

SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN, 14mh LATHA DE'N CHEITEAN 1970 THURSDAY, 14th MAY 1970 No. 82 Sixpence

**SUPPORT
GAELIC**

For £1 per annum
you can JOIN
AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH
Abertrarf House Inverness

Finnish Regional Development Policy



The magnificent Red Deer in the Finnish woodlands, silhouetted against the setting sun

ON Tuesday of this week, His Excellency, Monsieur Otso Wartiovaara, Finnish Ambassador, spoke at a Press Conference given at the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

From the purely geographical standpoint one can imagine what a challenge the Highlands and Islands Development Board faces in Scotland. It is reminiscent of the conditions in some parts of my country—remote areas in the archipelago, the Finnish Lake District or the Northern part of Finland. No doubt these regions have virtues of their own, which the conservationists never cease to admire, especially during this European Conservation Year. For the regional planners, however, these areas are a source of concern.

As you may know, Finland's population is 4.7 million. She is larger in area than Great Britain. Two thirds of the inhabitants live in the south-western and southern part of the country, which is only one third of the whole territory. International statistics quote the standard of living of the Finns to be amongst the top fifteen in the world, a happy state of affairs. The national income per person is £750, which is

slightly higher than in Great Britain. The distribution of incomes is not, however, even. This was brought out in the last parliamentary elections in March 1970. According to the OECD report, economic development in Finland after the 1967 devaluation was remarkable, almost textbooklike. When election time came, however, opposition was greater than expected. The previous one-man party, severely criticising the measures taken by the large majority coalition Cabinet, increased its number of seats to 18 and got 10.5% (Venamo) of all the votes.

Undoubtedly this was in some way due to the fact that the regional development policy measures, with their relatively short history in Finland, have not yet made an impact. If we overlook some Government measures affecting certain development regions, we can start from 1966, when the first efforts were made to create a genuine regional development policy and when the Regional Development Board was founded. Three years later the

Board completed its proposals for a new comprehensive plan. The measures suggested were divided according to the effects on three groups, manpower, enterprise and community. Low productivity is a major problem in Finnish development regions as a result of the dominant role of primary production and the slow structural change. Thus, productive resources should be channelled into fast growing and competitive industries. Efforts are being directed towards increasing inter-occupational and inter-regional mobility of labour, bearing in mind that the population centres created this way should be large and diversified enough to support the standard of services.

The new legislation divides the less developed regions into two zones. Only the southern and south-western parts of the country are left outside these zones. The first zone covers the eastern and the northern part of the country and the second zone, the central part of the country. Measures directed towards labour aim at improved

(Continued on page 3) *

FEISD DRAMA GHAIHDLIG GHLASCHU

AIR an t-seachdain seo chaidh an Aitreach nan Gaidheal an Glaschu chruinnich 9 buidhnean drama airson an ceathramh feisd-dheug aig Comunn Drama a bhaile sin Mhair an Fheidh tri feasgair agus dh'fhoillsicheadh tri dealbhan-cluiche gach feasgar.

Tha an t-adhartas a rinn drama Gaidhlig o chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean a' tighinn an uachdar gu sonruichte aig an Fheidh. Agus tha e nise ri fhaicinn gu bheil an gnòthach a' tighinn gu ìre gu h-araidh thaobh nan cluichean 's nan cluicheadairan.

As na naoi dealbhan-cluiche chaidh air an ard-urair sgrìobhadh coig dhiubh 'sa Gaidhlig agus bha ceithir air an gairidh. Air oidhche o'n Bheula, Ged theanachadh o'n Bheula, Ged a bha uair nach fhaicadh neach na bu chomasaiche na dealbhan-eibhinn goirid a'dol

mu choinneamh luchd-eisdeachd Gaidhlig se 's coltaiche nach robh comedi anns an robh moran fiach am measg nan naoi dealbhan-cluiche seo.

'Se Comunn Drama Gaidhlig Inbhir-Nis a thog an arduais leis an dealbha-cluiche "A Bhean Uaine" a sgrìobh Ruairidh MacFhionghuin, Peairt. 'Se fear-deilbhe Inbhir-Nis S. Hamilton a fhuair an duais airson an dealbhadh a b' fhearr aig an Fheidh, Thuir am breitheamh, Seonaidh A. Mac a' phearsain, "Ged tha fàiligidhean air an dealbha-cluiche seo cha robh sin follaiseach bho 'n doigh anns an deacha deanamh le grinneas is snas a thug buidh air a h-uile duine bha 'san eisdeachd."

Air oidhche o'n Aoinne bha Na h-Eileanaich a Leodhas air an spìrs le dealbha-cluiche a sgrìobh Iain C. MacA'Ghobh-

ainn. B'e seo "A' Chuir" agus fhuair iadsan Geall-dubhlain Gairm airson an dealbha-cluiche a b'fhearr a rinneadh bho thus an Gaidhlig. "Mar dhealbha-cluiche bha e seo air thoiseach, anns a h-uile doigh, air an fheadhainn eile 's ged a chunnacas i mar tha cha do chaidh i buaidh" a bh'aig a' bhritheamh ri radh mu'n "Chuir."

A thuilleadh air Na h-Eileanaich is Comunn Drama Gaidhlig Inbhir-Nis bha na leanas aig an Fheidh, Comunn Drama Gaidhlig Dhunèidean 'A' agus 'B', Comunn Oiseanach Glaschu, Comunn Sgitheanach Glaschu, Comunn Drama Eireasard, Comunn Mhuile is J, Comunn Drama Gaidhlig an t-Oabin.

Duaisean:

An A'actor a b'fhearr—Martaing Domhnallach
A Bhan-A'actor — Cairtona Christie.

An Dealbha-cluiche — 'A' Chuir.

(Continued on page 9)



CLUB LEABHAR

**NOW
AVAILABLE**

THE SERPENT

BY
NEIL M. GUNN
RETAIL PRICE 9/-

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

CLUB LEABHAR
Abertrarf House
Church Street
Inverness



DI-ARDAOIN, 14mh LATHA DE'N CHEITHEAN
THURSDAY, 14th MAY 1970

COGADH

'S E PRÍOMH cheist an latha 'n diugh an fhiach e an t-saothair cuideach ghabhail os laimh ma tha gráin is di-malach a h-uile dúthaich eile dól a thighinn ort. Tha abhar chogaidhean dlúth cheangailte ris na creideamhann pholitical aig na dúthchannan a tha an laib a' ghnóthaich. Gu h-áraid, tha seo ri fhaicinn ann am Bheitnam an diugh far a bheil na h-Améireiceanach a' strith ri easg is beacadh a chuir air na Comuineach a tha a'sior-shúghadh a steach do na dúthchannan ann an Indo Sine. Tha iadsan a'creidsinn gu láidir gur e dóigh saorsnail, bhót aig a h-uile duine is an Rialghais air a thaghadh leis na daoine, an dóigh as fhearr. An lorg seo ge tótha a h-uile dragh a thig nuair a dh'farras tu air sluaigh mór dhaoine iad fhéin a riaghladh le túr is glicios. Tha seo a' toirt cothrom do luchd chraobh-saighiúil beachtan dhaoine aomadh is am brosnachadh chun an ceann uidhe fhéin. An lorg sin gheibhear á-ra-mach, chan eil am facal ro láidir, mar a thachair ann an Ohio air e-tseachdainn seo chaidh.

Air an taobh eile, tha cruaidh smachd air na daoine fad na h-uineach agus a bharrachd tha cruaidh smachd air na tha iad caedaidhe bruidhinn no eadhon smaoinint. Mur a bheil iad a' fàighinn cothrom air breitheachadh ann an aon dóigh air an aon chuspair, chaneil e doirbh fhaicinn gun lìonar iad gu grad le creideamh láidir ann na buadhan a tha lean tainn ris an dòigh beatha aca. Chunnacas seo ann an Coirea nuair a bha intinnnean phrìosnach air an smalach agus creideamh bu air a chuir ann.

Tha sinn a' nìs air prìomh abhar cogaidh a ruigh-eachd — cothrom fhaighinn air greim fhaighinn tar daoine; anns an latha duigh, gu h-áraid greim fhaighinn air intinn agus air creideamh a dhèid. Ceart gu leòr, feumar ionnsaigh-eann beaga a dèanamh an siud 'san seo airson do shàighdearan a dhìon, gu h-áraid nuair a dh'òl na naimhdean a' gabhail fàsghadh fo ghlath dhùthaich eile. Tha e ceart gu leòr 'san t-sealladh gheòid ach anns an t-sealladh fhada bheil e cho fhacail? Tha sin a' réir 's na gheibh thu as Innsidh an latha màireach is na bliadhnaichean ri teachd sin duinn.

"... SUCH A JOUCUND COMPANY"

WITH the impending General Election swithering between June or October of this year, it must be a disconcerting time for those with schemes, neatly priced and tied up, merely waiting for a Treasury "go-ahead."

We do not doubt that there are schemes prepared by the Highlands and Islands Development Board which are falling thick and fast into a "wait-and-see" pending tray. One in particular is brought to mind while the daffodils and tulips are blooming in the garden.

This is the bulb scheme in North Uist, the result of what one might call an act of faith, though the economic validity of the faith had been proved in earlier smaller schemes.

One would estimate that for the existing North Uist scheme to become large enough to become economically viable, some two millions might have to be spent for enlargement, dyking, land reclamation and irrigation. The scheme having reached its full extent one year ago, one questions the delay.

The Tories have promised the Board continuity if they are returned, which they may be. The Labour Government, the cause of the present delay, will have lost nothing if they win or lose, should they suddenly release £2 million for the Board to go ahead with the bulbs. Considering what the Government is spending on doubtful support for equally doubtful ventures abroad, one wonders why the Secretary of State for Scotland has not engineered somehow, as he has undoubtedly done for other schemes submitted for his attention, the Treasury support necessary for North Uist.

Perhaps in terms of the number of persons standing to benefit from such a scheme, £2 million may well be a disproportionate sum of money. But there are two aspects to be kept in mind. First, the Western Isles sorely need the investment of such a capital sum. It will also help the H.I.D.B. to gain the necessary east-west alignment, the lack of which has been the subject of complaint for some time now.

The other aspect is also important. The build-up of the rocket range has created a very serious economic imbalance in the southern isles. Any area which depends on the caprices and whim of a Government's defence policy has a very precarious future. In view of this, it is important for the area to have a healthy economic base. Hence, the bulb scheme could well prove a salvation.

Wordsworth's crowd of golden daffodils are nodding their heads in the Hebrides. The Hebrideans sorely need a much larger crowd of "... such a jocund company" to give them the confidence they need to face the future.

Troimh Uinneag Na Gaidhlig

An do leugh sibh "Beatha Uilleam Ualas?" Sin bard-achd a chaidh a' sgrìobhadh 'sa choigearm linn deug le Eanruig, Dall, no Eanruig an Clarsachair mar a chanas feadhainn ris, agus b' anns a' Ghall-Bheurla a sgrìobh e i.

Tha gheall air mu Uilleam Ualas 'san leabhar sin a tha gle chudthrom dhùinn, nuair a tha sinn a' rannsachadh eachdraidh na Gaidhlig. So agabain an seùl.

Thachair cuspair air an robh Eanruig a' bruidhinn an Lannruig, no "Lanark," oir b' e anns a' bhaile sin a thog Ualas ceann air sgath Alba a' chiad dol-a-mach.

Air latha araidh, bha Ualas a' dol do'n eaglais, agus a chuid chaidreach maille ris. Bha, aig an am sin, Maor a' bhaile an Lannruig ris an cainte Heleirig, duine cumhachdach a bha gle chruaidh air na h-Albanaich. An cuideachd Hesclrig bha saighdear mór sgateach a sheasadh air an t-sraid a' magadh air na h-Albanaich a' staid bhochd 'sa robh iad, los gun bhiodh iad 'nan cuaidh-mhagaidh d'a chuid chompanaich. Bha an saighdear ud eolach air trì chanain ... a

chaint fhéin ... Beurla, caint na daoine-uaisle ... Frangais, agus canain na h-Alba.

B'e ùine uasal a bh' ann an Uilleam Ualas, is fìor goil-

le Uilleam Neill

ear cuideachd, agus, nuair a chumainn an saighdear Sasunach gu robh Ualas sgateach air buidhinn Frangais ris, sin an car a' thoirt as. Bha fìos gle mhath aig Uilleam gu robh a namhaid a' magadh air, is freagair e gu diombach. An sin thuit an Sasunach — "Synne ye are Scottis, yit sal ye be addressit?" Agus an sin — "Gud deyn, bach laoch, deagh Ladd, beannachd a Dhe."

Chan eil duine 'nur measg, tha mi cinnteach, nach nì neachdadh gur Gaidhlig na fàclan so, ged a tha son fhacal ann air dól a chleachdadh o chionn fhada — "bach," agus chan eil teagamh san bith gur i sin an canain a bha aig Ualas 'sa chaidreach, agus thoiribh faineag gun d' rugadh iad 'san aite ris an can sinn a' Ghall-

achd an diugh.

Dh' innis mi dhùibh an sgeul sin air son aon abhar a mhaoin — agus is i sin: is iomads duine an Roinn-Eòrpa a leughas eachdraidh is litreachas na h-Alba. Nan robh duine dhe'n t-scoorsa a' tighinn a steach gu Alba, 's a' bruidhinn ri fear agallainne a bha na "escpert" air litreachas na h-Alba, mar a tha an fheadhainn ud an diugh, gu de thachradh nam feòrachdichean. "An e Gaidhlig a bhaidhinn an saighdear ud ri Uilleam Ualas?"

"O ... chan eil fhios a'm." "Ach nach eil sibhse 'nur escpert air litreachas na h-Alba?"

"Tha, ach air litreachas na Gaidhlig a mhaoin; chan eil Gaidhlig agam."

"Uill!" fhrisgadh an duine a Roinn-Eòrpa, "Is e litreachas na Gaidhlig a tha fo'r suil an drasd, is chan urrainn dhùibh barail a thoirt dhomhsa mu dheidhinn." Agus sin ean air tilleadh gu Roinn-Eòrpa, a' creidsinn nach eil ann an Alba ach daoine faoin aig nach eil speis do'n litreachas fhéin. Is cha bhitheadh a fada cearr, co dhùibh.

"Ho Ro Mo Chuid Chuideachd Thu's Do Chudthrom Air Mo Ghuailinn"

"EIRICH 'sa 'mhionaid, a Dhomhnaill, tha e 'sìo uairean 'sa mhaduinn." Tha iomadaidh e agus choimhead e air a' chloic. "Sìo uairean 'sa mhaduinn! Gu dearbha chan eirich mise aig an uair seo ged a bhiodh i ag eigeach fad na maduinn," agus leis a sin thionndaidh e a rithist agus chaidh e. Cìog mionaid-dean as dèidh sin bha e a' fàicinn Peigi 'na aising gun an deach a dhùsgadh a rithist.

"Uill, a bhalach, mur a bheil duidh agadsa eirigh 'sa' mhionaid chan fhaic thu bàta, no Glaschu, no oiltigh an diugh." Bha an latha air tighinn mu dheireadh. Chan ann airson buail moine, no bleoghaìn no ceangal a bha a' mhatàir 'ga iarraidh.

Nach iomadh latha a bha a' gearrain air a bhith ag obair mu'n chroit ach nach e bhiodh taingeal nam faodadh e fuireach aig a sin an diugh. Choimhead e a mach air an uinneig. Bha a'ghrian ag eirigh agus shaoil e nach fhaig e riann dealbhaich cho bregha ged a chunnaic e a'ghrian ag eirigh tric gu leòr roimhe. Bha a' ghaimeibhich an diugh a'coimhead na bu ghile na b'bhàist dhith, bha am muir cho liath, cho ciùin, agus bha a h-uile nì cho samhach a' coimhead ach na bha e a' fàigal as a dheidh! Cha bhiodh aige an nochd ach fuam, is ùpraid is sràidean ann am baile mór Ghlaschu. Smaoinich e air Peigi.

Peigi. Cha robh e airson aicheadh ach 'se sin a bha a' cur an dragh air. Bhiodh e ag ionndrainn a dhachaidh, a chuid chompanach agus an t-eilean anns an do rugadh 's do thogadh e, ach gheibheadh e seachad air a sin. Ach Peigi. Cha robh e airson

faibh agus bhiodh fadachd oirre gun an tigheadh ann na Càisge.

Bha ean cuideachd duilich 'ga fàigal ach aon uair 'gun ròinig e baile mór na carbadan bha e air a di-chuimhneachadh. Bha gnothaichean eile air intinn — gnothaichean mun oiltigh, na companaich aige fhéin, an carbad a bha e a' dól a cheannach agus Ealasaid — nighean a Glaschu. Nighean bhreagha, ionnsaichte (ann an gnothaichean sgòile) agus lan spors — uile gu leir eadar dheadhailchte bho Peigi.

Bha gnothaichean a' bhaile mhor air buaidh fhaighinn air. Bha e a' smaoinneachadh nach di-chuimhneachadh e i gu bràth ach an uair a chaidh e a Glaschu, cha b'fhada gun an deach sin bun os cionn. Sàoil am b'fhàidh cha bhi a' sgrìobhadh gu Peigi? Chum e air co dhùibh ach bha gnothaichean air atharraichadh.

Bha e cho trang le gnothaichean eile agus bha e coma ged nach bhiodh litir aig a' phost bho Peigi. Mu dheireadh sguir e buileach agus bha Ealasaid aige fad an t-siubhail.

Ach fad air falbh ann an eilean beag bha nighean oig gu math mì-shona. Bha a h-uile sìon cèrra agus de math a' bhaile ann a bhi beò. Cha robh sunnd aice air a' dhol a' dh' àite agus cha robh coltas gun bhiodh a' Chàisg cho tlachdmhor 's a bha i an dòchas. Ach cha di-chuimhneachadh ias Dòmhnall. "Se 'Ho ro mo chuid chuideachd thu, 's do chudthrom air mo ghualainn' a bhaic'e se fhathast."

'Se gaol nam balach a bha "mar shruathan bras a'muith gu cas" an seo agus chan e gaol nan gruaighean.

Dounreay General Secretary Retires

ON the last day of April, 1970, the U.K.A.E.A. Dounreay bid farewell to a senior member of staff, who, during the last 15 years, through the palmy days and the not so happy periods in the life of the most advanced nuclear power establishment in the world, had contributed a great deal towards the smooth running of the organisation.

Mr Donald Carmichael, himself brought up only two miles away from Dounreay, was presented with a cigar case and stalking telescope by Mr P. W. Mummery, to mark his retirement.

Educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities, he obtained a first-class Honours Degree in Philosophy, and later lectured at Edinburgh and St John's College. During the Second World War he was commissioned in the Royal Navy, and was responsible for setting up Radar Stations serving at Iceland, Fair Isle, Dunnet Head and the Normandy Beaches.

In 1955, Donald Carmichael returned to his native heath as one of the first men on site at Dounreay. Although

New Forestry Appointments

Mr H. A. Maxwell, B.A. (Forestry), Conservator of Forests for North Scotland, retires on May 19th after more than 22 years' service with the Commission, and will be succeeded by Mr R. A. Innes, B.Sc. (Forestry), at present Assistant Conservator (North Scotland).

Brought up in Inverness and educated at the Inverness Royal Academy, Mr Maxwell graduated from Oxford University in 1931 and went on to join the Burma Forest Service where he remained until 1942, serving in a number of specialist posts including those of Forest Economist and Game Warden.

As a member of the Burma Reserve of Officers, Mr Maxwell served in the Army in Burma and India—being mentioned in Despatches and reaching the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. His main service was on the Chinese frontier, where he was attached to the Kachin Levies.

Mr Maxwell joined the Commission in 1948 and was assigned to the East Scotland Conservancy at Banchoy. He was promoted to the rank of Assistant Conservator in 1951 and moved to Aberdeen. He was transferred to the West Scotland Conservancy headquarters in Glasgow where he served for five years until his promotion to Conservator in 1958, when he moved to the Commission's Scottish headquarters in Edinburgh. In 1963 he transferred to the North Scotland Conservancy head-

quarters at Inverness to succeed the Commission's present Director-General, Mr J. A. Dickson, C.B., LL.D., as Conservator for North Scotland.

Like many of the Commission's Staff on retirement, Mr Maxwell will continue to lead an active life as he has been appointed to the Scottish Committee of the Nature Conservancy, and he has also agreed to act as Secretary for the Northern Region of the Scottish Woodland Owners' Association. He will continue to live near Inverness.

Mr R. A. Innes, B.Sc. (Forestry), the new Conservator for North Scotland, was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School, and Fettes College, Edinburgh.

His studies at Aberdeen University were interrupted when he joined the Royal Artillery in 1939. He was commissioned in 1940 and served in India and Burma from 1942 to 1945.

After the war Mr Innes returned to his studies at Aberdeen University and graduated B.Sc. (Forestry) in 1947. He joined the Commission later that year and was posted to the Wester Ross district of North Scotland.

He transferred to the Commission's headquarters in London in 1951, serving for a period as personal assistant to the late Lord Robinson of Kielder and Adelaide (Chairman of the Commission at that

time) before again taking up duties in North Scotland at Fort Augustus. Promoted to the rank of Assistant Conservator in 1956, Mr Innes was posted to the North Scotland Conservancy headquarters at Inverness, where he has since served.

Bodaich a' Chomuinn



Sud agad Fear Deasaiche an t-Sruth.

'Ne, ciamar a tha fhios agad?

Nacheil thu faicinn a bhreot-teachd agus an fheildidh?



Mr Donald Carmichael

accepted as part and parcel of life in the 70s, nuclear power stations were regarded with suspicion by the general public 15 short years ago. With his knowledge of the area and its people, Donald Carmichael was eminently qualified to undertake the public relations work, so necessary to allay the fears of the indigenous agricultural and fishing community, thrust into the age.

Economically, the area boomed and the social development, the fusion of the old and the new, is an obvious success. Establishing and maintaining good relations between the various organisations and authorities involved, and handling social and amenity problems, was Donald Carmichael's forte. His approach to these problems and appreciation of the community which, to quote him, "has been accustomed to deal with individuals rather than an amorphous body, might be profitably explored by others confronted with the intricacies of settling modern industries in the Highlands.

Mr and Mrs Carmichael will continue to reside at Dorrery Lodge. Their daughter Jane will commence her studies at Edinburgh University this year.

Board Plan Educational Study of Highlands

A study may be commissioned by the Highlands Development Board into the effects of centralised education in the Highlands. More than 60 educationalists from the seven Highland counties discussed the matter at a two-day conference which ended at Inverness yesterday.

The conference was sponsored by the board and their consultative Council to consider if an authoritative study was necessary to determine whether centralisation of education was a positive factor in depopulating the remoter areas of the Highlands.

After the conference, Mr Tom Johnston, secretary of the consultative council, said the board had been considering planned research on centralisation, but before commissioning a study they had wished to hear the views of educationalists concerned.

The conference made clear that there was no single problem and no single solution, and the problems varied from area to area. The board will now discuss with their consultative council what further action is necessary.



If you know whisky, you'll want

TOMATIN MALT WHISKY

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

TOMATIN

Malt whisky at its very best

Finnish Regional Development Policy

ing the competitiveness of the population, especially the youth, of the development areas. One of the most important aspects is the improvement of vocational training. The new legislation provides substantial allowances to the municipalities for the maintenance of vocational schools. Other aspects are more developed employment services, improved vocational guidance, improved vocational course activities and enlarged

migration subsidies for labour.

As far as enterprise is concerned, the aim is to improve regional distribution of production. For this purpose tax relief is granted to manufacturing enterprises, small workshops, pisciculture, nurseries and market gardening, breeding animals for fur etc.

The most important of the direct measures applied is the special credit system for development regions. The State

subsidises interest payable on development region credits. Thus the credit system, which is applied to groups of enterprises already enjoying tax relief, complements the effects of the latter. The subsidy is 100% in the first zone and 80% in the second zone of the interest charged by the credit institutions for two years subsequent to the investment. For the two following years the subsidies are 50% and 40% respectively. Development credit may total 60% of the total investment in the first zone and 50% in the second.

The Regional Development Board has recommended a State guarantee for loans and improvements in the educational system and advisory services available to entrepreneurs.

In short, it can be said that the development policy intends to increase the well-being of the population by providing more diversified services, by creating employment and by improving facilities for education.

The Ambassador was in Inverness as part of a 5 day visit to Scotland. Today he is in Glasgow.

While in the Highlands M. Wartiovaara, accompanied by his wife, visited the Aviemore Centre, saw the reindeer herd and its keeper, Mr Utsi, and visited the Puutalo House Resort village, Nethybridge.

GOVERNMENT PRESSED TO SAVE LOGAN'S

Ross-shire's prospective Conservative candidate, Mr Hamish Gray, last night called on the Government to provide financial aid for the Logan Construction Company. He said at Garve that the full impact of the possible shutdown of the firm had not yet been felt in the Highlands.

"This could be relatively as serious in the Highlands as the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders' financial difficulties were on Clydeside," he commented. The Government should explore any possible channel to save the company, he said.

"If even a fraction of the Government money being invested in Invergordon development was used to help this company, the equivalent number of existing jobs could be saved."

Four hundred and fifty construction workers with homes in the Highlands were working on various Logan sites. In addition, 75 home-based engineers and 80 administrative and clerical staff were threatened with redundancy.

The joint Minister of State, Dr J. Dickson Mabon, had said that the company were only directly involved on two contracts with the Scottish Office. "But the plight of those who work for Logan's should be considered in the light of providing alternative work," said Mr Gray.

Celtica - today

A look at ALBA · BREIZH · CYMRU · EIRE
KERNOW · MANNIN

by P. BERRESFORD ELLIS

ANOTHER World War is an inevitable challenge to the central power.

As a result of this, the central power will have to apply the principle of division and cut the world state into units small enough to be governed. Simply, the world state, if it is to survive longer than a few years from its bloody birth, will have to recreate the very thing it strove to destroy... a world of small units, a world of little nations states.

G. B. Shaw saw the problem when he put these words into the mouth of the Secretary General of the League of Nations, in his play *Geneva*: "The organisation of nations is the organisation of world war. If two men want to fight, how do you prevent them; by keeping them apart not by bringing them together. When the nations kept apart, war was an occasional and exceptional thing: now the League hangs over Europe like a perpetual war cloud."

All over the world, in contrast to this drive by the big power politicians to union and uniformity, there is a reverse drive towards decentralisation, to small units. Throughout Europe, the Basques, Wends, Frisians, Lapps, Catalans, Tyrolese, Galicians, Rheto-Romans, etc., are striving for their independence. In the U.S.S.R. there is a similar drive, even in China there is a great revolt against centralism while in America the emergence of Black Power and the rise of American Red Indian nationalism is another facet of this all important movement.

People are striving to retain or regain their identity, their individuality, their humanity, in an increasing world of uniformity. People are seeking to create healthy societies on small, manageable scales. The philosophy of smallness is nothing new. Aristotle advocated it in his *Politics* and St Augustine in his *City of God*. But it has taken two thousand years and the rise and fall of many great centralist empires before the lesson has been learnt.

The struggle of the Celts to retain their identity to become self governing and break up the ruinous philosophy of centralism is of great importance in a world context. The Celts have a great role to play in the future world society along with all the other small nations. As Andre Gide wrote: "I believe in the integrity of small nationalities. The world will be saved by small nations."

Unless the empires of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. disintegrate as a result of their own gigantic growth, or unless the small nationalists gain their independence to achieve a balance of power in the United Nations, the inevitable will occur.

The ensuing war could last a week, a month, a year... even a century. There will eventually be one dominating survivor.

This survivor, whether it be the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R., will establish a world state, the empire of total unity, conformity and peace. At long last that monstrous ideal of the world government and unity through uniformity will be achieved.

The duration of this world state, which has long been prophesied with such short sighted enthusiasm, will not be long. Soon there will be

over to you:

Sir, — If the withdrawal of the Kyle/Toscaig ferry takes effect the people of Scotland can bow their heads in shame. They will have condoned an act of inhumanity on yet another Scottish community. Let anyone who is in doubt about this venture over the Bealach nam Bo, which will remain the sole link into the Applecross ferry withdrawal. I would welcome support from all your readers.

The notorious Bealach which is little more than a track, climbs, with hair-raising bends, to over 2,000 feet. In winter, conditions are arctic.

For years the people of Applecross have been scraping a living, crushed as they are, into the poorest coastal strips of land, while the greedy land-owners control the bulk of the peninsula.

I have heard an opinion expressed that, with the decline of ushing, the outlook for the Applecross community is bleak and therefore, depopulation is inevitable. The Highlands and Islands Development Board has powers of compulsory purchase. If this body were really interested in reviving the Highlands for the benefit of Highlanders, one obvious answer to the Applecross problem would be the return of the land to the people.

What exactly is the aim of the Westminster government in slashing existing West Highland communications? Are the Scottish M.P.s aware of the anxiety and distress being caused to the people of South West Ross, the people of Skye, the people of Applecross? It is true that Highland railways and ferries have to be subsidised. So what? These subsidies are not gifts to ungrateful people, they are a right. The present so-called Highland problem was created by Westminster neglect. It is the government's duty to provide basic social services, no matter what they cost. Recently, a Labour spokesman in a party political broadcast, stated that the government accepted transport communications as a social service. Does this acceptance not apply to the Highlands of Scotland? Official reasons for pending withdrawal of rail and ferry

services have all been economic.

It is time that we in Scotland make a stand against these anti-social policies of Westminster. I have written to all the Scottish M.P.s asking for action against the Applecross ferry withdrawal. I would welcome support from all your readers.

Yours etc.,
GEORGE NICHOLSON,
Prospective S.N.P. Candidate
for Ross & Cromarty.

[Editor's Note: After a visit to Applecross, Mr George Nicholson, prospective S.N.P. candidate for Ross & Cromarty was so appalled by the plight that the residents of the Applecross peninsula will find themselves in, due to the withdrawal of the Kyle/Toscaig ferry that he has sent the following letter to all Scottish Members of Parliament in an attempt to trigger action against the withdrawal of the ferry.]

Dear Sir/Madam, — I am writing to you and all other Scottish M.P.s. Please bring immediate pressure to bear on the Government over the closure of the Kyle to Toscaig Ferry. Withdrawal of this ferry service will leave the community of Applecross in a situation which is an affront to human dignity.

You will agree that every community has the right to basic social services, and that it is the Government's responsibility to provide these. Withdrawal of the ferry service means that the sole route into the Applecross peninsula is by the notorious Bealach nam Bo, which is little more than a track climbing over 2,000 feet. This is closed during at least three winter months of the year and is hazardous for the other nine.

Please treat this matter with urgency. It is more than a party political issue. It is a human issue. The normal protest letters to the Secretary of State have failed to achieve any results. Only combined efforts and pressure from all Scottish M.P.s can prevent this disgraceful action being taken by the Scottish Transport Group.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE NICHOLSON.

New Road Schemes

Skye

Inverness County Council are to continue their improvement of the Sligachan-Dunvegan road, A.863, on Skye with a £380,000 scheme, for rebuilding four miles between Medale and Baracade. This is a Crofter Counties programme scheme, the full cost of which will be borne by the Government.

The existing road, because of its narrowness and awkward bends and gradients, is inadequate to carry the traffic which uses it and which includes an increasing number of touring buses and commercial vehicles. When rebuilt it will have an 18 ft. carriageway and 6 ft. verges. Parking places and vantage points will be provided so that regular users of the road and visitors to the island will benefit.

The work is expected to take about two years to complete.

Argyll

Continuation of the improvement of the Carnoch-Lochaline Pier road, A.884. A scheme for reconstructing the four miles between Claggan School and Lochaline will cost more than £300,000, and will be met in full by the Government. This scheme will complete the improvement of the A.884 under the Crofter Counties programme.

The length of the road to be improved is narrow, poorly aligned and its foundations are not strong enough to take present-day traffic, which includes timber lorries serving the Corrach pulp mill and ferry traffic to and from Mull.

The new scheme provides a better line with a 10 ft. carriageway, widened on bends, and with passing places, in an overall highway of 19 feet.

The work is expected to take about two years to complete.

Inverness-shire

A further length of the Drumnadrochit-Beauly road, A.831. Estimated cost is almost £300,000. This is a Crof-

ter Counties programme scheme, the full cost of which will be borne by the Government. It covers the three-and-a-half miles between Buntait and Comar Bridge, and will link up with the already completed section from Milton to Buntait.

The length of road to be improved is narrow and its alignment poor. It will be rebuilt on a better line and provided with an 18 ft. carriageway and 6 ft. verges. The scheme will include the construction of a 29 ft. span bridge at Willness. It will increase the benefit of A.831 both to local residents and to the considerable number of tourists attracted to the area.

The work will take about two years to complete.

Sutherland

A further length of the Rogart-Lairg-The Mound road, A.839, at an estimated cost of £215,000 which will be met in full by the Government, completing the improvement of A.839 under the Crofter Counties programme.

It covers four miles from the A.9/A.839 junction at The Mound to Rogart and will link up with the nine miles of already completed road between Rogart and Lairg.

The present single-track road, which has poor alignment, will be reconstructed on a better line, with an 18

foot carriageway and 6 foot verges. The work is expected to take about two years to complete.

Ross and Cromarty

The continued improvement of the Garve-Achnasheen Road, A.832, alongside Loch Maree. This, the fifth scheme on the route, is for the rebuilding of almost a mile of road at an estimated cost of £80,000.

The present road is narrow, with many sharp gradients and bends, and its supporting walls alongside the Loch are weak. It will be rebuilt on a better line with an 18 ft. carriageway and two 6 ft. verges.

The work will be carried out by Ross and Cromarty's direct labour force and will take about 18 months.

Fishermen's Centre

A main centre for education and training for Scottish fishermen should be located at Aberdeen. This decision by the Secretary of State for Scotland follows the publication in 1967 of a White Fish Authority working party report which recommended that the best interests of Scottish fishermen would be served by such a centre.

The centre, to be set up by Aberdeen City education authority, will provide specialised courses for the fishing industry.

Courses for the fishing industry are at present provided at a number of centres from Zetland to Glasgow and Leith. The majority enable local fishermen to prepare for Board of Trade certificates of competency in nautical subjects, e.g., navigation and seamanship.

The 1967 report from the working party of the White Fish Authority recommended courses for the trawl fleet (deck officers, crew and engineery), the inshore fleet (fishermen and engine men), and cooks. On the trawl side the courses were mainly to be extensions and improvements to existing courses and supplementary to the courses leading to the B.o.T. certificates.

The industry has accepted an S.E.D. proposal that there should be a common course for new entrants which would meet the needs of both trawling and inshore sectors. There was also broad acceptance of a proposal by the White Fish Authority that there should be one main centre in the north-east which would provide new entrant and other specialised courses for both sectors of the industry. This will not preclude the continuance of courses at a number of centres in Scotland leading to B.o.T. certificates for skippers and second hands.

NEW HIGHLAND TRAINING COURSES

A new series of management courses for industry are to be introduced by the Joint Committee of Industrial Training Boards in the Highlands and Islands.

Based to begin with in Inverness, the courses will provide places for up to twenty people. Arrangements are already in hand for a pilot course on finance, which will be held in Inverness from Tuesday, 2nd June, to Thursday, 4th June 1970. The lectures will be from the Department of Industrial Administration at Strathclyde University.

State Their Interest

Training Boards will be notifying employers about the course within the next few days and if the dates are not convenient employers will be able to state their interest in

future courses on the same subject.

Employers not paying a levy to a Training Board should contact Mr Norman McGrail, Advisory Services Department, Highlands and Islands Development Board, which is represented on the Joint Committee of Industrial Training Boards.

Other courses in the series will cover marketing, control techniques, productivity and planning, all in relation to buildings, plant and equipment, people, supplies, and products and services. The Joint Committee, chaired by Mr R. P. F. Donald, M.B.E., B.Sc., C. Eng., of Inverness, will be consulting with the Highland Board and the Highland Association of the British Productivity Council on the details of the courses.

Prospects Good For Minch Fisheries

Prospects are good for the Minch autumn and winter fisheries, and the Shetland summer fishery may be almost as successful as last year, according to the Scottish herring forecast for 1970 prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

In Shetland, the stock composition has changed radically in the last four seasons with three-years-old herring and spring spawners making a large contribution. Indications are that the 1967 year-class of autumn spawners, which will recruit to the fishery in 1970, is weaker than the 1966 year-class which entered the fishable stocks in 1969. It is therefore probable that three-years-old fish will be less abundant than in 1969 but four-years-old fish should be plentiful.

The overall result in 1970 should be a Shetland fishery almost as productive as last year, with an average drift net catch per shot over the whole season of about 26 to 28 crans. Catch rates may be rather lower in the months May to July and higher in August and September.

The numbers of two-years-

CELTIC LEAGUE CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the Celtic League will be this year for the first time in Truro, Cornwall. This venue is particularly appropriate in view of threatened annexation of the Duchy. Members of the League and others who wish to attend the Conference (on 4th and 5th July) are asked to write to — Mr Royston Green, Boscowetha, Carmanneleys, Redruth, Cornwall.

old herring caught in the 1969 Minch summer fishery suggests that the 1967 year-class is a poor one. The three- and four-years-old fish, which are normally the main components of the Minch summer catches, will be represented by poor and moderate year-classes respectively in 1970 and the prospects for the summer fishery are again poor. An average catch over the season as a whole of about 14 crans of fairly good quality herring per ring net arrival is expected.

For the late autumn and winter fishery in the Minch the prospects, though good, are unlikely to reach the very productive level of 1969/70. The average catch per drift net arrival over the season is expected to be about 29 crans and for ring net about 68 crans, with four-, six- and seven-years-old fish as the main components.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S CELIDH/DANCE

The popularity of the celidh/dance form of entertainment was again proved last Saturday when Inverness Park and Dalneigh Ward Liberal Association had a packed house in Cummings Hotel. Under the experienced and capable control of Jim McKenzie as fear-antique the evening was a success from the very start, those entertaining being John Dallas, accordion; Ian McLeod, Gaelic songs; W. Morrison, Gaelic and English songs; Bert Nicol, folk songs and yodelling; Harry Nicol, accompanied by David Hardie, English songs. The dancing was to the music of the Peter Davidson trio.

GAELIC SUMMER SCHOOLS

6th - 18th JULY 1970

STORNOWAY, ISLE OF LEWIS

A school for LEARNERS of Gaelic will be held for two weeks from 6th to 18th July.

Cost for fortnight, including twin and three-bedded accommodation, meals and tuition, £27.

Music School

13th - 18th JULY

The programme will cover the range and development of Gaelic music.

Cost, including accommodation and meals, £11 10s.

For both schools the charge for non-resident students will be 15/- per day.

Application forms from The Director, An Comunn Gàidhealach, Abertarf House, Church Street, Inverness.

AG IONNSACHAIDH NA

LE IAIN A. MACDHOMHNAILL

LEASAN A H-OCHD DEUG



Pamphlets

published by

An Comunn Gaidhealach

Who are the Highlanders?	6d
The Highland Way of Life	6d
Modern Gaelic Verse	9d
Crofting	9d
Gaelic Proverbs	9d
Highland Whisky	1/6
Highland Homes	1/-
The Highlands Prehistory	1/-
Harris Tweed	1/-
Highland Communications	1/6
Pictish Art	6d
Gaelic Is	1/-
Close-Up on Peat	6d
Aluminium in the Highlands	6d
A Key to Highland Place Names	1/-
The Story of Tartan	1/-
The Clarsach	6d
The Industrial Highlands	6d

Postage extra

Order from

Abertarf House, Inverness.

an cruinne

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

are

YOU

fluent in Gaelic?

learning Gaelic?

interested in Gaelic?

JOIN

AN CRUINNE

Badges and Membership

Forms from An Cruinne,

Abertarf House, Inverness

Sruth

Scotland's

bi-lingual newspaper

published fortnightly

by

An Comunn Gaidhealach

•

Order from your local newsagent

or by Subscription to

The General Editor,

92 Academy Street,

Inverness.

Name

Address

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

13/- plus 9/9 p. & p. — 1 year

6/6 plus 5/- p. & p. — 6 months

3/3 plus 2/6 p. & p. — 3 months

Tha Sìne a' dol dhachaidh combla ri Mairi
Jean is going home along with Mary.
Tha Mairi ag ràdh gun bi a' dinnear
Mary is saying that the dinner will
deiseil a dh' aithgearh ach cha robh ant-acras
be ready soon but Jean was not hungry at all
air Sìne idir. Ged nach robh ant-acras oirre
Although she was not hungry
bha am pathadh oirre.
she was thirsty.

Mairi: Tiugainn a steach mata a' Shine
Come in then Jean
Tha mi cinnteach gu bheil ant-acras ort
I am sure that you are hungry

Sìne: Chanell gu dearbh

No indeed

Ach tha am pathadh orm

But I am thirsty

Mairi: Tha agus orm

So am I

Tha an latha cho blath

The day is so warm

Cuir dhìot do chòta Shine

Put off your coat Jean

Sìne: Oh is fheàirde mi sin

Oh I am the better of that

Mairi: Croch ris an dorus e

Hang it against the door

Sìne: Eiseid De tha suid?

Listen. What is that?

Mairi: Tha na ceàran

The hens

Tha mi cinnteach gu bheil

I am sure that they

ant-acras orra

are hungry

Sìne: Thoir chusa biadh do na

You give the food to the

ceàran an toiseach

hens first

Nach fhaic thu a' chearc

Don't you see the little

bheag a tha san uinneig?

hen which is in the window?

Mairi: Sin a' chearc bheag a

That is the little hen that

thug Peigi dhomh

Peggy gave me

Tha i na peata a nise

She is a pet now

Sìne: Nach i a tha beag gu dearbh

Isn't she small indeed

Mairi: Tha i ag itheadh gu leòr ged tha

She eats plenty however

Sìne: A bheil tannagan agad fhathast?

Have you got ducks yet?

Mairi: Chanell agam ach aon tannag a nise

I have but one duck now

Sìne: Bha duil agam gun robh

I thought that you had

barrachd air sin agad

more than that

Mairi: Bha sin againn. Ach

We had that. But

bhàisich coig duibh agus

five of them died and the

mharbhan an cù trì duibh

dog killed three of them

Sìne: Nach eil sin bochd

Isn't that a pity

Mairi: A bheil tannagan agad fhéin?

Have you got ducks.

Sìne: Chanell a nise

Not now

Nach do marbh an fhaoleag

Didn't the sea gull

na ceithir mu dheireadh dhiùbh

kill the last four of them

Mairi: An fhaoleag

The sea gull

Sìne: Seadh. An fhaoleag bheag

Yes, the little grey

ghlas a thug Domhnall dhachaidh

sea gull which Donald brought home

Mairi: Ach càit an d' fhuair Domhnall

But where did Donald get

faoleag

a sea gull?

Sìne: Fhuair an uair a bha e

He got it when he was

ag iasgach air na creagan

fishing on the rocks

Mairi: Clamar a ghilac e i?

How did he catch it?

Sìne: Ghilac e air a' chreig i

He caught it on the rock

an uair a thuit i as an nead

when it fell from the nest

Mairi: A bheil i agaibh fhathast?

Have you still got it?

Sìne: Chanell gu dearbh

No indeed

Chuir Domhnall air ais air a' chreig i

Donald put it back on the rock

Mairi: Tha mi an dòchas nach

I hope that it won't be

bi i a' tighinn an rathad seo tuilleadh

coming this way any more

Sìne: Gu dearbh tha mi an dòchas nach bi

Indeed I hope that it will not

Mairi: An toigh leat iasg a Shine?

Do you like fish Jean?

Sìne: Is toigh leam iasg ur ach

I like fresh fish but

cha toigh leam iasg sailtite idir

I do not like salt fish at all

Mairi: Tha iasg ur gu leòr agam

I have plenty of fresh fish

Suidh ag a' bhòta mata

Sit at the table then

Sìne: Tha sin dìreach math

That is just good

Mairi: Ach saoi a' bheil Seònaid?

But I wonder where Janet is?

Sìne: Coma leat dhith

Never mind her

Bithidh i a' bruidhinn ri cuideigin

She will be speaking to someone

Mairi: An ith thu buntata eile?

Will you eat another potato?

Sìne: Chan ith tapadh leat

No thank you

Ach olaidh mi cupan eile tea

But I will drink another cup of tea

Mairi: Gu dearbh olaidh agus mi

Indeed so will I

Sìne: Tha an tea math

The tea is good

Mairi: Nach ith thu pìos arain?

Won't you eat a piece of bread?

Sìne: Chan ith tapadh leat

No thank you

Bha siud dìreach math

That was just good

Mairi: Nach fhaic thu a' chearc bheag

Don't you see the little hen

anns an uinneig a rithis?

in the window again?

Sìne: An cuir mi air falbh i?

Will I put it away?

Mairi: Cuiridh gu dearbh

Yes indeed

Sìne: Mach a sin thu

Out of there

Ach dé an uair a tha e?

But what time is it?

Mairi: Tha e leth uair an deidh dha

It is half past two

Sìne: Nach fheàrr dhomh a bhith falbh?

Had I not better be going?

Sìne: Cuir ort do chòta

Put on your coat

Mairi: Tapadh leat a' Mhairi

Thank you Mary

Sìne: Mar sin leat

Goodbye

Mairi: Mar sin leat

Goodbye

Read this passage and answer the questions which follow it

Ged a bha am pathadh air Sìne agus air Mairi cha robh ant-acras orra idir. Bha iasg ur air Mairi aig an taigh agus bha Sìne glè fheòiliche air is toigh leithe iasg ur ach cha toigh leithe iasg sailtite idir. An uair a bha Sìne agus Mairi aig an taigh chuala iad na ceàran aig an dorus. Bha aon chearc bheag anns an uinneig. Bha Mairi ag ràdh gun d' fhuair i a' chearc bheag bho Phèig. Chanell aig Mairi ach aon tannag a nise. Bha i ag ràdh gun do bhàisich coig dhiùbh agus gun ro marbh an cù trì dhiùbh. Chanell tannag ag air Sìne idir. Bha i ag ràdh gun do marbh an fhaoleag ghlas na ceithir mu dheireadh dhiùbh. Thug Domhnall dhachaidh an fhaoleag an uair a bha e ag iasgach air na creagan. Thuit i as an nead agus fhuair Domhnall air a' chreig i. Chuir e air ais air a' chreig i an uair a mharb i na tannagan.

Mile Mallachd Gu Brath ...

SEVENTY years ago there was no song more popular than "Maiden of Morven." One heard it everywhere, on the concert platform, at ceilidhs, receptions, musical evenings, and at all social occasions. It was a strong masculine song and required a good deal of ability to do justice to it, and not all who sang it gave it justice.

The author of it was Sir Harold Boulton who published the well-known volumes "Songs of the North" in the early years of the present century; many of the songs had their airs based on old Highland tunes, and "Maiden of Morven" was no exception; its air being an old Gaelic one arranged by Sir Harold. As his trustees are very careful about their copyrights, I am sorry that I cannot quote any of it. The song is seldom or never heard today.

Sir Harold was not the first to use this old Highland air. Years before him, Alan Stewart Bell Reid employed it as the air of his song "Maiden of Arran." Reid was a self-educated man, a native of Arbroath, where he was born in 1853; his father was a foreman mason and his grandmother was Agnes Lyon, the author of "Neil Gow's Farewell to Whisky." Reid was a cabinet-maker to trade. During his leisure hours he studied music. At the age of twenty he was appointed precentor of Aberleury Free Church. Later, out of a large number of candidates, he was selected as precentor to Carnoustie Free Church; about three years later he was appointed to the conductorship of Barclay Church, Edinburgh. He composed a good deal of music which had a degree of popularity in his day, and also some songs; among them, "Maiden of Arran."

Sweet the light in yon blue e'e,
Dear the glint that fa's on me,
Salin' owe the siller sea,
In the simmer gleamin',
Love can licht me owre the faem,
Guide my boatie strait for hame,
Cheer thy heart, my winsome dame,
Maiden of Arran.

Owre the steeps of grim Ben Gholl,
Wanderin' mony a lanley mile,
Mine the heaven of thy smile,
Frae the fields returnin',
What although oor lot be puir,
Gin oor love be strong and sure,
Bliss may bide on Corrie Muir,
Maiden of Arran.

Lowes the fagot on the heath
Rings oor cot wi' honny mirth?
Blither spot there's no on earth
Than oor theskit shellin';
Busk for me thy bonnie broo,
Haud me in thy een sae blue,
Wear me in thy heart sae true,
Maiden of Arran.

Popular as the above was a solo, it was even more popular as a choral piece.

The old Highland air used by Reid and Sir Harold was called "Mile mallachd gu brath air a' gunna mar arm" (A thousand curses for ever on the gun as a weapon).

Mile mallachd gu brath
Air a' gunna mar arm,
N' deigh a' mhealladh' is an tair a' fhuair mi.
Ged a' sheibhinn domh fein
Lan buailte de spreidh,
B' annsa claidheamh le sheith 's an uair ud.

That is all we have of the song which is reputed to be very old; perhaps some reader may know it and be able to give the rest of it. Tradition tells us that the song was composed by a poacher who was caught by the keepers owing to his flintlock gun failing to fire in his time of need. Tradition is usually a lying jade, but in this case she may tell no more than the truth.

J. E. S.

MACIVER and DART

Radio and Television Dealers

- All Current Gaelic Records in Stock
-

16 CROMWELL STREET, STORNOWAY
Telephone Stornoway 290

Review Order

THE ISLE OF ARRAN

ARRAN can be said to be one of Glasgow's islands. Lying in the fairway of the Firth of Clyde, it has many impacts: visual, scenic, social and so on.

Arran has often been neglected, as though it were a fringe benefit. Indeed its economic, administrative and political history confirms this.

Yet, Arran has much to offer, both to the mainland and to its own indigenous population. Because it is an island, it has tended to escape some of the worst of the socio-economic evils which have imposed themselves on other landward places. But, also because it is an island, it has not been regarded in the same light by planners and developers as shines on those same landward areas. Is this an advantage or a disadvantage?

Before one can answer, one must have all the background facts, with which to form the picture of Arran. In a new book, Robert McLellan has done just this.

McLellan is perhaps better known as a weaver of words in prose, poetry and plays. But his expertise is no less in the production of a book on Arran, jam-packed with hard fact, cold assessments, and valid opinions. Yet, one experiences on virtually every page McLellan's word craft:

"Walk along the east coast of Kintyre, at dawn in the summer, or to Dunagoil in the south-west of the Isle of Bute, at sunset on a winter evening, and see the northern peaks of the island (Arran) heightened and glorified by the luminosity of the hidden sun, and you will experience the holiness of the beauty of nature with the wonder and fervour of a Wordsworth."

That is true McLellan.

In such a vein he takes the reader through the prehistory of Arran through to historical times. Nothing about Arran that is relevant has been omitted in this book.

For its size, 19 miles by ten miles, Arran has a close-packed history that takes one by surprise in reading McLellan's tale. Celtic and Viking invasions, the period of the feudal overlords and the final clearances are dealt with in an absorbing manner.

More modern times in Arran involve the introduction of industry, and the subsequent sorry tale of closure after closure.

Then came the tourist, always the double barb, both economic blessing and social curse. Inevitably being on Glasgow's doorstep the chance of a holiday on a real island was an undoubted attraction to the city-dweller, cooped up for 50 weeks in each year in an industrial environment.

The social development of Arran came slowly during the 19th century, with the provision of the services which we take so much for granted today.

Though it might come as a surprise to some, Gaelic is featured in this book on Arran.

"There is indeed a Celtic quality in the whole island environment, in spite of changes in social organisation and language, and the influx of much new blood. It carries like Yeats' Ireland a sense of the co-existence with the present of a past so remote as to stretch beyond history into legend. Almost every feature of the landscape has a name in Gaelic or Norse..." So says McLellan with his typical phrasing.

But, as in other parts of the Highlands and Islands, Gaelic was made the target of so-called "improvers." John Paterson, one of the island's factors in the middle of the last century, "believed that there could be no progress on the island until the Gaelic language was stamped out."

McLellan also says: "... a recently-formed branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach should increase the number of Gaelic entries to the Arran musical festival."

McLellan's picture of Arran at the present time is close observed, as one would expect from a man who has played so important a part in the island's local administrative structure. The picture however is patchy, with bright spots of economic development and darker ones where the social structure on Arran has not evolved in the best way.

Tourism is Arran's main element in its economy. One would think however that a distorted population pyramid causes much concern to native islanders who see an increase in the number of retired people now living on Arran.

As with other islands of Scotland, many of which support larger populations than Arran, the island is suffering from that old disease — depopulation. In ten years the population has fallen by some 20 per cent. Obviously, Arran's situation so near the Clyde valley have not helped to maintain the numbers of the indigenous Arran folk. If this is the case with Arran, what hope have islands in the Orkney, Shetland and Hebridean archipelagos for their future?

McLellan ends his thorough tale of Arran's island history with the applications made to be included within the area of the Highlands and Islands Development Board: rejected of course.

The author has been honest in laying Arran's ills clearly on the table for all to see. There is much enterprise, initiative and native ability in Arran. But these are being stifled by its association with Rothesay. Says McLellan:

"The dilemma facing Arran today is that the two main requirements for the survival of its community, its inclusion in the area of the Highlands

and Islands Development Board, and its emancipation from Rothesay by its inclusion in a more rational local government area, may well conflict."

It is on such a note that Robert McLellan ends his book which will, says the cover blurb:

"... undoubtedly remain the standard work on the island for many years to come."

Blurb on book jackets is not something the reviewer would always agree with. But this is an outstanding exception. Even if the reader is only superficially interested in Arran, there is much in the island's story that will absorb him, for it serves for many other islands and indeed remote rural areas which are within a stone's throw of urban facilities, yet which are suffering from socio-economic ills.

"The Isle of Arran" by Robert McLellan; 50s; David and Charles Ltd., Newton Abbot, Devon.

* * *

THE second edition of "Facts About Irish" by Sean O Tuama and edited by Risteard O Glaisne has now been published.

While retaining the question and answer format of the first edition, the new publication contains important and up-to-date statistics about the Irish language. It answers the question of failures in the Leaving Certificate solely because of Irish. Less than 1% of the candidates fail the complete examination because of failure solely in Irish. The figure in 1968 was 0.5%. In 1968, of the 197 candidates who initially failed Irish in the Leaving Certificate, 122 passed at their second attempt.

It also states that the percentage of failures in Maths in the Intermediate Certificate is generally more than double that in Irish.

"Facts About Irish" again stresses that there is no compulsion to teach through Irish and only 1.5% of the National Schools in the Gall-tach were teaching all subjects through Irish in 1966/67. In 1963 the number was just under 4%.

There is a reduction in the percentage of pupils in Northern Ireland who are being taught the language in primary schools — 7.7% in 1960 and 6.3% in 1966.

A new chapter has been added to the second edition — "All Right, Well, what can we Do?" This section deals with methods of learning Irish, of using the language, advice for parents, details of promotional organisations, etc.

Sean O Tuama, the editor, is a Professor of Modern Irish Literature in Unversity College, Cork. He is a prize-winning playwright and consultant editor of the R.T.E. series "Watch Your Language."

"Facts About Irish" is available from Comhball Naisiunta na Gaeilge, 37 Sraid na bhFinini, Dubhán, 2, Eire.

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

An t-Ard Sheanadh

Bidh Ard Sheanadh na bliadhna seo a' toiseachadh air Di-mairt, an 19mh latha de'n Cheitean. Air Latha an Sabaid bidh seirbhis Ghàidhlig air a' craoibh-sgoileadh o'n Eaglais Ghaidhealtach ann an Dun-eideann. Air ceann an adhradh: bidh an t-Urr. Aonghas MacLeod (Caldereux) agus a' Domhnall Moireasdan a bha ann an Croidh. A' leughadh nan Sgrìobtur bidh an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacLeod (Bearnaragh na Hearadh).

Mìsionaidh Sgalpaigh

Tha Mgr. Coineach Domhnallach air an dreuchd a leigeadh dhàidh an deidh a bhith ceithir bliadhna 'na mìsionair air ann an Sgalpaigh. Bidh e a' fuirich 'sa na Hearadh. Tha Mgr. Uilleam Stiubhart, a bha ann an Tìr-dhe, a nìs air a shuidheachadh ann an Sgalpaigh. Buinidh e do Uibhist-a-Tuath.

Eildearan

Bha triuir eildearan air an coisrigeadh ann an còimhthional Caol Loch Aillse. B' iadsan Seoras Stiubhart, Dr Iain MacMhathain agus Iain Main. Air ceann na seirbhis bha an t-Urr. T. M. Cant.

Mar Chìomhneachan

Tha chud bliadhna bho'n rugadh an mìsionairaidh ainm, an t-Oll. Urr. Domhnall

Friseal, ann an Ceann Loch Gilp. Bidh leac-chuimhneachan air a' cur suas ann an eaglais na spìre air an 31mh latha de'n Cheitean. Bidh seirbhis craobh-sgoilte air an oidio air an t-7mh latha de'n Eog-mhios.

Sgoil Urr

Dh'fhosgadh sgoil ur ann an Ghleann-eilge a chosg £35,000. Aig an fhosgladh bha Moderator Ard Sheanadh Eaglais na h-Alba, am fìor Urr. Tomas M. MacCalmain 'na mhinistear ann an Gleann-eilge mar a' chuid chomhthional roimh am a' Chogaidh.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOIR

Ant-Ard Sheanadh

Bidh an t-Ard Sheanadh a' fosgladh air an 19mh latha de'n Cheitean nuair a bhios an t-Urr. Ciamhain Greum air ceann seirbhis. Air an t-Sabaid bidh an Moderator ur, an t-Urr. Murchadh Moireach, a' searmonachadh, agus bidh an t-seirbhis air an oidio.

Ceud Bliadhna

Tha a nìs cùd bliadhna bho'n a thogadh an Eaglais Shaor ann an Inbhir-phiofarain. O Dhi-h-aoin, an 15mh latha gu Latha na Sabaid, an 17mh latha, bidh seirbhishean sonraiche air an cumail, leis an

Dotair D. Martainn Lloyd-Jones air an ceann.

Am Mìosachan

Anns an àirdeamh se de'n mhiosachan tha iomradh air an Eaglais Shaor ann an Ullapull. Tha cunntas air a thoirt seachad air eachdraidh na h-Eaglaise 'sa bhaile. Tha an t-Urr. Niall Seagha 'na mhinistear ann an Ullapull.

Searmon Gàidhlig

Tha searmon Gàidhlig anns a' mhiosachan leis an Urr. P. B. MacNeacail. Tha an cuspair air a' tharrainn o' leabhar Iob, caib. xxiii—"Iob ag iarraidh Dhe."

AN EAGLAIS SHAOIR CHLEIRIIL

Orduighann

Air an treas Sabaid de'n Cheitean bidh Sacramaid Sùip air a' Tighearna air a' frith-ealadh ann an Dun-eideann agus anns an Ath Leathann. Tha an t-Urr. Domhnall Cairneach na mhinistear ann an còimhthional Dun-eideann.

Seannadh

Bidh Seannadh bliadhna na h-Eaglaise air a' chumail ann an

AIR TUR NA FAIRE



Glaschu, a' toiseachadh air an 19mh latha de'n Cheitean. A' searmonachadh aig a' cheud seirbhis bidh an t-Urr. A. F. MacAoidh, Inbhirnis.

AN EAGLAIS CHATHLEACH

Bho chionn ghoidh bha an t-Easbaig Foylan, Obar-dheadhain, air chuaiat ann an Cille Chumein, far an do chuir e seachad a latha 'san Abaid. Air an t-Sabaid 'se an t-Easbaig a bha air ceann na h-Aifirinn anns an Abaid.

SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

CHAIDH corr is trì cheud not a' chruinneachadh ann an Steòrnabhagh airson Christian Aid.

CHAOCHAIL an t-Urr. Seoras MacEanraig, a bhuineadh do Ghallaibh, a bha 42 bliadhna aig Comunn Naiscanta a' Bhuibhail.

BIDH "Fear-faire" aig Ard Sheanadh Eaglais na h-Alba ann an Dun-eideann, agus bidh e a' sgrìobhadh iomraidh air na coimeachann airson "Sruth." GUTH o na linteann a dh'fhaibh: "An nì a gheall Dia, cha mheall duine."—seanfhacl.

BEARNARAIGH

Aig cruinneachadh aig sgoil an eilein thugadh tiodhlac do'n te a bha suas ri bliadhna th'fhichead an urra ris an telephone exchange. Is se Beasag B Pheadrasan a fhuair BEM o'n Bhan-rìgh aig am na bliadhna' uire. Air ceann na coimeachann bha an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacLeod, agus labhair an fheadhainn a leanas air an obair a rinn Beasag, gu dileas is gu dìcheallach, re nam bliadhnachan: a' Bhean-phosda Oighrigh, a' Bhean-phosda Cèit Dìg, Mgr. Aonghas Mac an Ròthaich, Mgr. Tormod MacAgall, agus Mgr. D. A. MacLìp. Thug Beasag Pheadrasan taing do'n chuideachd a bha a' labhairt agus do gach neach a nochd an speis ann a' bhith a' cur ris an airgid a chaidh a' thional.

COMHAIRLE

Aig coimeachadh a' chumadh bho chionn ghoidh chaidh Comhairle Leasachaidh a' chur air bhonn a' riannachadh air rudan a' bhios feumail airson beatha an eilein. 'Na cheann-suidhe air a' choimhidh tha an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacLeod, agus chaidh Aonghas MacAgall, Niall MacAgall, Ailig D. MacDomhnuill agus Seonaidh MacGhilleathain a thaghadh mar bhuill.

FEISD DRAMA GHÀIDHLIG GHLASCHU

(Continued from page 1)

An Actor og a' b'hearr—Mina Ceanadach.

An Actor eibhinn a' b'hearr—Mabel Ceanadach.

Bha am breithcheann Seonaidh Mac a' phearsain de'n bheachd gu robh an Fheidh a' sìor thigheinn air adhart ach gur docha gu bheil cu buaidh aig duaisean is cupanan air a' Fheidh. A thaobh sluaigh cha robh ach glè bheag a' sìgh a' chaidh oidhche ach bha na talla lan an oidhche 'mu theachdair.' "Tha mi na dochas nach eil seo 'na chomharra gu bheil daoine tighinn ann mach ach am faic iad co gheibh na duaisean," agus Mgr. Mac a' phearsain, "Se tha feumail gu bheil na chuideachdair ann 'san cor a' deannam na h-obrachach chan e gu bheil cupanan ri'n togail."

Proverb

Thaid an t-amhann dichollach thair an laidh leise.

The diligent weak will win o'er the lazy strong.

Text for the Times

Is grainneachd do'n Tighearna iomradh na singidh a' lathair ann an ionraic a' fhaicidh. Gnathfhoacail C. 15. R. 8.

The sacrifice of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord; but the prayer of the upright is his delight. Proverbs: Ch. 15. V. 8.

AN COMMUN GÀIDHEALACH

NATIONAL MOD, OBAN, 1970

1st - 9th OCTOBER

CLOSING DATE

Intending competitors in all Sections, Junior and Adult as per Syllabus, are reminded that entries must be despatched to arrive at the Glasgow Office not later than Friday, 22nd May.

COMPETITIONS NOT INCLUDED IN SYLLABUS

Details of Piping, Fiddle Group, Solo Accordion and Folk Group Competitions are available on request from the Glasgow Office.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MEDAL

Those who qualify this year and wish to compete in the Nova Scotia Vocal Solo Competition must submit their names, entry, and appropriate entry fee, 2/6 or 1/-. immediately after their local Mod.

LOCAL MOD PRIZEWINNERS

Entries from first prizewinners will be accepted if forwarded within three days of the Mod concerned taking place.

CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY

Unless otherwise stated all entrants in the Senior Section (Literary, Orals, Vocal Solos, Duets, Instrumental and Art and Industry) must be Branch, Ordinary or Life Members. Subscriptions of Branch and Annual Members already on the roll must be paid for the current year, 1970, not later than the closing date.

Subscription Rates — Life £7 7s

Ordinary £1 per annum
Branch £10 per annum plus local Branch subscription

Ordinary and Life membership subscriptions are payable direct to the An Communn Gàidhealach, and Branch membership subscriptions to the local Branch.

The age groups of Junior entrants are determined in relation to their age on 22nd May 1970. Dates of birth of all Junior entrants (Individuals and duetists) must be submitted along with their entrants. Individual competitors in the Senior Learners' Section who entered for the 1965 National Mod are reminded that they will not be allowed to sing in the same Section at this year's Mod. Those in this category can enter in the Fluent Speakers' Section and the Competitions open to both categories.

Copies of the Syllabus, price 3/9, the 1970 Supplement with titles of prescribed places, price 1/-. Art and Industry Syllabus, price 6d. Entry Forms and prescribed songs (except Kennedy-Fraser), are available from An Communn Gàidhealach, Abertarff House, Inverness, and 65 West Regent Street, Glasgow G2.

EADARAINN FHEIN

THA fios againn air mòran de na nìean a tha an aghaidh sluaigh beag mar a tha sinne. Tha daoine eile, co dhiubh, car mar a tha sinne feadh na Roinn-Eòrpa, daoine aig a' bheil a' leithid de dhùithinn agus deuchainn.

Tha sinn glè eòlach air na rinn Fuaich na Gàidheal, is foirmeart nam uachdaran agus bristeadh nam fìdheal is losgadh nam pìoban. Cha chreid mi fhèin nach eil rudeigin eile ann nas duilleiche thuigsinn, rudeigin a tha ann an dearg chùil inntinn na daoine. Tha eachdraidh fhada againn agus a' rèir nan sgoileirean tha a' cur cultar nas sine na cultar aig dream sam bith eile ann am Breatainn Mhòr. Bha latha eile ann dar a bha Alba fo riaghladh nan Gàidheal an latha, air a' Ghall-dachd co dhiubh. Dh'fhàs muinntir a' Chinn a' Deas na bu Ghallda is na bu Ghallda sheòrsa ann an Albainn, na agus mu theireadh bha da Goill agus na Gàidheal. Bha an t-seann chultar aig na Gàidheal. Ach bha iad cumhachdach agus misneachail fhathast cho fad 'sa bha iad fhèin a' riaghladh nan Eilean agus an Tìr Mhòr. Bha cuimhne aca riann troimh na linteann air na seann laithrean agus na dualchas mar luchd riaghlaidh Albainn. Ged a dh'

fhas an cuimhne seo na bu lugha 'sa na bu laige mhair began dheth gu 1745.

"Thaid fargardh feadh Bhreatainn gu leir, Eirigh gu feachd ri gu leòr, Chi sibh na Gàidheal a' triall Le rioghalachd mar bu chòir."

Mar a sheinn Eachann MacLeod aig am ain sin. 'S na bliadhnach anns deidh Chul-lodair, chiall iad am misneachd agus cha mhòr nach do chriòn cuimhne an t-seann chumhachd dhligh-each uile gu leir. Gun amha-ras sam bith cha trialladh na Gàidheal gu bràth tuilleadh.

Chan eil feum ann a' bhith deannach cuimhne a' leithid sin de bheachd 'san latha th' ann. Ach nach docha gum bith "Na Breatainnach" fhathast 's gu h-àraidh na Sasunnach, 'san dearb shuidheachadh nuair a smoinneachas iad air an iompaireachd a dh'fhalbh.

Ann an dòigh tha cuimhne dhe'n t-seòrsa sin car mar thaibean air mar a bha, taisbean nach eil fìor, taisbean a tha ma dh'fhaoidte, mi-chuimhne. Cha b'ùilleir dhùinn taisbean eile, fosgladh ur, fosgladh a bheireadh cothrom do chor nan Gàidheal cuid-eachd.

**A'caoidh 's a'
acain' an gleann
seo nan deur
gementes et
flentes in hac
lacrymarum
valle**

Alasdair Ailpein carson a tha mi fo mhighean bho'n a dhi-eig thu? Carson a tha mi smaointinn ort idir oir cha b'abhaist dhomh bhith smaointean ort roimh do bhàis? Carson a tha thu 'nad chuist airneil dhomhsa nist? 'Ne gu bheil thu nad laighe ann an cré fhuar Shasunn? Chaneil fhios a'm co dhiubh caite bheil thu 'nad laighe. Is gann gu robh sgath 's na paipear-ean air do bhàis. Ach bha latha eile ann dar a bha iad làn mu d'dheidhinn, nuair a bha thu na b'òige ach dh'fhalbh an lathabuidhe ud. Da fhàs thu sean is breòirte agus dh'chiumhnich iad thu, dh'chiumhnich an saoghal thu. Ciamar a bha thu ann a shiud 'nad shean aois, fada o do chuideachd is do dhùthaich? An d'fhuair thu bàs socaireach? Cha robh beatha socaireach agad co-dhiubh. B'fhuath leat riann na daoine agus air a shàilleabh sin b'fhuath leo-san thu. Cha b' iognadh siud ach bu mhòr am beud. 'S e do theangas gaiteach sgeigil bu choir-each ris ach tha i 'na tosd nist agus thusa 'nad chuist airneil dhomhsa. Nan robh thu air a bhith a'gabhaill sliabh eile bhithheadh tu clùiteach measg nan Gàidheal an diugh 's an de agus a maireach is gu sìorruidh. Ach chan e clù ort a tha ann ach mi-chlù. Tha fhios a'm ciamar ach cha chreid mi gun dh'fhaic thu riann riamh carson. Nach b'fhuath leat na daoine bho thùs? Ach bu mhòr an call dhut sin is dhuinne mar an ceudna. Fhuair thu bàs gun ghràdh a réir coitais. Cha robh gràdh agad air na daoine is cha robh gràdh acasan ort na bu mhotha. Bàs gun ghràdh, bàs oilleit, chan iognadh gu bheil thu nad chuist airneil dhomhsa. Bu chaomh leat bhith air creachan na beinne ann an lùb nan tarmachan no air chleith an cois a' chuain chrosda, bhagraich. B'fhearr leat riast-làidh gaith no mànrán a' chinne daoine. B'e sin do roghainn air an talamh. 'N e sin e nist? A bheil thu a' glaochadh nist troimh ghleannailb oilleit gu toiseach? Am bi thu ag acain gu bràth 's an dorchadas umhasach cùl nan reul? Am bi do chaoidh bhuan air a call gu sìorruidh ann am beucaill gallioman an domhain gun ghrian?

'S e m' dothchas is dochas an t-sluaighe dha'n d'fhuair thu fuath nach bi ach gun bi thu ann fèasg gu stòlda seimh.

ROYAL VISITORS TO



The whole community of Balmora, North Uist turned out to welcome Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy. The Princess and her husband picked a bunch of daffodils and chatted informally with the islanders. Before leaving, the Princess received a bouquet of Hebridean tulips and a box of lobster, specially prepared by Duncan Erskine, manager of the Grimsey farm, Minch Shellfish Ltd., from ten-year-old Joan MacKay, daughter of one of the crofters on whose land the bulb scheme began.

TOMORROW'S WORLD

by F. G. Thompson

AS though not content with their recent landings on the moon's surface, American scientists are busy making predictions of what the world will be like, not just tomorrow, or next week. Not even next year. But as far ahead as the year A.D. 2100. But is this year so far ahead? The end of the 20th century is a mere three decades away, within the life-years of those who are coming on for middle-aged years today.

And a child born this year may well, if the experiments in prolonging life are carried through to a successful conclusion, see the middle of the next century.

What will life be like in the next 130 years, if the predictions of scientists come true? And in considering these, let us not forget that it was predicted that communications satellites would be commonplace by the mid 1960s; and that a lunar landing would be made by 1970. These predictions were made away back in the 1950s.

By 1984, it is predicted that we shall see a world almost transformed. There will be large-scale automation in agriculture. Desalinated seawater will ease the present world shortage of fresh water

due to pollution by industrial waste-dumping in the earth's oceans. There will be the medical transplantation of natural organs as a natural course to prolong life.

Artificial plastic and electronic organs will also be commonplace, so much so that by 1984 the age of the Cybemaut will have begun. The cybemaut is a human body with machines built into it which take over most of our present functions.

There will be the widespread use of personality-control drugs. A permanent lunar base will be in working use, monitoring laboratories held in the deeper regions of space.

By the year 2000 A.D., more progress will have been made. There will be large-scale ocean farming and the manufacture of synthetic protein to ease the world natural-food shortage. Regional control will be within man's grasp as the protection of the human body against most of the bacterial and viral diseases.

Round about the year 2100 there will be chemical control of the aging process, with the growth of new limbs and organs through biochemical stimulation. Newspapers will

have disappeared as will most of the functions of communication media as we know them today. Their place will be taken over by electronic communication devices which will project our equivalent of newspapers and magazines into the home.

There will be a permanent growing lunar colony with regular scheduled traffic between earth and the moon.

The year 2020 will see the control of man's hereditary features and the use of robots for much of the tasks which we find tedious today.

In the 2050s of next century there will be the new technique of suspended animation and the confirmation of the success of bioengineering. This latter refers to the science and art of re-designing the human body so as to improve its present functions and eliminate its present short-comings and defects. Already there have been significant advances in this direction.

By 2070 there will be artificial life and near-light speeds for rockets to undertake interplanetary journeys.

Ten years later will see the production of machines which are expected to have

intelligence levels far exceeding that of man.

But all these are simple things compared with the most astounding prediction of all. This was made by Arthur C. Clarke in 1962. Many of his predictions have already come true, or are well on their way to becoming facts.

He has predicted that by 2000 A.D. man will be able to achieve immortality.

With man making so much progress and compressing our timescale with them, who can say that this is not such a wild guess?

NEW CORNISH MONTHLY

Following soon on the appearance of the Annual Newsletter of the Cornish Branch of the Celtic League, the recently-formed Cornish National Party has launched a new monthly magazine called 'The Cornish Independent.'

The first issue contains a statement of the aims of the Cornish National Party and many articles on the present conditions in Cornwall.

Each copy costs one shilling, with the annual subscription of twelve shillings, post free from: 15 Clinton Road, Redruth, Cornwall.

THE ISLANDS



As she arrived at the Highland Development Board's 32-acre bulb field at Balmora, North Uist, Princess Alexandra was introduced by Lt. Col. Charles A. Cameron, Deputy Lieutenant of Inverness-shire (extreme left) to (left to right):— Mr Norman Johnson, Clerk to the North Uist District Council; Mrs Charles Cameron; Mr Roddy Macdonald, Chief Land Development Officer, Highland Development Board; Mrs Alexander MacArthur, Chief Technical Officer, Crofters' Commission; Mr John Macdonald, Assessor, Crofters' Commission; and Mrs James Morrison, wife of the Rev. James Morrison, chairman of the North Uist District Council.

Good Future For Shetland Fishing

A detailed study of the labour situation in the Shetland fishing industry, commissioned by the Highlands and Islands Development Board from the Shetland Council of Social Service, has been published.

Entitled "Fishing in Shetland—A Manpower Survey," the report is considered to be an important sociological document which establishes indicators to the future development of the industry and means of improvement.

The present age structure in the industry is good; recruitment is likely to be maintained; and in some cases there is real potential for expansion.

Educational changes

The report recommends, in the light of increased emphasis on vocational education, that more attention should be paid to vocational courses in fishing. It also suggests that educational changes have made it necessary to consider a new line of re-

ruitment to fishing through academic education.

"Fishing is becoming a technical industry, financial regards can be considerable and the capital investment is great," states the report. "We feel it is fair to compare fishing to agriculture, where a B.Sc. degree has long been available, and as a result agriculture has been able to attract pupils of high ability."

Mr James Lindsay, the Board's fisheries development officer said: "The report gives the Board considerable hope for the possibilities for expansion in our region's less highly developed fishing areas."

Reversing Trends In Emigration

All serious observers of the Scottish economic situation for the last ten years or more have realised that emigration was, and to some extent still is, Scotland's most serious problem although the improvement in very recent years has been nothing short of revolutionary. This alone warrants a review of the progress that has been made.

In recent years, the gravity of the problem was first treated to serious analysis in the Programme for Development and Growth in Scotland, (Cmnd. 2188), published in November 1963. In that report it was stated: "In the decade 1951-61 net emigration... was equivalent to 83 per cent. of Scotland's natural increase and amounted in total to over 280,000, the population of four new towns. Continuation of this trend would mean that by 1981 Scotland's population would have increased only marginally and the population of working age would actually have fallen."

Unfortunately, emigration loss at this time was rising—not falling; indeed between 1958/59 and 1965/66 overall net emigration from Scotland increased from 20,300 to 47,000. Emigration to England and Wales, which was running at 12,000 in 1958, doubled to 24,000 by 1963 and fell only marginally in the next two years.

It was in the context of this rapidly deteriorating situation that the subject was subjected to further detailed analysis. In the White Paper of January 1966 (Cmnd. 2864) it was pointed out that in the previous ten years the balance of population "lost" to Scotland by net emigration had been 300,000 people, or over 80 per cent. of the natural increase.

The White Paper went on to point out that in the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 the net outward flow was over 40,000 and that this absorbed the whole of the natural increase in population in these two years. In other words, the loss of population by emigration in these years was 100 per cent. of the natural increase.

All this is past history. What is less widely appreciated is the remarkable change that has taken place since 1966.

Much of this is due to changes in several areas of the nation's economy.

For example there have been: record levels of factory building completed — 6 million sq. ft. in each of the years 1966 and 1967; much higher levels of investment by manufacturing industry in Scotland in plant, machinery and vehicles have been achieved—at constant prices £79 million in 1964, £112 million in 1968;

there has been a massive increase in the housing pro-

gramme from 28,200 houses completed in 1963 to over 42,000 in 1969; and finally a very marked change has taken place in the level of earnings of men employed in manufacturing industry which in 1960 was 91 per cent. of the GB figure and in 1969 had jumped up to 97.6 per cent. of that figure.

All these factors have come together to produce what can only be described as a dramatic fall in net emigration from Scotland and in particular in the outward movement to England and Wales.

Overall, the net outward flow has dropped from the peak figure of 47,000 in 1965-1966 to 25,000 in 1968-1969.

The decline in net outward movement from Scotland to England and Wales has been even more impressive — it has fallen from 24,000 in 1963 to 11,000 last year.

These facts are all amply documented in the annual reports of the Registrar General and in the very comprehensive Digest of Scottish Statistics. To those who are familiar with this subject, the details behind a lot of these figures are even more interesting.

For instance, the Registrar General has taken particular care to identify and classify in the census tables the inward and outward movement of people in Scotland. These tables show some interesting facts. It is misleading to suggest, for instance, that the stream of people returning to Scotland consists predominantly of retired people and old age pensioners. Quite the reverse is true. Between the censuses of 1961 and 1966 more people over 65 actually left Scotland than came into it although the movement either way is relatively very small — about 5,000 people over 65 left Scotland between these years and about 4,000 came in; a very small component indeed of the total movement in and out which averaged about 100,000 a year.

The census tables are even more revealing about the quality of the people moving in both directions. For example, they show that 1 in 4 of all the people coming into or returning to Scotland are in the highest professional and social classes as compared with the ratio of 1 in 10 in Scotland at present.

These figures, being census figures do not take us beyond 1966, but there is every reason to think that this trend is accelerating. The inflow of returning Scots and highly qualified specialists coming in support of new industries in Scotland taken together with other factors like the vast expansion of university facilities, is providing us with the right heaven of new and highly

(Continued on page 12)

STORRAMACHD LANNRAIG — BAILE UR CILLE-BHRIDE AN EAR

Tha am baile air a shuidheachadh cho doighheil agus gu bheil e furasda faighinn ann agus as. Tha e naoi mìle deas air Glaschu, ceithir mìle deug o Phort-adhair Abbotsinch agus ochd mìle air fhìthead o Prestwick. Tha Abhainn Chluaidh faisg air laimh agus mar sin tha còthrom riaghailteach aig na factòraidhean stuth a thoirt agus a chur thar chuan. Tha ceithir muillean gu leth troigh ceithir-chearnach, de thalamh fo fhactòraidhean agus iad 'gan sior thoirt. Tha e air aithris gu bheil tigh ur ga thogail gach uair gu leth. Gach la tha teaghlaichean a' tighinn as gach ceirn agus ann an 1975 tha tìd gum bi an sluagh gu math faisg air 82,500.

Tha cumadh trì oiseannach air a' bhaile le aiteachan obrach

air an taobh a muigh, an uair sin tha na tighen comhaidh agus anns an teis meadhan, aice ceannach le buthan mora cruinn comhla. Gu tric agus gu h-àraid air feasgar Di-Sathuirne bi luchd-ceannach a' tighinn air asdar oir tha e gle furasda carraichean a' phàrachaid.

Chun an seo tha sinn air a bhi a' deannamh uail as gach nì co-cheangailte ris an aite—ach tha smudan fhein an ceann gach foid. 'Se corra fhear nach bi diombach 'nuair a chluinneas e an t-ainn Cille-Bhrìde an Ear. Chan fhada agus am bi clith-thurasaidh gach neach an Alba air a shocrachadh air compair ann an Oifis mhòr a chaidh a thogail o chionn ghoidid.

Tormod MacDomhnaill
Motherwell

AN CLABAN

Bha fear nach eil cuimhne air ainm ann an Cnoc-na-Mona ann am Beinn A'Bhaghla, aice a reir beul aithris, bha e 'na ogha piuthar mathar do Iain Ruadh MacEachainn an Gobha bha aig an am ann an Aird A'm'achair 'sa Lochdar.

Chaidh an gille og seo turas a bha sud a phaidheadh mail do Uidhshir a chinn a deas agus cha robh rathad dol roimh an duthaich mar tha ann an diugh. Cha robh na daoine ach a' coiseachd na machraichean comhraidh air taobh an Iar nan eileanan.

Air dha bhi suas Machair Mhìodagain 's a' chearn ris an canadh daoine an Talamh Bha thainig e air claban duine ri taobh coileag murrain. Thug e breab do'n claban agus thuir e "S ann annad a bha fìacail a' chala nuair bha thu 'sa Chòl-ain Daonta."

Thainig e dhachaidh an oidhche sin agus nuair a chuir e dhachaidh an crodh is na h-eich agus biadh a ghabhail thug e lamh air a' phìob chreadha is ghabh e smog is e sìnte air a leabaidh ri aghaidh an teine.

Mar gum b'ann a mach as a' bhalla noch claban agus shocrach e e fhein air suidheachan mu choimeamh.

A sin noch claban eile a bha oilleit grannada mach bho thaobh eile an tìghe.

Thoisich an da chlaban ri comhraig is air leum air a' chleir mar gum bitheadh da bhall.

Chum so air adhart agus an do ghairm an coileach suas mu trì uaircan 's a' mhaduinn agus dh'fhalbh an claban grannada 'na mheall teine troimh mhullach an tìghe.

Thionnadaidh am fear ris an do chuir e a chas agus thuir e ris "S ann agadha bha fheim ormsa an nochd ach bi 'nad fhaicil agus na dean nì cho beag tuir ri d' bheo tuilleadh neo is docha nach bi a chuis cho math leat."

"Ach eirich agus bi falbh agus tìolaic mise agus cha chuir mi an corr dragh ort."

Bha an Fhaochail a Deas fosgaile aig sia uaircan 'sa' mhaduinn agus dh'fhalbh am balach agus dh'adhal e aig a charaid an Gobha Ruadh agus le cheile chuir iad fodha an claban.

Alasdair E. MacEachainn
"Airdbheag"
Beinn A. Bhaghla

Reversing Trends In Emigration

(Continued from page 11)

qualified managerial and professional skills which are so important to the new Scottish industrial revolution which is well on the way.

Scotland's economic regeneration depends very much on the new and fast-growing industries like electronics, office machinery, motor vehicles, special types of engineering and a whole host of other growth sectors. The "home base" for many of these industries is in England, across the Atlantic and in other countries overseas.

It is natural, and indeed essential, that there should be a free flow of brains and skills between Scotland and these countries which are helping to produce and support so much of our new growth side by side with growth in, Scottish industry itself.

In fact we are a long way from the old days of the 19th century when Great Britain, and Scotland in particular, was the workshop of the world and was able to export so much of its highly skilled workpeople and managers all over the world. We are now a growth point — and indeed a reception point — for exciting new developments as part of an international growth in new technologies. Mobility of management and labour is an absolute essential to this growth.

The last few years have seen a greater growth of these industries in Scotland than ever before as witnessed by the figures of factory building and investment. That is why we are now attracting back and into Scotland such high levels of specially qualified people with the skills needed to develop and accelerate the second Scottish industrial revolution.

(Reprinted from "Scottish Economic Development Quarterly Report.")

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 14th May
12.00 Noon News in Gaelic
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn
7.30 p.m. V.H.F.—In the Highlands: An all sorts magazine—comment, interview, music and song from Gaidem (recorded)

Friday, 15th May
12.00 Noon News in Gaelic
7.30 a.m. Seinn an Duan So: Concert of Gaelic songs requested by listeners (recorded)

Sunday, 17th May
3.00 p.m. Studio Service by the Rt. Rev. T. M. Murchison, Glasgow (recorded)

Monday, 18th May
12.00 Noon News in Gaelic
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn

Tuesday, 19th May
12.00 Noon News in Gaelic
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn
3.45 p.m. Cur is Dìuth, Among the Gaels with John A. Macpherson: Between Ourselves: Introduced by Chrissie Dick, My District: Hugh A. MacKinnon talks about the island of Coll, and miscellaneous recordings

Wednesday, 20th May
12.00 Noon News in Gaelic
6.15 p.m. Pipes and Drums by Bilton Glen Pipe Band
Pipe-Major Archie Pinkman (recorded)

Thursday, 21st May
12.00 Noon News in Gaelic
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn
7.30 p.m. V.H.F.—In the Highlands: An all sorts magazine—comment, interview, music and song from Gaidem (recorded)

Friday, 22nd May
12.00 Noon News in Gaelic
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn
7.30 p.m. Chuala's Chord: John Morrison talks to Donald Maclean and selects favourite songs and music (recorded)

Births

CAMPBELL—At Belvidere Maternity Hospital, on Sunday, 26th April, 1970, to Murdoch and Dolina (nee Murray), 246 Allison Street, Glasgow, a son, both well.

Deaths

CAMERON—Very suddenly at Edinburgh, on 1st May, 1970, Iain Allan Cameron, only beloved son of Allan Cameron and the late Mrs Margaret Cameron, 29 Stewart Avenue, Linlithgow.

MACLEOD—At 3 Borrowstown, Carlouay, on 1st May, 1970, the wife of the late John Macleod, after a short illness, aged 93 years.

Very sadly missed.

MURRAY—At Lewis Hospital, Stornoway, on the Sabbath, 3rd May, 1970, Mary Macdonald, wife of the late Donald Murray, 33 South Dell, Ness. Aged 93 years.

Very sadly missed.

Misc.

AN T-EILEANACH. Leabhran misail Eaglais Bhreasa-naigh — gu leir ann an Gaidhlig. 10/- sa bhliadhna a' t-Eileanach, Bernery, Lochmaddy, North Uist.

Accom.

ACCOMMODATION for Car in Oban—frequent traveller to the Isles requires drive or yard to leave locked car for weeks at a time. Apply Box No. 12, Struth.

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.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

Extraordinary General Meeting

NORTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
CLANSMAN HOTEL, INVERNESS

SATURDAY, 16th MAY 1970

at 12 noon

Business —

1. Election of 5 additional members from Region to the Executive Council.
2. Financial Policy.

Members and others interested are cordially invited to attend

Calum MacAulay

Buidsear — Butcher

WEST TARBERT

NA HEARRADH

An fheoil is fhearr an fheoil aig Calum

Domhnall Domhnallach Tairbeart na Hearnadh

PAIPEARAN NAIDHEACHD IS UIDHEAM DHEALBH
(Photo Equipment)

LADIES AND GENT'S CLOTHES

CLO HEARRACH — STOCAINNEAN IS FIGHE

DOMHNALL
MACASGAILL
ARDHASAIG

Buth Ghloireason is
Gach nì a tha dhith oirbh

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE

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

GILLE GUANACH

Bha bodach anns an Eilean Dubh uaireigin a chaill an aon ghobhar a bha aige 's cha robh i ri lorg. Chaidh e far an robh ministear is dh'iarr e air ainmeachadh as a' chubaidh. Air an ath Shabaid chaidh am bodach dhan eaglais. Bho'n a bha e bodhar shuidh e cho faisg air a' chubaidh 's a b'urrainn dha. Aig deireadh na seirbhis

thubhairt am ministear gu robh rud no dha aige ri ainmeachadh agus thoisich e le innseadh gu robh nurse air tighinn dhan bhaile. "Tha i na boireannach og, dreachmhor, is ceann ruadh oirre." "Seadh, seadh," dh'cid am bodach "ach cuimhich gu bheil i seag air aon sine agus gu bheil a broinn lòn le bhi dol troimh na feansaichean!"