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THURSDAY, 9th JULY 1970

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OIL OR GAS IN THE MINCH?

BRITISH Petroleum, which has a joint concession with the Gas Council to search for gas and oil in the Minch, will shortly begin seismic survey work in the area.

The contractors for the survey are Delta Exploration Inc., who will be using their 155' vessel "Carib Tide" for the work.

Depending on the weather, the survey should take some ten days.

The survey method used, which has been in service for some three to four years in the North Sea and elsewhere in the world, has been specially designed to avoid harm to marine life. Basically it consists of eight rubber cylinders, towed four on each side of the survey ship from a boom which contains an oxygen/propane mixture. This

mixture is fired electrically on all cylinders simultaneously, and the resulting sound 'echo' is then picked up by detectors on a receiver cable towed behind the survey ship. These reflected waves are then converted into an electrical signal which is relayed to the instruments on the survey

vessel. The receiver cables about a mile long and is fitted with a tail buoy and radar reflector.

Under normal conditions, the mixture in the cylinder can be fired at 8-10 second intervals. Exhaust gases from the cylinders are vented into the air and a fresh mixture supplied via a hose running along the boom which tows the cylinders on each side of the survey vessel.

Merchant Bank Doubles Capital

NOBLE Grossart, the Scottish merchant bankers, have agreed proposals which will more than double their capital, from £300,000 to £620,000. Sir Hugh Fraser and Stenhouse Holdings Ltd, are each to purchase 20,000 ordinary shares at a price of £8 per share, which will increase each of their shareholdings from 2 1/2% to 16% of the

ordinary capital. During their first year, Noble Grossart achieved pre-tax profits of £17,000 and exceeded the forecast which had been made when the company was formed. The range of companies for which they are now acting includes a number of major public groups and financial institutions in Scotland and England.

Future For Young Men At Invergordon

EACH year there will be opportunities for six school leavers to start their careers at British Aluminium's new smelter at Invergordon. Now that final manning has been settled — the plant will employ 550 — the intake has been set at three craft apprentices and three junior management trainees a year.

The apprentices will normally be in electrical and mechanical engineering and will work for Higher National Certificate or City and Guilds qualifications.

Both categories of entrants will remain under supervision of the smelter training department until they are qualified. They will usually be selected in June to start work in August after the end of the school year.

"The apprentices and trainees are a means of providing us with 'home grown' shift foremen, laboratory middle

management and technicians headed for line management posts," says Gordon Drummond, manager of the smelter.

FEAR-STIURIDH INSURANCE

THA Alasdair Ross, a bha 'na fhear-riaghlaidh aig Eagle Star Insurance an Sruighlea, an deigh a dhol a stigh 'na fhear stiuridh an comun insurance ann an Inbhirnis—Taylor and MacLeod (Insurance) Ltd.

Buinidh Alasdair do'n Eilean Sgiathanach agus tha e gu math èòlach air feadh na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eileanan. Bha e mòran bhliadhnan aig Eagle Star an Inbhirnis mu'n deach e deas gu Sruighlea.

Tha an comun aig am bheil e nis an deigh an t-ainm a' harrachadh gu Taylor, MacLeod & Ross Ltd., agus tha an oifis aca aig 42 High Street, Inbhirnis.



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TURASACHD

BHA fear a' toirt ionraidh air an tid an latha roimhe air an reidio agus thubhairt e gum bithheadh an t-Sultuinn nas fluiche nas abhaist ach nan robh daoine ag iarraidh grian is teas gum bu chorr dhaibh dol gu toobh an Iar Alba agus do na h-eileanan gu h-àraid. Tha seo a' togail ceist no dha. Nuair a tha daoine tighinn do'n Ghaidhealtachd de theiad ag iarraidh — an e sith no samhairn na an e strìoichalach is upraid is fealla dha mar a gheibhear ann am bailtean mora Shasunn, Feumar rian a chur air bhonn a tha gabhail urras airson na nìthan sin. Tha a' Ghaidhealtachd feumail air de rud a thoobh seo. 'S iad an rian seo chur air bhonn agus airgid a chur a mach a bheil còthrom do dhaoine nìthan chur ceart. Tha Bord na Turasachd a' cur a mach riantan a tha sgoilteadh na tha duthcha air fad ach chaneil iad a' cur a mach riantan sgiobalta thobh aiteanan sonraichte de'n duthachaid idir. Tha feum air doigh fhaighinn air pìosan de'n duthach a chur no ghabhail air leth agus gu rian a chur a mach airson a' phìos sin leis fhein. Abair gu robh eilean air a ghabhail agus program a steidheachadh airson an aite fad an t-samhraidh no fad a gheamhraidh a reir 's mar a bhitheadh e freagarrach. Bhitheadh nìthan a' dol anns gach baile gach oidhche 'san t-seachdain; bhitheadh goireasan ann an aiteachan sonraichte, seòladh ann am bagh àraid, sìgteheadh usge an aite eile, còthrom cois-eachd no streip air mointeach an sud 'san seo. A reir cois 'se co-chuir de'n t-seorsa a bheireadh a steach prìomh bhùdhan an dà sheorsa.

Tha e gasda a radh gu bheil daoine a' lorg sith is toileachadh innntinn ann am boichead na duthcha ach fasaidd dhèan sgith dheth gun chail eile a bheir dibhearsain do innntinn.

A reir cois-eile an drasda chan eil rian co-cheangailte againn a fhaobh turasachd thar na duthcha air fad ach bhoighean beaga a'deanamh an dithche. Ach chan eil riaghladh cunbhalach no stiùreadh cinnteach 'ga thoirt do na daoine sin no brosnachadh 'ga thoirt do dh'fheadhainn eile toiseachadh anns an obair seo.

Tha buadhan is sochairean an greim ris a' gnothaich seo. Abair tuilleadh airgid, còthrom do dhaoine an tìghean a chur an urgh, còthrom do'n luchd turais blasad fhaighinn de dhualchas na duthcha. Tha dochairean anns a' gnothach cuideachd, gu mill torr mor dhaoine dualchas is doigh beatha na duthach, nacheil aimsir na turasachd a'mairsinn ach treiseag bheag 'san t-samradh.

A dh'aindeoin a h-uile cail a tha ri fhaicinn ceart air gnothaichean an drasda cha robh a' ghrian riann a'dearrsadh cho soilleir air a' Ghaidhealtachd.

THE CELTIC FRINGE

POSSIBLY for the first time in British political history a Member of Parliament who is the representative of a political minority has been returned in a General Election, in the person of Donald Stewart, of the Western Isles. Rather than taking the place of the defeated Mrs Wynifred Ewing in the House, he takes the place of Mr Gwynfor Evans, who represented Plaid Cymru, the National Party of Wales.

Thus a voice from what has been called the "Celtic Fringe" can still be heard in Westminster. Mr Stewart's election must also cause some re-thinking for those in the Scottish National Party in that the Party's centre of gravity has been suddenly and dramatically shifted from the overwhelming and over-populated Central Belt of Scotland to the islands of the far west, Gaelic-speaking and with a cultural background which is, in these present times, purer and immediately different from that of the rest of Scotland.

What difference this shift will make to the Party's policies remains to be seen. But some difference will have to be manifested in a greater interest by the Party in the Highlands and Islands than it has hitherto shown. Indeed, the significant collection of votes in the north of Scotland by the Party's candidates in the recent election should hasten a statement from the Party's leaders about their relationship with the still-neglected region in the north.

It goes without saying that Donald Stewart will take a strong moral voice into the Commons Chamber. This is badly needed, considering the alarming flood of erosive legislation which emanated from the previous Government. A voice, too, is needed to plead for the small unit in our society, from the family upwards to the small-and medium-sized industrial unit which has proved beyond doubt to be of more value to a fully-integrated society than the gargantuan effusions which so control our lives today.

It will do the House some good to hear a Highland voice with a Stormovay bias to it.

THA na h-eòin ann a Hìort gu sàbhait bhò na dh' fhalbh na daoine. Foadaidh sinn bhith toilichte, nach e seo "Conservation Year?"

Cha b'urrainn daibh gleidheadh na daoine, na Hìortachach ach tha na h-eòin a' fas nas lìomhoire, na sùlairean, na fulmairean, na peataichean ruadha, na langaigean, na peataichean dubha — agus na luchan mar an ceunda. Agus tha daoine eile deànadh (thaigheadas air an eilean, na saighdearan, "eileanaich ura" a their iad riutha agus na daoine as a' bhaile mhòr a bhitheas 'tighinn a chomhèid na na h-eòin agus nach bit' gan ithe.

Muinntir a' bhaile mhòir air Hìort, Carson nach bi Nach ann aca-san tha an t-eilean — bhò'n a dh'fhalbh na daoine? Nì beatha shìmplidh an eilein feum mhòr

dhaibh, bithidh iad nas fhlaime an ceann caila de. Ma bhios an tide ciùil fial faodaidh iad dol gu ruig Mullach Sgair, Comachair, is Oiseabhal far am faic iad na creagan oilte, creagan na daoine. Agus ch iad iad na muilleanach sin na stacan far am 'abhaist na daoine bhith dol ann an cunnart beatha ri sealg nan eun. Stac Biorach, Stac Li, Stac an Airmuinn is Stac Li, Eabhanis, "I think Levinish looks sweet" thubhairt a' t' dhuibh, Chan eil fhios de thubhairt boireannaich an eilein air latha fidaich is na fir air an fhaige. Ach chan eil am beatha ach ach sìmplidh le leapaichean champa, gas chalar, mod cons, usge na pioba agus solus generator an Airm.

Tha t'obaichean nan daoine lan luchrach agus tha am fear is cinneach a'fas air a' bhac-mhòna air a' Chaimbor. Nach àlunn a bhith g' hail cuairt dha'n Chaimbor

Smuaintean le Domhnall I. MacIomhair

Taghadh na Pàrlamaid

MA tha iadsan a tha 'nam Buill Pàrlamaid cho truagh agus cho cruinn anns a' cheann 's a tha iad fhéin ag iarraidh, sapil am bu chòir dhaibh a' bhith 'nam Buill idir? Chi sinn iad a' toirt d' a' chéile le briathran nach cleachdadh tu ri do dhearg nàmhaid, an àite bhith feuchainn ri deànadh soilleir do'n t-sluagh ciamar a riaghladh iadann rioghadh Bheatainn.

A bheil e cuthromach de an seorsa aodann a tha air Rùnaire an Ionmhais, de an tombaca a tha dol 'na luath ann am pìob a' Phrìomhaire, a bheil ean a tha 'na cheann air a' phàirtidh eile pòda no nach eil, de an seorsa speulair a tha air Rùnaire an Ionmhais no an so? Ma tha iad comasach air an d'ùthaich a riaghladh airson math an t-sluagh, ged a bhiodh aodann orra cho mì-thlachdmhor ris an rud as miosa air an smoinich thu, nach bu chòir an còthrom sin a thoirt dhaibh.

An uair a chi sinn iad air an T.V. a' cànèadh gach fear nach arntaich riutha fhéin, chan uirrain dhùinn gun smoinneachd carson. Tha a bheag no mhòr de mhath anns gach pàirtidh air cho dona agus cho truagh 's gu bheil i agus tha an aon rud fìor a thaobh ulic. Ma chi thu oic ann an duine no ann am buidheann, 's e do dhleasdanas a' thoirt 'fa chomhair an duine no a' bhuidhinn sin, agus aig a' heart àim sgrùdadh a dhèanamh ach a bheil oic air bhith ri toobh do theallach fhéin. Saoidh mi gu'm bu chòir do gach neach a tha strì ri poiletics a thigh fhéin a dhèanamh rianail mus tòisich e a' cur rian air tìghean chàich. Cha chluinneadh sinn uibhir de chànèadh an uair sin, oir cha bhiodh a leithid de thidhe

aca air cànèadh a dhèanamh, agus dh'fheadh sinn suil gheur a thoirt air na nìthan a tha iad a' taigse dhùinn. Le sin chuireadh sinn am buidheann a' bh'fhear a shuidhe ann an cathair na cumhachd gun gthù air aodainn dhaoine, ach a' mhàin air na rudan a dhèanadh iad dhùinn is do'n t-saoghal, oir 'sann oirnn fhéin agus air an t-saoghal a dh'fheumas sinn sealltainn.

Tha eagal oir gu bheil an latha air am faic sinn so cho fada air falbh agus gu fad sinn a bhith coma.

Naidheachdan

Aon mhaduinn aig ochd uairean, chuala sinn leughaidh nan naidheachd air an reidio ag Inmse dhùinn gu'n chuir chuididhearan Shasunn ann ball-coise a thadhail aon uair am feasgar roimhe sin, agus le sin gu'n bhuanachaid iad. Tha mi cinnteach gun robh mòran toilichte an naidheachd so a chluinntinn. An deidh so chaidh ainmeachadh gu'n chaid suas ri còig mìle deug air fhichead am beatha ann an crith — thalmhainn ann am Peru. Saoidh cuid, 's dòcha, gu robh e cuthromach gu'n deidheadh an dà chuspair so ainmeachadh anns na naidheachd, agus gu dearbha cha chireadh mòran an agaidh sin. Gidheadh, tha an cheist ann a bheir so a steach oirnn.

Dè as cuthromach ball-coise no beatha còig mìle deug air fhichead de dhaoine? Is dòcha gu bheil ar freagairtean fhìin againn do freagairtean chan eil mi a' dol a dh'fheuchainn ri fuasgladh a chur sìos. Is e a channain gu robh sinn car tuathal 'nar beachdan.

An duigh, stadaidh an saoi-

gun chliabh air an druim -- taing dha'n Airm.

Tha rosg mor air an eilean mar a bhà rosg a tha air a sgrìobhadh le coigreach — rosg gun tuigse gun sgoilleareachd. Bha iad salach, na daoine is coma co-dhùibh 's na dòighean. Cha robh beul-cathris aca agus cha robh a' Ghàidhealg aca ach suarach, lapach. Cha robh iad an creidimh ach a' cur gu math dubh. Sìe eacraidh nan daoine — troimh shùilean nan coigreach, Beachdan rosadach bairgeoise an linne seo chaidh. Mo thruaighe na daoine. Tha fhios againn de seorsa daoine a bha anna, de seorsa car mar cagh air an àm sin. Nach eil sinn fhéin mar a bha iadann, a broilleach nan Gàidheal?

Tha na daoine air falbh ach airson na tosdach 'sa chliadh. Tha an t-eilean aig na coigrich.

Ann am baile Hìort far am b'abhaist na daoine bhith deasachadh airson thàn guga, tha iad nist a' deasachadh airson Armageddon.

ghal fhéin ma tha sanas 'sann adhar gu bheil cupan airgid no oir a' feitheamh ri dachaidh, Air an fheasgar a bha sud, b'ì a' chri-thalmhainn an aon rud nach do dh'fhuirich. Tha e cuthromach gu 'leòr iudha a bhith aig daoine ann am ball-coise, ach saoilidh feadhainn, ged nach eil an àireamh a réir coltais mòr, gur ann a tha sinn a' cruthachadh dia (no nathair) ur aig a bheil smachd agus cumhachd oirnn. Tha a' chleasachd so mar gach nì eile fìor mthar 'na h-àite fhéin agus feumar uir-eigin tighinn gu co-dhùnadh ach an suidhich, sinn càite d'a àireabh a bheil a h-àite fhéin. A réir coltais tha cuid ag adhradh do bhall-coise agus do'n fheadhainn a tha 'ga chluich. Chan fhaic iad nì na's àird na mullach gairidh na pàire, no na's fàidhe bhupa na oidhche na h-ath chluich.

Is e aon de na rudan as duile mu bhall-coise am buidheann a tha e' tarraing eadar dhaoine agus eadar bheithighleachan. Is ainneamh Di 'sathuinn fhad's a tha iad a' cluich nach cluinn thu mu bhuaireadh. Thàtar a feuchainn ri a' bhobair fhaighinn airson a' bhuaireadh so, agus sin le suil ach an gabh e a leaghas. Tha an leaghas so 'nar lannhan fhéin, agus cha ghabh a deànadh an cuir sinn rian air a' beachdan d'a' thobh, agus tha seo 'gar toirt air ais gu naidheachdan an reidio bho chionn ghoidh.

Sàoil na m' b'è Alba a bhiodh a' sìreadh a' chupain, dè mu'n inneadh iad an toiseach, ball-coise no crith-thalmhainn? Cha chreid mi nach eil fhios air freagairt so, agus an uair sin is dòcha nach bhithinn air mo dhùsgadh

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A Century

+ FIRST AID

ALTHOUGH the tragedy of war inspired the start of the First Aid movement, the accidents and disasters of civil life contribute a large quota to the total of human suffering. There is no citizen who, when help is needed, has not the desire to give in abundance, but without knowledge the effort is bankrupt. It is the task of the Voluntary Aid Societies to stress the importance of training the public, so that the increase in accidents may be balanced by an accompanying increase in the number of people with sufficient knowledge to help.

The B.R.C.S., in its training programme, not only aims to capture the enthusiasm of young people, many of whom are later recruited into adult membership, but also recognises that the increased responsibility of adults makes them receptive to training. Because a split second can make the difference between life and death, this training programme is realistic for, to the untrained, shock is the emotional factor which slows thought. Teaching is also adapted to the need, for often the main principles of First Aid and the ability to improvise are enough to save a life.

The B.R.C.S. adult certificate in First Aid is recognised by the Government as the statutory requirement for First Aid in Industry, and together with the Junior Certificate is accepted by the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. Training is given to Youth Organisations, motorists' associations, agricultural and industrial workers. Suitably qualified members, holding the Society's Instructor's Certificate, instruct juniors and assist doctors by giving part of the instruction in adult courses as well.

Sporting events imply the possibility of accidents, and Red Cross V.A.D.s are on duty to help the injured at football matches, motor cycle scrambles, race meetings and other events. Crowds multiply the risk of illness and there are permanent posts manned by trained personnel in places such as Olympia and the Festival Hall, while temporary facilities are also provided at public gatherings, air shows, entertainments, street processions, exhibitions etc. Special precautions are a necessity in places of danger, and the Red Cross Symbol is a familiar sight on beach and mountain rescue huts.

It is a fundamental duty of Red Cross to give aid to disaster victims. The call-out of members is included in the overall disaster plans of an area, organised by Police or Hospital Boards. Members supplement hospital staff or

of Service

of trained staff, which enables them to be of greater service in the time of emergency. Members undertaking nursing duties are encouraged to consider the total care of patients, and this involves an understanding of welfare implications. One of the special gifts for volunteers have to offer is their time, and therefore their relationships with patients can be more relaxed, helping them to maintain links with everyday things and community life outside the hospital.

The new Nursing Manual published jointly by the Voluntary Aid Societies, emphasises the importance of relating nursing to the patient's needs, so that once the basic principles are understood the details can be adapted to suit both the individual patient and local circumstances, bearing in mind that the nursing care of a sick person must be carried out against the background of the social services. This training not only prepares the B.R.C.S. members for personal services such as lifting and bathing patients, or helping handicapped people to dress or feed themselves, but also directed towards members of the public who are shown how to look after their sick relatives at home.

The Society is fortunate to have among its members a large number of S.R.N.s who not only assist with training, but also work with V.A.D.s in giving nursing care to patients. Members give a variety of auxiliary nursing services in hospitals and in the community, and these include helping in local authority clinics, in old people's homes, and permanent and holiday homes for physically and mentally handicapped people of all ages.

set up medical centres — provide First Aid points for the homeless and for relief workers and provide welfare services.

* * *

+ NURSING

A CENTURY ago the inadequate nursing services in the Crimea aroused the public conscience. High standards of cleanliness and comfort set by Miss Nightingale forced the authorities to accept the principles which not only became the basis of general nursing, but also of the auxiliary nursing which Red Cross members give to supplement the statutory services. The B.R.C.S. tradition of auxiliary nursing service in hospitals goes back for over half-a-century, and later, nursing services were extended to the sick and disabled in their own homes. Although through the years the needs of patients have remained the same, the ways of meeting the needs have gradually altered, and the Voluntary Aid Societies are adapting themselves to changing demands.

As service given by S.R.N.s in hospital become more skilled and technical, volunteers trained to help with basic care of patients can be useful members of a team. There is scope for voluntary help at all times, and it is by this regular help, however limited the hours to spare may be, that V.A.D.s gain experience under the guidance

Industrial Glove Factory Open In Thurso

An industrial glove factory which will eventually employ over 100 people began operations in Thurso, Caithness, at the end of June.

The project—the first stage of which will cost an estimated £40,000—is being promoted by Mark Templeman and Son Limited, a family concern which has been operating since 1873. The firm's headquarters are in East Dulwich, where they maintain a production unit, but their main plant is Glamorgan where 120 people are employed.

Assistance for the Thurso project is being provided by the Highlands and Islands Development Board. Thurso Town Council have given the Company rent free temporary premises.

The first stage, which has now begun, will create employment for 30 people, mainly women. Twenty of these have now taken up their posts and 10 school leavers are due to start in August.

Next year the company will move into the new advance factory being built and leased by the Highland Board at Ormlie Lodge, Thurso, a site which has been feued by the Board from Thurso Town Council. The firm will then be ready to implement the second stage of development, costing about £60,000 and providing

employment for a further 60 people.

Templeman's output from East Dulwich and Glamorgan cannot meet the demand for their products in both the home and overseas markets, and the firm began searching for a suitable location for expansion last year. Negotiations with the Highland Board began in January 1970.

The new plant will provide greater supply facilities for their existing outlets in the midlands and north-east of England and, overseas, in the Middle East and Commonwealth countries. The firm export 10 per cent of their production.

Templemans expect that by the time employment rises to 100 in 1973 they will have captured the major part of the Scottish industrial glove market and be the largest industrial glove manufacturers in Scotland.

SCOTTISH FOLK NOTES

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BLATH le Domhnull I. Maclomhair

Chunnaic mi do neo-chiontachd aig briseadh adhair
'S tu fuasgladh,
Uidh air n-uidh mar lannair sèimh an latha
'S e gluasad,
Tòraim thim 's e daonnan a' cur charan
Le luanthas.
'Gad tharraing maille ris a' sreap ri caladh
'S ri dualchas.

Chunnaic mi do neo-chiontachd aig deirceadh saoghail
'S tu eadal,
Mar shibheag lannair mach a sùilean dhaoine
Fo'n talamh,
Gum dhragh de shannt no de fhuam, de ghlaodhaich
Nèid leasaidh.
Nach cluinn thu 'n trumpaid 's nach fhaic am faoinnas
Do! dhachaidh.

* * *

DEALBH

Air balla bha sùil a chunnaic rud nach robh ann.
Leug phriseil mac-meannhain a theab a bhith caillt;
Bodach a' leum a sealladh le chuid chloinn
Air a stad le buadhan inntinn gu pongail, teann.



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CELTICA

A look at ALBA · BREIZH · CYMRU · EIRE

KERNOW · MANNIN

by P. BERRESFORD ELLIS

IN 1798, when the Government of the young French Republic were helping the United Irishmen and the United Scotsmen in their attempt to throw off the yoke of English imperialism and establish independent republics in Ireland and Scotland, the French were, at the same time, destroying the remaining independence of a third Celtic country — Brittany.

It had been in 1532 that the Bretons, following military conquest, had been forced to recognise the French monarch as heads of state in Brittany. Brittany had become an autonomous state within the French kingdom, retaining its parliament, laws, institutions and political administration. There were, however, numerous risings to reassert full independence.

When the French Revolution took place, Brittany, who had struggled against the centralising policies of Louis XVI wholeheartedly supported the revolutionaries. But the French Revolutionary Government, once established, decided to abolish the Breton Treaty of Union of 1532 and forcibly annex the country.

The Breton Parliament refused to accept this decision and on January 18, 1790, the President of Brittany, de la Housaye, protested at the bar of the French National Assembly. Rebuking the French for calling Breton independence and establishment of privileges, he cried: "Les Corps ont des privilèges! Les nations ont des droits! (Parliament had privileges! Nations have rights!)"

On February 13, 1790, M. Le Procureur General Syndic of the Etats de Bretagne, raised the same protest in a manifesto. He repeated his protest every year until his death in exile in 1805. In 1793 under the leadership of La Rouerie and Georges Cadoudal, a general uprising took place and this armed resist-

ance to the French take-over of the country lasted ten years until 1804 when Cadoudal was caught and beheaded in Paris.

Even then Brittany continued to resist the French in a guerrilla war until the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte.

French historians have dismissed the struggle of La Rouerie and Cadoudal as a "royalist rising" and not a nationalist struggle. They ignore the fact that Brittany was entirely with the French Revolution until the French started to infringe on Breton independence and that Breton Republicans were foremost in the war of independence (1783-1804) which Brittany lost.

After the death of Cadoudal, the Chouans guerrillas who suffered heavy losses in the war, fought on in the belief that when the French monarchy was restored the Breton's autonomous constitution would also be restored... even many Breton republicans believed it. The English and the French Royalists encouraged the idea. But the French monarchy were more than pleased to "inherit" the unifying results of the Revolution, which successfully crowned their own centuries of attempts at abolishing Breton freedom.

The French conquest of Brittany produced, however, one happy result. In order to foster "French unity" the French Government resolved to extirpate the Breton language but, at the same time, an enthusiastic offensive was launched on the refractory clergy with the consequence that all popular teaching, previously a monopoly of the Church, was abolished and not resumed until the end of the revolutionary turmoil.

Since 1532, when the French monarchy had taken over Brittany, the Church had been teaching Bretons through the medium of French and had thus reduced the Breton

speaking population to a mere half million. With the abolition of the priest-school teachers, a new generation of Breton monoglots grew up and crossed the whole of the 19th Century without learning any French. The Breton monoglot community at the start of World War I numbered 1½ million, but today, Breton speakers are numbered at one million.

In terms of figures, the Breton language is the healthiest of the Celtic languages, but in terms of education and a literary knowledge of the language, it is the unhealthiest as the language is almost completely suppressed by the French authorities, in schools, broadcasting, newspapers, and books, etc.

It is ironic to contemplate that when the French Republic was aiding two Celtic countries (Ireland and Scotland) to gain their independence from England, they were destroying the independence of a third Celtic country.

One wonders if Theobald Wolfe Tone gave a thought to the matter as, when he left for Ireland with the French invasion fleet from a little Breton port, the guns of the Breton armies could be clearly heard, vainly try to drive out the French invaders.

Or did the Scots revolutionary leader, Thomas Muir, named as head of the Provisional Government of the Scottish Republic in 1793, give the matter consideration when writing of Scottish and Irish independence from his villa in Chantilly, near Paris?

At this stage one can be cynical enough to ask that had Ireland and Scotland gained their independence with French aid, how long would they have kept it before being forced to fight a new imperialist conqueror? And whether, like their Breton cousins, they would still be fighting that conqueror today?

Inleachdan airson cor an Gaidhlig 'san deachad tha romhainn

2. Cumail Beo an Gaidhlig

Tha an gnaths-cainnte, "cumail beo na Gaidhlig" a'ciallachadh da rud dhomhas: (a) a bhith 'g h-uiseigeadh agus, chan e sin a mhaith, ach a bhith 'ga cur gu feumam 'ura; (b) deanamh cinnteach gum bi i ann anns na linntean tha teachd.

De nest an staid anns a bheil a'Ghaidhlig an diugh agus c'aite bhealach 'ga bruidhinn? Bha corr is 80,000 a'bruidhinn

hlig a thoirt dhan clann.

(a) *Obraichean:*

Feumaidh comunn na Gaidhlig a bhith gun lasachadh a' phobrachadh an H.I.D.B. gu uidh a ghabhail anns a'cheist se rud a bha coir aca bhith air a bheanamh o chionn fhada: na bheanach na chuideachadh mo na faighte 'Gaidheal' at a'Dhor.

Dh'fhaodadh ar comunn cumtais a dheanamh air luchd Gaidhlig a tha deonach tilleadh

le D. I. MACLEOID

Gaidhlig an 1961. Bha so 14,000 na b'fise nan airceam 1951: nan leanadh an call mar so, cha bhiodh sgath Gaidhlig ann roimh 2010—ach tha an doigh cumtais so cearbach. O 1921 (ach a mhaoin linn a chogaidh) tha sinn air a bhith call 15% de'n luchd-Gaidhlig gach deich bliadhna: ma leanas so a'Ghaidhlig aig mu 7,000 ceud bliadhna an ama so: ach tha an doigh cumtais so i fhein lochdach—chanainn 'ga bu bheil an fhìrinn aiteigin eadar an da fhaoinseach.

Tha grunn mheadh air tìr-mor na Gaidhealtachd aig a bheil Gaidhlig ach tha a mhor-chuid dhiubh aosda: 's ann aig g' bheag de'n oigridh a tha 'g' eirigh suas na sgirean sin a tha i. Tha 11,000 ann Glaschu aig a bheil Gaidhlig ach tha na fireagan a rithist a'sealltainn treach eil ach timcheall dh'e'n nreas cuid de pharantan Gaidhlig Ghlaschu a' toirt na Gaidhlig dhan clann. A thaobh an luchd-ionnsachaidh cuideachd—inntinneach 's bu eheil e bhith 'ga faicinn—chanell againn ach son ghinealach oir 'se g' bheag dhith a dh'ionnsachas Gaidhlig dhan clann. 'Se 'n raon, ma tha, air an feun sinn sabaid son na Gaidhlig chan e a'Ghaltrich no "Gaidhealtachd" Ghlaschu ach a h-Eileanan Siar — o Ile gu Leodhas (ach gu h-aradh an t-eilean Sgiathanach is na h-Eileanan ann mulgh) 'se seo an aon aite 'sa bheil a'Ghaidhlig beo ann an t-seachd gu bheil i air blean an t-sluaigh a chuid mhor de'n t-side.

3. *Obair na G'aidhlig anns na h-Eileanan:*

Tha an obair na da roinn. (a) os cinn a h-uile rud, uidhir 'sa ghabhas de luchd bruidhinn na Gaidhlig a chumail anns na h-eileanan no, an deidh dhainp bliadhna no dha a thoirt a'ruith an t-saoghail, an tarraing air ais a thogail teaghlach. (b) Toirt air na parantan oga—gu sonruichte ann am baltean meadhanach mor mar Loch nam Madadh, Bagh a Chruisail, An Tairbear, Barabhas, Dunbheagan far a bheil a' Bheuria ga ealadh a streach—a'Ghaid-

ma bhios obair ann dhaibh agus air Gaidheal bheartach air feadh an t-saoghail (car mar Du Domhmallach B.S.R.) a bheir-eadh cuideachadh gus obraichean a chuir air bhonn san fhìor-Ghaidhealtachd.

Ach ma ghabhas sinn ri obair an luchd-turais mar ar briomh bheo-shlaint, rud a tha an H.I.D.B. a comhairleachadh, tha sinn ullam. Bu dibhidh a chrìoch e dhùinn mar shluagh a bhith 'nar trallain aig Goill is Sasannaich. Chan'eil uidh aig luchd-turais Bhreatainn an cultur no doighean aite dhan teidh—nach'eil iad air an Costa Brava a ghanrachadh le "fish 'n chips." Mar sin, ma tha sinn son ar doigh-beatha—'s ar n-uail a ghleidheadh, bu choir dhùinn a bhì cur an suilean leithid an H.I.D.B. nach e bhì 'nar sgalagan samhradh aig coigreach a tha dhith orain.

Dh'fhaodadh comunn na Gaidhlig cuideachd a bhith togail an Guth Comhla ri buidhnean eile ann a bhith cur an aghaidh ardachadh fairaidh, etc. Chionn 'se cho daor 's a tha rudan ri'n ceannadh an aon rud a tha toirt air daoine na h-eileanan fhagail.

(2) *Cursachadan:*

Feumair Comunn Oigridh a chur air chois 'sa Ghaidhealtachd fhein de'n t-seorsa tha'n Inbhirnis: tha mi air beachd mionaideach a thoirt seachad mu thrath air de a dh'fhaodadh leithid a'chomhunn a dheanamh. Ach 'se rud eile bhiodh math gum biodh clubaichean ann an inbheach—son an luchd-obrach, tha mi mionaideach, chan ann son na h-urracha mar tha an W.R.I. is eile—clubaichean far an biodh oraidhean air leasachadh chroitean, air obair mionaideach thall thairis can, etc. Dh'fhaodadh clasaichean-oidhche bhith aig na clubaichean so, air cacohlach chuspairian is air an teagass tro'n Gaidhlig. Bhiodh orain is eile ann cuideachd.

Bhiodh na clubaichean ruidigin còlthais ri na Working Mans Clubs a tha aca 's na baltean mara. Mr dh'obraicheas e sin chaneil fhios 'm carson

(Continued on page 9)

SCOTS' ORDINATION

FIVE young Scots who have been studying in Spain for six years for the Roman Catholic priesthood have returned to Scotland and are to be ordained during this month.

Two are from South Uist and will be ordained together in Oban cathedral.

The five, students at the Royal Scots College, Valladolid, Spain, began their studies in 1964 and have attended the theology course at the August-

inian Theological Centre in Valladolid, which is affiliated to the Pontifical University of Comillas.

Scottish students for the priesthood are trained at colleges and seminaries in Scotland, Italy (Rome), Spain and France.

The Royal Scots College, Valladolid, was founded at Madrid in 1627 by Colonel William Simple, of Lochwinnoch. In 1771 it was transferred to Valladolid.

For the diocese of Argyll and the Isles: The Rev. Colin MacInnes, from Bornaish in South Uist, the son of the late Mr and Mrs Allan MacInnes.

The Rev. John Angus Macdonald, the son of Mr and Mrs John Macdonald, of Askernish, South Uist.

They are to be ordained today in Oban cathedral by Bishop Colin MacPherson of Argyll and the Isles.

"HIGHLAND VILLAGE 1970" SCHEME

TWELVE Highland Schools have been awarded plaques by the Scottish Civic Trust to mark their achievement in the "Highland Village 1970" scheme devised and sponsored by the Crofters Commission.

The twelve schools which have successfully completed approved projects are:— Inverness High School; Portree High School; Dunvegan Junior Secondary School; Achtercairn Junior Secondary School; Gairloch; Ullapool Junior Secondary School; Happhansel Junior Secondary School; Shetland; Lochy-side R.C. Junior Secondary School; Fort William; Oban High School; Bownmore Secondary School, Islay; Bask Junior Secondary School, Lewis; Shawbost Junior Secondary School, Lewis; Helmsdale Secondary School.

The projects were judged by Mr Maurice Lindsay, Director of the Scottish Civic Trust and Mr J. P. Forsyth, H. M. Chief Inspector of Schools for the Highland area. The scheme, which was set up for the purpose of encouraging schools in the seven crofting counties to carry out projects in their neighbourhood for improving the appearance of a crofting village or villages, was financed by the generous gift of £5,000 from Lord Dulverton.

With the large distances involved, the judging had to be spread over two weeks—the first week being spent inspecting the projects of Inverness High, Dunvegan J. S., Portree High, Achtercairn J. S., Ullapool J. S., and Happhansel J. S. in Shetland. In the second week Lochy-side R.C. J. S., Oban High, Bownmore Secondary, Bask J. S., Shawbost J. S., and Helmsdale Secondary were visited.

The twelve schools received their wall plaques, donated by the Civic Trust, before they broke up for the summer holidays along with a message of congratulations from the Commission.

The scheme was launched in 1968 by the circulation to every Highland Secondary School of an explanatory brochure and entry form. The interested schools then submitted their proposed projects to their County Director of Education who selected the best projects and informed the Commission so that funds could be made available to finance the projects. Schools were given until June 1970 to complete their projects.

Lord Dulverton's gift of £5,000, from which £400 was allocated to each school, has resulted in a number of attractions being added to the Highland scene which would have cost a vastly greater

sum if provided in the ordinary way.

Two folk museums were created, a Norse corn mill rebuilt, several playing fields established and a number of small public parks have been opened for the benefit of the local population and tourists. In every case the projects have incorporated the planting of trees and shrubs as was the wish of Lord Dulverton.

One of the major though unseen benefits of the scheme has been the removal of unsightly dumps of rubbish and the cleaning of stretches of foreshore which have spoilt the attractiveness of many Highland villages and beauty spots.

Another important benefit has been the amount of local enthusiasm generated in the places where the projects have been carried out. In one project the local District Council donated £1,000 and in others Forestry Commission and College Advisers and other experts have gladly given their assistance.

At a Press Conference held to discuss the scheme Mr Lindsay said "We have been most astonished at the achievements all round. We have seen nothing that has not been praiseworthy and we have seen one or two schemes which have been quite astonishing." He gave as examples the project at Ullapool where the school had enlisted the assistance of the District Council to clear up a derelict and unsightly piece of foreshore and had turned it into a park and Shawbost in Lewis where the school had established a folk museum and reconstructed a Norse corn mill.

He particularly emphasised that these exhibits would be of permanent amenity value both to the local community and to the tourists. He was also particularly impressed by the school children at Portree where they had turned a glen into a nature walk which had been signposted and a large range of shrubs and trees had been planted.

The project of Helmsdale School was another project which had appealed to them. The children had cleared a local beauty spot near Helmsdale bridge, which had been allowed to become overgrown with gorse and weeds and they had spread 20 tons of soil over the site before planting it with shrubs and trees.

In the village itself the site of an old shop was cleared of debris and a small park laid out. It was the judges' opinion that either of these improvements would have warranted the award of a plaque.

Mr Lindsay said that they had seen some schemes which were less ambitious and spectacular but they also had

been highly successful in the context in which the schools were placed. He was thinking particularly of the tiny school at Happhansel in Shetland with only a few secondary pupils which had created a car park and planted a variety of trees in a rather inhospitable situation.

He said "there are two points which I will carry away with me. Firstly the £5,000 which Lord Dulverton very generously donated has given very real value in lasting terms and secondly the 'Highland Village 1970' project points the way towards further possibilities."

He said it would be a pity if some way was not found, at least for a number of years of some form of continuation of the scheme so that further projects involving schools and local communities could be organised. He also expressed a desire to see an extension of the scheme to other parts of Scotland.

From the educational point of view Mr Forsyth said that unlike Mr Lindsay he had not been astonished that this should be possible in the schools. "I spend my life going around these schools and I see a bit more of what they can do. While I would not express great astonishment I would express great satisfaction with what they have been able to achieve in the projects they have undertaken."

He said that for a number of years schools had been indulging in community service in one way or another in a small way but this scheme had for the first time enabled schools to undertake bigger things than they had ever done before. He thanked the Commission and Civic Trust from the educational point of view for organising the scheme because by providing an external stimulus the schools were presented with a new challenge.

Mr Forsyth also said that he would like to see the scheme extended more widely to other schools in the crofting counties.

Both the judges felt that if the scheme were extended one of the conditions should be that rather than getting a fixed amount per school the amount should be related to the nature of the project. They also felt that any school which put up a reasonable project should be given the finance to carry it out.

New Highland Fish Venture

The Highlands and Islands' first shellfish cannery will start production at Mid Yell, Shetland within the next two weeks.

The £47,000 project, operated by the Shetland-Norse Preserving Co. Ltd. and backed jointly by Highland Board and Norwegian capital, is expected to provide 18 full-time jobs and seasonal jobs up to 40.

"Our main product will initially be canned crab meat in various forms," said managing director, Norwegian Henry E. Krantz, yesterday. "The U.K. imports substantial quantities of canned crab such as dressed crab and natural crab meat. We hope to meet part of this demand from our new factory."

Mr Krantz also hopes to launch scallops on the Norwegian market. "Scallops, although prized in Britain," he said "are almost unknown in Norway and we have high hopes for this new product."

"Processing scallops will also help to ensure continuity of employment as the season—which lasts from October to

May—coincides with the off-season for crabs."

The firm have brought a 70 foot boat over from Norway to fish exclusively for the factory until the local shellfish fleet can cope with the increased demand.

"Four new small boats are already operating here," said Mr Krantz "and I understand another three are under construction, all with Highland Board assistance. Our boat will return to Norway as soon as the local fleet can keep us supplied."

Speaking from the Highland Board's stand at the Scottish Fisheries Exhibition in Aberdeen, yesterday, Mr J. K. Lindsay, head of the Board's fisheries division said: "There are very good supplies of crab and scallop around the Shetland islands. With the increasing demand for all types of shellfish in the world market, coupled with a general shortage of crab meat, the future for this project looks excellent. It will also be an added jobs boost for the Yell economy."

HIDB INVEST FURTHER £250,000 IN HIGHLAND FISHING FLEET

The Highlands and Islands Development Board have invested around £½ million in over thirty new and second hand boats since the beginning of the year. The major part of this expenditure is going into craft which are being or will be built in Highland boat-yards.

"This is a substantial contribution to the strengthening of the boatbuilding industry in the region," Mr J. K. Lindsay, Head of the Board's Fishery Division said recently. Since early January Highland yards have launched ten new craft—the biggest being the Crimson Arrow which was launched at

Campbeltown in January; they have won contracts for a further six and another fourteen are on the point of confirmation.

"The current rate of investment in boats is almost double that of the same period last year," Mr Lindsay added. "This, to a certain extent, reflects the tight financial situation the Board faced in 1969 which created something of a backlog. We are clearing that up as quickly as we can."

These statistics mean that, since 1965, the Board have invested a total of £1.1 million in new and second hand boats for the Highland fishing fleet.

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LEASAN A DHA AIR FHCHEAD



Alasdair: Chan urrainn gu dearbh
No indeed
nach bi obair an earrach
Won't the spring work be
a' toiseachadh air an ath sheachdain?
starting next week?

Mairi: Faodaidh obair an earrach fuireach
The spring work can wait
seachdain eile
for another week

Alasdair: Chan fhaod' i bhith
Not at all everyone
a h-uile duine a toiseachadh
will be starting
air an ath sheachdain agus
next week and
cha toigh leamsa a bhith air dheireadh
I do not like to be last

Mairi: Chan abhaidh dhut a bhith air
It is not customary for you to be
dheireadh gu dearbh ach cha dean
last indeed but another week
seachdain eile mòran atharrachaidh
will not make much difference

Alasdair: Nach faod thu fhèin agus
Can't you yourself and
a chlànn falbh
the children go
Ann bu toigh leat sin Anna
Would you like that Anne
Bu toigh gu dearbh
Yes indeed

Alasdair: Agus am bu toigh leatsa falbh Iain
And would you like to go John
Bu toigh ach is toigh leam
Yes but I like
obair an earrach cuideachd
the spring work also

Alasdair: Dé tha thusa ag radh a Mhairi?
What are you saying Mary?
Mairi: Bu toigh leamsa a dhol do Ghlaschu
I would like to go to Glasgow
ach cha toigh leam an taigh fhàgail
but I do not like to leave the house
agadsa gun chuideachadh sin bhaith
to you without any help

Alasdair: Carson. Chan eagal dhomhsa
Why, I'll be alright
Bairi: Bhitheadh sin glé mhath
That would be very good
Anna: Theid sinn ann gun teagamh
We will go there without doubt
Dé do bharail Iain?
What do you think John?

Iain: Chordach sin riumsa gun teagamh
That would please me without doubt
ach cha toigh leam m' athair fhàgail
but I do not like to leave my father
leis fhéin
alone

Alasdair: Coma leatsa Iain. Nì mise an
Never you mind John. I will
gnothuch glé mhath fad seachdainn
manage very well for a week

Anna: Am faod sinn fuireach seachdainn?
Can we stay for a week?
Alasdair: Faodaidh. Chan fhaod' dhiubh
Yes. It isn't worth your while
falbh mar a fuirich sibh seachdainn
going if you do not stay for a week

Mairi: Am faobh sinn mata?
Will we go then?
Alasdair: Falbhaidh gu dearbh
Yes indeed

Anna: C'òime dh' fhalbhas sinn?
When will we go?
Mairi: Tha mi cinnteach gun faod
I am sure that we can
sinn falbh Di-Haoine ma tha an
go on Friday if the
sgoil a' dùnadh Di-Ciadaoin
school is closing on Wednesday

Alasdair: Faodaidh gu dearbh. Sgrìobhadh
Yes indeed. I myself will write
mi fhèin gu Iain a dh'innseadh gu bheil
to John to tell that
sibh a' falbh
you are going

Alasdair: Read this passage and answer the questions which follow it
Tha mi a' chlànn dhachaidh ag oed' uairean agus
thaing Mairi a' steach cuideachd. Bha ise a' bhadhach a'
choin agus nan cearcach ach bha Alasdair 'na shuidhe aig a'
thèine.

Bha Alasdair ag innseadh dhaibh gun robh Iain ag
iarraidh orra uile a dhol do Ghlaschu an uair a dhùineadh
an scoil. Bha Mairi agus a' chlànn glé thoilichte ach bha
Alasdair ag radh nach bi urrainn dha a dhol do Ghlaschu
oir bha obair an earrach a' toiseachadh air an ath sheach-
dainn. Bha Mairi a' smaoinnachadh gun faodadh Alasdair
falbh ach bha ean ag radh nach bi urrainn dha.

Thuir Alasdair gun faodadh Mairi agus a' chlànn falbh.
Bha Mairi ag radh nach bu toigh leithe Alasdair fhàgail
leis fhéin.

Thuir Alasdair gun deannadh ean an gnothuch agus bha
Iain agus Anna glé thoilichte. Thuir Anna gun robh an
sgoil a' dùnadh Di-Ciadaoin. Bha Iain a' smaoinnachadh
nach robh i a' dùnadh gu Diardaoin.

Thuir an màthair gun faodadh iad falbh Di-Haoine
agus thuir Alasdair gun sgrìobhadh ean bu Iain, a bhràthair,
a dh'innseadh gun bhitheadh iad a' falbh Di-Haoine.

1. Dé bha Alasdair ag innseadh dhaibh?
2. Carson nach robh Alasdair a' dol do Ghlaschu?
3. Dé bha Mairi a' smaoinnachadh?
4. C'uin' a' bha an sgoil dùnadh?
5. C'uin' a' bhitheadh iad a' falbh do Ghlaschu?

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Tha a' chlànn air tighinn dhachaidh a nise agus

The children have come home now and
tha an teaghlach uile 'nan suidhe mu'n teine.
the whole family are sitting at the fire.Tha Alasdair a' foighneachd co tha ag iarraidh a
Alexander is asking who wants to go
dhol do Ghlaschu an uair a dhùineas an sgoil
to Glasgow when the school will close.

Alasdair: Tha sibh air tighinn dhachaidh
You have come home
c'ait an robh thu a Mhairi?
Where were you Mary?

Mairi: Bha mi a' bhadhach a'
I was feeding the
choin agus nan cearcach
dog and the hens

Alasdair: Suidhich aig an teine mata
Sit at the fire then
Iain: Dé tha sibh a' leughadh?
What are you reading?

Alasdair: Seo an litir a thainig
This is the letter that came
bho Iain, mo bhràthair
from John, my brother

Anna: Dé an naidheachd a th' aige?
What news has he got?
Alasdair: Chanell mòran naidheachan
He hasn't got much news
aig ach tha e ag
but he is
iarraidh oirnn uile a dhol
asking us all to go

do Ghlaschu an uair a dhùineas an sgoil
to Glasgow when the school will close

Mairi: C'uin' a' tha an sgoil a' dùnadh?
When is the school closing?
Iain: Tha air an ath sheachdainn
It is (closing) next week

Alasdair: Dé an latha?
What day?
Iain: Dé an latha a th'ann an diugh?
What day is it today?

Anna: Tha Di-Mairt
It is Tuesday
Iain: Tha an sgoil a' dùnadh
The school is closing

seachdainn Diardaoin mata
a week on Thursday then
Anna: Bha mi a' smaoinnachadh gun
I was thinking that it

robh i a' dùnadh Di-Ciadaoin
was closing on Wednesday
Iain: Chanell. Bha am maighstir
No. The schoolmaster was
sgoil ag radh gum bi sinn
saying that we will be

saor Diardaoin
free on Thursday

Anna: Bhitheadh dìreach. Tha sinn a' ciallachadh
We will indeed. That means that
nach bi sinn a' dol don sgoil Diardaoin
we will not be going to school on Thursday

Alasdair: Nach coma. Cò tha ag iarraidh
What does it matter. Who wants
a dhol do Ghlaschu?

Iain: to go to Glasgow?
A bhitheadh dìreach a' dol ann?
Are you yourself going there?

Alasdair: Chan urrainn dhomhsa a dhol ann
I cannot do that
Mairi: Carson nach urrainn? Is urrainn dhuit
Why not? Yes you can

GADHILIG

GRAMMAR

The Regular Verb

Verbal Noun
A' biadhadh, feeding
A' ciallachadh, meaning

The Irregular Verb

Root	Past	Future
Thig, come	Thainig	Thig
Rach, go	Chaidh	Theid

Defective Verbs

Affirmative Faodaidh thu, you may
Negative Chan fhadh thu, you may not
Question Am faod mi, may I
Faodaidh, yes
Chan fhadh, no

The Copula

Is abhaist
Affirmative Is abhaist dhomh, it is customary for me
Negative Chan abhaist dhomh, it is not customary for me
Question An abhaist dhuit, is it customary for you?
Is abhaist, yes
Chan abhaist, no

Is urrainn

Affirmative Is urrainn dhomh, it is possible for me
Negative Chan urrainn dhomh, it is not possible for me
Question An urrainn dhuit, is it possible for you?
Is urrainn, yes
Chan urrainn, no

Feminine Nouns with and without the Definite Article

Naidheachd, news An naidheachd, the news
Seachdainn, a week An t-seachdainn, the week

Adjective

Saor, free, cheap

Common words and usage

Air an ath sheachdainn, next week
Fad, seachdainn, for a week
Air dheireadh, last
Gun chuideachadh, without help
Ni mise an gnothach, I will manage
Chan fhìach dhùibh, it isn't worth your while
Chan eagal dhomh, I'll be alright

EXERCISES

A. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks

- Chan dhomh falbh.
- Cha leam m' athair fhàgail
- Chan eil naidheachdan aige idir
- Amtoigh leat a dhòl Ghlaschu?
- Chan dhomh a bhith dheireadh

B. Give the answer "yes" to the following

- Am bu toigh leat falbh?
- An urrainn dhuit an taigh fhàgail?
- Am faod mi a dhòl do'n bhaile?

C. Give the answer "no" to the following

- Am bitheadh Anna toilichte a' falbh?
- An urrainn do Alasdair a dhòl do Ghlaschu?
- Am fuiricheadh Anna aig an taigh?

TROIMH MO PHROSPAIG

Tha mi dhe'n bheachd gu bheil bardachd Ruairidh Mac-Thomais car mar daoimean, daoimean air an deagh ghearradh le iomadach aodann, aodannean a tha geur, soilleir is boidheach. 'Se mo bheachd cuideachd gu bheil am bard seo bruidhinn ruinn mar Ghaidheil ann an doigh nach eil bard sam bith eile aig an am seo, Eadar iomadach rud 'sa' bhàrdachd 'se tha cordadh rium an comas a tha aige ri bhith dol dìreach gu cridhe na cuise. Eisdibh ris an dan seo ris an canar "Cruaidh?"

Cuil-lodair is Brìseadh na h-Eglaise,
is briseadh nam tacannan—
lamhachas-laidir da thrian de ar comas;
'se seotlachd tha dhith oirnn,
'Nuair a theigreas a'chruaidh air faobhar na speala,
cath bhuaat a'chlach-liom-haidh;
Chan eil agad ach iarunn bog,
mur eil de chrias 'nan in-leachd na ni sgathadh.

Is caith bhuaat briathran mine,
oir chan fhada bhios briathran agad;
tha Tuatha De Danann fo'n talamh,
Tha Tir nan Og anns an Fhraing,
's nuair a ruigeas tu Tir a'Gheallaidh,
mura bi thu air t-àire,
coinnichidh Sasunnach riut is plion air,
a dh'rinne dhut gun tug Dia,
brathair athar, coir dha anns an fhearann.

Lamhachas -laidir, seotlachd, cruhas na h-inleachd agus briathran mine.

Tha sinn ro-dhuid eagalach airson a bhith ag obair air na Sasannaich is na Goill le lamhachas-laidir an duigh ach ni e' gnothach fhathast airson stobadh bus Ghaidheil an aghaidh rud sam bith ris nach eil sinn ag aontachadh no a cordadh. Tha sinn uaireannan a' cheart cho borb dha cheile 'sa bha ar sinnstream nan claidheimh is nam biodag ach chan e claid-camhan is biodagan a bhithes againn an duigh ach sparradh is dimeas agus tha mi duilich a radh "character assassination" uaireannan. 'S ann ghe ainneamh a bhithes seotlachd againn ach is aithne dhùinn ciamar a bhith seolta, cadhòn dha na Goill is Sasannaich. Ach mar is tric chan eil "cruaidh air faobhar na speala" agus air a shaillebh sin bi plion orra.

Co nach canadh nach eil ar briathran mu'n deidhinn ach mine?

Seallaibh na bha ann an Tim an Obainn cala deug seo chaidh air na saighdearan a tha an Uibhist is Beinn a Bhaoghla. "Eileanach Ura" a thubhairt iad riutha. Ciamar is urrainn daibh bhith nan Eileanach? Cha do rugadh iad 's na h-Eileanan agus cha bhith iad sud ach bliadhna no dha. Chan eil seo ach briathran mine, bria-

thran ghocan, sodal chanam, Chan eil e gu defir gu bheil moran dha na saighdearan nan daoine laghad. Cha b'è sin a' cheist idir. Ach tha briathran dhe'n t-scoars sin a' cur am follais staid intinn nam daoine a bhithes 'gan cleachdadh. Gu bheil de barail tha ach air na daoine tha iad a' coimhead air na coirigh car mar mhaighistearan, Chan iognadh gu bheil plion orra, Clùinnean an aon seorsa bhroisgeoil mu dheidhinn na coirigh a bhithes 'gihinn nar meag air an Tir Mhor, na "Settlerse Geala" agus na daoine eile. "New Highlanders" a their iad riutha. Ach chan ann mar sin a tha na Sasannaich fein. Cha bhith iad ri thoirt an "acolate" Sasunnach ri coirigh nam bith ach tha cruaidh air faobhar na speala a fhathast.

Agus air thaobh an Airm ann an Uibhist is Beinn a' Bhaoghla a reir na paiperach sin tha e' deannam atharrachadh air an aite. 'Se rud mhor fein a tha 's an atharrachadh ach 'ne atharrachadh a tha ann a ni feum dha na daoine agus a bhithes bu? Tha fios gu bheil e' deannam feim air choirigh airson an uir ghoiridh co-dhùbh ach tha e' deannam cron mar an ceudna, cron a bhithes maireannach is docha. Ach fo dheireadh thall nuair a bhithes Oifis a' Chogaidh ulladh dheth, nuair nach bith an corr feum iad air a' champa, treigidh iad an t-àite agus bi na h-Uibhistich is na Bhaoghlaich leu fhein a rithist. Thubhairt cuideigin gur e bonus a bha ann gu do staidhion iad an campa an sin ach chi sinn thathast de seorsa bonus a tha ann dar bhithes cion obrach meas nam daoine a' b'abhaist bhith ag obair airson an Airm. 'Se tha dhith air na daoine ach fathastaidhean is obrichean ura gnothaichean a' deannadh feim bhuan dhaibh. Ach ma chreid-

cas sinn gu bheil iad' deanamh g'fhuair iad bonus tha eagal orm nach fhaigh iad na h-obrichean a' deannadh feim bhuan mhaireannach dhaibh. Chan eil mi gur coire air muinntir nan eilean sin. Chan eil an saoghal ach car duilich fhathast le cion obrach, ach tha mi gu math an aghaidh nam nagan, luchd nam briathran mine nach eil faicinn gur e rud mì-choltach a tha ann coig'èibh, dh'aindeoin cho laghach 's guim bheith iad a' bhith 's ghaill aite nan Gaidheal.

Cha cupala beith a bhith 'smaointinn gur e seo beachdan Naiseantaich. Chan eil ambarus sam bith agam nach deannadh Fein-riaghlaidh leighis idir dha na Gaidheil, cho fad 'sa tha an seotlachd a dhith oirnn, cho fad 's nach eil cruaidh air faobhar na speala.

Ach chan eil mi leum idir 's na beachdan seo. Mu bhliadhna 1956 thubhairt an Ridire Raibcart Uarachardan nuair a bha e ann ceann Comisèan nan Croitear gu robh a thide aig cuid de na bailtean mora a bhith air am fasachadh is na glinn is na srathan a bhith air an lionadh as ur le sluagh ged a b'ann as na bailtean mora a thigeadh an sluagh sin. Seo mar a fheargair Fir-deasachaidh Ghairm ris "Ma tha sinn gu bhith sior fhas nas Gallda bu cho math le cuid againn an 'sreang a leigeil far a'phoca agus leigeil riuth leis a' bheagan a tha air fhagail ann."

Nan robh sinn a bhith cleachdadh seotlachd cha ruigeadh seo leas a thachairt. Ach mar a tha, tha luchd nam briathran mine car mar a tha Andy Pandey is Sooty is a Flower Pot men, a' d'annasid is a' bocadh agus a' deannam busan eibhinn air bun sreangan, sreanga a tha ann an lamhan nan coirighach.

LUSKELL VA BA

Adal ar beure betek an noz
Pesketa eo va lod
Kuietaet en eus va zig kloz
Klutchet e-tal an aod.

Rock my boat,
From morning till night
Fishing is my job
I have left my little house
squating beside the shore.

Luskell va bag war gribell an
dour
Dispak da ouel ha red
Kaset war-raok en aveliou
flour
Sent oudh ar stur bepred !

Rock my boat,
On the crest of the wave
Unfur! your sail and ruff,
Driven forward in the soft
breeze,
Obey always the steer !

Arneov oa bet, gleb-tel e oan
Kounnaret oa ar mor
Se ne ra mann, ret eo kaout
poan,
Trec'h omp d'an avel-vor !

There has been thunder,
I was soaking wet,
The sea was seething (furious)
It does not matter, we must
toil,
We are stronger than the sea
wind !

Breman eo brav, seder ez or;
gwenn-erc'h e nij ar spoum;
beg lemm va bag a skej an
domn,
kaset omp breist ar c'houmm.

It is fine now, I feel relaxed;
White as snow the spray flies
The sharp stem of my boat
cuts through the wave,
We ride over its crest.

(adapted by Kerlann from the "Skye Boat Song")

Mo Mhathair Chiuin Choir le Niall M. Brownlie

Tha mo chridhe a' tilleadh a null thar na linne,
Chaidh i maighdean no nighean dha nis air mo smuain,
Ach an tè a' rinn m'arach gur gòg thug mi gràdh dhì,
Mìle beannachd gu'm mhàthair, 'n tè gràdhach leam fhìn.

'Nuair a bha mi' nam bhàlach is m'inninn gun smalan,
Gur h-ise rinn m'alt'rinn le chràm is gràdh,
Mi' na broilleach a' falach o' storm is a' ghaillionn,
Gheibhinn sìth agus fagsadh, 's cù taic anns gach càs.

Ged tha claise 'n h-aodann, 's i nis air fas aosta,
Cha do lughdach mo ghacl do'n tè 's eomhail leam fhìn,
Bìdh doibr ruigh o m' shùilean 'n uair thig cuimhneachan ur dhomh,
Air a gràdh nach deannadh ad sin tha dùsgadh mo smuain.

A rìgh tha stùireadh na cruinne cum i saor o gach cunnart,
'S ann air t-ainm chuir i urram o chionn iomad là,
Cum i sabhalh 'na dachaidh 's a' riaghlaidh na cagaill,
Gus an tèid i null thairis gu cala nan gràs.

Tha mo dhùil ri doll fhathast a null thar an aig,
'S tilleadh gu'm chala 's an robh mì dhachais,
Gur mi bhios lan aighean 'n uair a ruigeas mi dhachaidh,
Far bheil mo chridhe an tasgadh aig mo mhàthair chiuin choir.

CORNWALL

by JOHN LEGONNA

Cornwall must seem very distant, and even unreal, to people in Scotland and especially to people in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland—just as Scotland seems very distant, and even unreal, to people down here in Cornwall.

A recent issue of *Sruth* mentioned and reviewed *Omma*, the annual newsletter of the Cornwall Branch of the Celtic League, and some readers of that review may have felt a wish to hear a little more about the Cornish scene. In five points, I will try to present a short account of the national and nationalist scene in Cornwall today.

Cornwall is a land which has been lived in for a very, very long time indeed. Back in the dimmest distance of the past, Cornwall may well have been the first political unit to develop anywhere in the British Isles.

The artists come to the renowned St Ives artist colony, because they find the brilliance of the light unique in Cornwall. But the real uniqueness of Cornwall lies in her antiquity. This article will not attempt to cover that antiquity where Celtic Saint and Arthurian Legend stand like fingerposts, nor will it cover the "recent" Cornwall of wrecks and smugglers, of tin mines and china clay pits, of pasties and clotted cream, of pixies and "things that go bump in the night."

(a) During the last century emigration dispersed the Cornish to the four quarters of the globe, and a saying arose: "Wherever in the world you find a hole dug in the ground you will find a Cornishman at the bottom of it." The Cornish mining community, the backbone of Cornwall, was swept en masse from Cornwall.

Dr A. L. Rowse, the noted Cornish and English historian, recently returned from the U.S.A. where he has been doing research into Cornish emigration. One fact he found was that there are today more Cornish in the State of California alone than there are in the whole of Cornwall. Cousin Jacks covered the globe. "If you haven't been to Moonta" the saying went. "You haven't seen the world." Moonta was a kind of New Cornwall colony in the parched sands of South Australia.

One catches a glimpse of the emigration in R. L. Stevenson's "*Across the Plains*". . . I had by this time some opportunity of seeing the people whom I was among. . . There were no emigrants direct from Europe—save one German family and a knot of Cornish miners who kept grimly by themselves, one reading the *New Testament* all day long through steel spectacles, the rest discussing privately the secrets of their old-world, mysterious race.

Lady Hestor Stanhope believed she could make something great of the Cornish; for my part, I can make nothing of them at all. A division of races, older and more original than that of Babel, keeps this close, esoteric family apart from neighbouring Englishmen. Nor even a Red Indian seems more foreign in my eyes."

This then is my first point. Distant countries of the emigration are more real to the people of Cornwall than "our Celtic brother Scotland." Cornwall's current links are with the lands of her emigration and with London. As the links with her emigration fade the links with London grow. Rebuilding our Celtic links over the rift of distance and lack of contact will be a task needing patience and perseverance.

(b) Like Scotland, Cornwall has been heavily Anglicised. The process has been a long and intricate one. In the overall view, it tends to make Cornwall look like a miniature Scotland rather than like the nearer Cornish Celtic relations in Wales and Brittany. Size apart, "The Scotland of the Brythonic Celts" is not an inaccurate description of what Cornwall is.

Anglicisation proceeds at full steam. The young Cornish are emigrating, mainly to England, while English people flood in. It has been calculated that, of the present 350,000 population, only 200,000 are "native born and bred," and that something like 200 immigrant families are moving into new homes in Cornwall every week of the year. Admittedly, many of these people are "retiring to die" down here, where the climate is said to be a coat warmer. But the Anglicisation problem is immense.

Multipled up to the Scottish scale, Cornwall may now be said to have the equivalent of 2,000,000 English settled inside her borders, several thousand and new immigrants coming in to settle each week, and upwards of 30,000,000 visitors descending on her each summer. Some problem!

If, by sheer force of character and Celtic spirit, Cornwall can successfully absorb and Celticise so immense a foreign onset then no Celtic cause anywhere can be considered irretrievably lost.

(c) Cornish patriotism became specifically "nationalist" in 1950, when the MEB-YON KERNOW (Sons of Cornwall) grouping came into being. The MK brand of nationalism was from the outset the "domestic self-government" variety.

MK emphasised that it was "The National Movement of Cornwall" rather than a normal political party and that its ranks were open to, and in fact included several English party MPs, and parliamentary candi-

dates. This ambivalence raised doubts and friction. More and more, the question was asked whether MK was nationalist at all!

Between 1950 and 1960 MK growth was slow. Although always in close touch I did not join MK until 1959 when I found my membership number was 89. In 1960 Robert Dunstone became MK chairman and a period of rapid MK growth followed. Circumstances no doubt played a part in that growth but the personality of the new chairman was also a significant factor.

Between 1960 and 1968, when R.D. lost the MK chair, MK grew to a figure upwards of 3,000 members. Growth was so rapid that MK's rudimentary organisation was overwhelmed. Friction and frustration set in, and R.D. was voted out of the chair in 1968 on a 41-40 vote.

Mr Dunstone's chairmanship of MK, with his ebulliently Cornish accent and manner, momentarily lit the young movement up with an appeal and charisma which, as it snowballed, proved too much for it. Momentarily, the upsurge turned MK into "national news." Indeed, at one point, a crack *Observer* reporter, down from London, was seen chasing after Mr Dunstone, down a lane where he had gone for a walk on a wet afternoon, and catching him up and interviewing him crouched under a hedge with the rain-drops dripping down his neck.

Momentarily, in 1967-68, MK growth became "news"; but the typical Celtic inability to organise allowed the upsurge to flounder into recrimination; and the post-1968 period has not been a happy one for MK. We are told that the Press now pays more serious attention to MK, but it seems likely that, if this is true, it reflects what MK was and might have been, rather than what it now is.

(d) In June 1969, 16 "genuine nationalists" who had become exasperated with the MK malaise, formed the CORNISH NATIONAL PARTY. The group included several of the leading MK councillors and personalities.

The CNP can be said to have put in a good deal of work since June '69 and to have become a nucleus of genuine nationalism in Cornwall. Prophecies that the CNP would rapidly evaporate have so far not materialised.

In recent local government elections there were 3 MK-member candidates and 3 CNP-member candidates. MK received 512 out of the 387 votes cast in the MK contests while the CNP received 805 of the 3818 votes cast in the CNP contests. Whatever may be said

of the CNP results it is evident that, after 20 years existence, MK fortunes and appeal are at a low ebb. Viewed seriously, the results cannot encourage MK to go ahead with the announced intention of putting forward a parliamentary candidate at the forthcoming General Election.

The CNP appears to be small but cohesive and growing. The Party has recently brought out the first number of a monthly journal, named after its Scottish counterpart—the *Cornish Independent*. The content of the first issue is unpretentious and realistic and is probably a fair picture of the young Party.

The CNP used the aims of the SNP as its model when formulating its own aims. It was hoped that this would lead to close contact; but the SNP does not seem to have noticed.

(e) For my fifth and last point in this attempt to trace the national and nationalist scene in Cornwall today I turn to an event which has recently shaken the Cornish people as a body, as a nation. It is an event which has shown, to the surprise of many, "what Cornwall is."

Just as the Wheatley Report has made proposals for local government reorganisation in Scotland, so the Maud Report has made comparable proposals for England—which, as things stand, includes Cornwall. And one of the Maud recommendations it that three districts on the eastern border of Cornwall be transferred to the large and expanding Plymouth urban complex.

These three areas comprise one rural district and two urban districts, of which the largest is Saltash, with 8,000 inhabitants. Saltash stands on the edge of the River Tamar which is the boundary between Saltash and Plymouth and between Cornwall and England.

After much head-scratching, with no councillor wishing to get out of step, the Saltash Urban District Council decided on a referendum, which was duly held, at a cost to the borough of £350, and the result

announced last week. The *Cornish Times* of Liskeard termed the result "Saltash Voting Triumph For Cornwall."

5,843 votes were cast, with 5,068 or 86.7% in favour of Saltash remaining in Cornwall, and 775 or 13.3% in favour of merger with Plymouth. Since Saltash more or less adjoins Plymouth and a great number of the local people work in Plymouth a contrary vote would not have been surprising. However, the Saltash vote confirms, almost to a fraction, the result of two other polls taken along the Cornish border, in this matter of merger with Devon or Plymouth or England.

Despite centuries of Anglicisation the underlying folk mentality remains. Despite all the forces of modern society emptying themselves ceaselessly over Cornwall the underlying national awareness remains. The results have shown that Cornwall is not a part of England and that the individual identity of Cornwall exists and is very much alive.

The task now facing Cornish patriotism is to make certain that that distinct individuality is Celtic. And this, after all, is the task facing most, if not all, of Scotland as well.

Addendum by J.L.

This article was written in early May and the June General Election has now taken place. In the event, MK did put up a candidate in one of the five constituencies in Cornwall. The MK candidate, schoolmaster Richard Jenkin, polled 960 votes in an electorate of 62,353. Both the successful Conservative candidate (21,477 votes) and the unsuccessful Liberal candidate (5,843 votes) were also MK members.

Congratulations to the SNP on its victory in the Western Isles. Despite losses, it seems evident that the June General Election has established the SNP in Scotland and Plaid Cymru in Wales are fully credible National Parties. Evidently, both are now national electoral forces to be reckoned with. Cornwall and Brittany have yet to create such electoral forces.

An Comunn Gaidhealach

National Mod, 1970, Oban

THE QUINTIN MACLENNAN PRIZES

As a sufficient number of candidates has not come forward from the prescribed area for Competition 98 (Vocal Solo) and Competition 11 (Violin), these Competitions are now open to natives of the County of Inverness, excluding burghs of 2,000 or more. Entries for these Competitions only, with fees, will be accepted up to Friday, 19th June 1970. Intending competitors in these classes must be members of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

Entries to Secretary, An Comunn Gaidhealach, 65 West Regent Street, Glasgow C.2.

Innleachdan airson cor na Gaidhlig 'san deachad tha romhainn

(Continued from page 4)

nach obraicheadh e air a Ghaidhealtachd.

Bu chòir do Chomuinn na Gaidhlig a bhì sabaid gu radio agus telebhìsan nas fhearr fhaighinn airson nan aitean iomallach. Chuir e iomagan mhòr orra nuair a dh'ainmich an Highlands and Islands Film Guild o chionn greise gu feumadh iad a dhòl a bhith air sàil-leabh dìth cuideachaidh o chomhairlean foghlaim nan sìorraidh. Tha fhios againn gur e dealbhan Beurla a th'air a Ghuidh ach chanell sin gu deifir. Bha iad ga dheanamh na bu chiallmoire a bhì a'fuir-each air a Ghaidhealtachd agus b'fheaird a Ghaidhlig sin.

"Se 'n rud nach eil e gu leor obraichean a tharruing chon na Gaidhealtachd. Mura h-eil cur seachadan ann bidh am baile na thaladh cho mor 'sa bha e riamh.

(b) *Parantan* Chanell a chuid mhòr de pharantan an latha 'n diugh an aghaidh na Gaidhlig mar a bha moran dhe ar parantan-ne. Ach chan ann am bailtean dhen t-seorsa a dh'ainmich mi. (An Tairbeart, Loch nan Madadh) far a bhì grunnan Ghall is mar sin, far a bhì clann nan Gaidheil ag ionnsachadh na Beurla a measg a chlànn bheaga Ghallda a mhuigh air an t-sraid. Tha e nas fhasa do pharantan bruidhinn riutha am Beurla. "Se dìreach an leige-'s chan e grain sam bith a th'aca air a Ghaidhlig—as motha coire ris an so. Nise tha mise smaoin-eachadh na'n cuireadh An Comunn Gaidhealach no Com-

unn eile no eadhoin Comhairle an Fhoghlaim "nursery schools" air chois airson teagasg Gaidhlig gu cuireadh na parantan an clann thuca—ged nach biodh ann ach gu faigh-eachd iad as an t-sealladh iad greisg. Aig aois 3-5 bliadhna, ionnsaichidh leanabh canan ann a dha no trì mhiosan.

Rud eile ma chì daoine gu bhèil barrachd inbhe aig a Ghaidhlig agus gu bhèil i nas fheumail do dhuine no bha duil eaca, bidh iad nas deiseile a'teagasg dhan clann. Mar sin, dh'fhaodadh An Comunn Gaidhealach register a shearr aig luchd-Gaidhealach air luchd Gaidhlig aig a bhèil sgilean sonraichte is a tha fuir-each air Ghalltachd, agus an uair sin, nuair a bhiodh feum air, can, dotair no bancair no maighstir-sgoile ur a aite, 's urrainn dhaibh a dhòl far a bhèil iad sin agus feuchainn ri toirt orra tilleadh chun na Gaidhealtachd. Chanell call a tha ag obrachadh an aghaidh na Gaidhlig cho mor ri daoine bhith faicinn na h-obraichean as fhearr aig luchd-Beurla. Cuideachd, faodar feuchainn ri toirt air na dotairan is bancairan Gallda a tha 'nar measg iad a'Ghaidhlig ionnsachadh; ma bhios seo cus dhaibh, faodar toirt air sgoileir air choreigin leabhrain bheaga (phrase books) a dheasachadh de "Ghaidhlig Bancair," "Gaidhlig Dotair," etc.

Aon rud beag eile a thaobh inbhe na Gaidhlig—nan toir-eachd sinn air na Beatles a'Ghaidhlig ionnsachadh, cha b'èagal dhuinn tilleadh.

(Ri *Leantain*)



A comment on the Norwegian language struggle by Ragnvald Blik in 1927.

"What shall we do if the hoof-and-mouth disease spreads to Norway?"
"I guess we'll have to find a Norwegian name for it."

The Problem of Language Revival

IN the next issue of *Sruth* we begin a series of the above title by Peter Berresford Ellis and Seumas Mac a' Ghobhainn. The series will deal with the language problems in many countries including Lithuania, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Finland Denmark, Korea, Iceland, The Faroes, Israel,

and so on. Some 17 countries are involved.

The authors are well-known for their writings on Celtic matters. Their most recent joint effort was the book 'The Scottish Rising of 1820', which has had a wide press.

Eventually, the series will be printed in paper-

back form. Readers are asked to place their orders now for the book which will contain about 100 pages, have a price in the region of 6/-, and be available next Spring.

Orders should be sent to: *Sruth* Reprints, 92 Academy Street, Inverness, Scotland.

PLEA FOR FOUR-TERM YEAR

AT the closing ceremony of Oban High School, the Rector Mr Farquhar Macintosh presented his report, and introduced Mr Urquhart as an old pupil of the school who had a distinguished career at University and subsequently as Director of Education for Selkirkshire.

"As Director of the S.C.E. Examination Board, he is one of the most important figures in Scottish Education and, through the activities of his Board, exerts a dominant if not decisive influence on the work of our schools, particularly at the secondary stage where the content of the curriculum and the pattern of examinations is largely dictated by the body of which he is the chief executive.

"Since the schools, however are well represented on the Board and particularly on its subject panels, it cannot in any way be regarded as an alien authority divorced from what goes on in the classroom. In most respects, indeed, the Examination Board has been an influence for good and has done invaluable work in modernising

courses and introducing new syllabuses in a variety of different disciplines.

But, through no fault of its own, it has undoubtedly had an adverse effect on the closing weeks of the school year, because S.C.E. candidates are no longer obliged, as a condition of the award of the Certificate, to complete the session in which they were presented. As a result, there is a growing tendency on the part of pupils to leave school as soon as their examinations are over, and this not only impoverishes the extra-curricular activities which were a feature of the summer term but also has a disruptive influence on the discipline and will to work of the rest of the school.

This is a cause of deep concern to all who have the good of our pupils at heart, and I myself persuaded that the time has now come for a critical and comprehensive investigation into the arrangement of the school year. The common practice, as you know, is to divide the session into three terms, one of which — the first — is dispropor-

tionately long and imposes an excessive strain on younger children in particular. I also consider that the length of the opening term is a factor which militates against the settling in of those children leaving home for the first time to begin their secondary education, and that a fortnight's holiday in October — desirable also for other reasons — would assist the process of adaptation to the new environment.

It seems to me, therefore, essential to review the traditional pattern and to consider opening earlier in August than we do at present and ending the session as soon as practicable after the S.C.E. examinations are finished. This would allow our children to be on holiday for part of June, when the weather is usually at its best and the days are certainly at their longest.

It would also help us to meet another development in tourist areas like our own, where the inducement to leave school before the end of June to enter vacation em-

ployment in hotels and boarding houses is increasing yearly. Indeed, the successful prosecution of the tourist

industry in many parts of the Highlands and Islands is usually a successful and early release of school pupils.

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BASIC AND BALLADS

JOHN Duns Scotus is as famous as any of the early scholars who proceeded from Scotland to enlighten the dark continent of Europe. A Scots Franciscan of the 13th century, he has tended to overshadow another John Scotus, an Irishman of the 9th century, who is better known as Erigena. Both men are philosophers of a first order. Erigena has been described as the most considerable philosopher in the Western world between Augustine and Aquinas. And is holding his own as the greatest Irish philosopher ever.

He has, however, been little noted outside a small band of interested admirers, even in Ireland. And it is to rectify the effects of a centuries-old neglect that the Cultural Relations Committee of Ireland has published some of his work through the medium of an essay by Professor John O'Mara.

One requires to read this book with some care and attention, for it contains much that is refreshing to taste yet needs an extra savouring for a full appreciation of Erigena.

Perhaps it is not a book, nor a subject, that will appeal to many. Yet, in these modern times, when society is in sore need of a reminder of the fundamentals which formed the bases of our 20th century societal complexes, one could recommend the book to those who perhaps feel the need to hack through the centuries of sophistication and reach the original grounds for our beliefs today.

Many centuries removed bring us to the third volume in the series by James N Healy "Old Irish Street Ballads." Here are more beliefs and opinions, expressed through the ballad medium.

This is a rich vein which has been tapped by Mr Healy who has sifted to provide us with an excellent selection. The ballads are mostly those which were threatened with oblivion. They form an integral part of Irish social history and give details of people, events, fashions and everyday things of life. Weddings, wakes, fairs, processions, parades and all the motley throng of Irish characters (are not all the Irish characters?) come to life in the book. There is music too, and for those who can read staff notation, there is a good evening's pleasure awaiting them. Folk groups would do well to take note of this volume, along with the two previous volumes — and, indeed, of the forthcoming four which will complete the series of Old Irish Street Ballads.

A word for the publishers, of congratulations for putting on record at a price which fits all pockets, the stuff and substance of Eire, "Eriugena" by John O'Meara; 12 shillings.

"Old Irish Street Ballads" Volume III: The People at Play; ed. by James Healy. Both books by The Mercier

— REVIEW ORDER —

Press, 4 Bridge Street, Cork, Eire.

THE SPARK OF JOY

The fifth number in the series "Modern Scottish Poets" is recently published. It is by Rayne MacKinnon, and is published with assistance from The Scottish Arts Council.

Mr MacKinnon is in his early thirties and has had a varied career, the sort of which one might expect him eventually to become a novelist.

Though this is his first book of verse, he has had poems published in journals and magazines in Scotland.

The poet's experiences seem to have been effectively processed by him for appearance in his work. He speaks with an eye that has seen and observed closely, on occasion through a microscope.

It is refreshing to read the narrative poems in an age when all formalities in verse-writing are, sometimes just so, thrown to the four winds. Perhaps it comes of an up-bringing of solid verse that one tends to accept these long poems easily and without effort, yet appreciating the work. There is evidence there of the potential novelist and one looks to Mr MacKinnon's first attempt at prose in a full-length work. That he can do is clear; perhaps it needs only the right theme to spark his pen into this kind of writing.

It remains to mention that the publisher of "Modern Scottish Poets," John Humphries, indicates that though financially the series is not yet breaking even, after 12 months of five publications, the "situation is good enough for me to say that it is in no danger of collapse."

This is good news, for Mr Humphries' Press is one of the few small Scottish Presses that are keeping alive the opportunities for Scottish writers to see their work in print.

If any reader has not yet seen or bought a copy of Mr MacKinnon's book, or any other in the series, please write to: Caithness Books, 21 High Street, Thurso, Caithness.

"The Spark of Joy" by Rayne MacKinnon; 6 shillings from Caithness Books, Thurso.

SCOTIA

Under the above title since January of this year, appears the new monthly broadsheet edited by David Morrison. It contains articles on nationalism, patriotism, literature and work by Scots, English and Gaelic poets.

It takes a brave man these days to produce a broadsheet and meet the printing costs out of his own pocket in the hope that enough copies will be sold to at least keep the publication going. Yet, Scotland has a number of these brave men. Indeed, if it were not for the

small presses in Scotland, the opportunity for writers in particular to see their work in print would be rare.

With this in mind, Scotia is more than welcome. The sixth number has recently reached us and we can recommend it. It is cheap, yet never nasty. Pungent comments from the pen of John Broom are worth a sixpence alone. Yet the broadsheet also provides poems (some in Gaelic) and editorial.

Ten shillings a year is not much of a price these days. Yet it is life itself to this new broadsheet, litho-printed and well laid out. Any one who has the least spark of interest in Scottish letters should send an annual subscription to David Morrison, Morven View, Reaster, Lyth, By Wick, Caithness.

In addition to SCOTIA, Mr Morrison also published sheet poems with a visual stimulus. One such is 'Sterk Vision' by David Morrison at 2s.

SKYE'S THE LIMIT

by Francis Thompson

As a general book-writer with a notched-up credit of three factual books on Hebridean islands on my writing stick, I approached a new book on Skye with more than professional interest. Would it be in the same traditional vein, both in presentation of material, the outsider's approach to Highland life and thinking, the praise with faint damnation; or yet another 'show-up' a great laughing up the sleeve at the quaint islanders?

With the author Derek Cooper, I should have known better, I suppose; so imagine my relief, delight, joy and great feeling of envy when I opened the book.

The book is like no other I have ever seen. George MacKay Brown's recent book, 'An Orkney Tapestry,' offered a completely new look at how islands should be treated. And Brown's approach was certainly novel.

Cooper's treatment of Skye is also novel and is like no other book written so far on the Hebrides.

Basically it is a gazetteer. But it is much more than that, for the author, 'a half-English Highlander' as he calls himself (Lewis, Skye and Inverness connections), has felt so close to his subject that he has put a bit of himself into his book. This is all to the good for this additive element has enhanced the book no end.

He begins with his own view of Skye. This, I think, is a fair assessment of Skye in 1970 Cooper obviously knows his island. And he knows the people. He has accepted the past for what it was and did. He accepts the present for what it is trying to do for Skye and its people. And he is prepared to accept the future for what it may bring. But in each view he has considered the fac-

tors which have gone against the island, are at this moment going against the island, and may well in the future go against the island.

He says: 'Skye is no longer the place it was ten years ago and ten years from now will no longer be the place it is today. This need not give rise to either regret or alarm or even misplaced tears of nostalgia. The beauty will be there long after we are gone and long after we are gone the magic will remain.'

Cooper's Gazetteer is also unusual. It is more like a Dictionary of Skiveisms. The main highways and the little-known byways of the island have been explored thoroughly for the interesting things that they yield only to the prying eye, the eye that sees because it wants to see.

Agitators—Air Travel—Bernisdale—Brandy—Caschrom—Coral—Diatomite—Emigration—Glasgow Fair—right on to Women... 'Women in Skye,' said Martin Martin, "observe that the Breasts contract to a lesser bulk when the wind blows from the North, and that then they yield less milk, than when it blows from any other Quarter; and they make the like observation in other creatures that give milk."

Cooper's anthology is, (he says, a picture of Skye from the outside. It covers the years 1639, in fits and starts, to 1904. The observations of outsiders take in emigration, hunger, scenic beauty and the like.

When one comes to the bibliography one wishes Cooper had made a better job of this. Admittedly he calls his list 'Books worth reading.' But having gone so far in providing us with an excellent piece of literary craftsmanship on behalf of Skye, for the person who really wants to make use of the book for study, research, or just getting hooked on the hallucinogenic drug which Skye is to many people, then I feel the withdrawal symptoms could well have been diminished in degree at least by a fuller reading list.

But this is only a minor criticism. Otherwise, Mr Cooper, accept my congratulations on presenting a Hebridean island in a way which can do nothing but good and in another way act as probably the best piece of public relations Skye has ever had and is ever likely to have for many a decade.

This is little enough space left to mention the illustrations in the book. Photographs and engravings are used, in addition to a set of excellent drawings by Terence Dalley. The latter has captured something of the often-hidden essence of Skye, something which only those who are successful in tuning into the Skye wavelength are able to recognise, appreciate and project for those who are not so

quite able to pick up the perhaps extra-special noises which are ever in the Skye air.

'Skye' by Derek Cooper; £3 10s; published by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., Carter Lane, London, EC4.

This book is both terrifying and timely. In this European Conservation Year we are being made more and more aware of the dangers of pollution.

During the war D.D.T., the best known insecticide of all time, was developed. It was used to combat typhus and malaria, and was hailed as the panacea for all insect ills. 'When in doubt use D.D.T.' One factor in the favour of it and related insecticides is its persistence. Some insecticides may change into harmless substances, but they remain unchanged for years. This of course is very useful in an insecticide.

Like most panaceas D.D.T. has it draw backs, and in this case its main strong point is also its drawback. Once the insects are dead, it remains on, and will eventually become washed into rivers and thence into the sea. It has now spread over the whole planet. Unfortunately it is absorbed by fish, some of whom carry concentrations of up to ten thousand times those of the surrounding water. Fish eat other fish and the concentrations rise. Finally the sea birds who feed on them have the highest concentrations of all. The results are inevitable. Fewer and fewer eggs are laid and from these fewer and fewer chicks hatch. The same happens on land. In the Western Highlands there has been a drop in the reproduction rate of the golden eagle. There the eagles eat the carcasses of sheep who have had dieldrin sheep-dips (dieldrin has since been banned). In the central Highlands where the eagles live chiefly on grouse who feed on untreated heather, there has been no corresponding decline.

Thus we are contaminating the surface of the earth and the sea with insecticides like D.D.T. which persist almost indefinitely. What effect has this on human beings? No one sets out deliberately to eat D.D.T., but we eat animals and plants which are contaminated. In Sweden it was discovered that human milk contained D.D.T. in levels at which laboratory animals begin to show biochemical changes. The sex hormones in rats have been changed by amounts of D.D.T. equal to those found stored in human fat. The sins of the fathers may well affect the third and fourth generations.

Someone who poisons himself affects only himself and his immediate friends, but this indiscriminate dosing of the whole planet is affecting life as we know it.

In 1962 a well known American writer Rachel Carson published a book 'Silent' (Continued on page 12)

Railways—The High-Roads Of Civilised People

THERE have been many reports over the past fifty years drawing attention to the serious deficiencies of rural transport in Scotland. There have been many recommendations, but all these have been ignored.

The standard cry—reiterated in the Fourth Report of the Highlands and Islands Development Board is a

“good co-ordinated transport network—covering the various main elements of road, sea, air and rail.”

There never has been a systematic attempt to develop agriculture, forestry, tourism and other rural industries by the provision of adequate transport.

That transport facilities exist in some parts of the country, is an accident due to industrial conditions.

Where such conditions do not exist the public service rarely goes further than to provide carriage of mails and occasional passengers.

The Report of Rural Transport (Scotland) Committee 1919, made recommendations for providing adequate rail transport to North West Scotland, but such recommendations have been consistently ignored.

In research on the creation of the federal city of Kinloch Eriboll, where the economy would be built on the exploitation of the mineral and natural resources, industrialists in the United Kingdom, whilst conceding the feasibility of such development, invariably refer to the lack of good communications. Raw material is being brought into Scotland from Italy, yet there are ample supplies being locked in North West Scotland, principally because of communication difficulties.

The Institute of Geological Sciences Report (1969): “A summary of the mineral resources of the ‘Crofter Counties’ of Scotland” reported on the sources of potassium in the belt which extends a hundred miles long from near Cape Wrath in the North to Loch Carron in the south:

“There is the possibility that the shale might be used without chemical treatment as a bulk fertiliser—and that the commodity could eventually be marketed as a natural compound bulk fertiliser qualifying for a State subsidy.”

“There are tens of millions of tons of rock which could be worked by opencast mining and many times that figure could be mined underground.”

The Report from the Geological Survey of Great Britain (S.11.63) suggested that the material could be shipped directly from the sea lochs, Loch Eriboll, Loch Glencoul or Loch Broom. Transportation from railheads at Achmashen

or Strome Ferry might also be a commercial possibility.

Railways are the high roads of a civilised people. It is a strange paradox that a galaxy of “talent” are urging us to travel by rail, while the “economy men” carry out their nefarious deeds in the background.

There is no direct return from the expenditure on roads throughout the Highlands and one is unable to see why, when the means of communication is provided by rail instead of road, the undertaking should be necessarily on a profit and loss basis.

In “Transport in the Highlands and Islands 1962, Dr Ian Skewis, Transport and Tourist Chief of the Highland Board has said:

“Because of the importance of Transport in the lives of the people in the Highlands and Islands the best possible service must be provided.”

on railways, he rightly states:

“A railway system is a valuable asset to any area of country . . . a station such as Achmashen on the Kyle line has a population of under 25, yet serves through its railhead function a hinterland of 2,000 people in Gairloch parish . . . the lines are very important to the area they serve. The same journeys by public road transport would considerably increase travelling time.”

Kyle of Lochalsh with its hinterland of Skye serves 6,700 people—increased by tourists in the summer time.

On the question of suggested railway closures, Dr Skewis

quotes the usual utterances throughout Britain by local authorities:

“Where the uneconomic operation of a line is proved, all alternatives to the drastic step of closure, with its abandonment of a capital asset which is valueless out of context, should be examined and experimented with.”

Road transport cannot within any measurable future replace railway transport in the Highlands. Most progressive countries recognise that the key for

by ALEX CRAIG

development purposes must be a unified transport policy.

A century of mechanical transport has taught us that the competitive system is not suited to mechanical transport. Speaking in 1943, Sir Ronald Matthews, Chairman of the London, North Eastern Railway Company declared:

“Too much irresponsible and cut-throat competition such as we had before the war does no good to the transport industry as a whole and by making it impossible to earn sufficient revenue for re-equipment, in the end it can only result in a steadily deteriorating service to the public. On the other hand, too much planning, too much co-ordination and centralisation may have an equally stultifying effect, and in the long run produce a condition of unenterprise.”

(*Glasgow Herald* 23.12.43) Roads have been publicly

owned and operated for almost a century. They have many lessons for us, when we deal with other forms of transport, particularly those under public control. Co-operation between national and local control has been developed. With hardly any exceptions the layout has come from the Burghs and County Councils and then been co-ordinated by the central authority. The cost has been borne both by rates and taxes. The cost of all strictly local roads has to be paid by the locality, but when this is beyond the power of the locality, central government has come to the support of the locality, on occasion, to bear up to ninety per cent of the cost.

It is an important point to remember in planning in areas such as the Highlands and Islands. Experience has proved its value and practicability in roads, SO THAT THE PRINCIPLE MIGHT BE UTILISED IN OTHER FORMS OF TRANSPORT WITHOUT FEAR. It illustrates the value of federal planning instead of central planning, that is, the initiative can come from the locality as well as from the centre. It thus avoids the danger of nationalisation, namely, the slowing down processes due to cover centralisation.

Once the cost has been paid through rates and taxes the roads are free of charge to all, thus putting into practice a basic principle of socialism, namely that the necessities should be provided “FOR USE AND NOT FOR PROFIT.” That this socialist “ideology” should be carried to its logical

conclusion by generations of Liberals and Conservatives shows how unreal the partisan war of ideals among the parties is.

In the matter of transport the different requirements of Scotland and England are probably more at variance than any other Department of social reconstruction. There is no area in the United Kingdom with such diverse and geographical features as the Highlands and Islands.

It would be in the interests of the United Kingdom as a whole if Scotland had control of her own transport system. From there could be developed a great deal of area control and independence. To a certain extent Passenger Transport authorities, go along this line, but they become unstuck by too much fragmentation and the need to get the co-operation of bodies such as British Rail and the Scottish Transport Group.

It seems strange that in four Reports from the HIBD the only investigation and research on transport has been on the Pentland Firth Ferry route.

Surely the time has come for a comprehensive survey of all transport; road, railways, air (the use of helicopters), sea (continental routes, coastal shipping, hovercraft). The first essential for development of areas such as Sutherland, with its great potential and eventual periphery benefit to the Western and Northern Isles, is imaginative and constructive planning, not development in isolation.

The opportunities for realising the potentialities of the Highlands and Islands were never greater than they are now.

The Highlands have been fortunate that they have not lost many of the railway lines, but in the short term and without any delay, the Board must make its authority felt and resist any attempts to make cuts anywhere in their area.

If we are to be ruled by statutes and economics, the Board must counter these by insisting in the short term, that real alternatives to effect operating losses must be made. On observation cars to Kyle, Mallaig and Oban, Dr Skewis points out:

“they have proved popular with tourists and represent the type of thing which must be done if the railways are to share in the developing industry (tourism)”

Yet they have been withdrawn by British Rail, presumably without consultation.

There is vast room for extension of motor rail facilities to places such as Kyle, Mallaig and Oban. There is room for an extension of the railway system in the shape of light railways.

There is vast scope for the dual-mode vehicle outlined in “*Sruth*” (30/4/70).

CLAN MORRISON CHIEF

IT was in a clan feud in 1609 that the last chief of the Morrisons, John the Brieve or Judge of Lewis, was beheaded—and with the passage of time his line of descent was lost, leaving the clan without a chief until recent years.

The newly appointed chief, Dr John Morrison of Ruchdi, North Uist, brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Dunrossil, held court at Aviemore for members of the clan from Britain and America. This was the clan's first gathering under a chief for 316 years.

Morrisons, Morisons, Murisons and Gilmorens were there to greet their 89-year-old chief, who takes his place at the head of the clan after many years of research by members of the Clan Morrison Society.

The society, now with a strength of 500 in this coun-

try and 159 in America, were formed in 1909 with the re-establishment of the chiefship as one of their main objectives.

Evidence was produced in 1967 to the Lyon Court in Edinburgh showing that no live descendants of the last chief could be traced. Permission was sought for a new line of the chief to be granted.

This resulted in a petition going before the Lyon Court on behalf of Dr John Morrison, whose family could trace their ancestry back over 13 generations to the Morrisons of Harris, hereditary keepers of the Dun of Thabbay.

At the same time a petition was presented on behalf of Lord Margdale, formerly Major John Granville Morrison, Laird of Islay, for him to be a lesser chieftain of the Western Isles and The Soudrays.

Royal assent was given and

the petitions granted, bringing Clan Morrison into being again with a new coat of arms, badges, crests and a new tartan.

Born at Torinturk, near Oban, Dr Morrison graduated from Edinburgh University with a degree in medicine and worked in Natal and Hong Kong and served in the Royal Navy before returning to Britain to practise in Lancashire.

“STIRLING JOURNAL” CLOSES

THE “Stirling Journal,” Stirlingshire's oldest newspaper, which would have celebrated its 150th anniversary next month, was published for the last time on Thursday, July 2, George Outram & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, have stopped publication owing to the rising production costs and unprofitability.

(Continued from page 10)

Spring, warning of the dangers of using persistent pesticides. This caused a tremendous uproar in the United States. Opposition to the book was led by manufacturers of the offending chemicals. One fact brought out is the close connection and liaison there is between industry and government agencies in the U.S.A. This is not always a good thing.

The book 'Since Silent Spring' is a very readable account of Rachel Carson and the writing of the book that brought these problems to public notice. The facts are stated, and for those interested there are nine pages of references plus a comprehensive index.

Our planet is shrinking in comparative size. We still imagine that if we throw a thing away it vanishes permanently. We will have to learn that it does not vanish but merely disperses. Getting it back is as difficult as retrieving feathers that have escaped from a burst pillow.

(Continued from page 2)
gu sgrìobhadh mu a dheidhinn oir bhiodh uamhas a' chrìth - thalmhain fhathast anns na cluasan an uair thigeadh naidheach mu'n bhàl-coise triomh'n adhar.

Tigh dubh is baile mór
A bheil duine air a' Ghàidhealtach an diugh a thogadh tigh duhn, clachaireachd anns an t-seann nos agus an tughadh mar cheann? Chan ann idir a' smaoinneachadh gu'm biodh teaghlach a' fuireach anns an tigh so a tha mi; Is e tha 'nam bheachd rud tur eadar-dhealichte bho sin.

Chan iarrainn na tighen dubha so fhacinn air an tuath a mhàin. Is ann a bhiodh cuid aca ann bailtean mòra na Gàidhealtach 's dòcha ri taobh togalaichean an latha'n diugh agus an latha màireach. Chuireadh iad snas air an àite, 'nam biodh iad grinn, agus bhiodh iad 'nan cuimhneachain air làithean agus air linntean a dh'fhalbh. Dé am feum a bhiodh ann an tigh dubh ann am meadhan baile mòir? Chan eil mi idir ag radh gu'm bu chòir fear a bhith air gach sràid ach ann math-dh'fhaoidh ann am baile.

A thaobh nam feuman, saoidh mi gu'n tàlaidheadh iad luchd turais ach am faicheadh iad boillsgeadh de eacdradh agus de dhuilch-chas nan Gàidheal. Am broinn na slige dh'fhaodadh tu dealbh fhaighinn air tigh-eadas mar bha e ann an linn an tigh' dhuibh; dh'fhaodadh tu amharc agus beachdachadh air seann nithean a bhiodh air an tìonaj a chum cleachdadh nan agus caitheamh-beatha a thoirt fa do chomhair; dh'fhaodadh tu an uair a bhiodh an t-caras ort (agus cò am fear turais air nach eil e) do bhriomna a thogadh le biadh nan Gàidheal mar a bha e air a dheasachadh agus air ithe bho chionn fhada; dh'fhaodadh tu amharc air Gàidheil ainmeil a' sealltainn

Review Order

"Since Silent Spring" by Frank Graham Jr.; published by Hamish Hamilton Ltd., at £2.00.

This is the latest of a long line of St Kilda books. Although other islands are included, the chapter on North Rona being particularly interesting, St Kilda is the principal subject. The author has carefully and skillfully selected passages from earlier writings and from other sources too and, in so far as possible, has reconstructed life as it was up to the evacuation. He refers, too, to the military base now there and the visits of parties organised by the National Trust. The book is well illustrated with good photographs and drawings. Whilst on the rule of the best evidence available the earlier writings are valuable, nevertheless, they reflect often the prejudices and ignorance of their authors who if they were not alien monoglots lack Cel-

tic scholarship. Inevitably this colours conclusions based on them. For example expressions on the quality of the islanders Gaelic and folk lore must be suspected. It is doubtful, too, whether their homes were any more disorderly than those elsewhere at that time of similar status. The author's conclusion that St Kilda echoed the general body of love of the Gaelic Mainland of Scotland and Eire must certainly be correct. It would be strange were it otherwise for the St Kildans were Gaels, a fact too often overlooked. The book will be a useful and handy guide to lovers of deserted islands, ornithologists, outward bounders and the like and to the military, the "new islanders" as a newspaper has christened them. It will also be a much more appropriate souvenir of a visit to the island and in better taste than a Puffin tic.

St Kilda and other Hebridean Outliers, by Francis Thomson; David and Charles, Newton Abbot; price 50/-.

Smuaintean

riut as na ballachan; dh'fhaodadh tu meòrachadh air leabhairchean Gàidhlig agus Beurla mu'n Ghàidhealtach 's mu'n chanan. Anns an fheasgar nach bu mhath leat damna a dhèanamh ri ceòl na pioba no ri cèol càsach: nach bu mhath leat a thighinn a dh'èisdeachd ri seanchas agus ri bàrdachd mar a rachadh iad bho bheul gu cluais; nach bu mhath leat èisdeachd ri ceòl is ri òrain bho chlàran no bho bheul an t-seinn-

eadair fhéin. Nach bu mhath leat sealadh fhaighinn air beagan de'n Ghàidhealtachd mar a bha i, a cheart cho math ri mar a tha i.

An uair a bhiodh tu 'nad shuidhe mu choinneamh feid an meadhan an làir, chumhnicheadh tu air cìobhneas Bòrd Leasachaidh na Gàidhealtachd a dh'fhosgail an sponan airson chas tu a bha so a chur air ghois dhut . . . Mo chreach, tha a' mhàdair air tighinn agus is feudar dhòmhas imeachd a dùthaich a' bhruadair a steach do'n t-saoghal a tha an làthair.

National Mod (Oban) 1970

SATURDAY, 3rd OCTOBER 1970

A' BHHRATACH OIR (GOLD BANNER) PIPING COMPETITION

GROUP A (open) MARCH, STRATHSPEY AND REEL

1st Prize — £50 and A' Bhrratach Oir

2nd Prize — £25

3rd Prize — £15

4th, 5th and 6th — £10 each

All prizes donated by JOHN PLAYER & SONS

GROUP B (15-18 years) MARCH, STRATHSPEY AND REEL

March — Royal Highland Fusiliers Cup and three prizes
Strathspey and Reel — Col. MacTaggart Memorial Trophy and three prizes

GROUP C (under 15)

March (only) — Roderick Munro Trophy and three prizes

Entry Fee 2/6

All entries to be sent to —

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Closing date for entries — 27th June

NOTE — Membership subscription fees — Annual £1

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FIDDLE GROUPS COMPETITION

Groups will consist of — Four fiddles, viola and base, piano or accordion or melodeon

Groups will play — A slow air, March, Strathspey, Reel — Scottish Traditions, Tunes, Competitors' Choice.

Prizes — Retention for one year of trophy presented by Dr and Mrs Atholl Robertson, Oban.

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Closing date for entries — 27th June

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 9th July

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

Friday, 10th July

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

7.30 p.m.

Air Lorg nan Eilean with The Stornoway Singers: Catherine Macdonald, Janet Burns, Alma Kerr, George Gunn and James Smith. Piano accompaniment: Duncan Morrison (recorded repeat)

Sunday, 12th July

3.00 p.m. Studio Service by Rev. Kenneth Ross, Tomintoul (recorded)

Monday, 13th July

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

Tuesday, 14th July

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

3.45 p.m. Cur is Dluth. Among the Gaels with Neil Fraser: "John in Space" by Iain C. Smith, read in 7 parts by Murdo MacDonald, I. John and Rita. From a' the Airts: Music and chat from Gaels here and there (recorded)

Wednesday, 15th July

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
6.15 p.m. Piping: Some light bagpipe music and "The Goat" played by Hugh A. MacCallum (recorded)

Thursday, 16th July

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

Friday, 17th July

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
7.30 p.m. Chuala's Chord: Kenneth Macdonald talks to Donald MacLean and selects favourite songs and music (recorded)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE

1/9 per line—five words per line. Births, Marriages Deaths, In Memoriam, County, Municipal, Legal and all Public Notices.

Domhnall Domhnallach Tairbeart na Hearnadh

PAIPEARAN NAIDHEACHD IS UIDHEAM DHEALBH (Photo Equipment)

LADIES AND GENT'S CLOTHES

CLO HEARRACH — STOCAINNEAN IS FIGHE

Harris Tweed Shop

(C. & J. Morrison)

Buth a Chlo Hearrach

Stocainnean . Tweed Slippers

Tweed Deerstalkers . Hose and Working Socks

TARBERT, HARRIS

Births

MACDONALD—At 47 Marchfield Avenue, Paisley, on Saturday, 27th June, to Donald Colin and Liz, a son (brother for Fiona).

MACLENNAN—At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on 22nd June, 1970, to Donnie and Mary (née Macintosh), 5 Mallag Vaig Road, Mallag, Inverness (Murdena Mary); both well.

Deaths

MACSWEEN—At Portree Hospital, on 23rd June, 1970, Ann MacFarlane, beloved wife of the late Donald John MacSwiggin, Woodpark, Portree, Skye.

MORRISON—Very suddenly, on the 7th of June 1970, Donald Neil Morrison, aged 72 years, of 19 Kirkibook, Bernera, Uig. Very sadly missed.

Misc.

AN T-EILEANACH. Leabhran misail Eaglais Bhreanaragh — gu leir ann an Gàidhlig 10/- sa bhliadhna o An t-Eileanach, Bernera, Lochmaddy, North Uist.

ADVERTISEMENTS for SRUTH are accepted only on conditions that the advertiser does not in any way contravene the provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968.

Proverb

Measar an t-amadan glic ma chumas a theanga.

The fool may pass for wise if he holds his tongue.

Text for the Times

An ti a gheithreas an aithne, gleidhidh e nam fhèin; ach an ti a nì tair air a sliogh, bheibh e bas.

Gnathfhoicil C. 19, R. 16.

He that keepeth the commandment keepeth his own soul; but he that despiseth his ways shall die. Proverbs Ch. 19, V. 16.