

SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN, 7 LATHA DE'N LUNASDAL

THURSDAY, 7th AUGUST 1969

No. 62

SIXPENCE

Leanaibh
gu dlùth
ri cliù bhur
sinnsir

Follow in the footsteps of your forebears

NATIONAL SAVINGS
National Savings Certificates
Post Office Savings Bank
Trustee Savings Banks

Word by the National Savings Committee for Scotland, 41 George St., Edinburgh 2



Operatives of Antech Ltd., Longman Industrial Estate, Inverness, working on electro-mechanical components for industrial control systems, in which the firm specialises.
Antech Ltd. moved from Anstey, in Leicester, in January with the assistance of the Highland Board, and are now moving towards full production of encapsulating and special purpose machines for the electrical and electronics industries.

Skye Bridge In 1974?

A report of a feasibility study by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) out today suggests that by 1974 traffic flow across a bridge between Kyleakin in Skye and Kyle on the mainland would be 230,000 vehicles. The cost of a suspension bridge with a main span of 1,200 feet including approach roads, construction costs and inflation is estimated to be £2.9 million. A spokesman for An Comunn said that the report was another excellent piece of work by the Highlands office of the Council and it would certainly back the Skysman's view that a bridge was necessary. The report makes a strong case for a toll bridge half of whose cost would be borne by the Exchequer. Tolls for regular users would be the same as at present. Casual users would pay 20% above present rates and commercial vehicles would be charged less than now. The capital if borrowed at 9% could then be repaid in 16 years. If lower toll rates were imposed, the repayment period would be 29 years.

Details of the design which the consultants have used in their study provide for a carriageway width of 22 feet on the approach roads and bridge. Costs have been estimated to include the provision of two six-foot wide verges and footpaths on the bridge; these give continuity with the new trunk road construction schemes in Kyle of Lochalsh.

Coming to INVERNESS?

Be sure to visit Holm Woollen Mills
where you will be able to see a
magnificent range of Tartans and Tweeds

Shetland Tweeds, Rugs, Scarves
Cheviot Tweeds, Knitting Yarns
Knitwear

Authentic
REPRODUCTION TARTANS
in 49 Clans
The Largest Range in Scotland

JAMES PRINGLE LTD.
WOOLLEN MILLS :: INVERNESS

Telephone Inverness 31042

Also at Skye Woollen Mills, Portree

Tuigidh Fear Dall

Chaidh coinneamh a ghairm ann an sgòil Cheann a Bhaigh an Uibhisi. a Tuath airson oidhche Dihaoine far an cuir riochdairean Roinn an Dion mu choinneamh nan iasgair a Chomhairle Iona-dail agus duine no dha eile beachdan a Mhinisteir a thaobh na casaid a chaidh a thogail an aghaidh an dio-ladh a bha iasgair nan gionmach a dol a dh'fhulang ri linn an tuilleadh losgaidh. Se Mgr Gauld o Roinn an Leasachaidh a ghairm a choinneamh agus sa chiad dhol a mach dh'athin e do mhuinntir nam paiper, naid-beachd a bhi lathair no riochdaire on Chomunn Ghaidhealach no feadhainn a bhan duil seasamh airson na Parlaimaid. Dh'fhas a mhòr shluagh caran amharasach agus thog na paiperain an gnòthach ri buill parlaimaid is ris an Raighaltas. Tha iadsan a nis ceadachta a bhi ann ach chaneil duine den fheadhainn a thug an gnòthach ann follais an toiseach le ceistean is coinneamhan. Nuair a dh'fhoigheachd do Mgr Gauld carson nach d'fhuair An Comunn fiachadh thubhairt e "Cha robh duileam gu robh uidh aig A Chomunn sna gnòthuichean sinn. Am fear a fhrithheil ri linn an tuilleadh comhla ri Brig. Winfield aig Abertarff house.

Chaneil fios fhathast an urrainn dhan na h-iasgair nan tighinn gu tir airson na coinneamh co dhiubh cha d'fhuair daoine moran rabhaidh. Thubhairt Fear Stiuraidh A'Chomuinn gu robh e fhein de'n bharail nach robh Roinn Leasachaidh Alba deonach cothrom a thoirt airson ceistean a chuir air

na riochdairean eagail gu faighte a mach gu robh tuilleadh ri tighinn fhathast Chaidh an t'arm fhuadach a Anglesey-chaneil iad a faighinn na tha iad ag iarraidh sna Pentlands agus tha eagail nach bi againn mu dheas ach aite airm a mhaoin. Mar sin leigidh iad ris mean air mhean de a tha iad a runachadh s stampaidh iad muinntir an aite for casan. Se a tha dh'ith ach beoshaill chinnteach nach bi an crochadh air armachd agus a bhitheas seasnach. Tha balaich oga Unst an Sealtain air an cuil a chuir ri obair ma champaichean is an aghaidh a chuir air iasgach. Nach bochd ma dh' fheumas na h'iasgair nan againne a bhi calg dhreach an aghaidh so. Tuigidh fear dall leth fhacal.



Di-ardaoin, 7 latha de'n Lunsadail 1969

Thursday, 7th August 1969

FAIGINN BHUAM

GAIRNILEARACHD

Faochadh

'S e fear dhe na rudan as tlachdmhoire a tha ceangailte ri bhith tadhal air na h-Eileanan as t-samhradh (no aig am sam bith eile dhen bliadhna) gu bheil sinn a measg dhaoine a bhruidhneas a' Ghaidhlig gu nadurach. Ma tha i dol bas ann an seo mar a tha i ann an aiteachan eile chan eil sincho follaicheach. Tha i coltach ri duine tinn. Fhad's nach eil fhios aig daoine gu bheil e tinn tha iad a' beantainn ris gu nadurach ach aon uair 's gu faigh iad a mach gu bheil e anns an staid seo tha e air a bhodhadh mar a bha iad bochdadhachaid le chairdean agus le naimehadh.

Chan eil feadhainn sam bith cho fada an aghaidh na Gaidhlig ri cuid dhen fheadhainn a thainig bho dhaoine aig an robh i aon uair ach a tha air a call a nis. Chan eil iad cho lionmhoranais 'b' bhaistidh daibh a bhith agus is ann suas ann am bliadnaichean a tha a' chuid as motha aca, feadhainn a bha smiotaicheadh gu robh a bhith bruidhnean na Gaidhlig cho dona ri aithreachd gur ann ann an tigh dubh a rugadh tu.

Chan eil cairdean as cunnartach aig a' Ghaidhlig na an feadhainn a tha smiotaicheadh gu faodadh i bhith air a bhruidheann anns a' bhruidhnean de dh'Alba nan bitheadh an spionnadh a bu chuir ann an luchd na Gaidhlig. Chi thu litrichean bhupa gu tric ann an 'Sruth'. 'S e searbhachd agus bristeachd-duil agus magadh ann toradh a gheibhear bho shoathair an fheadhainn seo. Tha an lighiche math a' tuigsinn gun aon corp an duine tinn fhein a dh'fheumas slainte tighinn agus gur e gaotach an lighiche cuideachadh leis an obair seo chan e a bhith 'na sheorsa de shlanighear.

Co-dhiubh, tha e toirt faochadh dhunann a bith cuimhinn na Gaidhlig anns an eaglais, air e t-sraid agus anns an tigh-sheinne a measg nan daoine a chum beo i agus an seo agus a chumas beo i ma tha i gu bhith beo idir.

Una Voce

The theme of public participation in planning and development is one which has been more than once discussed in this column. It seemed to be a lone voice in the wilderness. But not so. Last week the Skeffington Committee on Public Participation and Planning issued its report. It contains no less than forty-seven recommendations designed to create a more effective partnership between planners and people.

Planning implies change. Development also means change. But changes are not always for the better. We in the Highlands live in the shadow of the Highlands and Islands Development Board whose title and statutory duty is to introduce change by development. While this is acceptable in any democracy, the danger lies in the fact that the people of the Highlands do not have a direct say in the ventures which the HIDB has said in its wisdom are those which are necessary to create a new Highlands.

We do not doubt that the Board has many advisers, well-wishers and the like. We believe the Board to be humane and wise enough to take due account of the external advice which it believes will enhance the quality and quantity of its activities. But... the Board can, if it so wishes, ignore all, because it is not directly responsible to the people who live in its area.

People will always accept change—though there will always be the few dissenters—provided they are allowed to participate in some way in the changes which are bound to affect them. To feed information about development progress from an ivory tower is not enough. There must be feedback. We do not doubt that the Board gets more than enough of this. But is it the right kind? It is not.

This is why the Skeffington Committee has the promise of an error of omission (or commission?) being righted. It says: 'It matters to us all that we should know that we can influence the shape of our community so that the towns and villages in which we live, work, learn and relax may reflect out best aspirations. This becomes all the more vital where the demands of a more complex society occasion more massive changes, changes which in some areas may completely alter the character of a town, a neighbourhood or a rural area. The pace, intensity and scale of change will inevitably bring bewilderment and frustration if people affected think it is to be imposed without respect for their views.'

This promise must be fulfilled. Community participation must not become vox et praeterea nihil.

Ged a tha acarsaid Eilein Diarmain mu choinneimh a rithist cha leigeadh duine leas innse dhomh gum bu choir m'aire a bhith air àite nas fhaighe air làimh, a' bhìdeag talaimh a' giùlan bàrr math luachrach fo chomhair mo shùilean.

Ma bheir, san dè seachd, duine an aire gun do chuir mi "D" ann an Eilean Diarmain, faodaidh e an taing a thoirt do, no a' chuire a chur air — a rèir cor-intinn aig an àm — an Rùnaire. Tha dhail e orm an latha roimhe anns a' bhaile, cha b'ann a' dh' aon ghnothach gu mo chur ceart mu n' luathachadh, ach a' fhriththeadh cuisean Mòr an Aghaidh Mhoir. Tha mi creidsinn gu bheil e ceart mas an t-sam a' tighinn agus gum bu choir do'n l'itreachadh sin a leigil fair. Tha mi 'n dòchas nach cuir na bliadhnaich as do ùmhachd is deisealachd gu bhith aig eis-deachd is ag ionnsachadh.

Gu tilleadh ris an luachair, tha iad ag ràdh nach eil luibh ann mu nach urrainnear rud math air choireigin a radh. Bu choir dhunann cumail air cuimhne, ma tha luibhean ann nach toig leinn, nach eil casaid ri thogail' nan aghaidh ach dreach gu bheil iad ann an àite mi-fhreagarrach, agus nach eil iad a' cuideachadh nan rùintean àraidh a dh' fhaodas a bhith againn anns an amharc aig an àm.

Bu bhriseadh cridhe do Raibeart Burns a bhith a' cur as do aon neòinean leis a' chrann, agus theagamh gu fada feadhainn roimhe is a dhèidhinn tomhas de mhaise ann an lianag air a bheil na ceart fluirichean sin a' fas gu-tiugh. Ach tha lianagan eile ann far nach fhaicear luach ach ann an aon rud, feur, agus b' bhriseadh cridhe do Raibeart Burns a bhriseadh an do ghairmleir nam faiceadh a' air a leithid sin a lianag fù is aon neòinean a' nochdadh os cionn an talaimh. Nan cuireadh tu moladh Raibeart Burns an cuimhe a leithid sin de dhùine, tha fhios againn de seòrsa barail a bheireadh e dhut. Dh' fhaodadh nàdur de ruith shùbhlach na bàrdachd a bhith air a chaint gun teagamh, ach cha bhitheadh ro chneasda.

Chual mi Eachann Mac Dhùghail a' moladh an fhlùir bhuide sin, am bearnan-bridhe, agus ag radh nach robh e' tuigsinn carson a bha gairnilearach cho fada 'na aghaidh. Cha bhitheadh e furasda barail Eachainn a chur gu neoni. Cha b'ann a diomoladh a bha Màiri Mhor fhein nuair a labhair i mu'n "chluaran rioghal sam bearnan-bridhe." Ach an suidheachadh eile cha nochd ach fàth is mallachadh do an leithid.

Reicidh na bùitnean stinn àraidh a chuireas as do chlo'vair am measg an fheoir. Air luachair ro dhreachmhor ri amharc air, ach bha e gu math feumail aon uair, agus s

dòcha gu bheil e mar sin air an làimh eile cluinndh sinn mu 'n buannachd a thainig gu raointean Ghallalbh nua a lean iad eisimpleir Arcaibh is a sgap iad clòvar geal air an cuid acaidhean. Tuathanaich an sin a' cur am feum gach seòrsa mathachaidh gu bhith 'toirt a' chlo'vair air adhart, daonean a' aiteachan eile a' cleachdadh puinnsein gu bhith a' cur as da.

Faodaidh gairnilearach gnèithean rainich a chur, agus tlachd anabarrach a ghhabhail nan cumadh is 'nan dreach, an feadh is a tha Bòrd an Aiteachais aig meud an dhi-chill gu bhith a' cur as gu tur do rainich air na monaidhean.

Chan abradh duine gu robh luachair ro dhreachmhor ri amharc air, ach bha e gu math feumail aon uair, agus s dòcha gu bheil e mar sin

an aiteachan fhathast, gu bhith a' cur mulach seagair ann an taigh. Air a chadhadh gu sgileil air mulach taighe tha a dhreach fhèin aige. Ged a bha obair an tughaidh na dhragh nach bu bheag do'n chroitear am measg lionmhorach nan deasanasan eile, chi thu daoine beartach an siud san seo fhathast a' cur am feum tughaidh dhe'n t-seòrsa, anns a' bharail gu bheil na taighean a' faotainn dreach anns an dòigh seo nach fhaigheadh iad air dòigh so bith eile.

Bha tughadh nan taighean air a dhol as an ire mhoir ri mo latha-sa, ged a chunnaidh mi luachair air a buain tric gu leòr airson tughadh chruachan fheoir is arbhair. Ach cha b'e a h-uile luachair, a dheadhann feur airson na h-obrach agus tha teagamh againn nach deannadh an luachair mu choinneamh an tìghe seo mòran feur airson tughadh chruachan no chruachan. Chan eil ach mar a tha i air feadh Chamaschros air fad, na comharradh air cion aire is cion àite. Pailt 's gu bheil i, chaneil agamsa dhith na tughadh an taigh; tha mi deimhin co-dhiu gur e sgleata as fhearr, ged is bochd gu feum i tighinn as a' Chumirigh.

Far nacheil cithomh air saothair chunabhalach cha bhitheadh fàda a' fas fadhaichean. Guiridh comas nadair a chur fhèin air talamh, chan ann leis na preasan 's na bliathnean a mheasur b'òidheach an suilbha i' gairnileir, ach leis an fheadhainn as righinne s as daingine sheasas ri aghaidh ionnsaidh bho bheathach airchean no aimsir. Fasaich feur far a fàigh e a chead fhein anns na h-aiteachan as m' ghealltanaiche. Bheir an gairnilear a' mhiannan, is e a' tilleadh air ais air an aon taigh, gu bheil bileam fheoir an siud air an oir, air nach robh seugl còig monaidhean roimhe stid. Se gnòthach eile a th' ann fas feòir a bhosnachadh far a bheil duine ga iarraidh.

An ceann seachdain eile bithidh mise a' leigil seachad

seilbh air garadh air a robh mi eòlach còrr is sia bliadhna deug. Bithidh sinn ga ionndrain ach bha fhios againn mar a thachradh nan rachadh fhaigil fad seachdain no dhà gun duine a' toirt sùil air. 'Ga shealltainn do'n fhear a' tha a' tighinn, bha mi mothachail gun d' rinn sinn mòran athar-raichidhean agus gum bithheadh e na chomas-san cumail air anns an dòigh sin. Cha robh dad de luachair ri fhaicinn agus bha am fear a' dearbhadh nach robh mi a' toirt geall do bhàrd sa bith mu eireachdas nan neòinean. Bha beagan de 'n dà phlaigh mhillteach ud clòvar is còinneach, am measg an fheoir, ach dè dha sin?

Tha greis on a rinneadh an còrdadh agus tha gnòthaichean mar a bha anns a' gharadh seo, 's dòcha gum b' ann sannt a' thug oirn stialladh na bu luaithe air a' bhun-tàta trath; bithidh feadhainn air fhàgail.

B'e siud an dara garadh; bha an uine chudna againn leis a' cheud fhearr. An nise an treas fear. Ged a tha creagan gu leòr nach gabh carachadh timcheall, tha barachd talamh àiteich ann na bha ann an càch, ma ghabhas dad deannamh ris an luachair. Bha Niall Mac Neacail an seo an latha roimhe agus bha e an dèidh seall a thoirt dha chaidh a' Glaschu, chan e dè dhe 'n fheadhainn ghoibhlach ud, ach te de sheòrsa a' chruinn singilte. Tha fhios againn a nis air a' bhùtha a tha gan reic.

Tha uine bho shaor-làithean an oilthigh nuair a rinn mise spealadh aig crun sa' latha agus do bhiadh, ach cha chreid mi nach dèan mi an gnòthach air fhathast. 'S a' speal a dh' fheumas a bhiath ann.

Michael Pennell

DHIOMAIR ESAN

Tha Ragnar Thorseth a' chaining a Nìrribhidh le da rainn ann b'ata 18 troigh a nis an Lerwick tha e gu bhi aig Feis na coig ceud bliadhna an uine bhon chaidh eileanan Sealtainn a thoirt do chruin Alba.

NOW

is the time to book for your Winter sunshine holiday or cruise.

Brochures available on request.



NESS TRAVEL
78 CHURCH ST
INVERNESS
Affiliated Member Tel. 34777 or 34888

Celtica - today

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

By P. Berresford Ellis

There has been plenty of news of the linguistic front recently. And, for a change, the news has been fairly good. Turning to Wales first, we have the announcement that from January 1, 1970, the Ministry of Transport will be issuing bi-lingual (Welsh and English) Motor Tax discs for display on cars. This marks a great "change of heart" on the part of the authorities who have stated that such a move was "physically impossible." What has changed their attitude and made the issue of tax discs in Welsh and English "possible"?

The answer is the numerous court cases arising from Welshmen refusing to show their tax discs.

It is a great tragedy that the authorities do not give a damn about people's constitutional rights and will only give concessions when people are prepared to go to prison for the sake of their language. The authorities will only make concessions to Scotland's National Language when they find there are a few Scots willing to suffer imprisonment, rather than use England's language in Scotland. Human Rights in Celtica? — They are a myth!

Again on the language front in Wales is the good news that Carmarthen County Council (after "due pressure") have voted in favour of bilingualism in Secondary Education. Carmarthen is a strongly Welsh speaking county with a great many monoglot Welsh speakers and it is only natural that education should be available in Welsh throughout the school system. Both Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Party have voted for the adoption of bilingualism but Welsh people should note that the Labour councillors abstained!

Before leaving Wales there is an interesting "tit-bit" from HMS Glamorgan, the guided missile destroyer, which entertained Prince Charles during the Royal Review of the Western Fleet at Rorby. Before the 438 officers and crew "welcomed" Prince Charles aboard the crew (strongly Welsh) had to be issued with an order to "be friendly and hospitable" (Birmingham Post, July 30) or else! Clearly the English monarchy is well out of favour with Wales.

On the language front in Mann; Yn Cheshaught Ghalickagh (The Manx Gaelic Society) is now reprinting Creggan's "Manks Dictionary" as an interim measure pending the production of a national Manx-English, English-Manx dictionary. Yn Cheshaught has also produced a 1970 Manx Gaelic

Calendar. Some Manx local authorities are now putting up bilingual notices in public which, although a slow process, is distinctly encouraging.

The campaign by the various Manx national movements to get the name of the island spelt correctly (in Anglicised form — Isle of Mann (not Man!) continues. Car stickers bearing the proper spelling have been produced. Yn Cheshaught Ghalickagh are pressing the Manx Government to use the Manx language on the Manx coinage (to be produced next year). The society has suggested that Eilan Vannin should at the very least be on the coins.

From Ireland, news from the language front is bad. A number of people in Enniskillen, Fermanagh, asked the Enniskillen Technical School if they would start evening classes in the Irish language. Enough people (about 20, "signed on") to make the classes an economic proposition and Enniskillen Technical School duly applied (in a local newspaper advertisement) for a teacher to take the class.

Immediately John Ferguson, a Unionist member of Fermanagh Education Committee, brought up the matter in Corriete saying it was "all wrong to teach Irish in Fermanagh". Chairman, William Elliot, another Unionist, said it was unnecessary. Another Unionist, Albert Faughan, said that the Irish language "was no good to anybody."

So the Unionist Fermanagh Education Committee has prevented the citizens of Enniskillen from being able to learn their national language in an evening class. It ever there was a question of Civil Rights, it is here.

On a more happy note, the Most Rev. Dr George Otto Simms, former Archbishop of Dublin, has been elected Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. Dr Simms, aged 59, is a native Irish speaker, although born in Dublin, he was taken to Lifford, Co. Donegal, at the age of three weeks, and so brought up in the Gaeltacht. Perhaps it is irritating to see an Irish newspaper use the heading "Fluent Irish Speaker." It irks me in the same way as it would irk an Englishman who picks up the "Times" and "News" of the Archbishop of Canterbury — "Fluent English Speaker."

The sooner such things are taken for granted, de facto and de jure, the sooner we shall have a more healthy approach to the language.

Despite the fact that the Cornish National Party have offered to co-operate fully with Mebyon Kernow, MK have now expelled 16 CNP

members from their ranks. The ironic point is that MK have made no move to expel members belonging to the English political parties!

An interesting publication from Cornwall is "An Introduction to Cornish 'Place-names'" by P.A.S. Pool, a bard of the Gorsedd Kernow. This is an essential piece of literature for the Celticist. Copies are available, price 1s, from the author at 59b Causewayhead, Penzance Kernow.

Finally, I would like to remind readers that since

July 7, there has been no news of the Breton political prisoners still held in Prison de la Santé. The last word was that these men were going on hunger strike at their conditions. France has refused to treat them as political prisoners, like the English Government, France tries to maintain the myth that her prisons contain no "political prisoners" only "criminals." The Bretons, in their struggle against French imperialism, need all the help the Celtic world can give them.

GAIRM 67

(An Samhradh 1969)

Ged a tha corra bliadhna a nis bròn toisich an coileach air gairm tha an aireamh seo a dearbhadh gum buell a ghuth cho gairm a is a bha e riann. Air corra is ceithir fichead tabbhuilleig tha sgrìobhaidean de gach seòrsa air an cur 'nar taigse — iomraidhean ann an riosg a tha a' deilg-eadn ri cuspairean mòra ar lathane, no a tha gort air ais na ceudan, no eadon na miltèan de bliadhnaichean ann an eacaidhran, bardach anns an t-seann nòs, no air am bheil blas na linne ann am bheil sinn beo.

A-mach a suas ri deich thair fichead oidhirp-sgrìobhadh cha deàn mise ann an fhadhainn a b'fhearr a chòrd rium fhèin a chomharrachadh. Tha Dòmhnall Iain MacLeòid a' sgrìobhadh gu fiosrach is gu pongail mu Roinn nan Cananan Ceilteach ann an Oil-thigh Dhùneideann. Tha mòran air innse dhùinn mu luchd-teagaisg, an diugh agus an dé, agus mu na cùrsachan-foghlum a bhios na 'coileanach' a' gabhail. Bnòdh e gu tric a' cur iongnaidh orm

nach robh dad ain a chlo-bnualadh no air a cnaobh-sgoileadh mu ghàirneileachadh. Mar sin rinn mi toileachadh ris a' chunntais a 'taig Mairi NicAmhlaigh 'san aireamh seo de "Ghairm" di' a' chuspaire sin. Tha sùilean an t-saoghail fhathast gu minig air Teo-slobhacia, agus a' cuimhneachadh air na thachair sin duthaich sin bliadhna an ama seo, tha uidh againn anns an iomradh a sgrìobh Raghall Dubh mu chuairt a thug e do Bnàrtaigh. Tha bardach air coig deug de dhùilleagan 'san ràitheachan an turus seo, agus bha e 'na thlachd a bhuith a' leughadh an 'da bhuith dig Deòrsa Canaib' Hay, air the greis bho nach tàinig a shaotnair am lollais ann an "Gairm." Bheir na "Tri Limerik" aig Tormod Mòreach gaire ort, ged a tha barrachd air feala-dha anns na ceathramban annaich seo. Chan 'eil na sgeulachdan goirid ach 'san aireamh seo — math dh'fhaoidte gum robh an luchd sgrìobhaidh trang le co-fharpais a' Bh.B.C.I.

Mar a' abhaist gheibh sinn is a' mòran ann an "Gairm" a bheir toileachadh dhairbh. Agus ann a bhuith a' sònachadh nan rudan anns an robh uidh agam fhèin ann an aireamh an t-samhraidh, cha deàn math dhomh dearmadh a dheanamh air na dealbhanann ciatach a tha 'san ràitheachan an turus seo.

BORD AN EISG GHIL

Tha Bord an Eisg ghil air iarraidh cisean a thogail bho ann sgillinn sa chloich gu tri boinne sia agus a chis gu bheil air maorach cuideachd. Bhoith an t-airgid air a chosg air leasachadh is sgrudadh seirbhis coimhairle-coimhairle air sa leithid. Bha duil an so gum robh am boinne sia a mach a bheil. Nan faighaidh iad so saoil nach e spillinn atha iad a miannachadh? De na tha iad a cosg den so an Alba?

Bho thoiseach an Iuchar tha na bataichean sgadain air corr is 10,000 crann luach £100,000 a thogail air Cluaidh. Se 15,000 crann a beo de mun taca so an urfuidh.

CANAN NA FRIS

Sann an Seeland is motha an aireamh a tha bruidhinn a chanain so. Ann am Frisland gu leir tha corr is 350,000 ga bruidheann agus faodaidh iad a bruidheann sa Chomhairle Dhuthchail (Provincial Assembly). A dh' àrdaichean sin tha iad an cas nas miosa na tha na Ghaidhlig an ceart uair. Tha a Chomhairle Dhuthchail a toirt airgid seachad airson a bhi cuideachadh a cuir air adhart airson eadar theangachadh agus airson drama ur. Tha airgid cuideachd ga thoirt seachad airson leabhairachan agus tha iris leabhar ann am Fris airson luchd teagasg a mhaoin agus mios chan airson a mnor sluaigh. Tha buidheann nam Fris suidhichte agus gach roinn is comhairle a tha sas duthaich air a riochdachadh oirre. Ach a thaobh foghlum chaneilair a teagasg a chanain ach ann 82 de na bun sgoilean leanaidr so gum bi a chlann air a bhi da bliadhna sgaosail. Chaneil Fris ga teagasg idr s na h-ard sgoilean ach gu faod an fheadhainn a thogras agus uair san t-seachdadh fhaghainn. Ged atha a' Col-tisdean Foghlum am Frisland chaneil ionnachadh sam bith ga thairgse airson a bhi teagasg ann am Fris. Ach tha deuchainn air leth ann le da ire. Teistais A airson a bhi teagasg cuspairean araidh am bun sgoilean is tha 20 tìdeair aig a bheil e agus Teistais B airson a bhi teagasg san ardscoil. Se triuir a mhaoin aig a bheil so.

Chaneil Fris idr ga cleachdadh sna h-eglaisean. Chaneil i air an reidh 7 air telebheasan. Sann an 1930 a chaidh an Tiomnadh Nuadh eadar theangachadh agus chaidh Coimisean a chuir air bhonn air son an t-Seann Tiomnadh an 1943. Tha 12 dhùine air. Ach tha Bureau acu airson leasachadh fhaghainn airson a chanain agus toisich iad air faclair eachdraidh is coignear ag obair air an 1942. Tha obair bhànaichean ann rompa fhathast. Tha an fheadhainn Leabhar air fheir airson ur sgeul lan sam bheil 12,300 ball agus fear eile airson leabhairachan fiosrach sa bheil 1,200. Tha muinntir na H-Oland fada fada an aghaidh aca sam bith an a thoirt don Fris agus chaneil iad airson foghlum a bhi innte idr. Bho chionn bliadhna na dha chaidh fear Stuirridh a shuidheachadh airson obair na sgoilean a bhrosnachadh agus tha an aireamh a tha cleachdadh a chanain a dol am meud. Se cho fad air ais sa bha an sgrìge gu leir a thaobh obraichean a chum daoinne gum ghluasad mu chor an canain agus tha e coltach an luchd teagasg fheir a chaidh oideachadh am mach as gach ceangal a bha aca ri Fris gur iad cnap starra is motha fhathast.

PLACES OF INTEREST:

CAIRNDOW

Cairndow, at the north end of Loch Fyne in Argyll, is one of my favourite little villages.

by Gilbert T. Bell

Though it is very small—it has a great deal of interest—a fine

ways open and inside one really appreciate the simplicity and sincerity of this House of God. There is a wee gallery under the tower but instead of being the 'laird's loft' it is now where a Sunday school class meets. Sheep graze almost up to the kirk door. Certainly this church

night here on August 29th, 1804 and below a sketch, of the poet John Keats, in the entrance hall of the inn is the following information "Letter to Tom Keats headed 'Cairn-something, July 17th (1818). We were up at four this morning and have walked to breakfast through two tremendous glens, at the head of the first there is a place called Rest and be Thankful, which we took for an inn, it was nothing but a stone and we were cheated into five more miles to breakfast. I have been bathing in Loch Fyne, a salt water lake opposite the windows."

The gardens at Strone House are open regularly under Scotland's Garden Scheme and are renowned for their zeal and rhododendrons as well as excellent pinetum. The gardens at Ardkinglas take some beating however and are only occasionally open but make a point of finding out when the are next open. They are truly a delight and the house of Ardkinglas is one of Sir Robert Lorimer's great Scottish Baronial homes. Built in 1906 it illustrates his skill and offers superb plasterwork and fireplaces although it would be difficult to fault any of it. It is also occasionally open.

Cairndow is worth getting to know.

Na Olaibh Lagair

So a chomhairle a thug Mgr. I. R. Stuart do Bhuidheann Turuis is Leasachaidh baile nan Grannadh nuair a ghearrain e gu robh na Loch-lannaich ag glacadh moran bhradan le lion chuir far cladaichean Greenland agus gur e sin bu chuireach an air-eamh s na h-aibhnichean a bhi dol sios. Ach fhreagair Mgr. E. Kristiansen, Ambasador na Lochlainn nach robh dearbhadh sam bith gur e an Lochlainn bu chuireach. Ach ged a b'e — an deanadh "boy-cott" den t-seorsa so feum. Nan iarraidh iadsan air muinntir Lochlainn bathar Bhreathfeart a gheibheadh iad. 'Se ann a sheachnadh s'beag an se bha so ach gnothuch airson an lagh eadar naisanta.

We Don't Blame You

Bha mi sg eisdeachd an oidhche roimhe ri Gall Sasunnach a bruidhinn mu 'n Ghaidheal. Fear aca a tha gu math ard ann an eòthanichean leasachaidh 's bha e a' cur sios airna Gaidheal, cho amharasach sa bha iad mu na h-uile ni a bha a dol air adhart na ceistean a bha air a foighneachd-cho cearr sa bha iad a faicinn na bha daoine eile a deanamh agus a leithid sin. Thionndaidh am fear ris an robh e bruidheann agus dh'fhoigheachd e dheth de a chunnaic e den t-saoghal. O bha e an Lunnainn iomadh bliadhna bha e san Fhraing, san Eadailt am Maighorca "Uill" ars esan "ma choinmhead thu air a Ghaidheal chi thu gu bheil e gu math nas eolaiche air falbh o dhachaidh na tha thusa no mhor chuid ded leithid, Bithidh naidheachd aige a Bhalparaiso, no Aimeiriga bithidh a mhathair a dol cuairt a dh' Astraila bithidh e fein air cuairt no dha a chuir air an t-saoghal agus tha e fada nas farsainge na bheachd na tha na daoine a tha thusa a' faicinn. Tha bliadhnaichean thar bhlaidhnaichean o fhuair e geallaidhean gum boidh feabhas air a chor. Tha e nis a faicinn gur e bailtean mor a is urbanisation a tha tar a tairgse dha 's chaneil iad ga fhoigheachd cha mho a gheibh e cothrom a chuid leasachaidh fein a dheilbh. Sann tha sin an urra ri feadhainn a tha fada air falbh an ceann eile na bhogachd no chaidh atthogail mu dheas. S ma bhios Gaidheal idir air chomhairle a tha gabhail ri dade a chuir air adhart cha bhi ann ach an aonnan s cha n eisd iad ris. "We don't blame you," ars an Gaidheal, "we pity your extraordinary parochialism and ignorance which you do your best to perpetuate." Shaoil leam gum biodh sradagan ann. Bha duine ard an taobh thall sheas e s' Gheibhail e gur ann as a' ghearmailt a bho esan. is gu robh esan cuideachd a faicinn cho quinte sa bha a mhor chuid de shluagh Bhreatann mu

dhuthchannan eile. On thainig e don Ghaidhealtachd cha mhor tigh san do chadail e nach robh cuideigin as thall thairis bha na daoine feine eolach air siubhal. Cha bhiodh e duilich an dolgh air bith do Ghaidheal tighinn suasris a Mhargaid Mhor ach dh'feumadh farsuingeachd tighinn air beachdan muinntir nam bailtean. "The Highlander," ars an Gearmailteach can afford to be patronising and this is what the rest of the country objects to. He has values and an individualism which are the marks of true democracy this is fundamentally what the critic objects to, not the suspicion or the questions. Saoil a bheil e ceart?

Cuil nan Ceist—8

Ainmhidhean na Gaidhealtachd

1. Cuin a chaidh am madadh-allaidh mu dheireadh a bha air a' Ghaidhealtachd a mharbhadh, agus co chuir as dha?
2. Chithear coineanaich ann an iomadh cearn de'n taobh tuath. Ainmich trì eileanan far nach lorgar aon dhuibh.
3. Lion gach bearn anns na h-earrainnean seo as a bhiodh le ainm ainmhidh a gheibhear air a' Ghaidhealtachd:
 - (a) "Glacaidh dhuinn na — na — bheaga, a mhilleas na cronn-fhiona." (Dan Sholaimh Ri. 15).
 - (b) "Mar thogras am — a chum nan sruth uisge, mar sin tha m'anam a' tagairt a t-ionnsaidh, a Dhe" (salm XIII:1).
 - (c) "Tha na beanntan arda nan tearmann do na — fhiadhaich." (salm cv:18).
4. Cia meud eaca a bh'ann an Uibhist-a-Thuath ann an 1794 — 300, 900 no 1800?
5. De a Ghaidhlig a th'air na beathaichean seo — polecat, hedgehog, pine martin?

Fuasgladh air t. d. 9

Text for the Times

Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. St Matthew ch. 6 v. 34.

Uime sin na bithedh ro-churam airbh mu thimchiall an la mairach: oir bithidh a' na churam air an la mairach mu thimchiall a nithe fein: is leor de'n a 'olc fein. Mata c. 6 r. 34.

PROVERBS

Gun gleidhead an Tighearna a ghealladh bu coimh.

May the Lord preserve the moon from the dogs.

Pamphlets

published by AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

Who are The Highlanders? . . . 6d
The Highland Way of Life . . . 9d
Modern Gaelic Verse . . . 9d
Close-up on Peat . . . 6d
Aluminium in the Highlands . . . 6d
A Key to Highland Place Names 9d
The Story of Tartan . . . 1/-
The Industrial Highlands . . . 6d
Crofting . . . 9d
Gaelic Proverbs . . . 9d
Highland Whisky . . . 1/6

Postage extra

Order from
ABERTARFF HOUSE, INVERNESS

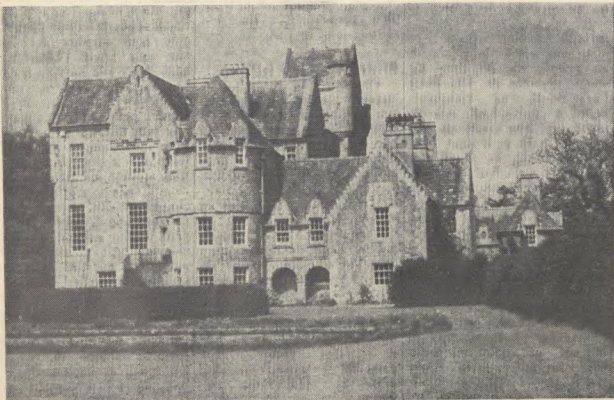


Cairndow Inn, visited by Wordsworth and Keats. A fine 18th century Stage House.

church, an historic old inn, two delightful gardens and a great country house. Not many little villages can boast of all that plus magnificent scenery all around. Kilmorich Church is a charming little octagonal white-washed kirk with 'gothic' tower. Built in 1816, it is al-

ways very much part of the landscape.

Cairndow Inn is a traditional 18th century building with harled walls and dormer windows and at one time was the only stage between Arrochar and Inveraray. William Wordsworth and his sister spent the



Ardkinglas, Sir Robert Lorimer's great Loch Fyneside mansion, is set amidst fine gardens.

INTERNATIONAL HERRING TAGGING EXPERIMENT

Celtic League Appointment

Mr Thompson succeeds Dr Robert MacIntyre, President of the SNP, who held the office for eight years. Mr Thompson, as Chairman of the SNP Highlands Area Council, represents the SNP in the various activities of the Celtic League. He is also closely connected with the Gaelic movement. He is Editor of *Sruth*, a Director of Club Leabhar and chairman of the Council of Inverness Gaelic Society.

Eight perfumes are at present being produced in three bottle sizes and a new skinfood, "Hebridean Rose," has just been launched. The company's range will soon include toilet waters and sun tan oils and plans are being laid for the production of after-shave lotions, talcum powders, eau de Cologne and soaps.

F. G. Thompson, 17 Viewfield Road, Inverness.

Salmon Fishing. Trout Fishing
Sea Angling
Good Fare and a Fine Cellar

Publication of the final results is not expected before 1971, by which time it is hoped that a sufficient return of tags will have occurred to permit a full analysis of the experiment.

★

★

Phone Inverness 35181



move in friendly circles
why not join us,
THE Banking people?

P.O. Box 31
42 St Andrew Square
Edinburgh, EH2 2YE

'Se poisdear a th' ann an Tomas.

An oidhche roimhe, thuir m'ris: "A Thomais, a bheil e fìor na chuala mi, gu robh thu anns a' Foreign Legion?"

"Gun teagamh tha e fìor," ars ean.

So, ma tha, an dara seùl as fhearr aige. 'S truagh nach fhaod mi am fear as fhearr innse, ach 's math dh'fhaodte gun glacaisde Tomas nan bithinn air sin a dheanadh.

Bha e anns na Stophortach muair a gheill a' 51st Highland Division do na Gearmailtach anns an Og-Mhios, 1940, aig St Valery-Chuddeair iad air mears do'n Ghearmailt a mhaireadh seachdain. B'fheudar dhaibh an cuid bithidh a ghod air an t-slighe.

Aon la thainig facal sìos an sreath gu robh iad a'dol a dh'fhaighinn baidh bho na Gearmailtach. A nis, mar tha fios agam fhin, 's toigh le Tomas a chuid bithidh, gu sonraichte mas e pios bradain as an abhainn a th'ann. Mar sin cha robh e idir riarachaid leis na fhuair e a niste—sgadan ann saille.

"Cha dean so chuid do Thomais," ars ean. Agus dh'calaidh e thairis air a' chailidh. Dh'fhuirich e 'na laighe ann an clais agus an robh am fuaim 's a' ghleadaidh uile seachad. An uairsin sheas e; 's gu de bha f' chomhair ach bean, agus seacaid is briogais fo'n aicheadh aice.

"Cuirt ort iad," ars i se. "'S lean mise."

Dh'fhuirich Tomas seal anns an tigh aice. An ceann da mhios thainig fios gu robh a' Resistence ag aiseag dhaoine Jo Shasunn. Chaidh Tomas a thoirt ann an car gu Lille, agus anns a' bhaile sin fhuair e an luib d'orlach shagheardan Breatunnach eile a bha fuireach ann an tigh faclair.

An ceann mhios rinn iad uile air Calais, an dochas glan gu ruigeach iad Sasunn roimh dheireadh na seachdain. Ach bha iongnadh a' feitheamh orra.

"Tha sinn duilich. Messieurs," chaidh innse dhaibh, "chan eil sinn a' toirt uile a' ach luchd an R.A.F. Is iadsan na daoine tha feum orra."

B'iad na daoine earbh, gun teagamh, a chuir aghaidh ris an rathad a rithist ann an dubh na h-oidhche sin.

Mun do bhris an la rainig iad Auchel, 30 km a mach a Calais. Lorg iad tigh M. Boulter, fear de luchd a Resistance. Nigh iad ann an sin, ghabh iad baidh, agus thug iad an leabaidh orra.

Chaidh an dugsadh le guthan. Guth Mme. Boulter — agus guthan Gearmailtach. Shuidh iad suas. Bha Mme. Boulter a' cur an aghaidh nan Gearmailtach. Chual iad daoine a muigh cuideachd. Thug Tomas suil air Alec Mor, fear a Reismoid nan Gordanach. Chagair e, "'S collach so ri deireadh a' rathaid." Cha d'fhuirich Alec Morrison.

An uairsin dh'fhosgadh doras an t-seomair, a' nochdadh oifigear Gearmailtach, gunna na laimh agus ceathrar dhaoine air a chul.

"Aufstehen!" ars ean, 's rinn e gluasad leis a' ghunna. Dh'eirich iad.

TOMAS

"Co sibhe?" ars ean anns an Fhraingeis.

"Meinneadairean," ars Alec Mor. Bha chuid Fhraingeis a' bh'aig cho math 's a' bh' aig duine dhiubh—'s aig duine de na Gearmailtach.

"Cartes d'identité," ars an t-oifigear. Thainig dithis de na daoine aighe steach do'n t-seomair agus chom iad a' rannsachadh fo'n leabaidh, anns an cisteachan, 's a h-uile h-aithe.

Nochd iad an cairtean fallsa ris.

"Gle mhaith," ars an t-oifigear fha dheireadh. Agus dh'fhalbh e 's a' dhaoine cuide ris.

Air a' mhaduinn sin, chuir iad deagh chuid mhiltean eadar iad-fhèin agus Auchel. Rinn iad a nis air fear dha'm rinn MacLeod. Bha ean air posadh ann an Fhraing an deidh a' Chogaidh Mhoir. Chuir e air cheileachd iad ann am bith feadh mhios eile, fhad 's a bha a' fhaicinn ri slighe mach fhaotainn dhaibh.

Thainig e steach oidhche agus thuir e: "Illean—"sann gu deas tha sibh fhalbh. Chan fhaod sibh dol thairis an Channel—ach dh'fhaodadh sibh faighinn a mach troimh Vichy France."

Chaidh an toirt, le duine gun ainm agus beret air, air trean gu Paris. Chuir iad seachad da oidhche anns a' bhaile mhor sin—cha b'ann anns na Folies Bergere, ach ann an steisean a' Mhetro. An uairsin fear eile gun ainm agus beret air, agus trean eile. Mu dheireadh thug iad na beannan orra—air chois.

Am beul na h-oidhche raign iad baile beag ann a Vichy France. Bha iad sgith, agus agus seachdainn air ga' f' f' f' dhiubh, gun luaidh air a' phathaidh. Ach bha iad air an car a thoirt as na Gearmailtach. Bha iad sabhalte.

"Vos cartes d'identité, messieurs, s'il vous plaît." An turas-sa, b' e polasman a bha 'g' chahtainn. Polasman Frangach. 'S bhuil a bh-ann gun dol chaith iad an oidhche sin ann am prìosan, 's an ath-oidhche cuideachd.

A nis, ma tha sibhse coitach riomh fein, 's mi 'g' eiseachd ris an seùl air son na ceud uair, bith sibh 'g' radh. "De an ceangal ceann so uile agus a' Foreign Legion?" 'Se deagh phuiga a bhuas gaibh, oir chan fhaic Tomas gainemhan an fhasaich riann 'na bheatha. B'e so an rud a thachair dha. Thug-adh e agus a chairdean gu Fort St Jean, gearradan a bh'aig a' Legion faisg air Marseilles. Ann an sin, chomhla ri ceud Breatunnach eile, chuireadh iad fo smachd nan Legionnaires. Bha so mar gheall air an t-suidheachd so mar iongnach anns a' robh Vichy France aig an am so. Cha d'fhuair iad an uidheam chluir-each ud. Ach b'ann le duaidh a dhuiseadh iad anns a mhad-ainn; dh'fheumadh iad an fhaile cheart a chur air oifigich; dh'fheumadh iad seasamh aig togail 's leigil na brataich Frangach; fhuair iad cuid fona dheing a h-uile la, agus cuid dhubhalte fona ghil Di-Domhnaich; agus dh'fheumadh iad

gealladh a thoirt seachad nach deanadh iad oidhirp air faighinn as.

Rinn Tomas oidhirp air faighinn as gu dearb—da uair!

B'e an t-Urr. Domhnall Caskie, a bha air cheann Mìsean nan Maraiche ann am Marseilles, a bha toirt seachad air luing agus cuideachadh do na Legionnaires aindeonach so. B'esan, cuideachd, a chuir fios do mhathair Thomais gu robh a mac beo. Cha robh fhios aice feadh còir is bliadhna gu 'cuige so ach gu robh e "a dhiht", agus do Tomas, bu mhiosa sin na h-uile rud a dh'fhuilg e.

Thugadh do ghearsadan c' le, Fort Hippolyte. Bu sgrathail am biadh an so. B'e am biadh a bh'fhearr a fhuair iad, na figeisan 's na geann-chnòthan a thrusadh iad feith.

Aon oidhche bha upraid 'sa champ. Dhuiseadh Tomas le fuaim ghunnachan 'gan losgadh. Bha oifigich eibheach agus Legionnaires 'nan ruith thail 's a bhios agus grunnan dha na prìosanach air dol buileach air an curbach. Nuair a rinnadh rian air a' chuis fhuaras a mach gun deachaidh dithis a mharbhadh anns a bith fhaicinn ri faighinn as. Dh'fhalbh aon duine gun lorg air.

Nan robh na daoine an droch ghleis roimhe, bha iad deagh chuid na bu mhiosa niste. Ach bha doigh air leth Frangach aig a' C.O. air sith a dheanadh. Chuireadh leth-cheud franc air bois a h-uile duine agus chaidh innse dhaibh: "An fheadhainn a dh'farras an tigh-siursachd a thoirt orra, thigeadh iad adhart!"

Cha robh an tigh-siursachd a dh'fhuair tuilleadh agus deichnear dhaoine. B'e biadh 's fion a cheannach Tomas agus an corr.

Cha robh an seorsa de rud math gu leor son Thomais. La agus iad a muigh ag obair anns na raintean, chunnac e baiseag rian air taobh an rathaid. Ghabh e an cotrom. Leum e air agus dh'fhalbh e sìos an rathad mar gun bith an donas fein air 'earball.

Is fad' na la dha-sa nach do chuir blas na h-oidhche a' bheul, agus b'iomadh oidhche a bhlaiss e cearc shuimhor rosta 'na bhrùardan. Dh'calaidh e steach do chroit, ghas e da chearc agus dh'fhaig e an amhaich-eann. B'e so a cheartid fein, a phòiseachadh, agus bha e math orra. Ach cha mhair duine fada agus a' Foreign Legionnaire am Polas, agus agus fein uile an toirt air. Chaidh a ghleidh leis a' Pholas agus chuir e seachad sia mhiosan ann am prìosan.

Chuireadh an Legionnaire againn an uairsin do ghearsadan eile, Fort de la Riviere Rouge, faisg air Monte Carlo. Cha robh an duine ann a dh'fhaodadh faighinn as a sin, chaidh a radh. An la, fhuaras brath gu robh soitheach a' feitheamh anns a' bhagh ri an togail. Bha mu leth-cheud duine anns a' ghearsadan, agus chuir iad rompa gun bu chuir a h-uile duine dhiubh faighinn as. Shuidhich iad air

plan. Air an oidhche roimh na h-oidhche moire, bha Tomas air a ghlaicadh le pian ghluich m'a stamaig. Thugadh do'n ospadal e, fhuaras gun b'e'n appendicitis a bha air, agus chaidh e fo na sgithinn. Agus feadh 's a bha e 'na laighe 'n sud a' tighinn uaithe, bha a chompanach a'fhalbh air an luing. Fhuair a h-uile duine a mach as—ach ean.

Cha d'fhuirich Tomas fada 'sa Foreign Legion co-dhiubh. Oir b'ann an uairsin a ghabh na h-Eadailtich agus na Gearmailtach smachd air an Fhraing air fad. Cha robh ann d'heith nìs prìosanach-cogaidh a rithist, agus chunnac a taobh-a-stigh Campo Concentramento PG73 agus Stalag 8B roimh dheireadh a' Chogaidh.

Nuair a thill e dhachaidh, thainig muinntir a' bhaile uile mach son falte chur air.

B'e so aon bhradan a bh' air tilleadh gu sabhalte gun grunnad a mhealgachaidh.

Prizes In Eire

Work has now started on the £16 million chemical plant at Ringaskiddy, Co. Cork, for the American-based firm of Charles Pfizer and Co. Inc. This will be the largest of the company's enterprises outside the United States.

Chicago-born John I. Powers, junior, who is president and chairman of the Board of Pfizer traces his ancestry to both Waterford and Roscommon where his grandparents originated.

He flew over specially with Mr Edmund T. Pratt, chairman and president of Pfizer International to be present at the dedication ceremony of the 160-acre site on the Lee estuary.

Founded in 1849 the Pfizer organisation had sales last year totalling almost 723 million dollars. It employs 35,000 people and has 89 production plants in 33 countries.

Wherever possible the company use Irish raw materials for the plant at Ringaskiddy and after the initial stages the top personnel will be recruited here.

MONK FOR A MONTH

A 'be a monk for a month' experiment by a Scottish Benedictine priory has attracted over 200 inquiries from all over the world . . . and the first recruits have been accepted.

Four men have been initially received as postulants into the novitiate at 13th century Pluscarden Priory, near Elgin, Moray.

Another three have also been accepted following contacts made before widespread newspaper and TV coverage of the experimental scheme, announced in December.

All nine novitiate "cells" at the priory will be full before the end of July.

The newcomers join a community of 17 Benedictine priests and lay brothers.

Of the nine, two received under the scheme have completed one month and have decided to continue for longer periods. One has dropped out, two people asked that their entry be postponed and two are about to start.

The two men who decided to continue are: A Scottish steelworker, aged 35, who served a five-year term in the Royal Air Force. He had thought for many years of entering the monastic life. The month scheme attracted him. He has now been at Pluscarden for three months.

An Irishman (35), a social worker who looked after a hostel for discharged prisoners. During this work he became a life of prayer. This drew him to Pluscarden as a guest.

Says the Prior, the Very Rev. Alfred Spencer, OBE (54): "We feel there are many who are uncertain about their vocation and who do not wish to interrupt their studies or give up a job."

"They would welcome this short period of full community life to help them to decide whether God is calling them to the monastic life."

Formerly men were only just admitted as postulants for six months. If a newcomer wished to continue after that, he entered the novitiate for a year. If he wished to continue once more, he then took temporary vows for three years.

Pluscarden Priory was founded in 1230 by Alexander II for a colony of monks from Burgundy. In 1453-54 it was united with Urquhart Priory and became a Benedictine house.

The property passed into lay hands after the Reformation.

In 1948 it was once more occupied by a small community of Benedictines, this time from Prinknash Abbey, Gloucestershire.

The priory became a separate community in 1965. In their 20 years there, the new community have re-roofed all the ancient buildings except the choir transept.

The priory is dedicated to Our Blessed, Lady, St John the Baptist and St Andrew.



Chan e ceum a'mhonaich ach ceum na Gealaich a tha aig Iain dubh a nochd.

EDUCATORS-1600-1800

PART TWO

In 1633, the 1616 Act was ratified by the Scottish Parliament with various significant additions aimed at ensuring its enforcement. It had come to Parliament's attention that the parishioners had been excusing themselves from their legal obligations by pleading that they had no "convenient means" of attending the "free schools." This loophole was to be closed by authorising the visiting bishops, with the consent of the

by M.R. LEWIS

heritors and/or the majority of the parishioners, to impose a land tax on the parish for the building and maintenance of a school.

Like its predecessor, the Act of 1633 was ineffectual and we find that in 1646, under pressure from the General Assembly, a further "Act for the Founding of Schools in Every Parish" was passed. This time the majority of the heritors of the presbytery a school should be founded and a schoolmaster appointed in every parish which was not the case in 1633. In every congregation were required to meet together in order to arrange for the acquisition of a commodious house for a school and to assess themselves for taxation to provide for the annual stipend of the schoolmaster which was to be not less than one hundred (100-1) and not more than two hundred marks. If the heritors did not convene a meeting to this end, or failed to do so, the presbytery was authorised to nominate "twelve honest men" from among the parishioners who were to assess the heritors and impose taxes for the payment of the teacher's stipend.

The only too human consequence of this was described excellently by H. G. Graham:

"It was a very well very appointed 'twelve honest men' to look after the heritors, but who to look after the 'twelve honest men'? Whether they were lairds, lords, or farmers, they belonged to the very class that strenuously objected to be 'stented,' and the tenants left the law alone in deference to the landlords."

What success the 1633 and 1646 Acts had in the turbulent Scotland of this period was largely confined to the Lowlands. Not only were the very class that strenuously objected to the extinction of their language, they were too poor, their parishes too large and sparsely populated, and too inaccessible, for such legislation to have much effect. With the Restoration and the General Act Recusory of 1661, the 1646 Act was annulled and only the weakest legislation of 1633 remained in force.

In spite of the failure of the 1633, 1646, and 1646 Acts to abolish and remove the Gaelic language, these laws did help to create a climate of opinion in which the use of Gaelic and its use in schools were bound to be gloomy. A precedent of legislated prejudice and persecution against the Gaelic language was set. The Scottish Lowlands against Gaelic was given the dignity of law and made into an institution.

In 1688, the 1688, no attempt was made by the restored Stuart monarchs to strengthen the shaky education acts of the past nor did the re-established Presbyterian Church of Scotland lay down many signs of seeking to implement what legislation remained in the statute book. As far as the welfare of the Gaelic language was concerned, no legislation remained in the statute book. As far as the welfare of the Gaelic language was concerned, no legis-

lation meant good legislation. After the persecutions earlier in the century, the inactivity of both church and state provided a welcome breathing-space for the language.

The Revolution of 1688 and the Whig supremacy brought drastic changes and a return to the former policy of linguistic extirpation. As before, most of the inspiration for this policy came from the Presbyterian Church, once again the ecclesiastical authority in Scotland and eager as ever to stamp out all traces of Catholicism and Episcopalianism in the Highlands and Islands.

During this period, Jacobitism comes to the fore and the support of the majority of the clans for the *de jure* King and his successors was to bring down upon their heads a ferocious attack which was to remain unparalleled until the present century. The new nadirs in the technique of persecuting national minorities, Jacobitism was never confined to the Highlands and Islands, but there were the regions which bred the movement's most ardent and warlike supporters. In was considered a political crime for any clan or area which marked it off from the pro-Whig Lowlands should be destroyed. The Gaelic language was brought to the principal barriers to the absorption of Gaelic into the culture of "North Britain" and therefore had to be rooted out at all costs. Only when Jacobitism was a spent force and no more than a romantic sentiment could the persecution of Gaelic be relaxed and the prospect of its use in Scottish schools raised.

Little time elapsed after the Revolution before anti-Gaelic measures were brought into Scotland now re-established, the rents of the suppressed bishopric of Argyll and the Isles were granted to the Synod of Argyll for the purpose of "erecting of English schools for the rooting out of the Irish (Gaelic) language and other pious uses (sic)." To carry out this measure, troops were quartered upon any recalcitrants who refused to finance the vendetta against their native language and religion. Needless to say, this measure was bitterly resented by the Jacobite lairds and the Presbyterians met with considerable opposition. Yet, in spite of this, by 1698 the rents of the suppressed bishopric were financing twenty-five fixed English (junior) schools, thirteen peripatetic English schools, and five grammar schools.

Even this did not satisfy the General Assembly. A year later in the General Assembly's Act Anent Planting of the Highlands, it was recommended that their Commission address the King and Parliament in order to obtain the rents of the other suppressed bishoprics to be used to create Presbyterian and medium schools in the northern Highlands.

In reports sent to the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1696, presbytery after presbytery complained of the lack of a parish school or of a salary for the schoolmaster. Largely in response of this pressure, the same year saw an "Act for Settling Schools" passing into the statute book. This new Act was virtually a re-statement of the legislation of 1646 but the most important thing about it was that it was the first education act which gave real teeth. If the heritors refused to assess themselves for taxes to pay for a school and the salary of the schoolmaster, the presbyteries now had recourse to the Commissioners of Supply who could enforce the law. Act by making the heritors pay.

The "Act for Settling Schools"

(Continued on page 12)

THE BASQUE PROBLEM

The Basque Problem was the subject of an informative and stimulating talk given to members of the London branch of the Celtic League recently, by author Peter Berresford Ellis.

Mr Ellis, an Irishman, expert on the histories and problems of European national minorities and also a fervent Pan-Celticist, traced the history of ESKUAL-HERRI (the Basque country) from the earliest times right up to the present day.

The Basques and their language, it is generally agreed, pre-date every other people in Europe. Their language is not an Indo-European one. In the sixth century the Basques occupied a much wider area than they do today. The whole of Gascony (the words Basque, Gascon and Vascon derive from the same etymological root) was under their sway and Basque-land stretched as far west as Santander east to Foix and south to Huesca. The part of Basque-land now occupied by France came under the rule of Henry II of England in 1155 and English rule lasted for 200 years until the opening of the Hundred Years War in 1337.

During this time England's successful policy of divide and conquer really got going for the first time. Basque troops were used in large numbers in the English armies which invaded Wales in 1282.

After the English left, ESKUAL-HERRI was divided between Castile and Aquitaine.

In the mid eighteenth century the ideals of social-republicanism were spreading throughout western Europe and in 1765 forward-thinking Basques formed a society called "Friends of the Country" a radical-socialist group, nationalist at the same time. Delegates from this society visited Scotland and the Scottish republican nationalist movement 'The Friends of the People' owed much to the example of those fellow freedom-fighters whose small nation was in similar plight to their own.

In 1820 the Spanish authorities, angered at the rise of Basque socialist-republican nationalism deprived the Basques of all right that they had hitherto enjoyed. However in 1833 France invaded Spanish occupied Basque-land and for a time the Basques regained their rights until Spanish domination returned once more.

A close parallel can be drawn between Basque and Scottish history in the disastrous Carlisle uprisings of the late mid-nineteenth century. Don Carlos, the Pretender to the Spanish throne, promised the Basques their independence if they fought for him and helped to put him on the Spanish throne. They gave him the support he requested and within two years the great Basque leader Zumalagaregi, and his 27,000-strong Basque army had freed the

Spanish held Basque homeland.

From 1833 to 1872 there were no less than four separate Carlist and socialist-nationalist uprisings. The last Basque rising of 1876 was suppressed by Sandhurst-trained Alfonso XII.

English and Anglicised Scottish historians write off the Scottish national uprising of 1745-46 as a purely dynastic affair, similarly biased Spanish historians claim that the nineteenth century Basque risings were of a similar nature. However, George Borrow, the English traveller and a good friend of the Celts completely demolished this contention when he wrote—"If the Basques used the name of Don Carlos it was merely to secure their national independence."

It was not until 1931, after years of repression that the separate nations which occupy the Iberian peninsula, known to the outside world as Spain, managed to gain free expression.

The first Basque government was set up under the presidency of Jose Antonio de Aguirre y Lekube. The destruction of the Castilian empire by this time shrunk to the Iberian peninsula was the prime cause of Fascist imperialism. Castilian nationalism under General Franco. The outcome was, of course, the terrible 'Spanish' Civil War, well known to all students of modern history.

On May 18, 1938, the Spanish Minister of Justice formally banned the Basque language by a special statute. The language was prohibited in schools, and as a medium of religious worship, even tomb-stones were forbidden to be inscribed in the Basque language. The study of Basque history and customs was banned in all educational establishments from the universities downwards. Whole libraries of Basque books were burnt. No Basque was of course allowed to be heard over Spanish radio, and all newspapers, magazines, etc., were completely forbidden. This law remains in force to this very day.

Naturally the Basques did not just let the authorities get away with this state of affairs. For over thirty years

IASGACH SGALPAIGH

Cha' n' eil an t-iasgach an nì cho m' gheallnach fhuaras sgadan a mach o Sholus an Eilein ghlaib.

Cha' n' eil iasgach nan creachan 'n nì gnomach — chuain cuideachd a' coimhead iho m' gheallnach a bharrach.

Tha na iasgairean ag radh bho'n tha 'n sìneadh a nis a tighinn air an oidhche gu bi dochas ann barrach dhe na sgadan a ghlaicadh.

'S ann mu chladaichean an Eilein Sgiathanaich bu phailte an creachan a chuid bu mhòtha de' Mhios an Iuchair. Seo mar a' cho-dhiù far nach bi iasg an drasda bith e ris ann.

now newspapers, magazines, books, and even a new edition of the Bible in the Basque language have been produced in Southern France and smuggled over the border into Spanish occupied Basque-land. For over twenty years a "pirate" radio station has been run by Basques in Southern France to beam the national language across the Border. Radio Euzkadia broadcasts every night between 9.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. on 23-26 metres.

Denied any sort of democratic framework whatsoever to obtain its legitimate, social cultural and political freedom, the Basque nation today is in a quite literal sense at war with the Spanish occupation forces. The freedom-fighters of the Euzkadia Azkatasuna (The Basque Nation and Freedom — ETA have engaged in countless actions against the Spanish usurpers from the dynamiting of Spanish army barracks to spectacular bank raids in order to gain funds.

Mr Ellis stressed that the very essence of the Basques' devotion of freedom and personal and national respect was the crystal clear understanding by each individual Basque of what Basque nationality really meant.

The Basque calls his language Euskara and himself Eskualdun — literally "he who possesses the Basque tongue." Euskara, Eskualdun and Eskual-Herri — Language, People and Land are more than just closely related in the Basque mind, they fuse into one unconquerable emotion which permeates every facet of a true Basque's being and has been handed down over countless generations to this very day.

Despite the fact that the Basque language has been persecuted for generations out of two million Basques, one million still speak the Basque language and of these million 525,000 can speak no other language but Basque (according to the 1954 census).

Mr Ellis concluded his talk by pointing out to the audience that the peoples of all the six Celtic nations could learn a lot from the Basque struggle for freedom. Perhaps the most important lesson, however, they could teach us, he said, was to be single-minded — to be quite sure in one's mind what nationality and nationalism really meant. The Basques had no doubt at all that the retention of the Basque language was the most important part of the struggle.

Without this knowledge of the importance of the national language the Basque nation divided as it has been so often would have disappeared centuries ago. But it lives an example to all other small nations and a testament to the indomitable spirit of free men who know their own minds and hold their heads high.

News from Cape Breton by Marion Mathieson

Highlanders Plan Second Reunion

The Cape Breton Highlanders' Association, comprised of veterans of the proud local regiment which saw action in two wars, will hold another reunion this summer on August 1 and 2, and officials predict that it will be bigger and better than the one held in 1967.

Any person who enlisted for active service with the regiment or who was transferred to, and served with, the Highlanders is eligible to attend.

Executive of the Association are Leo MacIntyre, Q.C. and Angus MacLeod of Glace Bay, president and treasurer respectively, and secretary William Day of Bras d'Or.

The last reunion of the regiment was in July, 1967, and drew 225 veterans from all corners of Canada, including 2 from the United States.

The Cape Breton Highlanders first started as the 94th Victoria Regiment, Argyle Highlanders, and was raised in 1871 from Cape Bretoners of Scottish stock.

The regiment went through many battles in World War 1 and several changes of name and organisation in the ensuing years.

Last action was on the Italian front during the closing stages of World War 11.

The regimental association now has 325 registered members.

Stornoway School

The Stornoway School of Scottish Arts holds classes in Highland and Scottish Dancing every Saturday morning from 10 a.m. till noon throughout the year from September till the end of May. Interest is keen, but does not stop at the presentation of Awards at the closing exercises.

From June 23-27, Miss Lorraine Cooks of Sutherland's River, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, a Graduate of St Francis Xavier University, was the chief instructor for the 5-day course in Highland Dancing. Miss Cooks has been a successful performer at numerous Highland Gatherings and other competitive events and has been awarded many medals.

One of the main purposes of this course which was attended by 24 pupils was to give the young enthusiasts a professional "brush-up" before proceeding to the keen competition at the various Games being held throughout Nova Scotia this summer.

Instructors from Halifax are at present in the city to take part in the Sydney Arts Council's second Summer School of the Arts. In conjunction with the Cultural Services Division of the Provincial Adult Education Department, the Council has lined up two weeks of classes designed for pleasant learning. Miss Betty Ann Lachowicz, the Nova Scotia championship holder, will instruct in

Highland dancing. Betty's mother's maiden name is MacMillan.

Thousands of people were present at the 18th Gathering of the Clans and fishermen's regatta at Pugwash, N.S. on July 1st. At the official opening Lieutenant Governor Victor deB. Oland said that the people in N.S. have a very close connection to Scotland. It certainly was in evidence as the skirt of bagpipes and the swirl of the kilt continued almost non-stop all day. Among the many colourful pipe bands which attended the gathering were; the Sackville Citizens Band; the First and Second Battalions of the Black Watch regiment; the Dartmouth Boys' Pipe Band; the Gaelic College Junior Pipe Band, St Ann's, Cape Breton; the Kiwanis Band and the Heather Society Band, both of Saint John, New Brunswick; the Junior Legion Band, Antigonish; and The Heather Bells Pipe Band, Pictou.

A new competition of the Gathering this year was an ox pull featuring the world champion ox team of Orland Johnson, Bridgewater, N.S. Mr Johnson's team, weighing 4,000 pounds pulled an estimated weight of 9,975 lbs. made up of 7,600 lbs. of weights and 23 men. Average for the team was 2.24 per cent.

A fire-works display and street dance closed off what one official described as "one of the largest and most successful festivals in the Gathering's history."

Footnote:—Pugwash has bilingual street signs—in Gaelic and English.

Gaelic Works Needed for Collection

Xavier College's Cape Bretoniana Collection, Cape Breton's unique collection of historical material related to the history and background of Cape Breton, is in need of additional material to round out its Gaelic collection. Sister Margaret MacLeod, C.N.D., director of the collection, announced recently in calling for copies of three publications which are deemed essential in building up material desired as part of the collection.

Copies are sought of the Scottish Gaelic publications "Guth Na Bliadhna" and "An Gadheal" and the Cape Breton Gaelic periodicals "Mac Talla" and "Moghladh." The first named Cape Breton publication was issued around 1892-94 and the second named was produced in the 1920's. Any copies of either or all four of the publications will be welcome as gifts or will be purchased if suitable, the library director announced.

Thanks to Mr Frank Thomson of Inverness, Scotland, several long-sought editions of "Sruth" are now carefully filed away in the Archives.

The Cape Bretoniana collection aims at backgrounding the

historic contribution of the various ethnic groups making up the present day population, and for this reason the Gaelic publications representing a significant element in the population are needed rather urgently.

Sydney

His Excellency William Warlock, Irish Ambassador to Canada, acting on behalf of the Cultural Relations Committee of Ireland, recently made a gift of a selection of texts from the Irish Gaelic Society for the Celtic Studies Department of the University Library, Attending the presentation which took place in the Hall of the Clans at St Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, were Rev. Charles Brewer, University Librarian, Monsignor C. H. Bauer, Executive Vice-President, and Major C. I. N. MacLeod, Head of the Department of Celtic Studies.

Major MacLeod, a native of Scotland, and a personal friend—in fact one of the first along with his charming wife Iona to welcome my husband and family to Sydney almost 12 years ago—tells me that the Cultural Relations Committee of Ireland usually gives donations of Irish Gaelic books to parent universities that teach regular academic credit courses in Celtic studies. Irish is not, as yet, taught at St F.X. However, Celtic History, Celtic Literature, and Scottish Gaelic are taught as regular credit courses. There was an enrolment of 120 students taking Celtic studies during the 1968-69 academic year—a heavy teaching load of 14 hours per week for the assistant-less but indefatigable Calum Iain!

Major MacLeod has promised to give me information about the Hall of the Clans, etc., in the fall of the year. He is busy, at the moment, completing his third Scottish Gaelic book, "Sgialachdan A' Albainn Nuaidh"—"Gaelic Stores from Nova Scotia."

At the time of writing he will be occupied teaching Summer School (Celtic Studies) at St F.X.

an cruinne

Ma tha Gàidhlig agad

Nochd e, 's cleachd do

channan.

are

YOU

fluent in Gaelic ?

learning Gaelic ?

interested in Gaelic ?

JOIN

AN CRUINNE

Badges and Membership

Forms from An Cruinne,

Abertarf House, Inverness.

Co aig tha seann chaisteal
r'a reic?

Bidh Seumas MacDhùinleibe Morgan (29) agus a bhean Birgite ghe d'heonach r'a thoirt a mach a bhur lamhan.

Tha 'n sgeul a' toiseachadh ann an 1828. Anns a bhliadhna sin chuiradh Iain MacDhùinleibe a mach a dh'Astraila, agus geimhlean air. B'ann as Calasraid an Siorrachd Pheairt a bha e, ach chan eil fhios

le Raonull Dubh

againn de seorsa coire rinn e. Co-dhùibh, fhuaire "a" conditional freedom," mar a chanaidh ris, ann am baile fearainn ann a New South Wales, agus thoisich e fear òne na ceud thighean-seinne ann an Astraila. B'eann sinn-seanair mathair a' Sheumais MacDhùinleibe Morgan. Thaobh aithair Sheumais, b'ann as a' Chumhinnig a bha e.

'S e caomh le Seumas seann nithéan. Bha buith aige ann a Sydney far am biodh e 'gan reic—rud sam bith bho claidhneach gu clodh, bho bhoinneid gu bord, cho fad 's a bhiodh e sear.

O chionn trì bhliadhna gu leth chuir e roimhe an saoghal fhaicinn. Reic e a bhuth cheannaich e da sheann char phrithail agus thug e leis iad a null gu Mexico. Reic e iad ann sin 's thug e na Saitéan Aon-aichte air. Dh'fhoigail e buith ann a Seattle agus dh'fhuirich e seal an sin.

An uiridh thainig e a nall gu Dun-Eideann agus dh'fhoigail e buith ris an do chan e "The Wild Colonial Boy."

Ains a' Mhaighie, phos e ban-òineach ealain a Danmarc, Birgite Hendil. Dh' ionnsaich Birgite beagan Gàidhlig uair aige clasaichean ann am Peairt. Tha iad a n' a' d'undadh ann buith an Dun-Eideann agus a' fògladh teile anns a Ghearsadan—air am bi "The Wild Colonial Boy" cuideachd. Agus tha caisteal a dh'ith orra.

Carson caisteal ?

Mar a thuirit mi, 's e caomh le Seumas seann nithéan, ach tha e dol nas fhaide na sinn. 'Sann amnta 'dhoigh-bheatha fhein, agus dha-san, tha iad beo. Ma thig e thairis air truimeasair briste no seann Bhiobull gun chomdach, bheir e aire dha 'le lamhan lighiche, gus am bi e slàn a rithist. Chi e sgeul anns a h-uile ni, agus cuiridh e corra thiochaid air a bhathair le naidheachd bheag eibhinn a ni iad beo.

Mar sin, 's eoma le Seumas cupa gun ol as, no caisteal gun chomhnaidh ann. Agus tha e air faicinn a' chuis thruagh anns a bheil cuid dha na caistealan againn air a' Ghaidhealchadh. Ma roinnear uallach nan toga laichean-sa air seallbhadair nach eil a' fuireach ann agus bord mar an Ancient Monuments Commission, mar eisimpleir, cha bhi sinn an lathair a chumas 'nan seasamh iad.

Tha suil aig Seumas agus Birgite air a leithid sin de caisteal. 'Sann air eilean beag

a bhios e, 's docha. Chan eil iad ag iarraidh ach ceithir ballachan agus comhlha. Tha iad ag radh gun cuir iad a steach uirle na dha, agus mullach-tighe, agus corra mhaide de dh'airneis, ach gun dean iad cho beag atharrachaidh 's a' th' aca.

Chan eil iad air son gun tig drobhan luchd-turais do 'n dorus aca. B'fhearr leo, tha iad ag radh, na pìobairean agus sin aig nach eil goib-samhraidh air a' Ghaidhealchadh. Co aig tha fios nach dean iad Bòraig ur d'heith?

'Se bard a' th' ann an Seumas, agus ma tha a bheachdan cho math ri a bhardachd, chanaidh gun aithris e air a caisteal fhaicinn. So pios a sgrìobh e (air eadar-theangachadh) mu dheidhinn fogarach 'na dhutha ch fhein. 'S iad am "plocan" 's a' "chnotag" dìreach an seorsa de rud a bhiodh aig Seumas 'sa bhuth aige.

RAINEACH

Plocan a' buailadh
Ann an cnotag an t-srutha
Casán is buarach
A'sora'z' le bruthach,
Geibhlean a'giongadh
Cnamhan 'gan suathadh
Sail air a' sloadhach
Ciuran uisge mun cuairt.

Plocan is cnotag
Thoir leat an duine
Thog sgaith a righ-sa
Ri sgreuch na drumma,
Brùis caol-an-duim air
Fuil chraobhach a' tighnachadh
Dubh-uisge nan sruthan.

Chaidh mo ghlaichd air Rainich

'S na creagan a'gairm,
A mach cha tig faical
A teanga gun ainm,
Na saraich gu bas mi
Air m' fhasach dubh uisge.

Canach air chrith
Niechan aith-samhradh
Air boineid ri danns'.
Dealanach gunna
Canach an uisge dubh
Raineach ag eibteach riùm.
Feithean na Rainich.

Sruth

Scotland's

bilingual newspaper

published fortnightly

by

An Comunn Gàidhealach

•

Order from your local newsagent or by Subscription to

The General Editor,
92 Academy Street,
Inverness.

Name

Address

I enclose P.O./M.O./Cheque for

..... for quarter/half-year/one

year subscription to SRUTH.

13/- plus 9/9 p. & p. — 1 year

6/6 plus 5/- p. & p. — 6 months

3/3 plus 2/6 p. & p. — 3 months

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean

Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

Cuideachadh

Tha buidheann de dh'òigridh a coimhthional Greenbank ann Dun-eideann air a bhith a' deannam obair leasachaidh ann bronn na h-eaglaise ann am Far (cataibh). Comhla riutha bha ministear Greenbank, an t-urr Domhnall MacCaoidh, agus am ministear-cuideachaidh, an t-Urr. Raibeart Mac Ghille-dhuinn.

Urram

Tha sinn a' cur meala-naidheachd air an Urr. Iain MacLeod, ministear Loch Carann, a fuair urram m. Th. o Oil-thaigh Dhun-eideann bho chionn ghòirid. Aig an aon am thug a mhaic, Torcul a-mach L.L.B. ann an Cill-rimhinn. Buidh Mgr. MacLeod do Leodhas, agus mus do thill e gu tuath bha a 'na ministear' san Eaglais Ghaidhealtach ann an Dun-eideann.

Bas

Bha moran air feadh na Gaidhealtachd agus nan Eilean po bhròn nuair a sgaoil an naidheachd gu do chaochail Seasaidh, bean an Urr. Uilleam Domhnallach, ministear Phaisil ann an Leodhas, agus phos i Mgr. Domhnallach ann an 1938. Bha dithis mhaic aca, Uilleam agus Iain. Bha a' Bhean-phosda Domhnallach 'na boireannach ciatach a bha aoigheil 'na dachaidh, geannail 'na nadur agus soilleir na creideamh.

Tiodhalcan-speis

Tha Mgr. Ruairidh Seagha, a bha 'na bhall de choimhthional Bhearnarigh na Heardach, a' nig air obair ann an Inbhirnis, agus mus do dh'fhag e an t-eilean fhuair e tiodhalcan-speis o'n eaglais. Bhiodh Mgr Seagha gu tric a' togail an fhuinn aig na seirbhisean, agus bhiodh e a' ceagse 'san sgòil shabadh. Thugadh dha suim airgid, Bio-bull Gaidhlig agus leabhar shalm.

Comanachadh

Aig na h-Orduighean ann am Manais (Na Heardach) bha ministear a' coimhthional, an t-Urr. Tormod Mac Suain a' chuideachadh leis na h-Urr. Donnchadh MacAsgail, Bearnarigh Leodhas, agus Domhnall a. MacRath, An Tairbheart.

Seirbhisean

Air an t-Sabad seo chaidh thainig ann program "Songs of Praise" air an teibhisean a Eaglais Ness Bank ann an Inbhir Nis Arr an t-sabad baidh an t-Urr. Daibhidh Kellas Inbhir-aora, air ceann na seirbhis air an reidio aig 9.45 a.m. Air a' mhios seo 'se an t-Urr. Aonghas Mac Caoidh, Cille Mhoire an Eilein sgiathanaich a tha a' cumail nan seirbhis-ean Gaidhlig air an reidio a h-uile Di-mairt.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR Miosachan

Anns gach airmhe de'n mhiosachan tha iomradh air

coimhthional araidh de'n Eaglais Shaoir. Air a' mhios seo tha cunnatas air a thoirt seachad air coimhthional Steorma-bhaigh le dealbha na h-eaglaise. Tha eacdhraidh a' coimhthional — an coimhthional as motha a th' aig an Eaglais shaoir — air a h-innse gu moniaideach.

Orduighean

Chumadh an Comanachadh ann an Eadardun air a' t-seachdain seo chaidh. A' searmonachadh bha an t-Urr. Niall Seagha, Ullapull.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLEIREIL

Comanachadh

Air a' cheud Sabaid de'n Lunsadal bha sacramaid Sùpeir an tighearna air a frithealadh ann an Inbhir-phoe-fharain. Air an t-sabad seo baidh an comanachadh ann an Srath Fharragais agus ann am Port-right.

SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

Tha 28 nighiean o'n chomunn ris an canar Girs Crusaders' Union air a bhith a' campachadh faisg air Loch Aillse. A h-uile bliadhna tha coig deug de na cam-

LATHEAN GRIANACH 'SAN OG-MHIOS

Ged a bha aimsir fhliuch ann aig toiseach agus aig deiridh na h-Og-mhios bha laithean taimeach blath aig muinntir na Gaidhealtachd air a chuid mhoir de'n mhios. Mar as abhaist thug Tìridhe barr air gach aite eile — bha a' ghrian a' dearsaidh air na Tìridhis fad 241 uair a thidhe. Anns na h-Eileanan cha robh an t-uisge cho trom air a' mhios sin agus a chleachd e a bhith. Ann an Steornabhagh thuit 2.15 oirleach de dh'uisge 'san Og-mhios; bha sin .41 na bu lugha na an abhaist.

CABHAR AS NA SPEURAN

Di-h-aoine seo chaidh laithlean le Loganair air an raon-adhair ann am Muile. Agus thugadh Mgr. Jack Armour (30) a Tobar Mhoire do o'spadal san Oban. Se seo a' chuid turus a chaidh easlainteach a Muile do o'spadal air an doigh seo; roimhe seo nam biodh cabhag 'sa chuist bhoide diune tinn fad ceithir uairean a thide ann an eith-eard. Da uair an uaireadair an deidh do'n dotair deannam a-mach de bha ceall air Mgr. Armour bha a' dol fo'n sgithinn, agus tha e a nis a' dol ann feabhas. Baidh an t-seirbhis air seo 'na beannachd do mhuinntir an eilein.



AIR TUR NA FAIRE

paichean sin air an cumail air feadh na rioghachd.

Bidh "Fear-Faire" gle fhada an comain leughadair-ean a chuireas naidheachdan thuige airson na duilleig seo.

Guth o na Lintean a Dh' Fhalbh: Bidh na bhruth chhiabh air tuifeam chon lair.

Miomhain bhuir piosa, bhuir cupanna clair,

Miomhain bhuir n-uchdsh-naidhm, bhuir n-ugair gun sta,

Miomhain gach aon ni an uair thigheas am bas.

MURCHADH MacCOMNICH (17mh linn)

EAGLAIS UR

Tha an Eaglais Shaoir Chleireil a nis air tigh-aoraidh ur fhosgladh ann an Obar-dead-hain. Tha an eaglais air a suidheachadh air Summerfield Drive, agus bha i 'na bhuith mus deachaidh leasachadh a dheanam oirre. Ged a tha an Eaglais Shaoir Chleireil 'na treise air a' Ghaidhealtachd agus anns na h-Eileanan, tha coimhthionalan aice ann am bailtean mora, mar a tha Glaschu, Dun-eideann, Grianaig agus Lunnainn.

AN UILE-BHEISD A RITHIST!

Ged a tha sgrudadh mion-aidheach 'ga dheanamh an ceart uair cha d' fhuair an luchd-rannsaichaidh a tha a' dol fodha ann an lung-tum-aidh sealladh cinnteach air uile-bheisd Loch Nis. Ach aig deireadh na seachdainne seo chaidh tha e coltach gun faca dithis bhalach an Inbhirnis, Raibeart Moyse agus Raibeart Laidlaw, am beath-ach iomraichte sin.

SOLUS

Air an t-seachdain seo baidh cabla an dealain air a cheangal ri da eilean bheag a tha gu-t-uisge seo gun solus. Baidh Bearnarigh na Heardach, far am bheil 55 dachaidh a dh' fhaodas an goireas seo a chur gu feum, a' faighinn an t-solus a Uibhist, agus baidh Liosmor le 72 taigh, air a cheangal ri tim-roir Earra-ghaidheal. Baidh 1500 slat ann an cabla Liosmor. Tha 1320 slat eadar Bearnarigh agus Uibhist-a-Tuath.

CAOL DHUIRADH

Tha am bata ur an Sound of Jura a chosg corr is £300,000 a nis a deannam an aiseag gu Isle. Chaidh a toigail ann an Nirribhidh am baile beag Ulsteivnick far nacheil ach 4,000 diune. Tha da dhiar an so is iad trang fad na bliadhna. Cuin a chinn sin leithid so a gabhail aite sna h-eileanan againn fhein. Tha Western Ferries a nis a coimhead caite an fhearr an dean an Sound of Isla fhein. Tha Steornabhagh, Muile is Arcaibh san amharc.

GAS SA CHUAN SGITH

Tha dochas gun cuir an Gas Council-B.P. uidheam tollaidh eadar Leodhas is Cataibh air toir gas. Bi so gu math Steornabhagh air iomadh doigh 'sa cha chuir e bacadh sam bith air an iasgach. Tha e an gne na h-oibreach so gun anns sa rannsaichadh is morgan an cosnadh. Nuair a latha an gas cha bhi dithich ach pioaban a ghluilaineas e gu tìr mor.

SHANNON ESTATE BOOMS

The Shannon Airport Industrial Estate is surely one of the greatest success stories of the industrial Ireland. A total of 53 companies now operate there. They include Irish, American, British, Dutch and South African concerns and produce synthetic diamonds, textiles, electronic goods, pianos, drilling tools and numerous other goods.

Last year exports of manufactured goods from the Estate totalled £34,900,000—one quarter of the country's total exports. Imports to the Estate were valued at £20,200,000 leaving a favourable balance of £14,700,000. This shows a rapid growth from five years ago when exports from the Estate were worth £14,000,000.

One important detail in the latest figures released from the Central Statistics Office is that of the total exports from Shannon, goods valued at £30,400,000 were carried by air and the remaining £4,500,000 by surface transport.

This is in accordance with one of the primary aims of the Estate which is to assist in the expansion and development of Shannon Airport.

Mr Pat Quigley, general manager Shannon Free Airport Development Company, Ltd., says that the companies on the Estate are now giving employment to more than 4,300 people with an annual wage bill of £3,000,000.

Cuil nan Ceist—8

FUASGLADH

1. A reir iomraidh thachair seo ann an 1743, agus b'e fear d'am b'ainm MacCuinn a mharb e.
2. Tìridhe, Hìort agus Bearnarigh na Heardach.
3. a) Sionnach. (b) Fiadh. (c) Gabhair.
4. Tha an t-Urr Ailean MacCuinn (old statistical account) a' deannam a-mach gun robh mu thuiream 1800 each 'san eilean aig an am sin.
5. Feocalan, guaineag, taghan.

IF . . .

If casual users of the proposed new road bridge to Skye were charged tolls 20% more than their current ferry charges, if frequent car and van users of the bridge were charged tolls equal to their current ferry charges and if commercial vehicle users of the bridge were charged tolls considerably lower than the current ferry charges, this would produce an annual income of £170,000 by 1974.

Operating costs of the bridge are estimated at £34,000. Employment would be provided for 15 permanent staff and four seasonal employees on the bridge, including permanent maintenance staff.

NORWAY

Incentives and Concessions

Special tax laws apply to north Norway. If money is set aside with the permission of the Finance Department (a) by those in business in north Norway or (b) others who are liable to taxation, to build up reserves in order to carry on a permanent business, no income tax needs to be paid. Certain controls apply — the funds must amount to at least £250 for those living in the North or £1,250 for those living in the South and the income of the business must not fall below that of the two preceding years. Reserves must not amount to more than 3/5 of assessed to enable income. When equipment or plant has been bought with the reserve fund the cost must be written down with 85 per cent. of the amount drawn from reserve. With the King's approval reserves can be used for taking up share capital or in partnership agreements in other businesses in north Norway.

Where this amounts to £2,500 a 10 per cent. income for assessment reduction may be claimed in the communes.

The State Technological Institute acts as consultants and provides education for employees in new techniques and developments. Foremen teachers and independent tradesmen are given courses to act as consultants and advisers to small and medium-sized industries and set up pilot schools to assist industries. Specialised training is provided by courses of lectures, correspondence and library services. Advice is given on materials, tools, technical data, organisation, methods and work study. Materials, tools and working methods are analysed. The headquarters are in Oslo and the Institute has nine regional sub offices where its activities are co-ordinated with other organisations in parallel fields. It has 24 industrial advisers and 18-20 new posts are being established in the next four years. The Regional Development Fund has a supervisory function over projects which have received financial assistance to ensure that they receive and act on technical guidance. This applies to expanding as well as new industries.

A Liaison Committee for the location of industry has been set up in each region consisting of 10 member representatives from industry and the regional development authorities. The Committee assesses existing measures and can make proposals on additional ones — advises on the location of new, larger industry, the relocation of existing industry and interchange of information on development.

Training (Further Education)

The Unemployment Security Fund provides financial support during training

for periods from a few weeks up to 10 months training — in co-operation with education authorities. Training covers 40 subjects — many in the ferrous and non-ferrous metals and in building and construction.

Technical schools are given additional grants for the training of young people in development areas where new industrial development takes place or where there is likely to be expansion.

Assistance with travel and removal expenses is on a generous scale and is given to the under employed or unemployed. This is not specifically aimed at attracting labour to development areas and comes into effect only when new jobs are available.

Training courses are provided by universities and colleges — by the Industry Association, Employer Association, the Productivity Institute and by consultants. Part time education by release is provided in large towns but is not possible elsewhere. The State Technological Institute School for Industrial Managers has been operating for three years on an experimental basis. If it is a success it will become part of the educational system and would form part of the development policy.

High Export Potential For Loch Creran Project

A new Scottish Company are to establish a large oyster hatchery, costing over £100,000, at Loch Creran, a sea loch near Oban, Argyll.

The largest commercial project of its kind in Europe, the venture is being promoted by Scottish Sea Farms Ltd. with the assistance of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. CJB (Projects) Ltd., a member of the Constructors John Brown Group, are responsible for the design and construction of the plant, on which work has now begun.

Initially, the hatchery will create full-time employment for about eight men, rising progressively over the next six years to between 30 and 40 men and women in the processing section of the oyster hatchery, rising to about 30 within two or three years.

Scottish Sea Farms Ltd. have developed a new system of cultivating oyster seed and rearing the young oysters for planting in prepared beds. Mature oysters can be harvested three to four years after planting. The technique has been developed both inside and outside the hatchery, making maximum use of science and skin divers and resulting in successful rearing of much larger quantities of oysters than can be expected to survive under natural conditions.

MILLBURN MAGAZINE 1969

The outstanding design of the front cover of 'Millburn Magazine 1969' is something which is worthy of an award if there are any going this year.

There is a definite family spirit about this magazine which reflects the type of school which Millburn is. If one can call a school a community. Millburn fits the bill. In the Headmaster's Foreword, one detects a note of caution as though the future were slightly hazy for the school. But when one considers the significant contribution which Millburn has made to the educational scene in Inverness there should be no doubt that the School's reputation will only increase and make it a school fulfilling a definite role on behalf of the community.

Alan Menzies, and Rosemary and Lillian MacQueen have two pieces which show good potential of journalism as a career. The Class 2a Mathematics project which won them a prize from the Scottish Mathematical Council is mentioned, but one wishes that two or three pages could have been devoted to the results of the project, for the information which the project yielded is surely of considerable interest — even perhaps to the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

One welcomes the Gaelic contributions, though they are a small proportion of the whole. The significant association with Gaelic which the School has is its Gaelic Choir which came first, at the 1969 Inverness Music Festival and presented with the Inverness Gaelic Choir Trophy.

That the pupils of Millburn enjoy their school is evident throughout the magazine which is a credit to the school and the editorial team. Some credit must also go to the advertising team which managed to fill some forty per cent. of the magazine with adverts. Again a career potential?

'Millburn Magazine 1969', Millburn Secondary School, Inverness.

POT-POURRI

With a striking front cover Oban High School has presented its 1969 menu of its pupils efforts. Like a Danish smorrebrod, there is everything here to take your fancy. Different palates are tickled on every page.

The foreword by Farquhar MacIntosh, Rector, is full of good stuff for thought. The doctrine of responsibility towards our fellow man and participation is proclaimed effectively from Oban. It is significant that it is always the smaller social unit which is capable of producing such fundamental thinking.

There is a progress report on the school's Kilmore pro-

ject. One hopes that the exercise will not be merely a case of improving the appearance of a village. The chance should be taken of conducting a socio-economic survey of Kilmore and its surroundings to produce a plan for its future, projecting this from both its past and present.

There are the usual signs of literary talent struggling to break through the school disciplines. Maths, Latin, French, Geography, History and the like usually take precedence over the creative ability merely because they have a career value. It will be a most enlightened school which will deliberately foster any sign of creative talent, whatever the field, and foster it to the extent that the pupil is guided into the niche in society which he or she can fill without feeling a social misfit. How many great artists have we lost by stifling them at an early age.

Both poetry and prose items in the 1969 Magazine show much promise. The Gaelic items are significant both in their content and in their form and the writers are to be commended in resorting to Gaelic for their literary ideas.

'Oban High School Magazine, 1969' from the school; price 3s.

THE SILVER DARLINGS

Some three decades after his first literary works appeared Neil M. Gunn is now seeing the public coming back for a second tasting of his writings, available both in paperback and hard-cover editions. This is the fate of all truly great writers, whose work first satisfied one contemporary generation; to find that the rising generation are also finding something of worth in what they have written.

So far as Gunn is concerned, this is more than significant. For, more than that other Highland novelist, Neil Munro, Gunn has placed the Highlands of Scotland in his debt for the manner in which he portrayed the area. Not merely in descriptive prose, the relating of action against a physical environment, but in the poetic use of languages with which he takes us behind the body's physical frame and into the head and the heart, into the deeper corners of the Highland mind.

This is a complex area, requiring a sympathetic and understanding kind of probing to imp out the various elements which work together to create that which other temperaments, including the Anglo-Saxon, cannot fully appreciate.

To read this latest reprint, 'The Silver Darlings,' is to be jolted into realising that Neil Gunn is as big today as he ever was; perhaps even greater in that the passage of time has somehow added a significant third dimension to this Highland author who,

unfortunately, has now retired from writing.

The tale is the story of herring fishers of last century, set in the North of Scotland. In the tight-knit community, individuals, as themselves, and in various social and work groups act on one another to produce a whole spectrum of reactions all of which make for a slow process of maturation.

As befits a good yarn 'The Silver Darlings' contains the thrill of adventure at sea, the quiet passion of growing love and the concerns of a community for those on whom its continued existence vitally depended. It is also a tale of a yesteryear when values and the sense of values were more appropriate than perhaps they are today. If any reader of 'The Silver Darlings' is forced to 'think on these things' then, for this at least, one acknowledges the justification of the reprint.

'The Silver Darlings' by Neil M. Gunn; paperback — 16s; hard-back at 30s; Faber & Faber Limited, 24 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

GALLSTONES

Each year sees a number of books of poetry coming onto the market, almost as if in defiance of the school which says that poetry is more and more catering for a dwindling market, and that the modern poet caters more for himself than his intended reader.

The hard fact that volumes of poetry are being published seems to indicate at least that the market is there, probably a market which though small numerically, is considerable in its quality and its appreciation of the poem.

Scuth contributor, Keith Murdoch, has produced a small volume of poetry. Some of the poems are 'small' but probably took more time for their creation than the longer works.

Keith Murdoch's verses reflect his experiences, both conscious and subconscious, which have succeeded in triggering off the kind of responses necessary to produce these lines.

Some tend to be thoughts, some too much so, in that the reader wishes for an expansion into a dialogue between poet and reader. Others are self-contained. All however, are more than adequate in their execution and one finishes the book by turning to the beginning again for a second savouring.

'Gallstones' by Keith Murdoch, Pitman Beag, Kinnussie, Inverness-shire. 5/-.

ADVERTISEMENTS for SRUTH are accepted only on conditions that the advertiser does not in any way contravene the provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968.

The Gaelic Names of Plants

by J. E. SCOTT

For over a century there has been great activity displayed in research into the past history of the Gaelic speaking people of Scotland. All aspects of their life and language have been investigated by many competent scholars, much yet remains to be done. Over many years it has struck me that there is not a reliable book on the Gaelic names of the Highland flora. The fauna has received a lot of attention and we have a good book, fairly reliable, on that subject.

It is true that something has been done by several in the past, but what is wanted is a comprehensive, accurate, and reliable work on the subject. The first in the field was Edward Lloyd, or as he spelled his name Llywd, Llyud at different times. His names are few and may be dismissed at once.

Crossing over the channel to Ireland we find that a dissenting clergyman named Caleb Threlkeld wrote a book giving the Irish Gaelic names of some plants. He was a native of Kirkcubright, Cumberland (1676-1728). He graduated M.A. at Glasgow in 1698, and for a time was a nonconformist preacher. In 1713 he graduated at Edinburgh M.D. after a course of study. Thereafter he went to Dublin along with his wife and six children. On Sundays he preached the Gospel and on the other six days he was a doctor. He later became reconciled to the established church.

He studied the botany of the neighbourhood of Dublin and made occasional journeys as far afield as Wicklow, Meath, Queen's County and Ulster. Threlkeld in most cases took his Gaelic names from a manuscript in his possession "which I take to be a good authority." No doubt he supplemented it with his own inquiries to the natives. In all he dealt with 535 plants, giving the scientific, English, and Irish names.

He published his book on the subject in 1727, bearing the ponderous title of "Synopsis Stirpium Hybernicarum, Alphabetice Dispositarum; sive Commentarius de Plantis Indigenis praesertim Dublinensibus Instituta—Being a short treatise of native plants, especially of such as grow spontaneously in 'the vicinity of Dublin; With their Latin, English, and Irish names; And an abridgement of their virtues—With several new Discoveries—With an Appendix of observations made upon the plants by Dr Molyneux, Physician to the State of Ireland. The first Essay of this kind in the Kingdom of Ireland. Auctore Caleb Threlkeld, M.D. Dublin, 1727."

I have scenthis book. It is a small one notwithstanding its great title. Threlkeld is frequently quoted as an authority on Gaelic names for plants but he is unreliable, his work is full of errors and as far as his Gaelic went it seems to have

been of small account, and his spelling is so very variable that it is difficult to know what plant or word he really means in some cases.

As far as the Highlands of Scotland is concerned there were two travellers who ignored the subject altogether. Munro made a journey through the Hebrides and never mentioned the matter, while Martin is not much better, though he does give some superstitious uses of plants for example he tells us that John Morrison, Bragar, had a piece of St John's wort sewed in the collar of his coat to prevent him seeing visions. It worked. But we may ask the question where John Morrison found his bit of St John's wort.

In 1772 Dr Lightfoot, a botanist of repute, accompanied Pennant in a tour through the Highlands. He paid great attention to the flora and published the results of his observations in 1778, in two volumes entitled "Flora Scotica."

He was given the Gaelic names of many plants by the Rev. Mr Stewart of Luss, and he included them in his work as well as the scientific, English, and Scots names. His book met a storm of criticism, however a second edition was called for in 1782. It is not clear of errors but is useful to all students of our flora.

About a century later came the "Gaelic Names of Plants" by John Cameron, Sunderland. There were three editions of it. The first was a serial in the "Scottish Naturalist," which was afterwards published in book form in 1883, the third "new and revised" edition, came out in 1900.

This we may claim to be a pioneer effort to gather all the Gaelic names of plants together into one book, it has its faults. Many names are not in it. The name of the common grass in argyll does not find a place though it is well known, the Kintyre name of the ragwort is missing, and there are others.

Again the Gaelic name is often only a translation of the English common name; we have milkweeds given as *lu a' bhainne*; Alexanders (*Smyrnium olusatrum*) has the name *lus nan gran dubh*, the plant with the black seeds, which does not convey much meaning as a number of plants have black seeds; anyway Alexanders is not a native of the Highlands; to call a flower "the yellow one" means nothing, there are about thirty per cent of our native plants bearing yellow, or a shade of it, flowers.

We are told that Highland maidens used the petals of the sweet violet (*Viola odorata*) as a cosmetic and there is eighteenth century authority for this, yet the sweet violet does not grow anywhere in the Highlands and only very sparingly in the Lowlands. Where did these

sophisticated young ladies find it? The answer to this opens up a big question that has never been dealt with as far as I know.

In Dwelly's dictionary we find the torrainn—figwort, and surprisingly Miss Marian F. MacNeill in the second volume of her "Silver Bough" associates the figwort with the Feast of St Bride which occurs on the first day of February. The Torrainn cannot be the figwort as it does not flower until late July or August. The torrainn was described to Carmichael by his informants as a large beautiful white flowers that grows in the hills. It was used in connection with a milk charm that he collected.

Now the flower of the figwort is anything but pretty, it is a dirty purple or dirty yellow, nor does it grow in open places as described by the women but in shady moist places generally by the edges of woods where it is over head cover. It hates the bright lights. There is something wrong here.

This brings us back to where we started. We want an accurate comprehensive work on the Gaelic names of plants. To do this requires a good working knowledge of botany, a person able to pin point the exact plant to which the Gaelic name applies. He must see the plant in its entirety so that it can definitely be recognised.

This is where Cameron failed. He collected most of his names by correspondence, his correspondents were not botanists, and in far too many cases they led him astray by simply translating the common English name into Gaelic. They did no field work. On this account we cannot be too hard on Cameron, for many of the faults of his book were not of his making.

We have passed over the dictionary makers as most of their work has been done in the study. However clever they may be in juggling with words they just take plant names as they find them given by those who have gone before them.

NATIONAL MOD (SCOTLAND) BILL GETS ROYAL ASSENT

The National Mod (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness, and piloted through the House of Lords by Lord Amulree, received the Royal Assent today (25th July). This now means that District Councils will be empowered to contribute up to a 2d rate towards the expenses of the National Mod.

Mr Russell Johnston said in Westminster this afternoon: "This is a small, but I think useful piece of legislation, which I know will be regarded as being very helpful by An Comunn Gaidhealach."

From our Eire Correspondent

Regional Development In Eire

The long-awaited report on "Regional Development in Ireland," which was commissioned on behalf of the Government has been published. Prepared by Colin Buchanan and Partners, in association with Economic Consultants Ltd. and An Foras Forbartha, it has received a cool, if not hostile, welcome. It seems unlikely to me that the Government will ever implement it fully.

The report breaks the country up into nine proposed growth centres: Dublin, Cork, Limerick-Shannon, Sligo, Galway, Athlone, Dundalk, Drogheda and Waterford. It has listed Tralee, Castlebar, Letterkenny and Cavan as local growth centres.

The Government has not committed itself to accepting this division of the country which could lead to many areas being completely denuded of people. Until they have been further considered in the context of proposals for regional development generally the existing nine planning regions will be retained.

Buchanan sees a great need for better and bigger roads to link the main growth centres. He would suggest a programme rising in terms of 1966 prices from £8.5 million in 1965 to £27 million in 1986.

Modern motorways would have to be built to link Dublin, Cork and Limerick. A motorway would be also needed from Dublin to the Border.

Construction of about 235 miles of motorway and improvement of about 1,250 miles of existing arterial road would cost about £200 million. Another £150 million would be needed to improve local roads, especially by-passes and urban roads to alleviate congestion in the towns.

The report lays strong emphasis on the need to step up the housing programme. It says that the 1967 figure of 12,000 would need to be raised to more than 21,000 in 1985. Cork would be one place in most urgent need for new housing, requiring about 38,000 in the next 16 years. Limerick-Shannon would need about 33,000.

The total cost that would be needed for new and reconstructed housing between 1968 and 1985 would be about £1,050 million.

Commenting on the large sum needed for housing and roads the report says: "This is a very large sum, but not more than can be afforded over a 20-year period of economic expansion."

Population to Increase
The Report expects that people who have to move from the land will go to the growth centres instead of emigrating to Britain. It anti-

cipates an increase of 620,000 in the population between now and 1986.

The wide dispersal of industry around the country would help many areas with unemployment problems, but the decline of population would continue in the rural parts, especially the north-west.

Unemployment and emigration would fall below the present levels but there would be a little chance of reducing unemployment to less than 2 per cent and emigration to 5,000 a year.

The report accepts the need for some further growth in Dublin, but recommends the placing of emphasis on developing the major industrial centres at Cork and Limerick and priority to be also given to the five other major centres.

It is estimated that expansion on the scale envisaged will entail an increase in manufacturing employment in Cork from about 13,000 in 1961 to between 35,000 and 40,000 in 1986 and in Limerick-Shannon from under 5,000 to about 25,000. The population of Dublin would go from 795,000 in 1966 to 1,125,000 in 1986.

Importance of Agriculture

Dealing with agriculture the report does not give much consolation to those who want to keep the people on the land and retain the small-farm unit. It points out that agriculture is Ireland's most important industry accounting for about one-third of employment, nearly one-fifth of national income, and more than half of the total exports.

Having examined the agricultural potential of each county, studying soil quality, use of land, size of farms, productivity etc. the report made five lists of counties with different potentials.

Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, North Tipperary, South Tipperary, Limerick, Mid and East Cork would have considerable scope for increasing farm incomes.

They could be increased in Louth and Laois by more intensive farming methods and likewise in Westmeath, Offaly, Roscommon and East Galway.

The main hope in North Kerry, Wicklow, Cavan, Monaghan, Longford, East Donegal and East Mayo would be reducing the number employed in agriculture.

The land in Sligo and Clare is mostly poor and higher incomes would depend on a drop in numbers.

The lowest farm incomes in the country are in Leitrim, West Donegal, West Mayo, West Galway, West Cork and

(Continued on Page Twelve)

From our Eire Correspondent

Regional Development in Eire

(Continued from Page 11)

South Kerry. The land is predominantly poor and unsuitable for more intensive cultivation. Numbers would have to be reduced even further.

Criticised

These and very many other points are made in the lengthy Buchanan report. An immediate criticism of the proposed strategy (not plan, as is carefully pointed out) is that it will uproot the social pattern in many places and strip the land of its people, neglecting some places to build up others.

Many believe that it would lead to increased emigration. The people would have to leave their homes in non-growth areas but they would not necessarily go to the new areas; they might find it easier to join their brothers or cousins in Birmingham, Coventry or London.

The selection of the growth centres is also open to criticism. Apart from Athlone the midlands have been ignored. What about such fine and ancient centres of culture and enterprise as Kilkenny and Thurles? Why should the decline of the north-west be so seemingly taken for granted? Why not a major centre at Letterkenny? Why not link Dundalk and Drogheda together, as they are so close anyhow?

A Charaid, — As a Manx Gael I feel I must make a gentle but friendly protest over the statement by Miss J. Young regarding the "Smug English politicians... in their dealings with the three Celtic nations."

GAELIC AND THE EDUCATORS

(Continued from Page 7)

was national in its operation, affecting the Lowlands as well as the Highlands. However, in the Lowlands, its implementation did not result in the heritor being obliged to pay out of his own pocket for the destruction of his native tongue. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the Act ran into difficulties, particularly in the Highlands.

Much to the displeasure of the General Assembly, which constantly petitioned Parliament on the matter, the Act of 1696 was slow in taking effect. Even in the Lowlands, large areas remained without a school in the first half of the eighteenth century. This was partly the fault of the times for when the Scottish Member of Parliament sat in Westminster after the Treaty of Union, there was a decline in the interest taken in seeing that the Act was put into operation.

Perhaps the most obvious deficiency lay in the salary scale which was proposed for teachers. This salary was the princely sum of a minimum of one hundred and a maximum of two hundred marks: the same salary as the Act of 1646 had put forward fifty years earlier. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the salary was just sufficient for the schoolmaster to maintain himself and his family in reasonable comfort. In those days before Burnham was ever dreamed of, there were no annual or responsibility increments. The salary was not increased until 1803, by which time its purchasing power had become so eroded that any schoolmaster who relied upon it at his sole means of income would have soon found a place in the poor-house.

Perhaps no other Celtic nation but Ireland has suffered as much as the fourth Celtic nation from the smug English politicians. I refer of course to my own little nation, the Manxmen.

Although we have our own parliament and Gaelic language and our so-called 'self-government' we have not yet managed to escape from the 'fatherly attentions' of Big Brother in Whitehall who still assumes the power to tell us that our Radio Station is too loud or that it would be better for us to join the Comon Market, or that it is 'not practicable' for us to issue our own stamps.

We too see a great future in a partnership of free and equal nations within these islands but although we have the oldest parliament in the world our partnership is yet neither free nor equal!

we too may join this free and Perhaps when Scotland and Wales are free nations we too may join this free and equal partnership and be in no way subordinate, one to other?

Tha na Mannanigh ann fathast!
Mise.

Dubhglais MacFhearcair
Reyrt Ny Marrag
Bradda
Port Erin
Isle of Mann. 1/8/69.

Births

RICHARDSON — At Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow, to Graham and Elizabeth (nee Jones), 93 Hillfoot Drive, Bearsden: a daughter, Fiona; both well.

Marriages

SIFTON - MACMILLAN — On 26th July 1969, at St Conan's Kirk, Lochawe, by Rev. Dr Murdo K. MacLeod, Dalmally, assisted by Rev. John MacLeod, Oban, Alfred Glen, son of Mr and Mrs Wilbur Sifton, Strathroy, Ontario, Canada, to Margaret Winifred, daughter of Mr and Mrs William MacMillan, Marine Biological Station, Dunstaffnage, by Connel. Argyll.

Deaths

MACDONALD — Suddenly at Hungladder, Kilmuir, Skye, on 22nd July, Marion, eldest daughter of the late Jonathan and Maryann MacDONALD, Kilmuir, Isle of Skye.

MACINTOSH — Peacefully on the 20th July 1969, Ewen Macintosh, 1 Cowdenhill Place, Glasgow, W.3. Only son of the late Malcolm and Flora Macintosh, Staffin, Skye. Beloved husband of Elizabeth Macintosh. Devoted father of Christine, Ewen and John and dear brother of Flora.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE
1/9 per line—five words per line.
Births, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, County, Municipal, Legal and all Public Notices.

DEEP-FREEZE CABINETS

£15-£30
Discount available

SUPPLIES OF MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, ICE CREAM and all VEGETABLES, etc. SAVE MONEY!

Highland Refrigeration Sales

19 GRANT STREET . INVERNESS 34020

OR

Frozen Foods (Inverness) Ltd.

73/75 TELFORD RD, INVERNESS 32382/3/4

Sole Agents for the New UPO and ESTA CABINETS, which are fitted with Dividers and Baskets.

Trade-ins Accepted and Terms arranged with No Extra H.P. Charges

Delivery Free

Inquiries Welcomed

Specialists in Highland Dress

Estimates given for all types of Highland Wear

WE HAVE THE LARGEST SELECTION IN THE NORTH

Call and see our large stock of BOYS' and GENTS' KILTS and KILT JACKETS

Skean Dhus, Sporrans
Kilt Pins, Kilt Hose
Ties, Kilt Belts
Balmorals

Clan Crest Cuff Links

Patterns & Self-measurement Form sent on request

DUNCAN CHISHOLM & Sons Ltd.

Tailors and Kiltmakers

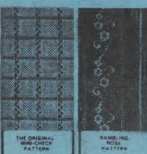
47 - 53 CASTLE STREET . INVERNESS

Telephone 34599

READY-TO-HANG STRAIGHT FROM THE PACK
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 so easy with Carefree Curtains, ready-to-hang straight from the pack. Carefree Curtains made by Carlisle of Darvel, make light of windows of all sizes. They give you a room in elegance and warmth. Here are some typical sizes and prices:

WIDTH x DEPTH	MINI-CHECK	RAMBLING ROSE
35/36 x 48"	16/6d	19/6d
35/36 x 54"	15/6d	17/6d
92 x 36"	19/6d	26/6d
80 x 54"	27/6d	28/6d

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

ALEX CAMERON & CO.
12-22 HIGH STREET INVERNESS

SRUTH — Printed by The Highland Herald Ltd., Inverness, and published by An Comunn Gàidhealach, Abertarf House, Inverness.

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