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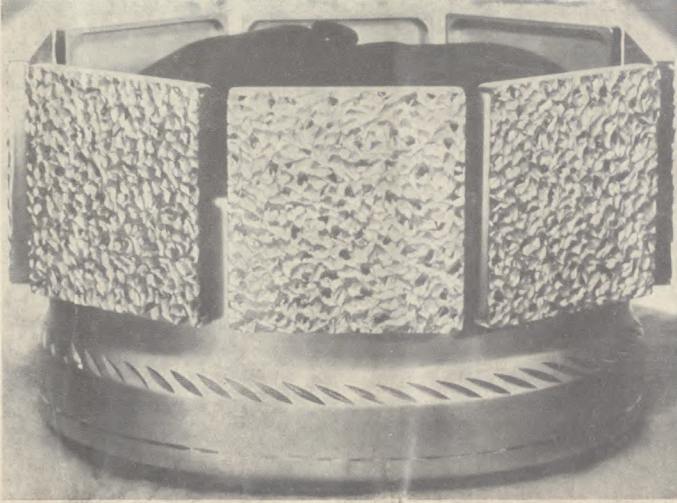
THURSDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1969

No. 68

Sixpence

THE NEW BARDIC CROWN

Presented by the British Aluminium Company to An Comunn Gaidhealach, to mark the company's 75 years in the Highlands. Designed by Mr Alexander Kirkbride, and made by Mr Iain Davidson, Edinburgh, the aluminium crown was formally handed over at Aviemore by Mr Pat Bowman of British Aluminium.



Rocket Range Wages

An Comunn Gaidhealach have queried most strongly Mr Ivor Richards' statement in the House of Commons last week that the current wage bill for local employees at the South Uist Rocket Range was £200,000. They have pointed out that the labour force is between 80 and 90 and that for the type of work done £2,000 per year is an extraordinary figure. "It would appear said Mr D. J. MacKay, the Director "that the Defence authorities are doing their best to belittle the contribution to the economy made by lobster fishing. In actual fact the wage bill can be little more than the £75,000 expected from lobster fishing this year. An Comunn is to take the matter up with the Highland members of parliament.

Significant Constitutional Changes

Tha an sean-fhocal ag radh g'eil tri nithean a thig gun iarraidh ach nuair a chuir An Comunn Gaidhealach rompa atharrachaidhean a dheanamh o chionn ceithir bliadhna cha b'ann idir gun deagh thuigsinn air de bha gu bhith 'nan lorg a thoisich iad.

Aig a' choinneamh bhliadhnail 'san Agaidh Mhor Di-Sathuine chaidh dh' aontaich iad gum biodh a' choinneamh seo 'ga cumhail' sa Ghiblean an deidh seo. Tha uallachidhean an cois leudachadh obair a' Chomuinn agus a' d'aindeoin cho furasda 'sa tha e do mhòran a' choinneamh a' fhrithealadh an latha an deidh a' Mhoid tha an fheadhainn a tha o chionn bhliadhnachan ag gabhail orra na dleasdanasan the ceangailte stigh ri sìradh an coimechan dearbhta nach ann idir an uair a tha iad claidhte le obair a' mhoide bu choir dhaibh a bhith beachdachadh air de an doigh as fhearr an obair a chur air adhart. Bidh mar sin a' choinneamh bhliadhnail ag gabhail aite 'san Oban' sa Ghiblean 1970 mar phàirt de'n Chomh-dhail Bhliadhnail.

A thuilleadh air an seo dh' aontaich a' choinneamh gum biodh a' chis bhliadhnail air a' h-ardachadh gu £1 cìs bheatha gu £7 7 - agus cìs na h-oigrich gu £5 - Tha an ardachadh seo a' tighinn aig an anns a' bheil co-gaisean sa choitchean a' dol am meud agus cha shabhal An Comunn a' bharrachd air cich.

The Annual General Meeting of An Comunn Gaidhealach held at Aviemore on Saturday, 25th October, decided that in future the meeting should take place in April each year, and the fiscal year to be 1st January, to 31st December. The decision was taken in the light of An Comunn's increased activities and the resultant need to deliberate on future policy in the most favourable circumstances possible.



Provost Donald Thomson, Oban, who as civic head and convener of the Mod and Music Committee will welcome the 1970 National Mod back to where it all began in 1892.

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Cha chreid mi nach e 'n fhìrinn a bha aig Calum Ross an uair a thuir e gu robh co-fharpaisich a' fàighinn toil-
eachas as a' Mhòd a rèir na saothrach a ghabh iad roimh-
làimh a'deanamh deiseil airson an co-fharpaisean. Tha
ceudan de bh' inbheich is de chloinn air faireachadh a rithist
an tlachd a tha ceangailte ri òran a sheinn no pios rois a
leughadh gu airde an comais anns an dòigh as fhearr
chuireas an cèll smaointean an ughdair agus tha a'cheart
uibhir a thlachd, mur a eil barrachd, aig an fheadhainn a
dhealbh smaointean ùra iad fhéin ann an rosg no bàrdachd
airson nan co-fharpaisean litreachais.

Leugh mi chionn gheist litir bh' bhean-teagasain ann an de na sgoiltean ealdhain anns an robh i ag ràdh gu robh na h-oileanach anns an sgoil anns an robh iise (agus cha robh i idir dh'e'n fheadhainn a bha an aghaidh nan oileanach) agus uibhir a thide ag argumaid mu de bh' choir, no nach bu chòir dha'n luchd-teagasga b'hih teagasga dhaibh nach robh mòran tìde air fhàgail airson ionnsachadh no teagasg. Chan eil seo ri ràdh gun bu chòir dhunn a bhih tar taobh an fheadhainn a dh'ionnsachadh rud sam bith a thèid iad a' dèanamh. Tha e cuideachd gu bheil iad a' buntainn buannachd fhèin a th'ionnsachadh iad agus b'hih iad adhart, ach bha an duine riann air a' bfuairid leis an fheadhainn leis am b'fhearr bhrèidheann na gnìomh agus anns na làithean anns a bheil seinn beo, agus teagamhan againn mu h-uile cail, tha cunnart ann gu bheil seinn a'chuid as motha dha ar tìde a labhairt agus gu chosg dheth ri gnìomh fèumail sam bith.

With the *vimore* Mod an echoing memory, the whole of Gaeldom must now look to the years of the coming Seventies. What do they hold for Gaelic? Legit recognition for a language of Scotland which is akin to the other five Celtic tongues of the 16½ million Celts in Europe? The recognition by all of Scotland and Scots that Gaelic is one of Scotland's fine identifiable possessions? The increase in the number of people who become Highlanders by adoption, by their assimilation of the culture of the Gael? And, not the least among many other good signs of progress on the Gaelic front during the Seventies, the increase in the number of bilingual Scots?

We think it is in the latter aspect that Gaelic must make the most progress in the next decade. The creation of an atmosphere in which Gaelic has equal validity with English, in which Gaelic is used with equal facility by a growing number of people, in which the culture manifested by the Gaelic language contributes in an increasing degree to the larger Scottish national culture; this must be the goal of all individuals and bodies interested in Gaelic.

Perhaps for far too long we have, as Gaels, tended to think of ourselves as the last possessors of a language which is being threatened by the figures shown in each successive Census Returns, figures over which we have all manner of controls if we would only recognise this fact. Moving as we are towards the years of the 1970s, it is more important than ever before that all old ideas about the preservation and maintenance of the Gaelic must be re-thought and some thrown over for new ideas.

The question is: Are we as Gaels capable of producing the ideas needed to devise a strategy so that Gaelic is made stronger than ever before on all the fronts of battle that matter today and in the future?

small. Or are we too inward-looking? Are we in fact looking at Gaelic from a small arc of vision, blinkered on both sides by the attitudes of others who are not sympathetic to the language – attitudes which we perhaps take too seriously, instead of mounting a campaign of war against the unwitting ignorance which engenders such attitudes? Let it not be forgotten that it is a war which we fight. The result, if the fight is lost, is the decline and death of our language. We have seen from the experience of other multi-lingual societies (Britain is a multi-language state) that language minorities can survive in the context of a culture supported by a numerically larger population.

When An Comunn's activities and bases for its activities took a new turn a few years ago with the appointment of a Director, many ideas suddenly appeared like flowers in the desert after a rainfall. Many of these ideas are now hard concrete facts. Other ideas have still to be translated into equally hard facts. Many more ideas are needed. Where are the Gaels who are willing to contribute to the products of the pitifully small think-tank which already exists within An Comunn? This is a facility which is overburdened. More support is needed.

We said in the last issue that this is a crucial time in the history of Gaelic. What we do in the Seventies for Gaelic will either kill it — or prolong its dying.

Or it could give Gaelic the real boost it needs to guarantee its existence not only in 1979, but in the Seventies of the 21st century.

Gaelic essay on a local personality. Children over 13 and under 16 years of age.

Chaneil eilean Stac, faisg air Eireasgaidh, ro mhór ach tha e gu math àrd, creagach. Chaneil e furasda a thuigsinn ciamar a dhèanadh duine a bheòhlaint ann, ach a rèir aithris bha fear ann a bha dèanamh sin.

B'e a "Breabardair" a theirte
ris agus mar a tháir faicinn gus
an fáil an diugh thóg a áite-
cómhnuidh an le clachan a'chla-
daich, gun chuideachadh, ach
seann eacais agus a dhruim fhéin.
Chá chualas riannh e bhith
deanmhadh d'air a'cheaird air an
robh e air ainmeachadh ach mur
a robh bha e fhéin, a bhean agus
ceathrar mhac a'ghinn beò air
cunlaith na mara a bhíodh a'gab-
hail fagsaidh, mu'n chladach
seirceach gas a'na tiomhoill an
cilean agus iasg a'na chuideachd
a'fáil a'na tiomhoill.

A réir beul-aithris bhíodh am Breabadair 'ga chuideacadh fhéin ann an dóighean mí-laghail eile. 'Nuair a dh'fhas a mhic sean agus tapaidh gu leór airson falbh comhla rí'n athair ann an eathar, rachadh iad air thr air na h-eileanan eile bha tiomchioll a ghoid chruith agus chaorach, agus rud sam bith eile a dhéanadh feum dhaibh. Is ann air an dóigh sin a fhuair am Breabadair fhéin a bhean, tha e coltach.

Tha sealladh fada mór-thiom-
choill an Stac. Chitheadh iad
bataichean a' tighinn bhò thaobh
'sam bith agus an t-àite leigeadh
sìos acair airson fasgadh oidhche
bha i a dhith co dhùil. Bha am
Breadabair agus a' mhic a mach
co luath 'sa bha i dorch a gu
leòr agus a' gearradh no fuasgladh
ròpa an acair. Bha am bàta mif-
hortanach sin air a bristeadh air
a' chladach, an dearbh rud a bha
dhith air a' Bhreadabair.

Rinn luchd-riaghlaidh mu dheidreadh a mach de bha dol agus chaidh an ruig air a'Bhreab-adair agus a mhic. Rugadh air fhéin agus triùir mhac 's iad a muigh ag iasgach is gun mòran dalach chaidh an cur gu bàs.

Chunnaic a'bhean an rud a thachair is rinn i air tìr mòr Uibhist leis an aon mhac a bh'air fhàgail ann an eathar beag. Chaidh an luchd-ruag air tìr anns an Stac ach 'nuair a chunnaic iad nach robh duine air fhàgail chuir iad 'na smuid an caisteal.

Chanail an diugh mo thruaighe
air fhàgail ach an larach!

(1st Prize — Marion MacCorquodale, Inverness Royal Academy)

Shuath Dòmhnal a chiabhagan
tana glas agus thug e thuige
toitean as a' bhocsa ri thaobh.
Bha gàire na cloinne bige 'na
chlusasan — gàire an fheadhainn
a bha e ag amharc air an tele-
bheisan; bha uair a bha gaireach-
dainn gu leòr 'na thigh — san
ach dh'fhalbh an latha sin agus
cha robh a nìs ri chluinntinn ach
diogairsich a'chleoc.

Thug e sùil air an uigreadair
agus leum e as a'chathair. "Na
cleibh mo mhallachd", ars'
esan fo anail is e gu cabhagach
a' gearradh air a bhòtan an
eisear. "Tha mi a' faic' cuirt e
a mach na Chuan an a' bha
bha iad a nis an uair an togail.
Thog e ubhal dheig a soitheach,
cho dheir is an t'è sin a thug
Fubha an fòiseach do dh'Adhamh.
Tha e a' dèarg na chumhne fuil
na daoine gu h-àrd. Tha e
dubha agus na h-ùidhaich,
a chaidh a dhòrtadh triomh na
biadhnaichean. Bha ùidh mhòr
air Dhomhall ann an nithean an
còigeach. Bha uair a chunnaic
e gu còigeach a' dèarg na
a nis a bha e a'còmhnuidh. Na
aite-breith agus nach robh e air

a bhith air tìr mòr o chionn
iomadach bliadhna.

[illegible]

Thug e an clàbh mu dheireadh
do'n bhàta; bha luach suas ri
càchd notaichean nan laighe air
urlar 'a bhàta a' gluasaid 's a' cur
charr dhuibh — a'groid — ni
mallaichte, shaoil leis, ach na
dheidh sin dé dheanadh an dhine
nas aois. Thug e sùil air na
iomhach; shaoil leis gun tuirt an
a'ghearna gu robh iad neo-bhlàn
ach 'cha robh cinnt aige — an
a'ghearna — bha uair — a bha
creideas aige ann ach a nis an
dheidh na chaidh a romhe, ch
robh 's Bhiobal ach uirsgul
na bha iomadh bliadhna nach
bha anns a'ch e doras eaglais.
Tha iad a' chumhachd a' lathu m
dheireadh a bha e innte, agus
thàinig an guidhe a mach fo
anail.

Bha an t-anmoch a nis a'tig-
ninn air agus cha robh orra ach
coltas an droch oidhche; shaoil
nis gun do las dealanach ach an
dheidh sin cha chual e an tair-
neach as a dheidh. Ma bha
dealanach ann chan fhaigheadh
dealbh ro mhath air an tele-
bhisean, agus smaoinich e ciomar
chuiridh e smacked the night

— an rachadh e 's an gabhadh c
mùid, dé bha sin ach a cur air-
gid mallaichte am pòca an osdair.

Cha robh 'chum ach trom s' d'ìreach suas chun an tighe. Bha oltas gum feumadh e mullach air a chur air a bhith roimh na 'cheamhradh oir bha mòran de na gligian air falbh leis an ioma-thaathach. Dh'fhosgail e an lorus — cha bhiodh e a nis a doirgeadh a ghlasadh — cha bho abhath air, oir cha bhiodh 'tathaich an tighe ach am post agus cha bhiodh sin fhéin ach gu math ainneamh. Chuir e a chròg air putan agus 's mhionaid las an seòmar suas — smoinich e air an laint-ir a bhàig a ghathair bhocht ach na dhéid sin an toileachas a fhuair i bho dhith beò.

Bha an tigh eagalach fuar, 's
m biùg teine a bh'aige air a dhol
s. Cho mì-thlachdmhor 'sa bha e
' tighinn do dhìgh falamh. Thug
dheth an t-aodach fliuch 's
haidh crith roimhe leis an
huachd. Bha an t-acras air;
h' fhosgail e crogan feòla.

[illegible]

Thionndaidh e air an telebhisean.
hual e gaireachdainn is ceol
Ach cho boidheach 'sa bhà

Coinneach na leanabh" thuirt c
ris fhein Bha a ghaireachdainn
san ceol a fas na bu chruaidhe.
"Crann-ceisidh air muin crann-
ceisidh", smaoinich e. Shuidh e
sios le trosd sa chathair is ghul e

News of the death of Mrs Nancy Cameron, former conductor of Oban Gaelic Choir, has been received with widespread regret by her many friends and acquaintances.

Mrs Cameron, who had been ill for the past six weeks, passed away at Stracathro Hospital, Brechin.

For 21 years Mrs Cameron was conductor of Oban Gaelic Choir and, when she officially retired from that position at the Glasgow Mod in 1967, she bowed out on a day of glory after steering her choir to victory in the Lovat and Tullibardine competition.

In addition the ladies choir won the Esme Smyth Trophy. The choir was also awarded the "Weekly Scotsman" Quaiach for Gaelic, The William Macdonald Quaiach for the highest aggregate Gaelic marks in the choral events, and the J. Norman McConnochie Trophy for highest aggregate music marks making it a memorable Mod for both choir and conductor.

Mrs Cameron succeeded her late father as conductor of the choir in 1946.

The funeral took place from Kilmore and Kilbride-Oban Old Parish Church to Pennyfuir Cemetery. The services at the church and graveside being conducted by Rev. John MacLeod. Mrs Cameron is survived by two brothers, Mr James and Mr Johnston MacDonald.

Tha sinn a' cur meal-a-naid-
heachd air Fionnlagh Mac-
Leòid athug a-mach Ph.D. ann
Oil-thaigh Obair-dheadhain.
Tha Fionnlagh air cliù a

chosnaa mar sgrìobhaiche,
agus tha sinn uile eòlach air
na cluichean aige air an
réidio agus an telebhisean).
Rinn e rannsachadh airson an
urram seo air cloinn aig am
bheil dà chànan. Buinidh e
do dh'Adabrog ann an Leòd-
has. Fhuair Fionnlagh M.A. le
urram 'sa cheud cheum o
Oil-thaigh Obair-dheadhain.

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Celtica - today

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

by P. Berresford Ellis

Bha mi a' dèardhad troimh
'n phàipear-naideachd ainmeil
sin an lath eile — am pàipear-
naideachd a tha air a chuir
a-mach a Stèòrnabhagh agus
a leughadh leis na fìor
Ghàidheil air feadh an t-saigh.
Cha d'fhuair mi mòran
foill-toinntean as idir an t-àm
seo co dhiubh.

Carson? Canaidh sibhse a
leughadair ionmhainn. Nach
e pàipear-naideachd tainneach,
inntinneach le pàltaes Gàidh-
lig a tha ann?

Seadh gu dearbh ach chun-
naic mi rudeigin ann a chuir
dubhachas mòr orm — sana-
san air an cuir a mach leis a'
Chomunn Gàidhealach mu
cho-fharpaisean aig, a Mhòd
Naiseanta 1969.

Gu de a tha cearr le sin
canaidh sibhse a rithidh.

A h-uile rud tha mi glè
dhùilich a radh. B'ann an
canain nan Sassanach a bha
na sanasan air an sgròbhadh
gu leir! Am bheil dith air
brìgh-mhineachadh 'sam bith?

In Cornwall, the Depart-
ment of Education and
Science has closed a prepara-
tory school at Camborne. The
preparatory school was an in-
dependent, non-state school
which specialised in educa-
tion in the Cornish language
and culture.

The move provoked Meb-
yon Kernow member David
Mudd (also a prospective par-
liamentary candidate for Fal-
mouth and Camborne) to
start an investigation of the
reason's behind the school's
closure.

The Department of Educa-
tion has assured Mr Mudd
that it "accepts without ques-
tion the right of Cornish
teachers to hold personal
views on the culture of their
own county." However, when
the views are put into prac-
tice (even at a private school)
oh, dear me ... Cornish lan-
guage! Good grief! How
parochial!

A new Breton language
society has been formed
named G.A.L.V. which aims
to involve the Breton people
more closely with the struggle
against the French suppres-
sion of the national language.
Its first publication, *Le Bre-
ton Noir et Blanc* (Black and
'White Paper') is a review of
the linguistic situation and
struggle. This is available
from Fanch Broudig, Boite
Postale 7, 29N Brest, BRE-
TAGNE. (Price is 4 fr. plus
postage, please specify "pour
G.A.L.V.").

Over the past few decades
the English Government have
made a practice of setting up
military establishments in
Celtic speaking areas (particu-
larly in Wales and Scotland)
and sending in permanent

garrisons of monoglot Eng-
lish speaking troops, thus de-
stroying the Welsh or Scot-
tish (Gàidhlig) speaking com-
munities. Whether this is done
knowingly or unknowingly is
a question of debate!

In Wales the defence of the
Celtic speaking area has al-
ways been a vehement one.
One recalls how a Welsh poet,
a minister and a school
teacher (left no other alterna-
tive by an uncaring govern-
ment) burnt down an RAF
bombing range in the 1930s.

In Scotland, reaction has
always been slow and passive,
as if the people did not really
care whether the national lan-
guage of Scotland was killed
off or not. I refer here to
the situation in the Uist is-
lands where the Scottish
(Gàidhlig) speaking islands
stand on the verge of destruc-
tion, due to the English mili-
tary rocket range and the
sending in of monoglot Eng-
lish speaking troops.

It seems ironic, therefore,
that while Scotland meekly
accepts this cultural genocide,
the Welsh seem to be taking
tips from the Scottish nation-
list, Compton MacKenzie. I
refer to his book *Rockets
Galore*.

A group of Welsh militants
struck their first blow against
the £25 million Pembrey
(Carmarthens) gunnery range
by uprooting thousands of
pegs placed by Ministry of
Defence surveyors in Pem-
brey Forest marking the tar-
get areas. This has delayed
work on the range by the
English Government.

At the same time Pembrey
citizens flocked to the Pem-
brey Hall and supported
plans by the Pembrey and
District Gunners Range Op-
position Committee to hold
a mass demonstration on the
range.

The people of Pembrey
men, women and children,
plan to walk onto the range
and across the bombing tar-
get on a day they know the
range to be in use!

The Welsh people are de-
termined to combat this facet
of cultural destruction which
has, unfortunately, worked
so well in many other parts
of Wales.

Recently in Wales, William
Glyn Jones (22), Dewi Jones
(22), were sentenced to 18
months and John Allan Jones
(20) was sentenced to six
months imprisonment for al-
legedly being involved in a
bomb conspiracy. As usual,
the press and other bodies
tried to connect the men with
the constitutional national
movements. So hard did the
prosecution try to implicate
the constitutional move-
ments, that Mr Justice Cooke
had to rebuke him and stress
that "political thought in
Wales is free ... It is no
crime to belong to Plaid
Cymru, the Llewellyn Society
or the League of Celtic
Nations."

Dutch Officials' Hear of Frisian Problem

The Inter - Departmental
Committee on Frisian Language
Policy, appointed by the
Netherlands government at the
beginning of the year, came to
Friesland last June to hold
hearings on the Frisian problem.
The committee, headed by L.
B. van Ommen, conferred in
Ljouwert with representatives of
the Frisian States, the Frisian
Academy, the Cultural Board,
the Educational Council, and
the Council of the Frisian
Movement. Both the States and
Movement had prepared exten-
ded statements for the occasion.
The memorandum of the Coun-
cil, in some ways the more
thoroughgoing of the two, had
the support of practically all
the political parties in Friesland.

The two statements, which
for a whole day formed the basis
of extended discussions between
the Frisians and the Dutch
officials, call for reforms in var-
ious areas. In education, the
memoranda point out, Frisian
should be the vehicle of instruc-
tion in the kindergarten and
lower grades. This arrangement
should not be a voluntary mat-
ter, as it is now, but should be
enacted into law. Frisian should,
again by law, be made a regular
subject in the higher grades
and in the intermediary and ad-
vanced institutions of learning.
Here, too, at least a part of the
time, the native language should
be the means of instruction.

In the field of culture, the
memoranda go on to say, Frisian
enterprises should be eligible
for the same government sub-
sidies as the Dutch. Accord-
ingly, the central Netherlands
government should generously
subsidise such cultural organi-
sations as the Frisian Cultural
Board, the Frisian School
Radio, the Literary Museum,

the Theatre Guild, the Frisian
Library, the Society for Book
Promotion, and the Council of
the Frisian Movement. It should
also grant financial support to
the compilation of the Un-
abridged Frisian Dictionary, a
project which has already been
underway for years. In Ljouwert
should provide for a radio
and television station which
transmits programs in the Frisian
language.

The two documents empha-
size that in public life the
Frisian language should have
the same rights as the Dutch.
Citizens should be able to use
Frisian place and street names
on their mail, their money order
applications, and the like. They
should be allowed to fill in tax
form in Frisian, and be able to
request birth, death, and mar-
riage certificates in their own
language. All officials of the
Netherlands government in
Friesland should be able to
understand and read Frisian
and, if possible, also speak and
write it.

The memorandum of the
Council of the Frisian Move-
ment calls for a thorough re-
vision of the law defining the
status of Frisian in the courts.
The use of the native language
there, particularly in written
form should be liberalised, says
the statement. The power of the
judge to forbid the use of
Frisian should be curtailed.
Frisian leaders, at the close
of the hearings, appeared not to
be pessimistic about the final
outcome. Many said that they
had been courteously heard and
that they had been unaware of
any negative attitude. The com-
mittee will now study the
memorandum and attempt to
come to some sort of decision in
the fall.

Fort Augustus Canal Roads

Mr Russell Johnston,
Liberal M.P. for Inverness,
has heard from Inverness
County Council that "all
necessary approvals to the
proposed improvement
scheme for the canal roads at
Fort Augustus have been
obtained with the exception
of borrowing approval from
the Scottish Development
Department. If and when
borrowing approval is re-
ceived for the scheme, sub-
ject to the necessary land
acquisition — about which
they do not anticipate any
difficulty — work could com-
mence almost immediately."

Mr Johnston said that he
was extremely pleased to
know that at long last the
improvement of these roads
was within reach. "I have
been in continuous corres-
pondence about this issue
since the middle of 1966, and
at times have found it highly
frustrating. I shall be writing
to the Scottish Development
Department, urging the
Minister to give borrowing
approval as soon as possible."

Cuil nan Ceist-12

12 — An t-Eilean Sgiathanach

- 1 Cò an Sgiathanach ain-
meil a chuir a-mach
co-chruinneachadh de
sheanfhacail Gàidhlig ann
an 1801?
- 2 Cia meud tunna de cheip
a chaidh a dhèanamh san
Eilean Sgiathanach ann
an 1772-90, 1800 no 400?
- 3 Lion gach bàrn 'sa bhar-
dach a leanas le ainm
aite 'sa Eilean:—
(a) ".....nen stuadh,
's an do thogadh suas
na suinn." (Mairi
Mhòr nan Oran)
(b) "Leigh nan arm is nan
caca,
reumail, aireil, gun
air,
dh'eug th'n ghlas
nan deideas." (Iain
Lom)
(c) ".....nan steud,
's am faighte luchd
theud." (Màiri
Mhòr nan Oran)
- 4 Càit an do ràghadh Fìan-
ghal, Ceann-feadhna nan
Leòdhach?
- 5 Dé an t-ainm a bh'air an
t-òisgeulaiche a thàinig
dho Eilean ann an 1805
agus a bha 'na mheadhon
air dùsgadh spioradail?
Fuasgladh air t.d. 10

AISEAG NA SABÀID

Air an t-Sabaid seo chaidh
thòisich an t-aiseag as ùr
eadar Caol Loch Aillse agus
an t-Eilean Sgiathanach. Bidh
aon bhàta a' ruith o 10.15
a.m. gu 5.30 p.m. Cha toir i
leatha Ìorindhean, busaichean,
bhanaisichean no carbanais-
ichean. Bho choinn ceithir
bliadhna air ais bha ùpraid
air cidhe Chaol-acainn nuair a
thòisich aiseag na Sàbaid
airson na ceud uaire.

Programan A' Mhoid

Mar is abhaist thugadh
aite dho Mhòd Naiseanta a
h-uile latha air an rèidio agus
air an telebheasan. Chòrdadh
na programan ris gach Gàid-
heal nach b'urrain a bhith
air an Aghaidh Mhòir. Ach
fhuair an luchd-amhairc meall-
lach diùidhe Di-màirt
nuair a bha an eilidh annoch
air an telebheasan air a dhu-
bhadh as le stailc a bh'aig
cuid de mhuinntir a' Bh.B.C.
'Se call a bh'ann cuideachd
gun tainig ann program air
an telebheasan oidheche Di-
aoinne a-mach aig an aon àm
ris a' chelidh a bh'air a
chraoladh air an rèidio.

SGOIL ÙR

Bidh sgoil ùr na cloinne
bige ann an Steòrnabhagh air
a fosgladh air a' 25mh latha
de'n t-Samhaid 1969 le Mgr.
Seumas S. Grannnd, ceann-
suidhe Coimisean nan Croit-
earan. Chosg i £370,000.

Leodhasaich Air An Ruagadh

Air an t-seachdain seo
chaidh thug buidheann a
Leodhas dubhlann do Mhortan
aig 'ball-seise ann an Griana-
aig. 'Se co' a' cneud turas a
bha sgòbia as an eilean a'
fiachainn ri cluicheadairean
cho iomraiteach air falbh an-
taigh. Aig toiseach toiseach-
aidh bha a' dol gu matil le
balaich Leodhas, ach mu
deireadh rinn sgil agus eòlas
muinntir Ghrianaig a' chais
orra agus ghabh Morton orra.
8-0. Bha iad a' cluich air an
oidheche, fo sholuis, suidhe-
chadh a bha ùr do sgòbia
Leodhas.

CLAR ÙR

Cluinnear Fleadsgaich naa
Loch gu tric air an rèidio ach
tha iad a' cur air clàr a thoirt
am follais air am bheil dà
oran. "Iseil Bhòidhich" Rin-
neadh an clàr le Bluebell
agus 'se BBR 104 an àireamh
a th'air.

over to you:

A GOOD ISSUE

Dear Sir, — I write to congratulate you on your issue for September 4, 1969. The articles were all excellent, but I found The Last of the Wild Men, Gaelic and Educators, Celtica Today, and Challenge to Landowners on Crofting particularly illuminating.

These articles all seemed to have a point in common — the gallantry of the Highlanders of past days and the penalties paid, and the desire that the once that was could be again.

I agree with the central points in the article Celtica Today, certainly the point that "the basic troubles in North East Ulster are not religious ones, they are relics of English colonialism."

At the time of the Union of the Parliaments, the debate in the House of Lords was so insulting to Scotland and to the Scots, it is incredible, even at this late date, the Scots could have accepted the terms of the Union. But, of course Scotland was sold out by the anglophiles and the traitors.

But I do not blame the Anglophiles — although too many Scots are such (even one of my own kin, shame on him) — or on the landowners, who by and large, like to continue as English leiges, knowing that in a revitalised Scotland under its own management, the conditions might not be so favourable for them! I blame the generality of the Scots themselves for the conditions — including those Scots, who like myself left the Old Country in disgust. They have lain down supinely under the devastating economic blows done to Scotland over these centuries, and have accepted them as inevitable, instead of fighting back.

I recall reading in one of the Edinburgh newspapers a few years ago a statement by a Scottish highschool child to the effect that the Union with England has been "such a blessing to Scotland." I was obvious in that statement, that the child believed what she had been told, and that indoctrination had gone a long, long way from the days when the S.S.P.C.K. did its devastating work for the English hegemony, when Gaelic came to be despised as the language of the illiterate and the booby.

Yes, we are in the Celtic twilight, but there is no reason why there cannot be a true revival, IF ONLY, and I accent these two words, the Scots would unite under the standard of Scotland as a united people, as so long ago they did at Bannockburn.

My kin, married to an English girl, believes that Scotland is supported in major respects by England, and gives far less to the Union than it takes. I know that this is not so, but if he

believes so, it is all the more reason we should not depend on the largesse of London, and show the Sassenachs we can go it alone, very well, and better on our own.

Wake up Albion! Can't you see the light?

Coinneach Iain Eachainn MhicLeòid, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.

Ortland, New York.

Sir, — I hope that there are other readers of "SRUTH" who agree with me that Mr Collin (as reported in your issue of 16th inst.), was correct in saying that there is an increasing amount of material in it which does not promote the cause for which "SRUTH" was founded. He referred in particular, to the articles by Mr P. Berresford Ellis which have the merit of being unambiguous).

It is not altogether a matter that what the latter says happens to be true, but that because it looks so querulous it makes poor propaganda and support for the Nationalist cause. Many Englishmen are sympathetic towards the aspirations of the Scots for at least devolution of governmental power. Most of them probably cheered the Cornishmen who flew their national flag to assert their cause and in recognition of being Cornish as well as British. But to write of this as though it were a major incident in a "Holy War" is absurdly out of proportion.

The one thing that cannot be taken from us (and I mean Highlanders, and those who share An Communn's aims) — is our dignity (in the proper sense of that word). We should be neither pugnacious nor querulous about that, and thereby we will impress our non-Scottish, non-Nationalist friends all the more.

May I congratulate Mr Baillie on his all-inclusive article about Gaelic. But why does he consider that it belongs to a Celtic-Latin group of languages (though it contains many Norse words), whereas English belongs to a Norse-German group (though it contains many Norman-French-Latin words)? The people of the Orkneys and Shetlands may not be Scots of Gaels. But those of the Hebrides probably regard themselves as such! Your etc.,

DEREK WILLIS

7 Upper George St,
Tyldesley,
Manchester, M29 8HR.

Sir, — So P. Berresford Ellis is annoyed that someone should take issue with his views and style of presentation ("Over to you," 16/10/69). My sympathies are more with your correspondent Lee Collin. Thinly veiled personal rudeness to a sympathiser with your cause (or the cause of "Sruth") is not the way to gain further converts, and I trust that your approach will not also start finding its way into the pages of that excellent little Liberal magazine "New Outlook" which Mr Ellis refers to. Or

the subject of Mr Gwynfor Evans' speech at the League of Celtic Nations' conference, perhaps Mr Evans is a wiser man than Mr Ellis would have us believe. Now is the time for nations to try to remove barriers, not to erect new ones. World peace depends on it. Also to imply that England, a nation of some 45 million occupying a large part of a small island can be ignored by the inhabitants of the other parts of that island and of the adjacent smaller one seems rather naive. Besides, the average Englishman is no more a pure Anglo Saxon than the average Scotsman or Irishman is necessarily of pure Celtic descent. Xenophobia is the raw material for wars.

Mr Ellis chides Mr Collin for his "appalling knowledge of Irish history." Accuracy is obviously important in comment on things present as well as past and by way of example I would suggest that more care is taken with the use of the word "English." There is, at present, no "English" government as such unless of course a government whose business is done in English is meant. Again, the Red Ensign referred to in connection with the Falmouth pleasure boat dispute is not "English." The Union flag which appears as part of the design is the flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Great Britain including Cornwall, England, Scotland and Wales. St George alone was not a mariner.

I, too, with Mr Collin, would not wish the best interests of the Celtic language and of "Sruth" to be harmed and would share his concern at the increasing number of rather more hysterical comments that have appeared recently from various contributors. If the paper is to become allied to the wider side of the S.N.P. then I think that it will be doing itself and its readers a disservice. Yours etc.,

A. J. READ

54 Stratmore Avenue,
Aalsthoon, Paisley,
Renfrewshire.

Fhir-dheasachaidh choir,
Lughm mi gu crumach litir
Dhonnhaill Iain MhicLeòid
ann an SRUTH na seachdain seo.

Tha mi toilichte nach robh Mgr. MacLeòid ach ri "leth-spòrs" anns na sgrìobh e an GAIRM. Air a' bhon seo, cha bu mise lean fhin a bhàir mo mealladh. Cha b' e sin barail mòran phàrantan ann Siorrachd Pheairt no mòran Lìonach-ionnsachaidh na Gàidhlig a tha a' gabhail uith an cuisean Gàidhealach. (Faic cuideachd an litir aig Tormod Dòmhnachall an SRUTH o chionn ghhoirid).

A thaobh cuid eile na litreach, chan eil agam ri radh ach a' nuair a thuites aig a' ghàidheal, bidh mise a' gabhail beannachd leibh.

Le meas,
Ruairidh MacFhionghuin.

SIX NATIONS ONE SOUL

by A. C. MacPherson

This description of the six Celtic nations comprising Scotland, Isle of Man, Ireland, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany is amply brought out in a book published this year.

The book consists of forty different articles, essays or contributions all trying to work out the best means by which the six Celtic nations can go forward into the future.

In a way the contents remind one of Celtic tracery or ornament, giving a great diversity in a greater unity, so that one can only assess it as a whole.

In the first half is to be found, among many to be found, discussions on the basic economic problems and position of Scotland, Wales, Brittany and Ireland which seem to sum the position up that, because of our respective colonial status, these four countries have by England and France been made to rely too much on primary industries like farming and fishing and also in the case of Scotland and Wales the old-fashioned heavy industries.

Without any substantial share of the latest mass-producing twentieth century engineering and light industries. The result is to be seen in their continuing loss of the younger and more vigorous elements through migration. This gives us an under-developed dependent status as economic satellites. As we are left with empty glens, shrinking old-fashioned heavy industry and are invaded by hordes of English or French school-masters sent to assimilate us, we are easy game.

The book is constructive and doesn't bring tears without a handkerchief to mop them up. This consolation seems to be provided by an article at the end by an Austrian — Ernest Joseph Goerlich — who points out that Austria has proved that smallness in itself does not make an area unwarable and any country with an industrious population, self-confidence in its own national existence and some natural resources will stand on its own. While most of us would say that rigidly enforced legislation preventing complete control of industry passing into foreign hands would serve better than nationalisation, the contribution about Austria is otherwise of the greatest interest.

The following article is by

TAKE NOTE

The Canadian Government is to enact that in areas where French-speaking citizens number at least 10 per cent, French will be accorded full Civil Rights in the local administration.

P. Berresford Ellis, a well-known collimist in "Sruth", advocating cultural, economic and political co-operation among the Celtic nations along the lines adopted by the Scandinavian nations, so that "the conquerors must realise that they are dealing not solely with Brittany, or Wales, or Scotland, etc., but the united forces of Celtica. Other articles on Malawi, Finland and Switzerland are worth reading.

While contributions from each of the Celtic countries have had a free hand to write on any relevant theme, we feel that editorial policy as brought out in the very last essay, is completely correct. As we can interpret it, curiously provocative "isms" or "schools" are discouraged in the name of unity. As we see it, anyway, there is no creed or philosophy under the sun which cannot be carried out through English or French to the exclusion of the Celtic language. This is a truth we all know in our heart of hearts.

We thoroughly enjoyed Anthony Edwards' tribute to the British (i.e. Welsh, Cornish and Breton) saints, and felt quite at home with it though we were reared on the Gaelic saints, especially our beloved Columba, and have looked on to many a bay or island as the haunt of some Gaelic saint with pride, love and reverence. Indeed these

(Continued on page 11)

NO COMMENT

In Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, some 30 people wished to learn Irish and accordingly approached Enniskillen Technical School so as to arrange evening classes. As this was a viable proposition, the school agreed to advertise in the local paper for a teacher. Seeing the advert, the Fermanagh Education Committee banned the class. The view of the Unionist-controlled Council was that Irish had no place in "Ulster" and was "no good to anyone."

It was said that even in England one can attend classes in Irish...

MOD AN AGAIDH MHOR



Nach do dh'innis mi dhuit a Chalum briogais bheag a chur ort?

Mineral Resources In The Highlands

Major developments of shale and dolomite deposits in the North West Highlands to give potash, aluminium and refractories would require technological advance and massive capital investment.

This is pointed out in a review of mineral resources in the Highlands carried out by the Institute of Geological Sciences.

As far as prospecting for new sources of metallic ores is concerned, three areas appear to be of special interest — Easter Ross and Caithness, the Loch Fyne Area, and the Unst serpentine.

The report — "A Summary of the Mineral Resources of the Crofter Counties of Scotland" — is published by H.M.S.O. at 5s. It was prepared by the Institute (a component body of the Natural Environment Research Council), in view of current efforts by the Highlands and Islands Development Board to develop the remote and thinly populated areas. It details the distribution of the economic minerals of the area based on published and unpublished information held in the records of the Institute.

The review is subsequent to a survey of the mineral potentialities of North West Sutherland commissioned by the Highlands and Islands Development Board, details of which were issued on July 3, this year.

The report says that the economic potential of minerals in the Crofter Counties lies primarily in bulk deposits of "non-metalliferous" materials. Known lodes of concentrated high-value commodities, notably of metallic ores, are probably for the most part worked out although there is still a chance of the discovery of hidden deposits in some cases.

There is just a possibility of major development of massive shale and dolomite deposits in the North-west Highlands to give a variety of products including potash, aluminium and refractories but this development would require some technological advances and massive capital investment.

There are ample supplies of natural and artificial building materials and also of low-grade industrial refractories such as dolomite and moulding sand. Possibilities exist of the utilization of certain large rock masses for specialized industrial purposes such as the manufacture of rock wool and white-rock powder.

Sufficient Quantities

There are local deposits of high-grade non-metallic minerals as yet not worked out, including optical glass sand and good quality talc; kaolinite of possible economic potential occurs in Shetland. The area is generally poorly endowed with mineral fuels, with limited reserves of coal and lacking substantial known deposits of oil and gas. Feasible hydro-electric resources are probably more or less fully utilized, apart from any future development of pump-storage schemes. There are probably sufficient quantities of semi-precious and ornamental stones to provide material for small-scale ornamental manufacture and lapidary work.

The report points out, however, that although potential resources exist, when consideration is given to any exploitation, the question of accessibility in such remote areas must always be taken into account. Many of the bulk minerals are found in localities which are far from consumer demand and which, in addition, lack a minor road network. It could be, however, that the development of

industrial centres in Fort William and (as proposed) at Invergordon will supply some consumer demand at least while increasing requirements of areas further south may render the multiple handling inherent in sea-transport a more economic proposition than at present.

The report includes references to investigations which have been carried on in the area, not only by Government sponsored bodies, but by private enterprise, notably by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), major steel-making concerns and numerous mining companies.

As a result the mineral potential of the region has been more fully investigated than is perhaps generally appreciated. The report mentions areas where further examinations could be carried out using modern methods of geochemical and geophysical prospecting in the hope that these would reveal deposits which are concealed or otherwise apparent. The Institute is actively engaged in such operations in several places.

Invergordon Study

Aberdeen University is starting a three-year study of the economic and sociological impact of industrial development at Invergordon. The project was initiated by The British Aluminium Company and organised in conjunction with the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

The survey is being jointly sponsored by British Aluminium, the Highlands Board and Grampian Chemicals Ltd., each of which is contributing £5,000.

During the planning of the survey over the past twelve months, the Scottish Development Department, Ross and Cromarty County Council, the Scottish Council of Social Service, the Scottish Council—Development and Industry, and An Comunn Gaidhealach have also been consulted.

The survey is being directed by Professor Maxwell Gaskin, D.F.C., M.A., head of Aberdeen University's department of political economy, and Professor Raymond Illsley, B.A., Ph.D., head of the sociology department.

The object of the survey is to measure and assess the effect on the people and institutions of Easter Ross of the develop-

ment of British Aluminium's £37,000,000 smelter and Grampian Chemical's £60,000,000 petro-chemical complex.

Subjects that will be covered include: changes in the composition of the local population, including migration into and out of the region; the integration of incomers into the community; effect on local cultural life; impact on social services and voluntary organisations; changing travel patterns; opportunities for school-leavers; significance of more stable and higher-paid work in the regional economy effect on local government operation and finance; changes in the size and composition of the local labour force; growth of service industries; effect on the market in land; and recruitment of labour.

Under the guidance of Professor Gaskin, student investigators work for Mr C. J. Harley, Ross and Cromarty's county development officer, undertake an enquiry during August '70 to obtain some basic statistics. Mr Adrian Varwell, a sociologist working for Professor Illsley, is already living in Saltburn, Invergordon, and has started studying the local scene.

Fish Catch Increase

A record total of £21.7m was paid on the first-hand sale of wet fish and shellfish landed in Scotland from British vessels in 1968, an increase of £1m on the previous year. White fish landings rose only slightly but landing of shellfish were at a record level, exceeding for the first time the value of herring landings, which were below 1967 levels in terms of quantity and value. Expansion was most marked in the scallop fishery where the value of landings was almost 110 per cent higher than in 1967 and the weight increased by 163 per cent.

White fish landings at 4.3m. cwt. were slightly higher than in the previous year, and the value rose by about £360,000 to £16.5m. This is attributed mainly to higher average prices obtained for haddock, whiting and some other species. The average price of all white fish was 76s 3d per cwt. compared with 75s 7d per cwt. in 1967.

Herring landings totalled 1,648,845 cwt., valued at £2,145,180, representing decreases in weight and value of five and two per cent respectively compared with the 1967 figures of 1,734,960, valued at £2,188,959. The average price per cwt. at 26s was 9d higher than the 1967 average. The Shetland fishery produced good catches but the Buchan grounds proved a failure. Heavy landings were made in the Minch autumn season, and there was a slight improvement in the total Clyde catch for the year compared with 1967.

The total catch of shellfish at 281,072 cwt., was 21.7 per cent higher than the 230,993 cwt. landed in 1967, and the

value was almost £2.8m compared with just over £2.1m an increase of 31.3 per cent.

Nephrops (whip, processed, are known as scampi) continued to make the most valuable contribution and landings of 141,757 cwt., valued at £1,621,289, accounted for some 50 per cent by weight and 58 per cent by value of the entire Scottish shellfish catch.

The 1968 catch of salmon and grilse by all methods, commercial and angling, amounted to 1,564 tons (2,132 tons in 1967), the number of fish caught being 427,872. The catch of sea trout totalled 239 tons (345 in 1967), the number of fish caught being 209,491 (312,226 in 1967). The estimated value of the total catch was £1,788,500 (£2,052,700 in 1967).

Salmon disease which first affected Scottish rivers in 1966 is now widespread. Most of the major rivers on the east and north-east coast from the Tweed to the Helmsdale are affected, as well as a number of rivers in Ayrshire and on the Solway. Additional facilities were provided for investigations being made into the disease by the Department's scientists. The cause and nature of the disease have not yet been determined.

The number of fishing vessels operating from Scottish ports at December 31, 1968 was 2,787. This represented a reduction of 90 as compared with the 1967 figure, due largely to the number of shell fish boats under thirty feet that had given up fishing.

During the year, there were 40 convictions for illegal trawling and in 31 cases fines rang-

ing from £10 to £100 were imposed. There were seven convictions for illegal seine-net fishing and fines ranging from £20 to £70 were imposed.

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AG ANNSACHA H NA

LE IAIN A. MACDHOMHNAILL

New Highland Newspaper

The appearance recently of 'The Northern Nationalist' adds yet another newspaper to the growing list in the Highlands. All, as it so happens, are sponsored by the Scottish National Party as a means of keeping not only members informed of progress but presenting an image of the Party to the general public.

The 'Highland Nationalist' is published in Oban, and has its main circulation in Argyll. The 'Nor-East Symbol' covers Moray and Nairn. The new 'Northern Nationalist' cover a readership area north of Inverness, including Caithness and Sutherland. It is published in Wick by J. Sutherland. 'Aurora' is an occasional magazine printed in Ross-shire, and 'Duigs' is the Newsletter of the Inverness East Branch of the S.N.P.



Seumas a'dol a dh' iasgach

Tha e leth uair an deigh ceithir.

It is half past four.

The Mairi anns an taigh agus tha Iain agus Anna.

Mary is in the house and John and Anne.

a' tighinn dhachaidh as an sgoil. Tha Alasdair,

are coming home from school. Alex is

trang a' ruumar anns an achadh. Alex is

busy digging in the field.

Iain : A bheil duine a staigh?

Is there anyone in?

Mairi : Tha. Thig a steach Iain.

Yes. Come in John.

Càit' a bheil Anna?

Where is Anne?

Iain : Tha i a' tighinn.

She is coming.

Mairi : A bheil sibh tràth an diugh?

Are you early today?

Iain : Chanell. Nacheil e leth uair an deigh ceithir?

No. Is it not half past four?

Mairi : Oh tha gu dearbh.

O yes indeed.

A bheil an t-acras ort?

Are you hungry?

Iain : Tha gu dearbh agus tha am pathadh orm cuideachd.

Yes indeed and I am thirsty as well (also).

Mairi : An robh còta ort an diugh?

Were you wearing a coat today?

Iain : Cha robh. Bha e cho blàth.

No. It was so warm.

Mairi : Ach càit' a bheil Anna?

But where is Anne?

Iain : Tha i a' bruidhinn ri Sìne bheag.

She is talking to little Jean.

Mairi : Eigh air Anna.

Call Anne.

Iain : Anna, Anna. Trobhad dhachaidh.

Anne, Anne. Come home.

Anna : Tha mi a' tighinn.

I am coming.

Iain : Greas ort.

Hurry up.

Anna : Tha mi a' tighinn.

I am coming.

Iain : Tha i a' tighinn.

She is coming.

Anna : Oh tha mi sgìth.

Oh I am tired.

Mairi : Cuir dhìot do chòta.

Put off your coat.

Anna : Tha e cho blàth.

It is so warm.

Mairi : A bheil ant-acras ort?

Are you hungry?

Anna : Tha agus tha am pathadh orm.

Yes and I am thirsty.

Iain : Càit' a bheil m' athair?

Where is my father?

Mairi : Tha e anns an achadh.

He is in the field.

Iain : Dé tha e a' deanamh an diugh?

What is he doing today?

Mairi : Tha e ruumar.

He is digging.

Abair ris gu bheil an tea deiseil.

Say to him that the tea is ready.

Iain : Gu math.

Very good.

Mairi : An robh thu trang anns an sgoil an diugh?

Were you busy in school today?

Anna : Bha gu dearbh.

Yes indeed.

Mairi : Dé bha thu a' deanamh?

What were you doing?

Anna : Anns a' mhàdainn Bha sinn a' leughadh

In the morning we were reading

agus a' sgrìobhadh

and writing.

Mairi : An robh sibh a' seinn an diugh?

Were you singing today?

Anna : Oh bha. Bha sinn a' seinn feasgar.

Oh yes. We were singing in the afternoon.

Mairi : Cuir am balaine air a' bhòrd Anna.

Put the milk on the table Anne.

Anna : Càit' a bheil an siucar?

Where is the sugar?

Mairi : Tha an siucar anns an uinneig.

The sugar is in the window.

Anna : An uinneig. Chanell e anns an uinneig.

The window. It's not in the window.

Mairi : Tha an siucar air a' bhòrd.

The sugar is on the table.

Anna : Seo m' athair a' tighinn.

Here is my father coming.

Mairi : A bheil Iain comhla ris?

Is John along with him?

Anna : Chanell.

No.

Mairi : Ach càit' a bheil Iain a nise?

But where is John now?

Alasdair : Ciamar a tha thu fhein Anna?

How are you yourself Anne?

Anna : Tha mi glé mhaith. Càit' an robh sibh?

I am very well. Where were you?

Alasdair : Bha mi anns an achadh.

I was in the field.

Anna : Dé bha sibh a' deanamh?

What were you doing?

Alasdair : Bha mi a' ruumar.

I was digging.

Dé bha thu fhein a' deanamh an diugh?

What were you yourself doing today?

Anna : Oh bha mi trang a' sgrìobhadh agus a' leughadh.

Oh I was busy writing and reading.

Càit' a bheil Iain?

Where is John?

Alasdair : Tha e a' bruidhinn ri Seumas.

He is speaking to James.

Mairi : Eigh air Iain. Tha an tea deiseil.

Call John. The tea is ready.

Anna : Iain greas ort. Tha an tea deiseil.

John hurry up. The tea is ready.

Iain : Tha mi a' tighinn.

I am coming.

Mairi : A nise suidhibh uile aig a' bhòrd.

Now all sit at the table.

Mairi : Greas ort Iain. Suidh aig a' bhòrd.

Hurry up John. Sit at the table.

Alasdair : Dé tha Seumas ag radh?

What is James saying?

Iain : Tha e ag radh gu bheil e a' dol a' dh' iasgach.

He is saying that he is going to fish.

Anna : A bheil thusa (a') dol a' dh' iasgach?

Are you going to fish?

Iain : Chanell fios agam.

I don't know.

Anna : A bheil Seumas beag a' dol a' dh' iasgach?

Is little James going to fish?

Iain : Tha Seumas ag radh nacheil Seumas beag a' dol

James says that little James is not going

a' dh' iasgach idir

to fish at all.

Anna : Carson nacheil?

Why not?

Iain : Tha e ro anmoch.

It is too late.

Anna : C'uine tha Seumas a' dol a' dh' iasgach?

When is James going fishing?

Iain : Tha Seumas ag radh nacheil e a' falbh gu ochd

James says that he is not going till eight

uairan

o'clock.

Mairi : Tha sin ro anmoch.

That is too late.

Ich aran agus caise Iain.

Eat bread and cheese John.

Iain : Tapadh leibh.

Thank you.

Alasdair : A bheil sibh deiseil fhathast?

Are you ready yet?

Iain : Tha mise deiseil.

I am ready.

Anna : Tha agus mise.

So am I.

Iain : Tha mi dol a' mach a nise.

I am going out now.

Mairi : Na bi fada.

Do not be long.

A bheil thusa a' dol a' mach Anna?

Are you going out Anne?

Anna : Chanell an dràsda.

Not just now.

Aig leth uair an deigh ceithir bha Iain agus Anna a' tighinn dhachaidh as an sgoil. Bha Mairi anns an taigh ach bha Alasdair a' ruumar anns an achadh. Bha Iain agus Anna trang anns an sgoil. Bha Iad a' leughadh agus a' sgrìobhadh agus bha Iad a' seinn cuideachd. Bha còta air Anna agus bha i ro blàth. Cha robh còta air Iain idir. Bha an t-acras agus am pathadh air Iain agus air Anna. Bha Iain a' bruidhinn ri Seumas agus bha Seumas ag radh gu bheil e dol a' dh' iasgach.

1. Cuine bha Iain agus Anna a' tighinn dhachaidh?

2. Càit' an robh Alasdair?

3. Dé bha Iain ann?

4. Càit' an robh Seumas a' dol?

5. An robh còta air Iain?

Grammar

The Verb "To be."

Affirmative: Gu bheil e, that he is.

Nacheil e, that he is not.

Present Tense.

Indirect Speech

an cruinne

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

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learning Gaelic?

interested in Gaelic?

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NEW TERMS

for the representation of objects and for conceptions arising therefrom.

AINMEAN URA

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

Reproduced from the Celtic Annual, 1918-1919

Usage. Affirmative.

Iain : Tha mi dol a dh'iasgach.
I am going fishing.
Mairi : Dé tha Iain ag ràdh?
Alasdair: Tha e ag ràdh gu bheil e dol a dh'iasgach.
He is saying that he is not going fishing.

Usage. Negative

Alasdair: Chanell mi dol a dh'iasgach.
I am not going fishing.
Mairi : Dé tha Alasdair ag ràdh?
What is Alexander saying?
Iain : Tha e ag ràdh nach eil e dol a dh'iasgach.
He is saying that he is not going fishing.

N.B. We do not use "a' dol" immediately after Personal Pronouns which end with a vowel.

e.g. C'àit a bheil e dol?
Where is he going?

The Regular Verb

A' tighinn, coming A' leughadh, reading
A' sgriobhadh, writing A' seinn, singing
Ag ràdh, saying.

Imperative

Suidh, sit

Negative Imperative

Na bi, do not be.

Irregular Verb. Imperative

Thig, come

Abair, say.

N.B. In the Plural the Imperative ends in "ibh."
e.g. Suidhibh, sit.

Masculine Nouns with and without the Definite Article

Feasgar, evening Am feasgar, the evening
Fios, knowledge Am fios, the knowledge
Achadh, a field An achadh, the field
Aran, bread An aran, the bread
Siucar, sugar An siucar, the sugar

Feminine Nouns with and without the Definite Article

Linneag, a window An linneag, the window
Càise, cheese A' chàise, the cheese

Adjectives

Annoch, late Beag, small

Common words and usage

An dugh, today
Glé mhath, very good.
Feasgar, in the evening
An dràsda, just now.
N.B. "Glé" aspirates the adjective following it.
e.g. Glé bheag, very small.

Exercises

A Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks.

- Tha Anna aig — uinneig.
- Tha e — ràdh gu — bheil e dol dhachaidh.
- Bha — chàise air — bhord.
- Tha Iain ag — e dol a dh'iasgach.
- Bha leth uair — — deich.

B Give the answer 'yes' to the following

- An robh Alasdair trang?
- Nach robh Anna a' seinn?
- A bheil aran air a' bhòrd?

C Give the answer "no" to the following.

- Nachell Mairi aig an taigh?
- A bheil Seumas a' ruamhar?
- Nach robh càise air a' bhòrd?

"NEW MONEY"

The distribution of 1,600,000 free copies of a new Decimal Currency Board booklet "New money in your shop" to the retail and service industries

SCOTTISH CHILDREN'S LEAGUE OF PITY — FLAG DAY

The Heather Day Collection, undertaken by pupils of Croy Junior Secondary School amounted to £10 16s 5d. Collectors were: Susan Bowles, Christine Jack, Donald Flockhart, Peter Flockhart, Pauline Little, Fiona Douglas, George McKenzie.

throughout the country began on Monday, 20th October. Distribution is being made with the co-operation of the banks, which will be issuing a copy to appropriate customers at 14,500 branches.

The illustrated booklet has 24 pages and is printed in red, black and orange. It explains in straightforward language all the main facts about going decimal that the smaller businessman involved in cash handling with the public needs to know. The booklet is also on sale from Monday through H.M.S.O. bookshops, or any bookseller (price 1s, by post 1s 4d).

Equiangular
Angle of 90 degrees
Angle of 45 degrees

Angle of 60 degrees
Angle of 30 degrees
Angle of 29 degrees
Angle of 115 degrees, 32 mins.
53 secs.

Flat angle
Reflex angle
Salient angle
Re-entering angle
Positive angle
Negative angle
Included angle (between given lines)

Angle included in another
A division of an angle (measured by degrees)

Solid figures
Cube (hexahedron)
Tetrahedron
Octahedron
Dodecahedron
Isocahedron
Polyhedron

Sphere
Prism
Cylinder
Pyramid
Cone

Segment of a Sphere
Scale

Unit of the scale
Division of the scale
Protractor (scale of the circle)
Unit of the protractor

Division of the protractor
Vernier
Dialagonal scale

Scale of feet and inches
Scale of cords
Scale of a fourth

Scale of a quarter-inch
Scale of a quarter-inch to the foot

Perspective drawing
Point of a sight
Point of distance

Vanishing point
The eye in plan
Picture plane

Visual angle
Angular perspective
Parallel perspective

Ground line
Horizontal line
Vanishing line

Lines converging to the eye
Line of sight
Plan lines

Working Lines
Any line projecting the object to the picture plane

Continuation of a plan line to the picture plane
The line vanishes at A
Parallel to the picture

The object being drawn
Drawing materials
Apparatus

Ink
China or Indian ink
Stalk of Indian ink

Blue ink, etc.
Coloured ink
Ink dish (of the saucer type)

Any pigment or liquid used for drawing
Drawing Board
Drawing pin

Drawing instrument
Drawing instruments collectively
A rule

A scale
A protractor
A compass

A long leg of the compass
A pencil
Pencil compass

Ink compasses
A pencil point, or leg
An ink point, or leg

A needle point
Parallel rulers
A T-square

A T-square jointed
A set square
A pencil

The lead of a pencil
A lead pencil
A blue pencil

A coloured pencil
A slate
A fountain pen

Comh-choinneach
Còir-choinn: coinne nachad
Leth-choir-choinne: coinne ceath-

rachad 's a còig
Coinne-sèathad
Coinne triochad

Coinne fichead 's a naoi
Coinne ceud 's a còig deug, gu triochad 's a dhà, gu caogad 's a trì

Neco-choinne
Ais-choinne
Deud-choinne: coinne-uilinnach

Eag-choinne: coinne-ghobhlach
Ann-choinne
Ais-choinne
Eadar-choinne

Mirr-choinne
Rann-choinne

Meall-chreathan
Meallan-se

Meallan-ceithir
Meallan-ochd
Meallan-da-dhèng

Meallan-fichead
Iod-mheallan
Cruinn-mheallan

Sìos-cholbhan
Cruinn cholbhan
Sìos-bhìdean

Croinn-bhìdean
Meall-mhàman
Samhlan-tomhaiss

Uireadann
Rannan
Crom-shamhlan

Crom-uireadann
Crom-rannan
Mean-thomhasan

Fiar-thomhasan
Samhlan thrioghean is giorleach
Samhlan theud-lìnean

Samhlan ceathramh mar aon
Samhlan ceathramh giorleach
Samhlan ceathramh giorleach mar thriogheach

Beachd-dealbh
Sùil dhad
Astar-dhad

Fàire-dhad
Sùil-ionad
Dealbh-chlàir

Sùil-choinne
Beachd-dealbh coinne ruinn
Beachd-dealbh sìos ruinn

Làr-lìne
Fàire-lìne
Nunn lìne

Lìnean sùil-amaiss
Sùil-lìne
Lìnean a' bheath-dhealbha

Foghnadh-lìnean

Nall-lìne

Sìneadh dealbh-lìne
Thèid an lìnne thar fàire aig A

Breathrach ris an dealbh-chlàir
Cuspair-rud
Aobhar dealbhadh

Uigheam; achuinn
Lìonn-dealbhadh; l-sgriobhadh
Dubh-Aisich

Sgonnan-dubh
Lìonn-gorm, gorm-lìonn, etc.
Dath-lìonn
Lìonn-chuach; slighe-lìonna

Cungaidh-dhealbhadh; dealbh-chlàir-dealbhadh
Dìong-stob
Ball-dealbhadh

Dealbh-achuinn
Riaghladh
Samhlan-tomhaiss

Crom-shamhlan
Gobhal; gobhlan
Cas-fhadas

Gobhail-roinn; gobhail-roinn
Gobhail luaidhe
Gobhail-lìonna

Gobh-luaidhe; cas-luaidhe
Gob-lìonna; Cas lìonne
Rinn-sàthaidh

Comh-riaghladh; breath-riaghladh
Crois-riaghladh
Crois luidh-nach

Dìreachan; còir-dìreachan
Bior; bioran
Gas-luaidhe

Bior(an)-luaidhe; luaidhe-bhior(an)
luaidhean
Bior(an)-gùirme; gorm-bhior(an)

Dath-bhior(an)
Sgleatha-chlàir
Sgriobhan-tìopraid

Crime In Four Scottish Cities

More people were sent to prison from courts in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen in September 1969. The total was 996 compared with 970 in September 1968—an increase of 26.

The total number of people imprisoned for crimes rose by 37. In Glasgow the total rose by 55 to 375; in Dundee by 34 to 43. In Edinburgh the total fell by 42 to 81 and in Aberdeen by 10 to 19.

Imprisonment for minor offences decreased by 11. In Edinburgh the total fell by 28 to 62; in Glasgow by 6 to 302 and in Aberdeen by 19 to 17. In Dundee the total rose by 42 to 97.

People sent to prison for non-payment of fines totalled 460 compared with 434 in September 1968.

FEAR-TEAGAISG AIR A CHUR DHETH

Chuireadh Mgr. Domhnall Iain MacGhill-innein as a dhreuchd mar ard fhear-teagaisg ann an Sgoil Lionail ann an Leodhas. B'ean an t-aon neach de luchd-teagaisg Siorrachd Rois a dh'fuit a bhith air a cheangal ris an G.T.C.

A'TARRAINN LUCHD-TURUIS

Tha Bòrd Leasachaidh na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eilean a' cur romha mu £80,000 a chosg air sanasan ann am pàipearan - naidheachd agus air an telebhisean airson luchd-siubhail agus obraichean eile a tharrainn chun na Gàidhealtachd.

BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY — FLAG DAY

The collection undertaken by pupils of Croy Junior Secondary School amounted to £11 10s 3d. Collectors were: Gordon Farquharson, Fiona Douglas, Peter Flockhart, Isabel MacLean, Jacqueline Fraser, Pauline Little, Andrew Johnston, Roderick Cameron, Shirley Innes, and Dorothy Innes.

CORNISH

"The Story of the Cornish Language", which for many years has been unobtainable, is now obtainable from An Lef Kernewek, 16 Trevu Road, Cambourne Cornwall. The price is 3/6d post free.

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Good Fare and a Fine Cellar

The Flight From The Fringe

Internal Population Movements In Scotland

One of the major groups of problems facing Scotland comprises those social and economic problems resulting from various types of emigration: the emigration of Scots overseas; the emigration of Scots across the Border into England; and the continuing movement within Scotland from the uplands of Northwest and the South towards the lowlands and cities of the Midland Valley. All these population movements are symptoms of the underdevelopment (and hence limited job opportunities) characterising the Scottish economy; the first two are symptoms of overall underdevelopment, the third a symptom of the regional underdevelopment of Scotland's highland and island fringe. And just as overall underdevelopment leads to population migration from Scotland and concentration in the "metropolitan" area of Southeast England, so one consequence of regional underdevelopment is the growing concentration in "sub-metropolitan" cities such as Glasgow or Edinburgh. We have dealt with this relationship between underdevelopment and rural repopulation and urban concentration in the 1969 annual volume of the *Celtic League*, and with the migration to England in an earlier issue of *Sruith*²; here we are concerned with the migration patterns of the Scottish born population within Scotland.

The source of our data is Volume 5 of the 1961 Census of Scotland which shows the birthplace by major Census Regions of the Scottish population and their distribution, as of 1961, on a county basis (together with the four major cities). The six maps accompanying this note as well as the statistics cited are derived from this Census data.

About 590,000 people, or one out of every eight folk born in Scotland, live outside the Region in which they were born; the proportion living outside the county in which they were born may well be considerably higher. The general statistical picture is given below; this Table shows the absolute numbers of folk living outside the Region of birth and the percentage of the local regional-born population represented by this figure. This percentage gives us a rough and ready measure of the intensity of regional emigration.

greater degree of stability of population numbers in the central industrial zone; the West Central Region, which includes the Central Clydeside Conurbation, has succeeded in retaining nine out of every ten folk born in the Region.

The maps show the cities or counties to which those moving out of the Region in which they were born have migrated. From the Crofting Counties the main movement has been towards the industrial belt of Central Scotland; seven-tenths of those leaving the Crofting Counties are now enumerated in the West Central Region (with the result that the third largest concentration of Gaelic-speakers is in Glasgow), and one-quarter in the East Central Region. The great majority of those leaving the "Remainder of the Northern Region" have likewise moved to the "sub-metropolitan zone" of industrial Scotland, two-thirds to the East Central Region and one-third to the West Central Region. In the case of central Scotland the main currents of migration are between the two component Regions: almost 90,000 folk born in the east zone now live in the west (representing half of the outflow from the East Central Region); some 110,000 folk born in the west now live in the east (representing three-fifths of the outflow from the West Central Region). And the hill country between the southern fringe of the industrial zone and the Border has, like the Highlands and Islands, contributed to the build-up of the cities and the industries of the Central Valley; three-fifths of those leaving the Border counties have moved to the East Central Region and three-fifths of those leaving the "Remainder of the Southern Region" have moved towards Clydeside and the West Central Region.

We have stressed the outward movement of population from the six major Census Regions. It is unnecessary to remind the reader that one Region's loss is another Region's gain (at least in terms of statistics) but it is worth emphasising that even in Regions undergoing a net loss

Counties and the "Remainder of the North" have lost 179,000 locally-born folk through emigration they have gained over 150,000 people as —

by Keith Buchanan

a result of in-migration from other parts of Scotland; in 1961 these folk made up one-fifth of the population of the Crofting Counties and one-sixth of the population of the "Remainder of the North."

These interweaving patterns of out-migration and in-migration may perhaps be construed by contributing to the breaking down of local differences and hence to the emergence of a more close-textured sense of nationhood. This, however, is something sociologists must assess. And it is more than doubtful whether this gain outweighs the social losses — the depopulation and destruction of regional life on the periphery, the increasing congestion and

dehumanisation of life in the industrial core — resulting from this ebb and flow of folk across the Scottish land. Only by careful and sensitive national planning, motivated less by considerations of maximum profitability than by the determination "to promote the good of every man and of the whole man", can these losses be overcome. But as long as Scotland remains a satellite of her wealthy English neighbour even to attempt such planning is impossible — as impossible as the weaving of that sea-sand rope which, in the tale

(Continued on page 9)



The maps show the present-day distribution, by cities and counties, of emigrants from each of the six major Census Regions of Scotland.

Region	Total population resident elsewhere in Scotland	% of regional-born population
Crofting Counties	71,000	26
Remainder of North	108,000	16
East Central	166,000	13
West Central	191,000	9
Border	25,000	28
Remainder of South	31,000	23

The table emphasises "the flight from the fringe"—both the Crofting Counties and the upland counties of the South have lost a quarter of their population — and the much

of population there may be a sizeable inflow from other Regions which in part at least offsets the loss through migration of local-born folk. Thus, while the Crofting

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean

Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

Moderator

Eaglais Ur

Air an t-seachdain seo chaidh bha an t-Oll. Urr Uisdean O. Dubhghlas air ainmeachadh mar Mhoderator and Ard-sheanaidh airson 1970-71. Tha e air a bhith 'na mhinistear ann an Dun-deagh o 1951. Tha e 58 bliadhna a' dh'aois agus chaidh e troimh chursa an fhoghlum ann an Oil-chaidh Ghlaschu agus ann an Colaisde na Trian-aidh. Chunnacas air an telebhis-ean e air a' phrogram "Coping with Life." Bho chionn ghoirid bha Moderator na bliadhna seo, am Fior Urr. Tomas M. MacCalmain, air chuir ann an Gleann-elig, a' cheud choimhional a bh-aig.

Orduigh-ean 'na Hearadh
Air an treas Sabaid d'n mhios seo bha Sacramaid Suip-eir air Tighearna air a frithealachd ann an Spargasth 'na Hearadh. A' cuideachadh aig na seirbhishean bha na h-Urr. Iain Caimbeul (Druim na Drochaid) agus Uilleam Domhnallach (An Rudha). 'Se Mgr. Caimbeul a tha an ceann na seirbhishean air "Deanamaid Aoradh" air a' mhios seo. Bha Mgr. Domhnallach 'na mhinistear ann an Spargasth agus an deachaidh a shuidheachadh 'san Rudha ann an 1964.

Ardachadh Tuarastail

An ath bliadhna bidh paidheadh nam ministearan a' dol am meud. An drasda tha a chuid mhor dhiubh a' faghinn £1,200 'sa bliadhna, ach ehn an 1970 bidh £50 air a chur ris an t-suim sin.

Comanachadh Leumrabhaigh

Thoisich Orduigh-ean Leumrabhaigh air a' 16mh latha d'n mhios. A' gabhadh co-phairt anns na seirbhishean bha an t-Urr. Donnchadh Caimbeul (Dun-deannan) agus an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacLeod (Bearnar-nagh na Hearadh) Bha caireann a lathair a moran de na coimhionalan eile ann an Leodhas, gu h-àraid air Di-h-oinne (Latha na Ceist) agus an t-Sabaid. Aig a' choineamh-cheist chuireadh a-mach 1 Corintianach 2:12 mar bhonn co-labhairt, agus bhruidhinn seachd-nar de na bairtean gu tuigs-eachd saorsainneil.

Seirbhishean Taingealachd

Chumadh seirbhishean taingealachd an Fhoghair anns an Aghaidh Mhoir, ann an Rata-murchais agus anns a' Ghleann Mhor bho chionn ghoirid. Air ceann nan coinneamhan bha an t-Urr. Frederick Salter.

Orduigh-ean Loch nan Madadh

Air an t-Sabaid seo chaidh chumadh seirbhis a' Chomanachaidh ann an Eaglais Loch nan Madadh. Bha na ministearan seo a' searmonachadh aig seirbhishean nan Orduigh-ean an t-Urr. Tormod MacSuaibh (Sgarasth), an t-Urr. Uilleam Domhnallach (Paibi). Bha seirbhishean air an cumail ann an Truimiseagarrachd agus ann an Loch Portain.

Air a' 15mh latha d'n mhios seo dh'fhoghlaidh eaglais ur 'san Rudha ann an Leodhas. Tha cumadh na h-eaglais 'san nos ur, agus chosg i' m £25,000. Aig an t-seirbhis-choirisdh chualas searmon freagarrach o'n Urr. Murchadh Mac Risdh (Steornabhagh) air Soisgeul Eoin iv; 23, 24. Thug teachdaire a' choimhional, an t-Urr. Iain MacSuaibh taing do a' h-uile neach a iomadh cearn d'n t-saoghail a chuidich le togail na h-eaglaise.

Tiodhlaich

Bho chionn ghoirid fhuair a' Mhaighd. Aas, Mairead Gill-Chriod Bioibull mar thiodhlaich o' choimhional Bhurra. Tha i a' dol a dh'fhuireach ann an Arcaibh. Aig feill a chum Eaglais Shaor Bhurra bho chionn beagan sheachdainnean chaidh £130 a chruinneachadh.

Orduigh-ean

Chumadh an Comanachadh ann an Grabhair air an treas Sabaid d'n mhios. A' cuideachadh aig na seirbhishean bha na h-Urr. MacNeacail (Barbhas) Mac a' Ghobhainn (Nis) agus MacCaoidh (An t-Oib). Ged nach robh an t-side ro ghealltasach aig t-seachdain nan Orduigh-ean bha Di-sathairne agus Latha na Saba' d'fabharach.

SUIRIDHE NA H-AON OIHDHCE

LEIS A' BHREACAN UALLACH

'S iomadh smuain dhiomhair agus run falaichte a shadas tro chadal air uachdar. Troimh an latha tha aig a'mhorchuid againn greim daingeann air ar smuaineach 's cha b'ig sinn ris dhiubh ach na bhios ceart agus coltach, ach, gideadh, is iomadh dochas faoin a tha freumhachadh an cridhe an duine nach fhaic agus nach tuig fear eile, agus is math sin iomadhach uair. Ach 'nuair a thig suas air ar corp is anam, tha e gheallachd gu bheil norrag a' ghloinn air fear-faire an intinn fheilmhor mar an ceudna, claoithre 's bruite 's mar a tha e le sarachadh is teas an la. Aig am ud suidhidh an diblidh bhoich gun treoir, gun aran, bios aig bord an righ agus an spiorad lag, bochd, ruithidh i garbhlach-ein Eirinn faillte ri sar oganaich na Meille, gun mheastachd, gun eagal. 'S ann mar sin, 's iongantach, a thachair do Ruairidh, oir cha b'fhada agus an tug e riag far am bu tric intinn a' meiricheachd, ach far nach ruigeadh solus la gu brath e.

'S beag a shaoil e do dhorchadas an achadh muigh an uair sin, 's am baile thall a cheann suidhe. Rainig e, am prìobadh na sula gu tearaint sabhailt, sgath-thìgh Anna 's bu shiubhlach a chasan spagach steach a' chachalaigh agus sus a stairean. Ghrog e an uinneag gu ciuin dhuicil 's cha robh Anna fada an t-snaic a thoirt



Comanachadh

Air a' cheud Sabaid d'n t-Samhain bidh an t-Sacramaid air a frithealachd ann an Ratharsair agus anns an Oban. Air ceann choimhional an Obain tha an t-Urr. Calum MacSuaibh, agus tha eaglais Ratharsair ban. Air an dara Sabaid bidh na h-Orduigh-ean ann an Glaschu agus ann an Hacraig. Tha an t-Urr. Domhnall MacGhill-eathain 'na mhinistear ann an Glaschu agus an t-Urr. Domhnall MacGhill-eathain ann an Hacraig.

AN EAGLAIS BHAISTEACH

Ceann-suidhe

Air an t-seachdain seo chaidh chum Aonta Albannach nam Baisteach an co-chruinneachadh bhliadhnail ann an Dun-eidann. Bha an t-Urr. Padraig Barber, ministear Chille Brìghde an Ear, air a thaghadh mar cheann-suidhe. Tha Mgr. Barber 'na shearmonachaidh druithreach, agus tha e a' deannach obair ionmholla am measg oigridh a' bhaile.

A' Meudachadh

Nuair a thainig na Baistich ann an Albainn comhla ann an

Aonta ann an 1869 bha 51 coimhionalach ann, anns an robh 5000 'nam buill. An diugh tha 160 coimhionalach ann an Eaglais Bhaistich, agus 16,000 de luchd-aideachaidh. Air tìr-mor na Gaidhealtachd tha coimhionalan meadhanach mór aig na Baistich ann am Peairt agus ann an Inbhirnis.

Easantaich

Bha iomagain air cuid aig Ard-sheanach nam Baisteach a chionn gun bi luchd-amhairc o'n Eaglais Chaitligich aig coineamhan. Comhairle nan Eaglaisean Albannach—tha an Eaglais Bhaisteach 'na ball d'n Chomhairle. Thubhairt an Urr. I. Seaton (Inbhirnis) gun bheil an coimhional aige-san a' dol a dhealachadh ris a' Chomhairle agus ri Aonta nam Baisteach. Tha 142 'nam buill ann an coimhional Inbhirnis.

SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

Chaidh an Eaglais Shaor Aonachd ann an Ceraipoll ann an Tìr-dhe a dh'annachd bho chionn ghoirid. Am measg nam ministearan a bha a' searmonachadh innte bha an soisgeul-

aiche mor an t-Urr. D. T. Mac-Caoidh, a chaidh a phosadh ris a' choimhional ann an 1882.

Bidh Fear-Deasachd nan naidheachdan seo fada an comain leughaidh sam bith a chuireas iomradh d'a ionnsaidh mu thachartasan ann an h-Eaglaisean air a' Ghaidhealtachd agus anns na h-Eileanan.

GUTH O NA LAITHEAN A' DH'FHALBA

Leantainn buidheann ghlic nan oighean le 'r cuid lochran deannachd soilleis, iuchaire fhliathanaidh am bas dhuinn, ge bri am thig fear na bainne. Maighistir Ailein Domhnallach (1859-1905)

THE FLIGHT FROM THE FRINGE

(Continued from page 8)

of Michael Scott, confounded the De'il himself . . .

Notes

- 1 Keith Buchanan and Warwick Armstrong: "Welsh and Scottish Nationalism: Twentieth Century Problems and Prospects" in *Annual Volume of the Celtic League 1969* pp 11-13.
- 2 "Where are the Scots?" in *Struth* Number 66.
- 3 see "Michael Scott and the Demon" in *Sorch Nic Leodhas: Thistle and Thyme* (London 1965 pp 118-123)

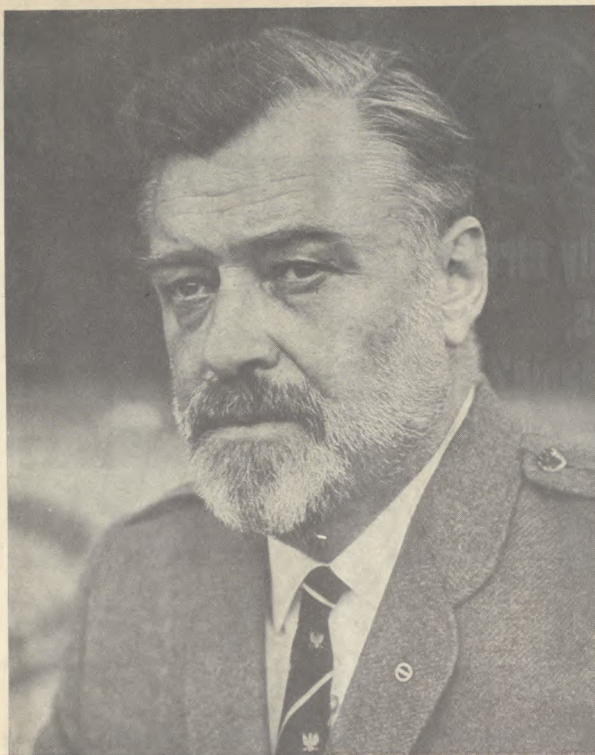
liath sin a' ruith 'sa riagail mar cu air chaothach. Gun teagamh air bith ann an solus a' latha chaneil anns a ghearr beathach calaier, tlachdmhor, breagha, na dheann ruith thar beann is tulach is feith ach an amha na h-oidhche agus co-dhiubh, ann an sloc cho amheil an each-draidh a bhaile ri sud, 'se cridhe ghe chruaidh laidir agus treun nach toiraidh leum as a' faicinn a leithid sud, 's fios aige na bhatar a cuir orra. Nach iomadh sreugh oilleil eagalach a chualas a riann eud an dearbh chlachan a bha seo? Cha robh tabachann an droch spioraid a bha muigh nach fhaca Calum Sheorais nach maireann 's an t-sloc ud, agus leis an fhìrinn innseachd cha b'e Ruairidh a cheud fhear a dh'fhaicich anail na uched 's fhaig e cirigh air ruighinn drochaidh nan creach a bha sud. 'S iomadh turas iomagainach luaisginnach a thug intinn gu fheirm roimhe-so, 's cha b'e sud a cheud uair aig Ruairidh 'faicinn eader a chadal 'sa dhuais.

'S beag an t-ìoghnadh a reisd, ma theabhl' eann a dhol a coobull a chridhe, cha robh sgeulachd mun a' h-oidheachd a chuala e riann nach rug ruith leum troimh intinn ann an prìoba na sula; b'e so an uair 's cha robh dol as ann bho'n fhearg a bha nìs mu dheireadh thall ri teachd.

Ra leantuin.

WILLIAM NEILL

The Bard 1969



Biographical Details:

Born 1922. Prestwick, Ayrshire. Parents of Ayrshire stock on both sides. Educated at Ayr Grammar School and Ayr Academy. Served many years in R.A.F., and on retirement decided to train as a teacher. Completed two years at the University of Edinburgh and just done Inter. Hons. in course of trying for Hons. Degree in Celtic Studies. Intends to teach Gaelic to learners as he has a thorough knowledge of the difficulties encountered.

Hope On The Shore

Consider the stones that are scattered on the beach.
In their hundreds about your feet.
Like jewels glittering on the ground, and the murmur of the waves
forever counting and polishing them,
Who scattered them so plentifully on the breast of the shore.

Consider also the eternal foundation of the universe.
Dust and sand-grain, pebble and rock and mountain.
Each speck of them in its eternal journey.
Over the sea of the heavens; bounding swiftly over.
The unending ocean of space.

Gravel like a carpet on the shore; a meteor speeding.
Like an antlered stag of heaven pursued by hounds of fire.
The dust of stones and of stars are in the body of every man.
And the essence of the rocks, in the bones of every living creature.

But destruction will come on the mountains, and of a certainty,
a spoiling of the rocks, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust without end.
A birth, a growth, and a breaking are mingled in the destiny of the world.
And under the kisses of the wind, the mountains stream down to the sea.

But the grains of sand shall be melted into stones, stones into the rocks and the rocks raised up into high mountains again, and on the anvil of the universe there will be a renewal of all things, and a healing from the hand whence came their destruction.

O man without trust, look on the little pebbles, and that great rock that flames in the heavens overhead. Look on the sheer mountains with eyes full of hope and listen with joy to the powerful smiting of the waves.

Are men not as worthy as mountains and rocks and dust?
Or hearts as strong as the stones that scatter the shore?
If each atom that moves in the heavens will be renewed,
Is it only the people of the world who will have no destiny but a smashing?

Though some in their power should perform the last stupidity . . .
Though we should be driven from life like dust in the wind . . .
Is not the hammer of the smith on the anvil and the forge glowing.
And shall there not be done in the world today that which was done yesterday?

New creatures would come out of the depths of the ocean,
and draw breath amongst the pebbles of the beach, hundreds of eyes shining with the power of the stars and hearts joyful in the warm sun of the day.

Dochas Air An Traigh

Foghluimibh, cionnus, tha clachan 'nan sgoileadh air cladach.
nan ceudan mu'r casan mar sudan a'dearradh air lar.
Is slaoisreadh nan tonn an comhnuidh 'gan cunnant 's gan liomhaidh,
Co rinn an sgoileadh, cho liomhach air broilleach na tragh'd?

Foghluimibh cuideachd mu bhunait bith-bhuan na Cruinne.
duslach is gainmhein is eideag is carraig is beann,
Gach mir dhiubh na thriall gu siorradh thar chuan na h-armailt,
A' bruchdadh troimh fhasach nan speuran, neo chriochnach na dheann.

Grinnel na straille air cladach, no dreugan 'nan luathas.
Daimh-chabrach, neamhaidh le fiadh-chon teine 'nan toir.
Tha duslach nan clach is nan reultan an colann gach duine,
Is sustaint nan creag an cnamhan gach creutair tha beo.

Thig sgrios air gach beann is thig milleadh gu cinnteach air creagan.
duslach is gainmhein is eideag is carraig is beann,
'S thig dealbhachadh air gach ni air innean na Cruinne.
'S thig coartachadh obann bho'n lalim a' ni cruithnachd air sgrios.

A dhaoine gun earbsa, seallaibh air eideagan beaga.
'S air teinteant nan reultan steidhichte 'san iarmailt os cionn.
Seallaibh air beannan is creagan le sùilean lan dochais,
Is eisdibh le solas ri cronan is borthan nan tonn.

Nachell daoine cho brigh-mhor ri beannan is creagan is duslach?
Nachell cridhean cho treumhor ri eideagan sint' air na traigh?
Ma bhios urrachadh fos air gach bideag a sheolas 'san iarmailt,
Nach tig manadh ach briseadh air slughan an domhain a mhaoin?

Ged a nithear le feadhainn 'nan cumhachd a ghorach mu dheireadh,
Ged a thigeadh ar fudachd a beatha mar mhoill leis a ghaith,
Nachell oir a ghoibhainn air innean 'sa theallach a' teasadh,
Is nach deantar an diugh na rinnend an de air an t-saoghal?

Thig creutairean ura air tìr a doimhneachd na fairge,
a' gabhail an anail air eiteagan beaga na tragh'd . . .
Sùilean nan ceudan a' boillsgeadh le cumhachd nan reultan,
Is cridhean ri mire 'sa gheal-ghreine dealraich 'na h-aird.

REVIEW ORDER

(Continued from page 4)

good men have left us with the deep Christian piety and faith that is, thank God, the hallmark of each of our Celtic nations. Indeed this piety and faith has sustained our languages and lives from their day to ours. By our love of our Gaelic saints we can appreciate the great part played by their British brethren.

We were most deeply moved by the Welsh cultural contributions especially with that of Dafydd Iwan and Olwen Jones had to tell us. As the Irish have found out too — "Wales shows the Way."

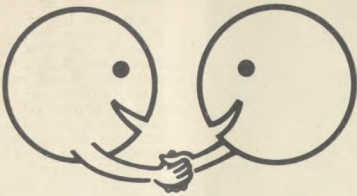
The most moving thing about the Welsh language movement is how it gets down to the job of reclaiming parts of Wales which had become monoglot English-speaking areas without fuss and without wasting their time, energies and resources in squabbling about Utopias and pie-in-the-sky. Perhaps this is a more undramatic humdrum method but one which pays off.

In reading the Welsh cultural articles one got the impression that the Welsh language enthusiasts did their best to bend government agencies and political parties to aid the language and culture of Wales. But didn't fool themselves, in any way, realised that it was by working at the grass roots among the ordinary men, women and children of every part of Wales that they could expect to make all Wales Welsh again. They show us the way to reconquer the Galltath (non-Gaelic-speaking areas).

After we have read Wynne Samuel on road signs in Wales, and the Gaidhealtachd (Gaelic-speaking areas) preservationists like Con Murphy and Michael Mac Aonmusa we ought to have enough inspiration to become "devil's advocates" like Pdraig O'Conchuir inflamed with zeal to reconquer the areas of Scotland that are now monoglot English-speaking and bring them back to the Gaelic-speaking fold again.

Ever realised that there is scope for all in this work for Gaelic women's institutes running day-nurseries and child play groups entirely in Gaelic? Ever realised that we need to found Gaelic medium schools and universities? Ever realised that if we go the right way about it we might have a radio and TV all-Gaelic channel? These are just a few of the inspiring ideas welling-up in this book.

The work is there for all able to rise to the occasion and the road to inspiration could be through this book, called "The Significance of Freedom 1969." It is the Celtic League Annual and can be obtained from the League's Scottish Secretary, Mrs. M. Donovan, Erolbank, 9 Dalgleish Road, Dundee or from the League's head office at 9 Bòthar Cronn Sion, Baile Atha Claithe, Eire for ten shillings. This ten shillings gives a year's subscription and quarterly newsletter service free.



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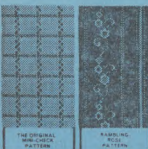
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Births

MUNRO — At 64 Aylmer Road, London, N.2, on 11th October 1969, to Jocelyn and Duncan, a son (Neil Alasdair), a brother for Iain.

Marriages

CARRICK - ROBERTSON — At Scone Old Parish Church on 18th October 1969, by the Rev. Ronald Robertson, Mungo Carrick, The Manse, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy, Fife, to Margaret Russell Robertson, 6 Park Terrace, Uig, Isle of Skye.

Deaths

GALBRAITH — Peacefully at Chalmers Hospital, Edinburgh, on 15th October 1969, the Rev. Malcolm Galbraith, beloved husband of Ada F. Urquhart and dear father of Florence Galbraith.

MACPHERSON — At Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, on 9th October 1969 (after a long illness, patiently borne), Catherine Steele beloved wife of Dugald MacPheron, 49 Cherrybank Road, Glasgow S.3, and beloved mother of Rossy, Donald and Murdo. Deeply mourned. Interred, Uig, Skye.

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