BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER OF CURRENT EVENTS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND THE ISLANDS AND IN SCOTLAND

DI-ARDAOIN, 6mh LA DE'N LUNASDAL 1970

THURSDAY, 6th AUGUST 1970

No. 88

Sixpence

For £1 per annum you can JOIN AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

Inverness

Ahertarff House

SUPPORT GAELIC



The Well of the Seven Heads on the shores of Loch Oich near Invergarry

HE sad saga of the Kyle/ on, to the great inconvenience of the ferry-users and the detriment of the Skye tourist

There is still no sign of the new ferry boats and no positive indication from Scottish Transport Group of a delivery

existing service at a reasonable level at the height of the tourist season, and accuses the Group of approaching the problem of the ferry with diffident incompetence.' This latest chapter results from a failure to make any provision for providing more than one ferry boat when two boats broke down on July 9th. The fourth boat, the Loch Cor-

were not advised of the very "In six years in Parliament I Kyleakin ferries still goes real urgency of the situation have never seen such a cataand the month extension of logue of ineptitude as we have and the monity extension of logge of inceptuage as we have
the test date was not requese witnessed over the Skye
ted by S.T.G. in the case of ferry I intend to raise the
Loch Coruisk. S.T.G.'s handling of the whole
The whole situation is one question when Parliament rethat gives ground for concern. assembles," said Mr Johnston

date for the first of these. Mr Russell Johnston, MP Manadh na tha ri thighinn

na laimhsich e an suidheach- dh'Alba a thadhail aig a adh 's an lorg e e fhein le bas Bhan-Righ.

fourth boat, 'he Loch Cor-uisk, was apparently under-going Board of Trade testing do'n Pharlamaid agus dh' fhag do dh'innseadh dha anmoch

NUAIR a gheail Mgr Eideard Heath an Ionmhasair a chall Heath gun robh "seol ur cha robh lorg aige fhein co riaghaltais" gu bhith againn, bha e dol a chuir an ceann

Mu dheireadh thall rogh-

going Board of Trade testurs, at the time.

Expressed concern
Mr Johnston wrote to the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. expressing concern that testing should be done when the boats were most needed. It is evident from Mr Nobles reply that the Board of Trade.

Trade, Mr. expressing concern that testing should be done when the boats were most needed. It is evident from Mr Nobles reply that the Board of Trade.

Tri latha an deidh do Mhgr surface and built and the marit— leig e mach gu robh Mgr. Scoras Rippon ag gabhail Tri latha an deidh do Mhgr na h-uallaich seo.

SEINN AN T-SAOGHAIL CHEILTICH bho Sheumas Robasdan

CHUMADH an t-Siathamh das Fontes" ("Oran nan Toban iar-thuath na Spàin, air rinn. Diardaoin is Dihaoine na Th Diagradon is Dinadone na Tha Nuevas Amistades seachduin mu dheireadh dhe'n 'nam buidhean Challisianach Og-mhios, 'Si seo an fhéis as agus 's ann anns a'chànain àirde cliù a bha r'a cumail Ghallisianaich a ghabh iad an anns a'bhaile Ghallisianach so t-òran aca. Chaidh an grup am bliadhna.

Bha fichead de luchd-far- ghoirid. Bha fichead de luchd-far-puis, eadar grùpannan is sein-neadairean singilte, a gabhail co-phairt 'sa cheud dol-a-co-phairt 'sa cheud dol-a-comneim, 's iad shi: Seinn, sach, 's iad shi: delukhan, 's i 'na bàrdachd air a sgeadmach, 's iad bho dhuthchan-

Tha na h-òrain a bhuan-sa ri aghaidh taobh nan naich na ceud thrì duaisean Laidionnach is ran Gearmail-mar a leanas: 1 "Stop Look teach anns an Roinn-Eòrpa and Listen" (Breatunnach) — air fad. mar a leanas: 1 Stop Look teach anns an Roinn-Eòrpa and Listen" (Breatunnach) — air fad.
Danny Street a ghabh an t- Ach a dh'aindheoin briathoran, Ray Davies a rinn; 2 rachais, feumar aideachadh
"Si volviera a nacer", "Nan gur e glé bheag dhe'n bhlas do rughadh mi rithis"—Spàin- Cheilteach, mar tha sinne 'ga teach) — Los Magos de Oz thuigsinn, a fhuaras air a' (grup) a sheinn, César Nuño chuid bu mhotha dhe na n-de la Rosa a rinn; 3 "Cantiga òrain a chualas aig an Fhéis.

Féis de Mhiño—"Canción raichean" — Spainteach — del Mundo Celta" — ann an Nuevas Amistades (grup a Orense, Galisia, ann an ceann sheinn, Fernando Vázquez a

Tha so chur air bhonn o chionn

aicheadh le ceòl; Saoghal, 's nan Ceilteach leithid na Spàin e ghabhas a stigh na nàiseanan nan Ceitteach leithig na opraise e ghabhas a stign na nuiseanair fhéin 's na Fraing, Bhrea-tuinn, Eirinn is Portugal. Chaidh deichnear dhiubh sin air aghaidh chun na cuairt mu dheireadh.



AVAILABLE

THE SERPENT

NEIL M. GUNN

For details of future publications, etc., write to -

CLUB LEABHAR

Inverness



THURSDAY, 6th AUGUST 1970

RAITHDEAN

MAR a tha cuislean a'giulain fala troimh chorp gach duine tha raithdean na duthcha, airson a'mhor-chuid, a'giulain beatha na duthcha. Bheir suil air clar beatha na duthcha seo gu ar n-aire nacheil e eu-coltach ri nead sheangan mar a tha na freumhaichean dearga a'siubhal bho cheann gu ceann agus bho bhaile gu baile.

A thaobh na Gaidhealtachd nuair tha na rathaidean iarrainn 'gan cur ann an cunnart feumaidh bhith air prìomh aire luchd dealbhachaidh gu bheil cuislean na duthcha laidir agus fallain. Faodaidh sinn uile smaontinn air raithdean air tir mor agus anns na h-eileanan cha mhor nach measar idir nan raithdean mora ach 'nan raithdeancartach. Tha cuid diubh sin a'giulain fala na Gaidhealtachd iomadach uair. Tha aon rathad ann a tha giulain miltean de thunnachan eisg a h-uile bliadhna a tha cur dribhearan ann an cunnart am beatha is chan ann a mhain anns an

Tha lochan is eileanan 'nar duthaich cuideachd agus chaidh a mholadh o chionn ghoirid gun robh goireasan airson dol tarsuinn oirre sin dìreach mar gum bithear 'nan drochaidean no nam piosan leudachaidh de'n rathad mhor. A thaobh seo bha e air a mholadh aig an am gum bu choir na goireasan sin a bhith saor is an asgaidh. Tha cuid airson seo is cuid na aghaidh ach chan urrainn duine aicheadh nacheil iadsan iad fhein a' ceangal cuislean na Gaidhealtachd ri cheile. Nuair nacheil an ceangal seo ann chithear gu bheil beatha na duthcha a'dol ma sgaoil is ma reir gu Tha seo ri fhaicinn gu follaiseach an math cabhagach. drasda ann an caolas Loch Ailse far a bheil an ceart uair tri no ceithir a dh' uairean maille a'dol air dribhearan is luchd-siobhail. Cha ghabh tomhas deanamh air a' chron a tha seo deanamh air obair turusachd an eilein. Tha an aon seorsa maille ag obair eadar an t-Oban is Muile far a bheil an aon phris a'dol air gach car is a tha dol air caraichean eadar Tairbeart Loch Fin is Ile. Tha aon aiseag deich mile agus an te eile deich mile fichead. Tha rud-eigin

Chunnacas toiseach toiseachaidh nuair a chuirear ochd muillean ma seach airson raithdean ura. Tha seo gasda cho fad is tha e dol ach mar a bheil na criomagan beaga 'nan criomagan mora gu math aithghearr traoghaidh cuislean na duthcha seo agus nuair tha corp gun fhuil tha

THE HOLLOW CENTRE?

IS it symptomatic of the present Gaelic "revival" movement more than the supporting movements of other languages, that much of the future of the language lies in the hands of those who are often not natives of the Highlands nor are they native Gaelic-speakers? A close look at the set-up which exists today will reveal that this is the case. The forthcoming Census will reveal that the number of Gaelicspeakers will be less than the Census figures for 1961 and 1966. Yet, the decline should be offset numerically at least by the number of people who are learning the language and who can lay some minimum claim to being bilingual. But this will not appear in any Census return, though it should, Those who are learning Gaelic Auring the winter months may well be the instruments of salvation, in face of the hard fact that the centre of Gaeldom is ringing a hollow note.

An Comunn Gaidhealach itself in many ways mirrors the regard with which many Gaels regard their culture. There are many who seem to be by their actions and words actively opposed to the language, which is the only part of Gaelic culture which is immediately accessible to those who wish to understand the Gael and his heritage

But it is easy to combat an enemy provided you know where he is and what his tactios are. It is infinitely more difficult to combat those who, by neglect, by the payment of a vast amount of lip-service, by their relegation of the language to the status of academic research, lurk in the darkness of the language's periphery. Their fault is that they have allowed themselves to become so oriented in favour of an English environment that they are the worst enemies of all to fight, even though they class themselves, and are classed by admirirs, as "friends of the Gael."

When the time is ripe for vigorous action to be undertaken on behalf of Gaelic, they fail in droves, for their sense of responsibility, their sense of purpose, even their sense of the future, is greatly limited. That time is now. But where are the supporters? Only a handful, sad to say, are willing to turn their ploughshares back into swords and fight with all the resolve and resourcefulness they can

An Comunn today, as the main representative body for Gaelic, should analyse its membership and find out where its support lies. It will not be found in the centre. As with Gaeldom itself the vigour, enthusiasm, foresight and activity will not be found in the centre — where it should be. Rather it will be found on the outside looking in at a centre which is so hollow. It should not be, but it is.

"Eilean Fuar Nan Geodha

bhasa air faire nuair a bha mi na mo sheasamh air traighean Muile is Ile, cha robh cothrom agam dhol ann gus am bliadhna seo, seachduinn a chuir seachad an Sgalasaig. Is e sin a radh a bhioradh gus an robh mi air fas gnathaichte air am d'fhuair mi biadh is leadhaidh aig an tigh-seinns an Sgalasaig (am biadh as fhearr a fhuair mi an tighosda sam bith), or bha mi a mach a' coiseachd na rathaidean beaga mu thimchioll an eilein cho fad's a bha solus ann. Chan eil sin 'na obair ro chruaidh, o nach eil Colbhasa ach naoi mile air fhad is tri miltean air leud.

'nur sealladh nuair a bhios an 'Arran' a' tighinn dluth Sgalasaig, carn-cuimhne ard air a mhonadh os cionn a' cheidhe. Chaidh a chuir suas an sud le muinntir Cholbhasa air son ainm Dhomhnaill Mhic Neill a chumail 'nan cuimhne. B'e sin fearlagha is breitheamh cho math agus a chunnaic Duneideann riamh, agus a reir colas uachdaran dhe'n seorsa a b'fhearr nach faighteadh gle thric an Alba aig an am ud.

B'e Domhnaill MacFhionghuin, Colbhasach eile, a cheud Ollamh Ceiltich an Oilthigh Dhuneideann, a sgrìobh na faclan a leanas mu'n uach-

Bha e de theaghlach urramach, agus bha cairdean cum-hachdach aige, . . . nithean a b' fheumaile do fhear-tagraidh anns an la ud na an diugh. Bha a bhuaidhean ard lionmhor agus air an deagh ghiollachd . . . inntinn fhallain ann an corp treun, air nach deargadh an sarachadh a bu ghoirte; aignidhean togarrach; cridhe blath; gluasad fearail; teanga dheas-bhriathrach; cuimhne geur; eolas farsuing; nadar neo-ghluasadach; agus misneach nach fail-

neachadh.' cuideachd Cia meud Ollamh an cuid foghluim le "... carbad air a bhatnaon 10 na cleac-sgleat ghlas le ruith mionnan mora mora a than-Ceilteach, bha deagh fhios oibreachaidh oirre, paipear- aig as am beoil. sgrìobhaidh cho saor is a O cheann gu ceann an nuair a thuirt muinntir an gheibheadh cailleach nan uig- eilein tha traighean is clad- eilein gu robh craobhan-gheibheadh cailleach nan uig- eilein tha traighean is clad- eilein gu robh craobhan- chean chean iomallach far an pailm air Colbhasa, oir hean an Grianaig, dubh de aichean shugadh an daraich, peann de urrain d Biobuill Gaidhlig air a chomhdach le craiceann caorach, agus deagh chaman." Is aithne do iomadh duine na sgrìobh MacFhionguin mu litreachas nan Gaidheil; bha Gaidhlig gle choimhlionta aige, agus tha mi gle thoilichte gu bheil an canain beo fallain aig na Colbhasaich fhathast. Mar is

Crom" bhasa ach 'go robh meth agad.' Bha agam mo chluasan

Chan eil beann air an eilean as airde na 500 troigh, ach o'n a tha an t-eilean cho beag, tha e mar a bha iad moran na's airde na sin, agus air mo chuid fhein dheth, nuair a dhirich mi suas gu mullach fir dhiubh, cha robh mi ag iarraidh fear a bha aon cheum

niltean air leud.

a b'airde. Ann an taobh
Is e a cheud rud a thig tuath an eilein tha rathad cas
nur sealladh nuair a bhios a dol thairis gu Baile na
n 'Arran' a' tighinn dluth h-Aird. La a bh'ann, chaidh sinn gu Rubha a' Geadha air an rathad sin. Bha e ceothach is uaigneach, agus an uair a bha sin gu h-ard am measg

le UILLEAM NEILL

fuaim sam bith ach bualadh nan tonn air an traigh is sgreadagan is feadaireachd nan eun. Tha mi cinnteach nach eil aite is iomallaich esan Roinn-Eorpa, ach air taobh thall Carnan Eoin tha bailefearrainn far am bheil tuathanach agus a theaghlach "a fenntail." Chunnaic mi Aonghuis Mac a' Phaideann, fear a'phuist, is duine a choisinn iomadh duais aig Modan air seinn, a dol suas an rathad 'na Land Rover, agus bha mi cinnteach nach b'urrainn dhomh an aon rud sin a' dheanamh le tanc. Bu choir bonn oir a bhith aig Aonghuis air son a ghleusdachd, oir tha mi cinnteach gu bheil iomadh 'Advanced Motorist' nach tigeadh an uisge na stiuradh aige. Chunnaiic mì carbad eile le buidheann firceirde a Glaschu a thanaig air son obair sonruichte a Ach bha MacFhionghuin e dheanamh. Cha do rinn iad h bha Mackinongnuin e gneanainn. Cha do thin at 'na dhuine comasach an turus dìreach cho math achd Cia meud Ollamh 's a rinn Aonghuis, agus cha achd Cia meud Ollamh 's a rinn Aonghuis, agus cha san Roinn-Eorpa a thoisich mhor nach robh fuaim an

urrain do dhuine la a chur ite an t-sulanaich, Gray, Lea- seachad gun a bhith faicinn bhar Aithghearr nan Ceist, duine eile. Nuair a bha mi 'na mo sheasamh an sud, bu ghann orm a chreidsinn gu bheil feadhainn an a' dol gach bliadhna do aitean far am bidh iad ag comh-stri air son pios beag gainneimh far is urrain dhaibh suidhe. Gu dearbh, chan eil 'iasg is air son seachduinn, is mar slisnean' no ce-reoidhte ri sin, cha robh tide agam a fhaighinn air Traigh nam dheanamh gach rud a b'aill abhaist, is e Beurla a bhruid-Barc, ach gheibh sibh mar-hneas na Colbhasaich nuair santachd an sud nach faighear a chi iad coigrich faisg orra, am Poll-Dubh . . . sith is samar sgath modh; ach nuair a chair. Tha iomadh dun air bhruidhinn mi riu 'sa Ghaid- Colbhasa mar sanas dhuinn lig fhuair mi freagairt Ghaid- air na laithean fiadhaich a lig fhuair mi freagairt Ghaid- air na laithean fiadhaich a hlig an comhnuidh bho sean chaidh seachad; gheibh sibh is og. Tha Colbhasa leth- na laraichean bho cheann gu slighe eadar Muile is Ile, agus ceann an eilein, Dun Ghaltha blas na Gaidhlig aca mar lain, Dun Cholla, Dun Eibhan ceudna. Chan e 'tapadh inn, Dun Tealfaig, Dun Meadleat' a their duine air Col- honach, Dun Uragaig. Ach

aidh air Colbhasa, tha tog-laichean-Criosduidh ann cuideachd. Chaidh sinn thar an traigh gu Orosaidh far am bheil seann Abaid, is crois Ceilteach an deagh staid aig a thaobh. Tha sgeul ann gum b'ann an Orasaidh a thanaig Calum Cille air tir an Alba Bha e air son fuireach an sud, ach o'n a b'urrainn dha Eireann fhaicinn as, chaidh e roimhe gu h-I. Gheibh sibh cuideachd iomadh aite an Colbhasa air am bheil an ainm Odhran . . . Cill Odh-rain is Tobar-Odhrain, fear na h-eaglais Cheiltich a bu charaid do Chaluim-Cille.

'Odhran Iea in chrabhaidh chruaidh

mac Aingein co morbhuaidh, mac Boguine in gaisgidh gher maic Conaill Gulbain mais Neill."

Nuair a bha mi a' coimhead nan creag, cha chuala sin air an eaglais aosda sin, is seann leacan nan daoine-uasle a stigh an sud, bha mi a smaontinn air duine a choinnich mi la no dha roimh sin. Bha e air a cheud sgrìob do Alba, is thuirt e rium. "Chuala mi daoine a' bruid-Alba, hinn an diugh ach cha do thuig mi facal. An e Gaid-hlig a bha iad a' bruidhinn?" Thuirt mi ris gur e, agus bha iongantas mor air, o'n a bha e a creidsinn gu robh Ghaidhlig marbh. Thuirt mi ris gur i Ghaidhlig an canain troimh 'n tanaig foghluim is soluis a stigh dhan Roinn-Eorpa anns na Linntean Dorcha, agus gun robh na manaich air Colbhasa is I a sgrìobhadh leabhraichean nuair nach robh dad ach daoine borba an iomadh aite eile dhen Roinn-Eorpa, ach chan eil fhios agam co dhiu bha e 'gam chreidsinn no nach robh. Cha bhiodh iongantas air bith orm mura cuala e riamh an sgeul dh'innis mi dha. Cha robh e a Alba. Ach tha a' chuid as motha d'ar daoine fhein dir-each cho aineolach mu'n chuspair agus a bha esan.

Ach mur an robh e a creidsinn na thuirt mi mu b'urrainn dha am faicinn a shuil fein. Tha lios aig Tigh Cholbhasa lan dhiubh, is iomadh lus is flur a tirean ceine. Tha iad a fas cho laidir is cho boidheach agus a dh'fhasadh iad 'nan duthaich mathaireil.

Gu mi-fhortanach, cha robh mi an Colbhasa ach a mhain leam. Bhithinn gle thoilichte nam b'urrainn dhomh eisdeachd ri duine do'm b'aithne eachdraidh an eilein gu leir, oir nuair a bha mi sealltuinn air a'chairt-iuil, chunnaic mi iomadh ainm annasach oirre. Eilean Meall na Suiridhe; Dunan na Nighean; Rubha Mor Nighean Eoin; Traigh

(Continued on page 12)

Crofting Reforms Now 'Urgent'

If crofters are not to be is essential in the interests of housing as far as possible carried out by the Commis-left behind in the develop- crofting and crofters that the within existing crofting legis- sion in administering the ments now taking place in period of uncertainty in re-lation. Crofters Acts. These included provide small, serviced and Highlands the reforms recom- gard mended by the Crofters Comintentions should be as short mission, or other equally as possible." effective measures, are urgent. This is stated in the Commission's Annual Report for 1969 (published by H.M.S.O.

The Commission recall that they drew attention in their 1963 report to the fact that crofters are inhibited from the Commission developing the potential of assistance only to their holdings by the legal and cultural element in financial difficulties arising from the nature of crofting tenure. The need for remedial measures has been reiterated in each subsequent report, culminating in the Commission's proposal in 1968 that crofters should be owner-occupiers their holdings.

During 1969 the Commission completed their recom mendations for the modernisation of crofting by submitting supplementary proposals to the Secretary of State for Scotland, for the ownership and improvement of the management of crofcommon grazings and for dealing with a number of other matters related to owner-occupation.

An assurance from the Secannual conference of asses- Commission are seeking to Details are given in the right to have three caravans sors. The report adds:— "It ease the problem of crofter report of the many functions on their crofts without the

to the Government's

Although less than four per cent of the 15,000 croft working units provide full-time employment for at least one man and 80 per cent less than two days of work per week (as assessed by the standard man-day formula) can give assistance only to the agricultural element in the crofter's economy. Tourism is the natural alternative or sup plement in many areas and the report states:—"There is a danger that the considerable sums now being invested in tourism in the Highlands may do little to help the indigenous crofting population because none of the organisations concerned with tourism is dealing with the crofters' specific problems."

On housing the Commission say that lack of houses is an important factor in the depopulation of crofting areas and that there should be more croft houses than crofts in each township to permit an orderly succession of the generations; otherwise population, misuse of land and an unbalanced age strucretary of State that there ture will continue unchecked. would be no avoidable delay Until a decision is taken on in studying the Commission's their proposal that a crofter proposals and coming to conhousing scheme based on clusions on them was wel-need rather than tenure comed at the Commission's should be introduced the

although they stress the importance of non-agricultural development and draw attention to the statutory restric-tions which hinder them in helping crofters to realise its full potential, "this must not read as suggesting that agricultural development is not engaging the major part of their attention or that they underestimate the important, if limited, contributo a reviving crofting economy." tion that agriculture can make

The report adds:—"Evidence of progress in this field is to be found in the encouraging record of apportion-ment of 32,009 acres of common grazing land among individual crofters and improve-ment of 33,391 acres of pasture since 1955 and also the satisfactory progress being made with a number of stock improvement projects.'

The Commission are studying their grants and loans schemes to see whether the funds might be used more effectively, and they are co-operating with the Colleges of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and isheries for Scotland in providing a number of demonstrations throughout crofting counties to show how sheep can be managed intensively and more profitably on part-time crofts.

changes in croft tenancies, matters affecting common grazings, and financial assistance given for improving crofting agriculture—total amount of grant paid in 1969 being £409,903. The delegation of certain statutory functions to area commissioners, which the Secretary of State authorised in 1968, worked well. Authority was granted for an extension of delegation to some further functions. Since its inception area com-

missioners have handled some

The report refers to general matters considered by the Commission in the course of the year and having a bearing on crofting and crofters. Liaison was maintained with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, the Highlands and Islands Development Board and other organisations on agricultural training for crofters, the Ponies Act 1969, self-employcrofters, the ment for crofters, assistance for crofter tourism, housing in the crofting counties, land use, forestry, Shetland ponies and the Uists Calf Scheme.

On tourism and its impact on the Highland economy, the Commission say sanitation and erosion problems have been created in some areas by touring cara-vans. To tackle this they suggest that crofters, many of whom already take up their

licensed caravan sites.

Attention is also drawn to the increasing initiative being shown by crofting communities in forming development associations to help solve their problems by then selves. This is shown by the associations formed in Eday, Fetlar and Walls during the year. The report gives an example of what local initiative can achieve in a description of how the Tiree Council of Social Service helped local crofters and farmers to make the island brucellosis-free and encouraged a knitwear firm to set up a factory on the



Mo chreach mhor Oh Calcutta 's an aite seo.

Innleachdan Airson Cor Na Gaidhlig 'San Deachad Romhainn - le D. I. MacLeoid

6. An Comunn: Feumaidh lean a chur air chois son an Comunn fios a chur gu muin- an luchd-turuis fhein iad a eil san lagh, an ceol, am An Comunn Gaidhealach a deasachad. Nise, chaneil so ntir na Census a'gearain an sgrìobhadh gan iarraidh). politics, an sgoileireachd, thoirt fanear a nis gu bheil idir a'mionaigeadh gu faod deidh laimhe nach bi na bil- Agus chan ann a mhain craobh-sgaoileadh, foghlum, ciomadh buidheann eile ann a An Comunn a lamhan a ghla- eagan an Gaidhlig—se bu 'nar deiligeadh ris na Goill is records, clo-bhualadh, sgrìoiomadh buidheann eile ann a tha cheart cho comasach air a'Ghaidhlig a chuideachadh ris fhein. Tha eadhon an Scottish Central Library a'deanamh feum. Tha Murchadh Feargasdan a tha deanamh clair Gaelfonn agus leithid, Alastair Gilios air a cheart healach. Nise, 'se so a chi mise a'tachairt don Chomunn hainn: e fhein a bhi deanamh nas lugha 's nas lugha gu fol-laiseach ach a bhith, fad an t-siubhail, a'stiuireadh 'sa t-siubhail, a'stiuireadh 'sa piobrachadh chaich. Mar piobrachadh chaich. Mar eiseimpleir, tha An Comunn gu chionn greise ainmeil son chomhairle-sa don Chomunn. clo-bhualadh leabhraichean- An Comunn fhein toiseachrobh clo-bhuailteirean eile ann a bith) cho fad ann a dheanadh so is a bha ghabhas ach a bhith 'g obair riaraichte airgiod a chall: ach a cheart cho dian. A bhith an diugh tha leithid Gairm toirt air daoine eile an obair

nadh as obair nan clo-bhualaidhean-sgoile: tha fheumail ann fhathast dha. 'Se sin rian a chumail air an obair: deanamh cinnteach nacheil tidsear an aon aite a'deanamh an aon seorsa leabhar neat 'sa tha tidsear is a tha an Comunn Gaid- ni e-a'toirt daoine cruinn comhla no a'toir air buidheann air choireigin eile sin a anns na bliadhnaichean rom- dheanamh. A'deanamh cinnteach gu bheil an obair a dol ceart is gun cum i mar sin. A'deanamh liason eadar a h-uile duine is buidheann dhan urrainn cuideachadh a dheanamh. 'Se so ma tha, mo sgoile: bha so mar so son nach dainn a'dol a sealladh (chan

choir a bhith air tachairt ach An Comunn no a chuid exports a bhith air mothachadh roimh 'n am gu robh coltas gun tachradh mar a thachair agus an uairsin, an aite an Comunn fhein sgrìobhadh, fios a chur gu duine a sud 'sa so air feadh na rioghachd, a'radh—de mu dheidhinn thu a sgrìobhadh, as do leth fhein, a radh riutha gu bheil thu 'g iarraidh na bileagan a bhith an Gaidhlig. An uairsin cha b'urrainn dhaibh a radh, mar a rinn iad, nach robh iarraidh air a so a measg luchd na Gaidhlig. Tha an doigh so torr nas fhearr na pressure-

mar thuirt mi mu thrath, ag obrachadh tro leithid an Law Society, Naiseanan Aon-Society, Naiseanan Aon-aichte, tro na Comhairlean

an Riaghaltas a bu choir don Chomunn dol a sealladh ach nan oilthigh a'teagasg na Gaidhlig mar "chanan mharbh" 'se dh'fheumas An Comunn a bhith deanamh a so a mach a bhith cumail na sith eadar a liuthad buidheann a th'ann. Tha mise gle eolach air eachdraidh A'-Chomuinn o thus, agus tha uinn agus leigeadh iadsan fios e na chuis maslaidh na gu duineigin an Uibhist no bh'ann riamh de bhuaireadh is aimhreit a measg nan a dheanamh mu dheidhinn. Gaidheal fhein. 'S ann ris Dh'fheumte bhith cinnteach

Airson na h-obrach so, dh'-fheumadh An Comunn caochriaraichte airgiod a cnan, ach an dugh tha leithid Gairm toirt air daoine eile an odan ar dugh tha leithid Gairm toirt air daoine eile an odan a'cur a mach leabhraichean- fhollaiseach a dheanamh— Siorrachd. (Can, ma tha sum de a'cur a mach leabhraichean fhollaiseach a dheanamh— Siorrachd. (Can, ma tha sum de aighnichean- dhachaidh nam biodh odan sgoile, tha An Comunn agus leigeil leotha-san am ag iarraidh saighnichean- dhachaidh nam biodh odan sgoile, tha An Comunn agus leigeil leotha-san am ag iarraidh saighnichean- dhachaidh nam biodh odan Leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaid Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaid Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh ma biodh odau Leabhraichean a'cuideachadh nam biodh odau sgidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh ma biodh odau sgidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh ma biodh odau sgidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaid Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaid Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaid Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaid Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaidh Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaidh Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaidh Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidseadh dhaibh rathaidh Gaidhlig, de a ann, de Ghaidheal bhear-leabhraichean a'cuideachadh moladh a chaidhean a'cuideachadh a

bhadh, sanasan-reic. An uairsin, nam biodh, can, Alasdair 'nar measg fhein cuideachd. Gilios, ag iarraidh oran pop An aite radh air radio—am Gaidhlig, bhiodh fhios aige gu Beurla's mar sin fa chomhair lorgadh An Comunn ann am nan Gall gu bheil Gaidheil mionaid dha bard is fearciuil freagarrach. Agus faighinn M.P. mar Alasdair An MacCoinnich a mach, can, gu robh rudeigin aig an Riaghaltas san amhare son clar-rocaid Uibhist nach robh gu math

Uibhist, dheadh e fios

an trath gu Oifis a' Chom-

am bad eile a b'urrainn cail

Dh'fheumte bhith cinnteach group mar an Comunn a a'Chomunn seach buidheann gu taigneadh nos sios guir bhith sgrìobhadh chionn tha sam bith eile, ris a bheil e dail on a' Chomunn gu na an Riaghaltas sgith de pres- 'n urra rian a chumail is daoine feumail so agus gu toirt air a bheagan a th' faigheadh fios air ais. Tha 'Se An Comunn a bhith, againn an co-obrachadh ri anns gach baile no sgìre—gu h-araidh air a'Ghaidheal-tachd, a bhiodh 'nan riochdairean son an aite sin, a'cumail gnothaichean a'dol. Nise, tha network de mheuran againn mu thrath ach steidhicheadh tha iadsan trang gu leor le

(Continued on page 12)

THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE REVIVAL

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

THERE are approximately three her independence. The Lithuanian and used lithuanian is and Poles carried out a point. The Catholic Church in Rome, this the first Catholic Bible in this, the first Catholic Bible

complex seven case system.

The closeness of Lithuanian to Sanskrit is illustrated by the story of a former Russian Consul Geneof a former Russian Consul General in Calcutta, India, who had a Lithuanian maid. This maid went to the local market to buy goods. This worried the Consul General because the maid. and no one else in his family, could speak the language of the country. The maid returned jubilant with all*she required. Her Lithuanian had been understood by the Indians, whose language, of course, derives from Indo-European.
Lithuania became a state proper

Indo-European.

Lithuania became a state proper in 1251 A.D. It was fairly strong and flourishing though no Lithuanian literature has survived previous to the 16th Century. The earlier work is a translation of Martin Luther's Catechism published in 1547 (Catechismvsa pratsy Szadei, Makslas skatilima raschta vy giesmes del kriksczianistes bei del berneliu jaunu nauiey sugulditas). In mes del kriksezianistes bei del berneliu iauun ausiey sugulditas). In pamphlets- odes, statutes, etc.,
1555 Johannes Brekunas' Proteswere written in Latin and the
tant version of the Bible was Lithuanian language receeded into
printed in Königsberg, Prussia. In the background as a language of
the 14th Century, Lithuania halp besbeen occupied by the Germans, an
Polish scholars, even before the
occupation which lasted for 100 Union, were issuing pamphlets
years and left many inroads on attacking Lithuanian as a barbar-

on the electoral panel. Poles would The Lithuanian language (Lietualson Latvian (spoken by two million in Lithuania as land owners. The Latvian (spoken by two million in Lithuanians refused to ratify the the Soviet Socialist Republic of Recess — all they wanted was Latvia). It is formally one of the Poland's military aid, not to be-most archaic Indo-European lancome a subject state. The Poles guages very closely alided to were also putting forward arguings and the subject of the polarity of the polarity and the polarity of the polarity

ments of "cultural superiority."

Lithuania decided not to pursue
the Union but the Russians and
Tartars were gradually moving
into the country. The Poles also
took advantage and started to
annex districts of Lithuania. The
Lithuanians, in desperation, finally
gave in, and on July 4, 1569, a
Writ of Union was signed by the
Polish King. The Polish-Lithuanian. Commonwealth lasted from
1569 to 1795.

Thus began the Polonization of

ians. regardless of famines or 1569 to 1795.

Thus began the Polonization of Lithuania. There was another tragic factor which was also distinct the control of the control

years and left many inroads on attacking Lithuanian as a barbartiel language.

By 1560. Lithuania was in a the process by using Latin in weak position. She was, hard schools and in official documents, pressed by both Prussian and Even Lithuanian patriots commit-Russian invaders. In desperation, ted the grave mistake of neglecting she asked her neighbour Poliand their national language and placing for a military alliance and offered Latin and then Polish as the to become subject to Polish more country's official languages. Both arethy while, of course, retaining Protestant and Catholic Churches

the Church because he did not the Church because he did not speak the language of his flock." In 1654 complaints were still being made that the Pous per-sistently subrogated the Lithua-nian language. Meantime the Lithua-nian gentry had gradually adop-ted Polish and the Polish way of

For two centuries Lithuania lay prostrate under Polish misrule. It was a turbulent period with frequent invasions by the Russians and Swedes. Groups of Lithuanians, regardless of famines or wars, still struggled to keep a knowledge of the language alive. The first Lithuanian Gramma Gramma Form the first Lithuanians also rose in arms to gain independence. For two centuries Lithuania lay

found new "Russian only" schools met with scant success.

The Lithuanians still fought for independence and Napoleon sponsored a Provisional Government, encouraging large numbers of Lithuanians to entist in his armies to fight the Russians. This Provisional Government fell in 1813.

A Lithuanian national movement.

words. With Poliss bullicks and vice they gained a knowledge of Relating Swedish. German and Russian Words. Sylematic attempts had to tachers (mainly former soldiers and modernies it. This was done replaced them and began a systy frequent borrowings from tentance with knouts and modernies it. This was done replaced them and began a systy frequent borrowings from tentance was fiction. All teaching Lithuania's sister language. Lat- of religion in Lithuanian was vian. Leading this resurgence was banned. Russian clerics were ap-Adam Mickiewicz, Kraszewski and pointed to super#se schools. Lodwik Syrokomla s.Kondratowicz. Teachers were ordered to distribution of the standard Language."

However, it is Professor Jonas bute Russian books and stamp Jablonskis (1861-1930) who wore out the reading of Lithuanian renown as "the Father of the books.

Lithuanian Standard Language."

Unfortunately for the Lithuan-fusing to send their children to ian national renaissance, the these schools. A network of clan-Russian occupation was a strong destine schools of itinerant teachers the strong of the strong destine schools of itinerant teachers the strong of the strong destine schools of the strong destine schools of the strong destine schools of the schools of the strong destine schools of the sch

The Tsarist troops now carried out reprisals and both the Polish and Lithuanian languages suffered. Russian was introduced in all and Lithuanian languages suffered.
Russian was introduced in all
walks of life. In 1852 all speeched
hearings, trials, minutes etc., were
ordered to be conducted in Russian
exclusively. The Polish language was banned from Lithua
in schools in 1854 and flussian
only was introduced.
Moneglot Russian troops were
Moneglot Russian troops were

Monoglot Russian troops were permanently garrisoned in every village and town. Despite this, Lithuanian book printing continued to grow in quality and volume. The first Lithuanian newspaper was pub-lished in Tilsti in 1832 Simanas Daukantas (193-1864) became the first historian to write in Lithuan-

In the early 1860's the Poles tried an insurrection supported by ment which had issued a manifesto ment which had issued a manifesto in 1861. The movement installed a secret printing shop in Vilnius, a maior Lithuanian city, and were publishing several underground newspapers and bulletins in Lithuanian. A language "fanatie" Con-stantine Kalinauskis wrote two works, Aukso Gromata (The Golden Message) and Muzvckaia Prauda (The Peasant's Truth). Kalinauskis (1838-1864 believed in a Lithuanian speaking independent Lithuania, the struggle for which would be carried by the peasants.

ceame a peasants.

The Lithuanian Underground he Rus-formed troops and from the is which peasants, leaders arose. Orders and mpts to drills were conducted in the lanschools guage and it was used as the lanschools.

six to drills were conducted in the lanhools guage and it was used as the lanhools guage and it was used as the lanhools guage and it was used as the lanthe commanders.

The insurrerion combined with
ment, the one in Poland, took olace in
so role 1863. It was finally put down in
worker of the state of the state of the state
surger of the state of the state of the state
surger of the state of the state of the state
surger of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the state of the state of the state
state of the sta

The Lithuanians still fought for independence and Napoleon sponsored a Provisional Government, the one in Poland. took place in Lithuanians to enfist in his armier in 1864 with 1,300 Lithuanian in the first of the Lithuanian and the second of the latest of the latest

the country. Books were read in dead of night by candlelight.

The Polonization and the Rus-The Polonization and the Russification wrought have on the language. But the bitter persecution resulted in a great many Lithuanians becoming literate through the illegal school system. Auszra (Dawn). a Lithuanian national newspaper, appeared in a language of the langua

Finally, awakening to the dangers of such brutal suppression, fsar Nicholas II lifted the ban in 1904. In 1905 the Lithuanians were demanding Home Rule and official status for their language. The Russians agreed that in areas where Lithuanian was still spoken the language could be taught in elementary schools only. The country was still torn between Polish speaking Lithuanians who saw the country as "sternally."

who saw the country as "eternally" united with Poland, and the Lithu-anian language "fanatics." In 1902 a newspaper, Glas Litivinow (Voice of Lithuania) was published in Polish, designed to convert Polish speakers to Lithuanian. But the Lithuanian language continued to be ostracized and persecuted. The worst enemies of

persecuted. The worst enemies of the language were not the Russian conquerors, but the Polish speak-ing Lithuanians. The Polish press denounced the language as "bar-baric" and "heathenish," and that, in religion, Lithuanian was unfit to converse with God in One converse with God wspaper, Kurjer W thuanian Polish r Wilenski Lithuanian Polish newspaper) urged Polish speaking Lithuanians to resolve the language question by the use of fists. Polish speaking

The Lithuanian National Move-The Lithuanian National Movement continued to struggle for political independence. The opportunity came with the Russian Revolution and the German Empire tottering on the edge of defeat. On February 16. 1918, the Declaration of Independence of Lithuanian was proclaimed. The Germans, on the verge of collapse, recognised the new state. The solidated their position in Russia, moved in and proclaimed a Soviet Lithuanian Republic. The Lithuanians now had to face the Red

(Continued on page 12)



A famous Lithuanian sculpture — "The Lithuanian School." It depicts a peasant mother at her spinning wheel, teaching her child to read. Between 1864 and 1904 there was a fine of 300 roubles for teaching children to read and write in Lithuanian. The dop beside the child, lying ready to warn of approaching Russian police, symbolities the constant fear of raids by the authorities determined to stamp out the language.

Countryside

full part. Landowners, farmers

and everyone who works on past polluted some of our or for our land are co-operat- finest rivers, thinking man, ing with a wide variety of now, is on the one hand institutions and organisations cleansing them of the more who have specialised interests obvious effluents, but on the in the countryside, and the other is releasing the waste part which agriculture has to of new types of manufacture play in conservation is being which may be even more discussed and demonstrated dangerous in the long term" at a host of Conferences and

be looking to visitors and Conservancy both as a man-holidaymakers to make their ager of national nature redo this by paying particular conservation of resources, attention to the Country The Conservancy man attention to the Country The Conservancy manage Code and by trying to observe nearly 40 reserves and have

dump for the rubbish of mod. can hope to care only for ern living, Garbage, unwanted most of those of perhaps the furniture, old cars, mattresses highest national and inter-and the ubiquitous bottle national importance. and can too often disfigure and ruin hedgerows and lay- search activities in the bys. Picnic litter is left in mountains, moorlands and fields of crops and in mead-wetlands of Scotland. The ows, camp fires cause de-booklet includes advice about struction of natural habitat visiting the 37 national nature and valuable crops of trees or reserves in Scotland. cereals. All this causes grief to farmers and their stock, and it equally affects plant

and animal life. People using the country-side may be threatening by their numbers the very thing they seek, state the Nature Conservancy in "Conservat-ion in Action — Scotland" (price 2s), a booklet giving an ccount of their work Scotland.

"In the past, when our natural resources were great and people few, there was little thought for the future and man squandered much" booklet states. Now, when the resources are smaller and human numbers are multiplying every minute, man is making new demands on his environment, distribution

This is European Conserv- introducing new processes, ation Year and the agricult- off-loading more and different

"Unthinking man in the The booklet emphasises the

Shows all over the country. need for conservation Those who live and work in wildlife in Scotland and desthe countryside will therefore cribes the work of the Nature contribution to European serves and adviser to central Conservation Year. They can and local government on

and appreciate what agricult- identified half as many again ure is doing to help conserve for possible acquisition in ation while at the same time the future. "Undeniably there carrying on its job of pro- are in Scotland many more ducing the nation's food.

The countries of the control of t The countryside has unfort- serving of recognition as re-unately become a convenient serves, but the Conservancy

Accounts are given of re-

Conserving the | NEW HOTEL FOR BARBARAVILLE

two lounges, dining accom-modation for 60 people and a public bar, the Jackdow has been promoted by a Dublin company, Jackdaw Limited, at a cost of over £61,000. Financial assistance has been provided by the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

The new hotel meets the highest modern standards, with all bedrooms having private bathrooms. It will be open all the year round, Mr William Hunter

Hunter, director of Jackdaw Limited and factor of Balnagowan Estates who have feued an eight acre site to the com-pany, said: "The purpose of the project is to provide facilities much needed in the area, particularly in view of the considerable development now under way at Invergor don. We feel certain that further developments will fol-low and the hotel has been planned to allow the addition of another 20 bedrooms, with complementary dining and bar facilities, whenever the need should justify.'
The hotel will

full-time, year-tound employ-ment for five men and 18

accommodation and employment for a further one tes the Lady Ross Roadhouse

director of Oykel Hotels named "The Jackdaw." Limited, a subsidiary of Bal-

RAPIDLY growing demandwomen and full-time seasonal nagown Estates, which opera-

dining facilities in the Inverman and eight women.

gordon area of Ross-shire Designed by S.G.A. Limital Barbara-ricated building has been a former laird of Balagown ville.

Jackdaw Hotel at Barbara-ricated building has been a former laird of Balagown constructed by Alex Morristates, Sir Charles Ross, Sir A ten-bedroom hotel with son, Builders, of Tain,

The mane Jackdaw Hotel are Barbara-ricated building has been a former laird of Balangown constructed by Alex Morristates, Sir Charles Ross, Sir Charles, who lived in the two lounges, dining accom.

Mr William Hunter is also mid-19th century, was nick-marked former and a director of Ovkel Hotels named "The Jackdaw".

EDINBURGH LOGAL MOD

The 1970 Edinburgh Local for entries is the 31st of Mod is being held in Leith August.

Town Hall on Saturday, 26th At the Concert following

There are competitions for all age groups and many prizes and handsome trophies to be won. For a good num-ber of years past, the Mod has been under the Convenerber of years past, the Mod has been under the Convenersity of the Mod Gold Medallist, thotel, Edinburgh on Friday, George Clavey, now resident 28th August, at 7.30 p.m. and in Stornoway and this year the Model of in Stornoway, and this year Mr Hector Smith, President of Comunn Tir nam Beann, Duneideann, has taken over. It is hoped that there will be continued support for this very popular Mod, and entry forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Isa Macmillan, 29 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3 (Tel. No. 225 2907). The closing date

At the Concert following the Mod, it is hoped that the Guest Artiste will be George Clavey, the remainder of the programme being sustained by the competition winners.

tickets may be had from mem bers of Committee.

Failte Do Lybster THE PORTLAND ARMS extends a warm welcome Good Fare and a Fine Cellar Sea Angling Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing

Moves To Improve Distribution Of Teachers

Three education authorities teachers announced by of secondary teachers. Three authorities others — Glasgow, Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire — Grow

are being encouraged to recruit more teachers and the a recent analysis of the stafat the present level.

in Scotland — Aberdeen, Fife Gordon Campbell, MP, Secreand Midlothian — are being tary of State for Scotland, in asked to restrict recruitment a circular issued to education

Growing numbers

The circular points out that remaining 29 authorities are fing situation showed that being asked to keep the staff while there had been an ining of their secondary schools crease of over 1,000 qualified teachers in secondary schools This is the main point in at January 1970 compared This is the main point in at james, new moves to improve the with two years ago, the distribution of secondary national pupil-teacher ratio had improved only marginally because of the growing number of pupils staying on at school. Although there had been some progress towards a better distribution of teach ers, many schools, particularly in the west of Scotland, were still seriously short of teachers. 75 schools in 7 areas, including 31 in Lanarkshire alone, had ratios 20:1 or over compared with the national average of 17:1 Average ratios for individual authorites ranged from 13.9:1 in Aberdeen to 19.8:1 in Lanarkshire and 20.2:1 in Renfrewshire.

As a step towards greater equality in staffing, the cir-cular invites education authorities to adopt a scheme of distribution based on prescribed pupil-teacher ratios.



If you know whisky, you'll want

TOMATIN MALT WHISKY

Tomatin Whisky is unique! At its very best when ten years old, and smooth and rounded at five years old, it is a Scotch Whisky for the connoisseur, for the person with a palate capable of appreciating good things, things of

TOMATIN

Malt whisky at its very best

16 CROMWELL STREET, STORNOWAY Telephone Stornoway 290

MACIVER

Radio and Television Dealers

All Current Gaelic Records in Stock

and

DART

AG IONNSACHADH NA

LE IAIN A. MACDHOMHNAILL

Pamphlets

published by An Comunn Gaidhealach Who are the Highlanders? The Highland Way of Life Modern Gaelic Verse . . 9d Crofting
Gaelic Proverbs
Highland Whisky
Highland Homes
The Highlands Prehistory 1/6 The Highlands Prehistory
Harris Tweed
Highland Communications
Pictish Art
Gaelic is
Close-Up on Peat
Aluminium in the Highlands
A Key to Highland Place
Names
The St. ry of Tartan
The Clarsach The Clarsach
The Industrial Highlands . . Postage extra Order from Abertarff House, Inverness.

an cruinne

Ma tha Gàidhlig agad Nochd e, 's cleachd do chanan.

are YOU

> fluent in Gaelic? learning Gaelic? interested in Gaelic?

TOIN AN CRUINNE

Badges and Membership Forms from An Cruinne, Abertarff House, Inverness

Sruth

bi-lingual newspaper published fortnightly

An Comunn Gaidhealach

Order from your local newsagent or by Subscription to

The General Editor, 92 Academy Street, Inverness.

I enclose P.O./M.O./Cheque for for quarter/half-year/one year subscription to SRUTH.

13/- plus 9/9 p. & p. -- 1 year 6/6 plus 5/- p. & p. -- 6 months 3/3 plus 2/6 p. & p. - 3 months

LEASAN A CEITHIR AIR FHICHEAD



Chord an turus do Ghlaschu ris a'
Their journey to Glasgow pleased
chloinn agus ri Mairi. Bha an
the children and Mary. The day
latha breagha agus grianach agus
was beautiful and sunny and
sun and sun and an
the children saw many places
nach flaca iad riamh
that they had not seen before.
An uair a bha iad faise air
When they were near
Glaschu chunnaic iad móran bhàtaichean
Glasgow they saw many ships
aig Bun Abhaim Chluaidh.
at the Firth of Clyde.
Bha Iain 'gan coinneachadh
John was meeting them
an uair a rainig iad Glaschu.
when they reached Glasgow.

Tain:

Mairi:

Tain .

Anna trobhad gus am faic thu seo
Anne come here till you see this.
Dé tha thu a' faichin?
What are You seeing?
Tha bàtaichean móra.
Big ships.
Big ships.
Dé tha iad a' deanamh an sin?
What are they doing there?
C'àit' a bheil sinn?
Where are we?
Tha sinn a sin daonnan.
Tha sinn a sin daonnan.
The sin and a' deanamh an sin?
Where are we?
Tha sinn a sin daonnan.
The sinn a sin daonnan.
There are always many ships there.
C'àit' an bi iad a' dol?
Where will they be going?
Bithidh feadhainn dhiubh a'
Some of them will be
tighilm a dùthchannan céine a' seòladh
bithidh feadhainn leine a' seòladh
do dhùthchannan céine.
to foreign lands.

Iain Mairi:

Mairi:

others will be sailing do dhùthchannan céine.
to foreign lands.
Dé na h-à itaen a tha thall an sin.
What are the places over there.
Sin agad Grianaig mu ar coinneamh.
There you have Greenock opposite us.
Che constant of the sail Mairi:

Mairi:

Chan fhaca gu dearbh. Mairi:

Mairi:

Mairi:

Chan fhaca gu dearbh.
No indeed.
No indeed.
Nach iad a tha mór.
Aren't they big.
Feumaidh iad a bhith mór
They must be big is is ad a' soladh do gach as the saling to every a cache, and the saling t

deanamh an seo? Igin: Mairi:

Anna

Mairi:

Lain: Anna:

Mairi .

Many of them will be building bhataichean an seo, boats here. Am bi iad a' togail bhataichean Do they build boats an Glaschu? In Glasgow? In Glasgow? Bithidh gu dearbh. Yes indeed. The ant-aits seo ainmeil airson Tha airson tha airson Tain: Mairi:



Mairi .

Tha. Sgrìobh mi na h-ainmean Yes. I wrote the names 'nam leabhar. in my book. Carson? Why? Bithidh am maighstir-sgoile The school-master will be a' foighneachd de na h- àitean asking what places a chunnaic sinn. we saw.

GAIDHLIG

Tha a h- uile duine a' dol Everyone is going a mach a nise. (

a mach a nise.
out now.
Tog thusa a' mhàilead Iain.
You lift the bag John.
Nach fhaic sibh an sluaigh.
Don't you see the people

Mairi:

a tha an seo.
that are here.
Gabh thusa air do shocair Anna.
You take your time Anne.
Am faic sibh Iain?
Do you see John?
Siud e. Tha e 'na sheasamh
There he is. He is standing
aig a' gheata.
at the oate.

aig a' gheata.
at the gate.
Tha direach.
Yes indeed.
Tha Mairead comhla ris

Tha Marread combia ris Margaret is along with him. Nach fuirich thu ruinn Iain. Non't you wait for us John. Seo Iain agus Mairead a' tighinn. Here is John and Margaret coming. Glé mhath. Gabh thusa air do shocair. Very good. You take your time. Mairi: Lain:

Read this passage and answer the questions which follow it.

Chord an truus ris a' chloinn agus ri Mairi agus chunnaic a' chlann móran àitean nach fhaca iad riamh. Bha an latha breagha grianach agus bha iad uile gle thoilichte.

Bha Anna a' sgrìobhadh ainmean nan àitean ann an leabhar agus bha i ag radh gum bitheadh am maighstir sgoile a' foighneachd de chunnaic iad air an trurs do Ghlaschu.

An uair a rainig iad Bun Abhainn Chluaidh bha móran bhàtaichean an sin. Chan fhaca iad riamh uidhir de bhàtai-chean agus bha am màthair ag innseadh dhaibh gum bitheadh feadhainn de na bàtaichean a' seoladh do dhùthchannan cèine.

feadhainn de na bàtaichean a' seoladh do dhùthchannan cine.
Chunnaic iad Grianaig thall mu an coinneimh agus chunnaic iad Dùn Breatann cuideachd. Bha Anna ag radh gun cuala i mu na h- àitean sin anns an sgoil.

Bha am màthair ag innseadh dhaibh gum bitheadh iad a' togail bhàtaichean anns a' chearnaidh seo. Aig leth uair an deidh seachd rainig iad Glaschu. Bha a' chlann gle thoilichte an uair a chunnaic iad Iain 'na sheasamh aig a' gheata.

An uair a chunnaic iad lain 'na sheasamh aig a' gheata.

An uair a chunnaic ian iad thainig e fhein agus Mairead 'gan coinneachadh.

1. Carson a bha Anna a' sgrìobhadh ainmean nan àitean ann an leabhar?

2. Dé chunnaic iad aig Bun Abhainn Chluaidh.

3. De bha am mathair ag innseadh dhaibh mu na bataichean?

4. C'àit' am faca iad Grianaig'

5. C'àit' am faca iad Grianaig'

5. C'àit' am faca iad Grianaig'

GRAMMAR

The Regular Verb Root Verbal Noun

Geata, a gate
Abhainn, a river
Tren, a train
Adjectives
Grianach, sunny
Ainmeil, famous
Céin foreign

Ainmeil, famous
Céin, foreign and usage
Moran bhátaichean. many
Gar coinneachadh, meeting us
'Gar coinneachadh, meeting the
'Gar coinneachadh, meeting the
Bha e 'na sheasamh, he was standing
Feadhainn, some
Feadhainn dhuibh, some of them
Thall an sin, over there
Mu ar coinneimh, opposite us
A dh' aithghearr, soon
A bheil cuimhne agad (air) do you remember?
Gabh air do shocair, take it easy
Uidhir de bhàtaichean, as many boats

EXERCISES

Complete the followink sentences by filling in the blanks

1. Bha bhataichean aig Bun Chluaidh.

2. Bha duibh gle ann an Labhar.

3. Bha Anna a' ... aitmean ... àitean ann an leabhar.

4. Bha Iain sheasanh aig pleata.

5. Thainig Iain agus Mairead coinneachadh.

6. Give the annwer "yes" to the following

1. An do chord an turus riutha?

2. Am faca iad móran aitean?

3. An do choinnich Iain iad?

6. Give the answer "no" to the following

1. Am faca anna uidhir do bhataichean riamh?

2. An facahaidh Iain do Ghlaschu riamh?

3. An cuala Iain mu na h-àitean seo riamh?

CHUALA MI le Domhnull I. Maclomhair

eadh iad an diadhachd air ais. Fir agus caileagan. B'ann peileir. éigheachd cuideachd.

bha peilear a' leum an déidh

dhuinn gu dé bha anns an nì

Thug iad ionnsaidh bhrùi- sin ris an canadh iadsan cear- air sgàineadh 's i 'na seasamh deil air. Chaidh fear a' chòta tas, Bha dà sheòrsa ceartais gu dàna an aghaidh an nàm-

THUG mi sùil agus bha e an as an t-sealladh agus an uair an — no da sheorsa uilc.

sin. Bha e ann an de a dhùisg mi bha iad uile a' Sheòl am blàr air falbh air asbaid fhad's a bha an lagh a' sgòthan an fheasgair, agus feuchainn ri cìs a chur orra-hadh agus a' smaoineachadh. Aig an aon àm bha mi a' smaoineachadh. Aig an aon àm bha mi a' smaoineachadh carson.

Le mo shùilean, troimh ghloinne, chunnaic mi na daoine geala air taobh nan daoine dubha. Bha iad ag éigheachd, agus bha an eigheachd chard. Chunnaic mi fear agus fallus a' sruthadh troimh fheusaig robaich chéile chun a' bhlàir. Chaidh sinn le duine reamhar a' cnuasacha cheile chun a' bhlàir. Cha dhùibh — leis an éigheachd chuibh — leis an éigheachd chuibh — leis an éigheachd chuibh — leis an éigheachd haid a chail, agus gun fhìos aige co air a ghreimicheadh e.

Bha moran aca ann ag iar-nicheadh e.

Bha moran aca ann ag iar-raidh lagh ùr ach am faigheadh iad an diadhachd air bith oir aca air dad.

Bha ean sud fhathast agus a sheall mi bha esan an sud sheall mi bha esan an sud cheile chun a' bhlàir. Cha dha chi a chail agus a stigh bha an dairbh air ad hiadhachd a chall, agus gun fhìos aige co air a ghreimicheadh e.

Bha moran aca ann ag iar-raidh lagh ùr ach am faigheadh iad an diadhachd air bith oir aca air dad.

Bha ean sud fhathast agus a stigh bha e . . ann. na daoine dubha anns a' sheall mi bha esan an sud cheile chun a' bhlàir. Cha da chi chamar a bheireadh e sha an airbh air duine reamhar a' cnuasachd cheile chun a' bhlàir. Cha da chi chamar a bheireadh e sha an airbh air a dhìadhachd a chall, agus an beò 'gan coim-bha air a dhìadhachd a chall, agus an sha chamar a dh'fhuins an airbh an an airdh. Cha robh cuimhne air a dhìadhachd a' a charrachadh air bith oir aca air dad.

Dh'innis e dhomh gu'n chaochail Ruiseanach ainmeil, ach cha robh fios aige air

Bha cnàmh an droma aice air sgàineadh 's i 'na seasamh haid. Bha iad 'ga bualadh mar a bhuaileas òrd air innean, ach bha iad a' bàthadh nan sradagan. Cha robh fios dé a chuir an sud i agus cha robh fios an e am bàs a bheireadh as i. Bha i mar an saoghal agus iad 'ga saltairt air gach taobh. Cha robh pian idir anns an druim aice ged a bha an sgàineadh a' meudach-adh, Mu dheireadh bhris i 'na dà leth agus chaidh i sìos leth mu leth. Bha i a nis air chuairt anns an dùthaich far an cinn an t-ionmhas a tha fal-aichte bho'n t-sùil leis gach aisith is gach stoirm. Bha an tuam anns an robh i 'na laighe cho fluich . . . ach cho ion-gantach. Cha deach neach a

Bha e an sud fhathast. Shaoilinn gu robh e a' coimhead car gruamach. An sin shaoil mi gu'n robh e fhein riutha. Co-dhiùbh, bha mi cinnteach còrdadh ris. Bha na mìltean air bàsachadh. Bha iad air am marbhadh leis an dia a chruthaich iad dhaibh fhéin. Fhuair iad iomadh rabhadh ach cha do sguir iad gus am b' fheudar dhaibh. An uair a chuala mi, rinn e dragh dhomh nach do sguir mise. Saoil am biodh e car fadalach dhòmhsa? Saoil am biodh e car fadalach dhàsan? Thòie car iadalach dhasan? Thòisich cogadh 'nam eanchain 's mi a' toirt a mach na pacaid, 's 'ga cur a steach, 'ga toirt a mach 's 'ga cur a steach. Cha sguireadh, Cha tigheadh e ormsa idir — nach mì a bha coltach ri càch. Las mi aon eile agus thug mi an ath shùil air.

Is ann a' còmhradh a bha e e fhathast agus cha b'fhada

(Continued on page 12)

shùil air.

Bardachd le Domhnull I. Maclomhair

SPIORAD

Saoghal thapasi is saoghal shoithichean A' coimhead dha'n iarmailt A' beachdachadh air neomith, Ann am bruaillean inntion 's a' gharradh; Blar Chul-lodair 's am boma Paisgi' ann an eachdraidh Fein thaghte, a bha an dan, ls spiorad luaisgeanach a' mhillidh 'S na Gearmailt fillte fhathast 'nar diadhachd, mar a bha.

LINN

Sealladh air linn a bhasaich—
Sealladh anch fhac' iad fhein
Chunnaic mi, ri oir saile
An uair a thadhail mi 'n de
Air sluagh a bha cairdeach do shluagh an aite
D'an tug iad spéis—
An sluagh a ramig taobh thall an éig,
Mar shiubhlas bata gu duthaich chein.

BARD

BARD

Tha anam a' bhaird air a bhuaireadh
Le peacaidhean chaich,
A theanga 's a lamh air ghluasad
Gan cur an ceil,
La chair an chair an chair
S e sìreadh rudan tha luachmor,
Chan ann dha fhein.
E coimhead ri nithean air truailleadh
'S ri claisean 'san lamh
Mar fheallsanachd a chaidh tuathal
Am meadhon-la na grein;
'S a chaidh am prìobadh a ruagadh
Mus deach e an sas,
Troimh mhionaidean mall na h-uarach
A seallaidhean uile gu leir.

FUAM

Cha do rinn thu ach buaireadh 'nuair dh'fhosgail do bheul

do bheul

Sa chuala an saoghal teachdaireachd do threud;
Smuaintean a bha cearbach bho oir an t-saoghail
Stu feuchainn r'n dearbhadh dhomhs' is do dhaoine,
Is brithnich bun tallmhain ann am meadhon na

h-oidhche,
Is dhuisg sinn 's a' mhadainn—dhuisg sinn le
aoibhneas.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN **SCOTLAND**

To his mother, alarmed

"I do several things in my

"not like our good folk at

One of the few things

sport, "We went three days

of

AMONG the young officers In 1748, after a few months Cumberland's part. with the forces which in Stirling, Wolfe was posted In Inverness, Wo

with the forces which Stirling, Wolfe was posted in inverness, Wolfe wrote, were sent north to crush the to Glasgow, where he lodged "We have an assembly of fe-Jacobite rising of 1745, was in a house built by the father male rebels every fortnight, the very young, very enthus- of Clementina Walkinshaw, composed of MacDonalds, iastic James Wolfe. Born in mistress of Bonnie Prince Frasers, and MacIntoshes, I January 1727, he was the son Charlie. of Colonel Edward Wolfe and

Henrietta Thompson. its peoples are interesting Though the Wolfes were of that, "I am endeavouring to graces of the Jacobite women."
Welsh origin, and had come repair the damages to my Yet, he could write to Welsh origin, and had come repair the damages to my Yet, he could write to a to England via Ireland, the education and have a person brother officer in Nova Scotia, 18th century Englishman,

were lodged in the home of Mrs Gordon of Hallhead and gow University, which, he country, and no great mis-Esslemont, the great great informs his mother, "furnishes chief if they fall." grandmother of the Australian abundantly all the arts of The cynicism of the last poet Adam Lindsay Gordon learning to the inquisitive," words are very revealing. The lady had been compelled to leave her home, which was thoroughly looted by Hawley. Wolfe left a letter of thanks -- presumably money considered adequate compen-

The story of Wolfe riding over the field of Culloden letters. with the Duke of Cumberland, To and indignantly refusing to carry out the Duke's com- the kirk on Sunday, he wrote, to shoot a wounded Highlander, is well-known character was, he pointed out, a soldier, not an executioner! oldier, not an executioner think of in any other. In fact, though he neither Presbyterian ministers

liked nor understood the Scots Wolfe favoured a policy of re- home," he comments conciliation. The brutalities of Cumberland and some of Scotland to meet with Wolfe's his officers, must have been unqualified approval was

very repugnant to him.

The early Jacobite success successively a-shooting from ses had given the government five in the morning till night." a very bad fright. That a he writes, and praises most Highland army had marched enthusiastically the quality thiumphantly as far south as of the game.

Derby, was something they In Glasgow he met

It was, then, perfectly un-were the younger sons of the ding part in that victory, derstandable and legitimate, local gentry, and very elevant James Wolfe was an that they should disarm the in their silver and gold trim-lishman of his time. He Jacobite clans. The tragedy med scarlet cloaks, and carrywas that they, apparently, had ing silver mounted canes. neither the intelligence nor In 1751 Wolfe revisited who policed the Highlands the humanity, to then pursue Culloden and found "room after the '45.

a policy of reconciliation, for a military criticism as well The final comment on their terminating the whole heri- of that memorable day." tage of the Gael.

No Scot had served the victory had been due to the considerable influence with the chiefs to persuade many of them not to come out.

A symposium on Ireland's The theme of the folkNow, his pleas for clemency entry to the E.E.C. is being school will be "World Probfor the vanquished, were organised by Dail na Mum- lems." Lectures include "The treated with contempt.

In Inverness, Wolfe wrote, Writing to a friend, Captain the daughter of a cheiftain William Rickson, he tells him killed at Culloden, the Laird James Wolfe was to spend of Keppoch. They are perfect-some years in Scotland and his views on the country and by Joan Young them." He believed in "dancing his officers into the good

young officer was a typical to teach me Latin and the "I should imagine that two mathematics, two hours a or three independent com-In Aberdeen, he and the day, for four or five months, panies (of Highlanders) might notorious General Hawley this helps me a little," be of use; they are hardy, His tutor came from Glas- intrepid, accustomed to rough

> pearing to the inquisitive." Words are very revealing. A pleasing comment, one Wolfe had come to admire feels, on the quality of Scot- the fighting qualities of the tish education. Always eager Highlanders, but he showed to be a soldier, Wolfe had no interest in their ancient left school very young, being culture, which, consequently, commissioned at 15, and was remained a closed book to lament that he could him the simple cut the to lament that he could him. He simply saw them as 'never aspire to be a man of a most useful reservoir for manpower.

> To his mother, alarmed His time in Scotland was that he should be attending interrupted by a visit to the kirk on Sunday, he wrote, Paris via Ireland. Then he was back in Glasgow, and encommanding gaged on road building round officer, which I should never Loch Lomond.

Scotland, he "less disagreeable than it appeared at first," and the Scots ladies "very civil." He was entertained by the Duchess of Hamilton, the former Elizabeth Gunning, and wrote, "We have plays and concerts; have balls private and public.

In 1759 when he defeated the French at Quebec, several of his officers were former Jacobites, and the Highland were hardly likely to forget. cultured merchant class. Many regiments played an outstan-

James Wolfe was an Englishman of his time. He was far more civilised than the majority of his fellow officers

That, in fact, they embarked as a place for a little ridicule conduct, and that of the on a ruthless policy of ex- upon the famous transactions king and government they of that memorable day." No represented, can be left to doubt he appreciated that that great Englishman, Dr victory had been due to the Johnson: "It affords a legis-

E.E.C. TO BE DISCUSSED AT FOLK-SCHOOL

treated with contempt.

Despite the pleadings of Despite the pleadings of Duncan Forbes, and, as after of its annual folkschool, Sean O Cinneide, Galway, the '15, in direct violation of the Treaty of Union, the Glaschie prisoners were deported to England for trial. Colaiste na Rinne, An Rinn, en Hollution of Natural Response of the Reported to England for trial. Colaiste na Rinne, An Rinn, Pollution of Natural Retait they would have been goist of the Response of the Respons

vanquished, were organised by Dail na Mum- lems." Lectures include "The han, the Munster Council of Influence of the Person on his

PUT GAELIC TO THE TEST ...

... says IAIN CHRICHTON SMITH

IT is not because I myself use every technique to break are not strictly Highland that patterns of the mind. In the I feel the time has now come for us to find at least some deal of imaginative nourishof our subject matter not ment, for the simple reason necessarily in Highland fields that the number of stimuli is of consciousness. I think it is limited and therefore the possible for the Highland number of permutations area to be overworked in a cessary for creative cla literary sense and that unless we are careful we may sink plethora of stimuli which will into a provincialism without development. There is a place creative combinations. for the kitchen comedy but we ought to be more ambi-tious that this. It may be that catalyst for creativity. One we are beginning to exhaust sometimes has a vision of the old Highland themes, the incomer from the south or from America, the affair with crofts and wills.

I see no reason why we shouldn't begin to test the resources of the Highland language: why, for instance, shouldn't extend ourselves into science fiction (as has already been done with some success in "Oirthir Tim"). There are so many areas we haven't yet tapped. The First World War is one. The adventure story is another (though Finlay Macleod made a beginning with this in his serial about the

boys on Rona).
This of course, will require qualities of imagination and daring, not simply observa-tion, but a free-wheeling imaginative power which may uncover possibilities and sources in the language which are as yet unrealised.

I don't know, for instance, how much creative work is base, Gaelic (a certain amount is being done in English). But I am not at all sure that a school is the best place to nurture creativity, though it is better to nurture it there than not at all. Poems, plays and short stories could done in school and not simply essays on set themes. would even like to see nonsense poems being written, for these demand more interesting imaginative qualities than purely logical constructs and would focus attention on words even as an element of

It is a well-known fact that though IQ tests are a measure of intelligence (insogovernment more loyally than unsuitable ground chosen by lator little self-appliase to buncan Forbes of Culloden, the Jacobites, and the utter consider that where there was far as this may be possible), convinced that the rising weariness of their troops, an insurrection, there is now open ended tests are a must fail, he had used his rather than to any genius on a wilderness." measure of creativity. For instance, one might ask: instance, "Give as many uses as pos-mean mean sible for a brick. The un-sible for a brick. The un-creative person will say: "A point can be stulfifying. One title for building some gets sick of the past, of all creative person will say. a point can be stuttiving, on brick is for building some eets sick of the past, of all thing with." The creative these lost battles, all these person will say: "A brick can backward ghosts, all these be used to break a window, anecdotes. to measure out a rectangle, to measure out a recange.

It is vital that Gaelle should be made capable of encomhollowed out it will make a passing these things, that the house for a dwarf," and so language should be fully

> imagination must be nurtured, that what is necessary is to

indulge in writings which down the logical and narrow Highlands we haven't a great creative clashes fewer. Creativity demands organise themselves into haps these could be provided. English or Gaelic laboratories which could contain all sorts of creative stimuli in the form of paintings, music, colours, etc. These seem to me to be far more important than language laboratories.

If this were done it might be possible for us to break free from the eternal themes which dominate the Highlands. Words must be seen as having creative charges. the early stages, games can be played with them so that they can be freely and imaginatively handled much as children handle plasticine.

Then we might break out into the free wheeling imaginative world where we can handle stories about science fiction, and fiction which not exclusively centred here but is the product of the autonomous imagination and therefore permissable to any-

one anywhere. Our literature has been operating on to narrow a nere is our "Coral Where being done in schools in Island" in Gaelic, our "Treasure Island," Geste?"

When one considers (even on this level) how well-travelled led Highlanders are, it is scandalous how little of it gets into our literature. One would think that we as race had never ventured beyond the bothans and glens, or had never talked to anything more spiritual of Faustian than a fairy. Our Highlanders have been to Canada, Australia, Africa. They work in atomic stations. They have fought in many wars.

It is time we forgot about Culloden totally. It is time we forgot our failures and forged a consciousness of the future. Our descendents are already forging it - but not in literature.

Naturally this

It is vital that Gaelic should passing these things, that the I feel more and more that tested. It is not from what we

(Continued on page 9)

Scotland 'Not only Free but Gaelic

as well' (part 1)

by Seumas Mac A'Ghobhainn

usually conjures up in the average person's mind the image of someone who has done great deeds and faced physical danger in time of war on behalf of his country. However, this phrase can equally be applied to many people who did not actually have to face overt danger in their country's cause, but whose behaviour was nevertheless heroic in the service of their land and its people.

a relatively unknown one, was was the situation in Scotland Seumas Mac Garaidh, who at that time that even as a was born in the ancient town dedicated student such as he of Arbroath in the county of Angus in north-east Scotland, on the 17th February 1885, and who died many thousands of miles away from there on the 9th January 1966, in the great city of San Francisco,

The old grey town of Arbroath, despite its fame in whole of Scotland. Lesser men Scottish history as the place where the famous Treaty of Arbroath - Scotland's Declaration of Independence — was drafted in 1320, was a of the last century whilst Scotland in some ways was more independent of there was very little genuine national feeling about.

The Scots had a pride in was mainly a pride in their cisers in charge of Scottish education had done their work well and the great ma-jority of Scots had but little any idea as to their true national identity and their knowledge of Scottish history was scanty and distorted. In Arbroath as in most other parts of the so-called Lowlands of Scotland the national language — a' Ghaidhlig—had led a band of fellow Gaidhlig been dead for very many nationalists out of the hall in

the world by his true Scottish name - Seumas MacGaraidh was born and grew to manhood. His parents were poor World War, the war osten-working folk and his formal sibly fought for "the freedom education, by reason of this of small nations." He served fact, was short and sketchy most of his time in the Middle fact, was short and sketchy. At an early age he had to East and often recounted the leave school and was soon amusing incident when he working the crippling long "frightened" a fellow Scot by hours for a meagre wage offering to loan him his copy which was the usual lot of of "Sinn Fein" which he had the ordinary people in those regularly sent to him from 'good auld days.

life obtained a tremendous tory all the time "reading be-tween the lines." He first He first started studying the Gaidhlig language when he was about Such a national hero, albeit sixteen years of age, and such had to wait years before he heard the language spoken or could attempt to speak it himself.

> For years he was absolutely alone in his devotion to the cause of his country's free-dom and to the restoration of its national language to the would have given up the fight there and then and joined the crowd but his was not the Mac Garaidh way. In the Autumn of 1911 he

was drafted in 1220, was a in the Authini of 1211 in most unlikely place to have managed to get a Gaidheli and Scot as Seumas broath, and largely because Mac Garaidh. In the closing of his transparent sincerity and strength of character soon built up around himself an enthusiastic band of young England than she is today, people keen to learn their country's national language and to absorb its attendant Celtic culture. Around about Scotland right enough, but it this time also he established branch of the Scots National country as an important and League in the town. This was integral part of the great Brit- an organisation made up in ish Empire "upon which the the main of young people sun never sets." The Angli- pledged to work for Scottish self-government. The Scots National League in the context of Scottish politics of those days was considered an extremist body.

The years moved on, and true to his Gaidhlig nationalist principles when the English national anthem was sung at the Dundee Gaidhlig Mod in 1913, Seumas Mac Garaidh years. silent protest. This was, of This was the inhospitable course an "unspeakable" atmosphere into which James action in the eyes of the maj-Carr MacDonald Hay, later to ority of his fellow country-be known to all fior Ghaid-men in pre-World War One heil Albannach throughout Scotland. Like many of his counterparts in Ireland at the time, Mac Garaidh wore a khaki coat during the First Ireland.

ucation he very early on in considered to be a dangerous the world have reason to re-

man politically. The authori- member the kindness of the love of the printed word and ties probably took into ac- real Mac Garaidh. Year after he dug deep into Scottish his- count his close association year he gave Gaidhlig lessons with the small band of London based Scottish national- through the post and depleted ing of the words. ists who had formed into such his precious personal library groups as Comunn nan Al- of Ghaidhlig and nationalist bannach and Clann na h-Alba books by "loaning" books to who worked as a Sinn Fein people often tens of thousands "clearing-house" during the of miles away. Irish War of Independence. Seeing no hope of regular employment he, like so many of movement. While all branches his countrymen before him, of the official nationalist his countrymen before him, crossed An t-Aiseag Mor — as the Gaidheil so poignantly

> We apologise for the cart/horse appearance of this article by Seumas Mac a' Ghobhainn which resulted in the printing of Part 2 in our last issue. This was due to the pressure of holidays at our printers.

calls the Atlantic-and reaching San Francisco in March 1923. To most other men such an exile would have spelled the end of all activities on behalf of their native country "How can anything constructive be done so far from Scotland" the ordinary sensible person would say. Seumas Mac Garaidh of course was not an ordinary person nor was he sensible in that sense

With hardly a pause he forged ahead with his propaganda activities as leth tir teanga. For the next forty three years despite almost a complete lack of support and co-operation from his fellow Scots and Gaels at home and in North America his pen and voice were never stilled in service of the cause he held most dear. Hardly a week went by that a letter did not appear over his name in some newspaper in Scotland or in America exhorting his fellow Scots to wake up to their country's shameful condition and to their lack of interest and concern in their own national language and separate nationality.

He could be extremely fierce at times in public cor-respondence and true Celt that he was he revelled in the sobriquet — "The Wild Boy from Donegal" that another correspondent had bestowed upon him in a letter to a now defunct Glasgow newspaper Nevertheless like so many publicly contentious men, he was the most gentle and He drifted from one dead-end job to another for many the cessation of hostilities. To those who shared his love years, but he was far from he lived from hand-to-mouth of Scotland and her language being a drifter intellectually, for a few years, Steady work he was generosity personified. Despite his lack of formal ed- was denied to him as he was Countless Scots throughout

to students of the

Seumas Mac Garaidh was in effect a one man nationalist movement in Scotland preached nothing more than a limited form of home rule he preached pure undiluted logical Scottish separatism. His goal was Alba chan ann saor a mhain ach Gaidhlig cuid-eachd — "Scotland not only free but Gaelic as well." In desiring such a future for his country he was one with such men as the signatories of the 1916 Proclamation and with all other genuine nationalists throughout the world.

No channel of communica-

LANDLORD ALLOWED TO TAKE AWAY COMMON LAND

AN absentee Highland landlord has been granted approval by the Scottish Land Court to take 384 acres of common grazing land from three of his crofters.

soldier and spokesman for his

The landlord, John Guthrie (60), a Yorkshire businessman, wants to use the common land for forestry.

Balaich, miltean de bhalaich

tion was neglected for the dissemination of his views. some years he ran a Gaidhlig record programme from a local San Francisco radio station. He was far from being just a bizarre type of early disc-jockey however. He prefaced each song with a potted history of its writer and place of origin and then went on to explain the mean-

PUT GAELIG TO THE TEST

IAIN CHRICHTON SMITH

(Continued from page 4) writing comes, but from what we find out when we throw ourselves onto the mercy of the language. These are our true discoveries and not the stories about superstition, wills, crofts, brash silly Englishmen, the '45 and so on.

It seems to me to be quite possible that we haven't as yet discovered what Gaelic is capable of as a language simply because we haven't as tried deeply and fully enough.

At one time people thought that the motions of the planets must be circular because the circle according to the Greeks was the perfect figure. We seem to think in much the same way in the Highlands. Our stories must be Highland because Highlandness represents perfection. It took a to make the slight shift which showed that only But Lawrence Byrne (62), the ellipse could explain the Garvan, Argyll, an ex- motions of the planets which the perfection of the Greek fellow crofters, angrily said circle had made completely on hearing the verdict: "I confusing and even chaotic, will defy them taking this May it not be that only a land which has been handed slight shift in consciousness will be enough to permit us to enter a completely new ter-ritory where Gaelic becomes a new language, shining with infinite possibilities?

CABHSAIR le Domhnull I. Maclomhair

A9nn an éideadh na h-àrd sgoil Tiugh air cabhsairean an duileadais; Leig an clag, 'seadh an clag, iad mu sgaoil A choiseachd nan cabhsair foilleil A dh' fhàg sìnnsirean mar dhìleab Togaidh an deòraidh ceann toitein 'Ga choimhead le sannt, A' coimhead, 's a' coimhead, 's a'coimhead 'ga chur thuige 'san àm. Ni balaich, miltean de bhalaich Ann an éideadh na h-àrd sgoil' Gàire, lachan gàire, ag amhrac air truaighe Le eagal, gu'n coisich iad, 'san uair dheireannach Na cabhsairean foilleil A dh'fhàg sìnnsirean mar dhìleab Smuaintean, ghluais an clag cuimhne; B' aithne dhà na cabhsairean, Am foill, am piantan, an dóbhrain, Air an saltairt le balaich, le mìltean de bhalaich Ann an éideadh na h-àrd sgoil' A' tasgadh foille, dóbhrain, agus phaintan.

- REVIEW ORDER -

nock (Macmillan, £8).

known in the Western Highlands for his work on the tion to the crofting economy population and physical geography of Lochaber and North Argyll. Having now moved from Aberdeen to Leicester University he has gathered together the results of many years work in a new book entitled "Patterns of High-land Development" The book outlines the historical dehave velopments which have brought about the present distribution of population and economic activity within the Highlands (using the now conventional definition of the seven crofting counties) and endeavours to suggest solutions for the continuing problems of the area in the conof current regional thought and policy.

the book is misleading in that Turnock deals mainly with Lochaber and the Western Highlands and refers only occasionally to other areas of the Highlands, such as Orkney, Shetland, Sutherland and even the Moray Firth. For sixteen of example. thirty-two figures and six of the fourteen tables included the text refer specifically to Lochaber and its surrounding districts. The author defends this approach on the grounds that the historical evolution and current deve-lopment of Lochaber are typical of many areas of the Highlands, and although this may be true it would dangerous to accept without qualification. Generally, the Highlands are treated not as a unique area but as an example of the common pheno-menon of the peripheral region of a developed coun-

The first two chapters of the book provide a good and comprehensive account the early history and the incursion of the industrial revolution into the Highland economy, together with the accompanying political and social changes. Dr Turnock then deals in turn with the historical developments of the agricultural, fishing and forestry industries and it is in these chapters that the most significant content of the book is contained. The chapters on land use and Highland crofting and farming are particularly outand the conclusions reached are rationally developed and explained. The author suggests the setting-up of a Land Use Commission and gives his support for proposals enabling crofters to become owner-occupiers. The need is, however, to compleployment outside crofting: 'Where crofting can be combined with work in manu-

munity which is completely Dr David Turnock is well urbanised," (page 117); and, "indeed an agricultural soluwould be tantamount to further depopulation and resettlement " (page 115).

The chapter on the growth of communications and services contains an interesting analysis of the existing road and sea transport networks, but it is weaker on the rail and air networks. The conflicts between traditional local interests and the requirements of tourists is well explained and a good case is made for more rational co-operation between the different types of trans-port. This leads on to an assessment of the role of Fort William as a service centre and it is pointed out that "as long as opportunities of employment in manufacturing To some extent the title of and services remain concentrated, villages and districts situated on the periphery of the various hinterlands will continue to experience a declining population and a deteriorating age structure (page 148). It is a pity that the section

of the book devoted to manu-

facturing industry is inferior to the earlier chapters, Dr Turnock shows a lack of un-derstanding of the causes and effects of regional economic growth (and decline). He endorses the Highlands and Islands Development Board policy of major growth cen-tres in the Moray Firth, Lochaber and Caithness, offset by smaller centres in the remote parts of the Highlands. What both and the Board have failed to realize is that, while the major centres must attract population and employment opportunities, they themselves will generate beneficial spread effects (rather like the ripples caused when a stone is thrown into a pool of water) which, if identified, can result in self-sustaining growth for the peripheral towns and villages. There need be no long-term danger of the major growth centres denuding other areas of their populations if development is approached in a planned and balanced manner. The real challenge is in the islands and in the north-west. It is surprising that Dr Turnock pays only brief attention to the pioneering work of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, particularly an assessment of their achievements would be of great interest as the Board approaches its fifth anniversarv.

Nevertheless, Dr Turnock and of the role of the Hydro-Electric Board, and the population statistics which he has number of focussing looks on

process of agricultural de- the moon are recurring and population and concentration related symbols. In this regiven that unless centres such limitations-the moon, man's as Fort William and Doun- ideals and romantic dreams. reay are able to continue to A note by MacDiarmid himattract ancillary industries self explains the quatrain: there is the danger that they "I'm fou o a sticket God..." themselves face substantial decline.

omy. Although there are significant gaps, they only serve to emphasize the fact that a great deal more work needs to be done if a viable and acceptable policy for the Highlands is to be found. "Patterns of Highland Deve-lopment" should be read by those concerned and interested in the future of the Highlands-if they can afford to do so. For a book of 272 pages, the price of £8 is extremely high.

MACDIARMID AGAIN

Hugh MacDiarmid has been collection of short stories the sold out — despite reprinting, book by Tom MacIntyre preuntil the page plates are quite sents the reader with as much worn out

opportunity has been taken to re-issue the illustrated section flow of language for hi of MacDiarmid: "The Mac-stories, "Epithalamion" is Diarmid's, A Conversation," long-short story of a honey This is available from Akros moon couple. "Such a Favour

Looks at the Thistle."

ses, so many have been the in- twist in the story of Father That this is so, is borne out the final earth in a blemished by Professor Weston's very coffin. close look at the poem: "A The stories themselves careful reading of the poem must be read to be appreciais enough to correct the sug- ted. A writer like Tom Macgestion of a sudden creation Intyre guarantees a full eve-from the miscellaneous scraps ning's entertainment, which implicit in the story that Mac-let's face it, is what any Diarmid, when he thought he fiction writer worth his salt had finished this poem, found should provide. There will be himself 'Surrounded by in- no demands for money back numerable bits of paper, which had to be culled and arranged one night with the MacIntyre; 30/-; Faber and help of a bottle of whisky and Faber Ltd., 24 Russell Square, help of a bottle of whisky and his friend F. G. Scott."

The whole poem is rich in symbols and it is this which has made it such an outstanding contribution to Scottish letters, acting as it does in a brain-storming way for the gives good summaries of the discerning Scot who wishes ment any improvements in whisky tweed and aluminium further to probe into the land use and crofting by emindustries in the Highlands inner recesses of his (he hopes) Scots mind.

Says Weston, in one of a office with which in matter action statistics which it has fluinted of to-scaling roots and four-fluint action and tourism, an compiled offer interesting the poem, "... the drunk opportunity is provided in the avenue for further research, man constantly comes back Highlands to work towards The statistics do demonstrate to his physical situation, lying a new form of industrial soci- that within the Highlands in the moonlight and looking.

"Patterns of Highland De- ety which could be healthier there has been a continuing at the thistle, the thistle and velopment" by David Tur- and more stable than any com- process of agricultural de- the moon are recurring and in the larger towns and viliterated comparison, the lages, and the case of Fort thistle always represents William is a good example, man's mortality, his practical Furthermore, the warning is everyday weaknesses and

Altogether this essay something worthwhile to read In conclusion, this is an after a fresh reading of the interesting and well-presen- poem itself, for it adds an ted account of the develop- extra dimension to one's apment of the Highland econ- preciation of this poem which preciation of this poem which MacDiarmid confesses. in point of fact a favourite my own just from the qualities in it you discern 'deliciously outrageous, bawdy screechingly irreverent'

"The MacDiarmids; A Conversation"; and "A Drur Man Looks at the Thistle Drunk essay by John Weston. Both from Akros Publications, 14 Parklands Avenue, Penwortham, Preston, Lancashire.

* * * DANCE THE DANCE

ALMOST any book by almost any Irish author is THE recent double issue of a delight to read. "Dance the Akros, which featured Dance" is no exception. A entertainment for his eye, his The half-tone illustrations ear and his inind as he can have survived however, and ever wish for.

The author uses an original Publications at the address involves a boy and his mother below.

Who faithfully believes that In a new essay, Professor the lad's ear has been cured John C. Weston looks at by a miracle of the Blessed MacDiarmid's "A Drunk Man Oliver "Stallions" is a very short piece, yet redolent of Many things have been said the experiences of those whose both for and against "Drunk early years have been spent Man." For the reviewer it in small towns with similar has been a song of Scotland yards like that of Carrol's. In in an infinite number of ver- "Wood Crumbles" there is a terpretations of each and O'Donnell and his fetish of every verse, line and word. hygiene in life, only to go to

with this book.

"Dance the Dance" by Tom London,, W.C.1.

SCOTTISH FOLK NOTES

A quarterly journal of Folk Music, Song and Lore 44 pages of songs, tales, articles, reviews, etc.

Subscription 12/- per annum (post free) specimen copy 3/-

Glasgow Folk Centre 114 West Nile St., Glasgow C.1

over to you COMMONWEALTH

GAELIC?

- Flashed on screen at opening of British Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, "CEUD MILE FAILTHE." Yours etc.

J. MACDONALD, 133 Craigentinny Avenue, Edinburgh 7.

A Charaid,

Readers might be interes-ted to know that Seumas Mac-Garaidh (Sruth 23 mh Iuchar, 1970) was born in Arbroath, Angus in 1885. He was 38 years of age when he was years of age when he was forced to emigrate to the U.S.A, in 1923. This great Albannaich taught himself Gaidhlig when there were none of the aids to learning the language that we have today. In the Autumn of 1911 he got a Gàidhlig evening class established in Arbroath and about the same time launched a branch of the Scots National League there also. In these two bodies Seumas Mór Mac Garaidh gathered around himself an enthusiastic group of young people whose aim was Alba chan ann saor a mhàin ach Gàidhlig cuideachd. Such was the power of Mac Garaidh's teaching that 20 years afterwards an audience in the town demanded of a Scottish, National Party speaker that his party should fight for the re-Gaelicisa-tion of all Scotland.

Seumas Mar Garaidh died in San Francisco on January 9th, 1966. No other man apart from his friend Ruaraidh Arascain is Mhairr (The Hon. Ruairidh Erskine of Marr) did more for the cause of fior chanain na h-Alba and the cause of Scottish freedom in this century to date. He deserves to be much better known by this generation of Albannaich òga.

Is mise le tréibhdhireas mór Seumas Mac a' Ghobhainn 63 Westfield Road, Surbiton, Surrey,

1,000 LANGUAGE **PUBLICATIONS**

OVER 1,000 copies of publications about the Irish language are sold each year outside the G.P.O., in Dublin by members of Craobh Móibhì, a branch of Conradh na Gaeilge. The branch re-cently won an award as the city's best branch (Inchicore was the most progressive). It is based in Ely Place, Dublin.

In her annual report to members, Máiréad Nì Chinnéide, secretary, said that among the activities of the branch during the year had been training courses, social events, tours, an annual dinner and lectures.

A number of members, said, sold language publica-tions outside the G.P.O. each Saturday and this amounted to over 1,000 copies a year.

Padruig Gobha Pabbaidh

Bha Padruig Gobha ann an Padruig 's thug Mac Leoid Pabbaidh na h-Earadh 's bha leis a Rodal e. Thug e stigh e na charraíche neo-chum- dha theaghlach fhein e 's thog anta. Cha robh duine dh'- e suas e an aodach, am biadh Leoid, ni mi ort ga rireamh mar a rinn mi air a' chuid eile dheth d' dhaoine." "Uill fiachaidh sinn cara ri cheile, a Phadruig. ann no tamailt as fiachaidh sinn cara ri cheile." Chaidh iad an carabh a cheile 's chuir Padruig e 's mharbh e e. Thubhairt Mac Leoid: "gu de thug ort sid a dheanamh?" gu robh fearg air Mac Leoid, Bha aon ghill aig

fhiachadh car ris nach cuir- 's ann am foghlum mar aon eadh e 'n druim ri talamh. dheth theaghlach. Thanaig e eadh e 'n druim ri talamh. dheth theaghlach. Thanaig e
Uill, 'nuair chuala Mac Leoid air aghart mar sin 's gur he
na h-Earadh gu'n robh e mar bha riaghladh na h-Earadh
seo 's nach robh duine
's nach robh duine a h-Earadh (na Baigh, a'
Rodul gu ruige Pabbaidh le Mhachair 's na Beannaibh
stuagh. Bu le MacLeoid Pabbaidh cho cinnteach ris a' na Cholla (no Tighearna
chuid eile de'n duthaich. Dhuairt) a' taghal air Fear
Thainig fear as deigh fir do Rodul 's bhiodh Mac Leoid
chaoine MacLeoid dh'ionnsaidh Padraig 's bha e 'cur Illeathain toirt leis a' Rodul
an druim ri talamh gus an dithis nighean a bha aige.
d'fhiach e fear an deigh fir. Latha dhe na lathaichean
''S trean an duine thu.' arsa thubairt Mac Leoid ri PadMac Leoid, ''a Phadruigh tha ruig: tha an t-am a nise dhut "'S trean an duine thu," arsa thubairt Mac Leoid ri Pad-Mac Leoid, "a Phadruigh ha ruis; tha an t-am a nise dhut thu cur a h-uile duine 'thig rudeigin a dheanamh air do ugad fodhad. 'S ann is fearr shon fhein 's bean a ghabhail dhomh fein 's dhut fhein car dhut fhein. Arsa Padruig an Ihiachainn ri cheile." "Chan uair sin "cha 'n fhios agam thiach, chan fhiach," arsa c'-aite an teid mi a dh'iar-Padruig, "cha dean sin an raidh te." Arsa Mac Leoid tha gnothach. Mu chuiress mise dithis mhaighdeannan seiamgnothach. Mu chuireas mise dithis mhaighdeannan sgiam-mo lamhan, umad Mhis hach fodh do chomhdhar an seo. Co dhiubh is roghnaiche leat? "Tha fios agam co te a cnund teat? "Tha fios agam co te 2." "Uill dhiubh a roghnaichinn," arsa cheile, a Padruig, "ach co aig tha fhios fhiach, an gabhadh i mi?" An sin Phadruig." "Chan fhiach, an gabhadh i mi?" An sin chan fhiach, ma dh'fhiachas thubhairt Mac Leoid ri Macmise riut cuiridh mi do Illeathain: bheil thusa deon-dhruim, ri talamh 's cuiridh ach an te seo a roghnaicheas sin tamailt ort." "Tamailt Padruig thoir seachad dha Padruig thoir seachad dha mar mhnaoi ma bheos i fein deonach air? Fhreagair Mac-Illeathain gu robh e lan thoil-Padruig druim Mhic Leoid ri ichte nam biodh iad fein talamh. An uair a chunnaic toilichte. Chuir an uair sin fear dheth na daoine aig Mac Mac Leoid agus MacIlleathain tear dheth na daoine aig Mac Leoid seo, tharruing e'n a cheist rithe fhein 's dh'-claidheamh 's shath e ann 'm aontaich i air chumhnant Padruig e 's mharbh e e nan tachradh gu'm biodh Thubhairt Mac Leoid: "gu dithis mhac ann gu'n deanadh iad gobha dheth 'n dara fear se 'nuair chunnaic an duine dheth na mic agus ministeir gu robh fearg air Mac Leoid, dheth 'n fhear-eile agus gu'n neith earg air Mac Leoid, such in literarelle agus gu'n theich e. "Ruithibh as a tigheadh cain na duthcha dheighilh" as Mac Leoid, 's steach dha'n fhear bhiodh 'na nigibh an ceann dheth'. Bha ghobha. Thachair mar a Mac Leoid diombach. Ruith lughaic i e. 'S mar seo than sudsan agus har their such share and their such share sad-san ach theich easan, aig na goibhean bho na mhac Thanaig e air bearradh creige bha na ghobha 's lean Pad-Ior nach robh doigh tion-ruig anns an teaghlach gus ndadh aige 's chaidh e leis a' an latha 'n diugh.

CELTIC LEAGUE

THE fundamental AIM of the Celtic Celtic League is to contribute to the struggle of the six Celtic nations to secure or to win their full freedom (political, cultural, social, economic). In particular it aims at:

- 1. Fostering co-operation between the national movements.
- Developing the consciousness of the special relationship between the people of the six countries, and a sense of soildarity among
- Making our national struggles and achievements better known

A substantial 200-page Annual for 1970 is now available. For further details, write to:

Mrs M. Denovan, 9 Dalgleish Road, Dundee, Scotland.

the '70s

THE challenge of the years of the 70s decade is pro-bably the breatest ever in the history of the Celtic peoples of Scotland, Cornwall Wales, Man, Ireland and Brittany. This is particularly so in view of the increasing emphasis on materialism rather than

the quality of life.

In the 1970 Annual book of the Celtic League the various facets of nationalism and nationhood are featured in a 200-page public relations exercise mounted on behalf of Europe's six Celtic nations. Printed in Inverness, and edited by Frank Thompson, Inverness, who is also editor of SRUTH, the book contains 35 articles which look back to Celtic roots, look at the present-day situation, and look forward to the role of the Celt in the 70s. In an introduction, Gwynfor

Evans, the League President, says: "The nationalist Celt subordinates politics and economies to the social end of creating the condition in which their national com-munities can be themselves, and can realise their possibilities to the full. That is the road to a fuller and more meaningful life for each member of the community."

Inculded in the Annual are:
Economic Growth and Cul-

tural Liquidation; Celtic speaking National Assemblies; The Achievement of Political Freedom; Is Scotland a Celtic Nation?; Comunn na Canain Albannaich; The Death of the Anglo-Saxon Idea: Radio and TV in Cymru and Alba; Glor na nGael; Language and Social Freedom; The North-ern Irish Crisis; Ireland To day; The Twenty-six Counties; Common Language for

MILK PRICES UP-P-P-P

Maximum retail prices for milk are to be raised by 1d a pint from Sunday, 30th August 1970. This is necessary because of the increase in the guaranteed price of milk made at the last annual Farm Price Review and increases in distributive costs and margins agreed by the Government earlier this year.

The increase of a 1d per pint means that the maximum retail price of ordinary pasteurised milk will go up 11d to Is per pint. An Order giving effect to the increase will be laid before Parliament by Mr Gordon Campbell, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Mr James Prior Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Order will also prescribe maximum prices for milk from February 15, 1971 (decimalisation day) The price of Is a pint for ordinary pasteurised milk will convert exactly to five new pence but there will be minor adjustments for other

The Gelt in Participation Essential

political parties have stated people. pointed parties nave stated people.

Officials of the new Health state of the Gaeltacht. They Authority must have a fluent now have a practical way of command of Irish. These showing this concern — by officials cater for Gaeltacht. adandoning party politics on the Gaetlacht Authority and uniting with all members of the Gaeltacht communities to improve the economic and cultural well-being of their

This was said recently in Dublin by Liam Mac Math-úna, Tanaiste, Conradh na Gaeilge.

stations should be administered by local, democratically elected committees free party politics. Even if

SCOTTISH JUNIOR MINISTERS' NEW TITLES

FOR the first time the Parliamentary Under Secre-taries of State at the Scottish Office have been given designations which indicate their precise responsibilities,

Mr George Younger is the Parliamentary Under - Secre-tary of State for Develop-ment; Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State fo Home Affairs and Agricul-ture; and Mr E. Taylor the Parliamentary Under - Secretary of State for Health and Education. These designations will be used for all official

The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Development covers the Secretary of State's responsibilities for housing, roads and local government.

He is specially concerned with the promotion of indus-try and trade in Scotland and with the development of the necessary services. He will maintain continuous contact with the U.K. Government Departments on economic and industrial matters affecting Scotland and with Scottish industrial and commercial bodies in promoting and implementing plans fo further development

The detailed allocation of subjects to each of the Ministers includes:

Regional Mr Younger development, including industrial questions; government; roads, passenger transport by road Highlands and Islands De velopment Board.

Mr Buchanan - Smith — Agriculture; fisheries; crofting; forestry.

Mr Taylor — Education;

recreation; the arts; food. The new designations conform with recommendations directory."

in the report of Sir Alec Douglas - Home, Constitutional Committee.

Department in February.

THE active participation of R.T.E. persisted in demanding all the people of the Gael- ultimate control, largely autotacht is essential if the new nomous local committees Gaeltacht Authority is to be would still be required; they more successful than the would be the most efficient councils it will re- means of assessing and proplace. This active participation viding for local needs, thus can only be achieved by non- helping to reinforce the sense party elections. All the main of community of Gaeltacht

areas and can only adequately provide a service for the people there when they have a knowledge of Irish.

Conradh na Gaeilge fully supports the recent protest of Gaeltarra Eireann workers in An Spideál who were served redundancy notices in English, This kind of action on the part of Gaeltarra Eireann The proposed local radio was something for which ations should be admini-there could simply be no excuse.

The very many recent developments are encouraging and I hope they will strenghten the will and community of the Gaeltacht people.

SCOTLAND'S INDUSTRIAL **OUTPUT RISES**

Scotland's industrial output in the first quarter of this year was 0.7 per cent higher than in the quarter of 1969. corresponding

This overall rise came from an increase of 3.8 per cent in manufacturing output, partly off-set by decreases in mining and quarrying (minus 8.6 per cent). In construction (-6.6 per cent), and in gas, electricity and water (-1.9 per

Within manufacturing the largest increases were in the food, drink and tobacco industries (+9.7 per cent), engineering and electrical goods (+6.7 per cent), chemicals and allied industries (+5.1 per cent), and in vehicles (+5 per cent).

The largest decreases withmanufacturing were in other manufacturing (-4.4 per cent), metal goods (-3.6 per cent), textiles, leather, clothing and footwear (-3.5 per cent), and in shipbuilding and marine engineering (-2.9 per

MORE IRISH IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

THE Department of Finance has promised Conradh na Gaeilge that there will be more Irish in the telephone

more Irish in the telephone directory from now on.

In a letter to Pádraig O Dálaigh, Dáil na Mumhan (Munster Council, the Department said: "We have been told by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs that from 1971, the foreword will be published in Irish as well be published in Irish as well as in English in the telephone

Na Gaidhlig 'San Deachad Romhainn

(Continued from page 3)

ceilidhean is eile: nan gabhadh e deanamh, bu choir na daoine a b'fhearr aite a tharruing air falbh o bhith cosg an tide 's an saothair air ceilidhean—sin fhagail aig daoine eile. Is iad a bhith 'nan suilean 's nan cluasan 's nam beoil aig a' Chomunn air feadh na duthcha. Mar ceallan (cells) a bhrosnaicheas mun cuairt orra. Gach bliadhna, thigeadh iad so agus riochdairean na meuran agus na h-exports air fad comhla son comhradh is planaigeadh is urachadh misnich. Tha rudeigin coltach ri sa againn ach cha deach e fhathast cho fada 'sa dh'iarrainnsa-chan fhaic mi seinneadair pop no fear-factoraidh a so an diugh. 'Se bu mhath a bhith anns a'choinneamh so gach bliadhna ach think-tank mhor uamhasach.

Na Meuran: Ged tha clasaichean Gaidhlig aig cuid 'n fhirinn mheuran 'se choimhlionta gu bheil a chuid mhor a'cosg an tide a'deascheilidhean -- obair gun fheum do'n Ghaidhlig. Ach tha Oifis a'Chomuinn a'trusadh an deagh chuid a dh'airgiod bhuapa. Mar sin, chan iarrainn-sa cur as do dhuin' aca. Ach bu leam na daoine a b'fhearr a tharruing asda gus obair nas fheumaile dheanamh-daoine no dithis as gach meur—agus tha mi creidsinn gun deadh meur no dha bas air sailleabh

Nise, 'se cheist, ma theid feadhainn de na meuran bas, co as a faighear an t-airgiod chleachd a bhith tighinn bhuapa. 'Se aon doigh buit-ean a chuir air chois am bailtean na Galltachd agus-son an luchd-turuis-am bailtean na Gaidhealtachd airson reis gnothaichean Gadhealach, highlandware, - rudan mar gruth (o chroitearan-nadur de chooperative) caise, (mar caise Ile) iasg is feol shaillte, clo, deiseachan, fighe, cubhraidheachd Bharraidh, brea-ghaichean luchd-turuis, etc. Shaoilinn gum biodh e coma-sach gu leor do'n Chomunn an diugh a leithid a rud a dheanamh. Tha torr mor am bailtean mora na Galltachd an diugh de bhuitean mar "Danish Shop" etc. Agus shaoilinn gum biodh buitean de'n t-seorsa so gle mhiosail aig luchd-turuis a bhios a'tadhal bailtean na Gaidhealtachd-dh'fhaodadh An Com unn an rum 'sa bheil a'bhuth uisigeadh 'sa Gheamhradh tigh-cruinneachadh (agus fhasdadh ri Comuinn eile).

(Ri Leantainn)

POTTERY PROTEST

LEADING British firms halted exports of tableware to Eire in protest over a ruling by the republic that pottery imports should be stamped in English and in

nnleachdan Airson Cor The Problem Of Language CHUALA MI Revival

(Continued from page 4)

Army, the Polish Army, which was demanding Lithuania's annex. The Lithuanian Republic lasted until 1940 when Soviet-Nazi agree-of German-White Russian armies. On August 3. Lithuanian through and on May 15, 1920. The Lithuanian was recognised as through and on May 15, 1920. Lithuanian serecognised as through and on May 15, 1920. Lithuanian serecognised as the Control of Lithuanian Government. In November, 1920, the Lithuanians managed to defeat a Polish Brigade at Sirvintos. The League of Nations finally stepped in and decided to partition Lithuania leaving some Polish speaking parts of the country in the hands of Poland.

Lithuanian now became Lithuanian now became an official state language, the first time for 500 years. In place of the 887 "Russian only" primary schools, 2,696 Lithuanian primary schools, 102 secondary schools, the University of Vytautas, academy of Fore sett Full Programme and the secondary schools. the University of Vytautas, academy of fine arts, two conserva-tories of music, higher school of forestry and an agricultural academy were founded. The Klainas and Klaipeda radio stations begas broadcasting in Lithuanian and the government made sure even the superior of the constant was given a crystal set.

A dozen daily Lithuanian news.

guerilla forces fought the Nessate forces. During the year 1945-1946, some 145,000 Lithuanians were transported to Siberia. In July, 1949, the Minister of Education announced it was "unavoidably in ceessary" for, all Lithuanian teachers to learn Russian and that pupils must be able to absorb the great literary treasures avail-able in Russian in order that Russian might become the lan-guage of instruction. But by 1940 the Lithuanian language revival had been com-pleted and the language was in an extremely strong position. The

aig dorus na h-oifis ud, ach cha robh àite aig mearachdan chàich 'na inntinn. Chan fhaca e dealachadh a' tighinn pieted and the language was in an extremely strong position. The Soviet Russians had to stand by Lenin's "Declaration of the rights of the Nations of Russia" (1917) which promised the development of the languages and national cultures of the Soviet peoples at least openly. roimh'n bhàs, oir chan fhaiceadh e am bàs fhéin. Choinnich iar r'a chéile bho chionn hich iad aithne bhliadhnaich ean 'san ùine sin. Cha robh

tures of the Soviet peoples cartesian statement of the Markov Russian is the lingua franca of the USSR and Russian franca of the USSR and Russian modern terminology, the Lihuanians—having successfully restored their native language and culture—are determined not to let it be crushed again. In 1965, for example, 2,000 titles, running to 15 million copies, were published for the three million Lithuanian speakers. 150 school textbooks, with editions of 60,000 copies cach, are issued annually. One Lithuanian writer has been published in the control of the con the poorest peasant was given a be crushed again. In 1965, for crystal set.

A dozen daily Lithuanian news, papers were sponsored by the government, together with many speakers, 150 school textbooks. Each year thousands of or particular speakers, 150 school textbooks. Each year thousands of or particular speakers, 150 school textbooks. Each year thousands of or particular diffusors of 60,000 cories is the contract of the speakers of the speak

"Eilean Fuar Nan Geodha mhain am fear a sgrìobh an t-Ollamh Watson, agus chan Crom"

(Continued from page 2)

dhe Mhic Iomhair; Lochan an Laoigh Bhan. Ciamar, bha mi a'meorachadh, a fhuair iad gach ainm direach mar a bha e mus tanaig an Ordnance Survey dha'n eilean, feumaidh seanchas a bhith orra. Ciod e a thachair an Rubha Bagh nan Capull? No air Carn Airigh Shomhairle? Ma's e sin Somhairle Righ aineolach air eachdraidh na annam ach Gall amadaich a duthcha nach urrainn dhomh thanaig gu Colbhasa air son tomhais math a'dheanamh, coiseachd mu thinchioll an is chan eil mo chuid Ghaid- eilein, rud a b'urrainn dhomh hlig cho math 's a leigeadh a' dheanamh air an tir-mor. leam barail a thoirt seachad "Gu dearbh," ars' esan is e mu'n chuis. Chan eil mi idir a'coimhead air mo bhroinn, eolach air leabhar anns am "ni sin meth dhuit, a'bhalfaighear sgeul air na seann aich." Chan eil mi cinnteach ainmean Albannaich ach a nach robh e ceart.

eil dad ann mu dheidhinn Cholbhasa ach a mhain gur e ainm Lochlannach a tha an Colbhasa . , tha he a' cial-Uamha Seilbhe; Rubha Bui- lachadh 'Kolbein-sey' . . . no eilean Colbainn

Tha aon rud cinnteach. Ma bhios an cothrom agam, ainmean mar sin? Ma tha bidh mi air ais an Colbhasa cho luath 's is urrainn dhomh La a bh'ann, is mise a' cois eachd air rathad cumhang, thachair mi air seann duine le speal ag obair anns an dig. e failte orm Chuir Bheurla ach fhreagair mi 'sa Ghaidhlig agus bha sinn ag nan Eilean is docha gu robh comhradh car tacan. Nuair a seorsa Pharlamaid 'san aite dh'fheoraich e dhomh co as aig aon am, ach thainig e a ¶ thug mi mo chuid Ghaid-steach orm gu bheil mi cho hlig, fhreagair mi nach robh aineolach air eachdraidh na annam ach Gall amadaich a

Situations (Continued from page 7)

gus an deach e as an t-seal-

Murt. Cha robh ann ach murt. Obair na sgithinne. Cha

bhiodh dragh aige gu'n deach d'an t-sìorruidheachd car tràth oir cha bhiodh croich

a' reitheamh air. Bha a' pharlamaid a bhiodh e a' damnadh

air tiodhlac a thoirt dhà as ùr — beatha is dòcha a thug

i bho chàch. Cha d'fhuair iad

Bha dreach taitneach oirre

is i sgeadaichte ann an geal.

Chunnaic mi an deud a' deàl-radh trìomh'n ghàire mar ghealaich ann am briseadh

sgòtha. Bha sluagh mor tim-

cheall oirre is Al 'na sheas-

amh r'a taobh. B'e sud an

treas Al a sheas r'a taobh

mhìos co-dhiùbh, agus shuid-

teagamh ann an doimhneachd

a' chridhe nach robh an rathad

a bha air thoiseach còmhd

aichte leis gach ròs bu deirge.

Dé a thachair do na rathaidean a bha air chùl? Ciamar a

thug na ròsan snuadh dheann-

tag orra fhéin? Bha na gathan

thionndaidh, 's bhiodh na bha

Thàinig esan am follais a thist, Rinn e gàire beag

rithist. Rinn e gàire beag agus labhair e aon uair eile

(a' smaoineachadh air an teine guail 's air a' bhiadh a bha feitheamh air) le beagan

cabhaig. Chaidh solus an t-

bu duibhe gus an do shluig

ADVERTISEMENTS for SRUTH are accepted only

on conditions that the

advertiser does not in any

way contravene the pro-visions of the Trade

Descriptions Act, 1968.

saoghail na bu duibhe

an dubh e gu h-iomlan. air sin dh'éirich solus ùr

ùr air sàil an t-soluis.

ri teachd cho eadar-dhealaichte — gus an seargadh na ròsan, 's gus am fàsadh na

air na duilleagan a chaidh

deanntagan.

gréim air fhathast.

cuideachd.

Uist House Old People's Home, ladh. Chunnaic mi dithis 'na àite 's iadsan a' còmhradh Daliburgh

Applications are invited for the post of Depute Matron in Uist House Old People's Home, (26 residents), Daliburgh, South Uist. Salary £1,201-£1,234 per annum less £210 for board and ledgings. Applicants should have nursing experience and be capable of maging an old people's home of maging an old people's home of Uist House College Home, Uist House Old Peoples Home, Inverness, to be returned by 14th August. August.

Births

MACDONALD — At the Queen Mother Hospital, Glasgow, on 16th July, to William John and Jessie Ann (née MacLeod), 48 White Street, Glasgow W.l., a daughter, sister to Matri. Both

Marriages

urch of Scotland, Inverness 24th July, 1970, by the Rev nald MacFarlane and the on 24th Donald ld MacFarlane and the Donald MacCuish, Keith tey, younger son of Mr Iney, younger son of M. Mrs H. Bark, Mablethorpe Lincolnshire, to Deirdre Chris-tine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. MacCuish, Moorlands, 11 Drummond Road, Inverness.

Deaths

MACASKILL At Torvaig Even-tide Home. Skye. on 10th July 1970. Alexander MacAskill, joiner, aged 91 years, last sur-viving member of the family of the late John and Helen Mac-Askill. Dynoch, Carbost, Skye.

Proverb

Bi gach ni mar is aill le Dia. All things will be as God will have them.

mach a neonith agus saoghal Text for the Times

A uis bithidh mo shuilean fos-gailte, agus bheir mo chluasan an aire do urnuigh an aite seo. II Eachdraidh C. vii. R 15.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears attent unto the prayer that is made in this place. II Chronicles Ch. vii. V. 15

Your Saturday Rendezvous ...

Caledonian Hotel Dinner Dances by Candlelight

* Dancing to the Resident Trio *

Table D'Hote . A La Carte . Fine Wines

To complete your evening take advantage of our Special Terms when attending a Function or Dinner Dance

Room and Breakfast - 32/6 plus 10%

Phone Your Reservation—INVERNESS 35181