

SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN, 13mh AN T-SAMHUINN, 1969 THURSDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1969 No. 69 Sixpence

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

Caochladh Side San Spain

Chaidh dreach ur a chur air riagaltais na Spain aig deireadh a' mhios so chaidh nuair a fhuair cuid dhe'n chabanaid aig Franco cead falbh 's a thainig cuid eile 'nan aite.

Cha do rinneadh a leithid a dh'atharrachadh air luchd-le Seumas Robasdan

tha e air bhi cur steidheadh 'ughdarras am farsaingeachd 's a' leigeil sios gu socair an urra san robh e ris an t-seann gheard. Am bliadhna fhein chaidh an teaghlach Carlista fhuadachadh as an duthaich airson aite na b'urrainiche thoirt do Juan Carlos, am prionnsa Borbonach.

riaghlaidh na Spain bho chionn seachd bliadhna, agus tha cholas gur ann mar thoradh air ainmeachadh Phrionnsa Juan Carlos mar fhear-leantail air Franco, a chaidh an cabanaid a chur air chois as ur.

Sean is ur

'Se a' chiad bhuiil a th'ann gu bheil aireamh do bhuiil Opus Dei (buidheann nan teannocrats Caitligeach) air a dhol a meud san riaghaltas 's air barr a thoirt air na Carlistas (an darna paitridh rioghalach) 's air an Falange, am paitridh Faiseach. Thainig Franco gu cumhachd an tiseach le cuideachadh nan Carlistas 's na Falange, ach le dol seachad nam bliadhnanach

Falange

Ach 'se an rud as iongantach buileach mar a tha Franco a' leigeil dhieth eallach na Falange. Tha Solis, am fear fiadhaich labhairteach a bha 'na cheann air an Fhalange 's air na Sindicats comhla, air a dhreuchd a chall. A bharrachd air a sin, bitheadh dithis mhinistear air an cur air leth san riaghaltas airson an da dhreuchd chud-thromaich sin a thoirt a mach. 'Se Trade Unions a tha anns na Sindicats, ach tha h-uile sindicat a' gabhail a stigh an da chuid luchd-riaghlaidh is luchd-obraiche 'na broinn, agus mar sin tha eadar-dhealachadh

(Continued on Page Nine)

WARNING TO HIGHLAND FARMERS

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

A member of the Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation, Mr Peat said that up to now it had been the policy of successive Governments to support British food production at somewhere near the optimum, while still importing large quantities of food.

"This policy may be radically changed if we do become part of the Common 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.

"I take the view that any special consideration of this 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 regard to soil, climate and closeness to markets.

"Our last chance of survival lies in making our industry as internationally competitive as possible," said Mr Peat.

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 international competitiveness.

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

operative formation was the human factor.

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 intensification of the co-operative programme in the next 10 years, with a more concentrated 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 of agricultural requirements for the Highland area.

At the same time they wanted to establish a bond between the primary producers and the feeders, affording the right returns to the producers.

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The Lewis Crofters and the Government Railway and Harbour Scheme

MEETING AT CARLOWAY

The most important and largely attended mass meeting of Lewis Crofters that was ever held in the Lewis district was assembled on Tuesday night in the Schoolhouse at Carloway to discuss railway and harbour matters.

Mr Ronald Macdonald presided. The following resolutions were carried unanimously with the greatest of enthusiasms:—
 Moved by Mr Angus Macleod, crofter, Knock, and seconded by Mr Angus Macphail, crofter, Carloway: "That we, the crofters, cottars, and fishermen of Garinish, Borweston, Carloway, Knock, Kirkivik, Doune and Tolsta in the Island of Lewis, beg to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the urgent necessity that exists for constructing a line of railway round this Island, connecting the fishing centres with Stornoway; (2) For harbours and breakwaters at Gress, Portnagarung, Bayble, Ness and Shawbost in the Carloway district; (3) Uig and a line of railway between Garve and Ullapool."

Moved by Donald Macaulay, crofter, Carloway, seconded by Angus Macarthur, crofter, Carloway, "that this Meeting do most cordially and unanimously thank Her Majesty's Government for appointing the commission of experts which is to visit Lewis this month for the purpose of fixing the sites of proposed harbours and railways and earnestly trusts, as promised by the Liberal Unionist party, who are conducting the scheme."

Moved by Malcolm Macleod, Knock, seconded by Angus Mackay, Tolsta, "that this mass meeting do most cordially thank to tender a most noble, the Marquis of Lothian, Mr Chamberlain, M.P., Mr James Campbell, M.P., the Right Hon. G. Goschen, M.P., and Mr Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, for their line of Lewis crofters, cottars, crofter and cottar population of the Lewis Island and the Western Highlands who will be enabled to prosper and prosper in their native land wherever the harbours, piers and breakwaters are completed through this island and the mainland."

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

It was also agreed — "that this meeting resolve to petition the Government for extending telegraphic communication to Carloway, and that Mr Alexander Morrison, Stornoway, be elected P.M."

MEETING AT LEURBOST

A large meeting of crofters and fishermen of the parish of Lochs was held in the Leurubost Public School on Friday evening. The school was crowded to overflowing. Mr D. Gillies was called to 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 shortly to visit the district. After a good deal of discussion and the meeting having been addressed by the Rev. Mr Macdougall, F. C. minister, the following resolutions were adopted:

(1) That this meeting of crofters beg to thank Her Majesty's Government for appointing the commission of experts to fix the sites of harbours, piers, and light railways throughout this Island and resolve to impress upon the Government the necessity of immediately undertaking these works, as also the construction of a line of railway between Garve and Ullapool.

(2) That this meeting appoint delegates to explain their terrible condition to the Commissioners, in order to get roads constructed throughout the parish as well as

a special loan from the Government for decked fishing boats on reasonable terms, and also the extension of telegraph and light railways to Crossbost, also to Grimshader and Ranish Stations.

(3) The Meeting begs to tender a most cordial and unanimous vote of thanks to Lord Lothian, 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 Government that the entire population throughout this squalor-smitten parish are on the verge of pauperism through overcroding, and that the crofters urgently require extended holdings.

MEETING AT SHAWBOST

A large and enthusiastic meeting of crofters and fishermen resident in North Shawbost, South Shawbost, Ness, Bagrag, was held in the large school at Shawbost on Saturday evening. The school was crowded to overflowing. Mr Malcolm Macleod, 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 Commission that is shortly to visit the district, the urgent schemes as being the most likely to benefit the fishing 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 harbour at Shawbost and other places.

(3) The construction of a line of railway on the mainland from Garve to Ullapool as being infinitely of more advantage to the Lewis fishermen than any rival scheme that has been put forward. A resolution to appoint Mr Alexander Morrison, Stornoway, as president for the district was carried with acclamation as was also a resolution to tender to Lord Lothian Mr Chamberlain, M.P., and Mr Fraser-Mackintosh, M.P., the necessity to promote the schemes referred to for the benefit of the fishermen of the Western Highlands and Islands. At the meeting it was mentioned that the people of Back Point, Lochs and Barvas were unanimously in favour of making a line from Garve to Ullapool and that all the resolutions and resolutions were passed in favour of this scheme against all others.

MEETING AT BARVAS

The fishermen and crofters of the parish of Barvas met in the Free Church, Barvas, on Saturday 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 Commission the urgent necessities of the Government in immediately undertaking the erection of harbours and light railways in the Lewis and the making of a line of railway from Garve to Ullapool on the mainland as the best means of developing the fisheries of the Lewis and the whole coast from Stromferry to Cape Wrath. A rival scheme for making a railway from Achnasheen to Aulibea was referred to, but the fishermen expressed themselves entirely opposed to this scheme.

MEETING AT GARRABOST

At a large meeting in the Free Church at Garrabost, presided over by the Rev. R. G. Macleod, a resolution was adopted deploring the sad fact that Mr Gladstone in his recent Manchester speech, referring to the Liberal programme of the future, omitted even to refer to their urgent grievances as crofters and fishermen. The delegates expressed their indignation and under the leadership of Mr Macleod, notwithstanding the

promises of unauthorised parties who call themselves Gladstonians and who promised them showers of manna from Heaven if they only supported them as a party. Another resolution hailed "with delight the advent of the Commission of Enquiry which has been appointed to fix sites of harbours, piers, breakwaters and railways at such places as Bayble, Crossbost, Gress, Ness, Shawbost, Carloway, Uig and elsewhere, in accordance with Mr James Caldwell's scheme, which will enable us Highlanders to thrive and prosper in their native land when the works are completed, which are to commence having shortly next year. Another called upon the Government to place a swift mail boat on the route between Stornoway and the Lewis, to terminate to steam 24 miles-an-hour, instead of the useless cattle boat now on; while a fourth "reminded Her Majesty's Government that hunger and desperation may force the Lewis men to commit acts of lawlessness by taking possession of the land for crofts formerly occupied, and now under sheep and deer, unless the crofter-fishermen are placed in a position of prosperity by having harbours, piers, etc. built at Bayble, Portnagarung, Ness Gress and other suitable places." A vote of thanks to Mr Chamberlain, M.P., and Mr Goschen, as stated at Leurubost was also adopted. [Reprinted from "THE LEWISMAN" December 1889]

Crofting Changes

At a meeting of Edinburgh University Highgate Society held last week Mr D. J. MacCuish, Secretary of the Crofters Commission, delivered a paper explaining the terms of the recommendations to the Secretary of State for the modernisation of crofting and particularly the proposal that crofters should become full owners of their crofts instead of tenants with limited protection as at present.

He refuted the popular conception 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 put a name to when challenged to do so." The introduction 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 Highlands and Islands in the past 80 years.

The Act of 1886 had brought much needed relief to a large population pressing on limited natural resources who had to make maximum use of the land for the production of food and whose crofts were in a virtual state where the land was virtually complete because that was the only land use.

"But it would be a nice miracle if a system of tenure devised to cater for the needs of tenants was sufficient for the seventies and eighties of the 20th century. Not only has the system lost its usefulness 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 Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Countryside Commission, the rising tide of tourism and the drive for new forests in 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 Countryside Commission, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, An Comunn Gàidhealach, the Highland Societies of Glasgow, the Highland Fund, the County Councils of Orkney, Caithness and Ross and Cromarty

(Contd. at foot of next column)

Celtica — today

A look at Alba — Breizh — Cymru — Eire — Kernow — 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 emphasised by the numerous complaints of police brutality in Wales, especially by members of the Cyndeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg (Welsh Language Society). One recent case is 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 candidate 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, decidedly 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-

tem. It plans, however, to educate 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 Front, 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, in fact, that the French have just launched a part-work (similar to the recent *History of the English Speaking Peoples* 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 STUIHR

Nuair a chaochail an sar Ghaidheal, an Morair MacGhilleain na Brataich, bha na Liberalaich an Albainn air an faigal gun cheann-suidhe. A nis chaidh ainm Jo Grimond a chuir air adhart airson a bhean seo a lionadh. Tha Mgr. Grimond ag obair gu dicheallach mar bhall-Parlamaid airson Arcaibh agus Sealtainn, agus 'b'esan canann nan Liberalaich an-nan Breatainn mu do leig e an dreuchd sin dheth ann a 1967.

AN AGHAIDH AISEAG NA SAIBAD

Aig cinneamh ann an Port-rieg, aig an robh cheithr chuid 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' cinneamh a ghairm le Comunn Doinn Latha an Tigh-earna. Thugadh cuireadh do cheomhairlichean an Eilein, ach cha robh ach an d'bh' aig a' cho-chruinneachadh.

and a number of District Councils and Councils of Social Service. In addition there had been overwhelming 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 Commission.

Review Order

DISASTER AT GREINA GREEN

by Francis Thompson

The world has often had its attention focused on the little Scots village of Greina Green by the romantic attempts of runaway lovers to get married before irate parents catch up with them.

Fifty-four years ago this year, however, the world's interest in Greina Green was of a different nature—the scene of one of the worst railway accidents this country has ever known.

The train was at war. All Europe was preparing to become a blood-bath. And troops were being moved, as the Army so often 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.

The dawn on Saturday, 22nd May 1915, marked a miracle—its place with an almost coincidental colour of grey death. Most of the troops in the train were catching up on a little sleep. Talking about their past and their future had made them drowsy. Soon talk died away and the only sound was that of the wheels breathing and the rapid clicking of wheels on rails.

Quintinshill, a mile or so north of Greina, was reached in a matter of minutes. The men of the 7th Royal Scots yawned and wished the journey over. For some of them that wish was about to be granted.

Let some of the troops tell the story. 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 the carriage and was badly 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 kicking off my foot with my knife."

"What had happened? The troop-train had crashed at high speed into a level passenger train left on the 'down' line by the signal-man in the nearby box."

"Debris was strewn across both tracks in the 'down' line to the south—and the 'up' line from Carlisle on which the Scottish express from Euston was thundering in the very scene of the accident."

"When the troop-train crashed with the local train, the disaster was bad enough. Broken twisted metal, and broken bodies lay in a terrible confusion. Those troops who emerged from the wreckage unharmed, ran to help their comrades, many of whom were hopelessly pinned, or so badly hurt that they could not be removed quickly."

"With feverish activity the rescue work began. But hardly had it started when a low rising menacing rumour was heard in the air. The ground shook. What was it? Both rescuer and injured looked to the south. Their blood froze. At sixty-miles-an-hour, two huge engines were hauling the Scottish express straight for them."

"Could it stop in time? The driver of one of the engines said afterwards: "I was travelling about sixty-miles-an-hour... we were about 150 yards away at the time... it was impossible to avoid a collision, but I put on the brakes... but we struck the other train. We went through three coaches. I had about fifteen tons of coal in my tender, and immediately we struck the other engine, the coal was hurled on top of me and my mate."

"So terrific was the impact that great masses of debris were flung many yards away from the railway embankment and onto the nearby 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 the disaster occurred in an emergency, 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 voices cried out for help... pitifully.)

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

In the meantime the woman who had first heard the crash rushed back to Greina 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 the first help from outside the area would arrive on the scene, but this did not prevent what amounted to the only help being done—"deeds worthy of the VC," said one eyewitness.

In particular there were the men who rushed to the troop-train, carrying ammunition. With hot tongues of flame making their way along the wreckage, and the danger of the nearby dangerous 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 was not to end by Sunday—workers were still trying to extricate bodies from the wreckage.

"I would have been a fecht!" "I would far rather have been out in Flanders; you do get a run for your money there!"

So said two young 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 total of Quintinshill was 227 killed and 246 injured.

By a miracle those in the express passenger-train which had plunged into the original wreckage were safe, suffering only superficial injuries. The two heavy engines in front of the coaches had taken the weight of the shock.

In Leith, where most of the soldiers had their homes, the Monday was observed as a day of sorrow. And later, at Edinburgh, the victims of Quintinshill were buried in a communal grave, seventy feet long, with full military honours.

The cause of all this human suffering and loss was later pinned on to confusion at the Quintinshill signal-box, where placed the local passenger train on the main line while it should have been shunted into a siding.

It took only a moment of forgetfulness to raise the curtain 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 the accident in "Greina: Britain's Worst Railway Disaster (1915)". It is published by David and Charles Ltd., Newton Abbot, Devon, at 30/-.

Suiridhe Na H-Aon Oidhche

LEIS A' BHREACAN UALLACH

roimhe fhein. Bhreac is bhid is bhurth e; bha anail cho luath ri anail coin an deidh sgrìobh monaidh air la na fangie; cha rohh cleas a bha 's a' chhabhaigh bhann nach do dh'fheuch Ruairidh anns an iorghall chruaidh mhairbheach ud ris an droch spiorad. Rinn e, na bheachd fhein, moran ma bh'neach na chuireadh cuibh duine mu choimeamh ach cha rohh fhios aca co a bh'ac, agus mu dheireadh thall an uachdair air an naimhad. Ach cha rohh sìth do a ngingh ann; bha e sgìth, lag is fann, bha aogas, chitheadh e; na chuis eagail agus cha rohh lutha air bhith na chasan; cha rohh na, còrthom suidhe aige, m' 'gù rohh iarraidh. Bha a' cheo fhatthast a cheart cho dumhail 's cha rohh seugul air ceann uideh. Bha Ruairidh d'e'n lan bheachd gu rohh trocair air a'cheadh air, oir bha e nis tuilleadh is annoch. Ach b'fheudar gabhail roimhe—cha rohh còrthom buadhan intinn na nis aige oir bha e air a thaladh 's air a dhraghaidh le spiorad a b'airde na e chein, agus gach nach rohh faireachduin sam bhith aige nis is a chasan gun lutha a chruithaicheadh, 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 rohh rian aige air e fhein a sparradh a mach as a chrohan gu tur is gu h-iomlan. B'e so a reicde, intinn na naimhad—a chumail an sas gus mu dheireadh thall nach rohh de neart na lamhan na dheanadh greim air bhith, na de bheohtas na chridhe na chumadh an comhrag suas na b'fhada. Agus gu deorbh cha b'fhada as sin a nis, oir bha e bruite is ciurte na chorp, "na spiorad 's na

intinn; bha theanga trom, tiorann, ludeach na bheul, bha anail na uchd agus fheithan 'sa chuisleach uide air chriht leis an sgiot.

Ra leantainn

Cuil nan Ceist—13

Leodhas

1. De an t-aimean a th'air Probst baile Steornabhagh?

2. De an airmeh de'n t-sluagh ann an sgiore nan Loch a bhruidheadh 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... s a boidhche far na thogadh og mi sus."

(b) "O soraidd slan le... s le Leodhas nam beann fuar."

(c) "An t-aim chaidh t'orduughadh gu... s ghabh na braithean riut gu cairdeil."

4. Cuiin a cheannach Sir Seumas Mac Mhathainn cilean Leodhas?

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

Fuasgladh air t.d. 6

AN T-ANALACHAIR AN EIRINN

The muintir Bhreatainn air fas cleachdte ris an Analachair (Breathalys) ach gu ruige seo cha rohh an t-inneal ainmeil sin ann an Saor-staid na h-Eireann. Ach bho chionn ceithir-la-deug fhuair ceann-a-deas na h-Eireann an t-Analachair, agus cha bh'i e cho furasda do dhùine bh'i e stiùireadh car is e fo bhuidh na deach.

SANDEMAN SCOTCH



The King of Whiskies

Par Uisge beatha de chliu sonraichte

Rinn e, thuiridh air a tigh, 'sa chorp gu leir na sruthan fala is aodach na ribeamn mu chasan agus cha deach an Greumach riann tuilleadh bhos cionn an oidhche uamhasach dhorainneach a bhàd sud. Gu deorbh cha deach nòrrag le suil Ruairidh an oidhche a' chual e 'n sgeulachd ud agus b'fhada leis a gairm. Disaster (1915) 'sa mhaduin, ach a nis, ma b'fhio, leis, bha an t-uamhas an so

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£110,000 for Raasay

The Highland Development Board are to invest £110,000 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 island, 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

that ferry links with Skye 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 holiday-makers. It was also something 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 towards the provision of tourist accommodation.

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

Inverness County Council and the Scottish Transport Group are looking into the question of providing a car ferry 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.

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 a 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 and friends was 'Bas Hector 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 attached 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 principles of comprehensive education is that pupils should not be rigidly categorised as 'certificate' and 'non-certificate'. Recent experience has shown that a number of pupils who might previously be 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 compulsory year school pupils, it is recognised that the further education sectors play a valuable part in supplementing 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 attendance for part of the school day or week at a further education 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 arrangements 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 furthering the general education of pupils would remain with the school.

DE PROFUNDIS CLAMAVI

(As an doimhneachd dh'eigh mi)

Tha e boidheach 'san t-srath as t-earrach is gul nan guibneach air na raointean. Gur aluinn ainmean nan cnoc is nan glac is nan allt, na h-ainmean air na seann bhailtean is na tobtachain. Tha iad thar na duthcha mar gum biodh siol a chuir na daoine nach maireann agus a cheart cho lionnhor. Ainmean Gaidhlig, siol nan Gaidheal. Crasg Sheumais, Beulatha Dhughail is Clach an Duine Mhairbh.

Seumas is Dughail is an Duine Marbh. Co bh' unnaibh? De'n coltas a bha oirbh? Chanell fios ag duine. Bha fearann agad a Sheumais agus agad a Dhughail cuid eachd. 'S e Gaidheal bhitheas trobhadh d'ate Sheumais, Gaidheal gur Gaidhlig ach 's ann ag na cearcan fraoich is na caoraich, a Dhughail, a tha do bhaile.

B'e taighean tughaidh a bha agaih a reir nan tobtach a b'e taighean tughaidh a bha ag a chuid bu mhotha 'n ur latha.

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

Agus thusa a Dhùine Mhairbh. Tha fios againn

gun do bhasach thu air a mhòintich ann am fasgadh na t-srath ann a bhliadhna 1746. Gu robh thu tilleadh dhachaidh o Bhlar Chuil-loidris is gu robh thu leointe agus gun d'thainn am bas ort. Robh an t-eagal ort a ghaol an uair sin, leat fein air a mhònachd is Druim Aithisidh air do chulthaobh agus an srath roimhad? 'N ann comhla ir Alasdair Ruadh na feile a bha thu air maduinn an latha mhuladaich sin? C'aite robh dachaidh agad? Foadaidh sinn channtail a mha'n gur ann an t-srath a bha e. Sin uile.

A Sheumais, Dhughail, a Druim Mhairbh, robh sibh bochd no beartach? Robh sibh posda is bheil ur gineal 's an duthach fhathast? C'aite bheil sibh a'canmh? Caite bheil sibh nist? Tha fios ag Dia a mha'in. Bheil Dia sin? Cha robh amharas agaibh-se co dhuibh.

Bheil mi gur 'nionndrainn no nach eil? Theinrinn gu bheil mo chridhe briste air bhur son no ma dh'fhaodhte air mo shon fhin.

Tha e boidheach 'san t-srath as t-earrach is gul nan guibneach air na raointean ach tha e bronach mar an ceudna.

IASGACH MATH AIR A' CHORSA AN IAR

Shoirbhich le iasgairan an sgadan aig toiseach iasgach a' gheamhraidh air corsa an iar na h - Albann. Thainig fianh £100,000 de dh'iasg air riar ann am Mallaig ann an ceithir seachdainean, agus tha mu thuarair 30 bata ag iasgach a-mach o'n phort sin. Ann an Ullapull fhuair 15 bataichean sgadan a chaidh a cheannach air £40,000. Tha gaimne cig 'san Roinn Eòrpa agus 'se sin is coireach gum bheil feill mhor air aig an am seo, agus gum bheil na prisan cho math.

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Tha e sia uireacan agus tha Mairi agus Alasdair It is six o'clock and Mary and Alex anns an taigh. Tha Iain agus Anna a' cluicheadh 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 caman aig Iain. and John has a shanty stick.

- Alasdair:** C'àit a bheil am paiper a' Mhairi?
Mairi: Nacheil e air a' chait?
Alasdair: De a chait?
Mairi: Nacheil e air a' chait air an teine?
Alasdair: Is it not on the chair at the fire?
Mairi: Oh yes. It is here.
Alasdair: An robh Seumas commla riut feasgar?
Mairi: Was James along with you in the afternoon?
Alasdair: Bha. Bha e greis commla rinn.
Mairi: Yes. He was a while with me.
Alasdair: An robh e ag obair an duigh idir?
Mairi: Was he working today at all?
Alasdair: Cha robh. Tha e ag radh gu bheil a dhruim goirt.
Mairi: No. He says that his back is sore.
Alasdair: Tha e daonnach ag gearrain.
Mairi: He is always complaining.
Alasdair: Tha Seumas a' fas sean.
Mairi: James is growing old.
Mairi: Nacheil thu fhein a' fas sean?
Alasdair: Are you not growing old yourself?
Mairi: Tha gu dearbh ach tha mise cruaidh.
Alasdair: Yes indeed but I am hardy.
Mairi: Thusa cruaidh. Nacheil du chasan goirt?
Alasdair: You hardy. Are your feet not sore?
Mairi: Chaneil iad cho dona.
Alasdair: They are not so bad.
Mairi: C'ùine tha sibh a' dol a dh'iasgach?
Alasdair: When are you going fishing (to fish)?
Mairi: Tha Seumas ag radh gu bheil sinn a' falbh James says that we are going aig uchd uairean.
Mairi: at eight o'clock.
Alasdair: Ochd uairean. Chaneil e ach leth uair an deidh Eight o'clock. It is only half past six yet.
Mairi: De tha thu fhcin a' deanamh an nochd?
Mairi: What are you yourself doing tonight?
Mairi: Tha mi dol air cheiltidh air Peigi Mhór.
Alasdair: I am going to visit Big Peggy.
Mairi: Ciamar a tha Peigi?
Mairi: How is Peggy?
Mairi: Tha i ag radh gu bheil i nas fhèarr a nise. She says that she is better now.
Mairi: Glè mhath. Bha Peigi glè thinn.
Mairi: Very good. Peggy was very thin.
Mairi: Tha e ag radh nacheil i cho dona a nise. She says that she is not so bad now.
Alasdair: A bheil a' piuthar a' tighinn dhachaidh.
Mairi: Is her sister coming home.
Mairi: Na bi fad ann. am bliadhna. This year.
Mairi: Tha i ag radh nacheil. She says not.
Mairi: Tha mi a' smaoinachadh gu bheil I think that she herself i fhein a' dol do Ghlaschu. is going to Glasgow.
Alasdair: A bheil gu dearbh? Is she indeed?
Mairi: De an uair a tha e nise? What time is it now?
Alasdair: Tha i nas fhèarr. It is a quarter to seven.
Mairi: Tha mi a' falbh mata. I am going then.
Alasdair: Na bi fad ann. Do not be long.
Mairi: Glè mhath. Mar sin leat. Very good. Goodbye.
Alasdair: (Tha Alasdair a' leughadh aig an teine) (Alexander is reading at the fire)
Seumas: A bheil thu staigh Alasdair? Are you in Alexander?

- Alasdair:** Tha Thig a steach a Sheumais.
Seumas: Yes. Come in James.
Alasdair: Dè tha thu a' deanamh?
Alasdair: What are you doing?
Alasdair: Tha mi a' leughadh a' phaipear-naidheachd. I am reading the newspaper.
Seumas: Agus dè tha dol a' phaipear an duigh? And what is doing in the paper today?
Alasdair: Chaneil moran gu dearbh. Not much indeed.
Seumas: Nacheil na Russineich a' bruidhinn Are the Russians not speaking air a dhol do'n ghealach? of going to the moon.
Alasdair: Tha a' ghealach fad as a' Sheumais. The moon is far away James.
Seumas: Tha gu teagamh. Yes without a doubt.
Alasdair: Nacheil thu a' smaoinachadh. Don't you think gu bheil sinn nas fhèarr an seo? that we are better here?
Seumas: Tha mi cinnteach gu bheil. I am sure that we are.
Alasdair: A bheil thu a' smaoinachadh. Do you think. gu bheil daoine air a' ghealach? that there are people on the moon?
Seumas: Tha mi cinnteach. I think not.
Alasdair: Carson a tha na Russineich Why are the Russians ag iarraidh a dhol do'n ghealach? wanting to go to the moon?
Seumas: Goraiche. Goraiche Alasdair. Stupidity. Stupidity Alexander.
Alasdair: Na bi cinnteach. Don't be so sure.
Seumas: Ach c'àit a bheil Mairi? But where is Mary?
Alasdair: Tha i air cheiltidh air Peigi Mhór. She is visiting Big Peggy.
Seumas: Ciamar a tha Peigi?
Alasdair: How is Peggy?
Alasdair: Tha i nas fhèarr. She is better.
Seumas: Nach math sin. Is that not good
Alasdair: A bheil a' piuthar aig an taigh? Is her sister at home?
Alasdair: Dé an aois a tha Peigi?
Seumas: What age is Peggy?
Alasdair: Oh tha i a' fas sean.
Alasdair: Oh she is getting old.
Seumas: A bheil i cho sean ri fhein? Is she as old as you yourself?
Alasdair: She is ten years older than me.
Alasdair: As old as me?
Alasdair: Tha i deich bliadhna nas sine na mise. She is ten years older than me.
Alasdair: A bheil gu dearbh? Is she indeed?
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'ùine tha sibh a' falbh? When are we going?
Seumas: A bheil thu deiseil? Are you ready?
Alasdair: Tha mise deiseil. I am ready.
Seumas: cuir ort do chòta. Put on your coat.
Alasdair: Tha e a' fas fuar. It is getting cold.
Alasdair: Tiugainn mata. Come then.

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Nuair a thoisichas an t-itealan mor, Concorde, air na dearbhadh aig a's t-earrach, tha e coltach gun cluinn moran air a' Ghaidhealtachd an torunn a nì i agus i a' dol na s' laithie na astar fuaim. Bidh Concorde air sgèithe dìreach os cionn an Obain, agus chaidh a cursa a thaghadh gu mionaideach ach am bi i faisg air purtheadair fhreagarrach, mar a tha Machaire Shanaish, Inbhinn agus Steornabhagh, nam biodh aige ri tighinn gu lann ann an cabhaig.

GAIDHLIG

NEW TERMS

for the representation of objects and for conceptions arising therefrom.

AINMEAN URA

a chum beum rud-dhealbhadairreachd agus na smuaintean a bhios 'na leumhuinn.

Reproduced from the Celtic Annual, 1918-1919

Bha Alasdair agus Mairi anns an taigh ach cha robh Iain agus Anna anns an taigh. Bha Iain agus Anna a' cluich anns an acadh. Bha ball aig Anna agus bha caman aig Iain. Bha Mairi a' dol air cheilidh air Peigi Mhòr. Bha Peigi tinn ach tha i nas fhearr a nise.



Bha Alasdair agus Seumas a' bruidhinn anns an taigh. Bha Alasdair a' lughadh a' phaipear naidheachd agus bha e ag radh gu bheil na Ruiseanach a' bruidhinn air a dhòl do'n ghealach. Chaneil Seumas a' smaoinneachadh gu bheil daoine air a' ghealach dir. Bha Alasdair agus Seumas a' dol a dh' iasgach.

Cò bha a' cluich?
 Càit' an robh Mairi?
 Càit' an robh Seumas a' deanamh?
 Dé bha Alasdair ag radh?
 Càit' an robh Alasdair agus Seumas a' dol?

Grammar

Masculine Nouns with and without the Definite Article
 Ball, a ball. Am ball, the ball.
 Caman, a shinty stick. An caman, the shinty stick.
 Paipear, a paper. Am paipear, the paper.
 Ruiseanach, a Russian. An Ruiseanach, the Russian.
 Am paipear-naidheachd, the news paper

Feminine Nouns with and without the Definite Article

Caithir, a chair. A' Chaithir, the chair.
 Drum, back. A' drum, the back.
 Plùthar, a sister. A' phlùthar, the sister.
 Naidheachd, news. An naidheachd, the news.
 Gealach, moon. A' Gealach, the moon.
 Goraiche, silliness. A' ghoraiche, the silliness.
 Aois, age. An aois, the age.

Adjectives

Gòrrt, sore. Sean, old.
 Cruaidh, hard or hardy. Dona, bad.
 Tinn, ill. Fada, long or far.
 Cinnteach, sure.

Possessive Pronouns

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 pheann, her pen.
 N.B. "A" meaning "her" does not aspirate the Noun following it
 e.g. a pheann, her pen.

Verbal Nouns

A' cluich, playing. A' fas, growing.
 A' smaoinneachadh, thinking. Ag iarraidh, asking or wanting.

Common words and usage

Doonnan, always.
 Afros greis, for a while.
 Air cheilidh air, visiting.
 Nas fhearr, better.
 An nochd, tonight.
 Am 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 chaitheir ag teine.

B Give the answer "yes" to the following

- An robh Alasdair trang?
- Nach robh Peigi tinn?
- A bheil Alasdair aig an taigh?

C Give the answer "no" to the following

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

A slate pencil
 Any instrument for making lines
 A crayon -istalk
 A crayon holder
 A red crayon
 A blue crayon etc.
 A crayon case
 A pen case
 Charcoal
 A cake of water-colour
 A tube 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 drawing)
 Brush
 Brush of camel hair
 Brush of sable hair
 Drawing book or copy
 Sketch book
 Sketch block
 Eraser
 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
 Stipple
 Hatch
 Etch (on metal)
 Etch (with pen)
 Rough out
 Fill in (after roughing out)
 Round off
 Bring closer
 Trace through
 Prick through
 Shade a drawing
 Shadow in a drawing
 Cast a shadow
 Catch the light
 Change the direction
 Delineate
 Delete
 Detail
 Develop it
 Distort
 Efface
 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
 Reverse the order
 Simulate (the arrangement)
 Render complex
 Study, study in detail
 Survey
 Swell
 Transpose
 Truncate
 Arrange in definite order
 Attenuate
 Augment
 Base it on
 Invert
 Convert
 State of condition of things
 Circular
 Convex
 Concave
 Curved
 Elaborate
 Exact a.
 Sgrìobhan-sglàta; sglàt-bhior(an)
 Sgrìobhan
 Calice; calicean
 Graman-calice
 Rusadh-calice; dearg-calice
 Gorm-calice, etc.
 Glèidhtean-chalicean
 Glèidhtean-phemn
 Dubh-ghual
 Abhlán ùg-dhath
 Searrag ùg-dhath
 Searrag ùng-dhath
 Searraghailte
 Sreathadh-an-paipier, no leathrach
 Duille-phairpeir; duilleag
 Sgrìosan bog; -luaidhe
 Sgrìosan cruaidh; -lionna
 Sgrìos as; suath as
 Suath an
 Sguabag
 Sguabag fionna-chamhail
 Sguabag fionna-neasag
 Leabhar-dealbhadh
 Leabhar-chlìs-dealbhadh
 Duille-chiar-dealbhadh
 Eachan-dealbhadh
 Còir-fhaoibharan
 Bioraiche-sgrìobhain
 Cas-pinn
 Graman-pinn
 Gop-pinn
 Glantan-pinn
 Clàr-dubh; dubh-chlàr
 Eachan-clàir-dhubh
 Dealbh-dubh-chlàir
 Glèidhtean-dhuillean
 Leabhar-mhir
 Paipear troimh-leir
 Cotan troimh-leir
 Gnomhan-dealbhadh;
 -dealbh-ghnomhan
 Sgrìobh (no dean) cumadan
 Iom-sgrìobh
 Ann Sgrìobh
 Dà-roinn
 Tri-roinn
 Ceithir-roinn, etc.
 Dean an son deug dheth; roinn
 'na aon-deug e
 Sgrìos as; suath as
 Daingnich
 Dadaich
 Mogulach
 Gramh-lìnich; -dhadaich
 Peann-lìnich
 Garbhaiche
 Meannhaiche
 Cruinn-snasaich
 Teannach
 Troimh-bhrogaich
 Troimh-bhòdaich
 Sgàilich
 Shallow; dìth-leus
 Dean falles
 Ath-thig an leus
 Cuir de amas
 Grioch-lìnich
 Cuir as dà; cuir a dhìth
 Cuir 'na mheanbhanan
 Their cinneas air
 Cam-dhealb
 Dìth-mill
 Sin; fadaich
 Mòraich
 Gaisgich; lughdaich
 Their cinneas air; tarmach
 Sùil-ionnsach
 Gluas-ionnsach
 Meamhair-ionnsach
 Dealbh-shuidhich
 Mì-bheathaich; -bheachdaich
 Mì-chuir
 Cuir as dà; sgrìos as
 Do-leirich; dollèirich; dorcha
 Neo-shoilleir; dollèir; dorcha
 Their fa'n air
 Follus; -ach; sollair
 Dean follusach; sollèirich
 Bì an feadh
 Ceartaich; cuir ceart
 Iomlaid rian
 So-shuidhich
 Do-shuidhich
 Meamhairich; mean-bheathaich
 At; bolgach
 Iomlaid suidheachadh
 Maoi-sgath
 Rian-èilich
 Ciallach
 Meudaich
 Bun-shuidhich e air
 Cuir bus as cionn
 Iompaich
 Cor nì-chrom no rudan
 Crinn-chrom
 Mì-mach
 Glasach; tolgach
 Crom
 Saorthrachail; achrnach
 Eagnaich

Family-Tree Painting

The Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, has recently acquired one of the most unusual art-objects produced in 17th century Scotland. This is the vast painted family-tree of the Campbell of Glenorchy family, ancestors of the Earls of Breadalbane.

The painting measures almost 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 Glenorchy who was more than usually obsessed with pride of family.

The picture shows a large 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, including "Black Duncan," persecutor of the MacGregors (represented in the collection by another and larger portrait); 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 immediately 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. Edinburgh 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 technical college facilities.

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

over to you:

Sir, — Gaeldom has recently completed another highly successful Mod. As usual post-mortems are being carried out by the Press on the state of the Gaelic language and culture. In spite of the increase in the size 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 existing 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 continuation of viable Gaelic-speaking areas depends on the provision of modern social and economic conditions of well-being in these communities. Jobs, houses and schools are the basic essentials along with efficient and reasonable-cost transport and communications.

This is where politics comes in. It is a government function to provide these facilities, and indeed the Westminster government is providing industry in the Highlands, the pulp mill at Lochaber, the rocket range development in Uist.

But let us be quite clear about it. These developments are not being provided with a view to preserving Gaelic-speaking communities. These projects each involve importing large work forces of non-Gaelic speakers. Nothing could be more calculated to 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 culture and at the same time with providing the much needed jobs would surely have looked for some means of stimulating job opportunities from within the community, by providing, for example, risk capital for local entrepreneurs.

Instead the English-dominated Westminster Government has chosen to follow a policy of growth points with giant plant, and outside workers. The plain truth of the matter is that not one of 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. Now, lest I am accused of parochialism, or Powellism, let me emphasise that we are discussing the saving of Gaelic-speaking areas, and since native Gaelic speakers are so few, this is now a population

problem. My objection therefore rests on the cultural deficiency of these incoming settlers, and nothing else.

An Comunn is obviously aware of the problem and the issues involved. Quite rightly, as the President pointed out, the solution lies in the provision of job opportunities of a size and nature that will satisfy the needs of our Highland communities. But we are now back to where we started. This is a matter of politics. Should An Comunn enter the political field?

The matter has certainly been toyed with by various members. I feel that such a move would be a great mistake. It seems to me to be more than obvious, that if Gaeldom is to survive, it must have the full support of the national government, and the Westminster government's record in the Highlands for the past two hundred years has hardly been sympathetic. Quite the reverse. A Gael must be realistic. If Gaeldom is to survive, there must be a Scottish government. There exists, tailor-made, the Scottish National Party whose Highland policy is designed by Highlanders, for Highlanders. It is the only Party which has stated quite clearly its intention to tackle the absentee landlord problem. It is the only party whose over-riding aim is the preservation of the Scottish people as a distinct people. Nothing less will do. The Liberal Party pay lip service to Scottish aspirations, and indeed, their vague woolly claim for a federal parliament can be made to sound reasonable and attractive. But, make no mistake about it, the federal parliament which some Liberals want would have no power to solve the population problem in the Highlands, and without adequate control over Scottish purse strings, would be unable to 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 Liberal Party in Scotland. Liberalism to the Highlander means freedom for the individual and fair play, ideas already existing in the S.N.P.

A survival of Gaeldom is a real problem requiring realistic solution and An Comunn would be well advised to consider the adoption of the National Party as the political wing of An Comunn. The aims are the same. The S.N.P. will provide the means.

G. NICHOLSON

A Charaid,

The main thing that strikes me about Derek Willis and A. J. Reid's respective attacks (Sruth 30mh An Damhar, 1969) upon P. Berresford Ellis and his lively column *Celtica*—Today is that these two English gentlemen seem to regard this whole business of the survival of the Celtic peoples as some sort of game not to be taken too

seriously and certainly not something to get emotional about.

Well I have news for these English hobbyists—it is far from being a game. It is quite literally a life and death struggle! We Celts are fighting for our very existence as a distinct people and for the very existence of our distinctiveness as individuals. It is a miracle in fact that any of us still survive at all. Every weapon of oppression from terrorism and murder to the equally heinous atrocity of mass-brainwashing has been directed against us. This has often been carried out directly by the English authorities but it has even more often been done by Celtic traitors, creatures who have actively supported the destruction of their own people and their respective languages.

No Mr Willis and Mr Read it is not a game. Too many people have died, too many people have suffered in this struggle for it ever to be a game! We Celts are in fact at 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 Celtic lackeys never lose sight of their ultimate goal—the complete destruction of the Celtic people as a distinct world entity and they work in a thousand different ways to bring this destruction about. This sustained attack covers a wide spectrum of activity from the overt harrangue of members of *Cymdeitras Yr Iaith Gymraeg* (The Welsh Language Society) by the bully boys of England's secret police—The Special Branch, to the studied neglect of Gaidhlig teaching by the so-called Scottish Education Department.

We Celts are not racists 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 linguistic freedom movement are not and that is fools.

The kind of wishy-washy policy advocated by Messrs Willis and Read to save the Celtic ethos has been tried and has failed. We have listened to the liberal minded ones for too long and as a people we stand at death's door.

May Mr Ellis's column grace 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 arresting way the spirit of this age long struggle for truth and decency which is the Celtic cause.

Is Mise Le Treibhdhìreas Mor,
Seumas Mac a' Ghobhainn
62 Westfield Road,
Surbiton,
Surrey.

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LEIS A' BHLAS THAITNEACH BHLATH

Births

MACADAM — At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on the 4th November 1969, to Jim and Eunice (nee MacRae), 6 Bruce Avenue, Inverness — a daughter. (Both well).

Marriages

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, Broadford, to Christeen Ann, daughter of the late Duncan Fletcher and Mrs Fletcher, 12 Askalg, Skye.

Deaths

CAMPBELL — Suddenly, as the result of an accident, on 4th October 1969, Donald John, aged 48 years, first officer s.s. Moonlight, Glen Shipping Co., beloved husband of Margaret Furness and third son of Mrs Christina Ann Campbell and of the late Mr Malcolm Campbell, 3 Cheesebay, Lochmaddy. Interred at Bernera.

MACCUISH — At Claddach Kyles, North Uist, on 31st October 1969, Catherine Macaulay, in her 87th year, wife of the late James Maccuish and last surviving member of the family of the late Mr and Mrs Roderick Macaulay, of Tigharry and Westford, North Uist. Interred Achnaba, Connel.

Situations

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His work is honourable and glorious and his righteousness endureth forever.

Psalm 111 v. 3.

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Salms 111 r. 3.

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