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DI-ARDAOIN, 11mh AN DUDHLACHD, 19 9

THURSDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1969

Sixpence



The south end of Loch Eck, with snow-capped Clach Beinn in the background

held by the Front for the Libe ration of Brittany. The meeting was the start of a campaign to publicise the Breton fight for cultural, political and economic independence from France.

The programme of the Front for the Liberation of Brittany was drawn up in Rennes on September 14, 1969, and is supported by Sav Breizh, Mouvement pour l'Organisation de la Bretagne, Breton Revolutionary Committee, the Breton branches of the United Socialists and Communist Party, the Breton Students Movement, and the following Trade Unions in Brittany, Syndicats, Paysans, CFDT, CGT, UNEF.

Until recently the FLB was organisation which was blamed for the growing series of bomb explosions in Brittany. The French authorities moved against FLB and 60 alleged members were rounded up and taken to jail. The occupations of the prisoners ranged from priests, journalists, soldiers, farmers, architects, teachers, architects, technicians, clerks, factory workers, doctors, accountants, railway workers etc.

The French were forced to stop the arrests when they discovered they would have to place at least 5 to 10,000 Bretons in prison. Also, they found it impossible to legally charge the imprisoned Bretons. A series of hunger

Over 2000 Bretons gathered strikes plus world opinion in- No longer was Celtic nationallast November to formed by the actions of people attend the first public meeting in other Celtic countries (in-

by EVEN NEDELEC

cluding Scotland) and especially by the League of Celtic Nations, forced the French to release the Bretons who were nine months in jail without charge.

FLB was fighting against the Establishment and the increasing centralism of the French State. FLB, he added, must also fight against the Breton bourgeoise who stood in the way of Breton national awareness by the ordinary people.

FLB affirmed their belief in action to prove to the world that the Breton nation existed. (Bretons cannot constitutionally seek independence through French party politics). Tremel promised that the FLB would also study thoroughly the cultural and political problems of the Breton situation. But, it was stressed, that the idea of Breton independence must be expressed through action as well as words and must be orientated by the will to serve the Breton people. FLB would seek to educate and gain the political par-

ticipation of all Breton people. P. Berresford Ellis, addressing the meeting on the subject of Celtic unity, told the Bretons that the next ten years will be the period in which there would be a tremendous change in the Celtic situation. Today it was the ordinary people who were reawakening to their oppression.

ism talked about by elite intellectuals or associated with fanatics, Celtic nationalism was part and parcel of the Celtic

peoples.
"The first condition for the survival of a small nation living in the shadow of a large nation, such as the Celtic peoples, is complete political and economic independence. The greater disparity in the size of the nations, the greater becomes the need for full independence. Full political and economic independence are indispensable to small nations. Unless a nation has both of these, it is inevitable that it should fall under the domination of its neighbour. If the small nation has, for instance formal equality of political starus without its essential conplement of economic independence, then although freedom may be ascribed to her in principle, she will not have it in practice. Ireland, the so called Republic, is the great example.

The Celtic struggle must be to eliminate the exploitation of nation by nation and, moreover, the exploitation of man by man.

Mr Berresford Ellis dismissed those who called for a federal system of U.K. nations. "For many of us, there can be no federal system of government for the nations in the United Kingdom. The English majority in any federal parliament would ensure the continuance of the English policy in world affairs.

(Continued on page 3)

Marighela, Nach Maireann

B'ann am baile mór Sao an dàrna cogaidh mhóir agus Paulo, Brasil, aig toiseach a' mhìos a chaidh, a thachair an mharhbadh Carlos Marighela.

B'e taghadh a'cho-mhaoinich e, duine bha àrd garbh 'na

le Seumas Robasdan

phearsa, agus foghainteachd is dànadas air a shiubhal Rugadh e ann an 1911 ann an ceann-a-tuath Bhrasil. Tha a'chearn sin cianail bochd seach mar a tha àiteannan eile san dùthaich. B'e Eadail-teach 'athair agus boireannach dubh a mhàthair.

Co-mhaoineach

Ghabh Marighela sa'phair tidh cho-mhaoineach nuair bha e sia blaidhna deug a dh'aois. Bha Brasil fo smach aig Getulio Vargas aig an am sin agus bha am Pàirtidh a mach as an lagh gun choth-rom air an guth a thogail ann an taghadh na pàrlamaid no riaghladh na dùthcha. Ach bhàsaich Vargas aig deireadh

ghabh Marighela stigh dha'n phàrlamaid 'na riochdaire bho Sao-Salvador - de - Bahia, am baile san deach a bhreith is

Cha do sheas a shealbh fada. An ceann dà bhliadhna chaidh am pàirtidh Co-mhaochairn am pairtigh Co-mhao-ineach a chur a mach as an lagh a rithis le lagaltas ùr agus b'éiginn do Mharighela 's a chuid chompanach an dùth-aich a thoirt orra. B'ann fo cheann fir Prestes —air an tug iad "Ridire an Dòchais" mar far-ainm — a bha na co-mhaoinich Bhrasilianach aig an am sin. Cha d'fhuair am Pàirtidh cothrom air feuchainn a stigh dha'n phàrlamaid bho'n a sin a mach, ach feadh 'sa bha Goulart 'na phresi-dent o chionn deich bliadhna. Ar in dòigh sin tha muinn-tir Bhrasil an dràsda cho dona dheth 'sa bha iad riamh fo Vargas.

Dheidheadh bonn a'Pnàir-tidh am broinn Bhrasil air

INVERNESS

(Continued on page 9)

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DA IONNSAIGH

Tha riaghladh an fhoghluim ann an Alba an dràsda a' fulang ionnsaigh air dà thaobh. Air an dàrna taobh tha Profeasar Hardie agus luchd-sgrìobhaidh eile a' "Phàipeir Dhuibh" a chanas "more means worse." Air an taobh eile tha feadhainn, cuid aca anns na colaisdean foghluim, a tha feuchainn ri dhèanamh a mach gur i sgil ann an teagasg an sgil as luachmhoire ann an oileanachadh cloinne. "Nam bheachd-sa, co-dhiùbh, 's e an dàrna feadhainn as cunnar-trìobha chaoine a bhith a' choinnea dàrangh ar dealbh fhàir da'r an Dàsa chaolh fhàir a chaolh fhàir a chaolh fhàir a chaolh fhàir a chaolh fhàir an Dàsa chaolh fhàir a chaolh f

Ge bith de chanas Profeasar Hardie agus a chompanaich tha e cheart cho doirbh, mura eil e nas doirbhe, "Highers" fhaighinn an diugh na bha e riamh roimhe. Agus on tha barrachd a'strì airson aiteachan anns na h-oilthigean faodaidh iad na -oileanaich as fheàrr a thaghadh. Is ann nas doirbhe a tha deuchainnean nan oilthighean buailteach nas doirbne a tha deuchainnean nan ointingtean udaineach a dhol anns a leithid seo de shuidheachadh, chan ann nas fhasa. Bha deamocrasaidh riamh a' fulang ionnsaighean dhe'n t-seòrsa seo. Bha Plato ris an aon obair. Bha an fheadhainn nach robh ag iarraidh a'bhot a thoirt dha'n t-sluagh a'cleachdadh an aon argumaid ann am meadhon na naoitheamh linn deug agus bha an fheadhainn a bha an aghaidh Lloyd-George ann an 1909 a'dèanamh an aon rud. Ach cha do chum iad deamocrasaidh air ais agus cha chum.

Airson na h-ionnsaigh eile — tha cunnart ann gun tig

muinntir nan colaisdean foghluim gu bhith coimhead air teagaisg cuspair mar a tha luchd nan sanasan-reic a' coimhead air rud sam bith a tha iad a' feuchainn ri reic. Chan eil difir dé tha ann, is urrainn dhaibh-san daoine a thàladh gus a cheannach. Bha litrichean anns an "Scotsman" an t-seachdain seo chaidh bho fheadhainn a tha a'leantainn cùrsa B.Ed ann am fear de na colaisdean. Anns a'chùrsa seo tha feadhainn a tha gu bhith 'nan tidsearan ag ionnseo tna feadhainn a tha gu bhith hair tiuseatain ag bhin-sachadh nan cuspairean a tha iad dol a theagasg agus dòighean-teagaisg aig an aon ám. Bha fear aca a'deanamh a mach gur i seo an aon dòigh air tidsearan oileanachdh agus a'coltachadh tidsearan ri dotairean is luchd-foghluim eile a thaobh sgil 'nan obair.

a thatoon sgir han todari.

Bu thoigh leam a ràdh nach eil sìon agam an aghaidh
cùrsa B. Ed fhein fhad's a tha e a' toirt àite freagarrach do
ionnsachadh anns na cuspairean taghte, ach tha mi faicinn
cunnart gun àrdaichear dòighean-teagaisg gu àite nach eil dligheach dhaibh ann an teagasg nan oileanach.

FACTA NON VERBA

Like so many other bodies formed to protect the interests of the individual, the Scottish Language Society is a child of its time, realising that its birth is an event of processity to correct a least that its birth is an event of necessity to correct a long-standing wrong. Comunn na Canain Albannaich is based on the lines of the successful

Canalin Albamach is based on the mice of the successful Cymdeithas yr laith Gymraeg, the Welsh Langauge Society. Both bodies are militant bodies; they have adopted the premise that deeds are better than words. In this day and age, when politicians are deaf to verbal pleas, only deeds and actions speak louder than words. Perhaps it is unfortunate that our society has reached a stage in its development when action, often leading to violence, offers the only route to recognition.

It is a pity too that it is always the minority interest that must find itself having to resort to such tactics. The only salutory lesson a bully can learn and appreciate is a good hiding by someone, not necessarily stronger, but, Judo-like, more intelligent in the use of what strength

The strength of the minority interest is in its ideal, which creates a fire of purpose to bring the ideal to some kind of realisation. Numerically its supporters are few on the ground, and often scattered. But each individual, dedicated to the cause as he is, is worth one thousand indifferent supporters. This has always been true of any kind of organisation. Need we mention the Christian Church?

So far as the Gaelic language is concerned, the formation of Comunn na Canain Albannaich is more than welcome. An Comunn Gaidhealach is severely bound by its Constitution, which prevents it from performing a fully comprehensive service for Gaelic. Thus it has been left to other bodies to do what An Comunn cannot — or will not? — do: An Cruinne, Club Leabhar, and Comunn na Canain Albannaich.

The Welsh Language Society has been most militant for its cause, Its members have fallen foul of the English law in Wales. But their efforts have brought Welsh to places which would otherwise have ignored the language. Perhaps it is fortunate that within Wales, Welsh is recognised as having a legal status on a par with English. In Scotland, Gaelic is still to be accorded a similar position

Scotland, Garle Is still to be accorded a similar position as an indigenous language of the British Isles.

Only deeds will win the day. We have for too many decates suffered from uselessness of words uttered on behalf of Gaelic. It is now the time to decide to win. But is it not a pity that, once again, the language must depend for its survival more on outsiders than on the native Gael?

FAIGINN BHUAM

Buill Agus Meuran iad debnach sin a dhèanamh, tha sinn nas fheàrr as an aonais.

dèanamh an dealbh fhéin de'n Chomunn bho phearsachan na h-Aird Chomhairle. Bha e furasda a bhith a' caineadh nam bodach a bhitheadh a' coinneachadh ann an oifis am meadon Ghlaschu. An toi-seach chuireadh a' choire orra a chionn nach robh adhartas ri fhaicinn air an oidhirpean as leth na Gàidhlig. Cha b'fhada bho'n chasaid sin gu bhith ag ràdh gu robh na bodaich an eadh a cur as, cha b'ann a' sàbhaladh, na Gàidhlig. 'S math gun d' thughadh am

follais aig a' choinneimh bhliadhnail cuideachd mar a dh'fheumas buill agus meuran dleasanasan a ghabhail orra fhéin nuair a tha iad gan ainmeachadh fhéin air a' Chomunn Ghàidhealach. Tha aon rud a' toirt duinn àireamh bhall gach bliadhna, an riaghailt a their gu feum cofhairpisich a' Mhòid a bhith nam buill de'n chomunn. Se riaghailt mhath a tha seo agus theagamh gun téid aon latha a' cheart chùmhnant iarraidh air pearsachan nan còisirean.

'S math am Mòd a bhith cho làidir is gun urrain a leithid de riaghailt a bhith ann. Ach chan urrainnear a bhith riaraichte ma tha cuid de bhuill ann aig nacheil suim ann an rùintean a' Chomuinn aon uair s ga bheil am Mòd seachad. Mar chomharradh air cion suim bha am Fear-stiùiridh ag innse dhuinn nach do chuir ach ceud dhe na cóig mìle ball a dh'iarraidh a' chunn-tais bhliadhnail. Cha leigear a leas meud an t-suim a chur cho iseal sin. Tha e soirbh litir dhe'n t-eòrsa a chur an dara taobh agus co-dhiu bha cuid a dùil gu robh còir aca air cunntas mu'n Chomunn fhaotainn gun chur

ga iarraidh idir. Cha b'e seo an aon chom-harradh air teachd-gearr a fhuair sinn. Dh'ainmich mi na "targaidean" agus mar a chaidh leotha. Fhuair sinn fiosrachadh na b'iomagain-iche na sin. B'e glé bheag dhe na meuran a bha a' cur a steach àireamh nam ball a bha aca, comhla ris na cìsean dligheach. Mar sin cha robh eòlas cinnteach anns na h-oifisean ciamar a bha An Comunn a' seasamh a thaobh bhall. Dh'feuch Roinn an Taoibh Tuaith ri ceist nam ball a thoirt á làmhan nam meuran agus uallach cunntas bhall a chur dìreach air na h-oifisean fhéin. Cha d'aon-taich a' mhór-chuid ris an dòigh seo. Dh'fhàgadh cruin-neachadh bhall an làmhan nam meur mar a bha e. Bhitheadh litir shonraichte a' dol am mach agus dhèanadh

na meuran móran na b'fheàrr. Ge bith dé ni na meuran.

aig a'choinneimh bhliad- ann an déidh seo air beachdachadh air cùisean dhe'n theòrsa, oir an ath bhliadhna bithidh a' choinneamh bhliadhnail air a sgaradh bho am a' Mhòid: bithidh an ath choinneamh bhliadhnail anns an Oban as t-earrach. Mar tha, cluinnear gearan air àrdachadh cìs bhliadhnail a' Chomuinn bho dhèich tas-dain gu not. Cha déanar móran adhartais gus am falbh an suirheachadh far a bheil Ard-Chomhairle agus meuran, mar gum b'eadh, an aghaidh a' chéile, a' Chomhairle a' feuchainn dé nas urrainn daibh a thrusadh agus meuran a' feuchainn dé cho beag ga bheir iad seachad.

Chan ann mar sin a dh' fheumar coimhead air suid-heachadh a tha cunnartach s a' sìor fhàs nas cunnartaiche. Nam bheachd — sa bu chòir dhuinn a dhol nas fhaide na tha sinn a' deanamh dràsta. Cha bu chòir gabhail ri ball ùr anns a' Chomunn gus an cuireadh e (no i) ainm gu pearlsanta ri geallaidhean mu'n chànain. Tha fhlos againn glé mhath, ged a dhèantadh seo, nach cumadh uidhir riutha is gum b'fhiach e an t-saothair an oidhirp a dhèanamh.

Se dleasanas a h-uile buill beagan dhe'n chànain ionn-sachadh. B'fhiach do na sgoilearan seòdsa de "basic Gaelic" a chur ri chéile, agus bhitheadh e mar fhiachaibh air gach ball a dhìcheall a dhéanamh leis a sin. Cha bhitheadh ceasnachadh ann a dearbhadh adhartais, ach nan cuirteadh fad is farsainn gum b'e siud ris an robh dùil, cha b'urrainn nach faicteadh tairbhe air a' cheann

Mar a dh'iarrtadh air buill, bhitheadh Saothair dhe'n aon ghnè air a chur mu chomhair nam meur. Tha céilidhean laghach 'nan àite fhéin, ach se gle bheag de fheum a tha iad a' déanamh do'n Ghàidh-lig. Tha dannsaidhean taitneach cuideachd, ach chaneil iadsan a' dèanamh sgath idir de mhath do'n Ghàidhlig. Bu choir clas Gàidhlig air choireigin - còmhraidhean, dealcluiche, leugadh, rud bhan sa bith anns an dòigh sin, a bhith aig gach meur. Mureil

iad deònach sin a dhèanamh,

A thaobh cruinneachadh airgid, chaneil móran earbsa agam fhìn ann an obair a tha a'tional a chum gun cum feadhainn eile a' Ghàidhlig beò. Nam faicinn duine a' sìneadh cóig notaichean airson "rùintean a' Chomuinn" b'ann air éigin a chumainn mi fhìn bho chur na celst ris, "A bheil thu fhéin ag ionn-sachadh Gaidhlig?" Dh'fhaoidte gum meastadh sin dhomh mar mhi-mhodh agus gun rachadh an t-airgead prìseil a spìonadh air ais mo làimh, ach bhithinn detmhin á ceartas na ceiste an déidh a h-uile càil.

Call air Sruth

Tha iomagain air Comh-airle agus Fir Dheasachaidh mu na tha Sruth a' cosg dha'n Chomunn, agus chaneil sin 'na annas. Chunnaic mi nachiad cho toigheach dhe'n Ghàidhlig. Cha mhise, dòcha, a bu chòir a ràdh, ach chaneil mi faicinn dé am mathas mór a tha timcheall air na hearrannan.

A bheil a' bheachd gur e pàipear nàiseanta a th'ann, a cumail dhaoine bho bhith ga cheannach? Cha chreid mi gu bheil, an tomhas mor sa bith. Shaoilinn nan cailleadh e cuid mar seo, gun toireadh e feadhainn eile a steach. Air mo shon fhìn, ma dhearbhas na Nàiseantaich gun dèan iad dùthaich shona, shoirbheachail, de Alba, gu ma math a théid dhaibh. Ma dhearbhas iad dhomh a bharrachd gun toir iad cothrom na Féinne do'n Ghàidhlig, cuiridh sin cuideachd, suas iad nam bheachd.

Ach chan fhaic mi gu bheil iad a' dèanamh móran adhartais ann a bhith a' cosnadh taic an t-sluaigh. Fhuair Winnie Ewing a h-àite an Taigh nan Cumantan mar thoradh air a nàdar togarrach ealanta fhéin, ach chaneil leithid Winnie Ewing ach tearc anns an tìr. Cha toigh leam na barailean a chluin-neas mi bho chuid dhe na Nàiseantaich uaireannan mu cheistean coltach ris an GTC (Grunnd Thidsearan Comhla) no Afraca a Deas; chan fhaic mi duine dhiubh a tha buailteach air seasamh ri taobh Winnie Ewing anns a Pharlamaid an déidh an ath thag-

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A Barraidh

BHA an da bhodach a bha rud a leum a mach as a bhata an seo a'dol gu na cleibh 'se am madadh-ruadh. an seo a'dol gu na cleibh 'Nuair a bha iad a muigh pios chunnaic iad ruideigin air na stuadhanan agus thuirt fear dhiubh "De an rud tha sud?" Fhreagair am fear eile "Tha e gu math coltach ri gucaig uighe," 's thuirt esan "Buail an ramh oirre." Fhreagair am fear eile "Leig leatha, tha i

An latha bha seo bha iad a'dol chun nan cliamh a rithist agus dh'fhas i cho fiadhaich 's b'fheudar dhaibh a dhol air tir 'san Eilean Sgitheanach. An deidh dhaibh an sgoth a cheangal chaidh iad suas chun an tigh a bha seo agus dh'fhoighneachd iad do'n chailleach am faodadh iad fuireach a stigh airson na h-oidhche. Thuirt am bod-ach a bha ri taobh an teine "Leig a stigh iad agus thoir dhaibh am biadh as fhearr a th'agad, gu h-araid dh'an fhear seo chionn 's gur h-e shabhail mo bheatha-sa fhad's a bha mi fo gheasaibh ann an gucaig uighe air na stuadhanan.

Bha sud ann roimhe duine sean ris an canar Domhnall. Feasgar beul oidhche bha seo thainig a nabaidh a choim-head air. An deidh dha a bha bhi greis air cheilidh thuirt a nabaidh "Nach gabh sibh oran, a Dhohmnaill?" "Gle mhath," arsa Domhnall, " de am fear as fhearr leat?" "Fear sam bith as fhearr leibh fhein," arsa nabaidh. Am bheil am fear seo agad 'Briogais dhubh nan dusan toll'?" "Chaneil an t-oran idir agam ach gu dearbh tha bhriogais agam."

Bha da iasgair air tir-mor agus bha iad a'dol a dh'eilean 'Nuair a bha iad a' dol a dh'fhalbh chunnaic iad colainn madaidh ruaidh air an traigh. Chaidh fear dhiubh a null agus thug e dha'n bhat' e. An uair sin dh'fhalbh iad do dh'eilean Mhuile. An uair a rainig iad Muile a cheud

Bha sud ann roimhe bodach agus cailleach agus bha iad a' fuireach ann am Bearnaraidh agus a h-uile h-oidhche bhiodh am brochan gu bhi deiseil bhiodh a'bhiast a bha seo a'tighinn a stigh agus cha robh fhios aig a'bhodach 's aig a chaillich de a dheanadh 'S an oidhche a bha seo chaidh a'chailleach a mach a cheilidh agus thainig a'bhiast agus thuirt i ris a'bhoacdh de an t-ainm a bh'air agus thuirt am bodach rithe "Mise, mi-fhein," agus an uair sin dh' fhalbh i null do'n teine agus dhoirt i 'm brochan oirre. Dh' fhalbh a bhiast a mach as an tigh a'ranaich 'sa beucail. Dh' fhalbh i mach sios chun a' chladaich agus a mach air a' mhuir g'a innseadh do'n bheist mhoir agus thuirt a bhiast mhor rithe de bha cearr oirre agus thuirt ise "Mise, mi-fhein," a feuchainn ri innseadh dha'n bheist mhoir gun do dhoirt am bodach am brochan oirre. Thuirt a bhiast mhor "Nam b'e duin' eile a dheanadh e 's mise a ghiulaineadh e," agus cha do thill i riamh tuilleadh.

Bha sud an roimhe cailleach a bha bleoghain na ba agus fhad's a bha i bleoghain na ba thainig an cu bha seo mu'n cuairt dhi. Cha robh a bho socair an uair a chunnaic i an cu ach co-dhiubh lean i oirre a'bleoghain na ba agus 'nuair a bha i deiseil g'a bleoghain dh'fhosgail a' chlach mhor a bha seo air a taobh agus leig i stigh an cu, agus chaidh a chailleach dhachaidh an uair a chunnaic i a chlach a'fosgladh agus dh' innis i dha'n bhodach a bha seo gun robh an nighean aige chloich agus chaidh am bodach suas air la arna mhaireach agus chan fhac' e sgeul air an nighinn am broinn na cloiche.

dach agus chaidh e sios agus fhuair e trosg ri reic, Chaidh e gu tigh agus dh' fhoigh-neachd e do'n chaillich an gabhadh iad iasg. gaonadh iad iasg. I huirt a chailleach gun gabhadh agus dh'iarr e da thasdan oirre; thuirt e rithe "O'n nacheil sgath oibreach agam fhein ri dheanamh an drasda glandheanamh an drasda gian-aidh mi dhuibh e," agus an aite a dhol ga ghlanadh chaidh e gu tigh eile. Dh'fhoigh-neachd e dha'n chaillich an gabhadh i iasg agus thuirt a chailleach gun gabhadh, 's thuirt e rithe a rithist 'nuair a fhuair e an t-airgiod gun rachadh e ga dheanamh dhi. 'N aite dhol ga ghlanadh chaidh e gu tigh eile. Lean e air a'dol chun nan tighean gus an robh lan a phoca de dh'airgiod aige 's an uair sin chaidh e sios chun a bhata 's thuirt e riutha "Sud ur niasg agaibh, a dhaoine coire. Ma ni e cho math dhuibhse 's a rinn e dhomhsa, ni e gle mhath."

Bha sud ann nighean bheag agus gille. Chaidh iad dha'n choillidh a bhuain fhluraichean. 'Nuair a bha iad a' falbh dhachaidh thainig iolaire mhor agus thug a letha an nighean bheag. Dh'fhalbh an gille beag dhachaidh agus dh' innis e dha mhathair agus cha robh a mhathair 'ga chreid-sinn. Chual' i 'n uair sin ran agus dh'fhalbh i mach agus chunnaic i shuas aig taobh na beinne an iolaire agus an nig-hean bheag aice. Dh'fhalbh i mach do'n choillidh far an robh am bodach ag obair agus dh'innis i dha gun tug an iolaire leatha an nighean bheag, agus dh'fhalbh e suas taobh na beinne far an robh an iolaire. An uair a chunnaic an iolaire iad a tighinn leig i as an nighean bheag agus thuit an nighean bheag sios ri taobh na beinne. Thog am bodach leis i, thug iad an dotair chuice o'n a bha i air a gearradh agus an uair sin leighis i. Cha deach iad a bhuain fhluraichean do'n

Bha sud ann roimhe bod- choillidh tuilleadh.

ach ris an canar Gilleasbuig Aotrom. Chunnaic e aon latha bat'-iasgaich air a' chladach arus chaidh e chaidh e

Development Board have invested more than £1.5 million in the fishing industry and provided or saved almost 1000 jobs since 1965. The money and jobs created have been almost evenly shared between fishing boats and shore based projects. "Of Special Importance" — is the m e m b e r responsible for these statistics last week describing the development of the industry in the Highlands and Islands

Mr Prophet Smith, Board Board member responsible for fisheries development, ex-presses satisfaction with the crease in the size of the Highlands and Islands fishing fleet; new boats are launched at frequent intervals and a number of good second-hand boats are being purchased. Over the past few years, fishermen have been encouraged by improved conditions in the industry, to fish from harbours, large and small, all nine over the region.

Looking to the future, the important problem for the Board is to ensure that the present trends in development are maintained at the correct pace, and that the schemes for the provision of new boats are flexible enough to permit sensible changes and take account of new factors and new develop ments. The Board are pre-paring to discuss with the appropriate authorities the best means of ensuring that the next stage of development was as successful as the first.

The Fisheries Development Scheme provides for thirtyfive new boats, ten of them for the Orkney-Pentland Firth area, by the end of 1973. Of the twenty-six new vessels so far approved nineteen for the Western Isles fleet — eighteen had been launched and were fishing, and four are under construction. Sixty-seven fully experienced fishermen have been given assistance in the purchase of second-hand The purchase of ten new 16-feet seaweed boats had been assisted, their yield raising the productivity of the processing factories in the Western Isles by an estimated 15%. The Board had approved the building of thirty "dual 15%. The Board had approved the building of thirty "dual pudpose vessels" — lightly built craft up to 35 feet in length which can be used for creel fishing, tourist trips, sea angling or short distance

training within the region for the fishing industry. At present, half the Board's nsheries division staff are

insheries division staff are concerned, directly or in-directly, with training.

For every man fishing at sea, says the report, proces-sing and ancillary trades should provide two jobs ashore. Hence £347,000 had been invested, creating about 250 jobs, in various proces-sing projects involving lob-sters, clams, crabs prawns, scallops, sprat and herring.

On the boatbuilding side assistance of £140,000 had been approved securing about cillary industries, including marine engineering and ice making, totalled around £49,000 creating nearly forty jobs.

Additionally ,the Board are supporting a wide variety of research and experiments in fish farming. The number employed amounts to fifty-

The report, "Of Special Importance", is available from newsagents or direct from the Highlands and Islands Development Board, 6 Castle Wynd, Inverness (price 2s 6d including post and packaging).

(Continued from Page One)

It would also ensure that the Celtic economies (as in the case of Ireland) were maintained in the service of the English economy to the peril and detriment of the Celtic peoples.

"Federalism or confederalism in the United Kingdom under English patronage would certainly not give the vital substance of freedom to any of the Celtic nations and they would, even as they are today, be merely forgotten shadows in the background."

Brittany, he pointed out, was an integeral part of the Celtic community of nations. There was a growing school of thought for the Celtic nations, Celtica, with which he fully agreed. This was the Celtic nations independent, the Celtic nations Celtic again in culture and outlook, and forming an alliance, a unity on the Scandinavian lines.

The meeting, which was also attended by 30 French "Sperial Branch" police, marks a tremendous turning point in the Breton struggle. The Breton aim is to seek the support of world opinion in their struggle and especially to seek the close co-operation and support of the ferrying.
The Board believe that there should be a formal system of education and

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Text for the Times

nach gluais ann an comhairle nan aingidh, agus nach seas ann an slighe nam peacach, agus nach suidh ann an caithir luchd fanoid.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners nor sitteth in the seat of the

Psalm 1 v. 1

Droverb

Brisidh an teanga bhog an cneath.

A smooth tongue will blunt wrath.

Harris Tweed Shop

(C. & J. Morrison)

Buth a Chlo Hearrach

Stocainnean . Tweed Slippers Tweed Deerstalkers . Hose and Working Socks

TARBERT, HARRIS

Gaelic-speaking school children

Argyll 56.5 per cent, in Suther-

land 57.3 per cent. In Ross and

Cromarty, by contrast, the 1961

total was almost 90 per cent of

the 1951 total in Inverness 82.9 per cent. Legend places the Land of Youth in the West

-but the Gaelic-speaking world

Review Order Recession and Dispersion

CELTIC ILLUMINATION le MacMhuirich MacAuslan

The collection of essays Conor Cruise O'Brien Intro-duces Ireland is like a page from one of those illuminated manuscripts which mark the Golden Age of early Celtic culture — intricate in its pattern, occasionally dazzling in its colour, delineated with love and scholarship and yet not without that occasional human error when the scholar's judgement slips for one moment. The editor, Owen Dudley Edwards, has cast his net wide in the search for contributors and has brought together a remarkable collection of writers from Conor Cruise O'Brien to Fred Hoyle or Claud Cock-ourn, from Liam de Paor to Benedict Kiely or Compton Mackenzie. This score or Mackenzie. This score or brilliant — and provocative essays — covers virtually every aspect of Ireland's social, cultural and economic life; the volume has historical depth but does not suffer from that "backward look" which Frank O'Connor saw preoccupying so many Irish writers and politicians and, indeed some of the most stimulating sections are those concerned with Ireland's role in the world of the twentieth The colour photos range from early Irish archi-tecture to the bright-eyed beauty of the modern Irish lass and admirably complement the text.

The volume is an illumination in another sense also for the observations of some of the writers are relevant not only to Ireland but illuminate problems faced by the other Celtic nations. Fred Hoyle, bound for Kenmare, ponders on "the extent to which so many of us live today 'n a trash culture, a culture that encroaches more and more on worthwhile things in order to create an excessive afflu-ence. Affluence is like food," he observes, "too much of it leads to mental fat." His ob-servation has an immediate relevance to the other Celtic countries, nations whose traditional values are in danger of being finally swamped by the rising tide of that "trash for which their English neighbours appear to have opted. And Mairie Cruise O'Brien's essay of "The Two Languages" and Basil Peterson's essay on "Tourism" focus attention on the whole question of the cultural survival of the Celtic

"A nation has a personality, even as an individual, and self-knowledge and self-respect are an essential to its collective health as to that of it is suppressed we are serrie maimed. It is not only that vans we lose our identity in the sea. we lose our identity in the sea...

English-speaking community. These It is that we enter it as in- make the volume a "must" Dudley Edwards (Andre considerable elements, as (Contd. at foot of next column)

Deutsch, London, 1969).

by an inferiority complex from making any serious con-tribution . . . A whole historical and social environment is disrupted and the individual is left defenceless and at a loss." Indeed, it is the Indeed, it is the whole European community which is maimed for, as she points out, the Irish-speaking districts of the west continue to produce creative writing of the kind needed to save us from the menace of a mindless and monolithic conformity. Moreover, the culture to which Irish is a key is "a culture of the oppressed, the almost legendary dispossessed. It is impossible to know it without becoming caught up in the great wave of historical indignation which informs the world-wide social revolution of today." Because its values are not those of the affluent West it is a revolu-tionary culture — and, as such, might help to save us from "the complacency and selfishness of Christian Democrat Europe.

Basil Petersen's account of tourism is relevant to the whole of Celtic Europe where the most impoverished areas have the finest scenery (and some of the most distinctive human communities) where the pounds and dollars of those who flee temporarily their own concrete and asphalt jungles may seem to offer the basis for a breakthrough to some degree of affluence. He reminds that tourism in such areas is subject to the law of diminishlevel of living made possible by tourism leads to changed patterns of local life which diminish the attractiveness (to the tourist) of these com-munities. And while these changed ways of living may be superficially an improvement they often involve the loss of precisely those ele-ments which gave dignity and strength to the traditional society; the native language is eroded by English and old patterns of life are discarded for new "without a full understanding of the values which gave to the new its proper substance." Tourist development in the Celtic lands is inevitable, but it should be such as to enrich the people "not only in monetary terms but also in terms of those cultural and national values which give them their strength, their identity and their pride." And unless this is clearly recognised tourist development in Scotland, in Wales and in Ireland may turn out to be the final process in the cultural liquidation of Celtica. And we have as warning the each member," says Máiri horrid example of Cornwall O'Brien. Part of the Irish and, more close to the re-national personality is Gaelic reviewer's heart, of the castle and, she continues: "When serried ranks of English cara-vans to the silver Welsh

second-class citizens inhibited THE FORTUNES OF GAELIC **SINCE 1901**

trates the changing pattern of the Gaelic-speaking areas (defined as areas in which a majority of the population is Gaelicspeaking) over the last two generations. There has, it will be evident, been a steady northwestwards retreat of the linguistic frontier, a veritable "flight to the fringe"; by 1931 the language was still maintaining a foothold in a continuous zone on the Atlantic periphery of the Highlands but by 1961

by Keith Buchanan

only scattered parishes on the mainland still showed a Gaelicspeaking majority and the major Gaelic-speaking region had become coterminous with the Islands.

Volume 7 of the 1961 Census documents in sombre detail this process of linguistic (and cultural) liquidation. The decrease in the number of Gaelic-speakers is set out below:

Census	Gaelic	Gaelic	% Gaelic	% Gaelic
1901	speaking 202,700	only 28,106	speaking 5.57	only 0.68
1931	129,419	6,716	2.97	0.15
1961	80,004	974	1.66	0.02

The rate of decrease during each inter-censal period since 1901 has been greater than 12 per cent; the highest rate during the 1911-21 period (here we may see the influence of war) when the loss was 21.6 per cent. ing returns, for the increased Over the most recent period level of living made possible (1951-61) the loss was 15.2 per cent; it was slightly above this average in Inverness, slightly below in Ross and Cromarty, but the figures for Argyll (25.4 per cent) and Sutherland (26.3 per cent) suggest the very rapid decline of the language in the southwest and northeast sectors of the Highlands. Lanark showed a decrease of 9.9 per cent, the rest of Scotland of only 4.6 per cent.

These two last figures underline that, while there is a steady contraction in the territorial extent of Gaelic, while the frontier of the speech has been rolled back towards the islandgarlanded seas of the West, the outmigration from the Western Highlands (see Sruth, Number 68 p. 8) has resulted in the establishment of dispersed

for all concerned with the future of the Celtic lands. We may reject as over-rosy Pat-rick Lynch's analysis of the Irish economy; we may, unless we are sporting types, grudge the space given to "Racing" and "Deep Sea Fishing." These, however, are small complaints - and ungracious when set in the balance against the stimulating richness of the collection as a whole .

The accompanying map illus- groups of Gaelic-speaking folk in many other parts of Scot-land. Lanark, indeed, has a Gaelic-speaking population of of over 12,000, larger than the Gaelic-speaking population of Argyll, Sutherland or Perth and exceeded only by Ross and Cromarty (22,652) and Inverness (20,518).

As for the future of the language among native speakers of Gaelic, one of the critical indicators is the age-composition of the Gaelic-speaking group. In the commentary published in Volume 7 of the 1961 Census it is noted that there is "a slight tendency" to better maintenance of the position of the language among children of school age than during the pre-ceding thirty years. Nevertheless, for every age-group up to 45 years the percentage of Gaelic-speakers is below the national average of 1.66 per cent; by contrast, for the agegroup 45-64 the percentage of Gaelic-speakers is 2.12, for the

age group 65 and over it is 3.43.

between 1951 and 1961; in

Perth the 1961 total was 54.5

per cent of the 1951 total, in

And the sharp recession of

Gaelic speech in the southwest

and northeast is emphasised by

of the West is fast becoming a Land of the Aged John A. Smith in his chap-ter on "Gaelic and Education" in The Future of the Highlands has underlined the critical importance of the Gaelic-speaking child to the cultural future of Scotland as a whole. Says Smith: "The cultural heritage embodied in the language which these children speak and to which it holds the key to a heritage which belongs not only to these children but also to the whole of Scotland." The Celtic languages, because of this association with a rich literary and artistic culture add, as

particular value in an age when the world is becoming more uniform and international. From these notes three major points emerge. First, that for the Gaidhealtachd time is running out fast (monoglot Gaelicspeakers, a group which, as Smith notes. is regarded by many students of bilingualism as essential for the continued

authors of the study Primary

Education in Wales (1967) re-

cognised clearly, "to the sum

total of the variety and richness

of human life, and this has

existence of a language, have virtually disappeared and, of (Continued on page 12)

HIDB To Seek Developer For Ben Second-Sight and the Wyvis Ski Potential

THE Highlands and Islands Development Board on the request of the Ben Wyvis Ski Development Association are to seek a developer for the proved ski-ing potential of Ben Wyvis. Full discussions with all the public and private interests concerned will start as soon as possible.

be undertaken by the Board will be based on the extensive report on Ben Wyvis comby the voluntary Development Association over

the past four years. Group Captain J. D. F. Bruce of Garve, Ross-shire, the Chairman of the Chairman of the Association said recently: "The Association feel they have shown that sports on Ben Wyvis are capable and worthy of development. Accordingly, we have passed our report to the Highland Board and asked them to take on the job of securing the development of these resources.

Following work early in 1965 and again in 1966, the Association carried out detailed survey work through out the winters of 1966/67, 1967/68 and 1968/ 69. Continuous ground survey backed up by detailed meteorological data and comparative information about existing ski resorts in Scotland had produced information about the snow in Corrie na Feithe Raibhaich in such a variety of climatic conditions that conclusions as to its potential could be drawn with reasonable confidence.

"Accommodation and associated recreational facilities will be needed on a large scale if they are to be adequaate to attract custo-mers and in turn these will be only parts of a com-prehensive and all year round recreational development, combining existing and new activities and facilities". said Captain Bruce.

The Association had, he said, considered these wider possibilities which might be realised in a number of different ways. The availability of a large scale potential for winter sports, however, was the first essential for such a comprehensive development and the Association's report was a defiinitive statement of this potential as the first step in working out the larger project.

The report finds that within Corrie na Feithe Riabhaich there are four distinct ski suitable for moderate and skilled skiers. The runs are some 900 feet, 700 feet, 1150 feet and 1050 feet fall respectively with varying de-grees of steepness over horizontal distances and between ½ and ½ miles long. Three years of detailed survey had confirmed that ski runs were comparable in respect capacity and natural dura-bility with the developed ski area at Cairngorm.

As it opened southwards

The promotional work to ski and chairlift operations were unlikely to be interrupted frequently by high winds.

"It appears" states the report "that in the first phase of the development an economical arrangement of a single chairlift and either one or two ski tows would give a substantial number of skiers uplift on the ski runs. As demand increased, further equipment could be readily added at later stages in an integrated system."

On the question of access to the slopes, the report suggests the construction of a road from Garbat on the Garve/Ullapool road (A.832). A route had been surveyed avoiding sharp bends and gradients and rising 43 miles to the bottom of the ski run and chairlift at 1,900 feet. The prospect of an alternative route via Glensgaich, depended on the future of the railway. The existing public road system from nearby centres to Glen-sgaich is all below 500 feet.

The summit ridge of Ben Wyvis should prove to be a great attraction for summer visitors with its outstanding views over almost the whole of the Northern Mainland of Ross and Sutherland a well as the Moray Firth.

Commending the report, James Mackay. Board Member responsible tourism, said: "The "The Board were happy to be able to provide some help to the Ben Wyvis Ski Development Association in their research on winter sports resources of Ben Wyvis. The report, however, is largely the work of local effort and will form a constructive basis for discussion with everyone con-

"There seems little doubt

£150,000 Bridge For The Highlands

A £150,000 contract to replace the opening bridge rying the Fort Williamcarrying the Fort Mallaig (A.830) road over the Caledonian Canal at Banavie, has been awarded to the Lanarkshire Welding Com-Welding Company, Wishaw.

The new swing bridge will carry a road of two lane width and the existing single track structure which it re-places will be demolished. During reconstruction, an opening Bailey bridge will carry traffic over the canal.

Work will start early next year and will be supervised by the designers, Croubh and the Corrie was very well Hogg, Glasgow. The new sheltered compared with de-veloped ski slopes, so that months to complete.

trat Ben Wyvis has a lot to offer and the Board have been asked to promote this report with a view to interesting those capable of planning and financing the developments that are necessary to make Ben Wyvis a winter sports area. Apart from the Board, various bodies such as the County Council, the Forestry Commission as well as private interests will play an important part in any de-velopment."

SOFT REPORT

THE Caithness Fishing Industry is the subject of a new "Occasional Bulletin" (No. 3) issued by the High-lands and Islands Develop-ment Board.

The topic is derived from the Board's Wick-Thurso Report which attracted so much criticism tor its being a document with a negative

Occasional Bulletin tends to fall into the same ments of the category. It outlines the imrequirements of the Caithness harbours. These the Board says it will support if the Harbour' Trusts prepare ap-Caithness plications for renovation, renewal and the like.

It is the Board's view that,

despite a past history of general neglect and failure to keep up-to-date, the Caithness fishing industry is still significant enough for its integration into the structure fishing activities which

exist today.

"The metho dof fishing practised by the Caithness fleet is seine netting, altough elsewhere the recent general trend has been towards multipurpose vessels and, since the early sixties, away from the more expensive seine net to the cheaper trawl.

"In the Board's view the measures most likely to beneand develop the fishing industry in Caithness include increased recruitment younger men and the fostering of a spirit of co-operation.

Promote fishing industry What is missing in this Bulletin is the indicttion that there exists a definite com mitment on the part of the Board to promote the Caithness fishing industry with positive recommendations.

It is all very well to foster this and that. But without a number of solid, concrete proposals the Bulletin fails to convince.

The re-building of an industry such as fishing requires real help in the provision of facilities. It also requires a full and sincere requires a full and sincere understanding of the person-alities of fishermen. The build-up of the fishing fleet in Caithness involves the social or "software" side as

well as boats. The Occasional Bulletin Io. 3 is available from the

HIDB in Inverness.

Third Eye

From one point of view, the Highlands are the Universe, with their background of wind-blown clouds, and cold starry nights. For that is what one sees about one in the home of Second-Sight.

The Third Eye, however, appears to have grown up in the complementary, but vas-ter, white Himalayas. There, in India, Nepal, and Tibet, centuries of knowledge and tradition have been preserved

by KEITH MURDOCH

in the icy climate, constitut-

ing the Third Eye.
Although bearers Third Eye may be few and hidden, that doesn't mean hidden. they don't exist. Like the Loch Ness monster, we don't yet KNOW. When the Third Third Eye becomes popular, which I predict will be in the near future, there will be great searches for it .

The Dalai Lama, of ancient Tibetan stock, flew from invading Chinese tanks, and lives quietly, I believe, in North India. He now may have to preserve his tradition from stamping Western Cul-ture, which is spreading, even

At this end, one of our most famous seers, without any formal training, was the seventeenth - century Brahan several of whose prophecies came true. said: "that the day will come when the Big Sheep will over-run the country until they strike the northern sea. Could refer to farming - or the tourist trade.

But to go back in time; to the Celts. The only thing they were afraid of was "that heavens should fall.' Even an astronomer would find it difficult to predict this unless he saw, with his telescopic eye, far beyond our own galaxy, a group of rival

galaxies preparing for war What can be seen from Celtic mythology, and other early thought, is the power natural forces had on our mind. They were spoken of as gods. when people lost their feel-ings and imagination, and became scientific, the gods changed too. Thus the words representing them had to be altered, and we are left with the everyday "sun," and the mythological "sun god," a power of creature too often ignored. There was the divorce of feeling-meaning from scientific-meaning, which is sometimes thought to be the only one.

A person who sees, knows, the meaning of the depressed, mythological and sometimes religious, image may be in possession of some second-sight, or the Third Eve. Convincingly so if he correctly divines the future, which is more exciting to some people than the past, although not always less relevant (hence psychoanalysis into one's childhood).

There are many and third explanations for the Third explanations for the Third explanation. Let us There are many and vague Eye phenomenon. Let us simply say that it represents an unusual degree of spiritual awareness; or could it be of practical shrewdness coupled with sharp mind and senses?

In the Highlands, there has been a long tradition of prophetic-vision. This is explained by extra-sharp awareness. Nor is it likely extra-sharp that those who showed their second sight were trained. Reports show that visions of future came suddenly. something more than everyday knowledge and imagination behind the mat-

A Highlander may be able to sit back and feel a great storm coming. He may also be assisted in his prediction if he remembers that there is usually wind round about the 23rd September, and has been as long as he can re-member. He may even know that this is the Autumn Equinox, which state of affairs affects tide and weather.

If he were an astrologer, he could, with his knowledge and ability, calculate with considerable accuracy the behaviour of his family during the gale just in case it was likely to be different from the frenzy of former years.

With astrological help, could foretell the probability of a storm in the future, beyond the clouds; and the likelihood of other factors, such as decimal-currency, and the Atom bomb. Someone might be about to let one off next door . . .

An astrologer might pre-dict the likelihood of such an event; a Highlander would probably know about it anywhisky makes a wonderful divination into the spirit.

With a natural gift of Second Sight, one doesn't need the Third Eye, let alone the complications of Astrology.

In Yoga, another Eastern system of knowledge, the pineal gland in the skull is associated with the Third Eye. Medical scientists nay prefer not to commit themselves until they know more about the gland, but in India there have long been men who could use, for good or evil, powers from within strange are These could be called Third Eye powers, or seeing what one doesn't normally see with the five senses; such as person's unexpected arrival

The holy-man, the seer, and the soothsayer, rare as they appear to be, still have a position — if society will allow itself to be seen as others see it!

I can predict a renewed interest in Second-sight and the Third Eye, and scorn anyone who scoffs — for, as with Loch Ness, "any monstrous thing is possible in this eternal universe."

AG IONNSACHADH NA

LE IAIN A. MACDHOMHNAILL



"Sugar, Sugar you are my Candy Girlf' an d'thub-hairt e? Chan imlich e mis' co-dhiubh.

FIRST CEREMONY IN GAELIC

Towards the end of November the Marian Association held its first all-Gaelic dedication ceremony in South Uist. The National President of the Association and Sister Clare, the Group Adviser, both from Glasgow, attended the ceremony.

an cruinne

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

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LEASAN A SEACHD

Tha e naoi uairean agus tha Mairi aig an taigh. Tha Iain

It is nine o'clock and Mary is at home. John and Anne are a'dol do'n leabaidh. Blia a' chlann a' cluich agus tha iad sgìth.

going to bed. The children were playing and they are tired.

Iain trobhad dhachaidh agus thusa Anna. John come home and you Anne.

Dé an uair a tha e? What time is it?

Tha e naoi uairean. It is nine o' clock. Tha e a' fàs anmoch. It is getting late.

Greasaibh oirbh Hurry up. Tha an t-acras orm. Anna

I am hungry.
Tha an t-acras ormsa cuideachd Iain

am hungry also. Tha aran agus caise air a' bhòrd. Ithibh pìos is Mairi

caise.

There is bread and cheese on the table. Eat a piece and cheese.

C'uine tha m'athair a' tighinn dhachaidh? When is my father coming home? Chaneil fios agam. Ith thusa plos is càise Iain. I do not know. You eat a piece and cheese John.

A bheil bainne agaibh? Do you have milk?

Seo dhuit agus greas ort. Iain seall dhomh do làmh. Here yo uare and hurry up. John show me your hand. Mairi

Iain

Mairi

Mairi

Carson?
Why?
Nacheil do lamhan salach?
Aren't your hands dirty?
Aren't your hands dirty?
Are my hands dirty?
Are my hands dirty?
Are my hands dirty?
Are my hands dirty?
Carl a bheil mos?
Carl a bheil mios?

Cart a buell mios:
Where is a basin?
Tha mios agus uisge aig an dorus. Greasaibh oirbh.
A bath and water are at the door. Hurry up
Greas ort Anna.
Hurry up Anne.
Tha mise deiseil.
Lam readv. Mairi

lain

Greas thusa ort Iain.
You hurry up John.
Oidhche mhath leibh.
Goodnight. Mairi

Oidhche mhath leibh. Goodnight. Mairi

(Tha Mairi leatha fhein, agus tha i a' fighe aig an teine) (Mary is alone, and she is knitting at the fire) Alasdair:

alone, and she is knitting at the fire)
A bheil thu staigh a Mhairi?
Are you in Mary?
Are you in Mary?
Tha. De fir at thu ag iarraidh?
Yes, What are you wanting?
A bheil cuman agad?
Have you a pail?
Tha cuman aig an dorus.
There is a pail at the door.
There is a pail at the door.
There is water in this pail.
The swater in this pail.
De an t-iasg a tha agad?
Dout are wige mata. De an t-iasg a tha agad?
Tha rionnach agam.
Tha rionnach agam.
I have macketel.
Cia mheud rionnach?
How many mackerel? Mairi

Alasdair:

Mairi :

Cla mheud rionnach?
How many mackerel?
Tha tri rionnaich dheug agam.
I have thirteen mackerel.
Glè mhath gu dearbh. Cuir anns a' chuman iad.
Very good indeed. Put them in the pail.
Tha e fuar a nisc.
It is cold now.

Alasdair:

Mairi :

Alasdair:

Suidh aig an teine. Tiormaích do làmhau. Sit at the fire. Dry your hands. Ciamar a tha Peigi? How is Peggy? How is Peggy? Tha i ag radh gu bheil i nas fheàrr. Cianar a tha Seumas? She says that is better. How is James? Tha e nas fheàrr, ach bha e ag radh gun robh He is better, but he hath. He is better, but he hath. He is better, but he hath. Mairi :

sore yet. He was saying that his back was sore yet.

Bha lain ag radh gun robh Calum comhla ruibh.

John was saying that Malcolm was with you.

Tha sin ceart. Bha Calum a' dol a dh'iasgach air na creagan an uair a bha sinn afalbh.

That is right. Malcolm was going to fish on the contract of the contra

He was saying tha but he wasn't in the village at all.

an robh Calum fad an latha? Seo dhuit

C'àit' an robh Calum fad an latha? Seo dhuit cupan tea.
Where was Malcolm all day? Here you are a cup of tea.
Glé mhath .A bheil siucar anns an tea?
Very good. Is there sugar in the tea?
Seo dhuit an siucar. Ith plos agus caise. Here's the sugar. Eat a piece and cheese.
Chaneil ant-acras orm idir. Tha mi cho sgith I am not hrunzy at all. I am so thred.
A bheil thu doi do'n leabsidh mata?
The public of the company of the company of the company of the company.
We indeed.
Duin an dorus mata.
Shut the door then. Alasdair: Mairi

Alasdair .

CHREACH

Beinn-A-Bhaoghla ann am bha fearann Rossinnis aca air taobh an ear thuath an Eilein agus bha tigh samhraidh aca ann an sin.

Bha ciobair agus buachaille cruidh aca air an aite seo.

Aon mhaduinn chunnaic "Mac-Gille-Mhaoil" an spreidh air an toirt cruinn gu lag mor ann an Eilean "Mor-ghaidh" agus smuid air a togal ri taobh creag mhor.

Thuig am buachaille Mac-Gille-Mhaoil gur e creach bha dol air adhart. Bha luchd na creach air bruid a mharbhadh air son biadh agus bha iad a dol thoirt leotha na chumadh

am bata den chrodh.

Cha robh bata aig MacGille-Mhaoil agus ged a bhitheadh bha e na chunnart dha fiachainn a null do'n eilean.

Chum e a fianais na creachadairean agus thug e mach am bad a b'fhaisge air an eil-ean. B'e sin Gob Rudha an Duilisg agus leum e mach agus shnamh e gu "Morghaidh."

Ann am bagh beag anns an robh fasgadh agus am falach an sin bha bata luchd na creiche. Chaidh e na broinn air a deireadh. Thog e an t-acair is ghearr e ball tois-each agus chuir e gu Roisin-

Le struth an lionaidh ghabh e stigh an fhadhail agus chaidh e air tir anns a bhagh eadar Roisninis agus Ratharnis. Tha a chlach ris an do cheangal a chiacii fis an do cheangai e am bata ri faicinn ann a sud agus 'se "Acair Mhic Gille Mhaoil a chanas daoine rithe. Ghabh MacGille Mhaoil a

stigh rathad Rheubhal gu baile nan Cailleach agus dh

ninis e mu'n chuis.

Dh'fhalbh daoine a mach agus thug iad na mearlaich

'Nuair bha Clann Ic Ailean thar an eilein agus thugadh ann am Baile-nan-Cailleach clann MhicLeoid a stigh gu haile

Daile.

Le iarrann dearg chaidh na litreachean, "NUNTON" a losgadh anns an druim aca air doigh 's gum biodh fios na nochdadh iad a rithist airson creach.

Chuala mi gun do nochd an t-iarran so bho chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean agus daoine glanadh uir bha ag at suas mu bhallachan tigh Bhaile nan Cailleach ach dh' fhalbh latha nan creach agus tha e cho math.

ALASDAIR MACEACHEIN

SCOTTISH HOUSING **FIGURES**

OF the 10,928 houses completed in Scotland during the third quarter of this year, 8,416 were in the public sector and 2,512 were private, bringing the total number of completions for the first three quarters of this year to 29.268.

Starts in the third quarter totalled 9,910 — 7,256 public and 2,645 private — bringing the total for the first three quarters of the year to 30,070 and at the end of September there were 56,360 houses under construction.

Approval was given to the approvement of 5,661 houses with the aid of a grant.

Failte Do Lybster

THE PORTLAND ARMS extends a warm welcome

Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing Sea Angling

Good Fare and a Fine Cellar

GAIDHLIG



Aig naoi uairean tha Mairi aig an taigh agus tha a'chlann a' dol do'n leabaidh. Tha a' chlann sgith agus tha an t-acras orra. Tha làmhan Iain salach ach tha mios agus uisge aig an dorus. Tha cuman aig an dorus cuideachd agus tha uisge anns a' chuman. An uair a tha a' chlann anns an leabaidh tha Mairi aig an teire leatha fhein agus tha i a' fighe. Bha Alasdair ag iasgach comhlair a Scunnas dhachaidh agus bha Mairi aig the thoilichte. Bha Alasdair fuar agus sgith ach chu ar obh a diar i gle thoilichte. Bha Alasdair fuar agus sgith ach chu robh an t-acras air idir. Bha e ag radh gun robh e dol do'n leabaidh.

C'uine tha a' chlann a dol do'n leabaidh? C'ait' a bheil an t-uisge? De bha Mair a' deanamh an uair a bha i leatha fhein? Có bha ag iasgach comhla ri Alasdair? Cia mheud iasga bha ag Alasdair?

The Regular Verb Verbal Noun A' fighe, knitting

The Imperative Glan, clean Doirt, pour Tiormaich, dry Dùin, shui

Masculine Nouns with and without the Definite Article Am pios, the piece An t-uisge, the rain An cuman, the pail An dorus, the door Pios, a piece Uisge, water or rain Cuman, a pail Dorus, a door

Feminine Nouns with and without the Definite Article An leabaidh, the bed An lamh, the hand A' mhios, the basin A' chreag, the rock Leabaidh, a bed Làmh, a hand Mios, a basin Creag, a rock Adjectives

Possessive Pronoun

Anmoch, late Salach, dirty

N.B. Do not confuse "an uair" meaning "when" and the Inter-ogative "c'uine" meaning "when".
e.g. Bha Alasdair luar a nuair a bha e ag iasgach.
Alexander was cold when he was fishing. BUT
C'uine bha Alasdair ag iasgach?
When was Alexander fishing?

Ceart, right

Common words and usage

Leath afhein, alone (Feminine) Leis fhein, alone (Masculine) Oidhche mhath, goodnight Clambeud, how many?
Comhla ruibh, along with you (Plural)

EXERCISES

A. Complete the following sentences

a. Bha Mairi ... fighe an ... a bha Alasdair ag iasgach
b. Nach ... Calum ag iasgach
c. Thuirt Calum ... e dol do'n bhaile
d. Thuirt Alasdair gun ... e dol ... mhonadh.
e. Bha rionnach ... Alasdair a' tighinn dhachaidh.

Give the answer "yes" to the following An robh Mairi air cheilidh air Peigi? Nacheil slat aig Calum? A bheil caman aig Iain?

C. Give the answer "no" to the following

a. An robh Calum anns a' bhaile?
b. Nacheil bata aig Colum?
c. A bheil Iain ag iasgach?

NEW TERMS

for the representation of objects and for conceptions arising therefrom.

AINMEAN URA

a chum beum rud-dhealbhadaireachd agus nan smuaintean a bhios 'na leanmhuinn.

Reproduced from the Celtic Annual, 1918-1919

General effect Comh-bhuil Comn-onun Buileach Dùil; tùs-rud Tùs-deolas Tùs-dhealbhadaireachd Claon-thomhais; tomhas a' chlaoin Smuain-chruth; -chumadh Effective Element Elementary knowledge Elementary drawing Gradient Ideal form Interval Juxtaposition Eadar-uidhe Faisge Inneal (as) Inneal (as)
Innealair; inneal-thionnsgnair
Seòl innealach
Inneal-aithris
Inneal-iùl
Inneal-ealain Mechanism
Mechanician
Mechanicial means
Mechanical repetition
Mechanical science
Mechanical science
Mechanical process
Mensuration
Mensuration of surfaces
Mensuration of solids
Metron Inneal-thriall Tomhas Clar-thomhas Meall-thomhas Metron Metrical system Natural size Number Meatron Rian meatronach Dùth-mheud Lìon; nuimhir An lìonmhoire In number Offset Geug-line Ionad; àite 'Na duth-ionad Position In position Relative position For practical purposes Coimeas-ionad Gu feum Roimh-grnàths Precedent Principle
According to propriety
Reflected light
Reflection (in mirror etc.) Bun-riaghailt
Air chòir
Ath-leus; ath-sholus
Ath-choltas Relation
Revolution
Plus or positive quantity
Minor or negative quantity
Shape; shapely
Shaper
Ship-shape
Solution (of a problem)
Source (of light)
Spectator
Station
Station Relation Coinmeas Jas-mheud; uasas Ios-mheud; iosas Chumadh; cumdail; dealbhach Cumdair, cumdair, dealor Cumdair Sgiobalta; cuimir; réidh Fuasghadh (ceist no cùis) Màthair-sholuis Dearcadair; amharcair Gnath-thomhas Station point
Surplus, excess
Regular succession
Irregular succession
Small space (distance apart
interval)
Tenative stage
Touch up
Uneven; very Station Còrr-chuid Rian-leantainn Leantainn mi-rianail Tamull; eadar-uidhe

Uneven; very
Uniform in shape
Uniform in breadth
Uniform in length, etc.
Unit of length Unit of area Unit of volume Vehicle (medium in painting)

Vehicle (medium in pair Volume Alike (in shape) An adept at drawing Beauty of line Beauty of colour Beauty of colour Beauty of torm Beauty of the Ensemble Belonging to

Together with As is evident Cut down In consequence of that

Teasg De sin

Inmhe na feuchainn Snasaich Neo-réidh; mi-réidh

Fo aon chumadh Saoi an dhealbhadh Liu-mhaise

shealbhach

Comh-mhaise Air sealbh An comh-shealbh; comh-

ad-uireadan Fad-uireadan Clàr-uireadan Meall- uireadan Fliuchan Tomad (as)

Lì-mhaise

Comh-chumadail Comh-leathann; -leudach Comh-fhada, etc.

Gabhaidh còir-line a cur eadar dad is dad ei.el Gabhaidh còir-line a cur gu astar air bith air amas na lìne. Gabhaidh cruinnean a dheanamh le dad àraidh mar mhul-dhad, agus tomhas àraidh mar fhad na gath-lìne. Cuir còir-line eadar A agus B.

Postulate

Rudan a tha comh-mheudach ri rud àraidh eile is comh-mheudach ri cach a chéile iad. Ma chuirear comh-mheudanan ri comh-mheudanan is buil comh-

mheudanan.

Proposition
Theorem (in geometry)
Problem (in geometry)
Corollary (in geometry)
Corollary (in geometry)
Corollary (in geometry)
Conclusion (finding)
Absurd (impossible) result
Direct demonstration
Indirect reductio ad absurdum)
Construction
General enunciation (in geometry
General enunciation (in geometry Tairgse-radh friall-dearbhaidh Triall-taisbeanaidh Comh-fhlrinn Saoiltinneas Buil-ràdh: -aobhar Baoth-bhuil Baon-bhui aobhar Baon-bhui achbui ach

Unemployment In **Crofting Counties**

Commenting on a Written Answer he had from the Department of Employment and Productivity, Mr Russell John-ston, Liberal M.P. for Inver-ness-shire, said in Westminster

"Unemployment last month in the Highland area was higher than in October of any of the previous 8 years. This is a very worrying and distressing statistic. I suspect it indicates that much of the work done by the Highlands and Islands Development Board is being more than cancelled out by other aspects of Government policy. In par-ticular, S.E.T. has undoubtedly had a very serious effect on the Highlands with their high proportion of service industry.
This again vindicates the Liberal proposal that instead of S.E.T. there should have been a regionally varied pay roll tax from which a development area, like the Highlands, could have been excluded and thus give a proper opportunity for the Development Board to do its work,"

Mr Russell Johnston (Inver-ness): To ask the Secretary of state for Employment and Productivity, if she will list the numbers of unemployed in the seven crofting counties in October 1969 and in each of the previous eight years.

Total numbers registered as unemployed in the seven crofting counties of Scotland-

Males males 13th October 1969 5.215 1,265

Total 6,480. 14th October 1968 4,935 1,174 Total 6.109.

9th October 1967 4,983 1,282 Total 6,265

10th October 1966 4,618 1,204 Total 5,822.

11th October 1965 4,102 1,109 Total 5.211.

12th October 1964 3,867 1,091 Total 4,958.

14th October 1963 4,428 1,283 Total 5,716.

15th October 1962 4,020 1,291 Total 5.311

AVIEMORE MOD September Prize Draw

Winners: £30-Mrs C. Paterson, The Shaws, Nizec's Lane, Hildenborough, Kent.

£20 - Mrs M. Kennedy, Croftroy, Newtonmore. £15—Gillian Dingwall, 13

Stockshill Way, Aberdeen. £10—Mrs K. A. Ross, 9 Craigdhu Road, Newtonmore. £5—Mrs Bulloch, Sauchie

Poultry Farm, Sauchie, Crieff. Winners of £1: Iona Mac-Leod, Box 755 Antigonish, Nova Scotia; Mrs Blagden, Banednoch Hotel, Aviemore;

David Edgar, 79 Essex Drive, David Edgar, 79 Essex Drive, Glasgow; Roslyn Bruce, 2 Brown Terrace, Kinlochleven; Anderson, Ulva Ferry, Mull; Mrs A. C. Boyd, Ard Lond, Drumore Road, Oban; Roberta Mulholland 72 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2; Joan Ross, Marness, Kingussie.

The winner of Mini Car-Finlay D. MacRae, Homelands, Lynchat, Kingussie.

Rural Industrialisation

Frang MacThomais

"WHAT actually happens when as a result of a successful industrial development policy a new plant appears in a hitherto farming community? There are many angles and which the commit success of the firm itself, into the changes in the commit success of the firm itself, into the changes in the community's values and power structure, or into what happens if through some misfortune the process is put into reverse and the new plant has to contract or close down."

This is said by Michael Fogarty, who is the Director of the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin, in a Foreword to a new book "Rural Industralization."

The book is a study of the impact of two new plants in two communities in the west of Eire on jobs, emigration income, spending patterns, and these communities hitherto dominant occupation of Engarty continues: "The most striking conclusion is about the impact on farming. For intelligent and relatively well-educated young farmers with too little land industrial employment has proved to be the way out, in the sense not only of providing a new source of work and income but of enabling them to farm more effectively and increase their farm output.

"When the farm operator takes an industrial job the input of abour into his farm falls. It does not, however, fall by the full amount of him one on the farm, and his wife and family contribute to the farm work more than they otherwise would.

"Because there is no longer surplus labour available, farm work tends to be thought out more carefully, so that the labour available goes further. Industrial earnings tend to be plouped back into farm equipment and facilities. Farmers working in industry report that they are using more platt from outside, and generally that their farms are better managed.

"Pattern of farming change to fit the greater availability of

equipment and facilities. Farmers working in industry report that they are using more fertilizer, have bought extra cattle. are hiring more plant from outside, and generally that their farms are better managed.

The property of the property of the property of the greater availability of money and smaller availability of labour. In these two communities there has been a switch from labour-intensive activities such as crops and dairying to dry cattle. All these factors together show that at least in the short term industrialization in these communities has not meant a switch from agricultural to industrial output, but an increase in both together under a switch from agricultural to industrial output, but an increase in both together under the short run is necessary, for a longer run of experience would be needed to show, for example, whether long-range measures of land conservation such as drainage will be as well looked after under part-time farming as under full-time, or whether working at two jobs at once will always remain satisfying to farm operators themselves.

"Another interesting finding is about the size of the difference interesting finding is about the size of the difference interesting finding is about the size of the difference are prepared to accept if a job is available in their own community. At the time of the survey, men in the new plant were averaging £11-£12 a week. They estimated the alternative earnings available to them if the plant had not been there at an average of £2-£6 a week according to category, supposing always that some kind of local job had been available:

On the findings of the survey are in expected directions but only the survey are in a specied directions but only the survey are in the survey are in the survey are in the survey are in the communities and the survey are in expected directions but only included substantially the amount of emigration which would otherwise have taken place had some — though limited — effect in inducing former emigrants to return home.

"Other f

THE COMMUNITIES

The following criteria were used in the area selection process for which the survey was to be based. First, it was desired to study plants which had been located in predominantly rural labour market areas, in order to elicit information regarding industrialization effects on agriculture. Secondly, in order to enhance measurability of industrialization effects, preference was given to areas containing plants which had a reasonably large size of operation.

in terms of labour force employe²_{cd}, relative to other non-farm employment on those areas.

The first area selected for the survey was Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo, about 120 miles n'_crthwest of Dublin, and about 30 miles south of Sligo.

The second area was Scarriff, Co. Clare, about 30 miles north of

The ascond area was Scarriff, Co. Clare, about 30 miles north of Limerick.

The Tubbercurry area contains seven "Census Towns" (defined as a cluster of 20 or more occupied houses). The vast majority of the area's residents were farm and rural non-farm people. The farms aer relatively small and are largely pastoral, cattle production being the predominant enterprise. Some 42 per can of the area's land includes woods, mountains, bogs, marshes, rivers etc. Before the new farms, bogs, marshes, rivers etc. Before the Tubbercurry area.

Scarriff is situated on the western edge of Loueb Deare, one of

in the Lubbercury area.

Scarriff is situated on the westren edge of Lough Dearg, one of the lakes on the River Shannon. The area contains six towns. Again there was an emphasis on small farms and a similar employment pattern. There is however, in addition, a small creamery, some saw-tourist interest.

THE PLANTS

In 1956, £20,000 was granted for a plant in Tubbercurry for the manufacture of locks, etc. As part of its requirements, this plant neceded tooling services and a small workshop was subsequently set up to provide the required services. As the latter operation continued to grow, it was decided to incorporate it as another company and, during 1959, a grant of £58,000 was paid in instalments.

Increased operations, providing a large range of press tools, ijgs, fixtures, gauges and moulds to a wide variety of industries, necessitated the incorporation of a third company which received a grant of £100,000.

The plants operated by the Tubbercurry companies may be

jigs, fixtures, gauges and moulds to a wide variety or incustives necessitated the incorporation of a third company which received a grant of £100,000.

The plants operated by the Tubbercurry companies may be regarded as outgrowths of a single industrial development. The survey considered the three employment facilities as one unit, or one medium-sized industrial undertaking, though they are in fact 'small' plants, according to the Stately & Morse size classification.

In 1957, a grant of £314,000 was approved for the setting up of a plant in Scarriff by Chipboard Limited. The grant was paid in instalment, the final balance being paid in 1965.

As its name implies, Chipboard Limited is engaged in the manufacture of chipboard, which is used extensively in the building trade. A large volume of production is exported from Ireland, mainly from a port on the cast coast. As the product is quite heavy relative to value, the transportation costs involved are rather large. The company has acquired its own used of lorries which hault the chipboard over the £20 or so miles to the popular control of the production of veneered and plastic-faced board for use in high-quality kitchen units. The total employment figure is about 190; the first figure was 80, followed by a further 50 in the following year, 1961. This plant is also in the "medium-sized" category.

PLANT EMPLOYEES

The Tubbercurry plant has 75 per cent. male and 25 per cent female. The Scarriff plant has 94 per cent. male and 6 per cent. female. (in this respect the reviewer would comment that it is often thought that small industrial development enterproses imply female-based labour requirements.

based labour requirements.

The bulk of each plant employees were in the 15-30 age group.

The greater percentage of employees were unmarried (just over half).

The deutational attainment of those employed in the Tubbercurry plant was largly primary -vocational training; those in the Scarriff plant had primary education only.

The bulk of the employees are farm residents in the Tubbercurry area but are urban residents in the Scarriff area.

OCCUPATIONS

About one-third of the Tubbercurry employees are in the "general labourer" category. About 14 per cent. are apprentices to to various trades. In the Searrifff, plant 45 per cent. are in the "general labourer" category, with only 2 per cent apprentices This reflects the activity in Scarriff.

INDUSTRIALIZATION EFFECTS

(a) The new plants directly increased employment in the two survey areas. This increase cosisted of people who were newly drawn into the labour force, people from outside these areas who moved into the areas and people who would have left the areas in the absence of obtaining employment at the new plants. The employment effects diminished as the distance from Scarriff and Tubbercurry increased. (b) Population in both areas increased, due to immigration of some workers and their families and the non-emigration from the areas of some workers and their families who would otherwise left the arcas. The population effect diminished as the distance from the areas increased.

increased.

(c) Incomes in both areas increased. The increase in total income and in income per household diminished as the distance from the areas increased.

(d) Increased incomes of employee households resulted in increased expenditures on goods and services. There was also a shift in the increased incomes of produces and services from the outlying parts increased in favour of purchases in the towns of Scarriff and Tubbercurry.

of the two areas in favour of purchases in the towns of Scarrill and Tubbercury.

(e) Acceptance of industrial employment by farm operators resulted in resource adjustments and product mix adjustments of their farms.

(f) The most frequently occurring resource adjustment on such farms was labour substitution.

(g) Decreases in total farm output were not necessitated on most farms the operators of which accepted industrial employment.

(h) Farm and personal characteristics differentiated the farm operators who obtained industrial employment from those who did not obtain such employment.

OUR OWN HIGHLAND PROBLEM.

The book "Rural Industrialization" is one which should be read by each and every person with the least interest in the problems, both economic and social, of the Highlands and Islands. Many surveys of the kind undertaken by Lucey and Kaldor are available and all must in the least have some aspect which bears or up roblems. There are 200 pages of survey detail and comment which are relevant to any area in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland which displays characteristics similar to those of Scarriff and Tubbercurry and which has, or wants, an injection of industrialization to cure socio-economic ills.
"Rural Industrialization" by Lucey & Kaldor, 35t. Confirm

"Rural Industrialization" by Luccy & Kaldor; 35/-; Geoffrey Chapman, 18 High Street, Wimbledon, London, SW 19.

INVERNESS **COLLEGE ARMS**



In May of this year the college was granted its '-armorial bearings' by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms for Scotland.

The grant marks the place of the college within the community and its close affinity to all parts of the Scottish

Highlands.
Contained within the crest are allusions to the mainland and 'eastern seaboard' of Inverness-shire, and to the Western Isles, Hebrides, Ork-ney and Shetland, from which students come to attend the college in Inverness.

The main aspect of the new armorial bearings is the Gaelic motto, which reads 'Ealantas Gu Buaidh' and which can be rendered in English as 'Advancement Through Technical Skill and

Knowledge.'
The college considers a
Gaelic motto to be most appropriate in the circumstances particularly as from one-quarter to one-third of the student population of the college are native Gaelic speakers.

Coming Up To Dublin

From our Eire correspondent

IT is quite remarkable how many people who are natives of other countries have achieved distinction in Dublin. They include politi-cians, actors, writers, indus-trialists, trade unionists and others. In proportion their numbers the native Dublin-born are left far be-hind by their colleagues from

the provinces.

A survey made by the Economic and Social Research Institute seems to back this up with the finding that men moving to Dublin from the reach a much provinces higher social status than the themselves Dubliners average. It is also found that these newcomers are better educated than the native in-habitants of the capital.

"The Dublin-born become relatively more numerous as we descend the status heir-achy," says the report of the survey. It had been hoped that the survey might show a breaking up of the old status - conscious groupings society and would be within and found people moving from one social class to another. Instead it turned otu that there was a tenrency for men to retain the social status of their fathers. Education was found to be

the important factor. A man moved higher or lower depending on whether his education was greater or less than the normal for his class

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

Am Moderator an Lunnainn

Tha am Moderator, an t-Oll. bhith air chuairt ann an Lunnainn. Shearmonaich e aig Siabost. seirbhis ann an Eaglais Cuirt a Chruin aig an robh Buillparlamaid agus Morairean Al-

Ministear airson Bharraigh

Tha coimhthional beag Bharraigh air a bhith ban bho'n chaochail an t-Urr. Murchadh Domhnullach an uiridh. Ach a nis tha an t-Urr. Ruairidh Mac-Fhionghain air gabhail ri gairm o eaglais Bharraigh agus bidh e air a phosadh ris a' choimh-thional 'sa Ghearran. Chaidh a choisrigeadh mar mhinistear ann an 1931 agus o 1950 tha e air a bhith air ceann coimhthionail ann an Cunndainn. Buinidh e do na Hearadh.

Aig an dachaidh

Tha an t-Urr. Uilleam Mac-Ghill'innein (Ullapul) a nis air faighinn dhachaidh an deidh bhith greis 'san ospadal. Tha sinn a' guidhe dha urachadh neirt agus slainte. Tha naodh bliadhna bho'n thainig e gu ruige Ullapul.

Feill

Aig Feill a chum Eaglais an Naoimh Cliamhain ann an Inbhir - pheofharain thugadh £420 a steach. Dh'fhosgladh an Fheill le Mgr. I. D. Michael a Druim na Drochaid, 'Se Mgr. Michael, a tha 'na thuathanach. a bha a' searmonachadh aig Coinneamh Thaingealachd an Fhoghair ann an Druim na Drochaid.

Fagail a' Chaoil

An deidh dha bhith aon bliadhna deug ann an Caol Loch Aillse tha Mgr. Donnchadh Camshron air a dhol gu Oifis a' Phuist air Bruaich Chluaidh. Bha e naodh bliadhna mar Chleireach an t-Seisein, agus thugadh Biobull dha mar thiodhlac mus do dh'fhalbh e. Buinidh Mgr. Camshron do Chladach a' Bhaile Shear ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath

Am Miosachan

Ann an " Life and Work " air a' mhios seo tha an Moderator a' sgrìobhadh ann am Beurla agus ann an Gaidhlig. Air na Duilleagan Gaidhlig tha searmon airson na Nollaig leis an Urr. Ruairidh M. MacFhionghain, Dalabrog. Am measg nan sgrìobhaidhean eile tha cunntas air beatha Thomais Hog leis an Oll. Urr. Iain MacAonghais, iomradh air Mgr. Iain MacLeoid nach maireann, a bha uine mhor 'na mhisionaraidh ann am Maruig.

"Deanamaid Aoradh" air a' mhios seo tha an t-Urr. Iain MacLeoid (Gearrloch), Buinidh Mgr. MacLeoid do Sgalpaigh Tomas M. MacCalmain air a na Hearadh, agus bha e roimhe seo 'na mhinistear ann an

Leabhar Ur

Tha an leabhar ionmholta. nan Sgriobtur bha Mgr. Uil-vest" air tighland Har-leam Ros, Runaire na Staite, Chaidh a sgrìobhadh leis an agus Iarla Selkirk. bha ann an Ruighsholuis.

> AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLEIREIL

Orduighean

Aig a' chomanachadh ann an Uige Leodhais bha an t-Urr. I. MacAsgaill air a chuideachadh leis na h-Urr. Domhnull MacGhilleathain (Glaschu) agus Iain Mac a' chombaich an t-Ath. Urr. Iain MacCor-

(Gleann-dail). Air Di-h-aoine, Latha na ceist, chuireadh 2 Samuel caib xxiii, rann 5, amach mar bhonn co-labhairt le Calum MacMhathain eildear.

> AN EAGLAIS CHAITLIGEACH

Air an Telebhisean

Air an t-Sabaid seo chaidh bha Aifreann Ghaidhlig air a taisbeanadh air an telebhisean. A' frithealadh na sacramaid bha

maig, agus bha an t-Ath. Urr. R. Mac a' Bhreathnaich a' searmonachadh.

AIR TUR

SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

Chumadh seirbhisean taingealachd air Tairbeart na Hearadh. Ann an Eaglais na h-Alba bha an t-Urr. D. A. MacRath air ceann na seirbhis agus an t-Urr. A. MacAoidh 'san Eaglais Shaoir Chleireil.

searmonachadh aig an tseirbhis Ghaidhlig ann an Eaglais Cuirt a' Chruin ann an Lunnainn air an dara Sabaid

de'n Dubhlachd bidh an t-Urr. Aonghas MacPharlain (Baile na Cille, Leodhas).

Bidh am fear-deasachaidh fo fhiachan mora do leughdair sam bith a chuireas naidheachdan thuige airson na duilleig

Guth o na laithean a dh'fhalbh: -

Nach glormhor an naidheachd, th'air aithris do'n t-sluagh; a tharmaich an toiseach s an t-siorruidheachd shuas: gun d' runaich an Trianaid, an Dia tha bith-bhuan,

'n dara-pearsa thigh'nn iosal, MacDhe mar an t-Uan

IAIN MAC A' GHOBHAINN

REACHDAIR UR

Air an 9mh latha de'n Dubhlachd Mgr. thoisich MacGhilleathain Domhnull Roinn nam Programan Gaid-hlig, Buinidh Mgr. MacGhil-leathain do'n Bhac ann an Leodhas, agus choisinn e ainm dha fhein mar fhear-stiuiridh air dealbh-chluichean Gaidhlig.

(Continued from page 1)

chrith leis a h-uile buille chrith ieis a ir-uile buille thugadh air cùis a'cho-mhao cha deach a leigeil mu sgaoil fios air Marighela e tighinn ineis air an t-saoghal a muigh. mun d'fhuair iad éirig air a far am biodh iad-san ga Dh'fhan Marighela dileas do cheann a cho-fhreagradh ri fheitheamh, gun ghuth a Mhoscu an am do Throtski 's a luchd-leantail a dhol "air seachran" ri linn Stàilinn. Agus ged a ghabh e trom mhulad leis cho cruaidh aniochdmhor 'sa chaidh àramach Ungaraidh a cheann-sachadh leis na Ruiseanaich ann an 1956, cha do lean e maoineach a'fas is ann as air a'mhòr-chuid dhe na co-géire bha sùil a'phòilis a'teanmhaoinich Bhrasilianach nuair a threig iad am Pàirtidh. Cha mhutha thàinig e an còir taobh nan Sìneach.

Ach ann an 1967, air dha tilleadh bho thurus a thug e gu ruige Havana, a dh-ain-dheoin a'Phàirtidh ann am Brasil a bha gabhail alla ri Castro, chuir Marighela fhéin roimhe a dhol "air seachran." agus chuir e pàirtidh ùr air bhonn a rachadh na b'fhaide ann bhi cumail taic ris na ceathairnich neo "guerillas" co-mhaoineach ann an Ameireaga-Deas. 'S ann aig an am sin a bhiodh ainm Guevara air bilean an t-sluaigh.

Rathad Cunnartach

'S math a chaidh leis an toiseach, a réir coltais. Fhuair na daoine aige air seachd ceud mìle dolar a réir coltais. thogail air na bancaichean -'se sin, le bhi gan goid orra, neo, mar a chanadh Marighela ann am briathran a bu mhìne, le bhi gan toirt a sàs a làmhan a bhiodh a cheart co math dheth as an aonais. Am bliadhna air Latha Feill Mhìcheil thug iad a mach an Marighela, Nach Maireann

nadh air. Thachair air a'cheathram latha de'n t-Samhuinn gun do nochd e a mach a trannsa air choir-eigin ann an Sao Paulo is feadhainn dhe na daoine aige air a shàil. Rinn e air càr a bha ga fheitheamh air taobh na sràid ach mun deach e ceum na b'fhaide loisgeadh urchair.

Cha b'e sin a'chiad uair a Mar sin dhealaich e ri Prestes bha Marighela ann an dearg sa 'phàirtidh oifigeil — "oif- chunart a bheatha. B'ann ai geil" ged a bhiodh e mach 1964 a rug am pòilis air ann as an lagh fad an t-siubhail— an sionama agus a chaidh a leòn gu dona le peilear an sàs 'na chom ach fhuair e seachad air a sin agus leigeadh e mu sgaoil an ceann aon mhìos. Ach cha b'e sin a bha air a chur a mach dha an turus seo. Thuit Marghela. Loisgeadh torr urchair eile air taobh seach taobh. Nuair a rinn iad cunntais nam marbh, bha triùir air bàs fhaighinn anns a'chòmhraig shuraich sin - draibhear a char, boireannach og a bha comhla ris a'phòilis, agus Marighela fhéin.

Fianuis an amharuis

Ciamar a fhuair am pòilis bràth air Marighela 'se 'na dhuine comasach a chuireadh car as an luchd-tòrachd a bu sheolta? 'S ann air an eaglais AN EAGLAIS SHAOR
Seirbhisean Craobh-sgaoilte
Air ceann nan seirbhisean air
An eagh an an ching an an ching an an ching an an ching an an an co-chùisean a'dol air ais airson mhic-an-dùine air a'cheann
Beagan an déidh sin dh'fhalbh mhaoinich. Agus thug iad air muinntir Bhrasil. Thug e thall; cha chùm Esan air
aid le Ambassador nan Stài-dìthis dhiubh Marighela a seachad òraid do chomdhail falbh a mhuinntir — 'se sin,
tean Aonaichte fhéin, agus bhràthadh. Chuir na manaich Pax Romana — cruinneach-Marighela 's a sheòrsa.

mór-bheartas na dùthcha sin. leigeil ris air a'phòilis a air cho fada air aghaidh 'sa 'Se sin an gniomh as mutha bhiodh ri làimh aca. 'S ann tha i ann an iomadh dòigh. bhuail air aire an t-saoghail mar sin a thachair. Co-dhiù s as cinntiche thug naimh- an e an fhìrinn no tòrr bhre-dean mu cheann Mharighela. ugan — no beagan dhe'n dà Deireadh an rathaid do luchd-nan-naidheachdan, tha cinnt gun do ràinig iad manachainn nan Dominic-

anach ann an Rio de Janerio air an dàrna latha dhe'n t-Samhuinn agus, an déidh dhaibh an tigh a rannsachadh air fad, gun tug iad air falbh leotha dithis dhe na manaich. Dé a thachair eadar a sin

agus an urchair a leag Marighela dà latha an déidh sin, chan eil fios cinnteach aig neach, ach dh'fhaoidte aig a phòilis fhéin. Mas e na man-eagal aich a thug seachd sgeul air, dha'n 's dòcha gur ann air éiginn a a'phòi fhuaras bhuapa i.

Ceangal nan eu-coltach

Math dh'fhaoidte gun robh na manaich an ceangal ri Marighela 's gun robh am pòilis ceart. Chan iongnadh ged a bhiodh, leis cho dlùth sa tha na co-mhaoinich agus an eaglais a'tighinn comhla ann an Ameireaga-Deas dhe'n latha an diugh — 'nan obair co-dhiù, mar ann 'nan inn-tinn. Tha iad le chéile an aghaidh luchd an airgid mhóir as àbhaist a bhi dannsadh ri port nan Stàitean Aonaichte, ge b'oil leis a'mhór-shluagh a dh'fheumas tighinn beó air a ceud, no a cóig cheud, no mìle lughad dhe'n stòr a tha aig an fheadhainn bheartach.

'Se Mgr. Helder Camara, Ard-easbuig Recife is Olinda Mhicheil thug iad a mach an sheolia? Saill ain air agains' transmiotair aig Radio-Nacio- a dh'fheuch iad am moladh, (sgìreachd ann an ceann-ain aid de Sao Paulo airson treis no a'choire, fhagaill A réir tuath Bhrasil), as soilleire thug air dhòigh 's gun d'fhuair mar a dh'innis am pòilis, muintir an t-saoghail a muigh Marighela bruidhinn air an bhiodh manaich Dhominic 'nam faireachadh mar a tha 'nam faireachadh mar a tha gaidh Dia a mach fior chùis

adh de luchd-lagha Chaitligeach bho'n a h-uile nàisean a bha ga cumail ann Dakar (Senegal) an uiridh. Dh'innis e mar a tha Brasil air cho fada air aghaidh 'sa gun shaorsa pholiticeach fhathast as fhiach an t-ainm, agus nach eil còir steidhichte aig luchd-obrach no aig luchd- nan-oilthigh an guth a thogail an aghaidh an riaghaltais. Tha an luchd-riaghlaidh fhéin am freasdal an airm is nan companaidhean mór airson cothrom omreachaidh no gluasad ann an raon sam bith. Thug e iomradh san dol seachd air mar bhiodh e duilich do dh'fhearteagaisg, mar shamhladh, a dh'innse ann am Brasil leth-chuid dhe na bha e-fhéin ag innse ann an Dakar — air 's gun rachadh a chur phrìosan sa'bhad leis

Tha mu fhichead Dominicanach anns a'phrìosan an dràsda. Tha dà easbung co-dhiù air a dhol am bau a' phòilis is iad a'gearan air na dòighean neo-thròcaireach a bhios luchd-ceasnachaidh phòilis a'cleachdadh airson corp, spiorad is inntinn nam prìosanach politiceach a tha an greim aca a bhristeadh. 'S dòcha gu bheil luchd na heaglais air dùsgadh ann an Ameireaga-Deas agus nach cuir iad suarach an sluagh tuilleadh. Bhiodh làn am dhaibh. Ràinig na co-mhaoinich gu math air thoiseach orra. Ach tha e coltach nach cuir an làmh chlì an aghaidh na làimh dheis is na co-mhaoinich cho coma ged a thigeadh làmh-cuideachaidh bho mhac-an-dònais fhéin. 'Se a chanadh fear-eaglais: tuath Bhrasil), as soilleire thug tha sinn air deireadh ach tha sinn air a dhol an sàs;

THERE are now six Nordic languages; Swedish, Dan-ish, Nynorsk and Bokmal, Faroese and Icelandic.

(a as in Bokmal is pronounced as an open o e.g. as in ' hot in English.

The first four ones are mutually intelligible, and as a matter of fact they are very similar (Some people have even tried to establish one common orthography for them.) However, Faroese and Icelandic are rather different from the others. Among the first four languages, Nynorsh is most similar to Faroese and Icelandic.

Icelandic has changed very little since the Norwegians came to the island during the Viking Ages (874) and it is very similar to old Norwegian. However, there are some differences, especially in the pronunciation, e.g. the Old Norwegian sound ce was pronounced ö as in German now, but in modern Icelandic it's ei so that the verb bloda (bleed in English) was originally pronounced blöda (Nynorsh: blöda, (uod)) in Icelandic bleida-Icelandic is the most archaic (synthetic) of all Germanic languages today. It has got 4 cases (as in German) the subjunctive mood, and the pronouns, adjectives, and numerals have also a lot of different forms. Because of this it has been difficult to adopt foreign words into Icelandic, whereas the four first ones and to a certain extent Faroese, have adopted foreign words for a lot of new things (tractor, radio, motors, television etc.). Instead the Icelanders have made about 15,000 new words as substitutes for these new technical terms and these have also been adopted into the spoken language, and as opposite to the other Nordic countries it's a shame to use foreign words in Iceland. (This is not due to nationalism, in fact the Icelanders are very cosmopolitan.) Of course, this has made the I celandic language more difficult to understand for foreigners.

However, Faroese is not so difficult. It's very similar to middle Norwegian, and if you know Nynorsh (which means Norwegian) very oughly you can read it and you can also understand the Faroese very well when you have been among them for 2-3 days.

The language situation Norway is now rather chaotic. From 1380 till 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from about 1525 Norwegian was not written any more. The Norwegian language which had had a very rich literature, died out, but the dialects were still

After 1814 a movement arose which tried to establish a new Norwegian language. The dialects were still living without any special influence from Danish (except of a few in the eastern and southern part, but these were also more Norwegian than Danish) and so the task should not be impossible.

Then, in the middle of the nineteenth century, this new language, at first called Lauds-mal was founded. This took place in the same time as other sions.

LANGUAGES IN NORWAY

Faroese, Serbo-Croat.

The man who founded this nguage was Ivar Hasey (aa is the same sound as the modern a). He is certainly the largest did other famocs authors, e.g. autodidact that has ever existed A. O. Vivije, Arne Garborg, in Scandinavia, anyway one of them. In many ways he could be compared with Veck Karadzic, who formed the Serbo-Croat language. As the latter, Assen was the son of a verys/Per Tivle, Rasmus Toland, poor farmer and his whole Adders Horden, Slias Blix and education was some months in Bernt Shoylen. the promary school and some weeks private education by the vicar of the district. However, he read a lot himself and learnt the most important languages of Europe, also Latin and especioll Old Norwegian and Icelandic. However, he also read a lot of history, geography and botany.

He was also very interested in Norwegian dialects, and he wrote a grammar of his own dialect in Orsta. As a result of this he got a travelling scholarship and for several years he travelled around studying the dialect in all parts of (the country. In 1848 he published a large grammar and in 1850 a dictionary. Both these books are still used at universities in Norway as well as in other countries.

poet whose songs are still sung by everybody (also those who use the other language). began to write in this newestablished vernacular, and so

by Knut Skattella

However, not everybody was satisfied with this language. Other people thought that the right way would be to adopt Norwegian words and terms into the Danish language, and in this way to make a Norse-Danish language. One of the supporters of this point of view Knuid Riuidsen, who worked for such a language, and (1) Nynorsh has got three genfamous authors e.g. Herik Thsenand and Bjom Stjeme Bjornson used this language.

This language was at first called Riksmal. Hhowever, there has been-and is still-much quarrel among the supporters of this language how much Norwegian words and grammatical forms should be adopted. Some of them want as little Norwegian as possible, for—as they say—it makes the language vul-Ivar Aasen was also a great gar, whereas others e.g. the (2) In Nynorsh the irregular

author Minylet Fribus writes a variety of the language very similar to Nynorsk

Also among the supporters of the other language there is a quarrel over which grammatical forms should be used. One section of them want it to be more similar to the Bokmal whereas the others want it to remain as Assen founded it. Also from the Government there have been made attempts to unite the two languages, and after the orthographical reforms in 1917, 1938 and 1959 they have been more similar to each other. In 1929 the official names were altered. Laudmal is now called Nynorsh and Rikomal is Bokmal ("Mal" is a Norwegian word for 'language ").

The main grammatical differences between the two are: -

ders like Old Norwegian, Faroese, Icelandic and German (i.e. High German) Bokmal had originally two, like Danish. Now it has got three as well, but those who want it to remain as Danish as possible, strictly oppose this. (In fact there is only one dialect in whole Norway which has only got two genders. That's the dialect of Bergen).

in the present tense, where they in Bokmal end in -er (e.g. Nyn; Hanles; Bolum; Han leser (= he is reading)). (3) In Nynorsh the past parti-

verbs haven't got any suffix

ciple is declined as in Old Norwegian, Icelandic, Faroese and French, but in Bokmal it isn't.

Each language has established

its own literature. Among the later authors in Bokmal these could be mentioned: Knuit Hanisum (+ 1952), Sigrid Uudse (+ 1952) Amulf Overland (+ 1968) Rolf Jacobsen, Johan Borgen, Nordahl Grieg (+ 1943), Johan Falkbegret ((+ 1968), Miklyel Tonhus and Axel Saudenose (+ 1965). Some of the most important acthors in Nyn from the modern Olav Dciun time are: Kristopher Uppdalmison + 1961), Tayer Vesaas, Hans Hwmik Holm, Olax H. Hauge, Haldis Niorcu Vesaas, Yan Magnius Brinheim, Ragnvald Shrede Johannes Heggland, Knuit Hauge, Trygve Bjorgo, John Crosby Jones (an Englishman who now lives in Norway and has poblished some good books in Nynorsh) Aruljot Eggen, Jor Jonnson (+ 1951) and Jare Arjaseter (+ 1968).

As a written langue the Bokmal is in majority, first and foremost because it has got the capital and so is able to publish more newspapers than the Nynorsh (compare: Dutch and French in Belgium). Besides, the Government has often broken the law-which since 1885 says that both languages are official and should be csed in administration and education -and given advantages in the

However, the Nynorsh has survived. It has got a rich literature and the percentage for Nynorsh books is increasing from year to year. (Now more than one-third of the books published per year are written in Nynorsh, whereas only onefifth were in Nynorsh some years ago.) Also this literature is of high quality. Taigi, Veraas, hwo writes in Nynorsh, is now the most famous author in the whole of Norway, and lots of people from Norway and other countries have urged that he ought to be awarded the Nobel Prize. Also the Nynorsh Theatre (in Oslo) has proved the quality of Nynorsh. Another factor is that it is a majority language as far as the spoken language is concerned since only a little part of the dialect is more similar to Bokmay than to Nynorsh.

In the primary school only one language is taught, and the people of each district decide which should be used, but in the High School both are taught. (This is the same situation for both parts.

As mentioned before there have been made attempts to make one langeage out of the two ones. That should not be impossible for they are now rather similar. However, quite a lot of people oppose this proposal. So certainly the languages will continue to live side by side, quarrelling with each other.

Reflections on the Mod

THE first impression was of the THE first impression was of the extreme hard work and efficiency on the part of the Mod Committee and support given by people of Strathspey and Badenoch, Apart from the handsome sum of money raised there were such matters as stewarding, chairing competitions and concerts, competitors' meals and arranging for artistes for ceilidhs and so on. The temporary flooring of the ice The temporary flooring of the ice rink was in itself an adventurous decision. One feels that the workers behind the scenes are never and can never be sufficiently appreciated.

The Aviemore Mod was a good one, an experiment which suc-ceeded and was worth while. The atmosphere ' was certainly unusual and perhaps at the outset a Mod and its people were neve lost as is inevitable in big cities.

The extended Mod seems have been a success if the large cehildren's entry is anything to go by.If this is to be a regular feature thought must be given to the "official opening" which now takes place well into the Mod.

Others must judge whether this was one of the great musical mods or not but there were some lovely young voices and pleasant choirs which gave great pleasure.

The learner bard's success should be an encouragement to others and be an encouragement to others and let us hope a portent. Learners and particularly fluent learners will play a very important part in future mods. One feels that many learners are too shy and should have courage to speak at all notwithstanding the occasional churchish reception.

Much has still to be done to ensure that Gaelic is used from the platform on all or most occa-sions. Bi-lingual chairmen are

constant offenders ceilidhs, formal or informaticeilidhs, formal or informatice English must be used but why to the exclusion of Gaelic? Chairthe exclusion of Gaelic? Chairthe exclusion of the constant of t the exclusion of Gaelic? Chairmen must learn to "ring the changes." If time is their excuse they can say less in both ages. This continued default languages. is very serious.

The organised ceilidhs were well The organised ceilidhs were well run and attended. The large number who now attend the mod in the evenings require organised functions of this kind. The old style ceilidh on the Thursday night was a great success, thanks a largely to its excellent chairman. The English explanations by the Welsh delegate who sang and the Shetland fiddler Ali Bain were of course in order but why should certain well known singers who followed see fit to introduce their contributions in English. Incidentally Ali Bain's fiddling was a rare ally Ali Bain's fiddling was a rare ally All Bain's fidding was a rare experience. It was a pleasure to see our old friends Farquhar Mac-Rae. Inversilort, Hoddan Mac-Donald, Lewis, who played or

The presence of a well known professional in the Centre who ran his own evening shows gave rise to some mutterings. This seemed be illogical. We like to th be illogical. We like to think Gaelic has some commercial value. The vast crowds need entertainin in the evenings and the local an Mod and Music committees have mod and Music committees have not the resources to run sufficient shows. Such a professional if he does his duty to the language, apart from singing in it, is doing a good job of work.

The popular image of the Mod is of a collosal booze up. There was little drunkeness to be seen and as is usual the police had no trouble or complaints. The mana-ger of one of the Centre bars was heard complaining that the Mod

people did not drink as much as

The usual "characters" turned The usual "characters" turned up as well as many familiar faces. Islay people scemed to be very much in evidence, many of them speaking freely in Gaelic. There seemed to be a large number of Lewis people too. Amongst them was Murdo MacFarlane, Melbost. the poet. At the Oireachtas such a man would be given a place of a man would be given a place of the Centre seems to be mostly English. It was strange to hear the clipped English of the Establishment and the less dulect tones of Brum in a Highland village and at the Mod. Quite a little England beyond the mountains.

The drama night was probably the best yet with its authentic Gaelic almosphere and the fine young people who took part in it. The Lewis contribution was very considerable.

One gets the impression that the

instrumental groups are still looked upon as being interlopers and not quite respectable. If this is so then ti is very wrong for the growth of this competition could strengthen the language. Their choice of song is often far superior to that of

The less said at this stage about The less said at this stage about the Annual Meeting the better. It is quite obvious that nothing like enough is being made of the opportunity at the Mod to canvas for membership of An Comunn and An Cruinne and to sell Sruth. Our present staff is grossly over-worked and can do no more. Mod committees are too involved in stewarding and hall duties. Perhaps volunteers could be enrolled well in advance to undertake these duties during Mod week for the sake of the language even if they have to miss many of the com-petitions. It would be worth trying.

over to you:

NOT RACISTS

Sir, — Since Mr Collin has of imperialism in British not taken up Mr Ellis' challenge to demonstrate the unbalance of the latters' views (Sruth, 16th October), I will do so.

One of Mr Ellis' techniques is that of innuendo. In your issue of 13th November he tells us of "numerous complaints of police brutality in Wales" and that "such incidents are growing com-mon." Mr Ieuan Jones, a member of Cymeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg, has alleged that he was assaulted by six police-men in Bangor Police Station. No mention is made as to why Jones was at Bangor ce Station. The implica-Police Station. The implica-tion is that the brutal English (represented by the police) are oppressing the Welch people, and that harmless, inoffensive members of Gymdeithas are subject to arbitrary and unprovoked attack. I hold no brief for the police, who frequently exceed their powers like other offi-cials, but Mr Ellis knows as well as I do that demonstrators in every locality, of what-ever nationality, frequently complain of police brutality. Whether or not these complaints are justified, it just happens to be true that, in a society ruled by law, people who invade rugby pitches, or who paint out road signs to the danger of the public, are liable to receive the attention of the police. I welcome the idea of a Welsh Civil Liberties Council, but I would point out to Mr Ellis that I would there is in existence a Natio-nal Council for Civil Liberties, a body entirely without racist sympathies, which is always willing to investigate complaints of police brutality. A Scottish branch of this has

recently been formed. Another of Mr Ellis' techniques is to quote with approval the extravagant marks of other writers on the situation of the Celtic peoples vis-à-vis the British Government. In your issue of 18th September we hear that The Isle of Mann (sic) Times carried a rather good estimate of the average Englishman" to the effect that "Despite having lost, in a mere quarter of a century, the greatest and richest empire the world has ever seen, the Englishaforesaid average man remains basically an imperialist in thought, and, where possible, deed." Leaving aside the question as to how the writer (or Mr Ellis) has arrived at a knowledge of what goes on in the mind of the "average" Englishman, it may be pertinent to remark that the "English" have not lost, but have given away, a large part of their former empire in the last 25 years — hardly an indication of an attitude of imperialism. Moreover, if the average Englishman is an imperialist, one wonders why the membership of the League of Empire Loyalists is so

itself one of the last bastions

Further "He hangs grimly on to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland — in blatant defiance of the charter of the United Nations, which specifically condemns the domination of one nation by another ..." Wales and Scot-land are of course not "dominated" by England, except in so far as small nations everywhere are dominated by more powerful ones, but England, Wales and Scotland are governed jointly by a parlia-ment in which the two latter nations are over-represented in proportion to their in proportion to their popu-lation — an entirely different situation from that of colonial domination. If Wales and Scotland (or for that Yorkshire or Cummatter berland) do not get the attention they deserve (and it is at least arguable that they do not), this may be the fault of overcentralisation, or it may be the fault of the people these regions elect to serve in that parliament.

The extravagance of Mr

Ellis' statements and innuen-

dos is exceeded only by the hysteria of your correspon-dant Seumas Mac a' Ghobbut to analyse hainn, remarks in similar detail would be making too great a claim on your valuable space. One might, for example, exemplify the "struggle for truth and decency which is the Celtic cause" by pointing to the situation in the Rebublic forbids the import of scientific literature and "decency' 'the right to family planning by scientific means; but I will say only this. If "the English authorities and their Anglicised Celtic lackeys never lose sight of their ultimate goal — the complete destruction of the Celtic people as a distinct world entity . . .", how these same authorities must have ground their teeth in impotent rage when Prince Charles made his courageous attempt to mas-ter the difficult Welsh language thus actually encouraging the Welsh people to speak their native tongue! Then, after a column of rampaging nationalism and incitement to racial hatred, we read "We Celts are not racists unlike the average Englishman . . ."

It is not only in the cause of truth that I deplore such statements in the pages of Sruth, but in the cause of Gaelic itself. For if the people who advocate its spread are of such temperament, there is a danger that men of intelligence will withdraw their support from the movement, and Gaelic will come to be regarded as it was in the past, as the linguistic expression of a wild and undisciplined people. — Your etc., G. H. L. BUXTON

16 Bankhead Road Carmunnock Lanarkshire

who mean no harm to our plated for the future. nation and language.

The Welsh of all the Mr Ellis. Celtic peoples have best pre-served their tongue; it was preserved by use at home and Chapel, not by violence.

I used to think the Gaelic and Welsh languages now have only one enemy: the native speaker who does not pass his heritage to his children, but there is another enemy, the violent left-winger who wants to use the language movements for his own ends. How many members of S.N.P. and Plaid Cymru want violence?

3. Mr Gwynfor Evans is respected in Wales. Was it wise to attack him and Sir Daniel Jones so viciously? Some of Mr Ellis's statements about Wales have been wrong; how much can one rely on what he says of other Celtic countries? He does Celtic countries? He does not say much of English bullying in the Highlands: is this because most of your

readers stay there?
4. The English are in an advanced state of decadence and certainly do not want to oppress anyone. They may be obtuse about our lan-guages but there is no malice in them. Mr Smith seems to have dwelt safely among them these many years, but why does he think Mr Read of Paisley is an Englishman? CAMBRIAN SCOT

Sir, — Comments by Mr P. Beresford Ellis on Plaid Cymru in your issue of 27th November, have certainly caused some raised eyebrows November, here in Wales. It is news to us that Plaid Cymru has been having so called "thoughts on federalism." The only "thoughts" Plaid Cymru has on that subject is to reject federalism as a product of nineteenth century liberal imperialism.

One would expect Mr Beresford Ellis, having written a book on Welsh nationalism, to know that Plaid Cymru has never at any time deviated from its constitutional policy, namely dominion status for Wales within the British Commonwealth of Nations (i.e. the same constitutional standing as New Zealand) hardly

Britannic Council, similar to the Nordic Council of the Scandinavian states (Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden) which was set up in 1952. As far back as 1956, Plaid Cymru, S.N.P. and Commonwealth Party the issued a statement on this topic under the title "Our Three Nations". In 1959 the Annual Party Conference of the Plaid Cymru passed a very detailed motion on the relationship between Wales and her neighbours. This De a tha na's feumaile, policy statement was ex steisean ur Beurla airson plained at some length in a baile-mor aig am bheil ceithir pamphlet written by Mr programan Beurla a cheana—

bombs go off, we have to re-departure from this position member that bombs can kill during the past decade, and and maim innocent people no such departure is contem-

I felt it necessary to write May I put a few points to in case any of your readers might have been mislead by

> Yr eiddoch yn ddiffuant, E.GWYNN MATTHEWS. Assistant Organiser,

GAELIC DICTIONARY

A charaid choir, — When will a book be published entitled: Grammar or dictionary of the Scottish language? Do the Irish or Welsh refer to their languages as Irish or Welsh Gaelic? Why should Scotland be different to other Celtic countries in this respect? Why the artificial distinc-

tion between native and nonnative speakers of the natio-nal language of Scotland? Any racial minority should enjoy the right of having their lan-guage taught officially in schools and statistics should count as 'Scottish speakers' all those who wish to speak this language if they had the chance. Doubtless our language would flourish if we youth organisations like in Wales. At present youth leaders are practically de-barred from participating in Scottish (Gaelic) speaking camps unless they teachers n iScottish schools. I know of no other country where such a restriction is imposed. Besides, is it agreeable for youth to have the same organisers in camps as they had at school? I should have thought it more desirable all round to be in a completely different atmosphere during the holidays. Who is going to start a Scottish speaking scout group or youth club? Unless the language is spoken by the young we are in danger of losing our heri-Admittedly all this is difficult unless we have our own Scottish government.

What a thrill tourists would get if they find things typical of Scotland developed and encouraged. — Your etc., IAIN G. MACNAIR SMITH Conde de Penalver, Madrid.

STEISEAN REIDIO

Fhir-Dheasachaidh choir, Nacheil sinn a ruighinn aimsir fhreagarrach airson A rdly "local devolution!" Chomuinn agus gach caraid Plaid Cymru also favours a na Gaidhlig oidhirp a dheanamh airson steisean-reidio chraoladh anns a' Ghaidhlig a mhain? On seo an Sasuinn tha corra bhonte le steisean-reidio iondail a bhuineas dhaibh fhein - ged a tha ceithir programan air an cur a mach leis a' Bh.B.C. a cheana. Bha sanas anns na naidheachdan o choinn seachduin gu'm bi atharrachadh mor anns an rian aig a' Bh.B.C. agus gu'm bi steiseannan-ionadail ura ann — feadhainn dhiubh ann an Alba.

significantly small, and why this body has been disowned Sir, — It is all very well Gwynfor Evans in 1960 under air neo steisean VHF Gaidhby the Conservative Party, for Mr Jim Smith to uphold the title of Self-Government lig airson tir-mor 's na h-eil-

Mr Ellis's intemperate writ- for Wales and a Common eanan far a bheil na daoine ings from the safety of Sur- Market for the Nations of sgapta gun ghoireasan math biton. In Wales where the Britain. There has been no airson siubhail is tional ri cheile?

Tha na tha ceart airson leithid Brighton, bailtean Leeds agus Poll-a'Ghruthain na's feumaile airson tir na Gaidhlig. Carson nachrobh am Bh.B.C. a' toirt cothrom na Feinne do'n Gaidhlig anns a' cheud dol-a-mach? soilleir 'nam bheachd fhein gu'm bheil feuman luchd-Gaidhlig na's airde anns an t-sreath airson steisean VHF na baile Sasunnach no Gallda 'sam bith. Cha bhitheadh sinn ag iarraidh air a' Bh.B.C. ach ceartas.

An urrain dhuinn bhuill agus cairdean a' Chomuinn agus An fhein rudeiginn a dheanamh airson ar canain anns ah raon seo?

Is mise ann an deagh-run, COINNEACH MacFHIONGHUIN

Aberdeen **University Gaels**

Aberdeen University Celtic Society has had an extremely active first term this session. Following on our Discussion on Ulster, reported in Sruth 27/11/69, the Society held a Matter of Opinion evening at which four University lecturers expounded their views on such ouestions as "Religion and the Highland way of life—a stulti-fying influence?" and "Money for the moon project-a waste of valuable resources?" lecturers participating were Donald MacAulay (Head of Celtic Dept.), Finlay MacLeod (Psychology), A. G. Kemp and Bob Hart (both Economists).

Three weeks later, Mr D. J MacKay, Director of An Comunn Gaidhealach addressed a meeting of the Society. This meeting was the first for some time to be held in Gaelic, and the success of the discussion means that it certainly will not be long before another meeting is conducted in our native language.

Thubhairt Mgr. MacAoidh nach robh coraichean na Gaidhlig is coraichean luchdbruidhinn na Gaidhlig idir air an geard mar bu chor, agus, na bheachd-san, bha e mar fhiachan oirnne, oigridh na sgireachdan Gaidhealach, uidh a gabhail nar cainnt mhatharail. Bha againne ri a dhol dhachaidh far an deanamaid mor-fheum le bhith ag ceasnachadh, a sgrudadh is ag argamaid mu na cuspairean, a bha is a tha, nan dragh do'n t-sluagh.

At the end of October, the Society approached the Rt. Hon. Jo Grimond, M.P. and invited him to be our candidate in the Rectorial Election of Friday, 28th November. Mr Grimond accepted and the campaign to have Mr Grimond elected, began. Boyd Robertson, the Society President, led the campaign along with prominent young Liberals and Shetland Society members and on Friday, 28th, all the effort expended was deemed worthwhile when Mr Grimond was elected Rector to serve as from January 1st, 1970. We wish him well.

Recession and Dispersion

Continued from page 4 those remaining, almost one-third were aged 65 years or over in 1961); at the very least, a determined holding operation is essential. Secondly, the nature of this operation must be conditioned by the existence of two types of Gaelic-speech com-munities — the native speakers of the Gaidhealtachd and the immigrant communities which (reinforced by those who have acquired the language) have come into being as a result of migration from the West to the cities of the Lowlands; the problem is greatest in the Gaidhealtachd where the devaluation of Gaelic as a result of compulstory English education and the lack of opportunities for its local use weakens the language at its roots (here the problems of language and development are interwoven). Thirdly, given the strength of the forces working against the language-and these range from use of the Islands for rocket testing to the cumulative impact of tourism, Monday, 15th December: the retention of the language demands more than the passing of resolutions; it will call not only for the dedication and the vision shown by those who fought—and won—the language battle in Wales but also, since the position of Gaelic is much more vulnerable than that of Welsh, for something of what Campbell Hay George called the wild cat spirit-"which will not die, paws and talons thrown into the fight, struggling wildly, tooth and fang" ("Cnocan A'Chait Fhiadhaich" in Catalyst, Summer,

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 11th December: 12.00 noon News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus

12.05 p.m. Da Cheanraini agus Fonn. 7.00 p.m. V.H.F.—"In The High-lands": An all sorts magazine-comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).

Friday, 12th December: 12.00 noon News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus

Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
Craobh nan Ubhal: Flora MacNeill and Angus MacLeod present their choice of songs from our tradition. Taking part with them: Chrissie MacDonald; James Forbes (fiddle) and John Rennie (goose) (recorded), Television—Bonn Comharidh; A close scrut-6.30 p.m.

9.35 p.m. Television—Bonn Com-hraidh: A close scrut-iny of events each month, the world ar-ound, in the Highlands and beyond.

Sunday, 14th December: 3.15 p.m. Gaelic Service from the Free Church, Kyle of Lochalsh, Minister; Rev, Wallace Bruce Nicholson, Precentor; Allan Gunn (recorded).

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

Fonn. Fonn.
Television—Se Ur
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Tuesday, 16th December: 12.00 noon News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus

4.00 p.m. Da cheathrainn agus Fonn. 4.00 p.m. Mi fhin is Anti B: A short story by Donald Grant, Reader: Neil Brown (recorded). 4.15 p.m. Gaelie Midweek Ser-

vice conducted by Rev. John MacLeod, Gairloch (recorded)



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MACPHERSON — In hospital, Glasgow, on 28th November, 1969, to Rev. Hector and Mrs Macpherson, Lismore Manse, a daughter.

Deaths

CAMERON—Captain John Cameron, late Royal Indian Navy, lately of Umgomaas, Natal, died 9th November, 1969.

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SRUTH - Printed by The Highland Herald Ltd., Inverness, and published by An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abertarff House, Inverness.

Editorial Offices, to which all correspondence and advertising matter should be sent: 92 Academy Street, Inverness. Phone INS 31226, Ext. 6.