

SRUTH

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THURSDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1969.

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Lewis Man's Appointment



New Manager of Highland Board Fish Factory

A Lewis man, 52-year-old Callum R. Morrison, has taken over as new manager of the Highland Board's Stornoway fish processing factory, Gaelnsh.

Mr Morrison was born in Bernera and educated at Bernera Primary School, Lionel Junior Secondary School and the Nicholson Institute, Stornoway.

A wide experience

Experienced in lobster and general fishing, Mr Morrison, in recent years, has had valuable experience of the processing side of the industry. From 1953-60 he was an area officer with the White Fish Authority based in Oban and responsible for the Western Mainland and the Inner and Outer Hebrides. From 1960-67, he was manager with Seafoods Limited based at Stornoway, and from then until joining Gaelfish was general manager of Highland Seafoods Limited based at Inverberie.

Mr Morrison is married with three children.

Record Junior Entry For Mod

The National Mod of An Comunn Gàidhealach which is being held at Aviemore from 16th-24th October has attracted a record entry in the Junior section. Commenting on this a spokesman for An Comunn said at a Press Conference in Inverness on Tuesday: "This is a most encouraging sign and reflects the progress being made in the teaching of Gaelic in Primary Schools."

The total entry for the children competitions is 961, the previous highest figure—946 — being entered at the record Inverness Mod in 1966.

While the entries in the Senior Section are higher than for the 1968 Dunoon Mod they have not kept pace with the advance in the Junior Section. Nevertheless, the total entry for both sections is the second highest ever recorded.

Extends over nine days

This year of course the mod extends over 9 days as compared with 6 days in previous years. The first 2 days are devoted to children's competitions and concerts starting at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 16th and finishing on Friday evening.

Saturday 18th promises to be different by traditional Mod standards. A competition for Fiddle Groups has been introduced and will take place in the Speyside Theatre on the Saturday morning. Most of the entries perhaps, predictably, come from the East. This competition looks likely to make the Mod more of a national event.

The Junior Piping Competitions will also take place on Saturday morning but the highlight of the day promises to be the Open Piping Competition for the Gold Banner (A' Bhraatach Oir) presented by John Player & Sons. Some of the best pipers in Scotland have entered for this event which carries a £25 first prize for playing a March, Strathspey and Reel.

Pibroch recital

The recital of three Ceol Mor (Pibrochs) given by John MacFadyen, William M. Macdonald and Ron McCallum in the evening should make this quite an outstanding day for piping enthusiasts.

Badenoch has long been associated with the game of shinty and the two local teams Kingussie and Newtonmore will introduce the ancient game into the general framework of the Mod when they meet in what it is hoped will be a friendly game at Aviemore on Saturday, 18th October.

The Pipe Band of the 1st Royal Highland Fusiliers will be in attendance at the game and they will beat Retreat in the Allander Square, Aviemore Centre at 7.15 p.m. that evening. It is hoped to have the Band in attendance most evenings. The Gaelic Service will be broadcast from St Andrew's Church, Aviemore, at 3.15 p.m. The Service will be conducted by The Very Rev. T. M. Murchison, Moderator of the Church of Scotland and a former Bard of An Comunn.

The Official Opening takes

place on Monday 20th, in the Speyside Theatre and this will be followed by a Feisid (a Highland Feast).

Tuesday morning will see the beginning of the qualifying competitions for the Senior Learners Silver Medal which takes place on Wednesday afternoon.

Gold Medal Finals

One of the great events of the Mod, the Gold Medal Finals take place on Thursday morning and the final day, Friday, 24th, sees the major choral competitions. The afternoon will be entirely devoted to the two major choral events, the Margaret Duncan and the Lovat and Tullibardie in that order in the Ice Rink.

During the week ceilidhs will be held starting with a broadcast ceilidh followed by a live television transmission on Tuesday evening. Wednesday evening is given over to drama with teams from Lewis, Skye and Edinburgh performing one-act plays.

Mod Brevities ...

Rural Chirs' Concert

The Rural Chirs concert is on Thursday evening followed by a ceilidh of traditional singing.

Crowning of the Bard

A Grand Concert featuring what is for many the main event of the week, the Crowning of the Bard, is being held in the Ice Rink which seats 3,000 people. A final ceilidh takes place on Friday night in the Osprey Room.

Two School Chirs from Bayble

For the first time in many years a choir from a rural Lewis school will compete at the Mod. In fact two chirs from Bayble J.S. School will make the journey to Aviemore.

New Shinty Competition

The Aviemore Branch of An Comunn have presented The Aviemore Challenge Trophy, to be competed for on the shinty field annually.

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PYRAMID GUN BHARR GUN STEIDH

Chan eil teagamh nach dèanadh an dòigh-riaghlaidh ùr ionadail a' Chomisean Wheatley ag iarraidh a chur air chois ann an Alba gnothaichean nas fhasa dh'a' fheadhainn a bhith a' dèanamh air na comhairlean ionadail air ach feumaidh sinn cùmhneachadh gu ann a' chum math an t-sluaigh agus nach ann a' chum feum an luchd-riaghlaidh a bu chòir dòigh-riaghlaidh sam bith a bhith ag oibreachadh agus anns an t-seach seò cha dèan an dòigh-riaghlaidh a tha an Comisean ag iarraidh an gnothach idir.

Tha iadsan ag iarraidh seachd comhairlean mòra ionadail agus fichead 's seachd deug comhairlean beaga fodha, seòrsa de phyramid de chomhairlean ionadail, ach 's e pyramid gun bharr gun steidh agus, dh' fhaodamaid ràdh, gun anam a bhith aig a' chomhairle. Tha deachaidh iarraidh air a' Chomisean idir rannsachadh a' dèanamh air ciamar a' b'urrainn na comhairlean uir airgead a' chruinneachadh airson na h-obrach a bhith a' cur a' mach dhaibh, agus tha eagal orm gum bitheadh na seachd comhairlean mòra fo ùghdarsan Parlamaid Lunnainn dìreach mar a' Thigh an Naomh Andrais an dràsda oir is ann aig Parlamaid Lunnainn a bhith a' dèanamh an sporan agus na bhòtaichean a' b' fhiach. Eadhon nan bitheadh an Comisean air an dòigh-smaointinn aca fhéin a leantainn shoileadh duine gun tigeadh iad dh'a' chò-dhùnadh gu ann an Alba fhéin a bu chòir barr a'Phyramid a bhith, ach cinnteach nach leigeadamaid a leas sùil a bhith againn ri seo bho leithid a' Chomisean.

A thaobh nan seachd deug air fichead comhairlean beaga am fairricheadh an sluaigh gun robh an guth aca-san a' fhaighinn eiseachd le comhairlean aig nach bitheadh freumhaichean domhain sam bith ann an cuid mhòir dha na h-àiteachan a bhith a' fòid ùghdarsan? Thathas a' gearrain an dràsda nach eil cuideachadh gu leòr aig na comhairlean ionadail ach tha buntaimeas aig treud dhe na comhairleach ris an àite tha iad a' riochdachadh. Cha bhith eadhon sin aig na comhairleach uir idir.

Tha an Comisean a' saoilinn gu faigheamaid daoine nas comasach airson nan comhairlean uir, beag is mòr, a' chionn 's gum bitheadh iad a' fhaighinn pàigheadh ach chuala mi comhairleach a' fear dhe na bailtean mòra ag ràdh air an telebhisean an t-seachdain seo chaidh nach leigeadh an ùine leis a bhith 'na bhall de tha, de na comhairlean mòra agus nach bitheadh ùidh sam bith aige ann a bhith 'na bhall de chomhairle aig am bitheadh cho beag cumhachd ri té de na comhairlean beaga.

'S e dòigh-riaghlaidh gun anam a bhith a' dèanamh seo ga-rireabh.

DESTINED FOR THE REGIONS

As was expected, the Royal Commission on Local Government in Scotland has produced a report which is characteristic of a familiar staple. One must first of all admire the extent of the work and thinking which went into the end product. Secondly, one must be thankful that the problem of efficient, humane and democratic government at local levels has been aired in such a fashion. Thirdly, the conclusions have given a much-needed opportunity for discussion, debate and final action.

The Commission as a whole has agreed that there should be seven regional authorities in Scotland; that that structure should be a 2-tier rather than a 3-tier structure. It has also agreed that no local government structure will succeed unless it is composed of units which are meaningful to the individual and recognisable by him as communities with which his personal interest, loyalty and welfare are linked.

But the creation of super powers with a doubtful democratic viability is something which must be thought out to the last detail. Already our society is suffering from the disease of administrative obesity which has all but overwhelmed the ordinary citizen. The notes of reservation by two members of the Commission, Miss Harvie Anderson and Mr Russell Johnston, are of extreme importance where Scotland's island-groups are concerned.

The creation of a Highlands and Islands Regional Authority covering a quarter of Scotland and stretching from the Mull of Kintyre to the tip of the Shetland Islands is an aspect of the Report which, we think, must be reconsidered. Population density must not be the criterion. Rather a series of associations of viable communities should be considered to produce smaller regions of local government control.

We also think it is a mistake to have the Western Isles as one administrative unit. There are certain differences between the northern and southern parts of the Outer Hebrides which could result in anomalies.

The proposal of Miss Anderson and Mr Johnston that there should be, not 37 second-tier authorities as proposed by the majority of the Commission, but 101 such units is one which would satisfy the need to cater for community involvement to a much greater degree than exists at present and than would exist with the Commission's majority proposal.

FAICINN BHUAM

Briogais Dhomhnail Si Cho
Fluch

no Anamhunachd Na Feola

"Ach se an fhirinn nach eil an t-fhèiladh mòran nas Gàidhealaiche na Harold Wilson."

Gairm an earrach. "Nuair a bhathas ri 'mort' Bryan Gillanders, (aig Féis an Dràma bha cuid san èis-deachd gos am mùn a' chall).

Gairm an t-samhraidh Bha mi fhìn is Dhomhnail eile riann gu math mòr aig a' chéile. Cha robh seo 'na iogh-nadh, oir rugadh is thogadh sinn mu'n àm anns an aon bhaile. Cha robh ar dachaidhean, 's docha, na b' fhaide na leth-mhìle bho a' chéile. Dh' fhaodadh gu robh an aon ainm a bhith oirn 'na meadhan cuideachd air ar tarrainn ri chéile.

Na seòladh duine gu robh sinn an comhnaidh air an aon ràmh. Mar a bu shine a bha sinn a' fàs b' ann a bu mhòtha a bha sinn air atharrachadh beòchd. Dh' atharraich sinn madh. Cha b'fhada agus an d'cuideachd an cruth is an cu-thugadh Dhomhnail Mòr air an fhear eile agus Dhomhnail Beag ormsa.

A dh'aindeoin atharrachaidhean cha robh dithis eile anns a' bhaile na bu dlùithe air a' chéile. An rud, bha Dhomhnail Mòr a' cleachdadh briogais agus mise le fèiladh, ach dèis dha sin? Nuair a thàinig an dealachadh (oir bha dealachadh ann, mar a chluinn-eas sibh) cha robh ach corra duine aig an robh fios air an fhuar aobhar. Cò a shaoileadh gum bitheadh a leithid de chumhachd aig Bò (Boladh Osan)? Ach na bitheadh tuilleadh is cabhagach.

Thòisich sinn anns a' ghoil air an aon latha. Chuir an t-uidsear sinn 'na suidhe taobh a' chéile. An dèidh meadhan-latha dh' fhàs an rùm bliath agus thug mi an aire dhomh fhìn, mar gum bitheadh gun fhiosda dhomh, a' gluasaid air falbh bho Dhomhnail Mòr. Aon uair b'fheadh dhomh cromadh a thogail peinsid dhe 'n ùrlar. Dh' fhag sin mi na bu mhi-chomhfhurteil buileach. B'ann an uair sin na no dhòigh leanabail fhìn

a thòisich mi air smointeachadh dè bha càrr.

Lean gnothaichean mar seo fad seachdain no dhà. Aig ceann na h-ùine sin dh' fhiosraichadh gu robh Dhomhnail eile na bu ghleusda air obair goile na bha mise (agus feadhainn eile) agus dh' àrdaich eadh e gu ceann na sreith. Chuir mi suas gun iomagain leis an sgaradh, agus leis an easurram. An àile gan a bhàr-a-muigh bha sinn cho còirde sa bha sinn riann.

Chanell mi cinnteach ciamar a dh' èirich a' cheist an toiseach mu thrusan Dhomhnail Mhòir. Bha e a nise san àrd-sgoil agus dh' fhaoidte gu robh an dotair a' feuchainn ri stad a chur air an ao-dion a bha 'na dhragh cho mòr dha. Na bith ciamar a bha, fhuair comhairle làidir bho 'n dotair fhéin, no bho chuideigin eile. — Cha b'ann bhuaireas gu robh bu chòir dha toiseachadh air fèiladh a chleachdadh.

A nise, geadh e bha mise aige mar d'heaghe eisemphair, cha robh ni a bu lugha leis aon uair na fèiladh beag. "Chanell an fhèiladh," ars eann an latha, "mòran nas Gàidhealaiche na Enoch Powell." Ach rinn iad an gnothach air agus siud Dhomhnail a dh' ionnsaidh an tàilleir gu bhith air a thomhas airson fèiladh.

'E an tàilleir fhéin, greis an dèidh siud, agus Dhomhnail fad air falbh, a dh' innis dhomh mar a bhachair. Thainn mo charaid a' seach agus ghabh an tàilleir a nunn. Cha deach e fada. Thug e sùil suas is sìos air Dhomhnail agus thuir e, "Dè tha càrr? Tha do bhriogais fluch." "Well," fhearraig Dhomhnail, "b'ann a raoir a thachair e. Ach tha i gu bhith tioram, nach eil?" "Ach," ars an tàilleir, "nach eil rudeigin cearr nuair a thachras sin dha do leithid-sa?" "Chanell cithrom agam air," arsa Dhomhnail; "bha mi a' coimhead air dealbh-chluich nach do chòrd rinn, agus seò mar a thachair." "Obh! obh!" ars an tàilleir, 's ioma dealbh-chluich a chunnac mise nach do chòrd rinn." "O, chanell

sinn uile air air deilbh anns an aon doigh," arsa Dhomhnail. "Faodaidh sin a bhith." Ars an tàilleir, "ach bi thusa falbh agus thig air ais nuair a bhithes do bhriogais glan. Agus bheirinn a' chomhairle oir cumail air falbh bho na dealbhan-cluiche."

Thug mi an aire an dèidh siud nach robh mi 'faicinn Dhomhnail cho tric sa b' àbhaist. Co-dhùit tha e coltach gun do thog e air a rithist an ceann mìos gu bùth an tàilleir. Cha robh e riann cho spèidil, no cho comhfhurtail. Ach cha d'raim e riann.

Thachair gu robh mac aig an tàilleir a bha 'na phobaire agus dìreach an uair a bha Dhomhnail mu cheud slat bho thàigh an tàilleir dè a thachair (agus creid nach ann a dh' aon gnothach) ach gun do thòisich an sgal air a' phobh mhòir. Mo chreach! Thòisich glùinean Dhomhnail air crith. Sheall e dìreach roimhe ach bha fhios aige gun d' rinn ceol na pioba air mar a thionndaidh an dealbh-chluich. Thionndaidh e anns an t-seasamh bonn agus gu spàglach rinn e air an taigh.

Cha d'urraich eadh e a nise deis dèise Ghallaidh, no seòdhon deise Ghallaidh, iarraidh air an tàilleir. Cha robh na duilghedasan ach a' toiseachadh. Mar a bu lionmhòir a dh' fhàs na rudan graineil ud, b'ann a bu duilghe do Dhomhnail a bhith a' falbh am measg an t-sluaigh.

Thainn fuasgladh. Bha sanas anns a' Ghasaid ag iarraidh fear a' theagaisgheadh Beurla ann an Samoa. Fhuair e an t-àite agus ghabh sinn uile beannachd leis aig a' phort-adhair. Ach bha an d'riod-fhortan 'ga leantainn an seòdhon. Cò a thigeadh a' spaisdearachd a nuas ach piobaire. 'S docha nach robh e a' dol a chluichidh, no eadhon riann fhìn, ach b'fear a bhith cinnteach. Shìop mi a nunn agus thairg mi deich tasdain dha na piobaire mur a chluicheadh e gu falbhadh pleun Dhomhnail. Ghabh e an t-àite agus thug e a chasan leis.

Tha bliadhnaich an d' fhàlhb Dhomhnail. Tha mi creidsinn gu bheil e a' deanamh deagh fheum. Bitheadh mi ag ràdh rinn fhìn, mur a sgap e meas air fèilidhean no piobaireachd no goidreid de dealbhan-cluiche, gur docha gun toir e dhaibh beagan Gàidhlig comhla ris a' Bheurla. Agus mur do leighis teas na greine an gaisaid a bh' air a sùibhail, bitheadh nas fhasa cur suas leis am measg chraobhan is chultean Samoa.

Donald MacDonald

AMHRAN DO DHUINE-UASAL ARAIDH
(A chuir tarcuris air na Gàidheil)

U. Neill

Na do chridhe, a thrusdair, tha durrag a' snàigeadh
Nach fàis iomadh coigreach a leughas do rann...
Na do cheann, a shlaigheath, tha spiantagan graineil
A ghin air an oitreach-gun-fheum na do cheann.

Sgrìobh thu leabhraichean briagach an aghaidh do
theaghlach,
Searmoinean suarach gun nàire 's gun bhrigh;
Air son airgiod Sasunnach rinn thu ar mealladh...
Eadar thusa 's do dhream-sa tha mòran a dhith.

Fad air astar an Lunnainn tha seomraichean farsuinn
Far am bi thu a' bòsdadh 'is rioghal mo dhream';
Nach do chuir thu an t-sluaighrinn sin air a tarsuinn
Nuair a reic thu an onoir le faclan gun fheum?

MIDDLE SCHOOL SYSTEM PROPOSED FOR HIGHLANDS

Celtica - today

Anyone conversant with matters of current concern in the Highlands and Islands will know that there is considerable disquiet in many areas over the increasing tendency to centralise education. This anxiety arises mainly from fear of the potential adverse effects of such a policy on rural depopulation and decline, since parents naturally wish to be near their children during their formative years.

As a result, many of them move out of the remoter crofts and communities when the time comes for their children to transfer to a central — and often distant — secondary school. In this way a further element of instability is introduced into an already unstable situation in those very areas in most need of an active and energetic resident population.

Now it scarcely requires to be said that any further decrease in our rapidly-dwindling stock of country folk inevitably means a corresponding increase in town or city dwellers, and it appears to be a fact that people, like rats and other animals, tend to behave so badly when herded together in large numbers that if the process of urbanisation is carried too far civilisation could collapse completely.

DEEP CONCERN

It would appear to be in the national interest, therefore to maintain viable rural communities, and the creation of the Highlands and Islands Development Board would seem to indicate that this is Government policy. If so, it is only reasonable to expect that the Government should endeavour to establish, throughout the area for which the board is responsible, the best pattern of education consistent with that policy.

This point is made by the Western Isles Crofters' Union in a recent memorandum on the organisation of secondary education in Lewis. The union expresses deep concern about plans, actual or intended, to bring all secondary school pupils into Stornoway

because it fears that such a scheme will have dangerous educational and social consequences for the whole island.

The memorandum states that "The Union is not convinced that a massive comprehensive school in Stornoway for all over-twelve Lewis children is the educational solution" for a predominantly rural area, and it goes on to argue that urbanisation by removal from parental influence and village life will be detrimental to the full and harmonious development of many children, besides disrupting family life and destroying or jeopardising a valuable and wholesome culture.

Now I should perhaps make it clear at this point that, by and large, I do not disagree with the Government view that, wherever conditions are suitable, the all-through comprehensive school, catering for all children in its neighbourhood from the ages of 12 to 18, is the most efficient unit on both economic and educational grounds.

To prescribe this one form of organisation, however, for the whole country would be intolerably inflexible and unimaginative, and would fail to meet the widely-varying needs of urban areas with high population densities and rural areas with small and scattered communities. The economies of scale, which make a big six-year secondary school an appropriate solution for the former, have been accepted too readily as being applicable also to the latter, without any attempt to demonstrate the alternative. In respect of the Highlands and Islands, in particular, a system of junior high schools feeding into a senior high at Third Year level has certain very practical virtues to commend it.

This, essentially, is the solution favoured by the Western Isles Crofters' Union, except that the Nicolson Institute will continue to be a six-year comprehensive for the town of Stornoway. In addition, the union suggests that landward junior high schools might be linked on a federal

basis with the Nicolson Institute as the governing unit and its principals, as principals of the federal unit.

In my opinion, the union is on the right lines. At the same time, however, I would suggest that the middle school system offers an acceptable alternative, not only for the particular circumstances which give rise to the special circumstances and characteristics that distinguish thecrofting counties from the rest of Scotland, but also, in my view, I would like to see one Highland education authority experimenting with this form of organisation, because I think that in terms of cost effectiveness for the area it would compare favourably with the present pattern, and it possesses in addition certain educational ad social advantages that make it preferable to the all-through comprehensive solution for a rural area.

The middle school, as its name implies, presupposes a three-tier structure, with both a lower and an upper primary, to complete the picture. It appears to have originated in the U.S. and was adopted in Sweden in 1950 when it replaced their school system on comprehensive lines.

In accordance with the middle school concept, education in the Highlands would be organised on a three-tier basis, with all children from 5 to 10 going, as at present, to small rural primaries; those from 10 to 14 transferring to a reasonably-sized middle school, and older pupils from 14 to 18 proceeding thereafter to a senior high.

In this system, in my view, has several distinct advantages. In country districts, the first stage will provide a family-type school ideally suited to the needs of infant and junior class children who are inevitably taught under mixed ability and age-group conditions. In the second stage, the third stage provides in the senior high a more mature community which older adolescents find more congenial than the secondary school and whose discipline can be better adapted to an almost adult society.

The middle school itself, which gives the system its name, has equally cogent and convincing arguments in its favour. In the first place, it will permit pupils to change over gradually from the all-purpose class teacher of the primary school to the many specialist teachers of the secondary stage. This blend of primary and secondary type teaching would be particularly beneficial to children whose progress is concerned, when the Common Course has been introduced into the first year, or two of most secondary schools, and pupils following it are being taught in mixed ability groups. A more opportune time, in fact, could scarcely be chosen for the introduction of the proposed system.

PREMATURE BREAK

In the second place, the middle school will provide a smoother and more satisfactory transition from the small rural primary to the large, overwhelming secondary school. It is heartbreaking to witness, as I often do, not only the homesickness but the many other difficulties which island and country children, abruptly separated from the shelter and security of their homes, face in schools at the early age of 12, experience before they finally become reconciled to the big, all-through comprehensive unit.

By avoiding the premature break at 12—which has nothing sacrosanct or significant about it—the middle school would allow these children to remain at home for a further two years and to appreciate more fully their cultural inheritance and local environment. In this way, it should help to counteract the depopulation of rural areas which insistence on the all-through comprehensive school will undoubtedly serve to accentuate and accelerate.

It would not, of course, be true

to suggest that the introduction of comprehensive education has created a new problem for the Highlands in this respect, but it will aggravate existing problems since all young people, away from a central school, and its last injection of vitality thereby lost to those areas which can least afford such loss.

If we are not to fight a losing battle against depopulation, therefore, some positive steps must be taken now to influence the trend of events, and the build-up from primary to secondary, permits a relaxed degree of centralisation which makes it a suitable system for many parts of the Highlands.

BASIC PROBLEMS

The actual arrangements for each area will depend, of course on communications and on density and distribution of population, but a time limit rather than a distance should be put on the journeys children have to make. say, 30 to 40 minutes each way. With this in mind, schools suited to different age ranges can be linked together in various combinations, in accordance with local circumstances. Thus, some areas may provide for a double range, from five to 14, or occasionally for all three, from five to 18.

There is no doubt in my mind that, if many of our islands and remoter country areas are to survive, we must for one thing escape from the present pattern of education which has clearly operated to the disadvantage of rural life. The very difficult one is to experiment with an alternative system and not simply present parents with Hobson's choice.

While the current problems which give rise to depopulation are, of course, economic terms, it is becoming increasingly clear that the location and distribution of secondary schools has an important bearing on the situation, both socially and psychologically. Indeed, I would assert categorically that education nearer home is an essential ingredient in any satisfactory solution of the long-debated question of all the region, and the middle school system is one appropriate arrangement for providing it.

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Sir Goronwy Daniel, Permanent Under Secretary of State at the Welsh Office, said that Wales should look to Scotland as a model of self government. "The Scottish Grand Committee is a more active body than the Welsh Grand Committee," he said. The Scottish Grand Committee running and governing Scotland? Either someone has mis-quoted Sir Goronwy Daniel or he is a bigger fool than I have given him credit for, and I did not think that anyone could be a bigger fool than that!

My comment on the annual congress of the League of Celtic Nations held in Dublin recently (see report elsewhere in this issue) can be summed up in one word — "depressing." It started out with high hopes. It ended in frustration.

The real depression set in during Mr Gwynfor Evans' speech on the "Advance of the Celtic Nations." His remarks seemed to alienate the Irish, Bretons and a good body of opinion in other Celtic League branches. Firstly, there was his remark that the French persecution of Bretons is a result of the Breton use of violence in their national struggle.

Anyone who has any knowledge of the Breton situation realises that the laws in Brittany have closed all constitutional methods of national advancement and therefore they are left no other alternative.

Secondly, Mr Evans spoke of a Britanic federation with England and, quite blandly, suggested that Ireland should re-join with England in such a federation! Speaking in the capital city of the Irish Republic to an audience of whom the majority were Irish one would have expected a little more diplomacy from a man who calls himself a politician! The reaction among the Irish and Bretons was inevitable.

As a final straw to break the camel's back, Mr Evans—replying to a question from the floor—dismissed the problem in North East Ulster as a "Holy War" and did not wish to get involved with the situation. One can forgive Mr Evans if he had been speaking as president of Plaid Cymru, giving his party political line, but he was speaking as president of the League of Celtic Nations (an a-political party body) of which Ireland is no small part.

My opinion is that Mr Evans has given the League a severe body blow. But the League will recover it must. The League has a great task ahead, and to accomplish that task it must grow and be strong. It cannot afford, as Mr Evans seems to think, become the mouthpiece of one particular national movement in one particular Celtic country.

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TOMATIN
Malt whisky at its very best

WHERE ARE THE SCOTS?

By Keith MacPherson Buchanan

According to the 1961 Census, the Scottish-born population enumerated in Scotland was four and three-quarter millions. There were, in addition, slightly over 650,000 folk born in Scotland but enumerated in England or Wales; this is approximately 12 per cent of the Scottish-born population living in the three countries or, expressed in another way, is slightly larger than the population of Northern Scotland (excluding the Crofting Counties) and considerably larger than the combined population of the Crofting Counties and the Census region of Southern Scotland. The distribution of the Scottish-born population within Scotland, England and Wales is shown in the accompanying map.

Slightly over three-quarters of the Scottish-born population living in Scotland was concentrated in the industrial region

of Central Scotland (the East Central and West Central Regions of the Census); by contrast, the Crofting Counties contained only one-twentieth of the Scottish-born population and the rest of northern Scotland approximately one-seventh.

Outward migration has left its mark in a relatively high ratio of women to men; for Scotland as a whole it is 109:100, being slightly above this average in Northern Scotland (110:100). Balancing this, the Scottish-born population resident in England and Wales shows a low ratio of 95 women to every 100 men. This warping of the population structure is but one result of the selective migration from which Scotland has suffered for decades.

Within England, the Scottish-born population now resident in London and the Southeast and the Eastern region is almost one-quarter of a million—

about the size of the Scottish-born population of Scotland south of the main industrial belt, while that of the Midlands and North Midlands is approximately 160,000—approximately the population of the counties of Inverness, Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland combined. The three northernmost regions of England had a Scottish-born population of almost 190,000, a figure almost as large as that for the county of Stirling.

These figures—and above all the fact that one out of every eight Scots is driven to, or attracted into, a job elsewhere in the British Isles (and this excludes those who emigrate overseas)—indicate the size of the economic and social problem a national government will have to confront. For assuredly no country can afford long to tolerate a wasting disease of this magnitude, a disease whose statistical symptoms are documented for us, with clerical detachment, by the serried tables of the Census . . .

Leabhraichean Sgoile 'Ur

Tha da leabhar ur Gaidhlig airson na cloinne air tighinn fo'm chomhair an dràsda. Gu dearbh, tha luchd-teagaisg na Gaidhlighe gu math toilichte leabhraichean mar so fhacinn air an clo-bhualadh. Tha an da leabhar so "Am Post" agus "Fraochan is Peasan" air an deasachadh le comhlan a thàinig cruinn aig Cruinneachadh na Luchd-teagaisg Ghaidhlig an Inbhirnis, 1968. 'S Gailean Spencer a rinn na dealbhan. Tha an da leabhar air an clo-bhualadh le "Gairm" 'Se cleò-hainn dhe'n chomhlan so a dheasach 'Alasdair agus Mairi'—leabhar a thainn a mach toiseach na bliadhna.

Bha na leabhraichean so air an ciallachadh airson sgoilearan aig a bheil a' Ghaidhlig mar cheud-chanan ach tha luchd-ionnsachaidh na Gaidhlighe a' deanamh feum mhòr duibh cuideachd.

AM POST. Tha an leabhar so air a sgrìobhadh ann an doigh cho sìmplidh, snasail agus gu tuig luchd-ionnsachaidh e ann an uine ghoirid. Tha deich leasain ann an leabhar agus dealbh no dha mu choinneamh gach leasan. Tha e ag innse nu obair i' phuist. Anns a' cheud trì leasain chaneil ach facal no dha mu choinneamh gach dealbh—rud a bu chorr, airson feadhainn oga a tha g ionnsachadh canan ur air neo canan sam bith. Tha beagan fhaclan a bharrachd air an cleachdadh bhò'n cheathramh leasan gu ruige an deicheadh leasan. Tho so a' dianamh na h-obrach na s' inntinniche dha'n chloinne. Tha sinn a' tachair ri Alasdair agus Mairi aon uair eile. 'Se doigh mhath tha so na h-aon ainmean a cleachdadh ma tha duil aca sreath de na leabhraichean so a' chlo-bhualadh. 'So an doigh a tha air a cleachdadh anns na leabhraichean-leughaidh Beurla. 'Nam bheachd-sa 'se fìor leabhar math tha so airson luchd-ionnsachaidh na Gaidhlighe—gu araidh an fheadhainn as oige. Tha gealltanas againn gum bi tuilleadh leabhraichean de'n t-seorsa so air an clo-bhualadh. Tha iad gu math tearc aig a' cheart uair.

"FRAOCHAN IS PEASAN"—Tha an leabhar so cuideachd air a dheasachadh gu doighle agus tha e furasda dhan luchd-ionnsachaidh a lean tuinn. Tha an leabhar so mu dheidhinn "Fraochan" is "Peasan," cuilean is piseag le Alasdair agus Mairi. Tha coig leasain deug anns an leabhar agus tha iad gu math furasda an tuisginn.

Mar a thuit mi cheana, tha na facalan a tha air an cleachdadh gu math furasda agus faodaidh an luchd-teagaisg leughadh air na leasain mar a chi iad fhein freagarrach. 'S doha id gu bheil facal no dha' ann nacheil air an cleachdadh ann an aiteachan sonraichte air feadh na Gaidhealtachd 's nan Eileanan. Ach tha so 'na chothrom math dha'n luchd-teagaisg innse do'n chloinne an luughadh facal Gaidhlig a dh'fhaodadh a cleachdadh airson aon fhacl Beurla. 'Se call

th'ann nach robh an da leabhar so air an clo-bhualadh roimh an leabhar "Alasdair agus Mairi" 'or tha iad na's fhasa.

Dh' ainmich mi roimhe, na dealbhan anns an leabhar "Alasdair agus Mairi." Thuit mi gum faodadh iad a bhì na b'fhearr a thaobh dathan. Rinneadh leasachadh a thaobh sin, air an da leabhar so. Ach bu toigh leam barrachd dhathan fhaicean air an dealbhan. Tha fhios 'am gur e gnòthaich gu math cogail th'ann dealbhan—'s dèidhte a' chlo-bhualadh, ach 'stoigh le cloinne dathan gu leor a bhì anns na leabhraichean aca. Chan fhiaich an gnòthaich call mur a bi dealbhan gu leor agus dathan gu leor mu'n coimheamh.

Ach a luchd-deasachaidh na cailleibh misneach. Tha an luchd-teagaisg fada nar comain airson an obair mhath a rinn sibh. Tha sinn an dochas gum faic sinn tuilleadh leabhraichean mar so air an clo-bhualadh a dh' aithghearr.

Text for the Times

Thy mercy, O Lord, is in the heavens; and thy faithfulness reacheth unto the clouds. Psalm 36 v. 5.

A Thighearn, anns na neamhaibh tha do thocrair; tha t'fhìrinn gu rùig na neòil. Salm 36 r. 5.

PROVERB

Their duine beatain' air eigin, ach cha toir e rath air eigin.

A man may force a livelihood, but he cannot force fortune.

Sruth

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SCOTTISH-BORN POPULATION 1961



Ireland Has Put Her Case To The World

From our Eire Correspondent

Ireland has put her case to the world — the story of those long years of oppression under British rule and the reason why one section of the community in her six north eastern counties has been denied its basic civil rights for the past 30 years.

Never before has the world been so able and so willing to listen to Ireland's plea that the only solution to her problems is the reunification of the whole island.

As Ireland emerged to independence in the years after 1916 there were very few people to listen to her story. Today with vast numbers of press and TV men the story of injustice anywhere is soon put before the conscience of the world.

The Irish Government is determined that the world be told the truth. For this end top public relations executives from the major state and semi-state bodies have been seconded to the diplomatic missions abroad and at home the Government Information Bureau has been strengthened.

Since the trouble started in Derry last October 5th, Ireland has been a focal point for the world press. The situation is so amazing and its causes so complex that the Government took this step with drastic suddenness

and had it in operation within a few hours.

The men in this new information network have been seconded from their employments for a minimum period of two months.

Refugees:

I visited the refugee centre at Gormanston. A few weeks ago who would have thought that it could ever happen in Ireland — hundreds of Irishmen chased from their homes and their property plundered by their fellow Irishmen.

The numbers at Gormanston had reached 463 — of whom 92 were men, 108 were women and 263 were children. For the children it was now an exciting adventure with some of the initial terror having worn off. But for their parents there was the more serious question which nobody could answer — when would it end? would they ever have homes to return to? or jobs?

Many of these people had to flee their burning homes without any belongings whatsoever. Some came South to safety in anticipation that their homes might be raided by the dreaded B Specials.

The Irish people, Army voluntary organisations and other civilians rose quickly to the calls on their generosity, not just at Gormanston but at the other centres in other parts of the country and through the gifts of money, food and clothing and

offers of accommodation which they made.

The speedy mobilisation of all available resources showed what can be done in such an emergency. Many people were surely asking themselves — what would happen if a housing emergency were declared and some sort of housing were provided for the thousands of people south of the Border who are homeless or inadequately housed?

RESEARCH PROJECT FOR CAMPBELTOWN

The principal of a well-established American synthetic fibres concern is to set up a new company in the Scottish Highlands.

It was announced by the Highlands and Islands Development Board that Mr Gilbert Shaw, a 56-year-old chemical engineer who founded Polymers Inc. in Middlebury, Vermont, U.S.A., in 1946, is to form the new company of Gilbert Shaw Ltd. to establish a manufacturing and research and development enterprise in Campbeltown, Argyll.

The project involves the manufacture of a range of precision parts for machines patented by Mr Shaw and used in the production of synthetic fibres. Research and development will proceed in fibre and other fields. Production is expected to begin in November from a 1,000 sq. ft. factory which Mr Shaw has purchased.

"COMING OF AGE" FOR 18-YEAR-OLDS

On January 1, 1970, the age of majority will be reduced from 21 to 18. This will be the result of the Age of Majority (Scotland) Act 1969 (Commencement) Order 1969 which has been signed by Mr William Ross, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland.

The effect of the change is that in future young people will cease to be minors under Scottish law on reaching their 18th birthday. Those who have already passed their 18th birthday on January 1, 1970, but not yet reached 21 will be deemed to have attained majority on that date.

In general, the minor in Scotland does not suffer from the disabilities which, on the same date, are to be removed from young people in England and Wales under the provisions of the Family Law Reform Act 1969; and the purpose of the Scottish Act is not to remedy any serious defect in the Scottish law. Its purpose is rather to ensure that young people whose maturity is already recognised is practice by the rights they have long enjoyed under the Scottish law are awarded the formal status of majority at the same age as their contemporaries across the Border.

Highland Board to Build Advance Factory

New Inducements For Firms To Move To The Highlands

The Highlands and Islands Development Board and Caithness County Council have announced new steps in their effort to attract industry to the county. These include the construction of an advance factory at Thurso and the offer of premises at Wick Airport Industrial Estate at basic rents of one shilling a square foot.

Caithness County Council recently purchased 35 acres of land at the airport, including buildings suitable for

conversion for industrial use; the area also provides suitable sites for new factories. Approved developers will be able to have the total cost of conversion of buildings met by grant from the Highland Board and loan from the county council. The Board may offer grant of 25 per cent. or 35 per cent.; the balance may be made up by a loan from the council.

Advance Factory

The Board also announced that they are to build an advance factory — their first — at Ormlie, Thurso. Size will be 6,000 square feet and tenders for the construction work will be sought shortly. The Board hope to have it ready by next summer; the Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation will act at their agents in building the factory.

The Board, in association with the county council, also published today a brochure promoting Wick Airport Estate as an industrial location. Their Industrial Promotion Division and the County Development Department will be using this and other material over the next few months as they continue their campaign to attract new industry.

These steps follow recommendations made by the report of the Wick/Thurso Working Party earlier this year. Set up in August, 1967, by the Board, the Working Party recommended that to attract more manufacturing firms to the county, industrial sites at Wick and Thurso should be zoned and serviced and that at least one advance factory should be built in the county.

GAELIC SOCIETY OF INVERNESS-NEW SESSION

The new 1969-70 Session of Comunn Gaidhlig Inbhir-Nis begins on Friday October 31, with a paper by Mr John MacLean, Oban, on "Bas Hectoira na Troidhe."

Other papers to be given during the session are: Muichair and Glenlonan (Mr J. E. Scott, Inverness); The Poetry of Niall Og MacMuirich (Prof. Thomson, Glasgow); Some Aspects of Gaelic Religious Verse (Rev. John MacInnes, Fortrose); Gaelic in Politics (Frank Thompson, Inverness); Lochaber and the Jacobites (Walker, Cameron, Banavie).

The Society's Annual Dinner is scheduled for Friday, April 17, 1970, and the Cul-de-lan Ceremony will be held the following day.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR SECOND QUARTER 1969

There were 22,922 births in Scotland, in the second quarter of 1969, 1,004 less than in the second quarter of 1968. The birth rate was 17.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is 0.8 below the rate for the second quarter of 1968 and 1.6 below the average age for the past five years.

These facts are given in a preliminary statement on the vital statistics of Scotland for the first three months of 1969 by the Registrar General.

Stillbirths numbered 282, giving a rate of 12 per 1,000 births, live and still, which is three below the rate for the second quarter of 1968 and four below the five years' average. It is the lowest rate ever recorded for any quarter.

There were 10,267 marriages compared with 8,682 in the second quarter of 1968. The marriage rate of 7.9 per 1,000 is 1.2 above that for the second quarter of 1968, and 1.4 above the five years' average.

There were 15,155 deaths, 403 more than in the second quarter of 1968. The death rate was 11.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is 0.3 above the rate for the second quarter of 1968 and 0.2 above the five years' average.

There were 453 deaths of children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate was 20 per 1,000 live births, the same as that for the second quarter of 1968 and 2 below the five years' average. It is the lowest rate recorded for any second quarter. The neo-natal mortality rate (deaths of infants aged under four weeks) was 13, which was the same as that for the second quarter of 1968. Cancer of the lung accounted for 763 of these deaths.

Deaths from accidents in the home numbered 177, which was 35 fewer than in the second quarter of last year.

**BLACK HEART-
THE WARM
HEARTED RUM
WITH THE
SMOOTH DARK
TASTE**



AG IONNSACHADH NA

LE IAIN A. MACDOMHNAILL

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 2nd October

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
7.00 p.m. V.H.F.—In the Highlands: An all sorts Magazine—comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).

Friday, 3rd October

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
6.30 p.m. "Mairidh Gaol is Ceol": Love songs by The Stormway Singers. Piano accompaniment: Duncan Morison (recorded).

Sunday, 5th October

10.30 a.m. T.V.—Dubhlan nam Beann: Meditation by Rev. Roderick Smith, Braid Church, Edinburgh. (recorded).

Monday, 6th October

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
11.15 p.m. T.V.—"Se Ur Beatha saydhr Cameron of The Innis Gaels who this week invites you to join them as they sing in their own robust style a favourite selection of man's songs (recorded).

Tuesday, 7th October

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
4.00 p.m. Caint ar Duthcha: The sixth programme in which John MacInnes makes observations about Gaelic dialects. Today he looks at the Gaelic of St Kilda (recorded).
4.15 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. John Campbell, Drumadrochit (recorded).
5.25 p.m. Freagar Seo: A general knowledge competition for Highland Schools. Second round: Oban High School v. Portree High School. Quizmaster: John A. MacDonald (recorded).
6.30 p.m. Eadarainn Fhein: A programme for women prepared by Chrissie Dick (recorded).

Wednesday, 8th October

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
6.30 p.m. Piping by Iain MacFadyen (recorded).
7.00 p.m. V.H.F.—In the Highlands: An all sorts Magazine—comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).

Friday, 10th October

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
6.30 p.m. Mod 68: An edited version of one of the late night cellidhs at last year's National Mod. Fear an tigh: Murdoch Campbell.

Faillte Do Lybster

THE PORTLAND ARMS
extends a warm welcome
Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing
Sea Angling
Good Fare and a Fine Cellar



Tha Mairi anns an taigh leatha fhein.
May is in the house by herself.
Tha gnogadh aig an Jorus.
There is a knocking at the door.

Mairi: Cò tha siud?
Who is there?

Sine : Tha mise
It is I.

Mairi: Thig a steach
Come in.
Ciamar a tha thu an diugh?
How are you today?

Sine : Tha gu math tapadh leat
Fine thank you.
Ciamar a tha thu fhein?
How are you yourself?

Mairi: Oh tha gu math tapadh leat
Oh (I am) fine thank you.

Sine : A bheil thu trang an diugh?
Are you busy today?

Mairi: Chanell; suidh aig an teine
No; sit at the fire.

Sine : Chanell mi fuar idir
I am not cold at all.

Mairi: Tha an latha breagha
The day is beautiful.

Sine : Tha e breagha agus blàth?
It is beautiful and warm.

Mairi: A bheil thu fhein trang?
Are you yourself busy?

Sine : Chanell mi trang an diugh idir
I am not busy today at all.

Mairi: Cò tha aig an abhainn?
Who is at the river?

Sine : Tha Seumas Mór
It is Big James.

Mairi: Dé tha e a' deanamh?
What is he doing?

Sine : Tha e ag iasgach aig an drochaid
He is fishing at the bridge.
A bheil Alasdair aig an taigh?
Is Alasdair at home?

Mairi: Chanell. Tha e anns a' mhonadh
No. He is in the hill.
A bheil Domhnall anns a' mhonadh?
Is Donald in the hill?

Sine : Chanell an diugh
Not today.

Bha e anns a' mhonadh an dé
He was in the hill yesterday.

Mairi: Dé tha e a' deanamh an diugh?
What is he doing today?

Sine : Tha e ag iasgach
He is fishing.

Mairi: C'ait' a bheil e ag iasgach?
Where is he fishing?

Sine : Tha e ag iasgach aig a' chladach
He is fishing at the shore.

Mairi: Tha an "tea" deiseil
The tea is ready.

Sine : Glé mhath. Tha am pathadh orm
Very good. I am thirsty.

Mairi: Ith briosaid
Eat a biscuit.

Sine : Tha sin math. Tapadh leat
That is good. Thank you.
An robh thu anns a' bhùth an diugh?
Were you in the shop today?

Mairi: Cha robh Bha mi anns a' bhùth an dé
No. I was in the shop yesterday.

Sine : C'uinne?
When?

Mairi: An dé anns a' mhadaoinn
Yesterday in the morning.

Sine : Dé an uair a tha e nise?
What time is it now?

Mairi: Tha e aon uair deug
It is eleven o'clock.

Sine : Tha mi a' falbh a nise
I am going now.

Mairi: C'ait' a bheil thu a' dol?
Where are you going?

Sine : Tha mi a' dol dhachaigh
I am going home.

Mairi: Co tha a' bruidhinn ri Seumas?
Who is speaking to James?

Sine : Tha Alasdair.
It is Alasdair.

Mairi: Tha e tràth an diugh
He is early today.

Sine : Tha mi a' falbh
I am going.

Tapadh leat. Bha an "tea" math
Thank you. The tea was good.

Mairi: Nach robh còta ort?
Were you wearing a coat?

Sine : Cha robh. Tha e cho blàth
No. It is so warm.

Mairi: Mar sin leat a Shine
Goodbye Jean.

Sine : Mar sin leat a' Mhairi
Goodbye Mary.

GAIDHLIG

An Rìoghachd Eas-Aonaichte

Bha Mairi agus Sine anns an taigh anns a' mhàdainn Cha robh iad trang idir. Bha Alasdair anns a' mhòrhadh agus bha Dòmhnall aig a' chladach. Aig an uair deug bha an "tea" deiseil aig Mairi. Bha an latha blàth agus cha robh còta air Sine idir. Bha Seumas ag iasgach aig an drochaid agus bha Alasdair a' bruidhinn ri Seumas.

C'uinne bha Mairi agus Sine anns an taigh?
Cò bha anns a' mhòrhadh?
Dè bha Seumas a' deanamh?
Cò bha a' bruidhinn ri Seumas?
An robh còta air Sine?

Feminine Nouns with and without the Definite Article

Abhainn, river	An abhainn, the river
Drochaid, bridge	An drochaid, the bridge
Bùth, a shop	A' bhùth, the shop
Brogaid, a biscuit	A' bhrogaid, the biscuit
Adjectives	
Breagha, beautiful	Blàth warm
Tràth, early	

Interrogative

Co? who?
e.g. Cò tha sin? Who is that?

Common words and usage

Aig an taigh, at home
An dé, yesterday
Idir, at all e.g. Chan eil cù agam idir. I haven't a dog at all
Cho, so e.g. Tha e cho blàth. It is so warm
Sin, that e.g. Dè tha sin? What is that?
N.B. Do not confuse "an dé" with "dè" meaning "what?"

Grammar
The verb To Be Past Tense

The Affirmative with the Personal Pronoun

Singular	Plural
Bha mi, I was	Bha sinn, we were
Bha thu, you were	Bha sibh, you were
Bha e, he was	Bha iad, they were
Bha i, she was	

The Negative Form

Cha robh mi, I was not

The Question Form

An robh thu, were you?
Nach robh thu, were you not?
The answer "yes" is "bha" and the answer "no" is "cha robh"

The Regular Verb

Verbal Nouns	A' deanamh, doing
	A' bruidhinn, speaking
	Ag iasgach, fishing

N.B. We use "a' bruidhinn ri" for "speaking to" but we use "a' dol do" for "going to"

Masculine Nouns with and without the Definite Article

Gnaghad, knocking	An gnaghad, the knocking
Dorus, a door	An dorus, the door
Cladach, shore	An cladach, the shore
Pathadh, thirst	Am pathadh, the thirst

EXERCISES

A Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks.

- a Bha Alasdair a' mhòrhadh
- b Bha Seumas an drochaid.
- c An còta air Mairi?
- d Cò a' bruidhinn ri Seumas?
- e Cha Dòmhnall aig a' chladach

B Give the answer "yes" to the following.

- a An robh Sine a' bruidhinn ri Mairi?
- b An robh Alasdair trang?
- c Nach robh Seumas ag iasgach?

C Give the answer "no" to the following

- a Nach robh an latha blàth?
- b An robh còta air Sine?
- c An robh Mairi ag iasgach?

SECRETS OF MUSIC

by Iain G. Macnair

Give me music that the heart reveals,
Music that interprets all my doubts and sighs,
Nay more, its very depths should plumb
And sing all my anguish and my tears.
Sob out the depth of bitter pain,
Wage war against the promptings of despair.

To mitigate the truth I do not ask.
Let the tempest rage and its fury roar
Those sorrows long quite masked loud proclaim
Lash out against injustice and at crime
Provided you find remedy for grief
And sing a song of beauty wild
Though living so intensely, yet with power
Of living calm at last to that same heart.

Leth-bhrec dé'n oraid a lùthair Mgr Cinnéidigh air program a B.H.C., air an robh siod mar ainm. An eadartheangachadh le U. MacMhathain is U. Neil.

A chairdean, a naimhdean, a Shasannaich — cluinibh a nis agartas na h-Alba.

Uair dh'an robh an saoghal, mu mhìle bliadhna air ais, bha dà rìoghachd ann: rìoghachd Alba agus rìoghachd Shasainn. Agus cha mhòr fad sea ceud bliadhna, mar as dòcha a tha fios againh, chataich iad an aghaidh a chèile gu gamhlachas agus gu ire bhig gun fhosadh. An sin, anns a' bhliadhna sea ceud againn 's a tri, chaidh an rìgh agallain, Seumas a' Sèa, gu bhith 'na rìgh; againhse, Seumas a' h-Aon; agus ceud bliadhna an deaghadh sin, fo Chordadh an Aonaigh, chaidh an dà dhùthaich 'nan aon.

A nis, tha aon ni mu'n Chordadh Aonaigh seo air am feum fios a bhith againh. Cha b'e gnolmh gèillidh a bh'ann dh'ar taobh-ne. Cuimhneichibh nach do chloisnadh sibh sinne a riann, mar a chloisnadh sibh na h-Eireannaich agus na Cuimrich. Is e a bha gu bhith ann an Eiseachadh saor co-ionann, agus cha b'e ar rùn a riann gun caillleadh Alba a còraichean taghadh — oir b'e sin a' bhuil a bh'ann — agus gun tigeadh i gu bhith, mar a thainig, 'na seorsa de rìorachd mhòrdhalach aig Sasainn.

A nis, cha ghabh e àicheadh gun tug an t-aonadh seo do Alba tomhas de sheasmhachd 'na cùisean nach robh aice a riann roimhe. Agus cha mhotha a ghabhas e àicheadh dh'ar faobh-ne gun de "hùich" sinne sibh gu mor; an toiseach ann an cur r'chois, agus a rithist ann an riaghladh, na h-impireachd agus motha 's as beartaiche a bh'ann a riann. Tha an impireachd sin, ma tha... nis air teasdadh. Cha do muair i fada an coimeas ri impireachd eile: mu leth na h-ùine a bha na Ròmanaich am Breatainn. Agus faodaidh gu saoil sibh, mar a tha mòran againne 's saoilinn, gur h-e an impireachd sin os c'ann uile a rinn sin agus a' chum sinn 'nar Breatannach. An duigh is e gu ire bhig sibhse, na Sasannach, a tha 'gur meas fhèin mar Breatannach — tha a' chuid as motha againne shuas an seo 'gar meas fhèin mar Albanach. Agus air an adhbhar sin tha ar mothachadh a' dol am meud air an dearmad a dh'fhuilich ar dùthaich feadh nam bliadhnanachan — agus ar frionas dh'a réir: searg as na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eileanan, gràinealachd agus bòchdairinn baile Ghlaschu, a' mhuintearas lethbheithreach a tha sinn uile a' fulang fo Rùnaire Stàite iongmhòrach: an seorsa dearmad nach biodh ceadaichte am feasda nam biodh Alba a' taobh a stigh de chrìochan Shasainn.

Ach car son a bhòidh sin 'na uallach oirbhe? Dhùinne, tha sibh a' faicinn, tha na nithean seo an teis-meadhan cùise; dhìbhe t'na iad air an imeall.

Air an adhbhar seo, gun a bhith a' tighinn air a' chorr, tha a dhìth oirne a nis gun bi ar raihaltas fhèin againn a rithist, anns an aon dòigh 's an robh ar lagh fhèin, 's ar rian oideachais fhèin, 's ar

's am beart ruibh féinn? A chionn, mura bheil sibh ag cur sin am fiachaibh, is e an aon dòigh anns nach b'urrain sinn a' chosgais a ghiùlain, nam biodh sinn cho gorach 's gun taghamaid riaghaltas cho strùidheil fuasagail, cho sgrìosal agus cho beag sgoimn, ris gach riaghailta a bh'againn an Westminster feadh nan deich bliadhna mu dheireadh seo. Ge b'ad bhìrth cìod e eile a bhios againn, cha chreid mi gum bi sin againn. Ghèid-eadh, thad 's a tha treòdas na Rìoghachd Aonaichte air uideall eadar càs agus càs, is sibh ag gabhail airgid an iasad ge b'èite am faigh sibh t, tha a' bhathais againn innsè dhùinne — sluaigh cho glèidteach 's a th'air an t-saoghal — cìod e a' chosgais as urrainn no nach urrainn sinn a ghiùlain.

Is e an ath bhonn-stèidh, nach 'eil na diannè againn a chuireadh riaghaltas air chòis, Nach 'eil na diannè againn! A chairdean, is e seo an dùthaich as an àinig ainm, meannan mar Watt agus Bell, Dunlop agus MacAdam, Lister agus Fleming, agus Simpson agus Macintosh agus Baird; a thug do Bhreatainn; sea de Phrìomh Mhinistirean a' cheud seo. Tha o'deachan-ionnsachaidh agus lighichean agus innealairèan Albannach air an saoghal a chuirteachadh gidh-eadh tha sibhse ag cur am fiachaibh dhùinn nach 'eil na daoine againn.

le Lùdobraig Cinnéidigh

n-eaglais fhéin againn a riann. Ach, a Shasannaich, greim bàis againh air an ni as leibh, 'ga chumail againh gu diorrasach chun na crìche — seadh, agus an deaghadh sin. An uair a thòisicheas sluaigh air cur mu dheidhinn a bhith saor is sibh, tha sibh an toiseach 'ga mheas mar bhall'abhachdas; agus an sin, an uair a ch' sibh gu bheil iad an da-rìribh, tha e dualach dhuibh ur sailean a chur an greim, Smaoin:chibh air Dùthchannan A'icichte Amereiga, agus air Eirinn, agus air na h-Innseachd, air Ciprus, agus Kenia, agus Aden — gun ainneachadh ack teirce. An uair a thuir Winston Churchill, nam buannaicheadh na h-Innseachan an saorsa, gur h-ann le saltair a chloisach, bha e a' labhairt, mar as tric a rinn e, gu ire bhig as ur leth uile. Mar tha fhios, tha caochladh bhonn-stèidh meallta againh 'ga thoirt seachad an comhnaidh gu bhith a' leigeil ris car son a bu chòir cùisean fureach mar a tha iad. Is e a cheud bhonn-stèidh, agus 's ann ri Alba a tha ar gnothuch an dràsda — a' chosgais a ghiùlain; agus, mura bi i paigse gu tuisal an glaicibh Shasainn mar mhàthair, gur h-e a bhios ann ainbeartas, cal creidise, agus nas miosa. Is e faoinsgle mhòr a tha an seo, ma tha, agus fhios gur h-e: faoinsgeul, chan e a' mhairn ann an d'fhàs sibh féin, ach a thug sibh gu mishealbhabh air cuid a dh'Albannaich a bhith ag creidsinn cuideachd. Chan 'eil sibh ag cur am fiachaibh, a bheil, nach 'eil sinn c'ao dèanadach no cho ealamh an tionsgagainn

(Continued on Page Eleven)

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Review Order

"ARTICULATE, MERCURIAL, LYRICAL AND WILD..."

Le MacMhuirich MacAuslan

It's odd how thin-skinned some English critics are when confronted by even the suggestion of nationalistic feeling among Welsh or Scottish writers. Odd when one recalls the enthusiasm with which manifestation of, say, Czech nationalism are greeted; odd still when one recalls that invoking of Divine aid "Rebellious Scots to crush" which occurs in the eighteenth century version of their own national anthem. One can only assume that such critics proceed on the possibility dubious assumption that within the British Isles all nationalisms save those of England or the "United Kingdom" are somehow contrary to the Divine Order or the natural order or, more prosaically, that they're simply not cricket...

These seemingly cantankerous observations are prompted by a review in the local press of Bryn Griffiths' latest collection of his own poems. The poems about birth/love and death earn the anonymous reviewer's approval; those dealing with Wales "suffer artistically by being obvious and almost nationalistic propaganda." That generation of the Welsh people and the Welsh landscape have suffered not always artistically, at the hands of their more powerful neighbour; that the awareness of this suffering might be one of the major factors shaping a Welsh poet, driving him to articulate his awareness of these things in poetry; that the Welsh poet is expected by his community to concern himself with the problems of his time and will thus today be much concerned with the prospects for Wales — these things never seem to penetrate the skulls of some reviewers. But assuredly if we excised from our anthologies all those poems — and suppressed all those novels — in which the centuries-old national awareness of the Welsh or the Scots finds expression we would be — and the English too — immeasurably impoverished. We'd have left (or so the critics imply) a lot of poems dealing with birth, love and death — yet even in his treatment of these universal themes the Celtic poet speaks (but the English critic in unaware) in a Celtic — i.e. nationalistic — idiom; indeed, it might be asserted that it is above all in his treatment of these most intimate aspects of human life that the poet uses the forms and images which are part of the very essence of the nation to which he belongs — and that he is a Welsh poet — these forms and images will be distinctively Welsh.

From the four score or so poems collected in Welsh

Voices we get a vivid and sharply-etched picture of contemporary Wales, of the harshness of its mountain core, of the deceptive mirroring of its reservoirs, murdering waters which have drowned churches and communities, of the "scum of the forests" (which is another type of "development"), and of its coastal fringes where the sea (to the confusion of the tourist) still speaks in the old tongue. And in these poems are the prophets like Saunders Lewis and the nameless ones who with horse and plough wrote their signature like runes on the "Cistercian ranges," and those who coughed out their dust-ravaged lungs on the pavements of the mining settlements of the southern valleys of Blodeuwedd and Gwenhwyfar... And along with the sense of loss, of a country in danger of being "demolished by the twentieth century" which pervades some poems, there is also, as in Harri Webb's "The Stone Face," an even stronger sense of faith in the future, a Welsh future, a "nationalist" future as English reviewers might say, and there is the strange filigreed beauty of David Jones' writing and the broad humour of A. G. Prysjones' two poems... In short, here is Wales and here are the Welsh:

... foxey, feckless,
artful, mercurial, lyrical
and wild,

... clogged with feeling,

... ranting preachers on the
"rebellious fronde"

John Tripp *Soliloquy* for

Compatriots

Also, one might add, that this anthology of less than a hundred pages offers a distillation of that "centrifugal, non-materialist ardour of the Celtic spirit" so desperately needed as a counterpoise to the deadening materialism and the obsession with technology which threaten the destruction of the whole Western civilization. In these poems there is manifested "a reverence for the abundance and diversity of life as revealed in Nature and the humbleness of human beings"; a strong (and radical) sense of social justice; and, springing from deeper roots, the sense of the unity of man with Nature and with the untold generations who have gone before. Nowhere is this latter better expressed than in Dannie Abse's *Epithalamion*:

"Singing, today I married
my white girl
beautiful in a barley field
* * *
Listen flowers, birds winds,
worlds
tell all today that I married
more than a white girl in
the barley —
for today I took to my
human bed
flower and bird and wind
and world,
and all the living and all
the dead."

Perhaps these poems should be read and pondered by all those Englishmen who seek an understanding of those ancient nations who share with them the land of Britain; assuredly they should be read by all Welshmen and by all who share with the Welsh elements of a common Celtic culture, a culture which was old when the Elben-men quitted the marshes and meadows of their homelands and turned the prows of their galleys towards the Celtic lands on the sunset rim of the sea...

"Welsh Voices: An Anthology of New Welsh Poetry", Edited by Bryn Griffiths (London, 1967).

THE CELTIC REVOLUTION

The rise in importance of the six Celtic nations during the past decade perhaps marks the revival of an era of influence which may well match the range and depth of influence which the contribution of the Celt had about a thousand years ago.

The Celtic fringe has been very much out in the cold, pushed there by the Anglo/French. Now, the rise of the National Parties in the Celtic countries, using their Celtic background as a political fulcrum has meant that a great deal of attraction has been focused on what Peter Beresford Ellis calls "The Creed of the Celtic Revolution" in his new and eminently readable 40-page booklet.

The use of the word "revolution" does not mean that the Anglo/French are in for a hot time from the Celts. Ellis' use of the word means that the awareness of the Celts of their own national identities is the first step towards progress to international recognition.

The booklet advocates the formation of a Celtic Union on the lines of the Nordic Council. And Ellis' reasons for suggesting this move are eminently acceptable to the national reader.

The Creed, advocated by Ellis contains the following:

- 1 The re-Celticisation of Celtica, the restoration and preservation of the Celtic languages in face of their erosion by English and French cultural imperialism.
- 2 The political and economic freedom of Celtica from English and French domination and the establishment of socialist democratic republics in the six Celtic countries.
- 3 The unity of the six Celtic countries into Celtica, the countries forming cultural, economic and political links on the same basis as Scandinavia.
- 4 Co-operation and strengthening of ties between Welsh-speaking Patagonia and Scottish (Gaidhlig) speaking Nova Scotia.

"Creed of the Celtic Revolution by P. Beresford

The Murray Forest Centre

As the forerunner of the new type of Forest Parks envisaged by the Forestry Commission, the Murray Forest Centre at Feet Forest, near Gatehouse-of-Fleet, in Kirkcudbrightshire, was officially opened in September. This building is a gift to the Forestry Commission, to mark its Jubilee year.

Conservator of Forests for Scotland — Mr J. E. James — said that the opening of this new Forest Centre should provide a further boost to tourism in general, as well to the growing public interest in this very beautiful, unspoiled, but until recently rather "overlooked" region of Britain. He added that the Forest Centre also marked the start of a new phase in the Commission's efforts to provide as much as possible in the way of recreational areas for all, bearing in mind that the Commission's main job was to provide

LIBERAL SALE

With a total just topping £600 Inverness Liberals on Saturday succeeded in reaching their highest ever income from their annual sale. Dr Campbell, introducing the Member of Parliament, gave a welcome to all and hoped that their response to the stall-holders would be truly Liberal. Mr Russell Johnston thanked all who had worked so hard and said "This is an age of extremes, of prejudice and of intolerance. At such a time the responsibility upon Liberals is very great. The middle-ground of poetics is the citadel of reason. We need a non-extreme, sensible and humane approach if the problems of Scotland, of industry and of Northern Ireland are to be solved."

Ellis, Abertarf House, Church Street, Inverness.

THE IRISH HARP

By E. Macpherson

This book is a wonderful publication, full of interest, and the many plates alone are an excellent collection

History of the Irish Harp covers a wide field as shown in the book, commencing centuries B.C. With the similarities of the Clarsach, and Irish harp intertwining, and harpers travelling between the two countries throughout the middle ages, the book becomes almost equally an outline of the ancient Scottish Harp; sometimes Ireland and again Scotland having ascendancy, according to the account of Geraldus Cambrensis in 1187. I have thoroughly enjoyed the book and have passed it on to several members of the Clarsach Society who have been equally impressed with it, and must congratulate Miss Rimmer, who has done such wonderful research on the Irish Harp.

"The Irish Harp" by Joan Rimmer; 7s 6d; The Mercier Press, 4 Bridge Street, Cork,

home grown timber for the nation.

The Forest Centre building is constructed of Douglas fir from Glentress Forest, near Peebles, and is of Scandinavian "log cabin" design, built by David Gray Ltd., of Airdrie, Scotland. It will be open to the public from early Spring until late Autumn, and display boards and literature will acquaint visitors of the many facilities available for their enjoyment such as forest trails, camping, caravan and picnic sites, angling, wild life and so on.

A new forest trail is also to be opened at the Forest Centre; there will be attractive picnic sites, and parking for cars.

CROFTERS COMMISSION APPOINTMENT

Mr Norman A. MacAskill has been appointed to the Crofters Commission for a further period of three years. Mr MacAskill's present term of office expires on September 30, 1969. This appointment is made by Mr William Ross, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland.

Mr MacAskill's re-appointment to the Commission will on this occasion be extended over a wider field which will involve him in functional duties on crofting development in addition to his present regional duties. He is, at present, Secretary to the North and West Sutherland Council of Social Services. Before joining the Commission in 1966 he was District Clerk for Assynt District Council and during that period also carried out certain delegated functions on behalf of Sutherland County Council.

Mr John McNaughton who has been with the Commission since its inception in 1955 will complete his term of office as a part-time member on September 30, 1969.

The total membership of the Commission will now be seven; the maximum complement authorised by the Crofters (Scotland) Act 1961 being nine.

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NEW TERMS

for the representation of objects and for conceptions arising therefrom.

AINMEAN URA

a chum beum rud-dhealbhadair reachd agus nan smuaintean a bhios 'na leamhnuinn.

Ship-designer.
Nautical draughtsman.
Civil engineering draughtsman.
Military engineering draughtsman.
Artist in wood.
Artist in stone.
Artist in oils.
Artist in water-colours
Artist in soft matter (modeller).
Sculptor.
Sculpture
Geometry (Theoretical).
Geometry (Practical).
Point.

Starting-point.
Ending-point.
End point.
Middle point.
Bottom point.
Top point.
Any point.
Any point arrived at intentionally.
Joining point.
Joining point of lines meeting at an angle.
Crossing point (point of intersection).
Fixed (or given) point.
Chosen point
Imaginary point.
Stopping point.
Point of Convergence.
Point of Divergence.
Point on this side.
Point on the other side
Outside point.
Inside point.
Line (in theory)
Line (in practice) or stroke.
Line (in geometry).
Straight line, or stroke.
Straight line.
Curved line.
Crooked line.
Horizontal line.
Perpendicular line.
Slanting, inclined line (rising or falling); otherwise.
Parallel line.
Lying parallel.
Thin line, or stroke.
Fine line.
Faint line.
Heavy line.
Thick line.
Hair line.
Clear line (or sharp).
Clear line.
Dull line.
Black line.
Dotted line.
Dash line.
Gapped line.
Wavy line.
Sketchy line.
Finished line.
Whole line.
Broken line.
Ragged line.
Very ragged line.
Ragged line.
Scratchy line.
Zig-zag line.
Tapering line.
Bottom line.
Top line.
Outline.
Coinciding lines.
Crossing lines.
(Crossing lines (at inclination)).
Concentric lines.
Eccentric lines.
Enclosing lines (perimeter).
Line coming up towards me.
Line going up from me.
Line coming down towards me.
Line going down from me.
Line to the other side.
Line from the other side.
Line from me forwards.
Line from me backwards.
Regular line.
Irregular line.
Guiding line.
Working line
Bounding line
Converging lines
Divergent lines
Lines of equal length.
Lines of unequal lengths.
Lines of equal intensity.
Lines of unequal intensity.
Similar lines.
Dissimilar lines.
Sin line.
Extend a line indefinitely.
Project a point.
The line which projects a point.
Cause the line to recede.
Cause the line to approach.

Long-thiomsgnair.
Long-dhealbhadair.
Dealbhadair obar-choitinn.
Dealbhadair obar-chogaidh.
Ealainear ri fhodh.
Ealainear ri cloich.
Ealainear ri ung-dhath.
Ealainear ri usg-dhath.
Ealainear ri bog; no, ealainear ri crua.
Snaidh-dhealbhadair.
Snaidh-dhealbhadair reachd.
Meud-mh.
Cruith-nial.
Dal (tús meud; ionad gun mhéid).
Tús-dhad
Criche-dhad
Ceann-dadan.
Dad-meadhoin; meadhon-dhad.
Barr-dhad.
Dad air bhith.
Cuspair-dhad.
Tath-dhad.
Coime-dhad.

Sgath-dhad.
Diong-dhad.
Tagha-dhad.
Smuain-dhad.
Stad-dhad
Amas-dhad.
Sgar-dhad.
An dad bhos.
A; dad thail.
As-dad.
Ann-dhad.
Line.
Stroich.
Line.
Lineag; stroichag.
Coir-line; no line choir.
Crom-line; no line chroom.
Cam-line.
Linn-line.
Cnoc-line.
Claon-line.
Fiar-line.
Barr-th-line.
Comb-laighe; breath-laighe.
Cail-stroich.
Fann-stroich.
Trom-stroich.
Garbh-stroich.
Roin-stroich.
Glan-stroich.
Stroich-shoillear.
Stroich-dhoillear.
Dubh-stroich.
Dad-stroich.
Sath-stroich.
Beárn-stroich.
Luag-stroich.
Clis-stroich.
Snas-stroich.
Slán-stroich.
Sgeall-stroich.
Mí-stroich.
Fíadh-stroich.
Cearb-stroich.
Sgrób-stroich.
Starr-stroich.
Bíod-stroich.
Bonn-stroich.
Ceann-stroich.
Ois-stroich; ois-line.
Linteán comb-lorgach.
Linteán crasgach; crasg-lí.
Linteán claon-chragach.
Linteán comb-mheadhonach.
Linteán eas-meadhonach.
Crom-stroich; (timcheallan).
Níos-line.
Snas-line.
Nuas-line.
Síos-line.
Níos-line.
Nail-line.
Ear-line.
Iar-line.
Snas-line; no stroich.
Mí-line; no stroich.
Íd-stroich.
Foghadh-stroich
Crich-line.
Linteán comb-amasach.
Linteán sgar-amasach.
Linteán comb-fhada.
Linteán eas-fada.
Stroichan eug-éir.
Stroichan comb-samhail.
Stroichan eug-samhail.
Sín line.
Sín line mar dh'fhoghnas.
Ciar dad v.
Ciar-line.
Ní-shínn line.
Náill-shínn line.

Reis Na Beatha

le Marsail Mhor

Chan'eil crìoch a tighinn air an ùpraid. A latha 's a dh'oidhche cluinnear fuaim na strì, seadh, fuaim casan clann nan daoine; cuid na'n ruith, cuid a coiseachd, agus cuid dhiubh crubach, ach, a h-uile neach air tòir an aon nì — soirbheachadh saoghalta.

Tha gach aon a deanamh a dhìochail air son a bhì air thoiseach anns an réis, agus ma dhearcas sinn orra chì sinn gum' bheil iad ann sean agus og, firionn is boireann, uasal agus iosal. Ma dh'èideas sinn cluinnidh sinn gum' bheil glòdh air leth aig gach neach dhiubh — cuid aig éigheach le árd iollach, cuid a seinn, agus cuid eile aig am bheil osna ghearanach. Gu tric bithidh iadsan as treasa a putadh a neach as laige air aon taobh, agus bithidh an fheadhinn as seolta, gu clic-each agus gu meallta a deanamh bunachd orrasan a 'tha simplidh. Chan'eil an astar a dol ann am mallaid, oir chan'eil an réis soirbh, agus is e g'le bheag fòcas a 'th'ann dhoibhsan a 'tha ghabhail pàirt ann. Cha' chuir iad seachad an line ri taobh na'n aibhneach na to sgáil nan craobh. Tha an ùirghionn a sìor dhòl air aghaidh gus am bheil ceò na h-annhuineachd a laigh orre, tobar na beatha a traoghadh 's na casan a gèillidh gu tur.

Ann an seadh is e blàr cath a th'anns an t-saoghal, agus, air son inbh fhaotainn ann 'na feum-sòraichte air eanchainn thuirgeach agus geardean luthnhor. Aig iomadh uair chan'eil an cath furasda; bithidh daoine a strì an aghaidh cumhachdan eagalach agus is iomadh crois is camadh a thachras ri neach anns an t-slighe. Aig iomadh àm 's docha gur h-ann nuair a bhios neach air faotainn air aghaidh gu math anns an réis a thionndaidheas cùbhlle an Fhortainn air le grabhadh namhasach agus a dh'fhagas i e dìreach far an do thoisich e.

Ach, a dh'aindeoin gach saothair, sarachadh agus bhiseadh-duil a 'tha 'n cois soirbheachadh an t-saoghail so, co ach an leigsean 'n' gealtair a chumas air ais bhò 'n' réis? Feumar aideachadh gu bheil taladh is tarruing ann an dubhar a bharrach 's ann am brui-chean nan aibhneach ach chan àill le mac an duim fois a ghabhail, oir 'na nàdur cho coltach ris an Eireannach a chuala buaireas mòr a mugh air an t-sràd, agus a chuir a mach a mhac a dh'fhàicim an t-saboid a bh'ann "Oir", thuir v. e, "ma tha sabaid ann, bu toil leamsa bhì na teis — meadhoin."

Is gasda an nì daeine bhì soirbheachadh 'san t-saoghal tre an oidhirpean fhèin; chan ann le mealltaireachd no le cealgairreachd. Fhuair sinn talantan agus comasan air son an uisneachadh r'è cuairt air an talamh, agus mar sin tha e freagarrach gu leòr soirbheachadh a chosnadh leò, obair an latha dheanamh fhads' is latha e.

Tha, mar sin, réis na beatha g'air gairm gu pàirt a ghabhail

The Industrial Scene

by DEARGAN

WHEATLEY HARVEST

● The Wheatley report and its implications would appear to sound the death knell of the Highland Board and its extinction, despite its Conservative Council, in about three years, time Much can, of course, happen to the plan before its implementation and the protests of the interested, and doomed, bodies will no doubt produce modifications of scale. The implication of considerable devolution of responsibility to the Regional Authorities and the stress laid on an immediate enquiry into a Local Government France gives hope for a decreasing dependence on help from Central Government which can be nothing but beneficial. In its time-table for change, a two-year transition from the present structure to the new one is recommended, one year from the passing of the Re-organisation Act and the election of the New Authorities and another year before the new authorities finally take over. A Government White Paper explaining its intentions is promised by Easter 1970.

From the industrial and development viewpoint there could be unfortunate implications for the Highlands, in the present uncertainty one can hardly expect the Board to attract any new people and certainly not to its Industrial Division on the contrary there is more likely to be a gradual exodus and therefore a slowly diminishing effectiveness. Can the Highlands really expect an enthusiastic service from men whose own security of tenure is now precarious and whose priority is no longer the development of the Highlands but personal survival.

This a crisis for the Board, but one which in itself contains the seeds for imaginative and effective development.

PERFECTLY POSSIBLE

● Presenting a paper, "Problems and Objectives in the Highlands and Islands" on the second day of the five-day Remoter Rural Areas Conference at Aviemore, was Sir Robert Grieve, chairman of the Highland Board. Among other points he made, Sir Robert stated that in the last 34 years the Board had authorised Grants and Loans of over £5m. for all sorts of projects from Agriculture and

The Board's primary objective, he stated, was "to offer another perfectly possible way of life to that in the cities."

SECRETLY SUCCESSFUL

● A major exhibition staged by 28 companies in the British Welding Industry at the International Welding and Cutting Fair in Essen, has had considerable impact. Enquiries received in the first days of the Fair as a result of a £4m. worth of business. Much of the sophisticated equipment on display is highly competitive despite tariff barriers. To take further advantage, some companies arranged 24-hour follow up visits to study special problems on site.

SOBERLY PLEASSED

● Industrial development in Eire reached a record level in the twelve months ending March 1969 and it is expected the current year will show a fuller substantial advance. During this period, over 120 industrial projects were approved for financial assistance with an estimated capital investment of £33m. which would give employment to 11,000 people, 60 per cent of them males. Among major foreign companies currently building in Ireland are Pfizer and Co. of New York, Sina Viscosa of Milan, Acquestum of London and Beeton Dickinson of New Jersey.

A' CHUACH CHEILTEACH

Chanell bunntannas sa bhith aig a' chuid seo ris a' Mhòd, no ris a' bhuidhinn ainmeil ud á Glaschu a bhitheas ris a' bhall-coise. Se gbiobhann iomran a bhitheas a' gleachd airson na duais seo, agus tha mór luach orre. Seo an cupa iomran as sine a 'th' ann, oir is ceithir fichead bliadhna a dh' aois.

Cha d' iarr Comunn Cèilteach Glaschu, do 'm buin an cupa, cuideachadh riannh. Tha feum air a nise agus tha coinneamh cofai gus a bhith an Aitreach nan Gàidheal an Glaschu air 31-dh'atharna, 4/10/69, aig 10.30 a.m. Thigibh mas urrainn duibh, no nachdaih bhur gear deagh-ghean le tiodhlar a chur gu 'n Bhean-Ghairme. Seo an seòladh am Beurla — Mrs M. Grant, 41 Beechwood Drive, Glasgow, W.1.

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Royal Commission

Recommend Two-Tier

Local Government

Criticism of the present system of local government in Scotland which has remained almost unchanged for 40 years and proposals for a new, two-tier structure featuring 7 regional and 37 district authorities are contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in Scotland.

The effect of the Commission's proposals would be to reduce the number of Scottish local authorities with executive powers from 430 to 44.

In setting about their task the Commission first took note of the things which were wrong with the present structure. They then proceeded to consider the philosophy, the objectives and the conditions on which a proper system of local government should be based, followed this out by building a new structure on a chosen method of approach and finally looked inside the local government system to see how it ought to operate under the new conditions.

Four Objectives

In setting up the new structure, the Commission have aimed at securing four main objectives for local authorities. These are:

1. Power to enable local government to play a more important part in the running of the country;
2. Efficiency to ensure that foundations are exercised effectively in the interests of the public;
3. Local democracy to exercise power of decision in local matters through the people's elected representatives;
4. Local involvement to involve the public in local government as much as possible and to make decisions intelligible to them.

The Commission stress the need for a shift in the balance of power and responsibility between central and local government — to make local government stronger, more independent and less subject to control. Since responsibility and finance go hand in hand this involves that more of the expenditure of local government should be ingathered locally and less from the Exchequer. At the present time an average of 57 per cent of net local government expenditure in Scotland is met from central government funds.

Functions of Local Government

Dealing with local government functions, the Commission say planning should be conceived as an activity at various levels with responsibility at a particular level resting clearly with the organ of

the government at that level. Planning is seen by the Commission as a big and growing task as far as local government is concerned. It determines how the total resources of an authority are to be used and has a bearing on all other functions.

Local authorities should play a positive role in industrial growth, and in location of industry, as well as a comprehensive responsibility for passenger transport arrangements within their areas. They ought to make an appraisal of the role that air services could play in meeting their area's total transport needs.

Water, sewerage, river purification and arterial drainage should be a direct responsibility of local government and their responsibility for new town development should include planning, finance, execution and management. Planning authorities should also have responsibility for the planning and provision of major recreational facilities and for tourist potential on a regional scale. The roles of the Countryside Commission for Scotland and the Scottish Tourist Board should be reassessed in the light of the suggested new local government structure.

On education, the Commission feel it is unacceptable that central Government should take over complete responsibility or even have a greater responsibility for the cost of education. They suggest that local government should raise a larger share of the cost for themselves. They believe that the whole apparatus of legislative, administrative, financial and advisory control by the Secretary of State for Scotland over the work of education authorities needs to be overhauled and simplified.

Social work, the Commission felt should be based on communities. They reject the proposition that there should be a national social work organisation.

Turning to housing, the Report says, there should be a broader approach to housing need and the methods of meeting it. The emphasis on local government's housing role should be more on responsibility and initiative and there should be less detailed supervision by central Government. House building must be tackled on a large scale by large authorities which should also be responsible for management and house-letting policies. It would be an advantage, the Commission feel, if these authorities were also responsible for providing services

such as water supply, sewerage and access roads.

All these major functions require to be administered over wide areas. Environmental and amenity services however can be administered on a more local basis. Different areas might be appropriate for particular services considered individually, but to avoid a proliferation of authorities a solution had to be found which was suitable for the administration of a range of services which should be provided by one authority.

There are functions which are so closely inter-connected and inter-dependent that they should be the responsibility of the same authority. Areas of local government authorities should be based on communities. Research disclosed that there are four levels of communities which can be identified in Scotland, the regional, the shire, the locality and the parish.

Having considered the various factors the Commission decided on a two tier system with regional authorities constituting the first tier and being responsible for the major services. In the view of 7 of the 9 Commissioners, the second tier should consist of authorities at the 'shire level' which they call district authorities. There should also be constituted, though not part of the official structure of local government, but as ancillary to it, community councils which would have no statutory powers.

Unique Situation Highlands and Islands

"We have come to the conclusion," the Report states, "that the common problems of the Highlands, the growing sense of community throughout the area and improved communications point to a single region."

A Highlands and Islands region offered the chance for the first time, the Commission feel, of having questions affecting the Highlands as a whole dealt with democratically by

FUND FOR IRISH REFUGEES

It is symptomatic of our times, in democratic Britain, that some British citizens should be classes as "refugees."

But the recent, and continuing troubles in Northern Ireland have produced a number of homeless and displaced persons who are forced to live in conditions once associated with the European refugee problem.

Active help is being organized for these people, irrespective of their religious beliefs. A fund has been set up called the North Relief Fund and subscribers and donors are needed urgently.

SRUTH readers are urged to consider in what way they can help. Money, of course, is easily translated into essentials such as bedding, clothing, food and medical supplies.

The Secretary of the Fund is Brid Bean Heussaff, 9 Br. Cnoc Sion Dublin, 9, Eire.

the inhabitants of the Highlands themselves.

Two members of the Commission — Miss Harvie Anderson and Mr Russell Johnston — considered that conditions in Shetland, Orkney and the Western Isles were so exceptional that the principles to be used elsewhere in Scotland in reconstructing the local government system would have to be set aside. They accordingly propose that these island groups should each be made an all-purpose authority. A third member, Mr Hugh MacCallum took the same view with regard to Shetland and Orkney only. The majority of the Commission did not agree with this.

"The arguments for a two tier system, which seemed to us strong throughout Scotland, are nowhere stronger than in the case of the Islands. It seems to us that within the ambit of local government the best hope for economic revival in the Islands as elsewhere in the Highlands region lies in the creation of a comprehensive and strong economic planning authority for the region as a whole."

Two of the Commissioners, Miss Betty Harvie Anderson, M.P., and Mr Russell Johnston, M.P., considered that virtually the whole of Argyll should be excluded from the Highland area and put into the West to reduce the size

of the Highland area and to take account of the strong links of Argyll with Glasgow. The majority of the Commission, however, recommend that the Highlands region should take in the whole of Argyll with the exception of Dunoon and its hinterland "which by reason of its situation on the Clyde coast has interests and communications much more closely identified with Glasgow and its region than has the rest of the county."

Referring to the 'unique situation' which exists in the Highlands with the Highlands and Islands Development Board already in existence to do some of the very things envisaged for the new regional authorities, the Report states that, although it was not for the Commission to say what should happen to the Board when a new structure of local government was introduced, it was their belief that a Highlands regional authority could and should replace the Board altogether after a period of time.

The chairman of the Board was among those who recognised that the Highlands and Islands Board would probably have to be phased out, particularly if an appropriate system of local government was devised, but in the meantime both bodies would require to work in close cooperation with each other.



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Celtic League Congress over to you:

The most important resolution to be passed in Dublin following the recent annual congress of the League of Celtic Nations (September 13/14) was one expressing full support for the campaign to obtain full civil rights for all the citizens in North East Ulster. The resolution was:

"This meeting of the Irish branch of the Celtic League, augmented by members of the London Branch of the Celtic League, lend our support to the campaign to obtain full civil rights for all citizens in the North. "We recognise that responsibility for the state of violence prevailing in the North rests squarely with the succession of English Governments which has acquiesced in the malgovernment of the Unionist Party including their use of an entirely partisan police force.

"It is our opinion that the only long term solution rests in a United Irish Republic, that that full account should be taken of the fears of the religious minority, that in such a setting they would be free of prejudice and the majority. Towards the elimination of such fears we feel that the 26 County Constitution needs to be desecularised with the minimum of delay bringing it in line with the 1916 Proclamation and the 1919 Democratic Programme.

"The resolution was supported by an attending member of the Scottish branch of the Celtic League.

Previously, Bernadette Devlin, the Mid-Ulster M.P., had said a

(Continued from Page Seven)

eu-comaisiache agus as crosda a bhios e 'ga fhaighinn féin. Uime sin, mar as motha an roinn, is ann as motha an d'fheumas an luthasachadh féin-riaghaidh a bhith ann taobh a stigh dhith. Mar sin, chan 'eil eadar-náiseantachd agus náiseantachd ag áicheadh a chéile — tha iad ag chomh-ionadh a chéilt. Is e a th'ann gur h-é náiseantachd a' bhunait air a bheil eadar-náiseantachd stéidhichte.

A nis, chan 'eil annas sam bith anns a' ghluasadh seo a dh'ionnadh 'bhoibh a' bhith ann ceann ar gnóthach féin. Cha mór nach do thagair a h-uile buidheann conrr. 'san-nach an Westminster 'spáicheud seo air son féin-riaghladh do Alba; agus an sin, an uair a fhuair iad sealb air ughdarras, dhíuilt iad a dhéanadh. Mar a dh'fhoadas gu bheil cuimhne againn, chan 'eil ach fichead bliadhna on chuir d' mhúilleán Albannach an féin ri atchuinge a' sirdeann féin-riaghladh. Bha a' bhuidheann 'Labour' ughdarras air an an 's cha do leig iad dad orra; agus an uair a thainig a' bhuidheann "Tory" a steach d' bhliadhna an deaghaidh sin, cha do leig iadann dad orra na bh mhó. Ach is e an n' tha annasach mu'n ghluas seo an siththead a th'air a chul Agus air an adhbhar sin faigáid mi sibh le d' smaoin.

An toiseach, chan 'eil féin-riaghladh 'na ni air a bheil sinn ag amháir mar chomhair a' th' d'bhánachadh; ach mar chóir-bhréith a tha ri agairt. Agus, 'san dara h-áite, mar a th' a' tachairt dhuitse cho tric, tha e nas amhoiche mar tha — mórán nas amhoiche — na tha sibh a' smaoin-eachadh.

courtesy visit to the conference and had a 20-minute talk with Gwynfor Evans, the Plaid Cymru M.P. who is also President of the League. She did not contribute to any of the debates, however. Miss Devlin is a former Gael-Linn scholar and a supporter of the Irish language movements.

The agenda for the conference was a full one and, after the annual business session on Saturday, September 13, the conference immediately settled down to the first debate—Why National Freedom? by Padraig O Conchúir. This was followed by "Social Factors in the development of new Celtic language communities" by Maire Nic

by P. Berresford Ellis

Giolla Phádraig (Ireland) and Nelson Henaff (Brittany) and the historian and writer Padraig Ó Snodaigh (Ireland) read a paper on "Ways and Methods of Active Nationalism" presented to the Briton viewpoint on "European Unity and Celtic Aspirations" were discussed by Yann Fouere.

A public lecture was held in the evening on "Language Struggle and Civil Rights" given by Maoiltín Ó Catháin (Ireland) and Conradh na Gaeilge (Gaelic League). During the short debate that followed this lecture, Gwynfor Evans made a strong denunciation of Radio Telefís Éireann for the percentage of time allocated to Irish language movements.

Another business session took place on Sunday morning (September 14) in which it was decided that the League should continue with the publication of "Celtic News" (the quarterly) and the League's Annual Volume.

There was another debate in the afternoon asking the question "Is the development of a Celtic culture possible under the present conditions?" The main speaker was Donal Ó Máirín, ceannasai of Gael Linn. Delegates were mainly concerned with the frustration of the "Irish Experience."

The one point on which all the delegates were agreed was the language movements alone could not succeed; they must be tied to a far more broadly based national regeneration action designed to eradicate social malaises.

The final debate of the conference was "A new role for the Celtic League" with P. Berresford Ellis (London branch) as the main speaker. It was stressed that the League should become the propaganda machine par excellence of Celtica. The need for a well-ordered Celtic information service, linking not only the Celtic countries together, but linking them with the outside world, was also stressed.

It was finally agreed to set up a working party, under the chairmanship of Mr. Berresford Ellis,

THE DECLINE OF DEMOCRACY

A public meeting under this title was held in Inverness last Friday. It was organised by Major George Anderson, of Munlochry, and chaired by Mrs Marjory Linklater.

About fifty people attended the meeting, which included a cross-section of various interests in the Highlands.

The main speakers were Mr Hamish Gray, Mr David Wathen, Mr Tom Howe, and Mr Alisdair MacKenzie, M.P. for Ross-shire. The discussion was led off by Mr F. G. Thompson.

It is hoped to begin an action group in the Highlands to discuss problems which concern the right of the individual and his liberties.

to examine the structure of an information service within the structure of the League.

Before the meeting closed Mr J. E. Jones, secretary of the Welsh branch of the Celtic League, told the conference: "I think we should express a vote of congratulations to Daib Eireann on the steps which are being taken to provide a simultaneous translation service of all debates in the Dáil from St Patrick's Day next onwards, just as has been the practice in the Swiss Federal Parliament for decades."

Reports of the establishment of the service were "well founded" said Mr Jones but there was no immediate reaction from the Government Information Bureau to the vote of congratulations.

The highlight of the conference was the public lecture — "The Advance of the Celtic Nations" by Gwynfor Evans, M.P. at the O'Leahan Hall, Dublin. Mr Evans stated:

"If one looks objectively at the situation in the Celtic countries one is impressed by two things: firstly, the fact that the majority of them lack all control over the conditions of their life, and their place in the life of the world is of very little significance; secondly by their potential, their immense possibilities.

"Although our power to change the course of world affairs is so very small, that does not excuse us of doing all we can. The biggest achievements of Ireland have not been at home but on the world stage. She should be joined there by Scotland, Brittany and Wales, at least, of the other Celtic countries."

Mr Yann Fouere spoke a few words on behalf of Brittany and added: "Our teachers are nominated from Paris, our schools are forbidden to teach Breton language and history. For just under a million Breton native speakers, we have exactly a minute and a half of television time in Breton per week!"

Mr Douglas Reed (1320 Club) said a few words on behalf of Scotland.

Two musical evenings were held during the conference and following Mr Evans' lecture a teach na chéile was held in Brú nan Gael, North Great George's Street, Dublin, organised by Caitlín Maud. Songs from every Celtic country were sung.

The Brú na nGael (Hall of the Gael) is a new cella-céil opened in Dublin by Miss Maud as a place where Irishmen can gather, speak their own language and listen and take part in traditional music and song. The club is run on a shoestring budget and is worthy of support. In fact, it is well worth a visit by any Celt finding themselves in Dublin.



Chan e See through tha feumail air Lisdh mhor ach Camouflage

Open letter to The Secretary, Scottish Education Department

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS AS TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Sir, — My Executive Committee has instructed me to write to you to express our grave concern at the fact that students are being employed in considerable numbers as teachers in secondary schools by several education authorities. We have, of course, already expressed verbally to officers of the Department and to Mr Bruce Millan, the reasons for our strong objections to such employment.

We believe that education authorities who appoint students to teaching posts in the knowledge that most of them will leave these posts a few weeks later, causing disruption in the schools, and a break in the continuity of teaching, are doing a great disservice to the pupils in the schools concerned, and are not taking sufficiently seriously the responsibilities in connection with the appointment of teachers laid on them by the Code.

It seems to us that some authorities are exploiting the proviso in the Code allowing

them exceptionally to appoint unqualified persons to teaching posts in secondary schools, before seeking approval of such appointments, because they are making these appointments knowing that they will last for only a few weeks and thus will not come under the effective scrutiny of a panel. Furthermore, as the Code stands, there is nothing to prevent a series of such appointments to the one post.

We would therefore urge most strongly once more that the Code be amended to make approval by a reference panel a prior condition of the appointment of an unregistered person to a teaching post in a secondary school. We have reluctantly come to the conclusion that such an amendment is necessary to ensure that some authorities act in a more responsible manner in the appointment of teachers than they are at present.

Because of our grave concern with these appointments we intend to depart from our usual practice and to make this letter public. Yours etc.,

JAMES DOCHERTY
General Secretary
Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association.

Mr Caldwell On Stornoway Mails

Mr Caldwell on Tuesday evening asked the Postmaster-General, whether it would be possible to arrange that mails from Stornoway to the south should overtake the morning mail from Dingwall instead of being delayed to the afternoon as at present.

The Postmaster-General — I quite agree with the hon. member as the obvious desirableness of arranging the correspondence between southward mails from Stornoway. If the hon. member desires to ask whether by means of a special train the morning despatch could not be overtaken on its way to Dingwall and Inverness must reply that during the year ended the 27th ult. the steamer lost the day mail train on eighteen occasions. The failure was attributed to storms and having regard to the exposed nature of the passage and to the fact that the service is performed at night, the explanation is, I think, sufficient.

Mr Caldwell on behalf of Mr Fraser-Mackintosh, asked the Postmaster-General what is the amount of postal subsidy granted to Mr Macbrayne for conveying the mails by steamer to and from Strome Ferry and Stornoway; whether he is aware that, from the inefficiency of the steamer employed, the connection with the railway to Strome Ferry is frequently lost, and delays arise in reaching Stornoway, and that these delays have sometimes occurred

from the steamer diverging from the direct route and proceeding to Portree to take up goods and passengers; and whether in these circumstances, there being no fixed period of contract, he will consider the expediency of publicly inviting tenders for a direct and exclusive service between Strome Ferry and Stornoway?

The Postmaster-General — The contract payment for the conveyance of the mails by steamer to and from Strome Ferry and Stornoway, is £2250 a year. I find upon inquiry that during the year ended the 27th ult. the steamer lost the day mail train on eighteen occasions. The failure was attributed to storms and having regard to the exposed nature of the passage and to the fact that the service is performed at night, the explanation is, I think, sufficient. Mr MacBrayne is a most competent contractor, and I do not see that any advantage to the public service would arise from terminating the present contract and publicly inviting tenders as the hon. member suggests.

Mr Caldwell asked whether the particular vessel employed was sufficient. The Postmaster-General said representations had been made to the Post Office on the subject, and he thought communications had been made to Mr MacBrayne.

[Reprinted from 'The Lewisman,' August 1889.]

Giamar A Chi Iad Sinn?

Is e aon de na pàipearan-naidheachd a's ainmeile agus a's cudthromaiche sa 'Ghearmailt a tha ann an "Welt." Air an latha dheireannach de'n Iuchar dh'fhoillsich an "Welt" arteagal goitrid mu deighinn nàiseantachd ann an Albainn. So a nis eadartheangachadh de'n arteagal sin:

Mionnachadh nan Albannach
 "Cho fad 's a tha ceud dhinn fhasthad beò, cha toir sinn gèill do dh'uchdaranachd Shaasuinn..." Thèid am mionnan uabhasach so, a rinneadh ann an Obar-bhrothaig sa' bhliadhna 1320, mu'n cuairt sa' Ghàidhealtachd a rithist san latha 'n diugh, Tha

e 'cùr nan Nàiseantach Albannach air am misg 'nan tòrachd dhian air neo-chean-galtas.

Dé thàinig air nathair-mara Locha Nis am bliadhna? A bheil i air dol fodha do'n ghrinneal a's doimhne de'n loch, a chum ceannlathair do dh'fhoinsgeul iongantach eile as a dùthaich fhéin? Oir tha mòran a thachras suas an sud mar sgeul às an .eabhar mu Dhon Quixotte.

Gu cinnteach, tha iomadh duine onorach 'na chùl taic do'n ghluasad so a dh'ionnsuidh neo-eisimeile, achd agus tha an gluasad a

fàs làidir. Ach dè an seorsa argumaiden a tha aca? A chionn 's gu robh sia Albannaich 'nam prìomhàirean Breatainnach b'urrain dhaibh an dùthaich fhéin a riaghladh math gu leòr, agus bho'n a tha na h-Albannaich ainmeil airson an grunnalachd, cha b'èiginn dhaibh fulang to'n anacaitheamh Sasunnach.

Theagamh gum bidh na h-Albannaich neo-eisimeilach uaireigin, agus an sin bidh rìbeachais dhiplomatach aca ri cumhachd-saoghail an Ear (ri Dùthaich nan Sòibheist Aonaichte), oir tha na Ruiseanaich ag ràdh gur ann aca a tha na h-inleachdan a's cudthromaiche de'n naoidheamh linn deug. Ach thèid agartas — gun teagamh so-dhearbhata — nan Albannach air an t-sreath cheudna de gu tric bho choinn ghoirid, dh'inleachdan a chluinntinn agus mar so feumaidh na h-eachainnean inleachadach Albannach — a' sìneadh bho Mhgr. Watt le 'inneal-toit' agus bho Mhgr. Bell le 'thelèfon gu Mgr. Baird le 'thelè-bhisan' tòrachd nan Nàiseantach air Alba neo-eisimeileach a phàigheadh.

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MACDONALD — At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on 17th September 1969, to Iain and Margaret (nee Corner), The Stores, Daliburgh, South Uist, a daughter.

Marriages

MACGILLIVRAY - ORAM — At Kilmore Parish Church, Sleat, Skye, on 20th September 1969, by Rev. A. MacDougall, M.A., Neil MacGillivray, M.B., Ch.B., only son of Mr and Mrs John M. MacGillivray, Camuscross, Isleornsay, Skye, to Gay Oram, M.B., Ch.B., older daughter of Mr and Mrs John Oram, 61 Gladsmuir Road, Glasgow, SW.2.

Deaths

GRAHAM-CAMPBELL of SHIRVAN — on 20th September 1969, John, aged 82 years, beloved husband of Marjorie. Funeral private. Memorial service at Christ Church, Lochgilphead, on Friday, 3rd October

MACNAB — As the result of an accident on 11th September 1969, Christina C MacNab, beloved wife of Donald Macnab, 24 Comrie Street, Sandhill, Glasgow, and dear mother of Sandra, Mhairi and Ewan Calder; deeply mourned and sadly missed

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Beautiful CAREFREE CURTAINS in 'Terylene' Silver Seal Net



Snow-white, opaque, lovely, 'Carefree Curtains' are made in 44 sizes to ensure a fitting for any window in your home.

Net curtains turn a house into a home. And now it's easy with Carefree Curtains, ready-to-hang straight from the pack. Carefree Curtains made by Clelands of Darvel, make light of windows of all sizes. They give to a room elegance and interest.

Here are some typical sizes and prices:

WIDTH x DEPTH	MINI-CHECK	RAMBLING ROSE
35.98 x 46	10.60	12.90
35.98 x 54	11.90	17.90
50 x 36	19.90	20.90
60 x 54	27.60	29.90

Look out for the 'Carefree' self-service curtain dispenser when you shop at

ALEX CAMERON & CO.
 12-22 HIGH STREET INVERNESS