agus eadhon Ruisia, Ach fogaidh sin airson a chuid latha. Bha an Rudhach sgith. Stob e teip dhe fear dhe na h-orain aig Hodan Domhnallach 'sa Chomputer agus chaidh e laidhe. Sin mar a chaidh Breatainn fo riaghladh nan Rudhach. Sin mar a dh' èirich dhaibh.

A SMALL book, "Celtic Place Names In and Around the County of Nairn," compiled by Alexander Stewart, has been published

by Toni Finlay

recently and it is of interest to learn something of the background of the author, from whom the book is available at 5/- per copy.

There are few people in the Nairn area who are not famil-

On leaving school Alex became apprenticed to a Nairn draper and attended night school to further his education. After four years, supplied with letters of introduction from several patrons, he travelled to London where he continued his trade in some of the large warehouses until the outbreak of the First World War. Enlisting with the Camerons he was wounded and taken prisoner in the Second Battle of the Somme. At the war's end he re-



Mr Alexander Stewart

turned to Nairn and became a manufacturer's agent, eventually setting himself up as an outfitter in tweeds and woollens. From this business he retired several years ago. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of Mr Stewart's life is the well-worn path to his door. Because of his wide knowledge of the local scene and its people, his visitors come from every walk of life and friends arrive unexpectedly from all parts of the country. Surely no one has more callers!

During the year, in every season, rarely a day passes without finding one or more visitors in the Stewarts' crowded sitting-room, enjoying true Highland hospitality and whiling away an afternoon reminiscing about the past or discussing current affairs. A visit to Braighinis comes to a close in the dining-room where Bella presides at a bountiful table set for tea, and one goes away enriched in both body and mind.

Attending Penny's School at Delnies named after the teacher at that time, he soon added to his meagre knowledge of English, Gaelic being the family language, but he retained a love of his native tongue which has persisted to the present day, indeed to the extent that his pupils include several retired professional men, an estate factor and an air force officer.

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LEIS A' BHLAS THAITNEACH BHLATH AN RUMA DUBH CIUIN

The Advance of the Frisian Language

FRISIAN is a language closely akin to Dutch and English. Outside the Dutch province of Fryslân (Friesland) Frisian is spoken in Schleswig (Sleswick) and Sealterland (in Germany). In Fryslân there live about half a million people, as compared with almost 13 million in the Netherlands as a whole. The capita luf Fryslân, Ljouwert

by HANS UYL

(Dutch: Leeuwarden) has more than 80,000 inhabitants. There are only two enclaves in the province where Frisian is not spoken. These are so-called "town-Frisian" (a mixture of Frisian and Dutch) and is decreasing; the use of Dutch in large towns is increasing stronger than the use of Frisian.

Frisian is being taught in most Dutch universities: Groningen and Amsterdam (Free University) have normal chairs for Frisian language and literature—while the university of Groningen in addition has a Frisian Institute. The universities of Utrecht, Amsterdam (City University) and Leyden have private chairs, which are paid for by the Provinciale Underwysrie far Fryslân (Provincial Education Council of Fryslân). After a student has taken a bachelor's degree in Dutch, English, German or a Scandinavian language with Frisian as a secondary subject (thus gaining qualification as a teacher of Frisian), Frisian language and literature may be chosen as a primary subject for a doctor's degree. Also some universities outside the Netherlands have chairs for Frisian language and literature.

From 1937 onwards it has been allowed to spend a few hours a week on Frisian in the higher forms of elementary schools during school-time. Since 1955, after an experiment at 10 pilot schools (1950), a beginning was made with bilingual schools: if school boards decide so, mostly after instigation by parents, all instruction in the first two forms is given through Frisian. At the end of the second year there is a gradual switch-over to Dutch. After that Frisian only takes a modest place in bilingual schools. More than one quarter of all schools in the Frisian speaking area of the province are bilingual now.

Although it is a very good thing to teach children coming first to school in their mother tongue, it is unfortunate that there should be a total break in this procedure after the second year.

In secondary schools Frisian lessons could be given facultatively. In most cases they fall on unfavourable hours (outside normal school-time); that's why the results were not always very hopeful.

In training colleges for

teachers Frisian as a rule is compulsory in the lower two forms and optional in the third and fourth years, while special attention is being paid to the problems of bilingualism. (Of course all his pertains to the province of Fryslân only).

A very recent success has been the admission of Frisian language and literature as a choice subject in secondary schools with equal status as English, French and German. Pupils attending secondary schools with qualified teachers of Frisian may choose Frisian language and literature as one of their subjects after their first or second year at such schools. It is obvious that it is very important now to urge the Dutch minister of Education to take care that there will be facilities for teaching Frisian also in the lower forms of secondary schools and in all forms of all elementary schools. This will be the only way to get the much needed continuance in the teaching of Frisian. The Reid fan de Fryskse Biweging (Council of the Frisian Movement), a co-ordinating body for the various organisations, has already sent a letter to the minister in view of this.

It is also possible now to use the Frisian oath in court

and provided the judge understands Frisian; it is also permitted to use that language in making statements in court.

Place-names are seldom indicated in both Frisian and Dutch and as far as I know never in Frisian alone. Names of streets are often unilingual Frisian or bilingual Frisian/Dutch.

On TV never a word of Frisian was heard; on the (regional) radio there are two 40 minute broadcasts weekly in Frisian.

So there still remains a lot to be done, but I wish the Celtic languages had made so much progress already.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Every year the Provincial Council of Fryslân offers an award: one year for literary work in the Frisian language (Gjysbert Japiks Award), the other year for studies in Frisian history and lore (Joast Halbertsma Award).

Gjysbert Japiks was the 17th century poet of Frisian literary revival. Especially in the early 19th century his works were studied scientifically. After this start, the Selskip foar Fryskse taal en skrifte-emisse (Society for Frisian language and literature) was founded in 1844. In the 19th century popular literature and

theatre in Frisian were of central importance. As a reaction to this in 1915 the Jongfryske Meinskip (Young Frisian Community) was founded, with "Fryslân and the World" as its device; the Meinskip wishes to bring Frisian literature that can stand artistic standards.

In 1930 E.B. Folkertsma's pamphlet "Seisbitstjûr foar Fryslân" (Home Rule for Frisian) appeared. Particularly after World War II the Frisian movement has paid attention to political questions such as decentralization and autonomy. For this purpose some special organizations were founded, one of them the Fryskse Feriening Foar in Fereraal Europa (Frisian Union for a Federal Europe) (1949).

The foregoing has been adapted from the booklet "De Fryskse Biweging - Juster, Hjoed en Moarn" (The Frisian Movement: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow), útjefte (publication from) the Ried Fryskse Biweging, Dirk Boudstrijfte, 25, Ljouwert, Frislan.

Although these are not all recent developments it is always useful to know something of the total Frisian movement's history. There is also very little publication about the Frisian national movements in Dutch newspapers etc. Dutch people little like nationalism, maybe that's why they blindly throw themselves into E.E.C. etc.

Gaelic Broadcasts

SUNDAY, 4th OCTOBER

2.00 p.m. Gaelic Service from Kilmore and Kilbride; O'ban Old Parish Church. Minister: Rev. John MacLeod. Readings: Rev. Archie Beaton and Alex. J. MacLeod. Precentor: Hugh MacIntyre. (re-scheduled)

MONDAY, 5th OCTOBER

1.30 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn from Oban.
1.40 p.m. News in Gaelic.
1.45 p.m. Maurice Lindsay introduces recorded excerpts from last Saturday's concert featuring fiddling and piping prize-winners.

VHF In the Highlands: A programme for you from different areas in turn with varying views and opinions on the Highland scene from a variety of people.

TUESDAY, 6th OCTOBER

1.30 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn from Oban.
1.40 p.m. News in Gaelic.
3.30 p.m. Fringers' Rally: A general knowledge competition for Highland schools.
Final round: Inverness Royal Academy v. Portree High School.
Quizmaster: Martin Macdonald. (recorded).



Tiugainn a sheannam do choille nam meangalan

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Proverb

'Se barail an duine gheibh e tìne the air an fhìrinn.
The wise man's opinion comes nearest to the truth.

Text for the Times

Oir chualas tu, a Dhe, mo bhoile-dan; thus thu ghrèachadh dhàibhas air am bhèil eagan Tartan.
Salim, C. 61, R. 5.
For thou, O God hast heard my vows; thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear thy name.
Psalms, Ch. 61, V. 5.

LITREACHAS IS ALBA

(Continued from page 2)

litreachas Albannach a'mhàin, a dheanamh 'nar ad-sgoilean. Cha bhì sin ag iarraidh moran, ma bhios sinn ag iarraidh gum biodh an fheadhainn a' chuireas iad fhìneas suas mar 'escpers' air 'litreachas Albannach' fìleanta 'na trì cànan anns an deachaidh litreachas Albannach a' sgrìobhadh agus ag iarraidh bideachadh gum biolas math aca air na freumhan Ceilteach (cho math agus na freumhan Gearmulteach) as an tanaig air litreachas. Ciamar is urrainn do duine sam bith a radh gu bhèil e 'na 'escpers' an 'litreachas nan Seotach' mur eil ag comasach air lughadh an cànan anns an do sgrìobh na 'Seotach' mus robh Beurla an Albainn? Cìod e thachradh nan robh gach sgrìobhadh an Albainn a' cumail samhach car gheis, agus na sgrìobhadairan Gaidhlig dh'adair adhart gur sguir? Aig an am seo chan urrainn dhom fhàicinn de a dhèanadh fheadhainn do na escpers ach dunaich na claban aca.

Tha mi ghe thòichte nuair a leugh mi rannsachadh air litreachas, an da chuid an Gaidhlig agus anns a' Bheurla, air a chuir an clo an GAIRM agus SRUTH ri theach Gaidhlig, agus is truaigh nach fhaic sinn a leithid de rud na' trice an raithean Albainn no Beurla. An rad a' tha dhith òirn, is e sin luchd-rannsachadh litreachas do urrainn Gaidhlig Albainn, is Beurla a thuigsinn. Feumaidh sinn rudeligin

amaid air dol air ais le sin; bhithamaid a' d'air adhart, an foghlum agus an ìntinn an naiseantachd agus eadar-naiseantachd.

Tha fios againn gum bidh fheadhainn a' gearran mu na sgrìobh mi an seo agus a radh gur orm-sa a' da bhathais, gu h-araidh am measg nan 'Gaidhlig-a'mhain' agus nan 'Albais-a'mhain', agus gu ìr araidh am measg nan 'Beurla-ann-a'fhaìn', ach tha mi coma co-dhùibh. Chan eil mi a' bruidhinn mu dheidhinn na thachras an Alba am bliadhna seo tighinn, no deich bliadhna an deidh sin, ach mu chuis-eann mar a' tha iad a sin. Cho fad's a' tha sinn a' bruidhinn mu dheidhinn litreachais, chan fheum ar 'linguistic problems' a bhith nan 'problems' òid, is urrainn dhàibh a bhith nan culaidh-beartais dhùinn uile. Ma bhios sinn a' teagasg na rudan far mu litreachas na 'Alba' bhithidh sinn na chuis-brosnachaidh na mac-meanna ur do ginealan the tighinn, furan sleibh do sgrìobhadairan Albannach, agus is docha do 'n-t-saoghal air fad. Tha e nadurrach gur miann leinn fhàicinn cruitheachd air a sgoileadh a mach as air freumhan thein, agus a' dualchas thein a' gabhail aite an litreachas an t-saoghal, a' chultar neo-coachadh cho mi-feumach agus a' tha am Morse Code.

Chan eil dùthaich oirdheire mu litreachas oirdheire.