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



DI-ARDAOIN, 22mh LATHA FHAOILTEACH 1970

THURSDAY, 22nd JANUARY 1970 No.74



At the A.G.M. of the Wester sibly the result of a lack of Ross Provincial Mod held in understanding of the precarious Pooleve last Monday it was position of Gaelic in certain unanimously decided that a areas. I feel that special comarea in 1970.

the registration of qualified teachers with the G.T.C.", said the chairman of the committee, Mr Duncan MacLeod, Auchter-cairn School. "In spite of representations to the County Education Authority and An Comunn Gaidhealach it has not been possible to resolve the situation. Apparently qualified music teachers are not interested in coming to Wester Ross."

Mod could not be held in the sideration should be given to rea in 1970. the appointment of instructors "This is a direct result of in this case," she said.

Major items

The Wester Ross Mod has become recognised as one of the major items in "Gairloch Week" promoted at the end of May each year, mainly for the entertainment of tourists in the area.

This is not the only area that will be deprived of the services In coming to wester Ross. Expressed concern Miss Kay Matheson, Inver-Skye and Lewis are affected asdale who is secretary of the ard it is possible that the pro-committee expressed concur. Mana Mods in these areas may with a side effect of the forma- suffer also. The long term. tion of the General Teaching effect could be reflected in a Council that would militate reduction in entries in the against Gaelic. "This is pos- National Mod,

Looking towards Portree, Isle of Skye, from the Storr Cliffs.

Crofter Ownership 'Not Of Real Benefit'' covered that they could get much higher rents from Low-

MR Alasdair Mackenzie, M.P. for Ross and Cromarty and a former member of the Crofters Commission, criticised the commission's proposals for making crofters owners of their holdings, in an address to the Aberdeen University Celtic Society on Tuesday 13th January.

sufficient proof that these would be of real benefit to the Highlands or that a legal change could bring about a noticeable improvement in the crofting economy.

The commission's recommendations, said Mr Mac-Kenzie, had been given very wide publicity and had been presented in a manner that would give the impression they were universally wel-comed by the crofters.

They had failed to produce other. The commission claim this to be the most important

chang in crofting tenure since 1886. I would agree that it would be the biggest change but, speaking with respect, l would say that it would be showing a lamentable disrespect to the memory of the great men of 1886 if we were to put the 1886 Act and the commission's 1968 proposals on a par," he said.

Outlining the background to present crofting legislation, In fact, it was because a Mr Mackenzie said that to-rige proportion of their wards the end of the 18th tost progressive crofters dis-greed with this view that he the 19th century there had ad decided to make his been an increased demand to the said the said the said the said the said the said the for market and meat and meat and meat and meat most progressive crofters dis-agreed with this view that he had decided to make his been an increased demand opinions public. For meat and meat products been reclaimed from the "The commission has pre-from the south because of the sented one side of the picture industrial revolution. Some of and I want to present the the Highland laider the

land farmers who were particularly interested in sheep breeding, than the native crofters could afford to pay. But in order to pay those rents the Lowland farmers had demanded a written lease and vacant possession of the grazing. This meant that the crofters had had to go to the rocky coast-lands, the barren uplands, the cities of the south or the wastes of Canada.

This was "the Clearances' of which so much has been written and which were so inhuman that no Highlander could even think about them without a sense of shame.

On some estates no crofter had any security if his land would yield a higher rent than he could afford to pay. Low-land farmers had come up



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Sruth Di-ardaoin, 22mh latha de'n Fhaoilteach 1970 FAIGINN BHUAM

Thursday, 22nd January 1970 NAISEANTACHD

THA feadhainn ann a tha a'creidsinn, a réir coltais, nach eil na Nàiseantaich min a tha crotosini, ach conais, nach dubha" aig Hitler no Mussolini agus nach eil ann an Nàiseantach ach seòrsa de shaobh-chreideanth grànda a tha 'ga theagasg le daoine a tha ag iarraidh iad fhéin a dhèanamh mór agus aig nach eil an comas sin a dhèanamh air raon nas fharsainge na an duthaich bheag fhéin.

Chan eil teagamh nach eil daoine mar seo anns a'Bhuidhinn Nàiseanta, ach 's cinnteach gu bheil iad ann a comunn realscana, ach s' cuinteach gu blief ha ann an comunn ionadail nam pàirtidh eile cuideachd. Chan eil mise dhe'n fheadhainn a tha a'saollsinn gur iad na Nàiseantaich an aon bhuidheann aig a bheil gaol air an dùthaich fhéin ach, ceart no ceàrr, tha na Nàiseantaich dhe'n bheachd nach fhaigh Alba cothrom na Féinne gus am

dhe'n bheachd nach Ihaigh Alog cothrom na reime gus am faigh i Parlamaid dhi fhéin. Cinnteach gu bheil luchd-leughaidh "Sruth" sgith a'cluinntinn nan argumaid mu dheidhinn cultuir agus chaain ach tha cunnartan eile ann cuideachd. Ann an litir anns an "Sootsman" an t-seachdain seo chaidh tha Ruaraidh MacFhearchair a'deanamh soilleir an cunnart Autraum Machielathair a deanaim somer an cumart anns am bitheadh obair an fhearainn agus obair an iasgaich air a'Ghàidhealtachd mura bitheadh iad air an dion le cùmhmantan teann a rachadh an stéidheachadh mus d'rachadh Breatann a stigh dha'n Mhargadh Choitcheann. De a'phrìs a'Ghaidhealtachd no Alba aig balaich Westmin-tar an uair a the brannachd Sheaing air craointeachadh ster an uair a tha buannachd Shasainn ri smaointeachadh oirre?

Sin a'cheist a tha cur air na Nàiseantaich agus chan eil iad a'faicinn gu faod a freagairt earbsa ri duine ach muinntir Alba fhéin.

COMPLICITY IN GENOCIDE ?

THE Biafran War of Independence is over, and the victory and defeat, and their terms, are being celebrated in champagne while thousands starve for the want of a spoonful of flour and water to mix together to make a poor simple cake.

Biafra may seem so far away, further even than London and its Westminster centre of political gravity, that one might well ask whether it really concerns us in the Highlands and Islands. But it does. Even on the basis that, as subjects of the British Crown and its Government, we are aiders and abetters in one of this country's worst exercises in genocide. There may well be parallels to Biafra in the extermination of so many of Europe's Jews of whom so little has been written or said; and in the extermination of the nationals within Russia.

Looming in the forefront of the Biafra tragedy has been the British Government. Who will say that the British Government, by its full material and moral support of Nigeria, has not in fact prolonged the Biafran war? Who will say that our taxes have not contributed to the war effort of the Nigerians against the gallant Ibos who, if reports are to be believed, are now in fear of massacre of their menfolk and the enforced planting of Nigerian seed in the loins of Ibo women to create a new generation of semi-Nigerians with no definite alliegience to one side or

the other and therefore will be more politically malleable? Auberon Waugh has said: "... it will remain a stupefying commentary on the state of British politics towards the end of the seventh decade of the 20th century that moral considerations were never allowed to play the smallest part in the determination of British policy; that the British public, and parliament, were prepared to allow the starvng of over a million children to death in order to further some marginal and problematic interpretation of our national self-interest."

It was the expectation of a "quick kill" which led Mr Stewart, our Foreign Minister, to agree, time and time again, to supply arms to Nigeria. He acted as a munitions agent instead of concilliator. He acted on our behalf, that is if we accept that he is a democratically-elected representative of the British people. And we cannot let our Members of Parliament off so easily. As the unit of Government which should have done the dictating to the Government of what had to be done in Nigeria, there was little seen or heard of any real action. Perhaps we have reached the stage in British political development where Parliament is a mere talking shop? If it acted as a national think-tank, at least that would be something.

Now Biafrans are facing a final kill, the final moppingup optrations, probably on a scale, with similar ferocity and inhumanity, as occurred just after Culloden, not to mention the Highland Clearances. These were exercises in genocide, whatever historians might say. In Scotland perhaps we are more fortunate, as the genocidal policies of Westminster are being implemented by legislation which does not hurt so much

"We know that nationalism has often been accused of many evils, and not least has it been accused of being the cause of war, but very often we find when we look for the cause of war, but very often we find when we look for the cause of war, that it is to be found, not in the nations who are struggling for freedom, but rather in those who are trying to oppress them, or take away their freedom . . . (Gwynfor Evans, M.P.).

Eaglaisean Thall Sa Bhos

cùram mu'n aimhreit ann na Nigeria toiliche a chluinntinn gu bheil gealladh againn a nise air tomhas de shìth anns a' chuid sin de Afraca. Cha mhór nacheil e faoinn a ràdh gu bheil an t-uamhas ri dhèanamh fhathast: tha crannchar na tìre seo air fad an crochadh an tomhas neochuimseach air geur-shealladh agus co-fhulangas nan daoine aig a bheil làmh-an-uachdair a nise.

Bithidh dòchas againn gun cuir an sgeul ùr á Nigeria impidh as ùr orrasan a tha feuchainn ri stad a thoirt air a' chogadh shlaodach ud eile ann an Vietnam. Ged nach cuireadh neach sa bith an taobh am mach de Ruisia teagamh ann an treibhdhireas nan Aimearaganach, nuair a ghabh iad an dleasanas seo orra fhéin, agus ged a bhith-eadh móran air tachairt nach còrdadh ruinn nan robh iad air cumail as, tha mi leothasan a their gun robh Vietnam, Tuath is Deas, air a bhith na b'fheàrr dheth air a' cheann thall as aonais an airm choimhich.

Sin ceist eile. An diugh chan fhaighear bho phàipear no craoladh dad mu'n chogadh ud fad air falbh; tha sinn air ar bodradh leis na naidheachdan á ceanna - bhaile Lagos agus air na tha' tachairt is deas air Abhainn tuath mhór Niger. Se ni iongantach agus rud a chuireas doimheadas air móran mar cheangladh làmhan na а h. aireimh lìonmhoir a bha deónach sluagh Biafra a chuideachadh le biadh is goireasan eile. Tha sinn a faicinn an seo mar a dh'fhaodas na rùintean as treibhdhiriche s as onoiriche a bhith air an cur, le gean math no droch rùn, gu neo-ni.

Ann an leasachadh dhùth channan uireasbhaidheach thall, tha na h-eaglaisean, Pròstanach, Caitligeach, is Easbaigeach, agamas air ni a tha duilich dhaibh a lorg aig an taigh, se sin an cothrom air a bhith ag obair còmhla anns an aon aobhar. Se an ni as làidire a labhras air taobh chreidimh Chrìosdail am measg chràbhaidhean an dommar a dh'aomas hain. nain, mar a dn'aomas e daoine gu a bhith, chan e a mhàin a'sgaoileadh an t-soisgeil air feadh an t-sao-ghail, ach a' dèanamh cobhair air an ainnis aig an taigh agus boh'n taigh. Faodaidh luchd-casaid an dearbh shao-thair seo, gu bhith a' leasa-chadh gach gnè bochdainn, a thogail an aghaidh nan Crìosdaidhean. Faodaidh iad a ràdh gu bheil iad a' gabhail brath orrasan air a bheil iad dèanamh tròcair, le bhith a' sìneadh Bìoball dhaibh an déidh an creuchdan a leigheas Tha iad, mar gum b'eadh, a cur chreutairean truagha fo chomain, le cinnt gu faigh iad éisdeachd an déidh làimhe ris a' chreud a chuirtas iad mu'n coinneamh.

Cha bhith e duilich AMEN, BIAFRA. chasaid seo a fhreagairt. Is

BHA na h-uile air an robh olc sa cheud dol-amach a bhonn-stéidh bho'n d'éirich thig e do'n luchd-casaid a bhith a' cur sìos air obrai-chean tròcair ris nach togair, iad fhéin tionndadh. Cha sheachainn iad ach air éigin an t-amharus gur e cion suim, aig a' chuid as fheàrr no an leisg, aig a' chuid as miosa, a tha gan gumail 'nam tàmh. A bheil an Crìosdaidh gabhail brath air na cinnich le sùil gun spàrr a chreidimh fhéin orra? Dé as coltaiche na gum bitheadh buaidh aig a chaithe-beatha orrasan a tha 'ga fhaicinn, agus a' faotainn buannachd o cho-aireachadh. Chaneil feum air a' chòrr gus an dìoldèirce a chur a shireadh an fhuarain as a bheil an Crìosdaidh a' faotainn na sìth follaisich a tha a' dol thairis air gach sochair eile.

> Faodaidh riaghaltas Nigeria stad a chur greis air saothair nan eaglaisean 'nan dùth-aich, ged a bhitheadh e soillear gum bi cuid dhith gu math éiseil fad iomadh latha. dh'aindeoin sin cha dichuimhnich, 's cinnteach, cuid aca cia as a thàinig a' chobhair nuair a bha feum oirre. S fheudar gus tig feum, agus cothrom, air a' chobhair sin fhathast. Nuair a thig, cuirear sin an luach cubhaidh air a

Cuil nan Ceist-17 Dun-eideann 1. Cia meud eaglais ann an

- Dun-eideann a bhios a' cumail sheirbhisean Gaidhlig gach Sabaid?
- 2. Co a' cheud Phrofessair a chaidh a steidheachadh ann an Roinn nan Cananan Ceilteach ann an Oilthaigh, Dhun eideann?
- 3 Lion gach bearn anns na thaigh Dhun-eideann? sreathan seo a chuireadh cheile mu dheidhinn Dhun-eideann:
 - (a) Thig mo a Duneideann is mo bhreid a Dun-chailleann (Gun urrainn)
 - (b) An Dun-eideann rioghail chomlaich triuir - smiorail bharr de na duthch'. (Aonghas Moireasdan)
 - (c) Tris 's mi gabhail air
- Dun-eideann baile gun ghathadh greine. (Somhairle MacGhilleathain)
- 4. Cha meud Gaidheal a bha ann an Dun-eideann ann an 1961—mile, da mhile no tri mile?
- Bheil barrachd sluaigh ann Dun-deagh air an cur com-

Fuasgladh air t.d. 3

an obair air tùs, eiseamplair a' Mhaighstir, agus 'àithne fhéin, "Imichibh air feadh an t-saoghail uile agus searmoinichibh an soisgeul do gach dùil."

Tha feum aig na h-eaglai-sean a bhos air a' cothrom seo gu sealltainn gur urrain daibh obrachadh gu dealasach agus gu còirdte, air feadh an t-saighail. Aig an taigh cluinnear gu leòr mu rannsachadh dhòighean anns an urrainn daibh tighinn comhla, ach chaneil móran tairbhe ri éigheach airson còrdaidh. An fhaicinn fhathast. Tha suidheachadh nan eaglaisean ag éigheach airson sòrdaidh. An latha roimhe thuirt am Modaràtor còir gu bheil e nas fheumaile a bhith a' bruidhinn air Crìosdaidhean na air Caitligich is Pròstanaich.

Tha na buidhnean a tha a' cur sìos air na h-eaglaisean Crìosdail, no suarach umpa, a sìor fhàs lìonmhor, agus làidir. Tha na roinnean na chnap-staraidh do na h-eaglaisean an dà dhòigh. Tha e gan lagachadh anns an t-srìth. Tha an luchd-casaid a' cur meur air na roinnean mar chomharradh annta fhéin air cion suspainn.

Cha robh mi ach gu math òg nuair a bha roinn nan daoine a réir na h-eaglais do'n buineadh iad 'na chuis-smaointinn dhomh. Bha am baile beag againne air a roinn 'na dha ltth. Feumaidh mi radh ceart gu leòr gu robh duine no dha a'seasamh am mach o'n mhór-chuid. Dh'ionnsaich mi tràth gum b'e "U.F." a bha ann am Meastar Freàsair. am postmastar, agus gum b'e "Seseudar" a bha an Eóghann bràthair m'athar, ge bith air an t-saoghal carson. Co dhiu, cha bhitheadh iad 'nam bheachd-sa, air an comharrachadh am mach na bu mhotha ged a chluinninn gu robh iad ag aoradh do Mhahomet no do Bhuddha.

Ach bhuineadh a' chuid mhór do'n Eaglais Stèite no do'n Eaglais Shaoir. Dh'fhaodamaid farmad a bhith againn ri muinntir na h-Eaglais Stéite, oir cha robh aca ach mu mhìle ri choiseachd gu'n eaglais aca fhéin. Dà uair sa bhliadhna gun teagamh, aig àm comanachaidh (na h-òrd-aighean), dh'fheumadh iad a dhol a h-uile ceum de shia mìle gu eaglais na sgìre (agus nach bu mhath an airidh!)

Air mo shon-sa agus mo cho-chrìosdaidhean, bha againn ri dhol a h-uile sàbaid mu mhìle troimh mhonadh (rathad an lóin ri sìde thioram rathad Chnoc Urchaidh ri side fhliuch) agus an sin, an déidh dha na boireannaich sealltainn ri an caiseart, bha dà m'hìle gu leth air rathad mór cruaidh an rìgh.

Feumaidh mi sgur. Ma Bheil barrachd sluaigh ann an Dun-eideann na tha ann an Obair-dheadhain agus their mi tuilleadh mu eaglaisean an eilein an ath turus.

Celtica – today

A look at Alba — Breizh — Cymru — Eire — Kernow — Mannin

by P. Berresford Ellis

Feumaidh mi aideachadh gum bheil mi a' gabhail iongantas aig amannan ma tha cuid na cruth-shuidheachaidh de Gaidhlig a' miannachadh na Gaidhlig a bhith 'na canain bheo idir.

Chunnaic mi o cheann ghoirid anns a' phaipear-naidheachd Steornabhaigh sanas air a chuir a mach leis a' choisirchiuil as Na Lochan. Bha an sanas seo air a sgrìobhadh ann an Sags-bheurla gu leir—a rithisd anns a' phaipear-naidheachd ceudna leugh mi sanas eile fo'n tiodal-An Commun Gaidhealach. Ars' an sanas seo ann am beurla chruaidh nan sasunnach-

"We are looking for a secretary preferably with a knowledge of Gaelic for Abertarff House."

A Leughadairean reusanta chaneil dith 'sam bith air a' Chanain Albannach airson naimhdean le cairdean mar seo!

What is the attitude of the University of St Andrews (Scotland's oldest university, established in 1411) towards the national language of Scotland? What interests does this great university take in the language? What research does it undertake with all its powerful resources and scholarship?

" I regret to inform you that there is no formal teaching of Celtic Studies in this University, and this includes the teaching and study of Gaelic. Any studies of Gaelic (and there have been occasional studies in the past) have been the result of private arrangement,"

Now what of the Post Office's attitude to language?

"The Post Office is sympathetic towards the use of these languages" (the indigenous languages of the U.K. other than English) "but mail which is addressed in a manner which tends to prevent easy and quick reading is an embarrassment to the Post Office staff and is prohibited, consequently we do not encourage the use of indigenous languages for postal addresses as this could easily lead to delay. In fact, parcels etc., handed in at Post Offices are refused unless the English equivalent of the address is added."

What is needed to give the Scottish (Gaidhlig) language a much needed boost and a status is a Postal Campaign. Scots, refusing to use English when addressing letters to persons in A' Ghaidhealtachd would— within six to twelve months, gain recognition by the postal authorities to the language. If the Welsh can achieve this, why not the Scots?

It is a simple way; a nonfanatical way, but an effective way! Why not make 1970 a Campaign for Recognition of the Scottish (Gaidhlig) language by the Post Office year? Let everyone address one letter every week to a friend in Scot-(Gaidhlig). The postal tish authorities would soon take the hint!

The New Year has started ill both in Wales and Cornwall. In Cornwall, 34 year old Stephen Fuller of Padstow, has died. As The Cornish Times stated: "He had a great awareness of the Redcoats." A Mebyon Kernow worker, a keen supporter of the Cornish language, and a great patriot, Stephen Fuller launched The Padstow Echo three years ago. It was a monthly magazine devoted to Cornwall. The Cornish national movement has lost one of its greatest men of inspiration and tireless workers.

In Wales, David John Williams of Fishguard, a founder member of Plaid Cymru, has died aged 84. Dr Williams became famous with his short stories and autobiography. He refused to write in any other language but his own-Welsh One of his best sellers "Hen DyFferm" was translated into English in 1962 by the Welsh poet Waldo Williams.

Dr Williams was sentenced, with Rev. Lewis Valentine and the great poet-playwright Saunders Lewis, to imprisonment at the Old Bailey in the 1930's for setting fire to an R.A.F. bombing range which totally destroyed a Welsh speaking community in the Lleyn Peninsula. A Caernarvon jury had refused to find them guilty and so the English authorities transferred their case to the Old Bailey. All three men refused to plead because the case had been transferred from their own country. All three refused to address the court in any other language but English.

As Gwynfor Evans, Plaud Cymru M.P. for Carmarthen, said: "His name will live as long as the Welsh language lives."

The young generations of Welsh have ensured that D. J. Williams' name will live for many centuries yet.

Oh where, oh where, is the young generations of Scots to save their badge of humanity? And shall the names of Alasdair MacMhaighstir, Alasdair Ulleam Mac Dhunleibhe, Seumas Mac Garaidh, Ruaraidh Erskine and others of that ilk be buried in museums, as dead as the poets of Etruria? And shall the badge of slavery prevail? Let us hope that in 1970 the Scottish people will have a little more awareness of their situation.

Caithness Industrv

The possibilities of reviv-g the Caithness flagstone ing industry, at one time a large concern employing export many hundreds of people, are to be investigated by the Highlands and Islands De-velopment Board and Alexander Sutherland Limited. the Golspie contracting and quarrying firm.

On their behalf The Robertson Research Company Ltd. are carrying out a study which will include preliminary work on geology, marketing, mechanisation and economics.

Prior to 1967 rising costs and competition from concrete had forced the Caithness flagstone trade to contract. In that years Sutherlands took over the remaining quarries of Spittal and Achanarras, then employing two men. They have since raised output and increased the number of jobs to eleven. During the past twelve months slabs have been sup-

months slabs have been sup-plied to the United King-dom Atomic Energy Autho-rity, Caithness County Coun-cil, the Ministry of Works and several building companies.

In addition to pavings and In addition to pavings and the external cladding of buildings the slabs can be used for interior floor tiles, window sills and surrounds and roofing slates. When pol-iched the term can be media ished, the stone can be made up into tables and fireplaces and used for other ornamen-tal work. Sutherlands are currently following up an enquiry from Europe for a large quantity of floor tiles.

Sir James Mackay, Board member with special responsibility for area development planning, said today (Thurs-day): "The initial work which Sutherlands have undertaken, and enquiries made by the Board, show that if slab production can be mechanised, thereby reducing costs, there is good reason to believe that wider markets can be tapped. This, in turn, could lead to assured production, rising employment and greater produc-tivity."

Cuil nan Ceist-17

FUASLADH

- 1. Tri. An Eaglais Ghaidhealach (Eaglais na h-Alba) Eaglais Chaluim Chille (An Eaglais Shaor) agus An Eaglais Shaor Chleireil air Gilmore Place. 2. Domhnull MacFhionghain.
- 3. (a) Chrios. (b) Ghillean.

(c) Glas.

- 4. Beagan is da mhile
- Tha. Bha 468,000 ann an 5. Dun-eideann ann an 1961 agus 185,000 ann an Obair - dheadhain agus 182,000 ann an Dun-

Hope For "Do It Yourself" VHF **Gaelic Music Broadcasts**

The difficulty in obtaining ber of schools in the Highvisiting teachers of music in Lewis and in the West Coast of Ross-shire has resulted in an approach to the B.B.C. by Arthur Brocklebank, County Music Organiser for Ross and Cromarty and by Donald John Mackay, Director of An Comunn Gaidhealach with the suggestion that V.H.F. from Rosemarkie be utilised for the transmission of Gaelic singing programmes specifically designed for schools.

The B.B.C. agreed to do this and the first of 10 weekly broadcasts will go out from Rosemarkie Transmitter at 11.40 a.m. until 12 noon on Friday, 16th January, 1970. Seven songs will be taught during the 10 weeks of broadcasts and these songs will be taken from the 1970 National Mod syllabus for

National Mod syllabus for the nine to twelve age group. The tunes are being taught by Robert Scott, Principal Teacher of Music, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway and the Gaelic words by Mary M. Macleod, Principal Teacher of Gaelic in the same school Gaelic in the same school. The programmes have been produced by Arthur Brockle-bank. All the teaching will be done in English.

them. All schools in Rossshire are being provided with V.H.F. radios and taperecorders, these being necessary equipment to exploit the singing lessons to the full.

Questionnaires will be sent to the schools receiving the broadcasts to find out what effect they have had so that improvement may be made in future series. "I am delighted with the response made by the B.B.C. to our request to transmit these broadcasts on V.H.F.," said A.B., music organiser.

"Many of the schools in Lewis and in Wester Ross have been concerned about the future of singing gaelic songs by the children and this series of 10 weekly broadcasts will provide a stimulus and perhaps assist schools in making entries for local Mads.

It has been hard work making the broadcasts but with the co-operation of the Senior Studio Manager, Scot-land, and a Sound Engineer we have been able to make, what we hope, are profession ably acceptable broadcasts.

Parents may listen to the This is a new venture in broadcasts on their own local broadcasting and it is V.H.F. radios at home—if understood that a large num- they have them.

FRANK TALK

FRANK TALK LESS COMMON

I hear that a coin has been flipped in the air at West-minster by Harold Wilson. If it comes down heads, then he will go for entry to the Common Market and leave the next Prime Minister to face the impact of increasing prices in 1971 and 1972. If he is Prime Minister at that time, he may well find himself losing the subsequent General Election in 1975.

If the coin comes down tails, these are exactly what Harold will show to the country: an anti-Market election ticket, which could win him the next election.

All this puts Ted Heath in a tight spot. He may well find himself losing votes by continuing to appear pro-Market. **OUEEN OF THE CASTLE?**

Whoever she may be, it is our Barbara. Wage innot our Barbara. Wage in-creases are being demanded all round. Some, like those of the M.P.s, are being granted. Others are being held up. Dark clouds are certainly gathering round the castle towers. Top Labour ministers fear that if the whole matter of wage claims is not handled correctly the next election will be lost. **RED FACE?**

villing to see the return of Harold Wilson on Britain's throne if his Government were not so blatantly anti-Soviet.

Harold Wilson has been playing the world-statesman role of late, as part of his preelection plans (while Ted Heath sails merrily to victory a local Australian seaon patch).

Keeping in mind Harold MacMillan's 1959 Winter visit to Moscow which undoubtedly helped him to win in that year's election, Mr Wilson was hoping for a visit to Moscow. The Kroger affair was to have eased the path to Red Square.

Soviet commentators sav that Britain's leaders have permitted a deterioration and even aggravation of relations between our countries.

BIAFRA

The end of the Biafran War of Independence has undoubtedly caused a few sighs of relief in top Labour ministerial circles. Apart from moral considerations-those involved in the sending of arms to Nigeria-there are the economic ones. Among the benefits which will come to Britain, now that the war has ended, is an increased de-RED FACE? pendence on Nigerian oil, and It is rumoured that the less on that from the Middle Soviet Government would be East, including Libya's.

Croft Ownership "Not Of Real (Continued from page 1) Benefit'' tain landlords would welcome

who had been so cruelly evicted.

"Naturally there was bitter resentment and much heartsearching as to how the crofters could be protected from the inhumanity of those landlords whose sole aim was to extract the maximum rent: This resulted in a vigorous campaign in the Press, at public meetings, and in Parliament. Those were the famous land league days when a large number of able and dedicated men and women fought for justice and security for the crofter. In this campaign they got a great deal of inspiration from the Gaelic bards of those days.

"Their efforts were fully rewarded when an Act of in Parliament was passed 1886 giving the crofters security of tenure. This Act gave the crofter a sense of security that not only enabled him to play a far more im-portant part in the social and economic life of the Highlands but also to make a greater contribution to the nation and British Dominions and Colonies overseas. Between 1886 and the present day there have been a series of Acts which have brought crofting legislation up to date and have given it certain important features which distinguish it from other forms of tenure.

"The most important feature is security of tenure. The crofter cannot be evicted so long as he pays his rent. He can leave his croft by will to his children or other designated successors. The two provisions, i.e., the right of bequest and security of tenure, mean, in effect, that he has the right of tenancy in perpetuity. A croft, or part of a croft, may be re-sumed for a specific purpose but only by due process of the law. The same applies to an owner-occupier. An owner can have a purchase order served on him and be dis-possessed if his land is required for a specific purpose, which means that his rights are not any more secure than that of the crofter. There is no absolute protection in either case.

"Other advantages of crofting tenure are: assistance for the erection or acquisition of permanent improvements at ingoing. The special assis-tance available for house building, and specially tailored to the needs of the crofter, is largely responsible for the high standard of croft houses throughout the Highlands. These grants are not availto owner-occupiers. Assistance is available to ingoing crofters for the purchase and improvement of livestock well as more generous grants for reclamation, regeneration, draining and cropping in general.

Continued Mr Mackenzie: him to sell him the owner- be true of both arable and ship of the croft. it some- hill categories and so a ladder times happens that a crofter of promotion for the very buys his land, but such type of young man who has cases are few indeed. The a birthright to the land would crofter who derives the most of his living from the land is, in most cases, perfectly satisfied with his present position as a virtual owner irrespective of who the legal owner may be. The crofter has the advantage under the present tenure that if he is situated in a remote area, where there is little demand for crofts, he still has to get compensation for improvements from the landlord whether there is an incoming tenant or not.

Many disadvantages

"What then are the disadvantages of abolishing the crofting system?" asks Mr Mackenzie. "There are many but I would only list a few of them here. It is claimed by the commission that none of the benefits to which I have referred will be affected by the proposed change. This is a matter over which the commission has no jurisdiction. Those benefits are given to crofters, and once you adolish the system and put all small units throughout Scotland on the same footing there is no guarantee that future Govern-ments will continue the present benefits.

"There is a great demand for holiday homes on the western mainland. If all crofters became owners of their crofts a likely sequel is that some of these owner-occu-piers will put their property on the market. The crott would go to the highest bidder who would be unlikely to be a crofter or someone of similar economic status but some wealthy person from outwith the crofting counties. This is happening on a con-siderable scale already."

There were a large number of crofts owned by the Secretary of State in the arable areas of the Highlands. A number of very good farms had been sub-divided into smallholdings during the period between the two wars. It was true that many of those holdings were too small to be economical but by a gradual process of consolidation and enlargement carried out by the Department of Agriculture's lands officers, many more viable units were being established. Similarly, in the hill areas, many of the best sheep farms had been taken over for land settlement.

Declared Mr Mackenzie : If those crofters become owner-occupiers many of them would sell out to the highest bidder who would not always be the young crofter or agricultural worker wishing to get a place of his own, but someone with enough "A crofter has the right to money to outbid the prospec-approach the landlord asking tive young crofter. This would

be abolished for ever.

"The commission maintain that the necessary legislation would be introduced to prevent this happening. Again it is difficult to visualise a Government introducing legislation to prevent a small owneroccupier from disposing of his property as he thinks fit. To pretend otherwise would, in my opinion, be less than honest. It is also important to remember that those land settlement schemes were carried out at considerable expense and paid for out of Exchequer funds. There are grave doubts as to whether the commission would be within its rights in disposing of them in the manner pro posed.'

The question of the management of common grazings would also present an enor-mous problem, he points out. With 20 to 30 proprietors sharing a common grazing it would be virtually impossible to get agreement on any major improvement scheme. Anywho had experience of one hill grazings was well aware that there would be very few cases indeed where a com-mon grazing could be apportioned on a fair basis because of the uneven quality of the grazing. The idea of vesting common grazings in local trustees might be quite unworkable.

Lacked authority to buy

Since the inception of the Crofters Commission 14 years ago there had been a number of estates which could have been bought and reorganised. Take, for example, a small compact estate with a large number of vacant crofts and absentee crofters. The proprietor had a large tract of the best land, both ands. The hill, in his own hands. The could have the best land, both arable and commission could have bought this estate at a moderate price and could have produced a reorganisation scheme that would be a credit to it, but it lacked the authority to buy the land.

To suggest that to make all those absentee crofters owner-occupiers as an answer to the problems of this estate was simply ridiculous. If the commission proposals were to be accepted it would mean that the Government would mean have to buy all the crofting land outright as the crofters would be paying back over a 20-year period. If the com-mission failed to raise the money to buy this small estate, how did they expect the Treasury to sanction payment of several million pounds to buy all the crofting lands? Continued Mr MacKenzie:

"I have no doubt that cer- balaich.

the compulsory takeover of their crofting land at the highest figure that could be put upon it, especially since the commission propose that shootings should be re-let to the former landlords. To relet shootings and fishings to former landlords would be a

most retrograde step. "However, that is not to say that certain changes are not necessary in a changing economic pattern. Where a crofter invests substantial sums of money in order to engage in non-agricultural employment he should have safeguards regarding compen-sation at his outgoing. Where the Highlands and Islands Development Board in conjunction with other bodies such as the SAOS and the Forestry Commission are prepared to promote schemes for the rehabilitation of certain areas it might be necessary to make changes in crofting law.

Enough bodies already

"The question of owneroccupancy was fully considered by the Taylor Commission. Crofters were asked for their views at the hearings which took place in different places throughout the Highlands and Islands. It is interesting to note that crofters on the whole could not possibly have shown less enthusiasm for the change. It must be clear to anyone who has studied the commission's proposals that a new body would have to be set up to administer the common grazing and other functions, but surely we have enough bodies already?"

Concluded Mr Mackenzie: " In my opinion the commission have failed to produce sufficient proof that its proposals would be a real benefit to the Highlands or that a legal change could bring about a noticeable improvement in the crofting economy. Therefore, I hope that the Government will consider the position very seriously before abolishing a system which has so much to commend it."

Barrachd Oigridh **Ris An Tombaca**

A reir aithisg a thug an Tobacco Research Council a mach an t-seachdhuin seo tha an oigridh a' smocadh barrachd 'na bha iad a riamh.

Air an laimh eile thatar a' reic nas lugha de thombaca na bha o chionn da bhliadhna.

Bha balaich a dh'fhag an sgoil aig 15 an 1961 a' dol troimh 13.4 toitean 'san troimh t-seachdhuin ach tha balaich 15 a dh'fhag an 1968 a' smocadh 19.2 'san t-seachdhuin. Tha na caileagan eadhon fhathast gu math air deireadh—chaneil iadsan a' gabhail ach mu thritheamh earrain 'sa tha na

Militant Demands In Uist

Brigadier Winfield, who is in charge of the expansion of the rocket range, Mr Gray, Ministry of Defence Land Agent, and Lt. Colonel Pickford, C.O., Benbecula, were present at a meeting held in Bornish reccently to discuss the implications of the activity they pro-pose to undertake in Rudha Ardvule. The Army hope to get under way there in early 1972 and according to the Brigadier there will be no interference with cultivation or with the land as such: at the same time he said that some form of slit trenches would have to be dug, a parking space

OLIVER SAYS . . .

- "The trouble with Gaelic is that it has no modern equivalents. For an example, what would be the Gaelic word for Macaroni?"
- "I don't know. What's the English word for it?"

built and a communications post set up. All that would be involved, said the Brigadier, would be soldiers on the foreshore firing at an air-borne object. A clearance area of 120 acres would be required during firing and during this time no one would be allowed to stay on board any boats which were at anchor. No doubt the crofters of Bornish and the lobster men who use Ardvule will want to give careful consideration to the various implications of these proposals.

Helicopter **Ambulances** Out

The suggestion by Inverness County Councillor, Rev. J. Morrison, North Uist that three helicopters should be based at selected points throughout the Western Isles to provide an emergency ambulance service, has been rejected by the Board of Trade.

With the completion of the Skye airstrip there is a considerable coverage of landing grounds which can be used for air ambulances.

Apart from the lack of reliability of helicopters in adverse weather conditions the cost of dol operating multi-engined craft 'san can be three to four times greater than the operating costs for small fixed wing aircraft.

Such small ambulance aircraft have operated successfully in the past and it is possible that the solution may be found in providing more airstrips for this type of aircraft.

SRUTH. Di-ardaoin, 22mh latha de'n Fhaoilteach 1970

New Fisheries Rules

national enforcement of the for any subsequent action. If conservation rules of the North there have been infringements East Atlantic Fisheries Commission came into operation on January 1, 1970. Under this scheme the nets and catch of fishing vessels of a member country of the commission may be inspected by officers from another member country on the high seas within the commission's area to see if they conform to the rules of the commission.

To enable Britain to play its part in the scheme the Fisheries Ministers have made the For-eign Sea Fishery Officers (North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission Scheme) Order 1969 which came into force on January 1, 1970. The Order made under the Sea Fisheries Act 1968, specifies the class of persons who will be foreign sea fishery officers for the purposes not be able to inspect the catch of N.E.A.F.C. scheme of joint and gear of British vessels beenforcement.

It is hoped that this new venture in international co-operation will do much to ensure the uniform application of the Conservation rules and will serve as a model for other areas.

relevant provisions of the Sea Fisheries Act 1968, has the effect of permitting authorised inspectors from Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Swe-den and the U.S.S.R to stop and board a British vessel outside national fisheries limits tion rules relate to the mesh within the Commission's area size of fishing nets, use of topin order to inspect its catch or its nets. If contraventions of the commission's rules are found the inspector sends a report to the British authorities mature Sea Fish Orders.

A new scheme for the inter- who alone would be responsible of the commission's rules, they will be treated in the same way as a contravention reported by a British sea fishery officer. In no circumstances will follow-up action under the scheme be taken by the foreign country of which the inspector is а national: nor does he have power under the scheme to arrest a British fishing vessel.

Under the scheme British sea fishery officers will be able to carry out similar inspections of catch and gear on fishing vessels of the countries listed above. In the case of the U.S.S.R. Poland and Sweden there will be no inspection of catch or gear below decks and in the case of the U.S.S.R. no inspection of catch anywhere on board. Similarly these three countries will low deck nor will inspectors from the U.S.S.R. inspect the catch anywhere on board a British vessel.

The Matherlands, the Republic of Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany are also The Order together with the members of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission and are expected to join in the scheme in due course. Until they do so inspectors from these countries are not permitted to inspect British vessels under the scheme.

The commission's conservaside chafers and in the minimum size of certain species of fish. These rules are reflected in our current Fishing Nets and Im-

"The Irish Post"

A new newspaper, The Irish Post (An Nuachtan Eireannach), is to be launched on February 14 aimed at the two million Irish immigrant community in Scotland, Wales and England. The Irish Post will be 1s, twocolour weekly tabloid.

Managing Director of the newspaper, Brendan Mac Lua, comments that the Irish in Britain have never had a news-paper of their own. "The need for such a publication has long been recognised and The Irish Post now fills that void." It will be a quality newspaper containing everything of interest to the Irish communities.

The newspaper will also con-tain stories and articles in Irish. The initial print order will be 100,000.

Pat Chatten, a graduate from the Sligo Champion and Irish Press, has been appointed editor. Sruth columnist, P, Berresford Ellis, has been appointed deputy editor.

The newspaper will be launched officially by George Colley, the Irish Minister for Industry and Commerce and the Irish Government will also be represented by Ambassador J. G. Molloy.

The head office of The Irish Post will be at 2-4 The Broad-way, Southall, Middlesex, and the Irish office is at 25 Lower Camden Street, Dublin. A third office is expected to be opened in Birmingham

SNP WELCOME FERRY

Mr George Nicholson, prospective S.N.P. candidate for Ross & Cromarty has said that he was delighted to learn of the possibility of an Ullapool-Stor-noway sea link. "This ferry should have been in operation years ago. As for Kyle of Lochalsh, there ought to be no reason to fear for the future of this area. For too long people in Scotland have been used to receiving the crumbs instead of a fair share of the cake from the government. There is an old familiar Westminster game of playing one region off against another.

"Kyle must fight along with and not against, Ullapool for its future. If there is a need for ferry services at Kyle and Ullapool then we must have both. The technique of 'you can have one but not both' must not be allowed in Wester Ross. It has been demonstrated again and again that sustained public opinion can modify any Westminster Beaurocracy.

Mr Nicholson continued "Let those people who are fearful of the future of Kyle read S.N.P. Highland Policy which aims to develop the whole of the Highlands for the benefit of Highlanders, Scottish Self-government will restore to our communities a sense cf security and purpose."

Standing Stone On Eilean Mor

Eilean Mor lies about two height. On one face is group of half a dozen small islands in the Sound of Jura. It is about a third of a mile in its extreme length and barely half a mile in width. It is a place only to be approached in fine weather, for the conflict of tides between it and the mainland is something which should be seen to be understood, when the full swing of the ebb tide rushing out of Loch Sween meets the opposing currents and a sou' west wind, it is no time to be thinking of crossing to the island.

The view of Eilean Mor and companion islands looking down upon them from the hills above Kilmory Knap is very striking on a clear day. Behind looms up Jura with cloud traversed peaks, and the intervening rocky islands stand out of the sea, one beyond the other, with an effect as though some Titan had intended to throw a chain of stepping stones across the sound, but stopped short ere his task was completed

As we approach by boat the largest of the group, we see its outline to be low with two slight eminences, and the buildings between these, which were visible from the mainland we can make out to be a chapel. In other respects the island has the usual aspects of such spots, rich green pasture, with a sedgy patch or two on it, and all the rest rock and bracken.

This standing stone so called is not really one but the shaft of a cross and the jagged top bears evidence to this. It is in fact one of several headless crosses on the island. It stands on the highest point of the island; on a stone pedestal about 7 feet square by three feet in way.

miles due west of Kilmory griffinish animal of the more Knap and is the largest of a ordinary type, on the other. part of an inscription most of which fortunately is legible. I am not aware that any one has yet given a reading of this in-teresting record. What I have puzzled out in spelling runs as follows : - " Insularum Domina et Johannes presbyter ac heremica isti, insule me ficri feccerane." From this we learn that a lady of the Isles in conjunction with one John, priest and hermit of the island erected the cross. It has long lost its head. One supposed to be it is in the Museum of Antiquities. at Edinburgh; taken there from Eilean Mor in 1786.

This stone which crowns the little insular eminence is indisputably both genuine and authentic; it seems to establish the fact that at least one of the island hermits was also an ordained priest, possibly incumbent of the chapel.

STORNOWAY/ULLAPOOL FERRY THIS YEAR?

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for Scotland the Scottish Transport Group hope to introduce a car ferry service between Ullapool and Stornoway by next year.

The new service would re-place the existing Kyle-of-Lochalsh/ Stornoway service. South West Ross District Council, concerned about the effects of the withdrawal of the service from Kyle may ask to discuss the matter with Mr William Ross, Secretary of State.

The news has delighted the people of Lewis who have fought for this mainland link for so long and regard it as a pre-requisite for the attrac-tion of industry to Storno-

This is a Celtic O, the symbol for OGRAS, Conradh na Gaeilge's new youth organisation. It is the sort of O to be found (with variations) in the Book of Kells and Durrow and the other great books produced when Ireland was an island of saints and scholars. It is considered to be an ideal choice, embodying a spirit of pride in Ireland's past and—as a symbol for Ogras hope for Ireland's future.



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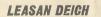
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Tha lain agus Mairi air falbh do'n sgoil agus John and Mary have gohe to school and tha Alasdair anns a'mhonadh. Tha Mairi anns Alexander is in the hill. Mary is in an taigh leatha fhein. the house alone

- Sine : A bheil thu staigh a Mhairi? Are you in Mary? Mairi: Tha. Thig a steach a Shine Yes. Come in Jean. Ciamar a tha thu fhein an diugh? How are you yourself today? Sine : Tha gu math. Ciamar a tha thu fhein. Fine. How are you yourself. Mairi: Oh tha mi gu math tapadh leat
- Oh I am fine thank you. Ach c' ait' a bheil thu dol? Sine :
- Ach c ait a bilen tin doi: But where are you going? Tha mi dol do'n bhaile. I am going to the village. A bheil thu ag iarraidh dad anns na buthan? Are you wanting anything in the shops? Mairi : Chaneil tapadh leat.
- Sine :
- Mairi :
- Chaneli tapach leat. No thank yo you. A bheil thu a' coiseachd do'n bhaile? Are you walking to the village? Chaneli. Tha mi a'falbh comhla ri Murchadh. No. I am going along with Murcho. C'uine bhitheas sibh a' falbh? When will you be going? Bithidh sinn a' falbh aig leth. We will be going at half uair an deidh deich. Sine : past ten. Tiugainn comhla ruinn.
 - Come along with us.
- C'uine bhitheas sibh a' tilleadh? When will you be returning? Mairi :
- Sine : Bithidh aig uair. We will be at one o'clock. A bheil thu a' tighinn? Are you coming?
- Mairi :
- Are you coming? De an uair a tha e a nis? What time is it now? Tha e coig mionaidean an deidh deich. It is five past ten. De' an rathad a bhitheas Murchadh a' dol? What way will Murdo be going? Tha e a' tighin an rathad. He is coming this way. seo aig leth uair an deich deich. at half past ten. seo aig leth uair an deich deich. at half past ten. then. I will be deisel an ceartuair. Sine : Mairi :
- Sine :
- Mairi :
- deiseil an ceartuair. ready soon. Dean thusa cupan "tea." You make a cup of tea. Sine : Gle mhath mata. Greas thusa ort. Very good then. You hurry up. Mairi : Cha bhi mi fada. Sine : Cair a bheil an 'tea"? Sine : Cair a bheil an 'tea"? Hairi : Tha iar 's' hord aig an uinneig. It is on the table at the window. Sine : Birthidh an 'tea" deiseil an ceartuair. The tea will be ready soon.

	I hope that Alexander will be Alasdair anns a'mhonadh fad an latha. in the hill all day.
Sine :	Co tha comhla ris? Who is along with him?
Mairi :	Tha Seumas. Thuirt iad gum bi iad James is. They said that they will
	anns a' mhonadh fad an latha be in the hill all day ma bhitheas an latha math. if the day will be good.
Sine :	Tha mi cinnteach gum bi an latha math mat: I am sure that the day will be good then.
Mairi :	Tha mi cinnteach gum bi. I am sure that it will.
Sine :	A bheil thu deiseil fhathast? Are you ready yet?
Mairi :	Tha. Tha mi deiseil a nis. Yes. I am ready now. A bheil an "tea" deiseil fhathast? Is the tea ready yet?
Sine :	Chaneil ach bithidh i deiseil an ceartuair. No but it will be ready soon.
Mairi :	A bheil m' ad ceart gu leor? Is my hat alright?
Sine :	Tha i gle mhath. A bheil i ur? It is very good. Is it new?
Mairi :	Chaneil gu dearbh. No indeed. Ach c' ait' a bheil mo mhiotagan?
Sine :	Ach c' ait' a bheil mo mhiotagan? But where are my gloves? A bheil iad 'nad phocaid?
Mairi :	Are they in your pocket? Chaneil. Bha iad agam aig an dreasair.
Sine :	No. I had them at the dresser.
Mairi :	Stad ort. Siud iad air an Iar. Stop. There they are on the floor. Tapadh leat a Shine.
Sine :	Thank you Jean. Tha an "tea" deiseil.
	The tea is ready.
Mairi :	Suidh aig a' bhord. Sit at the table. Ach c'ait' a bheil mo sporan?
Sine :	But where is my purse. Ol an tea an drasda. Drink the tea just now.
	Tha uine gu leor againn. We have plenty of time.
Mairi :	Oh siud an sporan anns an uinneig.
	Oh there's the purse in the window. Ach de am fuaim a tha an siud? But what noise is that?
Sine :	Siud an car aig Murchadh. That is Murdo's car.
	A bheil thu deiseil? Are you ready?
Mhairi :	Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil. I think I am.
Sine :	Tiugainn mata. Come along then.
	Glas an dorus.
Mairi :	Lock the door. Tiugainn mata. Come along then.

SRUTH, Di-ardaoin, 22mh latha de'n Fhaoilteach 1970

Mairi . The mi 'n doches gum hi

Read this passage and answer the questions which follow.

Bha Alasdair agus Seumas anns a' mhonadh agus bha a' chlann anns an sgoil. Bha Mairi agus Sine anns an taiph, Bha Sine a' dol do'n bhaile comha ri Murchadh. Bha Sine ag iaradh air Mairi a dhol do'n bhaile comha riutha. Bha Sine ag radh gum bi iad a' cilleadh aig uair. Bha Mairi ag radh gum robh I an dochas gum bi Alasdair anns a' mhonadh fad an latha. Bha Sine a' deanamh cupan tea agus bha Mairi deiseil aig leth uair an dèidh deich. Bha cota agus ad agus miotagan air Mairi. Bha sponan alee cuideachd. Bha I gle thollichte a' fabh anns a' char comhla ri Murchadh agus ri Sine.

- C'ait' an robh Alasdair?
 C'ait' an robh Sine a' dol?
 De bha air Mair?
 Co comhla ris a bha Sine a' dol do'n bhaile?
 C'uine bhitheas iad a' tilleadh?

Grammar The Regular Verb

Imperative: Greas, hurry Stad, stop Glas, lock.

Verbal Noun

Ad, a hat Pocaid, a pocket Miotag, a glove

Verbal Noun Ag iarraidh, wanting A' falbh, going A' coiseachd, walking A' tighinn, coming A' tighinn, coming A' smaoineachadh, thinking Ag radh, saying.

Masculine Nouns with and without the Definite Article. Sporan, a purse Car, a car Baile, a village Dreasair, a dresser An sporan, the purse An car, the car Am baile, the village An dreasair, the dresser.

Feminine Nouns with and without the Definite Article. An ad, the hat A' phocaid, the pocket A' mhiotag, the glove.

SEVEN

other. This is relatively easy to do. But faithful, in that Smith has captured the essence of life with which Duncan Ban was most familiar. It was a distillation of experience, of life among natural things and events, and of the thoughts which only a man in such excellent isolation press in such eloquence.

In his Introduction, Smith continually refers to the realism of the original poem, its toughness, its manner of imparting information to the reader, its liveliness, its colour, music, and above all its marvellous ex-ample as a piece of Gaelic writing.

"When one considers it, it is a very strange poem for a Highlander to write. It is the Gaelic language at its peak.It is the poet writing before morality. Never again would a Gaelic poet write like this. Never again would the Gaelic ethos allow him to '

Only a poet of Smith's calibre and Gaelic-based background could have translated MacIntyre so effectively. The result is essential reading for anyone who professes even the slightest interest in Gaelic. The book is well produced and well worth its cost. Readers who buy the publication would also indicate to the publisher that his justification in printing the work was confirmed by practical public support. That the book has gone into a second edition is proof enough of the general interest BEN DORAIN has

'Ben Dorain' translated by Iain Crichton Smith; 7s 6d, plus postage; Akros Publications, Preston, Lancashire.

SEIRBHIS UR AIRSON ILE

Di-luain seo chaidh chuireadh air flod an R.M.S. "Arran" air an deachaidh £30,000 a chosg airson a leasachadh. Bha i uaireigin a' seòladh eadar Arainn agus tìr-mór, ach a nis bidh i a' ruith eadar Loch an Tairbeirt agus Ile, Giogha, Diùra agus Colbhasa. Bidh i a' gab-hail àite na "Locheil" a bha deich bliadhna fichead air a' chùrsa seo. Gabhaidh am bàta-aiseig ùr barrachd chàraichean agus bidh na faraidhean na's saoire.

CALUM MACLEOID, NACH MAIREANN

Chaochail ann an Inbhirnis Mgr. Calum MacLeòid a bha iomadh bliadhna 'na mhaighs tir-sgoile ann an Loch nam air seisean Eaglais Loch nam Madadh mus deachaidh e a dn'fhuireach gu tìr-mór. Bha e 'na bhàrd, agus clinnear fear de na h-òrain aige o ám gu ám air prógraman a' Bh.B.C. Bho choinn beagan bhliadhnachan chuin deagan bhladnnachan M.B.E. air, agus fhuair e F.E.I.S. mar an ceudna. Bhuineadh Mgr. MacLeòid do Bheinn nam Faoghla.

AIMSIR NA'S BLAITHE

Bho'n dh'fhalbh an sneachd tha an t-sìde na's taitniche 's na h-Eileanan an Iar. Mar tha, tha dreach an earraich air iomadh àite. Cha robh an

Common words and usage

- Common words and usage. Tha mi an dochas (gun) I hope (that) Tha mi cinnteach (gun) I am sure (that) De an rathad' In what direction Geart gu leor, alright Nad phocaid, in your pocket Uline gu leor, plenty of time Gu dearkh, indeed Cu dearkh, indeed Co comhla ris? along with whom?
- A. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blank.

- Give the answer 'yes" to the following questions. Β.
- Am bi Alasdair anns a' mhonadh fad an latha? An robh Calum ag iasgach an de? A bheil Mairi a' dol do'n bhaile?
- C. Give the answer "no" to the following questions.
- An robh Alasdair anns a' bhaile?
 Am bi Seumas a' dol do'n bhaile?
 A bheil ad ur aig Mairi?

EILEAN MO RUIN

By Donald Maclean, a native of Roag, Dunvegan, now an exile in Sussex, England.

Fonn.

O seinnibh cliu do'n armunn, gach la be sud mo mhiann, Eilean Sgiathach nam beann arda, a's aill dhearrsadh grian Is truagh nach mi bha'n drasda am measg do phaillean 'sliabh, A ruaig nan damh crogach, 'sa cuir air doigh mo lion.

Rann.

Tha t' eachdraidh an diugh ainmeil 's i sgriobhta anns gach cearn. 'S na fiurain a bha calma, air an sgapadh anns gach ait, Gur lionmhor bard is faidhidh, thug run dhuit agus gradh, Is gus an teid mo charadh, gum bi mi seinn do dhan,

Is ann gu tir nan ard-bheann, bu mhain leum a bhi triall, Far am faicinn blath na Gaidhlig, agus cairdean a tha fial, Far am biodh ceol is gaire, is orain nach biodh gann, 'S na h'aighean 's iad cho boidheach, be'n solas a bhi ann

Gur mise a bhiodh sunndach, nan robh mi an drasd' A stiuradh mo chursa do dhuthaich mo ghraidh, Far am faicinn craobhan, le fliur ann cho aill, 'S an uiseag is an smeorach, gu ceolmhor ann an pairt.

An Exiles Song; THE ISLE | LOVE

English translation by the Rev. Donald Budge, Dunvegan. Chorus,

Come sing with me the praises of the Isle of my delight, Skye of the Cuillin mountains where summer suns shine bright, If only I could now be there, in glens where dwell the deer, And in the evening hour to sail, my boat in waters clear. Verse.

The name of Skye is known afar, her fame in every land, Her sons are held in high esteem, on every foreign strand, The bards her praises oft have sung, and paid their homage due, And I while I have breath to sing, will sing her praises too.

To the isle of soaring mountains, I fain would now return, To hear again the Gaelic speech, I knew so well when young, I'd find a Highland welcome there, from friends I knew of old, Full many a song would then be sung, full many a story told.

How happily I'd take the road, if I were homeward bound, For the native isle I love so well, and tread on Highland ground, The forests in their brightest green, the flowers in brightest hue, With larks above and thrush on tree, all singing "Welcome true!"

The above is a fairly recent song by Donald Maclean. It is not included in his book of songs "Cuairtear nan Gaidheal," 1949. He has written several songs since then. "Eilean mo Ruin" and its translation into English can be sung to the well known Gaelic air, to which is sung a number of well known Gaelic songs including Mary Macpherson's "Ged tha mo cheann air liatheadh" Iain Macleod of Glendale's "Tha gillean oga tapaidh ann Gleanndail ag eirigh surs' and his brother Neil Macleod's "Tigh a' mhisgeir " and others

GAIDHLIG Review Order

CELTIC TWILIGHT

As a young poet Austin Clarke experienced the literary aftermath of the 1890s and of the Victorians and came to know W. B. Yeats shortly after the latter's emergence from his Celtic Twilight period. Clarke's early poetry, while it shared Yeats' interest in early Irish literature, followed an independent line of development. His verse-drama, which has reached a stature comparable with that of Yeats, was born partly of reaction against Yeats' attitude to the theatre.

For the past three decades or so in Ireland, Clarke has kept poetic drama alive, both in Dublin and in Belfast. This has made him something of a unique commentator, in the context of English and Continental traditions in poetry and poetic drama, on the literature and environment of the 1890s.

In 1965 Clarke was invited to give a series of talks at University College, Dublin. These talks are now published in the first volume of a series, the 'Tower Series' of Anglo-Irish Studies.

Clarke first sets the scene in London at the end of the 19th century. a period redolent with many atmospheres contributed by names which are now household literary ones. Clarke met many of these. or those who were in close personal contact with those of the literati who had lately passed on. Oscar Wilde. Victor Plarr, George Egerton and so on.

This chapter is admirable. When it finishes, the brief glimpse into the literary setting in London au fin du siecle is tantalising, and one tends to suffer from withdrawal symptoms. One hopes that this chapter will be amplified and Clarke takes up his pen to draw a wide scaped canvas.

In the chapter on 'Celtic Twilight' Clarke traces the career of Yeats, who was the acknowledged leader of the Celtic Twilight School. The work of the School is traced from its tentative beginnings through to its rich texture, almost too sweet to be palat-able, yet which had a pro-found influence on many writers who went on to pro duce their own characteristic writing.

Fiona MacLeod, who intro-duced the Celtic Twilight to Scotland, is mentioned. "She' was of course William Sharp who produced twilight poems and stories about the Hebrides. When the vogue of the Celtic Twilight school had long passed. M. Barrie was to produce his Mary Rose.' This was a symbolic play in which Barrie acknowledged perhaps the worth of the Celtic School's contribution to literature and then commented on it.

The last truly significant commentator on Celtic Twilight was James Joyce, that great rambling man with horizons so wide-reachiing that the world could not encompass him, D.B. Joyce was first fascinated by one language for those in an- gheamhradh seo.

the Celtic Twilight mood. He was later to confess its influence on him in his writings, not directly but obliquely, as in Anna Livia Peurabelle's passage could engender, taste and exin ' Finnegans Wake.'

Victorian Verse Drams and Yeats' early and later plays form the latter part of this book. Altogether it is a useful

introduction to a literary phase which has been too often denigrated, sometimes justly so. In the Hebrides, the Celtic Twilight mood produced Kennedy Fraser, whose song-polishing activities probably increased rather than diminished the stark realities which were crying out for the voice of a concerned social writer or commentator.

'Celtic Twilight and the Nineties' by Austin Clarke; Dolmen Press, Dublin; or Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Streeet, Lon-don, W.1.; hard covers, 28s; paper covers, 14s.

BEN DORAIN

When Iain Crichton Smith published his long poem 'Deer on the High Hills' in 1962, one was immediately taken with his sympathetic sense of kinship with the wild nature associated with the mountainous Highlands. Though it was perhaps a difficult poem for the reader to interpret there was no doubt about the author's mean- created. ing as it eventually came across,

Now, Iain Smith has trans-lated 'Ben Dorain,' from the Gaelic of Duncan Ban Mac-Intyre. It has rightly been considered to be among the very finest of poems in Gaelic. As Smith himself says in the Introduction to the translation: What distinguishes Ben Dorain is its gaiety and its music.' In 'Deer on the High Hills,'

Smith writes:

'Duncan Ban MacIntyre, the poet,

- knew them intimately, was one of them.
- They had waxen hides, they were delicate dancers.

They evolved their own music which became

his music: they elected him their poet laureate.

- It was a kind of Eden these days With something Cretan in his
- eulogy. Nevertheless he shot them also . . .
- And the clean shot did not dis-
- turb his poems. Nor did the deer kneel in a pool of tears.
- The stakes were indeed high in that game."

Can one say that Smith has had the idea of a translation in his mind for seven years? If so the germination time has been used effectively and the final product an excellent display of Smith's command of words,

This is a faithful translation. Not so much faithful in the actual substitution of words in aimsir cho gaillionnach air a EIGHT



TWEED making took a great deal of time and imagination Crotal was the main dye. The children were all clad in home-made garments made of excellent

by G. ROSS

tweeds. At that time, they did not wear shoes and stockings much, except to go to Church. Indeed, I noticed quite a few people Weepp ito gaito Church Indeed, I noticed quite a few people walking on the tracks in bare feet and only putting on shoes when they reached the church. I remember one evening when a young man came to tell me l was urgently required at Finsbay where his sister was ill. We walked together over the rough track, rocks, peat bogs and the youth could speak some English and so it did not seem so far. His sister certainly needed medical attention and J wrote a note for him to take to the

medical attention and 1 wrote a note for him to take to the doctor who was in Rodel. He had to walk as far the other way on a rough track. I hoped the doctor would return with him. But he came back alone as the doctor was needed more urgently elsewhere. elsewhere

elsewhere. My patient was in bed upstairs. It was built under the roof, with a partition separating my patient from the other bed. There was a mattress of nice fresh hay, and she explained how they could frequently change the hay and keep the bed neat and clean. the show me non-out doctor should have been there. I had some anyous hours. Eventually

should have been infere, I had some anxious hours. Eventually she became better and everything was alright. Just before dawn I was able to leave her and make my way back by myself.

though it was a long way over a lonely track, each visit brought lonely tra joy to me.

The old mother sat at her loom

The old mother sat at her loom in the kitchen in quite a dark corner. She taught me to throw the shuttle and how to work my feet. Each day I was allowed to do a few lines. She also showed me how to spin. This was not so easy, the yarn would break easily and the and woman would attention the socie it. There is much and the old woman would break easily patiently repair it. There is much dexterity needed in the tension working at the spinning wheel. The expert never wearied of showing me her skill and I loved to watch the sheer joy she had in her work.

her work. At the end of my visits there, a huge parcel was ready for me, i, ewn down the middle. This was one I had helped to make. It is still one of my dearest treasures. Passing the Carding mill on my way to this patient, an old woman was coming out with two huge sacks. I recognised her tace as a neighbour from Finsbay and we were both going there. I took one orgether. It took most of the afternoon and our only conversa-tion was "No Gaelic. plenty Gaelic." Once or twice we looked shyly at each ofter, became em-barased and laughed heartily. I'm sure they were all very sorry for me because I could not speak Gaelic. At the end of my visits there. Gaelic.

SERVICE

Another day, a lovely sunny day, I was approaching my desti-nation, when the sound of singing came faintly on the breeze. It gathered crescendo and as I turned a corner, my breath was taken with the wonderful sight. It



The twinkling, bobbing lights was a scene which made me think of the Fishing Fleet in the Minch, of the "Beatitudes." where friendly company which appreciated very much. people. There were too many for

appreciated very much. My patient was very worried about me walking back alone but I was quite used to walking in the dark and was not at all afraid. She asked if I was afraid of witches, and said the women there were afraid in the dark. As I walked along the track which was very faint I often stumbled and whenever I was passing a huge rock I would

stumbled and whenever I was passing a huge rock I would very carefully look behind me to see if a witch was there. Need-less to say I saw nothing other than very sleepy sheep. It was daylight when I got back and after a rest I attended other patients are inhang, uming to my new one of inhang.

PEAT BOGS

PEAT BOGS I was once picking my way through the peat bogs when I noticed a most romantic figure coming towards me. A tall man while sikk which, have feet. His shoes were tied together and, with his stockings, thrown over his shoulder. With outstretched hand he told me he was the doctor and was sorry he had been unable to come when I sent for all the evidence left for him, and had set out to meet me. He con-granulated me on the way I had managed to cope on my own and managed to cope on my own and together we went back to visit the woman who was wonderfully wel

Each day I paid a visit to give the necessary treatment and al-

people. There were too many for the church and the minister was was told afterwards that the minister was the Rev. MacQueen and that there were 400 people on that hillside.

I felt very guilty in not joining, but I was on my errand of mercy and duty and I hoped they would understand understand. They certainly inspired me with

They corrainly inspired me with their singing and devotions on that hilside. Some days I tried to take a short cut but would land up to my knees in peat bog. I would have to go to the sea to wash my life time I had three pairs of shoes with the soles pulled off. To meet one old worman with a basket of peats on her back, knitting as she went along with bare feet, never failed to amaze was weither mech deer while, and even then making mistakes, and even then making mistakes, and seven all skinned with making them on the rocks. There here as going happily on her she was going happily on her way. I would smile and wave and stand to watch how it was done. She was born and bred to this way of the hill. My patients were often far

way of the hill. My patients were often far apart, and even though I could not converse very well with the older people they often came over the hill to meet me and we would walk back together.

(To be continued)

A Nurse in Crofters Commission Recommendations For The Modernisation Of Crofting

PROPOSED REMEDIES

COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT 15 There is no ready solution to the difficulty of finding qualified Grazings Clerks buit from times to time, his varies of the services of a clerk or treasurer. This arrange-ment has worked well until the district or become too old to carry on. For geographical reasons this solution is not appli-cable in many areas even if per-sons of the right calibre were available, but is seems important that Grazings Committees should have power to delegate any of COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT that Grazings Committees should have power to delegate any of their functions, including clerical and book-keeping duttes, to a body such as an Area Committee (see paragraphs 31 to 3) if the function can be carried out more efficiently on economically on a co-operative basis. Co-operation between townships may in future between townships may in future be as important as co-operation within townships and it is im-portant to ensure that Grazings Committees are not inhibited from co-operating, by any statu-tory barrier or lack of statutory tory barr authority.

trom co-operating by any stati-tory barrie or lack of statutory authority. 16 As has already been indicated the duties of Grazings Clerks can be quite onerous, yet in very many cases those any photom for their services. In the commis-sion's view there should be statutory warrant for payment of a reasonable sum to Grazings clerks. Apart from the ordinary justice of paying 17 work dones should belp to reduce the present widespread difficulty of finding suitable me willing to take on the job of Grazings Clerk. 17 A Grazings Clerk. 10 A for the Departments of Agricul-ture and Fisheres for Scotland. for

18 Education is also important in this respect and the Commis-sion are encouraging other schools to follow the lead of those who already teach pupils the rudiments of committee management and accounting. No statutory provi-sions are required in this respect. but adequate education in com-mittee proceedures and grazings management is important. 19 Crofters at almost all the meetings held by the Commission

proposals expressed a desire that some body like the Commission should remain in being to support and guide Grazings Committees. should remain in being to support and guide Grazings Committees. If there is to be no central body which could discharge this func-tion the need for the provision of something on the lines of Area Committees becomes all the more important. important

BASIS OF LEVYING DUES

BASIS OF LEVYING DUES stocknoicers. 20 There is no simple remedy powers OF GRAZING for the shortage of manpower in powers OF GRAZING crofting areas, although the pro-confut areas, although the pro-posals which the Commission 23 Once elected a Grazings have made in regard to the ex-committee should have power to tension of housing grants, coupled budget for necessary township with the activities of the High- purposes, whether maintenance or lands and Islands Development development, without reference

Board, should draw younger men back into come areas, The best that can be achieved generally is work are adequately paid by those who don't. It is the practice in many townships to "fine" those who do not participate in hand-lings or pay those who do. The assessment is generally related time waget, but have the second time to the second second second term the second second second work may be losing substantial earnings as weavers or knitters or in other employment while those who fail to participate may be earning considerably more than agricultaral wages, a higher rate is justified. A clear statutory wars agricultural wages, a higher rate is justified. A clear statutory war-rant for the practice of paying those who do the work at a rate related to industrial rather than agricultural wages in the area is equired

21 It was important at one time that those who were understocked should be compensated by those who were overstocked because who were overstocked because understocking was normally an indication of extreme poverty, or accidental loss. In the situation now existing, when the elderly have access to social security pay-ments and many of those who do not carry stock are young people in remunerative employment who have lost interest in or have no time for agriculture ,there is no case for compensatory payments. What is needed is an arrangement which will encourage stocking, which will encourage stocking, but not overstocking, and which will put pressure on those who are inactive or absentees to free are inactive or absentees to free their hill shares and their inbye land (apart from the house site) for others. In the Commission's view these desiderata can be achieved as follows:---

There seems little point in (a) (a) There seems intue point in enforcing individual soumings pro-vided the reasonable carry of stock for the whole grazings is not exceeded, but the crofter's souming entitlement could be re-garded as the datum from which his tompeting dues are calculated. parded as the datum from which his tomnship dues are calculated. (b) Dues should be levied on the sourning, whichever is the higher: had no stock would still be liable for township dues, while those who exceeded a reasonable carry would have to pay more. (c) Committees should have

would have to pay more. (c) Committees should have power to make a progressively higher charge once the souming entitlement was exceeded in areas where it is necessary to control overstocking, or to safeguard the right of those who have been understocked to come up to a

(d) They should also have adequate warrant to enforce pay-(e) Committees should have the right to defer or cancel the collection of dues in cases of hard-

ship. In

The state of the set o

on people who have no stock, and who may not even be resident, but the Commission take the view that a shneholder in a common as rights. If, however, it is con-sidered that the arrangement bears too onerously on the inactive or he absente a distinction could be drawn between the cost of maintaining and improving capital stockholders. If falling only on stockholders. stockholders.

back to the shareholders, and shareholders should not have the opportunity of opting out of pay-ing for capital works even when they do not use their shares. The relationship of a Grazings Com-mittee to the township is roughly that of a town council to the ratepayers, and the present mis-use of so many grazings it due to so the can achnowledged in past legislation and Grazings Com-mittees have never been given real power to improve and develop.

develop. 24 There is a danger that the inactive crofters in a township who do not trouble to attend township meetings now, would attend in future to elect an in-active committee. It is important, therefore, that some authority should have parent, as the Com-move from office a Grazings Committee which fails to fulfil its statutory duties.

Committee which fails to fulfil its statutory duties. 25 Grazings Committees should have power to effect improve-ments to the grazings and their management by all reasonable means, including the selection of areas for improvement by recla-mation or regeneration, the sub-downing of grazing and the cstablish-tional grazing, and the establish-ment of exthering or lambing parks. Committees should also have a duty to reappraise periodihave a duty to reappraise periodi-cally the stock carrying capacity of grazines.

ance a duity to reappraise periodi-cally the side carrying capacity 26 Grazings Committees should have power to ensure that all the stock on the common are ade-quately treated for any infectious disease. This power would re-quire to be flexible because changes in methods of treatment may create new problems from time to time. The simplest and give Grazings Committees the right to employ someone to treat any untrated stock running on the common, and to recover the cost from the crofter concerned. 27 Grazings Committees should have similar powers in regard to have similar powers in regard to the control of vermin on common grazings and recovery of the cost from shareholders.

from shareholders. 28 The need for securing effec-Tom smirholders. Scring effective two twombing action in regard to arterial drainage and other matters which may affect people who are not shareholders in the common grazings presents gracter diffi-culty. In the Commission's view one of the graat weaknesses in of effective machinery for ensu-ing that communal drainage systems are adequately maintained. The difficulty might be overcome by giving an appropriate authority power to authorise the setting up wom stream the powers of drainage who have an interest in the land to be drained.

(To be continued)

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Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA Seirbhis Fhada

Tha Mgr. Iain Mac a' Ghobhainn (Gobha Shiadair) coimhthional Bharabhais air a bhith da fhichead bliadhna a' teagasg 'san Sgoil Shabaid agus thugadh teis-teanas dha mar chomharadh air a sheirbhis dhileas do'n Eaglais. Tha dithis eile de eildearan a' choimhthionail-Aonghas MacPhail, Arnol, agus Domhnull MacCoinnich, Siadair, air a bhith coig bliadhna deug thar fhichead san dreuchd.

Am Miosachan

Ann an aireamh an Fhaoillich de mhiosachan na h-Eaglais tha eadar-theangachadh gu Gaidhlig air laoidh Bheurla leis an Urr. Ruairidh Domhnullach, Sgir nan Innis. Leughar seirbhis choman-achaidh leis a' Moderator, an t-Oll. Urr. Tomas M. Mac-Calmain. Tha am Moderator a nis air cuairt a chur air na cleirean ann an Albainn a chaidh a chomharachadh amach dha, agus am bliadhna bidh e a' toirt sgriob gu toirt sgriob gu n thairis. Tha duthchannan thairis. Tha searmon 'sa mhiosachan----"An Garradair Neamhaidh" -leis an Urr. Ruairidh Mac-Leoid, ministear Bhearna-

Naidheachd Bais

Chaochail ann an Duneideann aig aois 87 bliadhna an t-Urr. Daibhidh Catanach a bha uaireigin 'na mhinistear an Goillspidh (1913ann 22) Dh'eug an t-Urr. Gilleas-buigh Bell a bha ann an Cults mus do leig e dheth uallach coimhthionail ann an 1963. Bha e da fhichead bliadhna 'na mhinistear sgire. Bha ceangal aige ri Ile.

Tiodhlacan Speis

Thugadh tiodhlacan do lhgr. S. H. Rodger a bha Mhgr. S. H. Rodger a teccoig bliadhna deug thar fhic-coig bliadhna deug thar fhichead a teagasg 'san Sgoil Shabaid anns a Ghearasdan, Fhuair e tiodhlacan-speis o'n chloinn agus o choimthional Duncansburgh.

Seirbhisean

Chumadh "Orduighean Beaga " ann an coimhthional Sgalpaigh na Hearadh. Air ceann na seirbhisean bha na t-Urr. D. A. MacRath (An Tairbeart) an t-Urr. Tormod MacSuain (Sgarasta) agus Mgr. D. A. MacCaoidh, oileanach.

Eadar-nàiseanta a tha a' won legislation on a sudden, craobh-sgaoileadh an t-Sois- mis-directed impulse. Stressing geil am measg nan Iudhach. the importance of security of

Bha e 'na mhinistear 'san Eaglais Shaoir ann an Lun-nainn, agus ged a bhios e a' leigeil dheth uallach coimhthionail bidh e fhathast 'na bhall de Chléir Dhùn-éideann. Bha Mgr. MacLeoid an toiseach air ceann coimhthional an Tairbeirt ann an Earraghaidheal.

Comanchadh

Air a' cheud Sàbaid de'n Ghearran bidh Sàcramaid Suipeir an Tighearna air a frithealadh ann an Eaglais Inbhir-pheofharain. Tha an t-Urr. Donnchadh Mac an Leigh a' saoithreachadh 'sa choimhthional sin.

Am Miosachan

Anns an Earran Ghaidhlig de mhiosachan an Fhaoillich tha searmon a liubhair an t-Urr. Tearlach Spurgeon, air eadar-theangachadh o'n Bhe-urla. Ged is iomadh bliadhna bho 'n chaochail e tha meas mor air sgriobhaidhean Spurgeon am measg nan Gaidheal.

" Orduighean Beaga "

Chumadh seirbhisean soisgeulach ann an Sgalpaidh bho chionn ghoirid. A' searmon-achadh bha an t-Urr. A. Mac-Pharlain (Cille Mhoire) agus an t-Urr. A. MacCaoidh (An Tòb).

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLEIREIL

Sàcramaid

Air a' cheud Sàbaid de'n ath mhìos bidh Orduighean Inbhir-pheofharain air an cumail. Tha an t-Urr. D. A. an Ear.

AIR TUR | THE HAPPY NA FAIRE P ſ

MacPharlain 'na mhinistear 'sa bhaile.

Eaglais Ur

Chaidh dà mhìle not a lach a cheannach ann an Obar-dheadhainn a bhios air a chur gu feum mar eaglais. a chur gu feuin inaí caglais. Bidh grunn oileanach a' frit-healadh nan seirbhisean a bhios air an cumail air an dà cheann gach Sàbaid. Tha Di-ceudaoin.

Facal o'n Mhoderator

Anns an àireamh seo de'n a' mhìosachan tha teachdair- a' eachd airson na Bliadhn' Uire o'n Mhoderator, an t-Urr. A MacCaoidh (Inbhirnis) F. anns am bheil e a' dèanamh iomraidh air an obair ion-mholta a rinn an t-Urr. R. R. Mac na Ceàrdaich a bha fichead bliadhna a' deasachadh a' mhìosachain. Tha Mgr. Mac na Ceàrdaich 'na mhinistear ann an Inbhir-uige, agus 'na àite mar fhear-deasachaidh tha an t-Urr. D. B. MacLeoid (Lunnainn).

SOP AS GACH SEID ... THA SINN A' CUR mealadh-naideachd air an Urr. Watson Moyes, ministear na h-Eaglais Bhastich ann am Baile Chloichridh a tha a nis fo cheangal-posaidh aig Caitlin Rodger, á Cille Bhrighde

BHA CRIOSDAIDHEAN air feadh an t-saoghail fo bhron nuair a chualas gun do chaochail Gladys Avlward a bha a' craobh-sgoileadh an tchruinneachadh airson toga- soisgeil san àird an ear, agus a rinn obair cho luachmhor am measg na cloinne. Bho chionn beagan bhliadhnachan bha i air chuairt air a' Ghaidhealtachd.

BIDH IONNDRAINN cuidcoinneamh-ùrnuigh a h-uile eachd air an Urr. Leslie Drage a bha 'na mhinistear-thairis aig an Eaglais Easbuigich. Cha robh e ach 42. Bhiodh e cumail choinneamhan air Ghàidhealtachd agus anns na h-Eileanan.

GUTH O NA LAITHEAN A **DH'FHALBH:**

- O bithibh chaodh mar sholusaibh
- ro-dhealrach measg an t-sluaigh.
- is cuimhnichibh gur salann sibh
- do'n talamh 'm bheil bhur cuairt.
- Is seirmear gloir Fear-saor aidh leidh
- a ghaol, a bhàs 's a bhuaidh 's fo dhriùchd an Spioraid
- saothraichibh, 's bhur saothair-se gheibh
- duais.

ISLES

I'm for the heather By the ancient ways To golden Tir-nan-og To follow where the lone swan Takes his flight To some safe haven In the western seas.

There, in the opalescent dawn Wrapt in their ageless beauty Float the far islands Emerald and saffron In the heat-haze of noon-day Purple at evening Caught in a web of stars.

Here by the hearths Of the soft voiced gentle people Is laughter and music the brave songs for And singing And always the warm hearts To welcome in the stranger, MADELINE DALZIEL

NA H-EILEANAN AGHMHOR

Tha mise air son an fhraoch A' gabhail na sean rathadan Gu orach Tir-nan-og

A' leantail an eala aonarach a

tha

Falbh air iteig gu cala fasgach Air cuan an 'aird an iar.

An sin, air briseadh na faire Air an comhdachadh le maise, gun aois

Tha na h-eileanan diomhair, a' flod

Maine agus buidhe, an ceo teas noin,

Cro-dhearg anns an fheasgair, Clacte ann eideadh reul

An so, air taobh chagailt Na daoine coir, le guthan tla Tha solas agus ceol agus na h-Orain mhisneachail 'gan seinn Domhnullach na Tòiseachd Agus daonnan na cridhean blath A' toirt failt' do'n choigreach.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY CELTIC SOCIETY

the Society held a Buntata is Sgadan Supper-Dance in the Bon Accord Hotel. There was a high turnout of society members (over 60), no doubt attracted by the Hebridean fare and the attractive line-up of guest speakers

First of the guests to deliver his address was Alasdair Mac-Kenzie, M.P. for Ross and Cromarty. His topic for the evening was "Crofting tenure and the proposed changes in legislation advocated by the Crofters Commission." Mr MacKenzie put forward a strong case against the Commission's proposals. The Commission had not produced real evidence to Dreuchd Ur Tha an t-Urr. M. A. Mac-eves. He advised crofters to 'faithful and beautiful' 'na Rùnaire air a' Chomunn and not to throw away hard-craobh-sgaoileadh an t-Coir

sale of property to wealthy bidders from outwith the crofting area. This, he argued, would wreck the chances of the type of young man 'who has a birthright to the land.'

The Rev. Stanley Menzies, Chaplain to the University, chose as the theme of his speech, "Getting one's facts right.' Mr Menzies' wit was greatly appreciated by all present. A light-hearted example of how people got their facts wrong was provided by Mr Menzies when he related the following anecdote about a wedding which he himself at officiated. The bridegroom, in-

preparation of the Buntata is Sgadan as it was known to him

The final speaker was the Rt. Hon. Jo Grimond, M.P., whom the Society successfully sponsored for the Rectorship of University in November the 1969. In a wide-ranging speech, Mr Grimond touched on two thorny issues, entry into the Common Market and its effect on the Highlands and the Wheatley Commission propo-sals. Mr Grimond questioned the wisdom of grouping together islands as far south as the Clyde and as far north as Unst. He also wondered if islanders would really prefer Stornoway to Inverness as their 'capital.' This he felt needed investigation before one embarked upon such a process of re-groupings as the Wheatley Commission suggested.

On entry into the European Economic Community, Mr Give to the needy, and you will Grimond disclosed that his get it back double fold.

the Market, had confirmed some fears he had always entertained. There was little appreciation on the Continent, he reckoned, of the unique agricul-tural problems of the Highlands for instance.

Text for the **Times**

Agus bithidh Tighearna nan sluagh air ardachadh ann am brei-theanas; agus bithidh an Dia naomh air a naomhachadh ann an ceartas. Isaiah C. 5. r. 16.

But the Lord of hosts shall be exhalted in judgement, and God that is holy shall be sanctified in righteousness. Isaiah Ch. 5. v. 16.

Proverb

Thoir do chuid do dhuine falamh is gheibh thu air ais e dubailte.

On Tuesday, 13th January tenure, Mr MacKenzie made the in his youth in Lewis—his vivid recent visit to Brussels, for dis-e Society held a Buntata is point that owner-occupiership description of 'the prais' and cussion on Scotland's role in adam Supper-Dance in the could lead to an increase in the its drawbacks proved highly en- the Market, had confirmed tertaining to the audience.

NINE -

SCOTLAND -**ON A MOPED**

in Scotland, touring by moped, Groats! cost only £18 inclusive. I I was visited almost every county in this manner. A lightweight polythene groundsheet, tent, sleeping bag, air bed and a small 'primus' stove were carried in a kit bag strapped to kindly allowed me a hot water the luggage carrier of my 49 c.c. machine.

In September 1967 I rode to Aberdeen for the sole purpose of bringing back to my Lincolnshire home some fresh herrings. (The season was over, I had to be content with kippers). This took me one week.

A typical fortnight's holiday took me via the A.1 to Ber-wick on Tweed, where I mended the first of six punctures in six days! The last one was in Tain, Ross-shire,

I averaged about 120 miles a The first day I managed day. 160. The second day brought

by John Breckon

the old thrill of crossing the border. I had a look round King Robert The Bruce's Cave, escorted by a competent guide. I noticed a spider on the cave wall, and wondered if it was a descendant of the one which encouraged the King to victory.

I stayed overnight in Dalkeith and visited the chief places of interest in Edinburgh next day.

The ride to Perth was miserable one. It rained, and instead of taking shelter I rode on, and arrived in Perth soaking wet. After making inquiries, I found Salvationists who dried me out, and put me up for the night. Their hospitality was overwhelming. In cheerful mood I left for

Inverness, At Lossiemouth I mended another puncture on the forecourt of a petrol station. (The proprietors of these are obliging.) This was near the Royal Naval Air Station, Having read in a Scots magazine about the boat building yards in Buckie, I went to see them. But they were closed for the annual holiday, though I was able to view some 'skeleton' craft from outside the yard. At Tain, I experienced more

kindness when a farmer's wife sewed together the broken ends of the rim tape of the moped wheel on her electric machine.

At Toremore Farm, Dunbeath (Caithness) I noticed a heart-shaped growth of ivy on the house wall. I photographed it and talked to Mr John George Bannie Macdonald, the farmer. He told me that his son trimmed the ivy with sheep shears. The growth is 100 years old.

I was glad to reach Wick and here in a cafe I enjoyed the finest meal of fried fish and chips I have ever had. The harbour is interesting and out came my camera again. A week after leaving home I reached John o'Groats . The John de Grot family is featured in a small museum a couple of miles than they are in England.

A two week camping holiday south. So this was John o'

I was amazed to find electricity and television in the smallholder's house at the roadside. I pitched my tent nearby, using bales of hay as a windbreak. The smallholder's wife wash in the modern tiled bathroom. She cooked on a calor gas stove.

Next day I left for Cape Wrath, via Thurso. At Durness, the most northerly point attain-able by land, I left my moped at the hotel, and crossed the Kyle of Durness in an outboardengined boat.

A minibus takes you to Cape Wrath Lighthouse, 11 miles away. Our party of nine was allowed to ascend the lighthouse which was immaculate, inside and out. The brass inside was highly polished, and the walls outside dazzlingly whitewashed. Nearby, a brick building houses the generating plant which powers the lighthouse and the keepers' television!

There are living quarters for the crew of three. Back to Durness, then south to the free ferry at Kylesku. At Ullapool it was warm. This yachting centre is worth a visit.

When I arrived at Strome I had clocked a thousand miles. The ferry took me to within a few miles of the Kyle of Loch-alsh. I crossed to Kyleakin, in the Isle of Skye, visiting Port-ree, the capital. A sleek, modern car ferry, with an hydraulic lift, took me to Mallaig, the fishing port, and I camped at a site two or three miles south.

Next day I commenced, with keen anticipation, the never to be forgotten ride through the Western Highlandh. It began to rain slightly as I left Mallaig, but it cleared before I completed the thirty miles to Fort William

I had to stop every hour to allow the engine to cool. This provided an opportunity to appreciate the breath-taking scenery. The weather had im-proved remarkably, and with it, my spirits. Everyone visits Fort William, with its West High-land Museum, and the ruins of the 15th century Inverlochy Castle. I was enthralled by these items of historical interest. My interest was held as I rode through Glen Finnan, and saw the monument to Bonnie Prince Charlie. Ben Nevis was shrouded in mist when I 'chanced' a photograph of it.

The 103 mile ride to Glasgow, and later, the 113 miles to Penrith were completed safely. My impressions of the holiday -Scotland is far more deve-loped than I imagined. The roads are good, even in the extreme north.

Here, passing, or overtaking places are provided every 200 yards where the roads are narrow. There are plenty of petrol. stations and telephones. I found the Scots friendly and very helpful. The catering is good, and meals are cheaper

'Nuair A Bha Mhaighstir Iain Ann Am Bagh A Tuath

ann an Bagh a Tuath. Cha robh guth an uair sin air reubadh Pholainn, Blizkreig, ceusadh nan Ruiseanach, Belsen, Hiroshima, Korea no Vietnam. Bas gun chunntais, bron cogaidh. Co shaoileadh nist gun robh Maighstir Iain 's na laithean sin riamh ann,



Maighstir Iain

taithean roimh na linne atomaich?

ach froig bheag chreagach dhosrach ach 's fhearr leum iad na seachd coireachan Ghaig nam feadan fuara an

Seann bhoireannach a bha sud shuas 'sa Ghleann, te ris an canadh iad Ealsaid Eachainn. Cha robh aice ach facal no dha dhe'n Bheurla ach cha bu mhisd' i sud. Rugadh is thogadh i air Sanndraidh agus chan fhac' i Gall, a reir coltais, gus an deach i chos-nadh. 'S ann aice a bha sgoil, sgoil aosda nan Gaidheal.

'S aithne dhomh raointean an Cataibh a tha fo chonasg o bhun gu barr ach chan fhaca mi riamh dath na bu bhuidhe na tha air conasg Ard Mhithinnis. Cha do dh'-fhairich mi faileadh na bu chubhraidhe.

S FHAD o'n am sin, an fhein ag iasgach 's na lochan uair a bha Maibhstir Iain sin, Loch an Duin. Loch ann an Bagh a Tuath. Cha Nice Ruaidhe is Loch na Cartach agus na daoine buan na mona s' a Ghleann Dorcha.

Saoil a bheil na creachainn cho pailt mu thimchioll Or 'osaidh is a' Chaoilais Chuimh 'g 'sa bha iad an turus a bha mi fhin is Donnchadh Dhomhnaill Dhonnchaidh sin a'tabhach?

Mar as trice bhitheadh Calum Iain 'Ic Eoin aig an dorus a' bruidhinn ri duine

dorus a' bruidhinn ri duine sam bith a bhitheadh air an rathad. Calum laghach a choltais bhreagha chridheil agus an deagh naduir. Fluraichean nam machar, blathean beaga is faileadh nam meala orra air a' chnoc sin an cul Eilean Charraig-Ruith far am bu dheonach leis an Sgoilear Ruadh a bhi air latha fail shamhraidh. air latha fial shamhraidh.

La bha sud 's mi air Beinn a'Cheathaich chunnaic mi seol air a chuan chunnartach a tha eadar a sin is Maol Domhnaich. Sgoth bheag chaol a bh'innte is sgioba de ghillean an eilein innte. B'e an t-ionnsachadh og a bha aca, ionnsachadh airson riasladh cogaidh.

Bu ghasda le Maighstir Iain an luadh ud is Bean Shomhairle Bhig aig ceann a' ghnothaich is Woldaidh is Ruairidh Iain Bhain an lathair. Sin an uair a ghabh Ruairidh Blar na h-Eaglais Bhric is Bo Run Geal Og. Ruairidh nan oran is nan deagh bheus.

SRUTH, Di-ardaoin, 22mh latha de'n Fhaoilteach 1970

Se mo bheachd gur e rud priseal a tha 's an t-sloinneach ged is rud beag gun fheum a tha ann, is docha, ann an suil aineolach an t-saoghail mhoir. Leadan fonnmhor a tha ann, a'ceangal na beo ris na mairbh. Bha Iagain Iain Chamshroin ann is Niall Mhicheil MacMhurchaidh Pheadair agus Ruairidh Nill Sheumais, Murchadh Dhomhnaill Dhonnchaidh is Seumas Pheadair Sheumais. Bha Seumas Iain Eachainn ann is Eoin Ruairidh Mhoir agus Iain Mac Iain Mhicheil a rugadh ann am Miulaidh. Their-eadh cuid ris Righ Tobhta a Dhruiseach. 'Se rud priseal tha 's an t-sloinneadh gun teagamh, sin mo bharail-sa co dhiubh.

Bha iad tapaidh na seann daoine. Ghluaiseadh iad mar ghillean oga. Shuidheadh iad Traigh Thangasdail, Traigh air muin eich mar ridirean



Calum Iain 'ic Eoin 's a bhean

Ala'asdail is Traigh Iais air Innse Gall. 'S ann aca-san bha latha gailbheach agus an sgil agus uaisleachd mar fhairge bristeadh gu buan air an cianda, sgil is uaisleachd na cleitean.

Sgeirean Fiaclach, Caolas Snuasamuil, Sgeirean Mas a' Mhill is Sgeir a' Chlogadair, dorgh aig gach duine is na airich mi faileadh na bu peiteachain ann na miltean, ubhraidhe. sulairean, fulmairean, lang-Bha e aluinn a bhi leam aich, sgairbh.

nan Gaidheal.

Ged is mor leam boichead an Eilein, 'se is motha leam uile gu leir na daoine, gu h-araid na daoine a bha sud 'nuair a bha Maighstir Iain 'sa bhardachd ann am Bagh a Tuath.



Iain Mac Iain Mhicheil - Eoin Ruairidh Mhoir

Chaneil anns na Coireachan

A Charaid Choir,

Recently letters have ap-peared in The Times not only lamenting the scarcity of the kilt but even bemoaning the rareness of spoken Gaelic in Scotland. They say that the tourist goes away disappointed and disillusioned after a vain search for national dress and national speech. These English visitors are quite right in complaining, so what are we going to do about it?

Let's first look at the causes: of course originally it was the English who were to blame by their laws in the eighteeneth century for thirty years forbidding our national costume under pain of deportation as slaves. However, another correspondent pointed out that the setting up of Scottish regiment with the kilt did much to prevent its disappearance. But what is the position now? Why should the penal laws of two centuries ago prevent prevent us from wearing national dress? Apparently this is sometimes due to false humility. There are Scots who don't dare to wear the kilt for fear of "aping the gentry." There are others who laugh at Englishmen or Americans who come to Scotland in our garb. I've even seen an Italian in full Highland dress. Needless to say he was unable to answer an enquiry in Gaelic! But why not after all? Non-Scots who wear our national dress are paying us a compliment for as the saying goes "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." Of course it would be a courtesy if they stuck to "regional tartans" instead of letting themselves be mistaken for members of some particular clan, but if they behave themselves they are not bringing disgrace on anybody.

We should wear our national dress not just because we like it but because we are doing something for the tourist industry and helping local craftsmen. The initial outlay may be costly but a kilt and Harris tweed jacket lasts a lifetime whereas an ordinary suit would be lucky if it laster a year.

As letters pointed out, the tourist actually gets a thrill from hearing and seeing written up a language that they don't understand, such is the lack of logic of human beings. But 1 think our ambition should be to give him a thrill by writing something good in Gaelic (or rather the Scottish language) that he DOES understand and like.

is mise IAN G. MACNAIR-SMITH

Sir,-Reading your article, "Inverness chosen for Forestry College" (25-12-69) and the College " (25-12-69) and the daily press of 12-12-69 leaves one with the comfortable feeling that Willie Ross has at last pulled out a sweet plum for the Highlands. In fact it is a rather sour plum, albeit welcome for itself. The Scottish Secretary has again been completely out manoeuvred by his English counterpart, as he was in the

case of the Forestry Commission Headquarters a few years ago, when they went from London to Basingstoke

The sweet plum-The Forestry Training Centre - simultaneously announced with the Craft Centre to Inverness-went Newton Rigg Agricultural College, Cumberland and it was to the Forester Training Centre that Scottish Forestry bodies gave their strong support. The Royal Scottish Forestry Society initiated the demand for a Forester Training Centre to be run under the National Education Authority, as opposed to the system which had operated since the Forestry Commission's inception and was run by that body.

For a time Moray and Nairn was the only Education Authority which indicated an interest in having this Centre, and an estate in the area generously offered the land on which to build it. Only after this did the other authorities you mention, and England, waken up to what was happening. This led to such strong pressures from various angles that the decision was eventually left to the Cabinet with the regrettable decision we already know.

Politics came in at the door and Forestry went out of the window. Scotland had by far the greater claim to a Forester Training Centre because of her already larger forest areas, and greater future forestry potential, and Moray and Nairn could position a rtaining centre with the largest area of present day forestry types surrounding it, and readily accessible to trainees. The Cabinet's decision to

have the Craft Centre in Inverness was a sop to the Highlands, and to the Highlands and Islands Development Board who attempted at a late date to exert pressure for the Forester Training Centre to come to Inverness.

In my dictionary "craft" means "manuel skill," and with all due respect to Invenness and her Technical College, I take the liberty of saying that the craft of forestry cannot be trained inside a town or college. The actual craft of forestry can only be learned in the country and the manual skills necessary can only be demonstrated there.

The Forester Training Centre course was, and in all likelihood would continue to be, a twoyears continuous course whereas the craft cources have no claim to such continuity. Furthermore, if my reading of the discussions which took place over the last five years is correct Scottish interests strongly favoured the Forester and Craft Centres to be combined in the same locality and building if possible, with mutual advantages to both. Such advantages are now lost. Yours etc.,

ALEX. A. MUNRO Ceann-a-Choille, Evanton,

Ross-shire.

(Continued on page 12)

over to you: Na h-Innsibh Air Atharrachadh

Tha e coltach gun do theann iad air deasbuid is comhstri gun dail Is ann a chuireadh Indira as leth Nijalingappa gun robh e cur bacadh air na cuisean feumail a bha ise a'feuchainn ri toirt air aghaidh. Fhreagradh esan gun robh nighean Nehru a'fas ro mhor aiste fhein agus

le Seumas Robasdan

tuilleadh is diochuimhneach air ruintean pairtidh a h-athair. Math dhe'fhaoidte gun robh Indira a'fas searbh ri cuimhne a h-athair-leithid 'sa bhiodh an Sionndacat 'ga dealbhadh dhith co-dhiu. Canadh droch theangannan gun robh Nehru coltach ri craobh "banyan"— 'se sin, bhiodh an duilleach cho tiugh oirre agus an dorchadas cho dumhail foidhpe 's nach faigheadh an lus a bu mheanbh air fas fo 'meanglan. Ach bha latha Nehru seachad.

Am bliadhna chuir Indira caothach air an t-Sionndacat nuair thug i na bancaichean uile fo rian na staite. Fhreagair iadsan le bhi deanamh a mach gun robh cuid dhe'n luchdleantail aig Indira fada vir deireadh ann bhi paigheadh an cisean. Is math a chuimsich iad ach is beag riarachadh a fhuair iad, oir tha na h-Innseanaich, uasal is iseal, mor air seachnadh chisean

Le dol seachad nam miosan dh'fhalbh dochas na h-eadraiginn. Ann am meadhon na Samhuinn thoisich iad air na beuman da rireadh an luib a' phairtidh:

- 12 Nov. Chaidh Indira a chur a mach as a'phairtidh le votadh mor-chuid a'choimiti fo cheann Nijalingappa.
- 13 Nov. Chruinnich buill a'-phairtidh ann an Delhi agus ghairm iad—a' chuid a bu mhutha dhiubh - an dilseachd do dh'Indira.

Oidhche de 15-16 Nov. Chaill Indira an lan mhorchuid anns an Lok Sabha (tigh iochdarach na parlamaid) nuair ghabh tri fichead is a coig de luchd-leantail t-Sionndacat air an taobh eile na seomair. Steidhicheadh pairtidh ur leotha fo cheann Morarji Desai.

22 Nov. Chaidh seisean a chun ail de choimiti pairtidh a'Chongress airson na h - Uile h-Innsibh. Thainig riochdairean gu Delhi bho gach cearn agus chuir a'mhor-chuid dhiubh taic ri Indira, Chaill Nijalingappa a dhreuchd mar cheann - suidhe air a'choimiti.

Le sin thug Indira a mach a'bhuaidh agus fhuair i, mu dheireadh thall, cothrom riaghlaidh am broinn a pairtidh fhein. Ach chan eil pairtidh a'Chongress cho lionmhor a nis agus bithidh aice ri bhi tarruink phairtidhean eile gu 'taobh, gu h-araid air an laimh chli, airson mor-chuid dhe na votaichean a thrusadh sa'pharlamaid. Bithidh Morarii Desai a'feuch-

Inil

(Continued from last week) ainn ri toirt air Indira gluasad nas fhaide air an taobh chli air chor 's gun cuir am mor-shluagh na h-aghaidh, air eagal gum faigh na co-mhaoinich a stigh dha'n riaghaltas naiseanta.

Tha fios gun robh Nehru fhein an urra ris an taobh chli agus chan eil e coltach gun cuireadh a nighean a cul riuthasan. Tha cuideachadh neartmhor aice bho na Harijans (" untouchables "), an fheadhainn gun chast gun inbhe a measg nan Innseanach. Tha fear dhiubh, Jagjivan Ram, 'na mhinistear comasach ri 'laimh, agus is esan fear dhe na daoine a chaidh a chaineadh anns a'pharlamaid airson bhi gun a chisean a phaigheadh fad deich bliadhna. Thugadh a gu lagh aig toiseach na bliadhna agus rinn e paigheadh ceart. Agus smid a dh'fhathamas cha do chaill e aig laimh a bhanamhaighistir air a shaillibh sin.

Tha Indira, mar bha h-athair roimpe, uamhasach ealanta air an da chuid, taobh cli is taobh deas, bochd is beartach, a thoirt ri cheile 'na deireadh. Ann a seo tha i coltach ri John Kennedy, agus dh'fhaodadh Nijalingappa bhi air a choltachadh ri Nixon, mac-samhuil dhe'n chlas mheadhonach. Mar shamhladh, ri laimh Indira gheibhear fear Dinesh Singh, Rajah ("righ") Kalakankar, a tha 'na mhinistear air ceann chuisean thairis, agus Maharajah (" mor-righ ") Bharoda, a tha air ceann " Concord nam Prionnsachan," comhphiliticeach a chuir na lan rajahs air chois airson an taobh fhein a ghleidheadh an aghaidh

nam pairtidhean ann an Delhi. Thugadh "Camelot" mar ainm grinn air an fheadhainn a cheruinnian an incatina a cheruinnian au incatina a nedy; 'se an "Chukka Raj" ("chukka" cuairt ann an geama polo, "raj" riaghladh) a tha aig na h-Innseanaich air na ridirean ri laimh Indira na ridirean ri laimh Indira.

Air cho mor 'sa tha na oigeir leomach aice, 's iad uile

air an oileanachadh ann an sgoiltean Breatunnach Ameireaganach, faodaidh gun teid ise nas fhaide ann bhi leasachadh cor nan daoine bochd na dheidheadh buidheann an t-Sionndacat riamh.

Dh'fhaoidte gun teann i air ceist an fhearainn fhuasgladh ann an uine gun bhi fada-mun gabh an sluagh aig a'cheist air an ceann fhein le bhi a' toirt suas an fhearainn ge b'oil leis na h-uachdarain agus 'ga riarachadh eatorra fhein, mar thathas a'deanamh an drasda an cuid aiteachan ann am Bengal agus Andhra Pradesh. Ach tha na h-uachdarain bheag air an deagh charadh agus tha iad a'fas nas beartaiche agus nas cum-hachdaiche leis a h-uile latha. Bhiodh e duilich an smachdachadh.

Dh'fhaoidte gun cuir Indira crioch air sporan priobhaideach nam prionnsachan-'se sin an t-airgiod a bhios an riaghaltas a' toirt seachd dha na rajahs a h-uile bliadhna mar phaigheadh air na dlighean is na coirichean a leig iad seachad ann an 1947. Ach is beag fuasgladh a bheireadh sin do cheist na bochdainne air feadh na h-Innsibh. Nam b'e gun eireadh mar sin. bhiodh na prionnsachan suas ann an Delhi sa'mhionaid is iad ag iarraidh seirbhis anns an riaghaltas. Tha fios gu bheil pailteas dhaoine a stigh ann an seirbhis na rioghachd mar tha, agus prasgan eile a muigh a'freagairt na h-uarach a is a'feitheamh an cothrom fhein airson feuchainn a stigh. Foghnaidh na dh'fhoghnadh-bhiodh na rajahs tuilleadh is a choir.

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Review Order

Bardachd a Leodhas-air a cruinneachadh le/Tormod Mac-Leoid (Am Bard Bochd) Gairm

Gheibh duine beachd nas fhearr air beatha Leodhais as an leabhar seo na gheibheadh e a "guide book" sam bith. Innsidh "guide book" dhut mu dheidhinn an aite, mar a tha 's mar a bha e, ach gheibh fear-leughaidh nan oran seo faireachadh air co ris a tha e coltach a bhith 'nad Leodhasach no, co-dhiubh, co ris a tha e coltach a bhith fuireach ann an Leodhas.

Chan ann le suil chabhagaich a'choigrich a tha luchd-deanamh nan oran a'beachdachadh air beatha an eilein aca, ach le suil an fhir dha'n aithne na monaidhean 's na cladaichean bho oige. Chan ann a-tarraing dealbh breagha tha iad nas mo.

"Ma chi thu cailleach le dronnag is tuill innt'

Falbh le sgoinn fo chliabh agus grap

Ma chi thu bodach le briogais lan bhreidean

Falbh le drein a chur a'bhuntat-sin an t-earrach.'

Seoras Moireach (Am Britheamh) agus e beachdachadh le abhachdas air an earrach. Saoilidh duine a'leughadh nan

oran gu bheil e faireachadh blas an t-sail air a bhilean agus sabh na mona 'na chuinnlean. Mar a bhitheadh suil againn 's e seoladairean a tha ann cuid mhor dhe na baird agus iad a'cur an ceill an ionndrainn air au dachaidh agus am fadachd gus faighinn air ais 'ga h-ionnsaigh, agus air a'bheatha chruaidh a bha aca aig muir,

"Nach sona dha'n oigridh Tha 'n duthaich m' eolais tamh,

'S a ghlanan suas le solas 'S theid gu doigheil ghabhail sraid:

Chan ionnan sin san seoladair Tha 'na bhotunnan gun tamh, 'S a laigheas suas air cluasaig A bhios fuaraidh aig an t-sal. tha fear aca ag radh agus is cinnteach gur iomadh fear a dh'fhairich mar sin. Gheibh sinn spors is abhachdas gu leor a dh'aindeoin cho cruaidh is a bha beatha chroitearan is iasgairean is seoladairean. Is eibhinn "Mucan-Mara Bhail' "Majebdinn Ailein" agus "Maighdinn Ghlas nam Fiaclan Fada." " Maighdinn Ach gheibh sinn bron cuideachd.

"Gun tig na deoir

Le bron o'm chridhe A' cuimhneachadh

Do Chaidreamh milis; Gur goirt gach smuain

Bheir mi ort suas,

'S tu 'n diugh san uaigh

'S nach cluinn thu mi." arsa Murchadh MacLeoid 's e caoidh a leannain.

Bha gradh duthcha riamh laidir anns an Leodhasach mar a bha e anns a'chuid as motha de Ghaidheil

"Cladh Micheil shios ri taobh na mara.

Cladh Micheil shios an glaic an t-sail, 'Sann ann a dh'iarainn sior-

ruidh cadal,

Nuair thig orm cabhaig 's neart a'mhais." tha fear aca ag radh.

Tha feadhainn dhe na h-orain nas fhearr na cheile ach is fhiach iad uile an leughadh. Bhitheadh se math nam faigheamaid barrachd de shaothair cuid de na baird seo ann an clo agus. cuideachd, nam faigheamaid leabhraichean dhe'n tseorsa seo a cearnaidhean eile.

my letter again (Sruth, 11mh An Dudhlachd), this time with attention, he may discover that what I wrote about Mr Ieuan Jones has no relation whatever to the drivel he has written in reply. I did not say (or imply) that if the reason for Mr Jones presence at Bangor Police Station had been given it Station had been given it would have absolved six policemen from beating him up. On the contrary, unlike Mr Ellis who is both judge and jury in the causes he espouses, I invited Mr Jones to put the details of his case to the bodies known to be sympathetic to complaints of police brutality, such as the N.C.C.L., and I welcomed the idea of a Welsh Civil Liberties Council, Nevertheless the reason for Mr Jones' detention at Bangor Police Station is not without interest or relevance to his case. My attack was neither on members of the Welsh Language Society nor on the police, but on Mr Ellis' methods of propaganda, methods which are amply illustrated by the triviality of the points he selected from my letter and his comments thereon. I invite Mr Ellis to study Whittaker's Almanack and do

OVER TO YOU

Sir,-If Mr Ellis will read

some simple arithmetic. The estimated population of Scotland at June 30, 1967 was 5.2 millions, that of England 45.7 millions. The population of Scotland is thus approximately 11.3 per cent of that of England. The number of Scottish M.P.s in the House of Commons is 71, the number of English M.P.s is 510. Thus the number of Scottish M.P.s is 13.7 per cent of the number of English M.P.s. Therefore the population of Scotland is overrepresented in the House of Commons in relation to that of England. Similar results will be found for the other Celtic regions. I did not say that this was "far, far too many," I merely asserted it to be a fact, of which Scotsmen have no reason to complain. Men of intelligence (" cods-wallop," according to Mr Fulis) do not dispute facts. Yours etc., G. H. L. BUXTON

16 Bankhead Road, Carmunnock,

Sir,-Many thanks for an-other excellent issue of "Sruth." viz. 8/1/70. The paper is versatile, and far-ranging in its subjects, it also meets varied tastes. Good success to " Sruth " and its contributors.

Thank you for the article 'The Time and the Place' on the Clearances. Would your contributor give us figures and facts for Skye? We who see before our eyes the story of the Clearances written on the hillsides, get a little tired of the white-washing done by various writers. The land-owners were ALL at the game, of clearing the people off the land. "SKYEMAN

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SRUTH. Di-ardaoin, 22mh latha de'n Fhaoilteach

Births

ACLEOD — At Oban Maternity, on 9th January 1970, to Glenda (nee Gibson) and Louis, c/o 15 Hazeldean Crescent, Oban, a daughter (Diane), Thanks to all at borpite MACLEOD at hospital.

Deaths

DOPSON - Suddenly, at Pampa DPSON — Suddenly, at 1970, Florida, on 5th January 1970, Henrietta (Judy) Mackinnon, be-loved wife of Walter Dopson, and deuchter of the late youngest daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Angus Mackinnon, late of 16 East Street, Sandwick.

CAMERON - On 29th December AMERON — On 29th December 1969, the result of an accident, Mary MacCallum MacGibbon. 10 Lismore Road, Kinlochleven, aged 56 years, beloved wife of Ewen Cameron and dear mother of Alister, Ewen and May; sadly mircad. missed.

Situations

Inverness County Council UIST HOUSE, DALIBURGH

Applications are invited for the post of Matron in Uist House Old post of Matron in Uist House Old People's Home (26 residents), Daliburgh, South Uist, Salary £1,020 to £1,210 less deduction of 2005 per annum for board and lodging. Applicants should have nursing experience and be capable of managing an old people's home of this size. Application forms may be obtained from the County Clerk (Establishment), County Buildings, Invernes, to be returned by 14th January 1970.

RENFREW COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT ASSISTANT MATRON S.R.N. or S.E.N.

required at Bonnyton House, Busby. a modern Old People's Home for 35 residents. Convenient to fre-quent public transport. Applicants should be interested in the care

should be interested in the carbon and welfare of old people. Salary £823-£1074 less £97 10s for board and lodging with placing ac-cording to experience. Superannu-able post. able pos

Applications will also be con Applications will also be con-sidered from persons without nursing qualifications but havine the necessary aptitude and ex-perience for work of this nature. Applications stating, age, ex-perience and qualifications to the Director of Social Work, Kersland House, Renfrew Road, Paisley in examilation House, Ren immediately.



Rugadh an t-Eileanach air Latha a Bliadhn Uire. Se "An t-Eileanach" an leabhran miosail a th' air a chur a mach le coimh-thional Eaglais na h-Alba ann am Beàrnaraigh an Hearadh. Tha e gu Iéir ann an Gaidhlig, agus anns gach Aireann gheibhear naidheachdan, laoidhean, searmoinean, dealbhan-nan, sgeulachdan beaga agus naid-heachdan cloinne. Chan "eil e a' corg ach tis aguinn ba mhois (deich neabhrain agus am faradh. Cuiribh "ga iarraidh chun an t-seòlaidh a Ieanas: Rev. R. Macleod. Cuirbh "ga iarraidh chun an t-seòlaidh a Ieanas: Rev. R. Macleod. Berneray, Lochmaddy. North Uist. Rugadh an t-Eileanach air Latha

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MAIRI NICAONGHAIS Snath is aodach Chloinne

> Paipear sgriobhaidh Goireasan eile

Tairbeart na Hearradh

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH We are looking for a Secretary preferably with a knowledge of Gaelic for Abertaff House who is experienced in general office work, typing and capable of working on her own initiative. Salary according to experience. A superannuation scheme is ope-rate

Applications to The Director, An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abertarff House, Inverness.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

Tha sinn a' lorg Ard Bhan-Chleireach an Tigh Obarthairibh, Inbhirnis. Feumadh eolas a bhí aice air obair-oilts is taighpeadh 'sa bhith comasach air obair air a ceann fhain.

comatach air obar an fhein. Bidh an tuarasdal cuimseach math le peannain ma gheibhear neach freagarrach. cuirbh bhur maam le cuantas air na tha tibh a' deanamh 's na rinn sibh chun an seo gu. Am Fear-Stiuirtdh. An Comunn Gaidhealach. Tigh Obarthairbh. Sraid n h-Eag-lais. Inbhirnis.

Gaelic **Broadcasts**

Thursday, 22nd January 12 noon News in Gaelic.

- 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn
- ronn. 7.00 p.m. V.H.F. "In the High-lands": An all sorts magazine-comment, in-terview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded) (recorded).

Friday, 23rd January

- 12 noon News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus
- 6.30 p.m. Craobh nan Ubhal: Flora MacNeill and Angus MacLeod present their choice of songs from our tradition. Taking part with them: Joan MacKenzie and Pipe-Major John Mac-Donald (recorded).
- Monday, 26th January 12 noon News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn Tuesday, 27th January 12 noon News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn. 4.00 p.m. Triuir Nighean a' Righ agus Mac Na Bann-traich: Short Story by Finlay MacLeod. Read by the author (recorded) 4.15 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. John A. MacDonald, Thorn-liebank (recorded). 6.25 p.m. Ceann-Labhairt: A look at current events in the Gaelic world Edited by John A. Macpherson recorded)

Tairbeart na Hearradh

Domhnall Domhnallach

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