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



Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe, from the south, with the remnants of the winter's first fall of snow on the hills,

WARNING TO HIGHLAN

ENTRY into the Common Market could squeeze out Highland farmers according to a former president of the Scottish Farmers' Union speaking at the SAOS con-ference Mr Watson Peat, Larbert, said at Aviemore, if Britain did enter the Common Market it would not be long before the Highland produ-cers felt the "cold blast" of

A member of the Central vival lies in making our Council for Agricultural and industry as internationally Horticultural Co-operation, competitive as possible " evid in body. it had been the policy of successive Governments to support British food production at somewhere near the opti-mum, while still importing large quantities of food. "This policy may

"This policy may be radically changed if we do become part of the Common Market and J thick Market and I think the situation would arise when it would no longer be regarded as good business for this country to produce food on poorer land, remote from markets, and necessarily at some higher cost," he said.

special consideration of this human factor. kind could not have a very long duration."

Sooner or later, farmers in this country would feel the cold blast of competition. In the case of the Highlands this would be from the much more favoured areas with re-gard to soil, climate and closeness to markets.

Government help

In this respect, the Government were helping with their farm amalgamation schemes, cutting out the non-viable farms. The Central Council were also helping in their co-operative movement to improve British agriculture's improve British agriculture's of agricultural requirements international competitiveness. for the Highland area. Professor J. R. Raeburn, At the same time they

Professor J. R. Raeburn, principal of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, said one of the biggest obstacles to economic co- ing the ri hesion resulting from co- producers.

"I take the view that any operative formation was the

What was required was more education on co-operation both in the schools and to adults. The main job was to make the co-operative better understood and more reliable.

Co-operation would have to be matched up to alternatives and these would have to be studied and clarified by analysis.

Mr John Robb, secretary of SAOS, predicted an in-tensification of the co-operative programme in the next 10 years, with a more con-centrated effort to convince farmers and crofters of the advantages of the scheme and the retention of individual control.

One of their chief aims was to consolidate the supply

wanted to establish a bond between the primary produ-cers and the feeders, affording the right returns to the

Caochladh Side San Spain

Chaidh dreach ur a chur air tha e air bhi cur steidheadh riagaltas na Spain aig deireadn 'ughdarrais am farsuingeachd 's a' mhios so chaidh nuair a a' leigeil sios gu socair an urra fhuair cuid dhe'n chabanaid aig san robh e ris an t-seann Franco cead falbh 's a thainig gheard. Am bliadhna fhein cuid eile 'nan aite.

le Seumas Robasdan

riaghlaidh na Spain bho chionn seachd bliadhna, agus tha choltas gur ann mar thoradh air taiche buileach mar a ainmeachadh Phrionnsa Juan Franco a' leigeil dheth eallach Carlos mar fhear-leantail air na Falange. Tha Solis, am fear Franco, a chaidh an cabanaid a fiadhaich labhairteach a bha 'na chur air chois as ur.

Sean is ur

'Se a' chiad bhuil a th'ann gu bheil aireamh do bhuill Opus Dei (buidheann nan tecnocrats Caitligeach) air a dhol a meud san riaghaltas 's air barr a thoirt 'Se Trade Unions a tha anns na air na Carlistas (an darna Sindicats, ach tha h-uile sindi-pairtidh rioghalach) 's air an cat a' gabhail a stigh an da Fhalange, am pairtidh Faiseach. Thainig Franco gu cumhacind an toiseach le cuideachadh nan sin Carlistas 's na Falange, ach le dol seachad nam bliadhnachan

chaidh an teaghlach Carlista Cha do rinneadh a leithid ? fhuadachadh as an duthaich dh'atharrachadh air luchd- airson aite na b'urramaiche thoirt de Juan Carlos, am prionnsa Borbonach.

Falange

Ach 'se an rud as iongantha cheann air an Fhalange 's air na Sindicats comhla, air a dhreuchd a chall. A bharrachd air a sin, bithidh dithis mhinistear air an cur air leth san riaghaltas airson an da dhreuchd chudthromaich sin a thoirt a mach. cat a' gabhail a stigh an da chuid luchd-riaghlaidh is luchdobraiche 'na broinn, agus mar tha eadar-dhealachadh

(Continued on Page Nine)

INVERNESS?

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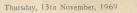
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Di-adraoin, 13mh An T-Samhuinn 1969

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST

The Bard of the 1969 Aviemore Mod was a learner of Gaelic. It would be interesting to subject the last few National Mods to some kind of statistical analysis to discover the ratio of learner/native speakers among those who participate in the various Competitions, both literary and musical, and their achievements.

The figure would show just how effective the Mod is as a facility in the efforts of An Comunn Gaidhealach and other Gaelic-oriented bodies to sustain, maintain and improve the position of Gaelic, not only among the Gaels themselves but among those whose association with the language is by earnest adoption.

There must be many hundreds of people today who are learning Gaelic, either through their own efforts or by attendance at evening classes. There are of course many motives in taking up the task of learning another language. To the hard-headed realist, the benefit may be difficult to define, for Gaelic is hardly functional in the context of industry, commerce higher education and other spheres of human endeavour. With the support of a wide spectrum of interest a language such as Gaelic can be a communication medium in all these fields with the same facility as is presented by English, French, German and other languages at present.

But how can one ask a native Gaelic speaker to be both sincere and earnest? 'The sincerity must show through both sincere and earliest. The sincerty must snow intogen his efforts to promote his language at every available opportunity, notwithstanding the attitudes and opinions of those around him who would actively denigrate his heritage, the one and only facet of his personality which marks him out as being different from others in a way that they in fact would so dearly love to possess as their own.

But faith without works is nothing. Facta non verba. The earnestness of the Gaelic speaker must be apparent through active participation. The future of Gaelic is resting too heavily on the shoulders of those who have come in from the outside. More support is necessary from those who are in direct lineal descent.

Wild enthusiasm is not enough. It is important to be earnest too. That will win the Oscar.

AR-A-MACH IS FOIRNEART

Thuirt Mgr. Fred Catherwood, Ard-cheann-stiùiridh na Comhairle Nàiseanta airson Leasacliadh Teachd-an-tìr ann an òraid air an t-seachdain seo chaidh gun robh cunnart ann gun tigeadh doriadh-fala eagalach air an t-saoghal agus gun cailleamaid ar saorsa phoiliticeach mura b'urrainn dhuinn na trioblaidean a bha ceangailte ri ar-a-mach poiliticeach agus gnìomhan smachdaidh an luchd-riaghlaidh a rèiteachadh ann an dòigh a bhitheadh a réir teagasg a'Chreidimh Chrìosdaidh. Thuirt e gur e an rud a bu mhotha bha ag aobharachadh trioblaid ann an Breatain cho fada agus a bha an fheadhainn a bu chòir a bhith a' toirt eisimpleir math dhuinn agus a' teagasg deagh bheusan o bhith faighinn greim air inntinn an t-sluaigh.

Is ann ris an fhear a bha brosnachadh ar-a-mach a bha daoine coimhead 'san latha 'n diugh airson leasachadh a dhèanamh air an dòigh anns a bheil fearann air a roinn, airson truaillidheachd a measg luchd-riaghlaidh a ghlanadh

as, airson tighean a thogail agus airson àite a thoirt do ghuth an t-sicaigh anns an riaghaltas. Bha am polasman an diugh, thuirt e, a' samhlachadh foirneart, bhathas a' coimhead air mar fhear a bha 'na mheadhon air daoine dubha a chumail sìos, air droch luchd-riaghlaidh a chumail sàbhailte, air smachd a chumail air na daoine bochda agus air na daoine beairteach a dhìon

Am beachd Mgr. Catherwood, chan urrainn dhut leasachadh as fhiach an t-ainm fhaighinn ann an teachda-steach as aonais saorsa phoiliticeach; chan urrainn dhut a h-aon bhith agad as aonais féin-smachdaidh agus chan urrainn dhut féin-smachdadh a bhith agad as aonais stéidhean a' Chreidimh Chrìosdaidh.

Tha smior na firinn aig Mgr. Catherwood anns na tha e ag ràdh mu na trioblaidean fo'm bheil an saoghal a' fulang an dràsda. Tha dùthchannan bochda agus dùth-channan beairteach an t-saoghail air an roinn an aghaidh a chéile (agus an òigridh an còmhnaidh a gabhail taobh nam bouchd). Tha inntinn duine sam bith a tha smaointeachadh idir air a tarraing eadar co fhaireachdainn dha'n fheadhainn a tha fiachainn ri staid nan daoine bochda a leasachadh troimh ar-a-mach, agus an luchd-riaghlaidh a tha fiachaainn ri riaghailt an lagha a chumail suas, agus fhios aca nach urrainn saorsa a bhith aig daoine idir as

Chan eil teagamh nach tigeadh leaschadh air a chùis nam bitheadh na cungaidhean a tha Mgr. Catherwood ag iarraidh air an cleachdadh, ach tha sinn beo ann an linn anns a bheil àireamh luchd nan eaglaisean a sìor dhol an Ach chan eil sin ri radh nach eil buaidh aig a Chreidimh Chrìosdaidh air sluagh mór taobh a muigh nan choiseann cha e gle choitach gur ann an seo a tha a' chùis) agus docha gu bheil Mgr- Catherwood a' ciallachadh Crìosdaidheachd anns an t-seadh as fharsainge.

FAIGINN BHUAM



Tha aon rud as nach robh

mi ro chinnteach. Anns an latha a th' ann, a bheil e

ceart airgead a ghabhail bho

bhuidhinn a tha a' reic tom-baca, nuair a chì sinn spàirn

cadh a ghearradh sìos no a

againn glé mhath nach e uidh

luachmhor a thairgse, ach an

dearbhadh gu faigheadh iad

an t-airgead air ais, agus bar-

rachd, leis na rachadh a reic

Chaneil an teagamh ceud-

fheasgair sin cuid a dh' fhao-

taingeil gu robh uiread

cluiche togarrach ealanta a

Bha móran ghoireasan anns an Agaidh Mhór. Bha dà

thalla fharsainn chompfhur-

tail againn fad na seachdaine.

Bu mhath cuideachd an coth-

rom an sluagh a chruinneach-

adh comhla airson aon chuirm mhoir feagar Di-haoine. B'iongantach gum b'

Grieve, fear a tha cho eòlach

air bruidhinn ri sluagh, a ràdh

aig a chuirm seo gum b'e

seo an àireamh a bu mhotha

ris an do bhruidhinn e riamh. Ge b'e gearan a nit hear no teagamh a bhitheas

ann, s fheudar nach ann gun

suspainn a tha comunn a thàirneas trì mile gu leth gu

da uair(bha am Mòd seo air

An déidh sin thàinig mise

robh rud-eigin a dhith air an

àite seo, a bha againn an

Cha b'

smaoin-

aon talla air aon fheasgar.

sanasan gu snasail.

Leargaidh Ghallda.

do Sir Raibeart

urrainn

chuireadh m'ar coinneimh.

ann aig na dealbhan-

bh'

Tha fhios

Tha

an

s a

ghearradh as?

Bha coir aig an earrainn seo thoirt dha, ach tha sin a nise a bhith an SRUTH a 68 ach air atharrachadh. feumaidh gu robh am post aig a' Mhod cuideachd oir cha do rainig i an t-side.

Fhad sa bha am Mòd a dol air adhart bha daoine a' foighneachd dhiubh fhéin cho làidir ga dhèanamh gu bhith a' toirt air daoine smode fheadhainn eile an robh an Agaidh Mhór freagarrach air a shon. Theagamh gu bheil agus gum bi a' cheist cheudna air a foighneachd ann an pìobaireachd a thug air a' bhuidhinn seo duaisean iomadh uair fhathast. Cha robh mi an làthair air lathaichean na cloinne, ach a réir mar a chuala mi bha a' chlann fhéin air an dòigh. Chaidh na farpaisean air adhart gu an deidh làimhe dhe 'n tom-baca. Faodaidh An Comunn taic a cheannach aig pris ro dòigheil, gun uidhir de chab-haig sa b'àbhaist ri fhaicinn.

Tha e coltach gu bheil cuid àrd a' smaointeachadh air Mòd na cloinne a thoirt air falbh buileach bho Mhòd nan inna, no teagamh de sheòrsa sa bith, agam mu'n iomain. Ged bheach agus a chur air adhart a tha e air a chumail a dol fhathast am Bàideanach fhein nas tràithe dhe 'n bhliadhna, s dòcha goirid an déidh dùnagus an àiteachan eile, tha a adh nan sgoiltean. An uair sin cha bhitheadh feum air dhìol aig an iomain àite a chumail ri aghaidh a' chleas cead iarraidh bho mhaighstir ud eile, am ball-coise. na comhairle foghluim. Thaccleas an iomain feumach air hair corra uair gun deachaidh a h-uile cuideachadh a ghabcead mar sin a dhiùltadh an has cur 'na rathad, agus có àm na sgoile. Cha chreid mi a dhèanadh sin mur a deangu bheil sin a' tachairt ro thric a nise, ma tha e tachadh An Comunn. Nach cuala mi feadhainn ag ràdh air Diairt idir. Tha fhios aig fogh-lumaich an lath an diugh gu ciadain a' Mhòid gun cailleadh dealbhan cluiche bheil a h-uile dad timcheall air a' Mhòd, deasachadh, turdadh a bhith aca a chionn gu robh geama ball-coise gu bhith air an television! Ri aghaidh a' bhuairidh a bh' ann, dh' fhaodamaid a bhith san, coinneachadh ri cloinn eile, a' dèanamh feum sòn-raichte nach fhaighear bho shuidhe ann an seòmar sgoile.

Chan e mhàin gu bheil comhairlean foghluim deònach clann a leigeil air falbh latha no dhà as an sgoil, ach tha móran dhiubh a' toirt cuideachaidh ann an coinneachadh na cosgais. Faodaidh feadhainn a bhith a' gearan uaireannan gur ann a tha tuilleadh sa' chòir air a chur am mach air cloinn an diugh. Faodar cuideachd a ràdh, a dh' aindeoin dé gheibhear á sporan siorrachd no riaghaltais, nach ann gun saothair no gun chosgais dhaibh fhéin is do'm pàrantan, a ni a' chlann an turus do na Mhòd.

An cum an sgaradh a tha 'san amharc daoine o bhith a' frithealadh an dà Mhod mar bu mhàth leotha? An sgaradh na bliadhna seo fhein. a' chlann seachdain air thoiseach, bha móran do nach robh e comasach a bhith comhla riutha. Chan fhàgadh sgaradh na b' fhaide a' chùis móran na bu mhiosa a thaobh sin

artan gu leòr ri fhaicinn agus chaidh iad timcheall an dlea-Thug sìneadh a' Mhoid cothrom air gnothaichean ura a chur air adhart, gu sònraichte piobaireachd is iomain co-dhiu gu'n cho-dhunadh gu Disatharna. Tha meas far-sainn air ceòl na pìoba agus chaidh gu math leis an fharpais acasan. Air mo shon fhìn tha mi a' faicinn uiread Dunomhainn, an Inbhirnis, eadhon an Glaschu agus san de ùidh ann am piobaireachd aig cleasan Gàidhealach is urrainn domh gun s nacheil mi faicinn gu eachadh gun deachaidh ionad bheil e uair sa bith an cunùr an Agaidh Mhór a steid-Am Mòd nan ceithir latha amh an airgid anns an am-cha ghabhadh móran ùine a harc. Thug iad suim mhath do

'n Chomunn mun do thòisich am Mòd idir, agus bha iad ri am moladh airson sin. Bha an fheadhainn a bha anns na "chalets" ag radh gu robh iad comhfhurtail agus a' phris reusanta. Ach chuir prisean anns na taighean-òsda teicheadh air coisirean am mach do Bhaile nan Granndach Ceann-a-ghiùthsaidh, agus àiteachan eile mar sin. Có dhiù aig Mòd chaneil daoine ag iarraidh dinneirean fada nach dèan ach an cadal · a chur orra aig farpaisean an fheasgair.

Cha robh spiorad no 'aile' a' Mhòid an seo. Bu mhath leamsa coltas fhaicinn chan ann air beagan mu ruintean A' Chomuinn airson lathaichean a' Mhòid, ach dearbhadh air creideas ann an Gàidhlig agus gach ni bhuineas di, fad na bliadhna.

On a thill mi bho na Mhòd, tha mi air mo bhodhradh le aon ni, cho leibideach sa bha an craobh-sgaoileadh a rinneadh uime, gu h-àraidh air television. Tha e coltach gun d' rinn streig coire, ach cha robh sin na lethsgeul. Cha robh sinne cinnteach dé bha dol am mach ach bha aon ni as a robh mise cinnteach, nach leigeadh iad a leas an Rùnaire a chur far a spiris feasgar Dihaoine, is e ag innse fileanta, mar a tha e air gu a bhith a' deanamh a chionn iomadh bliadhna, dé bha dol a thachairt. B'e truimead na gearain gu robh an fheadhainn aig an taigh ag iarraidh òrain, is eile bho 'n a Mhod fhéin, air làithean a' Mhòid fhein, agus cha b'e piobair-eachd, no cnàmhan bho Fyfe Robertson.

PRIS NAN CAMAN

Tha ullach air Comunn na Camanachd airson ceann-a-tuath na h-Albann gum bheil na camain cho daor 'nar lathane. Tha an caman a's saoire a' cosg £3 7t 3s, agus bidh moran a' cluich le fear a chosgas corr is coig notaichean. Bidh tri camain air am bristeadh-air a' char a's lugha-gach uair bhios da sgioba ag iomain. Bha coinneamh bho chionn ghoirid eadar Comunn na Camanachd agus Mgr. Iain Rollo, agus math dh'fhaoidhte gum faigh na h-iomainichean cuideachadh air chor-eigin o Bhord Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd agus nan Eilean.

A réir mar a chunnaic mise (gad a chaill mi cupa tea a dheagh riaghladh. Bha stiu- -

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Sruth

The Lewis Crofters and the Government Celtica - today **Railway and Harbour Scheme**

MEETING AT CARLOWAY The most important a largely attended mass meeting and

The most important and largely attended mass meeting of Lewis Crofters that was ever held in the Carloway district an Schoolhouse at Carloway to dis-cuss railway and barbour matters. Mr Ronald MacDonald, teacher presided. The following resolu-tions were carried unanimously with the greatest of enthusiams:--Moved by Mr Angus MacLeod, Mr Angus Macphail, crofter, crofters, Norck, and seconded by Mr Angus Macphail, crofter, crofters, more, and the school darinin, Borrewston, Carloway, Knock, Kirkivick, Doune and Tolsta in the Island of Lewis, beg to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the urgent necessity daring a line of railway round this Island, connecting h Islang centres

Government the urgent necessity that exists for constructing a line of railway round this Island, with Stornway; (2) For harbours and breakwaters at Gress, Port-naguran, Bayble, Ness and Shaw-bost with piers at Carloway and Uig and a line of railway between Garve and Uilapool." Moved by Donald Macaulay, crofter, Carloway, seconded by Angus Macarthur crofter, Carlo-way, "that this Meeting do most Her Majesty Government for appointing the commission of experts which is to visit Lewis this month for the purpose of harbours and railways, and earnestly trusts, as promised by the Liberal Unionist party, who are the founders of the scheme.

harbours and railways, and earnestly trusts, as promised by the Liberal Unionist party, who are the founders of the scheme. Moved by Malcolm Macleod, Mackay, Tolta, "they have the scheme of the scheme of the Mackay, Tolta, "they have to tender a most cordial vote of thanks to the most noble, the Marquis of Lothian, Mr. Cham-berlain, M.P., and Mr. Charles well, M.P., the Right Hon. G. W. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Charles well, M.P., the Right Hon. G. W. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Charles of the scheme of the scheme of the distance of the scheme of t

and the 'mainland."" Moved by Donald Macphail and seconded by Malcolm Mac-leod, Kirkivik, — "that this meeting do most earnestly urge upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity for building a lighthouse at the entrance to Carloway harbour for the safety of life and record."

arloway harbour for the safety f life and property." It was also agreed — "that this attraction of the safety of t It was also agreed — "that this meeting resolve to petition the Government for extending tele-graphic communication to Larlo-way, and that Mr Alexander Morrison, Stornoway, be elected President."

MEETING AT LEURBOST

A large meeting of crofters and fishermen of the parish of Lochs was held in the Leurbost Public School on Friday evening. The school was crowded in every part. Mr D. Gillies was called to the chair and explained the object of the meeting was considered the chair and explained the object of the meeting was to consider the steps that should be taken to bring the necessities before the Commission of Inquiry that is should to visit the district. After should to visit the district. After meeting having been addraued by meeting having been addraued by the Rev. Mr Macdougall, F. C. minister, the following resolu-tions were adopted:----

Majesty's Government for ap-pointing a commission of experts to fix the sites of harbours, piers, and light railways throughout this sland and resolve to impress sity of immediately undertaking these works, as also the constru-tion of a line of railway between Garve and Ullapool. (2) That this meeting appoint condition to the Committeer bits condition to the commuted

in order to get roads constructed throughout the parish as well as

a special loan from the Govern-ment for decked fishing boats on reasonable terms, and also the extension of telegraph and light railway to Crossboat, also to Grimshader and Ranish Stations. (3) The Meeing begs to tender a most cordial and unanimous vote of thanks to Lord Lothian, Mr Chamberlain, Mr Caldwell, and Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh for

Mr Chamberlain, Mr Caldwell, and Mr Fraser-Mackintosh for their heroic endeavours on their behalf.

(4) This meeting humbly begs to inform Her Majesty's Govern-ment that the entire population throughout this squalor-smitten parish are on the verge of pauperism through overcrowding, and that the erofters urgently re-quire extended holdings.

MEETING AT SHAWBOST A large and enthusiastic meeting of crofters and fishermen normal per call a transmission resident in North Shawbost, South Shawbost, New Shawbost and Bragar, was held in the large school at Shawbost on Saturday verning. The school was convided in every part. Mr Alex Maclean, fisherman, Shawbost, was called to the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. After a good deal of discussion, the meeting unanimously resolved to appoint delegates to press upon the Comission that is shortly to visit the district, the following schemes as being the most likely to benefit the fishing population of the district.

to benefit the hshing population of the district:— (1) The construction of a line of light railway from Ness to Stornoway and from Carloway to Stornoway by Barvas and Gress. (2) The construction of a hydrowice the store of the

(2) The construction of a harbour at Shawbost and other

harbour at snawoost and outer places. (3) The construction of a line of railway on the manland from Garve to Ullapool as being in-finitely of more advantage to the Lewis fishermen than any rival scheme that has been put forward. A resolution to appoint Mr A resolution to appoint Mr Alexander Morrison, Stornoway, as president for the district was carried with acclamation as was carried with acclamation as was also a resolution pressing upon Lord Lothian Mr Chamberlain, M.P., and Mr Fraser-Mackintosh, M.P. the necessity to promote the schemes referred to for the bene-fit of the fishermen of the Western Hiehlands and Islands. Western Hinhlands and Islands. At the meetine it was mentioned that the reopile of Back. Point, Lochs and Barvas were unini-mously in favour of making a that at all these meetings of a that at all these meetings of the that start Back and thers. MEETING AT BARVAS The Sightmen and confers of

The fishermen and crofters of the parish of Barvas met in the ree Church, Barvas, on Satur-Free Free Church, Barvas, on Satur-dav for the same purpose. Rev. Neil Morrison Free Church minister, presided and there was a large attendance. The meeting unanimously resolved to appoint delegates to press upon the Com-mission the urgent necessity of land Givernment immediately the Government immediately undertaking the erection of har-bours and light railways in the island, and the making of a line railway from Garve to Ullapool on the mainland as the best means of developing the whole costs from Lewis, and the whole costs from Stall safety of the stall of the stall the stall of the stall of the stall way from Achansheen to Aulubea way from Achansheen to Aulubea exprssed themselves entirely posed to this scheme. op-MEETING AT GARRABOST

MEETING AT GARRABOST A1 a large meeting in the Free Church at Garrabost — presided over by the Rev. G. MacIcod — a resolution was adopted deplor-ing "the sad fact that Mr Gladstone in his recent Man-chester speech, when referring to the Liberal programme of the their uremut activences as cordiners their urgent grievances as crofters their urgoit grevances as crotters who are clamouring for extended holdings and as crofters are praying for justice to reinstate them in their ancient holdings now uncultivated and under sheep and deer, notwithstanding the

promises of unnuthorised parties who call themselves Gladstonians and who promised them showers of manna from Heaven if they only supported them as a party. Another resolution halied "with delight the advent of the Come barbours, piers, breakwaters and railways at such places as Bayble. Portnaguran, Gress, Ness, Shaw-bost, Carloway, Uig and else where, in accordance with Md will enable us as Highlanders to thrive and prosper in their native land when the works are com-pleted, which are to commence thrive and prosper in their native lang when the works are com-pleted, which are to commence in February next". Another called upon the Goverment to place a swift mail boat on the route between Stornoway and the route between Stornoway and the test cattl between Stornoway of the uses cattl between Stornoway of the start of the storn search of the storn the storn Government that hunger and desperation may force the Lewis men to commit acts of lawlessness by taking possession of the land by taking possession of the land which they formerly occupied, and now under sheep and dcer, unless the crofter-fishermen are placed no en are prosperity by prosperity built niers, etc. built Ness the crofter-fishermen are placea in a position of prosperity by having harbours, piers, etc. built at Bayble, Poitnaguran, Ness Gress and other suitable places." A vote of thanks to Mr Chamber-lain, Mr Caldwell, etc. as passed at Lurebost was also adopted. *[Reprinted from "THE LEWISMAN"* December 1889]

A look at Alba - Breizh - tem. It plans, however, to edu-Mannin

by P. Berresford Ellis

Plans to establish a Civil Liberties Council for Wales are still under discussion. The need for such a movement has been emhasised by the numerous complaints of police brituality in Wales, especially by members of the Cyndeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg (Welsh Language Society). One recent case that of Ieuan Bryn Jones, 21 year old student son of a Lixwm (Flint) Minister.

According to Mr Jones he was taken from Bangor Police Court to the adjoining Bangor Police Station. He was put into a waiting room where there were six policemen who assaulted him. As a result he was taken to hospital for medical treatment.

Mr Jones had three interviews, in the presence of his solicitor, with a Detective Superintendent of Gwynedd Police, who said there was not enough evidence to justify proceedings of assault. The case has been taken up by Gwynfor Evans, Plaid Cymru M.P. and Robyn Lewis, prospective can-didate for Plaid Cymru for Caernarfon

Such incidents are growing common in Wales. That is why former Plaid Cymru General Secretary, J. E. Jones, now Welsh secretary of the League of Celtic Nations. is starting moves to form a Civil Liberties Council to try and safeguard Welsh people from such incidents

What happened aboard the French naval ship Clemenceau?

That is the question many people are asking themselves in Brittany today. Some time ago this ship was in the Pacific. Then about 30 families in Brittany received a terse telegram from the French naval authorities telling them that their sons had "died" (all on the same day).

There are numerous questions which Bretons are asking. Why were all these young sailors who "died" Bretons? What happened on board the ship? Why have the French authorities refused to issue any more information? Why are the crew (even fellow Bretons) afraid to say anything?

A new movement has been formed in Brittany called SAV BREIZH (Arise Brittany!). It is a young organisation, de-cidedly to the left, and seeks, generally, to establish a socialist republic in Brittany. Naturally, under French law, it cannot make any constitutional moves to advocate Breton independence through the electoral sys-

and a number of District Councils

and a number of District Councils and Councils of Social Service. In addition there had been over-whelming support from crofters at a series of public meetings held throughout the 7 crofting counties. and the Federation of Crofters' Unions had arrived independently at the same conclusion as the

Cymru - Eire - Kernow - cate and organise the Breton people

It has just launched a monthly newspaper (in French and Breton) called SAV BREIZH. The address is 19 Rue du Frout, 29 S-Quimper, Bretagne

The growth of this movement has been phenomenal and branches have been established in many cities outside Brittany (including Paris) where there are large collections of expatriate Bretons

Certainly, in the past few years, Brittany has, indeed, shown that she is arising. So much so, ir. fact, that the French have just launched a part-work (similar to the recent History of the English Speaking PeopleI called Histoire des Bretons. Judging from the first issue, this "history" intends to show just what good Frenchmen the Bretons really are.

Although everyone, of course, knows the result of the Gorbals bye-election, I think the matter needs a slight comment in view of the way those Unionist pundits have fallen over themselves to show that the Scottish National Party have done badly

This is complete nonsense. The S.N.P. did extremely well in view of the seat they had to fight. Remember, they came second, with 25 per cent of the votes cast. As they had not fought the seat before it is certainly a tremendous swing to S.N.P. And, of course, no one had mentioned the Workers Party of Scotland (who stand for a socialist republic in Scotland). The attitude is very much like that towards the S.N.P. in the early days . . . if one ignores them they will go away

S.N.P. haven't gone away yet.

MGR. GRIMOND AIG AN STIUIR

a chaochail an Nuair Sar Ghaidheal, am Morair Mac-Ghille na Brataich, bha na Liberalaich ann an Albainn air am fagail gun cheann-suidhe, A nis chaidh ainm Jo Grimond a chur air adhart airson a bhearn seo a lionadh. Tha Mgr. Grimond ag obair gu dicheallach mar bhall-Parlamaid airson Arcaibh agus Sealtainn, b'esan ceannard nan agus Liberalach ann am Breatainm mus do leig e an dreuchd sin dheth ann an 1967.

AN AGHAIDH AISEAG NA SABAID

Aig coinneamh ann am Portrigh, aig an robh ceithir cheud a lathair, chuir an sluagh gu leir an aghaidh aiseag air an t-Sabaid eadar Caol Loch Aillse agus an t-Eilean Sgiathanach. Chaidh a' choinneamh a ghairm le Comunn Dion Latha an Tighearna. Thugadh cuireadh do cehomhairlichean an Eilein, ach cha robh ach aon dhinbh aig a' cho-chruinneachadh

At a meeting of Edinburgh Uni-versity Highland Society held last week Mr D. J. MacCuish, Secre-tary of the Crofters Commission, lelivered a paper explaining commission's recommendations the Secretary of State for the modernisation of crofting and par-ticularly the proposal that crofters should become full owners of their crofts instead of tenants with limited protection as at present.

Crofting Changes

He refuted the popular con-ception of the crofting system as a system ideally suited to protect the crofting way of life and conferring a number of unspecified benefits and privileges "which no one can and privileges which no one can put a name to when challenged to do so." The initial usefulness of the tenure introduced in 1886 could not reasonably be expected to survive the vast changes in social and economic conditions that had taken place in the High-lands and Islands in the past 80 vears.

ars. The Act of 1886 had brought uch needed relief to a large opulation pressing on limited much needed relief to a large population pressing on limited natural resources who had to make security in the agricultural use of the land was virtually complete because that was the only land use. "But it would be a near mircale it a system of tenure devised to " But it would be a near mircate if a system of tenure devised to meet the needs of that age were sufficient for the seventies and eighties of the 20th century. Not only has the system lost its use-fuless but it is a positive barrier and eventures and development in the fuless but it is a positive barrier to progress and development in the conditions prevailing today when a variety of land uses are opening up with the advent of the High-lands and Islands Development board and the Countryside Com-and the drive for new forests in the Highlands." Mr MacCuish revealed that

the Highlands." Mr MacCuish revealed that among the bodies who have made known their support in principle for the Commission's proposals are the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the Country-side Commission the General side Commission, the General Assembly of the Church of Scot-land, An Comunn Gaidhealach, the Federation of Highland Societies of Glasgow, the Highland Societies the County Councils of Orkney, Caithness and Ross and Cromarty (Contd. at foot of next column)

DISASTER AT GRETNA GREEN

by Francis Thompson

The world has often had its attention focussed on the little Scots village of Gretta Green by the romantic attempts of runaway lovers to get married before irate parents eatch up with them. Fifty-four years ago this year, however, the world's interest in foretua Green was of a different nature — the scene of one of the worst railway accidents this country has ever know. Britain was at war. All Europe was preparing to become a blood-bath. And troops were being

both. And troops were being moved, as the Army so often does, from 'A' to 'B'.

does, from 'A' to 'B'. So it was that 485 men and twelve officers of the 7th Battalion Royal Scots were on a troop-train fast making its way south – on their way to an active service which many were destined never to see. to see

which many were destined never to see. The dawn on Saturday, 22nd May, 1915, made a slow appear-ance with an almost coincidentil colour of grey death. Most of the trop on the little were, Talking about their past and their future had made them diowsy. Soon talk died away and the only sound to be heard was deep poreathing and the rapid clicking of wheels on rails. Quintinshil, a mile or so North of Gretna, would be reached in a matter of minutes. The men of the 7th Royal Scots yawned and wished the journey over. For some of them that usib was about to be gratted. Lay with was about to be gratted. Lay

story. "The roof collapsed like a

"The roof collapsed like a concertina." "The first thing I remember was rifles falling on me from the rack, and suddenly all went black." "I fell through the bottom of

"I fell through the bottom of the carriage and was badly crushed."

crushed." "When I was rescued, my position was so dangerous that a few minutes before I had made up my mind to get loose by cutting off my foot with my

What had happened?

What had happened? The troop-train had crashed at high speed into a local passenger train left on the 'down' line by the signal-man in the nearby box. Debris was strewn across both tracks, the 'down' line to the south — and the 'up' line from Capress from Euston we thus dering to the very scene of the accident.

when the troop-train crashed with the local train, the disaster was bad enough. Broken wood, twisted metal, and broken bodies

was bad enough. Broken wood, twisted metal, and broken bodiss incoops who emerged from the wreckage uninjured, ran to help their comrades, many of whom were hopelessly pinned, or so badly hurt that they could not be removed quickly. The secue work began. But hardly had it started when a low menacing rumble was heard in the air. The ground shook. What was it? Both rescuer and injured looked to the south. Their blood bode is not be south. Their blood bode is not be south. There blood social is too in time? The driver of one of the engines said afterwards: "I was tavelling about sixty-pilles-no

The driver of one of the engines said afterwards: "I was travelling about sixts-miles-and yards away at the time ... it was impossible to avoid a col-lision, but u put on the brakes ..., but we struck the other train. We want through three coaches, I had about fifteen time weat the other train. We want the other engine, the coal was hurled on top of me and my mate." Bo terrific was the impact that great masses of debris were flung many yards away over the rail-mearby fields.

caused one woman to rush out of her house crying, "The Germans have come!"

"It was a terrible sight," she said when she realised what had happened. "There were three trains all piled up. A fire had begun. And the poor things in the carriages were calling out. There seemed hardly anybody to help at first."

It was the truth. For though he first accident was bad enough, the heavy express-train engines had literally ploughed their way through the wreckage like a German Juggernaut — and the men who were struggling to free their comrades.

Had the fire not started, the disaster might not have been so appalling. But it did, and dry timber-work quickly caught alight, fanned by a heartless early-morning breeze. Coach after coach became a towering pillar of roaring flame. And viterently dut for help... Had the fire not started, the piteously.

Those troops who had escaped — by some miracle — worked with renewed vigour to rescue those who could be saved.

those who could be saved. In the meantime the woman who had first heard the crash rushed back to Gretna and the Post Office. There, the telephonist phoned for fire-engines and, running her shaking fingers down the columns of the Glasgow and Carlisle Directories, called every surgeon and doctor whose names she could find. It would be some time before

It would be some time before the first help from outside the area would arrive on the scene, but this did not prevent what amounted to deeds of heroism being done — "deeds worthy of the VC" soid one enewviness eing done — "deeds worthy ne VC", said one eyewitness.

In particular there were the men who rushed to the troop-train waggons carrying ammunition. With hot tongues of flame making their way along the their way along the wreckage, they managed to unload the dangerous cargo and get it to a

Gangerous cargo and get it to a safe place. As soon as the doctors and nurses arrived at Quintinshill, the fields became one vast open-air ward, with wounded and dead. All day the work went on, and well into the next day — Sunday — workers were still tying to extinciate bodies from

trying to extricate bodies from the wreckage. "If only it had been a fecht" "I would far rather have been out in Flanders; you do get a un for your money there! So said two dying men. On the Sunday afternoon; a roll-call was taken by the side of the railway. Out of the train list of 485 soldiers only 58 were able to answer their names. More than 200 had been killed and 157 injured. The final toll of quintins-hill was 227 killed and 246 injured. hill was injured.

By a miracle those in the express passenger-train which had ploughed into the original wreck-age were safe suffering only superficial injuries. The two heavy engines in front of the coaches had taken most of the shock. In Leith, where most of the Soldiers had their homes, the Monday was observed as a day of sorrow. And later a Edin-burgh, the victims of Quintinshill were buried in a communal grave. seventy feet long, with full military honours.

were built in a community give, which full military honours; The cause of all this human suffering and loss was later pinned on to confusion at the Quintinshil signal-box, which placed the local passenger train on the main line while it should have been shunted into a siding. To total moly or nise the cutain on this most terrible of happenings.

on this most terrible of happenings. John Thomas, who has written so much so effectively about Scotland's railway history has written an excellent full-length account of the disaster. He has gone to contemporary sources and produced a graphic account of Worst Railway Disaster (1915)". It is published by David and Charles Ltd., Newton Abbot, Devon, at 30/-

Suiridhe Na H-Aon Oidhche Sud an gearr mor a nis mu LEIS A' BHREAGAN UALLAGH

chasan; bha Ruairidh fuar, rag, leis an eagal agus bha boinneagan falluis a'sileadh bho chraicionn, ach gidheadh, bha greim fhathast aige air spiorad na beatha 's bha de smior na chnamhan na bha 'g iarraidh gleacadh ri gach cas is casaid fhad's a bha anail idir air a shiubhal. An ath uair a leag e a shuil air a ghearr a ruith mu thimchioll, spad e mach a chas gun fhios, gun fhaireachdain dha fhein ach le urachadh neirt nach cleachdar ach ann an am teine mar sud fhein 's thug e an t-aon sglog chruaidh shalach do'n bheathach shuarach ud a bha 'ga sharachadh 's a' briseadh a chridhe. Ach cha robh dol as dhasan ann; shaoil e nach robh droch spiorad an taobh seo de'n t-sloc nach dh'aom an sud agus bha inntinn Ruairidh a' fas na bu laige 's na bu laige. Bha iad air a losd a nis gu cinnteach 's cha robh uilltear na deacon gu feum air bith tuilleadh. An ath shealladh a thug cha robh sgeul air aite b'aithne dha oir bha ceo dhumhail agus buirich uisge a' siapadh 's ag iathadh mu thimchioll ach bha chas fhathast au talamh tioram ged nach robh fios no fath aige c'aite an robh e. Bha e airson stad, ach cha b'urrainn dha. Shaoil leis gu robh tarruing air inntinn nach gabhadh a briseadh dh'aindeoin a dhichill, 's gu dearbh cha b'e dith feuchainn. Cha robh Ruairidh idir cion air na balaich fhagail ged is iomadh facal cas cabhagach a thug iad a' tarruing a choise. Cha as robh fuaim ri chluinntinn, bith sith is samhchar gu tric roimh an stoirm, agus 'nuair a bhios an inntinn ri cruaidh chomhrag 's an greim bais, tha gach smuain eile air am fuadach car tiota. Ach de a bha sud? Thug cuideigin ionnsuigh ro-mhor air, agus bha sgalan fiadhaich a' doirteadh fhala 's a pronnadh fheoil. Cha robh dad ri fhaicinn ach bha fios is cinnt aig ar caomhan de a bha sud-bha an Donas fhein a sas ann an 'sa Ruairidh, Nach cual' e cheilidh mu'n t-sabaid a rinn Murchadh Greum ris an t-Satan air a' mhointich aon oidhche; b'e duine treun calma, tha e coltach a bha ann am Murchadh. agus dh'fheumadh e sin mus tug e buaidh air an t-Satan fhein, oir cha b'e fuil is feol a bha ri aghaidh—'se a bha sas ann ach spiorad, gun chorp idir ri fhaicinn. Chath e reir aithris, gu fearail, borb leis a chridhe ud nach diobair 's nach geilt fhad's a bhios anail 's a' cholainn, gus mu dheireadh thall, chaidh am fear millidh 'na shreadagan dearga suas do'n iarmailt fa chomhair.

Rinn e, thuirt iad, air an tigh, 'sa chorp gu leir na shruthan fala is aodach na ribeagan mu chasan agus cha deach 'n Greumach riamh tuilleadh bhos cionn an oidhche uamhasach dhorainneach a bha sud. Gu dearbh cha deach norrag le suil Ruairidh an oidhche a' chual' e 'n sgeulachd ud agus b'fhada leis gairm a choilich mhaduinn, ach a nis, ma b'fhio. leis, bha an t-uamhas an so

roimhe fhein. Bhreab is bhid 18 inntinn; bha theanga trom, bhruth e; bha anail cho luath ri tiorani, luideach na bheul, bha anail coin an deidh sgriob anail na uchd agus fheithean 'sa monaidh air la na fainge; cha chuislean uile air chrith leis an robh cleas a bha 's a' chabhaig bhan nach do dh'fheuch Ruairidh anns an iorghall chruaidh mhairbhteach ud ris an droch spiorad. Rinn e, na bheachd fhein, níoran na b'fhearr na chuireadh iomadh duine mu choinneamh ach cha robh fhios aca co a bh'aca, agus mu dheireadh thall thug e buaidh (le laimh an uachdair) air an namhaid. Ach cha robh sith do'a aingidh ann; bha e sgith, lag is fann, bha aogas, chitheadh e, na chuis eagail agus cha robh lutha air bith na chasan; cha robh na, cothrom suidhe aige, mor 's gu robh iarraidh. Bha a' cheo fhathast a cheart cho dumhail 's cha robh sgeul air ceann uidhe. Bha Ruairidh de'n lan bheachd gu robh trocair air aicheadh air, oir bha e nis tuilleadh is anmoch. Ach b'fheudar gabhail roimhe-cha robh cothrom buadhan inntinn a nis aige oir bha e air a thaladh 's air dhraghadh le spiorad a b'airde na e fhein, agus ged nach robh faireachduin sam bith aige nis is a chasan gun luths a chruth-aicheadh, b'eigin ceum is ceum a thoirt air adhart. 'Na bheachd fhein, an toiseach, bha Ruairidh a' gleac gu math is cleasachd agus feallsachan an deomhainn ach cha robh rian aige air e fhein a sparradh a mach as a chrogan gu tur is gu h-iomlan. B'e so a reisde, inntinn a namhaid-a chumail an sas gus mu dheireadh thall nach robh de neart na lamhan na dheanadh greim air bith, na de bheothas na chridhe na chumadh an comhrag suas na b'fhaide. Agus gu dearbh cha b'fhada as sin a nis, oir bha e bruite is ciurrte na chorp, 'na spiorad 'sna

sgios.

SRUTH, Di-ardaoin, 13mh An T-Samhuinn 1969

Ra leantainn

Cuil nan Ceist-13

Leodhas

1. De an t-ainm a th'air Probhost baile Steornabhaigh?

2. De an aireamh de'n t-sluagh ann an sgire nan Loch a bhruidhneadh a' Ghaidhlig ann an 1961-74, 84 no 94 as gach ceud? 3. Lion gach bearn 's na

sreathan bardachd seo le ainm ann an Leidhas— (a) "'Se as boidhche

- far na thogadh og mi suas." (b) "O soraidh slan le .
- 's le Leodhas nam beann fuar."
- (c) "An t-am chaidh t'ordughadh gu . . . ghabh na braithrean riut gu cairdeil."

4. Cuin a cheannaich Sir Seumas Mac Mhathain eilean Leodhais?

5. Cia meud baraille de sgadan a dh'fhag Leodhas ann an 1855?

Fuasgladh air t.d. 6

AN T-ANALACHAIR AN EIRINN

Tha muinntir Bhreatainn air fas cleachdte ris an Analachair (Breathalyser) ach gu ruige seo cha robh an t-inneal ainmeil sin ann an Saor-staid na he-Eireann. Ach bho chionn ceithir-la-deug fhuair ceann-adeas na h-Eireann an t-Analachair, agus cha bhi e cho furasda do dhuine bhith a' stiuireadh car is e fo bhuaidh na deoch.





The Highland Development _________ Board are to invest £110,000 that ferry links with Skye over the next two years in an attempt to arrest the serious decline of population on the island of Raasay and to create an economy based on tourism and commercial fishing to support the island.

This was announced after the first meeting in Inverness of the Raasay working group set up to co-ordinate development proposals for the is-land, which lies between Skye and the Ross and Cromarty mainland.

The Board had been asked by the Secretary of State for Scotland to look into the whole question of the future of Raasay, where there was serious concern that the island was running down and

IASGACH MATH AIR A' CHORSA AN IAR

Shoirbhich le iasgairean an sgadain aig toiseach iasgach a' gheamhraidh air corsa an iar na h - Albann Thainig fiach £100,000 de dh'iasg air tir ann am Mallaig ann an ceithir seachdainean, agus tha mu thuaiream 30 bata ag iasgach a-mach o'n phort sin. Ann an Ullapul fhuair 15 bataichean sgadan a chaidh a cheannach air £40,000. Tha gainne eisg 'san Roinn Eorpa agus 'se sin is coireach gum bheil feill mhor air aig an am seo, agus gum bheil na prisean cho math.

Failte Do Lybster

THE PORTLAND ARMS extends a warm welcome

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were inadequate.

A report on the island's social and economic future had shown that crofting was practically the only industry. There were some disused houses which were a reminder of an attempt during the First World War to mine ore, but that industry collapsed because extraction was too costly.

Raasay is described as a delightful island, with one of the finest views of Skye, and ideal for family holidaymakers. It was also some-thing of a rarity from the geological aspect. Schools and geology students visited it from time to time.

The board have decided that Raasay is an island that had a good potential in tourism and commercial fishing and it is a suitable location for economic investment of about £110,000. Of this about £80,000 would go to-wards the provision of tourist accommodation.

In 1931 the population stood 354. Now it is about 150 with 16 children on the school roll.

Inverses County Council and the Scottish Transport Group are looking into the question of providing a car terry service between Sconser, on Skye, and Raasay, which involves a journey of about 20 minutes.

A good ferry service would enable Raasay to enjoy a tourist season as long as Skye's. The road running through the island from north to south was in good condition.

Represented on the working group are the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, who are the landowners of Raasay, the Highland Board, Inverness County Council, the Crofters Commission, the district council and two members of the island community.

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New Chief for Inverness **Gaelic Society**

The new Chief of the Gaelic Society of Inverness for the Session 1969-70 is Mr Sam MacLean, M.A., of Plockton, Wester Ross,

Mr MacLean is well known as a major Gaelic poet. It was Mr MacLean, during the Thirties, who began the revival of Gaelic literature as a medium capable of expressing the pressures of the age. Though his volume of poems 'Dain do Eimhir' (the only one he has published) deals with the same themes as were dealt with by Auden, Spender, MacNeice and others of the 'Thirties' group, his book was not published until the Forties

Mr MacLean has contributed number of Papers to the Gaelic Society. He is also Bard to the Society.

Mr MacLean will preside at the 1970 Annual Dinner of the Society which is to be held on Friday, 17th April, 1970. Mr MacLean will also lead the annual Culloden Ceremony the next day, on Saturday, 18th April.

Gaelic Society hold first meeting

At the first Meeting of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, for the Session 1969-70, the Paper read to the audience of members read to the audience of members and friends was 'Bas Hectoir na Troidhe' (The Death of Hector of Troy) by Mr John MacLean, M.A., B.A., of Oban. Mr MacLean is well-known

as a Gaelic scholar of eminence. His recent translations direct from the Greek of Homer's Greek texts has added to his stature.

Mr MacLean's Paper was read to the Meeting in his absence by Mr John Mathieson, Headmaster of Millburn School. Inverness

The next meeting of the Society will be held on 24th November, in the Clansman Hotel, Church Street, Inverness. The Paper to be read will be Muckairn and Glenlonan by Mr James E. Scott, of Inverness.

NEW CHIEFTAIN

Mr Frank G. Thompson, Inverness. has been elected the new Chieftain of the Gaelic Society of Inverness for the Session 1969-70. Mr Thompson is also Chairman of the Society's Council. Mr Thompson is closely connected with various aspects of the Gaelic Highlands, He is editor of SRUTH, a founder-member of An Cruinne, and a founder Director of Club Leabhar, the Highland Book Club. He is a Lecturer in Inverness Technical College.

Education from 1972

When the school leaving age is raised to 16 in 1972 pupils should not be transferred on a full-time basis to a college of further education for their final year of compulsory schooling.

This is the strongly-held view of the Secretary of State for Scotland

Mr Ross has given his views on the implications of the introduction of comprehensive education and on the links between schools and further education when the school leaving age is raised.

Much importance is at-tached by the Secretary of State " to the educational and social advantages which the comprehensive school can offer to all pupils, irrespective of their abilities.

"One of the basic prin-ciples of comprehensive education is that pupils should not be rigidly categorised as ' certificate ' and ' non-certi-ficate.' Recent experience has shown that a number of pupils who might previously been categorised as 'non-certificate' will wish and have the capacity to take S.C.E. Ordinary grade examinations in a limited number of subjects. Greater numbers are likely to do this if all secondary pupils are retained at their comprehensive school until they reach the minimum school leaving age."

While advising against full-time transfer of final com-pulsory year school pupils, it is recognised that the further education sectors play a valuable part in supplement-ing the school provision, in particular on those elements of the school courses which have a vocational bias. It encourages Education authorities to make the best of the further education facilities available and to develop linked courses providing for attend-ance for part of the school day or week at a further edu-cation college. The extent to which these arrangements would be introduced would depend to a large extent on local circumstances but the maximum period of release should not exceed the equivalent of one day a week.

It is recognised that if the release arrangemnets are to be successful, there must be close and continued co-operation between the school and the further education college. Each would have their contribution to make but the control of the curriculum and full responsibility for further-ing the general education of pupils would remain with the

DE PROFUNDIS CLAMAVI

(As an doimhneachd dh'eigh mi)

Tha e boidheach 'san t- gun do bhasaich thu air a srath as t-earrach is gul nan guilbneach air na raointean. Gur aluinn ainmean nan cnoc is nan glaç is nan allt, na h-ainmean air na seann bhailtean is na tobhtaichean. Tha iad thar na duthcha mar gum biodh siol a chuir na daoine nach maireann agus a cheart cho lionmhor. Ainmean Gaidhlig, siol nan Gaidheal. Crasg Sheumais, Beulatha Dhughaill is Clach an Duine Mhairbh.

Seumas is Dughall is an Duine Marbh. Co bh' unn-aibh? De'n coltas a bha oirbh? Chaneil fios aig duine. Bha a Sheumais fearann agadsa agus agad' a Dhughaill cuid-eachd. 'S e Gaidheal bhitheas treobhadh d'aite Sheumais, Gaidheal gun Ghaidhlig ach 's ann aig na cearcan fraoich is na caoraich, a Dhughaill, a tha do bhaile.

B'e taighean tughaidh a bha agaibh a reir nan tobhta ach b'e taighean tughaidh a bha aig a chuid bu mhotha 'n ur latha.

Cuin a dh'eug sibh? Co is urrainn a radh? Caite bheil sibh nur laighe? 'N ann anns a' chladh a tha air urlar an t-sratha a tha sibh?

thusa Dhuine Agus Mhairbh. Tha fios againn

mhointich ann am fasgadh na cloiche anns a bhliadhna 1746. Gu robh thu tilleadh dhachaidh o Bhlar Chuil-Iodair is gu robh thu leointe agus gun d'thainig am bas ort. Robh an t-eagal ort a ghaoil an uair sin, leat fhein air a mhonadh is Druim Aithisidh air do chulthaobh agus an srath romhad? 'N ann comhla ri Alasdair Ruadh na feile a bha thu air maduinn an latha mhuladaich sin? C'aite robh dachaidh agad? Faodaidh sinn channtail a mhain gur anns an t-srath a bha e. Sin uile.

A Sheumais, Dhughaill, a Dhuine Mhairbh robh sibh bochd no beartachd? Robh sibh posda is bheil ur gineal 's an duthaich fhathast? C'aite bheil sibh a'cnamh? Caite bheil sibh nist? Tha fios aig Dia a mhain. Bheil Dia ann? Cha robh amharas agaibh-se co dhiubh.

Bheil mi gur n'ionndrainn no nach eil? Theirinn gu bheil mo chridhe briste air bhur son no ma dh'fhaodhte air mo shon fhein.

Tha e boidheach 's an tsrath as t-earrach is gul nan guilbneach air na raointean ach tha e bronach mar an ceudna.

SRUTH, Di-ardaoin, 13mh An T-Samhuinn 1969

AG IONNSACHADH NA LE IAIN A. MACDHOMHNAILL

Cuil nan Ceist-13

FUASGLADH

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3. (a) Siabost. (An t-oran le Aonghas MacLeoid.)

(b) Steornabhagh. (Mur-chadh Mac a' Ghobhainn.

(c) Arnol. (Seoras Peutan.)

4. Ann an 1844. 5. 40,000. Tha e air a mheas gun robh suas ri 3,000 firion-nach is balach ris an iasgach.

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ABERTARFF HOUSE, INVERNESS

Tha e sia uairean agus tha Mairi agus Alasdair It is six o'clock and Mary and Alex anns an taigh. Tha Iain agus Anna a' cluich are in the house, John and Anne are playing anns an achadh faisg air an taigh. Tha ball aig Anna in the field near the house. Anne has a ball agus tha cama aig Iain. and John has a shiuty stick.

Alasdair:	C'àit' a bheil am paipear a Mhairi?
Mairi :	Where is the paper Mary? Nacheil e air a' chaithir?
muiri :	Is is not on the chair?
Alasdair:	De a chaithir? What chair?
Mairi :	Nacheil e air a' chaithir aig an teine?
	Is it not on the chair at the fire?
Alasdair:	Oh tha. Tha e an see.
Mairi :	Is it not on the chair at the fire? Oh tha. Tha e an sec. Oh yes. It is here. An robh Seumas comhla riut feasgar?
Alasdair:	Was Janes along with you in the afternoon? Bha. Bha e greis comhla rium. Yes He was a while with me.
nusuun.	Yes He was a while with me.
Mairi :	An robh e ag obair an diugh idir?
Alasdair:	Was he working today at all? Cha robh. Tha e ag radh gu bheil a dhruim goirt.
	Charobh. Tha e ag raidh gu bheil a dhruim goirt. No. Ho says that his back is sore. Tha e daonana ag gearain. He is always complaining. Tha Seuma a' fas sean.
Mairi :	Tha e daonnan ag gearain. He is always complaining
Alasdair:	Tha Seumas a' fas sean
Mairi :	James is growing old. Nacheil thu fhein a' fas sean?
Alasdair:	The go dearbh ach tha mise cruaidh. Yes indeed but I am hardy. Thusa cruaidh. Nacheil do chasan goirt? You hardy Are your feet not sore? Chaneil iad cho dona.
Mairi :	Thusa cruaidh. Nacheil do chasan goirt?
Alandatus	You hardy Are your feet not sore?
Alasdair:	They are not so bad.
Mairi :	C'uine tha sibh a' dol a dh' iasgach?
Alasdair:	Chey in any obsist. Chey in the sibh a' dol a dh' iasgach? When ary yog going fishing (to fish)? Tha Saumas ag rich gu bheil sunn a falbh Jarres clays that we are going
	James says that we are going
	aig ochd uairean. at eight o'clock.
Mairi :	Ochd uairean. Chaneil e ach leth uair an deidh Eight o'clock It is only half past
	Eight o'clock It is only half past
	sia fhathast. six yet. De tha thu fhcin a' deanamh an nochd?
Alasdair:	De tha thu fhcin a' deanamn an nochd?
Mairi :	What are you yourself doing tonight? Tha mi dol air cheilidh air Peigi Mhór.
	I am going to visit Big Peggy.
Alasdair:	How is Peggy?
Mairi :	Tha mi dol air cheilidh air Peigi Mhór. I am going to visit Big Pegg Ciamar a tha Peigi? Tha i ag radh gu bheil i nas fheàrr a nise. She says that she is beiter now. Glé mhath. Bha Peigi glé thinn. Very good. Pegg was very ill. Tha i ag radh nacheil i cho dona a nise. She says that she is not so bad now. A bheil a piuthar a' tighinn dhachaidh. Is her sister coming home.
Alasdair:	Glé mhath Bha Peigi glé thinn
	Very good. Peggy was very ill.
Mairi :	Tha i ag radh nacheil i cho dona a nise.
Alasdair:	A bheil a piuthar a' tighinn dhachaidh.
	Is her sister coming home. am bliadhna.
	this year.
Mairi :	this year. Tha i ag radh nacheil. She says not.
	Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil
	I think that she herself i fhein a' dol do Ghlaschu.
	is going to Glasgow.
Alasdair:	is going to Glasgow. A bheil gu dearbh?
Mairi :	Is she indeed? Dé an uair a tha e nise? Wha: time is it now?
Alardain	What time is it now?
Alasdair:	Tha e cairteal gu seachd. It is a quarter to seven.
Mairi :	It is a quarter to seven. Tha mi a' falbh mata.
Alasdair:	Na bi fada.
Mairi :	Very good, Goodbye.
	(Tha Alasdair a' leughadh aig an teine)
Seumas :	Do not be tong. Gle mhath. Mar sin leat. Very good. Goodbye. (Tha Alasdair a' leughadh aig an teine) (Alexander is reading at the fire) A bheil thu staigh Alasdair?
	Are you in Alexander?

PLILL	
Alasdair:	Tha Thig a steach a Sheumais.
Seumas :	Tha Thig a steach a Sheumais. Yes. Come in James. Dé tha thu a' deanamh?
Scumus .	What are you doing? Tha mi a' leugadh a' phaipear-naidheachd
Alasdair:	Tha mi a' leugadh a' phaipear-naidheachd I am reading the newspaper.
Seumas :	I am reading the newspaper. Agus dé tha dol sa' phaipear an diugh? And what is doing in the paper today?
Alasdair:	Chaneil moran gu dearbh.
Seumas :	Not much indeed. Nacheil na Ruiseinich a' bruidhinn
	Are the Russians not speaking air a dhol do'n ghealaich?
	of going to the moon.
Alasdair:	Tha a' ghealach fad as a' Sheumais.
Seumas :	The gui teagamh. Yes without a doubt. Nacheil thu a' smaoineachadh.
Alasdair:	Nacheil thu a' smaoineachadh.
	gu bheil sinn nas fhearr an seo? that we are better here?
Seumas :	that we are better here? Tha mi cinnteach gu bheil. I am sure that we are. A bheil thu a' smaoineachadh.
Alasdair:	A bheil thu a' smaoineachadh
	Do vou think. gu bheil daoine air a' ghealaich?
	gu bheil daoine air a' ghealaich?
Seumas :	that there are people on the moon? Tha mi a' smaoineachadh nacheil.
	I think not.
Alasdair:	Ina ini a smaoineachadh nachen. Carson a tha na Ruiseinich Wily are the Ruiseins ag iarraidh a dhol do'n ghealaich? wanting to go to the moon? Goraiche. Goraiche Alasdair. Stupidity, Stupidity, Alexander.
	ag iarraidh a dhol do'n ghealaich?
Seumas :	Goraiche Goraiche Alasdair
	Stupidity. Stupidity Alexander.
Alasdair:	Stupiony, Stupiony Alexander. Na bi cho cinnteach. Don't be so sure. But where is Mary? Tha 1 air cheildh air Peigi Mhór. She is visiting Big Peggy. Ciamar a tha Pegi?
Seumas :	Ach c'àit a bheil Mairi?
Alasdair:	Tha i air cheilidh air Peigi Mhór.
Seymas :	She is visiting Big Peggy.
	How is Peggy?
Alasdair:	How is Peggy? Tha i nas fheàrr. She is better.
Seumas :	Nach math sin.
	Is that not good
	A bheil a piuthar aig an taigh? Is her sister at home?
Alasdair:	Dé an aois a tha Peigi?
Seumas :	What age is Peggy?
	Oh she is getting old.
Alasdair:	Is ner sister at nome? Def an aois a tha Peigi? What age is $Pegg?$ Oh tha i a' fas scan. Oh she is getting old. A bheil i cho scan riut thein? Is she as old as you yourself? Cho scan riumsa.
Seumas :	Cho scan riumsa.
	Tha i deich bliadhna nas sine na mise. She is ten years older than me.
Alasdair:	A bheil gu dearbh? Is she indeed? Dé an uair a tha e nise? What time is it now?
Seumas :	Dé an uair a tha e nise?
	What time is it now?
Alasdair:	Tha e leth uair an deidh seachd. It is half past seven.
Alasdair:	C'uine tha sinn a' falbh?
Seumas :	When are we going? A bheil thu deiseil?
	Are you ready?
Alasdair:	Tha mise deiseil. I am ready.
Seumas :	Cuir ort do chòta.
	Put on your coat. Tha e a' fàs fuar.
	It is getting cold.
Alasdair:	Tiugainn mata. Come then.
	Come men.

£1,000 AIRSON LEABHAIR

Thug Arts Council na h- tha e air ainm a chosnadh le Albann mile not seachad mar bhith a' sgrìobhadh bardachd dhuais airson an leabhair a cluichean agus sgeulachdan, ann b'fhearr a chaidh a sgrìobhadh am Beurla agus ann an Gaid-'san duthaich am bliadhna— hlig. Tha e a' teagasg ann an cha robh eachdraidhean firin- Ard Sgoil an Obam. neach air an cunntais 'sa chofharpuis. Chaidh tri leabhraichean a thaghadh a thug barr air cach—"A Time to Keep," le Seoras MacCaoidh Brown, "Consider the Lilies," le Iain Mac a' Ghobhainn, agus " From Scenes Like These, le Gordan Williams. Dh'aidich na britheamhan nach robh e idir furasda roghainn a dheanamh eadar na tri, ach air a' cheann mu dheireadh thug iad an duais do Sheoras MacCaoidh Brown. Bhruidhneadh a mhathair a' Ghaidhlig oir bhuineadh i do Chataibh, agus tha e fhein a'

CONCORDE AIR GHAIDHEALTACHD

Nuair a thoisicheas an t-itealan mor, Concorde, air na dearbhaidhean aice a's t-earrach, tha e coltach gun cluinn moran air a' Ghaidhealtachd an tor-runn a ni i agus i a' dol na's luaithe na astar fuaim. Bidh Concorde air sgeithe direach os cionn an Obain, agus chaidh a cursa a thaghadh gu mionaideach ach am bi i faisg air puirtadhair fhreagarrach, mar a tha Machaire Shanais, Inbhirnis chitach ang an Arcaibh. Rug-adh Mgr. Mac a' Ghobhain am Pabail ann an Leodhas, agus Steornabhagh, nam biodh aice ri tighinn gu lar ann an cabhaig.

GAIDHLIG

Bha Alasdair agus Mairi anns an taigh ach cha robh Iain agus Anna anns an taigh. Bha Iain agus Anna a' cliuch anns an achadh. Bha ball aig Anna agus bha caman aig Iain. Bha Mairi a' dol air cheilidh air Peigi Mhór. Bha Peigi tinn ach tha i nas fheàrr a nise.



Bha Alasdair agus Seumas a' bruidhinn anns an taigh. Bha Alasdair a' leughadh a' phaipear naidheachd agus bha e ag radh gu bheil na Ruiseinich a' bruidhinn air a dhol do'n ghealaich. Chaneil Seumas a' smaoineachadh gu bheil daoine air a' ghealaich dir. Bha Alasdair agus Seumas a' dol a dh' iasgach.

Có bha a' cluich? C'àit' an robh Mairi? Dé bha Alasdair a 'deanamh? Dé bha Alasdair ag radh? C'àit' an robh Alasdair agus Seumas a' dol? Grammar

Masculine Nouns with and without the Definite Article Mascular youns with ana without the Definite Article Ball, a ball. Caman, a shinty stick. An caman, the shinty stick. Paipear, a paper. An paipear, the paper. Ruiseanach, A Russian. An Ruiseanach, the Russian. Am paipear-naidheadhd, the news, paper Feminine Nouns with and without the Definite Article

Caithir, a chair Druim, back Piuthar, a sister. Naidheachd, news. Gealach, moon. Goraiche, silliness Aois, age.

1 the Definite Article A' Chaithir, the chair. An druim, the back. A' phiuthar, the sister. A' ghealach, the mews. A' ghealach, the moon. A' ghoraiche, the silliness. An aois, the age. Adjectives Goirt, sore. Sean, old. Cruaidh, hard or hardy. Do Tinn, ill. Fada, long or far. Cinnteach, sure. Dona, bad.

Possessive Pronouns ressessive Fronouis Mo, my e.g. mo pheann, my pen. Do, your e.g. do pheann, your pen. A, his e.g. a pheann, his pen. a, her e.g. a peann, her pen. N.B. "A" meaning "hep" does not aspirate the Noun following it e.g. a peann, her pen. Verbal Nouns A' cluich, playing. A' fàs, growing. A' smaoineachadh, thinking. Ag iarraidh, asking or wanting

Common words and usage Common words and usage Dannana, always: Airson greis, for a while. Air chelidh air, visiting. Nas fheàrr, better. An nochd, tonight. An bliadhna, this year. Dé tha dol, what's doing? Fad as, far away. Gun teagamh, without doubt. A' bruidhinn air, speaking of. Dé an aois a tha thu? How old are you? Nas sine, older.

Exercises

A Complete the following sentences Tha Seumas ag ràdh e fuar. An robh Alasdair trang an diugh? Tha Mairi ag ... gu ... i dol air cheilidh air Peigi. Cha Seumas ag obair. Tha am paipear air chaithir aig teine. c d B Give the answer "yes" to the following a An robh Alasdair trang? b Nach robh Peigi tinn? c A bheil Alasdair aig an taigh?

Give the answer "no" to the following

- Nach robh Mairi tinn? A bheil paipear aig Alasdair An robh Seumas ag obair?

NEW TERMS Family-Tree

for the representation of objects and for conceptions arising therefrom.

AINMEAN URA

a chum beum rud-dhealbhadaireachd agus nan smu-aintean a bhios 'na leaumhuinn.

Reproduced from the Celtic Annual, 1918-1919

A slate pencil Any instrument for making lines A crayon: -stalk A crayon holder A red crayon A blue crayon etc. AAA A crayon case A pen case Charcoal A cake of water-colour A tube of oil-colour Chalk wiper A stump; leather; paper Sheet of paper, small Indiarubber Ink eraser Rub out Rub in (as in crayon dra crayon case Rub in (as in crayon drawing) Brush Brush of camel hair Brush of sable hair Drawing book or copy Sketch book Sketch block Easel Easel Straight edge Pencil sharpener Pen handle Penholder Nib Pen-wiper Blackboard Blackboard stand Blackboard sketch Portfolio Scrap-book Tracing paper Tracing cloth Actions in drawing Describe a figure Circumscribe Inscribe Bisect Trisect Quartersect, etc., up to 10 Divide into eleven parts Erase Firm in Firm in Stipple Hatch Etch (on metal) Etch (with pen) Rough out Fill in (after roughing out) Pound off Round off Bring closer Trace through Prick through Shade a drawing Shadow in a drawing Cast a shadow Castch the light Catch the light Change the direction Delineate Delete Detail Develop it Distort Effcce Elongate Enlarge Diminish Generate Learn by sight Learn by ear Learn by heart (memory) (rote) Map out Misconceive Misplace Obliterate Obscure, v Obscure, a. Observe Obvious Render obvious Occupy a space Rectify Rectify Reverse the order Simplify (the arangement) Render complex Study, study in detail Swell Transpose Truncate Arrange in definite order Attenuate Augment Base it on Invert Convert State of condition of things Convex Concave Curved Elaborate

Sgrìobhan-sglèata; sglèat-bhior(an) Sgrìobhan Cailce: cailcean Graman-cailce Graman-Callce Ruadh-chailce; dearg-chailce Gorm-chailce, etc. Gléidhtean-chailcean Gléidhtean-pheann Gléidhtean-pheann Dubh-ghual Abhlan ùsg-dhath Searrag ùsg-dhath Searrag ung-dhath Suathadan-paipeir, no leathrach Duille-phaipeir: duilleag Sgriosan cuaidh: -ilonna Sgriosan cuaidh: -ilonna Suath an cuaidh: -ilonna Suath an cuaidh a Suath an Suath as Suath an Suath ann Sguabag Sguabag fionna-chamhail Sguabag fionna-neasaig Leabhar-dealbhaidh Leabhar-chlis-dealbhaidh Eachan-dealbhaidh Càir fhachbaran Còir-fhaobharan Bioraiche-sgrìobhain Cas-phinn Graman-pinn Graman-pinn Glantan-pinn Clàr-dubh; dubh-chlàr Eachan-clàir-dhuibh Dealbh-dubh-chlàir Gléidhtean-dhuillean Leabhar-mhìr Leabhar-mhìr Paipear troimh-léir Cotan troimh-léir Gnìomhan-dealbhaidh; dealbh-ghnìomhan Sgrìobh (no dean) cumadan Iom-sgrìobh Ann Sgrìobh Dà-roinr Trì-roinn Ceithir-roinn, etc. Ceithir-roinn, etc. Dean aon rann deug dheth; roinn 'na aon-deug e Sgrios as; suath as Daingnich Dadaich Mogulaich Cnàmh-lìnich; -dhadaich Peann-linich Garbhanaich Meanbhanaich Cruinn-snasaich Teannaich Troimh-Iorgaich Troimh-bhrodaich Sgàilich Sgàilich Faileas: dith-leus Dean faileas Ath-thilg an leus Cuir de amas Cuir de amas Crìoch-lìnich Cuir as da; cuir a dhìth Cuir 'na mheanbhanan Thoir cinneas air Cam-dhealbh Dith-mill Sìn; fadaich Mòraich Beagaich: lughdaich Thoir cinneas air: tarmaich Sùi-ionnsuich Cluas-ionnsuich Meamhair-ionnsuich Dealbh-shuidhich Mi-bhreathnaich; -bheachdaich Mi-chui Cuir as da; sgrios as Do-léirich; doilleirich; dorchaidh Neo-shoilleir: doilleir; dorcha Thoir fa'n ear Follus, -ach; soilleir Dean follusach; soilleirich Bi am feadh Ceartaich; cuir ceart Iomlaid rian So-shuidhich Do-shuidhich Meamhraich; mean-bhreathnaich Meas-bheachdaich At; bolgaich Iomlaid suidheachadh Maol-sgath Rian-léirich Caolaich Meudaich Bun-shuidhich e air Cuir bus os cionn lompaich Cor nithean no rudan Crinn-chrom Màmach Glacach: tolgach Saothrachail; achranach

Painting

The Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, has recently acquired one of the most unusual art-objects pro-duced in 17th century Scot-land. This is the vast painted family-tree of the Campbell of Glenorchy family, ances-tors of the Earls of Breadalbane

bane. The painting measures al-most 8 feet in height by 5 feet in breadth. It was painted in 1635 by the Scottish portrait painter, George Jamesone, for Sir Colin Campbell, the 8th Laird of Glanaroby the measure Laird of Glenorchy who was more than usually obsessed with pride of family. The picture shows a large

fruit tree, at the foot of which fruit tree, at the foot of which reclines the figure of Duncan Campbell of Lochow, the 15th century founder of the family. The tree-trunk is decorated with smaller portraits of later members of the family, in-cluding "Black Duncan," per-secutor of the MacGregors (represented in the collection w, another and larger porby another and larger por-trait); and his son, Sir Colin, who collected pictures when this was still unusual in Scotland. The branches of the tree are festooned with some 150 brightly coloured discs on which are recorded the names of those 'descended of the house of Glenorchy,' up to the time of the painting of the tree.

CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE IN SCOTLAND

A Scottish Branch of the Civil Service College is to be set up next year. The College will take over the premises in Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, at present occupied by the Edinburgh College of Domestic Science.

The establishment of a Civil Service College was one of the main recommendations of the Fulton Committee whose Report on the Civil Service was published last year, and was phonshed last accepted by the Government. The College will take over non-residential accommodation in London and the residential centre at Sunningdale in Berkshire already used for civil service training. Edin-burgh was chosen as the site of the third branch of the College because, apart from being the centre of the Civil Service in Scotland and having good communications, it has large university and tech-

nical college facilities. Provisional plans are that the Scottish branch will be used for a large number of used for a large number of 4-week Introduction to Man-age ment courses for 18-year-old entrants to the Civil Ser-vice in their fifth year; for a large number of 4-week courses in Quantitative Analysis and Introduction to courses in Quantitative Analysis and Introduction to Government for all graduate entrants; and for some of the Senior Management Seminars at present held at Sunning-dale. Those attending the Scottish branch will come from all parts of Britain and not simply from Scotland.

What Do We Value? RIAN NA FINEACHAN AGUS "FEUDALISM"

Articles written by those who support minority viewpoints are pot the staple of the oppular interpoint of the oppular and purport to cater for the mommunity. If such an article does appear in these prestige stature of its author precludes rejection, the thoughtless age shown by the affrontied orthodox makes one wonder the bush to oppear in these prestige absurd for British minorities to prove extensive cultural aid from the government than it is for Swiss minorities, yet workers on behalf of the Webh and ore in the oppear on the statistic definition of the Webh and officiant based on this valid are in a statistic on the statistic distance lends a comfortable en-chantment to the view. As soon expected based on the statistic minorities is only oppular when distance lends a comfortable en-chantment to the view. As soon emantion to a cleared the and opticate the statistic of the the statistic of home-truth, rose-coloured spectacles tose their protective simple to readers of this article, but is it not a fact that anything which happens in Britain today, provided it has the blessing of the central authority, is seen by the great mass of the people as social progress? Is not the objector to even all there list objector to even all there list objector to even all there list to be seen as a mere discon-tented crank? And is not the denial of a nun's right to have his children educated at all levels in his own language a gross in: mentaism into a clear-cut beam of home-truth, rose-coloured spectacles lose their protective value, and the wearers summon up arguments of alleged national expediency to cover their various confusions.

in his own language a gross in-fringement of the basic rights of more than the possession of gadgets, however ingenious, is not neces-sarily the hall- mark of civilisa-tion. The fact that Duns Scotus did not have television, or Chancer a bicycle, did not prevent iteriliation superior to that of our present governors, who seem incapable of grasping the fact that civilisation is a matter of the mind, and not the belly. The fact is that we live in an age in which Technology has a majority of people. This god has majority of people. This god has in high priests who would turn this world into a nightmare be-yond the combined imaginations of Aldous Huxley and George Orwell if they were allowed to proceed without check. Beneati confusions. Much of the writing, therefore, on behalf of Weish and Gaelic linguistic parity tends to be directed towards the converted, and the historical facts of the matter and the rights of the case, repeated ad nauseam for those whe know them already. Such articles might be better directed into a cally a better directed into a cally a fighting against; to decussing what each of us thinks is the motivation of the opposition, and how such opposition might be reduced. In my opinion, the real

opposition might be reduced. In my opinion, the real obstacle to any kind of cultural munorities on this siland is the dedicated maternalism which pervades our society at all levels. Spiritual benfit, to which a great deal of lipservice is paid which are as the province of late-might television Christianity. An reality, only material benefits are felt to be important by the

really, only material benchmarked by the second sec

necessarily synchronous with social progress. The ancient Welsh did not hang a thief if he could prove that he had begged for three days without success before the commission of the crime. Nineteenth century society, backed by the establishment, were hanging children for theft, excuse or no excuse. Who then, were the or no excuse. Who then, were the barbarians? The answer may seem

by William Neill

in his own language a gross in-fringement of the basic rights of

We should point out that an this heirarchy are a great mass of advance through time is not worshippers who see the new god necessarily synchronous with as a purveyor of blesings in the social progress. The ancient form of material gain, and the Welsh did not hang a thref if he fact that the god has brought his could prove that he had begins own hast of demonsecapes them. Satan of the nuclear submarine are abroad in the earth, seeking whom they may devour, and they are rapidly surrendering their places to more deadly and places to me subtler demons.

Those who struggle on behalf of minority cultures are at war with these Technology-worship-pers who think that if a culture interferes with machinery, or with the fortuitous and startling results of test-tube manipulation, such a culture must so. The with the fortuitous and starting results of test-tube manipulation, such a culter stude particulation, buge potential concrete bed for their machinery. If rockets have to be tested, the people must go; any opposition to this arrogan assumption is seen as an anchro-nistic eccentricity. This is the sort of thinking which has gradually become the establish the results of its cosmic extension are easily imagined. Against this creeping evil in all the-areas of the earth, the advocates of small-culture autonomy are the only fighters. The argument that bigger trading areas are neces-sary is a non-starter! a man may without altering his

sary is a non-starter! a man may trade goods without altering his whole way of life. The Technologist with his shibboleths about mobility of labour, and increased produc-tivity, does not include the spiritual satisfactions of his workers in his estimates. Econoworkers in his estimates. Econo-mists might do well to attempt to measure the marginal satisfac-tions of love of country and one's own cultural indoces against such a survey possible, it is un-likely that the materialist would consider it worth while It is, therefore foolish to believe that the only energy we face is that of a few discredited and inept Inforance as ever, is the

Ignorance, as ever, is the greatest enemy; that ignorance which leads a man to think that which leads a man to think that, nothing matters but his pint, his fag, and his ear. Not that a really wrong is that bread and circuses is anything new in the bistory of mankind; what is erally wrong is that bread and circuses should be used by poli-ticians as the bait for their con-tinuing authority. Where such bait is everywhere accepted, the struggle for cultural survival will be regarded as an anti-social activity. It is in the light of such knowledge that we must conduct our struggle. our struggle. If minori

Allowing that we must conduct If, minority cultures are to submit and their survival borner, and their survival survival survival survival their survival surv

are aware of a people's cultural as well as material needs. Modern invention and dis-forvery has done, and may con-tinue to do, a great deal to improve the physical well-being and economic stability of the human race What it must nue be end in liself, a master rather than a servant. This can only be ensured by placing the means of mean who are aware of the non-material requirements of their communities. That alwork of the human race, scems to me self-evident, but we must not delude ourselves into thinking that the mere hurting of abuse on linguistic taffairs will solve the problem. Language, though of paramount importance, is only one index in a much more complex situation.

Nuair a bhristeadh air Iom- h-uaislean 's na traillean. Mar paireachd na Roimh chaidh thoradh air an so thoisich an riaghailtean a dheilbh ris an can "caste system." Roinn a sinne "feudalism." Nis cha bhuinneadh Alba do'n Roimh ann agus cha robh mar sin "feudalism" air a sparradh orra-dheilbh muinntir Alba doigh riaghlaidh am measg nam fineachan ris an canar 'The Clan System." Bha seo a ruith air na fineachan air feadh Alba gu leir a dol deas gu na criochan. Daoine mar clann Dubhghtas, clann Eliot, clann Ic Iain. San roinn an ear bha na Lindsays Foirbisich agus Gordanaich agus na fineachan againn fhein air Ghaidhealtachd agus 'sna h-eileanan.

Chaidh Rian na Fineachan no an "Clan System" a shniomh a spairn is strith saorsa agus bha an cuideam air luach an duine fhein agus comas an t-sluaigh a bhi gleidheadh 'sa dion na rioghachd. Mur an robh na cinn feadhna comasach rachadh an cuir as eagal gun deanadh iad call. A thaobh economi bha toradh na h-obrach a dol chun an luchd oibreach agus bha iadsan a toirt earann do na cinn feadhna a reir an comasan. A thaobh dion sann air na daoine san aonachd fhein a bha an cuideam a tighinn an crochadh 's cha robh ach gle bheag a shaighdeirean paighte ann. Cha robh e ceadaichte do dhuine e fhein a chuir air thoiseach air cach mur a taghadh e. 'S ann de'n aon teaghlach a bhuinneadh iad 's cha robh a leithid a ni is "caste" a buintinn riutha. Bha e mar sin ceadaichte do gach neach an eachdraidh 'san dualchas a leantainn agus a sgapadh. Thog iad moran bhailtean beaga gun ghin mhora-bhrosnaich iad ciuirdean is toradh agus cha robh iad an aghaidh balairt mar a tha cuid de luchd eachdraidh a cumail a mach.

Chuir iad air adhart gnothuichean politiceach mar ealain le cumhachd an ughdarais an lamhan nan daoine air a bhacadh le neart an armachd fhein Bha mar sin an cumachd politiceach comasach a bhi air a chasg " 's chan ann uile chumhachdach mar a bha feudalism.

Fo feudalism tha a h-uile cumhachd aig a righ no an diuc--na ge be bith an t-ainm a bha air an fhear a b'airde de na h-uaislean. Foidhe san bha na morairean dhan tug e ughdaras is foidhpeasan an fheadhainn dhan tug iad fhein ughdaras ach cha robh cumhachd no ughdaras aig a mhor shluagh. Cha robh annta ach traillean. B'e riaghailt an economi gun robh toradh an fhearainn a dol chun an luchd riaghlaidh 's gun ach am beagan air fhagail aig na daoine. Chaidh na h-aon riaghailtean a chuir ri tionnsgalan is toradh bathair mar a thainig iad sin air adhart.

Cha robh armachd aig an t-sluagh choitchean ann—bha aig an luchd riaghlaidh is saighdearan paighte fo armachd aca. B'e so riaghailt dionachdbha e mar sin farasda an duine bochd a chumail fodha agus sgaradh a chumail eadar na

dheanamh 'sa chumail eadar na mithean is na maithean-is ionnsachadh is dualchas is eachdraidh a chumail aig na h-uaislean. B'e bailtean mora 's cha be clachain bheaga a thog iad, malairt a chuir iad air adhart 's cha be tionnsgalan. Ann an gnothuichean politiceach bha gach ughdaras aig an righ is aig na h-uaislean. 'S ann acasan a bha an lagh is an lagh air a chumail le beigleidean shaighdear is slachdain mhaor, Bha e an aghaidh an lagh do na mithean armachd a chleachdadh agus b'e na h-uaislean a bha na suidhe anns gach cuirt a bha suidhe. Cha robh san duine choitchean ach an traill-beo fo eagal.

Ged nach robh am "feudal system" ann an Alba an toiseach bha beagan buaidh aige air na daoine agus bheir sinn suil no dha air an so a dh'aithghearr. Bha an luchd riaghlaidh io cheannsachadh aig na daoine agus iad ag geilleadh do an lagh. B'e am prionnsapal gun robh an duine saor na phearsa is le chuid. Mar sin b'e obair an righ an t-sith a ghleidheadh agus gus a sin a dheanamh dh'fheumadh e bhi reidh ris na cinn feadhna agus iadsan ti'n cinneadh. Cha robh cumhachd no ughdaras laghail aig aon seach aon airgiod no cisean a thogail. Le cion airgid cha b'urrainn iad armachd paighte a bhi aca. Bha aca ri freagairt air a cheann thall do na daoine-daoine le'a armachd fhein. Mar sin 's ann a chum sith a bha aire muinntir Alba agus adhartas sitheil agus a chum cogaidh aire muinntir Shasainn agus chithear sin nan dol a mach on latha sin.

Nach neonach gu bheil daoine ann a tha de'n bharail gu robh " feudalism" again o thus gu ruige 's na h-eileanan an iar. Bithidh sinn a beachdachadh air a cheist seo bho am gu am fhathast

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INVERNESS EAST BRANCH, SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY

At a most successful social evening organised by the East Inverness Branch of the S.N.P. in the Dunbar Rest Rooms, the Prospective Parliamentary Candidate for Inverness-shire, Miss Athole Cameron, was given the opportunity of meeting Branch members.

In a short speech, Miss Cameron made mention of the very large proportion of competitors at the Aviemore National Mod who were both natives and incomers to the Highland region and who were taking up the learning of Gaelic as a token of respect for a still vital culture.

"We have not only a new generation growing up in the Highlands, but a new generation of Highlanders. It will be tragedy if all this talent and potential were to be wasted. It is up to planners and politicans to ensure that when the youth of the Region grows up there are jobs and careers waiting for them. The future of these children must be of first priority in economic planning."

Miss Cameron also said: "The children went to the Mod to sing. But they left behithought of a challenge which only their elders can meet If they do, that would really be something for everyone to sing about. A heritage is not only of the past. It is also of the present-and of the future."

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

Cuairt a' Mhoderator

Tha am Moderator, am Fior Urr. Tomas M. MacCalmain air dusan latha a chur seachad ann an Cleir Obair-dheadhain. A bharrachd air na coinneamhan a chum e ann an eaglaisean, thadhail e air obraichean sonraichte mar an ceudna.

Orduighean

Air a' cheud Sabaid de'n mhios chumadh seirbhis a' Chomanachaidh ann an Seann Eaglais na Sgìre 'san Oban. Air ceann a' choimhthionail tha an t-Urr. Iain MacLeoid, a Arnol ann an Leodhas. A' cuideachadh aig na seirbhisean ullachaidh bha an t-Urr. Daibhidh Mac a' Bhreatnaich (Taigh an Uillt).

Seirbhisean Loch Aillse

Tha coimhthional Loch Aillse air a bhith ban bho'n leig an t-Urr. Murchadh MacSuain dheth an dreuchd. Bha Mgr. T. Barr a Druim na Drochaid agus san Damhair

Comanachadh Bhearnaraigh

Air an t-Sabaid seo chaidh bha Sacramaid Suipeir an Tighearna air a frithealadh ann an eaglais Bhearnaraigh na Hearadh. Bha ministear an Tairbeirt, an t-Urr. D. A. Mac-Rath, agus ministear Leumrabhaigh, an t-urr. Domhnull MacAmhlaigh, a' gabhail co-pairt 's na seirbhisean.

Comunn nam Ban

Ann an iomadh coimhthional air a' Ghaidhealtachd tha Comunn nam Ban s nis air toiseach- Mac na Ceardaich air a bhith adh air coinneamhan a' fichead bliadhna 'na fhear-gheamhraidh. Ann an Inbhir deasachaidh air miosachan na Aora chualas iomradh air na h-Eaglaise. A nis bidh ministear thachair aig an Ard-sheanadh eile a' gabhail na h-oibre os aig a' cheud chionneamh. Anns laimh—an t-Urr. Domhnull B. E. B. Rutherford a' bruidheann coimhthional Lunnainn. air oigridh an latha an diugh.

Air an Reidio

monachadh air "Deanamaid na coinneamhan seo ann an Aoradh." Tha "Geallaidhean Talla a' Bhaile. Dhe" aige mar chuspair. Buinidh Mgr. MacEanraig do dh'Aird nam Murchan.

Comunn Ur

mnathan-posda oga air comunn bha a' deanamh sgrudaidh air ur a chur air chois ann an co-dhunadh chun an tainig Seann Eaglais na Sgire 'san Comhairle a' Bhaile an aghaidh Oban. Tha iad a' cur romhpa casino bhith air fhosgladh 'sa da choinneamh a chumail gach bhaile. Thubhair Mgr. Mac-mios. 'Na ceann-suidhe urra- Caoidh gum biodh droch mach tha A' Bheanphosda Nic- bhuaidh aig aite de'n t-seorsa Leoid, bean a' mhinisteir.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR Orduighean an Obain

Bha Sacramaid Suipeir an an Tighearna air a frithealadh 'san Oban air a' cheud Sabaid Chaidh an Can. Urr. Mgr de'n t-Samhain. A' cuideachadh Eoghann MacAonghais a thagh-

ministear a' choimhthionail, an t-Urr. Domhnull MacCoinnich, bha a bhrathair, am Prionnsapal Urr. Daibhidlı MacCoinnich (Dun-eideann), an t-Urr. Alasdair MacIain (Dun Breatunn) agus an t-Urr Domhnull Mac-Leoid (Cille Mhailidh). Air oidhche Di-h-aoine chumadh seirbhis Ghaidhlig.

Coinneamh-cheist

Air Latha nan Daoine ann an Grabhair chuir Mgr. Domhnull MacLeoid a Gearraidh Bhaird a-mach a' cheist. Bha Soisgeul Eoin caib. 1, rann 41, air a thaghadh mar bhonn colabhairt.

Ministear Dileas

Bha sinn duilich a chluinntinn gun do chaochail an t-Urr. Calum Mac a' Bhreathnaich a bha 'na mhinistear ann an Kirkcaldy mus do leig e dheth uallach coimhthionail. 'Se Diuirinnis an Eilein Sgiathanaich a' cheud aite anns an robh air a shuidheachadh, agus an deidh sin bha e 'sa Ghearasdan Mgr. U. Niven a Inbhirnis a' agus ann an Daoghal. Bha e gabhail sheirbhisean 'san eaglais cuideachd a' saoithreachadh ann an Canada agus Astrailia.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLEIREIL

Comanachadh an Obain

Aig na h-Orduighean 'san Oban bha an t-Urr. Calum MacSuain air a chuideachadh leis na h-Urr. Lachlainn Mac-Leoid (Grianaig) agus Alasdair Moireasdan (Uibhist-a-Tuath).

Fear-deasachaidh Ur.

Tha an t-Urr. Raibeart R. Chaol bha a' Mhaighd, Uas. MacLeoid, a tha air ceann

Seirbhisean Miosail

Air a' cheud Sabaid de gach Air a' mhios seo tha an t-Urr, mios bidh an Eaglais Shaor Tearlach MacEanraig (Ceann Chleireil a' cumail sheirbhisean Loch Cille Chiarain) a' sear- ann an Obair-pheallaidh. Bidh

An Aghaidh Casino

Bha an t-Urr. A. F. Mac-Caoidh air fear de'n fheadhainn a bhruidhinn aig coinneamh-Tha na mathraichean agus na rannsachaidh ann an Inbhirnis a air an oigridh.



adh mar Phrobhost ann an thaingeachadh gu 1,392 canan. Eaglais Mhoir an Obain. Ann an 1967 chaidh 110 muil-Buinidh e do dh'Uibhist-a-Deas. B'e am Probhost mu dheireadh sgoilear Gaidhlig, Mgr an Donnchadh MacGhilleathain nach maireann, a rugadh ann an Dun-eideann a nis ceud am Barraigh.

Atharrachaidhean

Tha sinn a' cur meal-anaidheachd air an Urr. A. D. MacMhaighstir a bha ann am leam D. Catanach, a bhuineas Baile Bhoid a tha a nis 'na do dh'Inbhirnis. Phosadh e ris Baile Bnoid a tha a has ha do dh'inonirnis, Friosani e us Chananach, Bidh an t-Ath Urr, an eaglais ainmeil seo nuair a Ruairidh Domhnullach a' dol o chaidh an t-Oll, Urr, Mur-Chean Loch Cille Chiarain gu chadh Eoghann Domhnulach ruige Dunomhain. A' gabhail a thaghadh mar Phrofeasair ann aite ann an Ceann Loch bidh an t-Ath. Urr. Micheal Lea a bha 1964 'na shagart ann an Cnoideart. 'Se an sagart ur a bhios air a shuidheachadh ann an Cnoideart diugh a chum gum bithinn an t-Ath. Urr. Iain Mac- maille ris an Fhear d'an tug Mheaighstir, a bha ann am Bagh a' Chaisteil. SOP AS GACH SEID

Sgriobturan a nis air an eadar- 43)

ionn leth-bhreac de'n Bhiobull a chraobh-sgaoileadh air feadh an t-saoghail.

Tha Eaglais St George's West bliadhna a dh'aois agus chaidh seirbhis a chraoladh mar chomharadh air seo. Air ceann na seirbhis bha ministear choimhthionail, an t-Urr Uilan Colaisde na Trianaid ann an

Guth o na laithean a dh'fhalbh: "Dh'eirich mi trath an m'anam gradh. Co nach eireadh moch airson a leithid sin de chomunn a mhealtainn?"-*Tha Earrainnean* de na Raibeart M. MacCheyne (1813-

CAOCHLADH SIDE SAN SPAIN

reir inbhe an luchd-ciuird ach a reir na ciuird fhein.

Opus Dei

Chan iongnadh ged tha buidheann seach buidheann san Spain searbh ris an doigh air a bheil Opus Dei a'dol a meud. " De do bheachd-sa nam bitheadh dusan do Jesuits anns an riaghaltas agad-fhein?" arsa Spainteach ri sgriobhaiche araid aig Le Monde ann am Paris. Agus 'se a' bharail a thug ball Falangista seachad a tha 'na fhear-deasachaidh air paipear seachduineil ann am Madrid 'nach toir riaghaltas a tha air a chrochadh an aird faisg ri neamh piseach air na lathaich-ean ri tighinn."

Ged tha cinnt gu bheil Opus Dei a mach airson math Spain mar naisean ur adhartach 's i air a steidheachadh air bonn seasmhach a measg duthchannan beartach na Roinn Eorpa dhe'n linn a th'ann, tha amharus nach beag aig na Spaintich rompa, thaobh cho crion 'sa tha iad ann an aireamh, cho uaigneach dicheallach 'sa tha iad 'nan doigh, is cho daingeann 'sa tha an greim aca fas air saoghal an airgid.

Gibraltar

Feumar iomradh a thoirt san dealachadh air atharrachadh eile thachair aig a bheil turus ri Breatunn. Tha ministear ur air a dhol an aite Castiella, am fear a chuir a leithid a dhragh air muinntir Gibraltar leis a bhi toirt air falbh luchd-obraiche Spainteach 's a' dunadh a' bhordair uair is uair 's ag obair cho seolta an aghaidh Bhreatuinn an luib nan Naisean Aonaichte. Mas fior tha duil aig na Breatunnaich gum bi Lopez Bravo, am ministear ur, nas adhartaiche 'na bheachdan 's nas fhasa deiligeadh ris na'n duine dh'fhalbh, ach adhartus ann no as tha h-uile Spainteach dhe'n aon bheachd-'se sin, chan eil coir aig Breatunn a bhi ann an Gibraltar idir

Ski instruction is very thorough. From Christmas onwards over a hundred instructors, including leading Continental specialists, put beginners through their paces on the slopes. Equipment and clothing are on hire or sale at modern

The mountain slopes are some way from the centre, but cars and buses are available and the dry sko slope is open all year round. In the neighbouring hills are facilities for golf or orienteering-a sport catching on from Scandinavia. Aviemore has accommodation to suit the family and young people can stay for a pound a night in attractive chalets.

The centre is easily reached from Inverness, or overnight train from Euston. There are air services to Inverness and cars pick up passengers at the airport. Aviemore is just one of a growing number of attractive places in the Highlands expanding for the winter sports indus-try. It is basically Scottish and kilted Highlanders mingle with ski suits in a background of Brigadoon.'

REG MOORE

AN EAGLAIS CHAITLIGEACH

much to offer. A trek of winter Those seeking peace and quiet sports enthusiasts drift from the are catered for as much as fashionable Continental slopes those who follow the fashionable of Cortina, Innsbruk and St pleasure-hunting resorts. Young

Winter Sports In Scotland

tends as more people head for and planners were wise enough the slopes and Scotland's wide to cater for all tastes. possibility. More than half the to Inverness railway has sudings direct through hotels or the development area and fore-Ski Club of Great Britain, runner of future winter holiday which qualifies them cheaper rates.

in the Highlands was the open-

The weather at this time of the year is more varied than on the Continent, where alpine snowfalls are swift and unpredictable. There are fewer trees in ern ice rink. Scotland and more wind and sun.

border between England and there in Summer. A wide vari-Scotland fills with hedonistic ety of wild life, including the Sassenachs heading north. Gay sweaters and woollen caps Chaidh an Can. Urr. Mgr descend on all stations and air dozen miles of Aviemore. terminals, eyes cast hopefully at

A growing interest has de- the sky for snowfall, Natural veloped in Scotland as an inter- facilities abound in the Cairnnational winter sports centre. gorms and Spey Valley. Access As a potential market for future roads leading to the centres and ski tourists the country has ski lifts have been provided. Moritz to the lesser-known de- students, families and tourists, lights nearer home after Christ- demand variety and comforts.

The Cairngorm projects The package holiday tour ex- sprang from humble beginnings The open spaces become a practical little name on the main Perth winter sport population are deally loomed large as a ski completely independent and centre. Aviemore became the they usually make their book- hub of an imaginative holiday for resorts in Britain.

The new Highland sports One of the first main steps centre had the wisdom to proto satisfy all ages. If the snow enthusiast is unlucky he can always put on skates at a mod-

serve is on the doorstep and Soon after Christmas, the exploration trips take place elusive golden eagle and snow bunting, can be seen within a

Continued in next column

towards a reception committee vide amenities for every kind of visitor, enlarging the menu to ing of a large 500-bedroom suit all tastes. As a centre, hotel at Coylumbridge and neatly resting between hills of facilities were extended through- red deer, it has much to offer out the ski region in the north. the winter tourist. Visitors can Scottish ski conditions are try their luck at salmon fishing, usually at their best in early curling, rock climbing and skier is seen packing his skis. are ideal and there is enough undercover entertainment

The Cairngorm Nature Re-

eadar na sindicats chan ann a

Ten

North Road **Studies**

Mhnathan is a dhaoin' uaisle ràdh "Air a' mhios seo tha Mòd ann riamh, 'S chan fhalbh i gu do'n t-sluagh. Dh'fhaodte gu tha bliadhna mhòr a nis air a gu bhith aca 'san Agaidh Mhòir bràth gus an tràigh an Cuan bheil "srathan far an goir un ol seachad bho'n a chuir a mhàreas deich latha agus tha Sinr." tha bliadhna mhór a nis air a dhol seachad bho'n a chuir sibhse an t-urran mór so ormsa bhith 'nam Cheann Suidhe air A' Chomunn agus mar sin, bu mhath leam an cothrom sonruichte so a gabhail taing a thoirt dhuibh uile air son gach cuideachadh agus coibhneas a nochd sibh dhòmhsa agus do dh'aobhar na Gaidhlig bho'n uair sin.

Air an dearbh latha 'san do chuireadh an t-urram orm aig thàinig Mód Dhùnomhain òganach a nall far an robh mi, agus ann a bhith cur "meal an naidheachd orm" thuirt e "A bheil sibh, a nis, a' dol a dhèanamh mòr-atharrachadh air A' Chomunn?

Shaoil leamsa, air son tiotan. gur ann a' tarruing mo choise a bha e- ach cha b'ann-'s ann an da-rìreabh a bha e!

Agus 'se brìgh na freagairt a thug mi dha, "Cha dèan aon neach, ceann suidhe no eile, leis fhéin mór-atharrachadh air bith air Mòd no air Comunn-ach bho'n a tha thu a' bruidhinn air "Atharraichidhean" chanain-sa gun teagamh gu bheil An Comunn a' sìor atharrachadh gach bliadhna bho'n a chuir-eadh air bhonn air tùs e."

Dh'fhaodte nach eil seo rofhaicsinneach air a' cheud shealladh oir tha sinn uile 'nar seasamh ro fhaisg air na nithean a tha tachairt do'n Chomunn bho là gu là is nach téid againn air meas no tomhas ceart a chur air an ìre a tha e a' dèanamh.

Tha facal ann a tha 'g ràdh, "Cha chòir do dh'amadainn no mhor de dh'Alba. do phàisdean obair leth- "Ach," their cuid "a bheil do phàisdean obair leth-dheanta fhaicinn."

Saoilidh mise gu bheil seo fior, codhiù, a thaobh na muinntir aineolach sin a bhios an còmhnuidh a' faotainn beum do'n Chomunn agus a' gearan air cho beag 's a tha e dèanamh. Ma tha duine ann a tha cho a bhith air a chumail bliadhna aineolach sin — duine creid gun do ghluais an Comunn "a làrach nam bonn" air no gur a h-ann a' dol air ais an àite a bhith dol air aghaidh a tha e, theirinn so ris, "Leugh thusa duilleag no dhà á dh'eachdraidh A' Chomuinn-ach mur eil ùine agad sin a dheanamh thoir sùil air na ceud bhriathran leis am bheil fear - sgrìobhaidh 'sa phaipear mhìosail, "An Achadh Albannach"-" The Scottish Field," is e a' luaidh air na Mòdan a bh'ann agus air gach cath cruaidh a tha'n Comunn à dèanamh air son a' Ghàidhlig a chumail fallain beò. Seo mar a tha e' ga chur, "Ma rùraicheas tu duilleagan buidhe, crìonach "Teachdaire Ghlaschu"—"The Glasgow Herald" a chaidh a chlò-bhualadh air a' cheath-ramh là deug de'n Damhar, 1892, thig thu mu dheireadh thall air aithisg a' cheud Mhòid a chumadh leis A' Chomunn. Chaneil an aithisg ach sia òirlich a dh'fhaid, agus tha e ag innseadh gun do chumadh am Mòd Nàiseanta 'san Oban agus gun do mhair gach tachartas a

àireamh nan co-fharpuiseach thairis air a' chóig cheud deug.

Agus mar a foghainn an naidheachd sin dha mar dhearbhadh air an adhartas a tha An Comunn a' sìor dhèanamh dh'iarruinn air an aineolach am paipear naidheachd againn théin a cheannach agus leughadh mu na co-fharpuisean sean is ùr a tha air a bhi againn no tha gu bhith againn aig a' Mhod seo fhéin.

Ma fhuair sibh mar tha clàr-innsidh a' Mhòid so chì sibh 'san Roimh-fhacal a 'san sgrìobh mi fhéin, mo bheachdansa air an adhartas a rinneadh 'sa bhliadhna seo chaidh agus mar sin chaneil mi an dùil gun leig mi a leas leurachadh a dhèanamh air na ceuman air an tug mi iomradh. Ach 's fheudar dhomh seo a ràdh-gum iou choir do na h-uile-ma tha tùr ne toinisg idir 'nan cheannfios a bhi aca mur biodh An Comunn cha bhiodh ar cànain 's ar ceòl ach air a dhroch chàradh! An uair a thogte an glaodh 's an gearan gun robh a' Ghàidhlig air leabaidh a bàis, an uair nach robh na càirdean ach tearc, b'e An Comunn a mhàin a sheas gu duineil cor na Gàidhlig-agus mur biodh An Comunn, cha bhiodh an diugh ar cànain air teagaig, no speis dhi-cha bhiodh meas air ar ceòl, cha bhiodh leabhraichean Gàidhlig 'gan sgrìobhadh is cha bhiodh leasain Ghàidhlig 'gan teagasg anns gach ceàrn cha

am Mòd an da-rìreabh a' dèanamh feum?" Eisdibh uair eile ri gu dé a tha an sàr Ghaidheal, Seumas MacThomais, ag ràdh a thaobh feum Mòdan---" Is math is fhiach," ars' esan, "am Mòd Nàiseanta nach au déidh bliadhna, Seo féisdchiùil ion-mhiannaichte aig a bheil tàladh mór air Gaidheil gu bhith tional an ceann a chéile a gheurachadh athchuimhne uair 'sa bhliadhna gu bheil nithean ann as luachmhoire na òr am mugha. Tha am Mòd do'n t-saoghal mhór mar uinneag troimh am faigh iad sealladh taitneach air uaisleachd ar cànain-na h-òrain agus an ceòl. Nan leigte seachad am Mod, chaillte cuimhne air A' Chomunn. Tha sin flor agus 'si an fhìrinn a sheasas

Tha sinn a' tuigsinn mar a thòisich am Mòd agus An Comunn. Rinn triùir no ceathrar Ghaidheil bho chionn ceithir fichead bliadhna air ais suas an inntinn nach leigeadh iadsan, co dhiù, leis a' Ghàidhlig a dhol bàs. B'ann 'sa bhaile a bhith dèanamh òrain is òraid mhór gu beag a bha na fir threun sin a' fuireach agus ri saothair agus 's ann 'sa bhaile is a' dol fàs gun duine annta. mhór gus an latha 'n diugh a Chan e Màiri Mhór nan Oran a chithear gu soilleir toradh na mhàin a dh'fhàsadh suaimhsaothrach sin. 'S dòcha gun robh na fir sin, mar a bha cuid tighean suas" mar a b'àbhaist bh'ann air fad coig uairean a againn fhéin, an dùil, mar a ach cha bhith suaimhneas ann thidel" Tha an fear-sgrìobh- bha'n bha'd a thaobh "Eilean mar a bi obair agus tearuinn-aidh a leantainn air le bhith ag an Fhraoich"—Tha Ghàidhlig teachd agus beò-shlainte ann

Oraid A' Chinn Suidhe-Aviemore 1969

Ach ma bha, bha sinn uile meallta 'nar barail-agus a nis 'se ur barail, mar Chomunn, gu feumar sealltainn gu furachail air gu dé a ghabhas dèanamh mu chor na Gàidhlig anns na h-eileanan, 's na glinn, is na srathan far a bheil i fhathast air cùnntas mar chainnt' am màthar.

Bithidh cuimhne agaibh an uiridh gun do mhol Dòmhnull MacThòmais oifis a shuidh-eachadh anns na h-eileanan. Ghabh sinn a chomhairle san Earrach so chaidh, agus tha sinn fior thoilichte a bhith ag aithris gu bheil a nis Dòmhnall Iain MacAoidh, ar Fear-Stiùiridh e fhéin, air a dhol air ceann chùisean 'san oifis am baile Steòrnabhaigh. Tha e cur roimhe a bhith saothrachadh a mach bho'n mheadhon sin-a tadhal is a' tagradh ri gach neach is buidheann a dh'éisdeas ris, ann an dòchas a gun toir na h-eileanaich fa-near nacheil An Comunn idir 'gan leigeil air di-chuimhn' ach gu bheil sinn a' gealltainn gach cuideachadh is urrainn sinn airson ar cànan a chumail beò is an crannchur a dhèanamh nas fheàrr is nas tearainte na bha e-agus na tha e an ceart uair.

Tha gliocas a' ghealltanais sin ra fhaicinn 'nuair a thuigeas sibh ciall na firinn shearbh seo, Ma leigear leis a' Ghàidhlig a dhol bàs air a' Ghaidhealtachd agus gu h-àraidh anns na h-eileanan-ma thig an latha anns nach cluinnear a' Ghàidhlig ach aig corra bhodach no cailleach am Muile, no an Leódhas, no an Uibhist, chan fhada gus an cluinnear a clag-bàis aig Mòdan 's aig céilidhean is cruinneachaidhean mar a tha againn an seo a nochd.

'S mar sin 'se ar n-urnuigh is gu math le Fear-Stiùiridh agus cridhe leòsan a tha ag obair còmhla ris air an iomair ùr seo.

Ach cha dèan a chùis a bhith ùrnuigh a mhàin-tha'n Fhìrinn ag ràdh "gu bheil Creideamh gun oibre leis marbh" agus mar sin, feumaidh gach mac is nighean mathar againn ar taice a chur ris a' chùis seo agus a bhith strì gun lasachadh air son cor na Gaidhealtachd

Feumaidh cùram a bhith oirnn a thaobh Tìr nam Beann 'sna gleann 's nan gaisgeach-oir gu dé feum a bhios ann dhuinn a bhith moladh agus a craobhsgaoileadh ar cànan, mur a faighear aig a cheann thall, daoine a bhios 'ga cleachdadh far an cualas air tùs i-anns na h-eileanan 's na glinn 's na srathan. Dé as fheairrde dhuinn a chliùthachadh ar dìleab ma bhios gach àite dhiubh sin lom neach ri faicinn "Sluagh agus

smeorach" agus sleibhtean far an cleasaich na feidh, glé bhòidheach is taitneach do shùil an fhir-turuis, is gam faicinn uair ghoirid 'san t-Samhradh, ach cha "ceileir smeòraich" an lion còrn chlàr, agus cha phàidh "sealladh bòidheach" am màl! " Far nach bi daimh bidh a' phrasach glan ach bithidh fas mór le neart an daimh."

Thigeadh dhuinn a bhi gabhail gach cothrom a thig 'nar rathad gu bhith ag eadar-ghuidhe ri gach buidheann, Pàrlamaid, Comhairlean Siorramachd, Bòrd Leasachaidh is eile, cothrom ceart a thoirt do shluagh na Gaidhealtachd gus an lòn 's am beò-shlaint fhaotainn cho soirbheachail riuth asan a tha mar a their sinn na poitean fcòla air Ghalld-achd."

Anns an dol a mach bu mhatn leam moladh a dhèanamh orrasan uile a dheasaich gach cùis airson am Mòd so a bhith againn. Tha sinn fada an comain na comhairle ionadail airson an deagh obair a rinn iad bho'n latha 's an do ghabh iad uallach a' Mhoid Nàiseanta air an guaillibh. Chunnaic mise mar tha pàirt de'n ghniomhachas aca aig a' Mhòd Ionadail a chumadh an seo 'san Og Mhios, agus ma bhios am Mòd Mór seo cho math 'sa bha am Mòd beag, chaneil aon eagal ormsa nach còrd e ris na h-uile,

'Se sin co dhiù mo giuidhe-sa dhuibh uile-ann a bhith a cur fàilte oirbh tha mi'a dòchas gum bi am Mòd 'na aobhar brosnachaidh cho math bhith 'na shùgradh 's na cheòl-gàire dhuibh. Agus 'se mo dhurachd 'nuair a bhitheas Mòd na h-Agaidh Mhóir seachad gun till sibh do ar dachaidhean taingeil airson ar dùrachd ar cridhe gun soirbhich dìleab, agus a' bòideachadh nar

'nach fhàs a h-eachdraidh lag le aois.

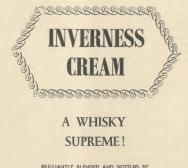
's nach fhaigh a' Ghàidhlig bàs.'

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness-shire, has been in touch with the Minister of State for Scotland about the timetable of consultation which the Government envisage before a decision is taken about the very important but also controversial question of the right route North.

The Jack Holmes Report has advocated a coast route and is supported in this by the Highlands and Islands Development Board. Others have put the view that a more direct route involving the bridging of the Beauly, Cromarty and Dornoch Firths would be much more advantageous, and a pamphlet en-titled "The Bridging of the Firths" was published recently by Major Hunter Gordon, Mr Reay Clarke and Mr John Smith

In his reply, Lord Hughes emphasises that the Government were fully aware that there are different and strongly held views on this important question and that they had no preconceived idea of the best solution. Lord Hughes went on. We have therefore put in hand studies covering a series of possible lines for the reconstruction of A9 between Inverness and Dingwall, taking all factors-economic, planning and social-into account in the context of the Invergordon smelter project and of the potential development of the Moray Firth area. I expect that these studies, which will cover the possibility of a trunk road bypass of Inverness and a crossing of the Beauly Firth near Kessock, will be completed early next year. It would then be the Secretary of State's intention to examine the results in consultation with the local authorities concerned."

Mr Johnston said, "This decision, once made, will have a profound effect on development in the North for very many years to come, and it is therefore vitally important that all the issues involved are very thoroughly examined and a public debate generated."



WILLIAM GRIGOR & SON LTD. INVERNESS

over to you:

cently completed an highly successful Mod. highly successful Mod. As ficiency of these incoming Well I have news for these usual post-mortems are being settlers, and nothing else. English hobbyists—it is far arread out by the Press on the State of the Gaelic lan-guage and culture. In spite issues involved. Quite rightly, glel We Celts are fighting for of the increase in the size of as the President pointed out, the Mod, the inescapable and the solution lies in the pro-unhappy truth is that the vision of job opportunities of the Mod, the inescapable and unhappy truth is that the number of native Gaelic speakers is declining.

To preserve Gaelic not only requires a vast increase in the number of learners, but also the maintenance of exist-ing native speakers. Magnificent efforts have been made by An Comunn to achieve the former. But the latter, of preserving the native speaking element, is at the mercy of the politicians in Parliament.

As the Rev. Archie Beaton pointed out recently, the con-tinuation of viable Gaelicspeaking areas depends on the provision of modern social and economic conditions of well-being in these communi-ties. Jobs, houses and schools are the basic essentials along with efficient and reasonablecost transport and communications.

This is where politics comes in. It is a government function to provide these facilities, and indeed the Westminster government is

projects each involve import- a federal parliament can be overt harrying of members of ing large work forces of non- made to sound reasonable Cymdeitras Yr Iaith Gymraeg Gaelic speakers. Nothing and attractive. But, make no could be more calculated to mistake about it, the federal destroy the language and the culture. This destructive policy is well illustrated in the siting of the pulp-mill at Lochaber. Gaelic there is in a state of serious decline. Any government concerned with preserving our Highland cul-ture and at the same time with providing the much needed jobs would surely here looked for some means of stimulating job opportuni-ties from within the com-munity, by providing, for example, risk capital for local

entrepreneurs. Instead the English-domi-nated Westminster Government has chosen to follow a policy of growth points with giant plant, and outside wor-kers. The plain truth of the matter is that not one of the Westminster parties (the Westminster parties (the Tories, Socialists or Liberals) view Highland development without these growth points. Not one of them object to the large influx of non-Gaelic speakers into the Gaelic-based communities, Indeed, these communities would not be over-run in this manner, unless job opportunities were provided for the outsiders. (Snuth 30mh An Damhar, Now, lest I am accused of '969) upon P. Beresford Ellis parochialism, or Powellism, and his lively column *Caltica*-let me emphasise that we are *Today* is that these two English discussing the saving of Gae, gentlemen seem to regard this Seumas Mac a lie-speaking areas, and since whole business of the survival 63 Westfield Road, native Gaelic speakers are so of the Celtic peoples as some Surbiton,

Gaeldom has re- problem. My objection there- seriously and certainly not some-ompleted another fore rests on the cultural de- thing to get emotional about. cessful Mod. As ficiency of these incoming Well I have news for these

a size and nature that will land communities. But we

move would be a great mis-Hove would be a great mis- has even more often been dolle take. It seems to me to be by Celic traitors, creatures who more than obvious, that if have actively supported the de-Gaeldom is to survive, it must struction of their own people have the full support of the and their respective languages. national government, and the No Mr Willis and Mr Read Westminster governments is the second Mational government, and the No Mr Willis and Mr Kead Westminster government's it is not a game. Too many record in the Highlands for people have died, too many the past two hundred years people have suffered in this has hardly been sympathetic, struggle for ir ever to be a Quite the reverse. Gaels game! We Celts are in fact at must be realistic. If Gaeldom war with the forces of English is to survive, there must be a Scottish government. There exists, tailor-made, the Scot-tish National Party whose Highlanders, for Highlan-ders. It is the only Party which has stated quite clearly its intention to tackle the absentee landlord problem. It is the only narty whose is to survive, there must be Westminster government is its intention to tackle the authorities and their Angensea. providing industry in the absentee landlord problem. Celtic lackeys never lose sight Highlands, the pulp mill at It is the only party whose of their ultimate goal—the Lochaber, the rocket range over-riding aim is the preser- complete destruction of the development in Uist. But let us be quite clear as a distinct people. Nothing entity and they work in a thous-about it. These developments less will do. The Liberal and different ways to bring this are not being provided with Party pay In parvice to Soct destruction about. This sus-a view to preserving Gaelic-tish aspirations, and indeed, tained attack covers a wide speaking communities. These their vague woolly claim for spectrum of activity from the noisects each involve inmost-a federal analiament can be overt harring of members of mistake about it, the rederat by the bully boys of England: parliament which some Libe-sceter police—The Special rals want would have no Branch, to the studied neglect of power to solve the popula-Gaidhlig teaching by the so-tion problem in the High-called Scottish Education De-lands, and without adequate control over Scottish purse strings, would be unable to wilk the average Englishman finance the considerable capital expenditure required, if the Highlands have to be saved for Highlanders. While many Highlanders are liberal in their political views, their liberalism is not that of the liberalism is not that of the is one thing which we in the Liberal Party in Scotland. linguistic freedom movement Liberalism to the Highlander are not and that is fools. means freedom for the indi- The kind of wishy-washy vidual and fair play, ideas al-policy advocated by Messrs-ready existing in the S.N.P. Willis and Read to save the Survival of Gaeldom is a Celtic ethos has been tried and real problem requiring realis- has failed. We have listened to tic solution and An Comunn the liberal minded ones for too would be well advised to long and as a people we stand consider the adoption of the a: May Mr Ellis's column grace wing of An Comunn. The the neared of Scolumn grace

wing of An Comunn. The aims are the same. The S.N.P. will provide the means. The G. NICHOLSON

A Charaid,

The main thing that strikes one about Derek Willis and A. (Sruth 30mh An Damhar, decen 1969) upon P. Berresford Ellis cause. few, this is now a population sort of game not to be taken too

existence of our distinctiveness as individuals. It is a miracle in satisfy the needs of our High- fact that any of us still survive land communities. But we let universe we are now back to where we at all. Every weapon of oppres-started. This is a matter of sion from terrorism and murder politics. Should An Comunn enter the political field? of mass-brainwashing has been The matter has certainly directed against us. This has been toyed with by various often been carried out directly members. I feel that such a by the English authorities but it at all. Every weapon of oppreshas even more often been done

> war with the forces of English oppression and expansionism. At the present time the protagonists in this struggle are not involved in actual physical combat but a state of war nevertheless exists.

The enemy - the English authorities and their Anglicised (The Welsh Language Society by the bully boys of England

unlike the average Englishman and we are quite aware that like most peoples we are made up of many different strains. We welcome the sympathy and help of any other foreigner but there is one thing which we in the

the pages of "Sruth" for many a long day yet. His writings portray not only an accurate picture of the everyday events of the Celtic peoples' struggle for existence but he has captured in a very vivid and arreste about Derek Willis and A. ing way the spirit of this age Reid's respective attacks long struggle for truth and uth 30mh An Damhar, decency which is the Celtic

> Is Mise Le Treibhdhireas Mor,

Seumas Mac a' Ghobhainn

Surrey

LIST OF DONATIONS -JUNE – SEPTEMBER 1969

					-		
Brought Forward-April/May 1969		An C £360		unn 6	196 £220		
Stirling Branch An Comunn		35	0	0			~
Aberfeldy Town Council		5	5	0			
		5	5	0			
	/69	250	0	0			
Killin Branch An Comunn	109	15	0	0			
Mrs R. Cameron, Glenshee		15	0	0	12	3	0
Annull Country Country		100	0	0	12	2	0
Donald MacCuich Incomment	• • •	5	0	0			
Stewart Rilley, Michigan, U.S.A.	••••	3	12	3			
Wm. Teacher & Sons Ltd		25	0	0			
	le-	20	0	0			
design Contains		2	2	0			
Calder Line Hard Cold	••••	5	6	3			
Edinburgh Branch, An Comunn		25	0	0			
Rev. T. M. Murchison, Glasgow		25	0	0	2	2	0
Motherwell Highlanders		24	3	0	2	2	0
W. Dent, Cumbernauld		3	0	0			
		5	5	0			
Mrs R. Matheson, Strath, Gairloch		5	5	0			
Dundee Highland Association		10	0	0			
		10	0	0	25	0	0
Mid Argyll District Council Wm. Milton, Fort William		5	0	0	25	0	0
Gairloch District Council		3	0	0	0.0		
	••••	20	0	0	25	0	0
Newtonmore Branch				0			
Royal Burgh of Fortrose	• • • •	200	0	0			
Inverness County Council, 68/69		200	0	0	-	~	-
Mrs Kennedy, Cluanie, Glenmoriston					5	0	0
Do. Proceeds Dance		10	~	0	10	0	0
Mr R. MacDonald, Forres		10	0	0			
Mr C. P. MacEwen, New York		5	2	8			
C.C. of Perth, Western District			-		5	5	0
Alasdair Gillies, Glasgow		5	5	0			
H R. Baillie, Edinburgh		200	0	0			
Ardnamurchan District Council		124		~	10	10	0
Late Mrs Laidlaw, Forres, Bequest		134	12	7			
Rev. Arch. Beaton, Kilmarnock		41	0	0		~	~
Tongue & Farr District Council					30	0	0
Glenrothes Branch, An Comunn		30	0	0			
Logierait Branch, An Comunn		4	0	0			
Crieff & District Highland Associat	ion				20	0	0
Highland Society of London		60	0	0			
	An	-					
Comunn		5	0	0			
Dunkeld Branch, An Comunn					5	0	0
A. F. Carmichael, Cruden Bay		-	-		2	14	6
Killin Branch, An Comunn		2	2	0			
John S. Nicolson, Oxted, Surrey		5	5	0			
Lewis Branch, An Comunn		30	0	0			
Burgh of Milngavie		10	10	0	-		
Avoch District Council					5	5	0
South Lorn District Council					10	0	0
Total of Donations under £2		86	12	10	3	7	0

£1744 6 1 £391 11 6

Total April-September 1969



AN RUMA DUBH CIUIN LEIS A' BHLAS THAITNEACH BHLATH

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Births

McADAM - At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on the 4th Novembe 1969, to Jim and Eunice (ne MacRae), 6 Bruce Avenue, Inver ness — a daughter. (Both well). (nee

Marriages

Assistant Marron within the Coun-cil's scheme. Salary 6649 to 6823 (less 692 10s for board, lodging, etc., if applic-able) with placing according to experience. Superannuable post. Applications would also be con-sidered from persons without nursing qualifications but having SINCLAIR - FLETCHER—At Strath Parish Church, Broadford, Isle of Skye, on 24th October 1969, by Rev. A. MacVicar, M.A., Malcolm Roy, younger son of Dr and Mrs Fraser Sinclair, Cairn Villa, Broad-ford to Christeen Ann dumbras ford, to Christeen Ann, daughter of the late Duncan Fletcher and Mrs Fletcher, 12 Askaig, Skye.

Deaths

CAMPBELL — Suddenly, as the result of an accident, on 4th October 1967, Donaid John, aged 48 years, first officer s.s. Moon-light, Gien Shipping Co., beloved hubsand of Margaret Furness and third son of Mrs Christian Ann Malcolm Campbell, 3 Cheesebay, Lachmadiw, Interret at Rennes. Lochmaddy. Interred at Bernera.

Gleidhidh airc innleachd ged nach

Situations

RENFREW COUNTY COUNCIL

Welfare Services Department

NURSING ASSISTANT (S.E.N.)

preferably resident, required for Fordbank House, Johnstone. Con-venient for public transport. Ap-plicants should be interested in the care and welfare of old people and the post offers opportunities for experience and promotion to Assistant Matron within the Coun-cil's chame

ence of working with th Wages £11 8s per 40 hou

the Times

His work is honourable and

glorious and his righteousness en-

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