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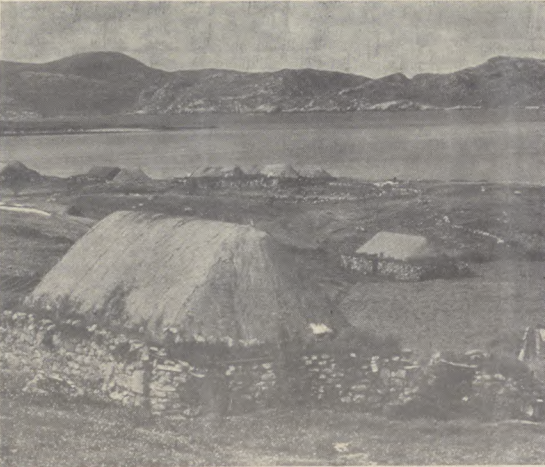
DI-ARDAOIN, 26 LATHA DEN OG-MHIOS

THURSDAY, 26th JUNE 1969

No. 59

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Professor Sir Robert Grieve (59) — Chairman of Highlands and Islands Development Board since its inception in 1965, and one-time holder of Chair of Town and Regional Planning at Glasgow University. Began career in local government and during early part of service with Scottish Office was Regional Planning Officer for the West of Scotland area. As Chief Planning Officer for Scotland (1960-64) was involved in the reconstruction work which led to setting-up of Scottish Development Department. Is a member of the Scottish Economic Planning Council and many public and professional bodies. Founder member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

'Strong And Steady Progress'

The third annual report of the Highlands and Islands Development Board was released at a press conference in Inverness yesterday. In the report the chairman's forward talks of "Strong and steady progress." The Board regards that its major contributions for 1968 included the decision for Invergordon as a smelter site and the publication of the Jack Holmes Report for the Moray Firth Area. These are seen as achievements of a first order. Of second-echelon importance is seen the creation of a professional team and a comprehensive plan to tackle the whole field of tourist development — a sector of Highland employment which is already threatening to create a serious employment-sector imbalance in the area. Thirdly, there is the preparation of a scheme for a new approach to transport charges to the islands. And finally, the Board's new power to hold equity in commercial and industrial undertakings is seen as the fourth-echelon section of achievement. There are the usual omissions: no plan to allow the

Highland community to participate democratically in the development strategy already beginning to affect it; no definite plans for the Hebrides and Orkney archipelagos (Shetland has received as much aid as Ross-shire); no definite proposal to create a "growth area" on the west coast of Scotland; no plans to offset the sexual imbalance associated with the jobs the Board has created. However, despite these serious omissions, there is a feeling conveyed in the report that at last, after three years, the Board has made itself accessible to the many valid corrective factors offered by bodies in the Highlands and Islands. From a purely economic approach to development the emphasis is now socio-economic. Professor Sir Robert Grieve, chairman of the Board, said at the press conference that the Board's assistance limits would be doubled from £25,000 to £50,000. He said the Board were just concluding a review of their scheme of financial assistance under Section 8 of the Act

with the Scottish Office. The original scheme, summarised in the Board's first report, had provided for the Board dealing with applications of up to £25,000. "This rise in our assistance limits," said Sir Robert, "will facilitate our work; with increasing confidence in the Highlands and Islands there is a growing tendency for larger cases to be submitted to the Board." Referring to the Board's financial provision for the current year, Sir Robert said: "The increase of 30 per cent. in our funds for 1969/70 is substantial; we would have liked more, but in common with other Government bodies we are having to trim our sails. We will be able to continue with our essential research and survey work, with Board sponsored development projects and with grant and loan work at present in hand. "Payments to developers in our area will be about £½ m. up on last year, but even so new applicants will have to wait in the queue till early in 1970. The Board have at present in hand about £2.3 million worth of cases either approved or under investigation. These cases will be dealt with in the normal way over the

(Continued on page 4)

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Celtica - today

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

By P. Beresford Ellis

All eyes will be on Wales on July 1 to witness what the more tolerant Welsh have named "y pantomime" . . . the investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales. But the good natured contempt that the Welsh have shown for "y pantomime" has now been polarised into a more bitter feeling due to the latest move by the authorities in Wales. Not content with trying to incite anti-nationalist feeling by spreading mysterious hints about "extremists" and "attempts on Prince Charles' life," organising rather weak political trials and introducing a large influx of police from England into Wales, the authorities latest move is practically designed to incite violence.

A series of special by-laws have been introduced in the Caernarvan area, covering the period from the eve of the investiture to the day after, giving the police increased powers to stop anti-investiture demonstrations . . . even to preventing single persons distributing anti-investiture leaflets.

With a 500 million world wide television audience looking on, the authorities are taking no chances of any expression of anti-investiture feeling by the Welsh. In fact, they are making a deliberate and blatant attempt to conceal from world opinion the dissension in Wales.

Specifically the by-laws ban any processions; "or an organised body of persons"; the distribution of printed bills or the displaying of banners. Under the terms of these special laws, two or more persons constitute "an organised body of persons."

Philip Mayers, deputy chief constable of Caernarvon, commented that with the world looking on "the authorities are taking no chances with banner-waving Welsh nationalists." To reinforce these laws 2,000 police from 14 English forces (stretching from West Yorkshire to the City of London and Metropolitan forces) will be on duty. Also, 2,500 troops of the three services will be on duty carrying arms. An army spokesman commented: "Security is the province of the police but the Army will help as and when required."

The enactment of the special laws has been carefully ignored by all newspapers outside of Wales, especially the London newspapers . . . even the Western Mail (claiming to be the "national" English language newspaper of Wales) omitted the item. Now more and more Welshmen are referring to the investiture as *Dathriadu bud-dugogaeth* (the conquest celebrations).

★ ★ ★

There is bitter feeling in Cornwall over the recent Maud report on local government in England. Cornwall is not recognised as a separate Celtic entity from England as yet, and comes

into the scheme. A bitter attack came in an editorial in the June 13 issue of "The Cornish Times" (established 1856) which read:

"We in Cornwall pay for motorways we never use, and BBC programmes we cannot receive. It is the most scandalous thing that the *Redcoats* will pursue such exploitation for as long and as often as they can. And when Meybon Kernow begins to look dangerous (and the Cornish have mounted two invasions of England so historically it's there) the *Redcoats* will send for the Prince of Wales after all, he's Duke of Cornwall, is he not . . . and there will be a blowing of trumpets and heraldry at St Piran's Round and a number of people will be squared by knighthoods or damehoods." (How true!)

★ ★ ★

Talks between the Manx and British Governments are breaking down over the question of the Manx Radio's transmitting power. Manx Radio, now under Manx Government control, broadcasts quite a bit in the Manx language. This interference in an internal Manx question is strengthening the Manx position at the hearings of the Constitutional Commission to prevent interference in Manx affairs.

★ ★ ★

The Breton political prisoners (alleged members of the Front for Liberation of Brittany) continue to languish in Sante Prison, Paris, awaiting trial in September. Their families continue to suffer and a fund to help them has been set up by J. E. Jones (secretary of the League of Celtic Nations, Wales) and donations can be sent to him at 1 Heol Esgyn, Caerdydd, Cymru.

★ ★ ★

A quick word on that other pantomime . . . the General Election in the Republic of Ireland. Fianna Fail, Fine Gael, Irish Labour and Co. continue to criticise each other's policies with true statesmanship and foresight. Latest intellectual criticism came from Charles Haughey (present Minister of Finance) who summed up Labour's policies as those of "degenerate Left-wing political queeners"! Actually, they are all so busy calling each other names that Fianna Fail has not even bothered to issue an election manifesto! As an Irishman I apologise for the three ringed Dail circus and at the same time point out that there are some intelligent people left in Ireland.

AN LISEACH BRUIDEIL?

Bho chionn ghoirid thugadh air falbh an maor-sithe a bh'ann an spior Nis ann an Leodhas. Ach tha muintinn air aite ag iarraidh air an Ard Com-stabul an steisean floghadh a rithist. A reir coltais tha milleadh a' sior dhòl an meud bho'n dh'fhalbh an maor-sithe.

School For Young Weavers Opened

A scheme to train young people in the skills needed to keep alive a thriving cottage industry in the Outer Hebrides has been launched by the local education authority in co-operation with the Bradford-based Wool, Jute and Flax Industry training Board.

A training school for weavers in the Harris tweed industry has been opened at Stornoway where techniques and methods traditionally passed on from father to son can be taught during a 15-week comprehensive course.

But though training for the industry has now been centralised, the weaving of Harris tweed will continue to be carried out exclusively in some 1200 homes throughout the islands. Only fabric woven in this way can qualify for the Orkmark of the Harris Tweed Association to certify its authenticity.

The new training facilities, based at the Lews Castle Technical College at Stornoway, have been hailed as an important development in the industry.

One factor which tends to discourage young people from taking up weaving is loneliness. "Many boys do not like the prospect of sitting alone for hours in a father dimly-lit shed," said Mr Peter Cardwell, head of the textile department at the college.

But to some extent earning in the industry can compensate for the loneliness. Mr Cardwell said a trained weaver was paid about double the rate for a worker in a mill.

Because the Hebridean weaver works on his own he must have a working knowledge of textile design and be able to service the foot-powered loom himself. The course includes instruction on these subjects, as well as visits to mills where yarn is spun and the woven fabric is later put through finishing processes before being marketed.

Despite the new training facilities, few of the boys leaving the college are likely to regard weaving as their sole full-time occupation. Traditionally, the Hebridean weaver is a crofter who engages in a number of activities to earn a living.

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Highland Honours

(B.E.M.)

ANGUS MACPHERSON:

Sheep farmer, shinty players, hotel-keeper, Highland dancer, philosopher, piper—all these descriptions have been fitting at one time or other for a remarkable Scot, Mr Angus MacPherson, who becomes a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in the Birthday Honours List. He is in his 92nd year.

Known throughout the Highlands as "MacPherson Inver-shin"—he has lived by the River Shin for almost 40 years—he inherited his skill in piping from a long line of expert forebears and is still active as a judge in piping competitions. Early recognition of his talent came from Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American millionaire, to whom he was personal piper for eight years at the turn of the century.

During that time he travelled throughout Britain, America and Canada with the Carnegies. As recently as 1965 Mr MacPherson, a son of a personal piper to MacPherson of Clunay, won the BBC trophy for the finest original piobaireachd composition.

In his youth, he was a member of Kingussie Shinty Club and played for them against Ballachulish in the second final for the Camanachd Cup, on the North Inch, Perth, in 198. He is the last survivor of the players in that match.

Mr MacPherson has written a book of reminiscences, "A Highlander Looks Back," published in 1956. One of his most vivid memories was of playing the pipes for his father at Dalwhinnie Station before setting out on his first journey to London.

Mr Calum Macdonald (61)—Coxswain of Stornoway lifeboat for past 17 years; only holder of RNLI silver medal in the history of Stornoway station.

Walter Elliott, member of Glencoe mountain rescue team.

Robert Rae, storekeeper, Northern Lighthouse Board Depot, Oban.

C.B.E.

Mr Harry G. Munro has served National Farmers' Union of Scotland as assistant secretary from 1949 to 1955, and as general secretary from 1955. Native of Ardersier, Ross-shire, was educated at University College School, London; George Watson's College, Edinburgh;

and Edinburgh University. After service with RAF and before going to NFU was legal assistant with Edinburgh Corporation and assistant lecturer in Administrative Law at Edinburgh University.

O.B.E.

Mr James Sinclair—Director and deputy chairman, A.I. Welders, Ltd., Inverness; treasurer of Inverness Town Council.

M.B.E.

Mr James Smith—Sheep farmer, Scalloway, Shetland, is inventor of fish-gutting machine which has aroused tremendous interest at home and abroad.

William James Anderson, For services to the community in the Campbelltown area, Argyll,

Gaelic Adviser To TMSA

Mr John Macinnes, a lecturer at Edinburgh University, has been appointed Special Gaelic Adviser to the Traditional Music and Song Association of Scotland. Mr Macinnes was born in Lewis and brought up on the island of Raasay and in Skye. He is a son of the manse. His work with the School of Scottish Studies, Studies, Edinburgh University, has taken him to many parts of the Highlands and Islands to record traditional Gaelic songs and tales.

The Traditional Music and Song Association (TMSA) runs an annual Festival at Blairgowrie, Perthshire, which attracts many traditional singers and musicians. Among last year's invited guest artists were the Lochailort Fiddle Band—the Angus Strathpey and Reel Society.

This year's guest list includes a Dingwall singer and whistler, Ian McLennan, 10 Millcraig Road.

The Festival, which runs from August 15-17, gives singers and instrumentalists an opportunity to compare styles. As well as ceilidhs and concerts, competition are to be run for the first time. There will be classes for the fiddle, accordion, melodeon, mouth organ, diddling, whistling and singing. Cups and certificates are to be awarded.

Details can be had from Jim Knox, 49 Kilmurn, Newport-on-Tay, Fife.

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Junior — Oral (Learners)

1. Recitation of Poem (under 12) — 1 Katherine Marshall, 2 Fiona MacQueen, 3 John Lamont.
2. Reading of Psalm (under 12) — 1 John Lamont, 2 (equal) Patrick Byrne and David Thomas.
3. Recitation of Poem (over 12 and under 14) — 1 Sheena Gordon, 2 Garland Hunter, 3 Christine M. Mackenzie.
4. Recitation of Poem (over 14 and under 16) — 1 Lorna I. MacDougall.
5. Reading Prose with Expression (over 12 and under 16) — 1 Lorna I. MacDougall, 2 Christine M. Mackenzie, 3 Mary Ann Macdonald.
6. Reading of Psalm (over 12 and under 16) — 1. Lorna I. MacDougall, 2 Noreen Mackinnon, 3 Christine M. Mackenzie.
7. Reading of Unseen Passage (under 16) — 1 Lorna I. MacDougall, 2 Christine M. Mackenzie, 3. Mary Ann Macdonald.

Alexander Munro Memorial Shield (Highest marks in Gaelic in Competitions 3 or 4, 5 and 7) — Lorna I. MacDougall.

Junior Oral (Fluent speakers)

10. Recitation of Poem (over 12 and under 14) — 1 Ishbel Lamont, 2 Ian Campbell, 3 Fay Murray.
11. Recitation of Poem (over 14 and under 16) — John Morrison, 2 Morag C. MacIntyre, 3 Angus Lamont.
12. Reading Prose with expression (over 12 and under 16) — 1 John Morrison, 2 Morag C. MacIntyre, 3 Angus Lamont.
13. Reading of Psalm (over 12 and under 16) — 1 John Morrison, 2 Ian Campbell, 3 (equal) Ishbel Lamont, Angus Lamont and Morag C. MacIntyre.
14. Reading of Unseen Passage (under 16) — 1 John Morrison, 2 Morag C. MacIntyre, 3 Ishbel Lamont.

Junior — Oral (Open)

16. Sgeulachd (duration 2-3 minutes, Own Choice) — 1 John Morrison.

Junior — Literary (Confined to Schools)

17. Essay (under 16) — 1 Donald Ross, 2 Mary Mac-

donald, 3 John Ewen Mac-Arskill.

Junior — Vocal (Open)

19. Solo Singing, Boys (under 12) — 1 Leslie Oman, 2 John Greenshields, Brian Thorrat and Finlay Ferguson.
20. Solo Singing, Girls (under 12) — 1 Margaret A. Mills, 2 Katherine Marshall, 3 (equal) Rhona Thomson and Nitta Gunn.
21. Solo Singing, Boys (over 12 and under 16) — 1 Duncan MacLean MacKay, 2 Graham Sharkey, 3 Alasdair Heads.
22. Solo Singing, Girls (over 12 and under 14) — Sheena Gordon, 2 Ishbel Lamont, 3 (equal) Mary Macdonald, Catherine Brooks and Sandra Hair.
23. Solo Singing, Girls (over 14 and under 16) — 1 (equal) Morag C. MacIntyre and Lorna I. MacDougall, 3 Nicola Mackinnon. (Winner also receives the Uist and Barra Association Trophy).
24. Duet Singing (under 16) (Own Choice) — 1 Sheena Gordon and Nicola Morrison.
25. Solo Singing of Psalm, Boys and Girls (under 16) — 1 Lorna I. MacDougall, 2 Morag C. MacIntyre, 3 Ishbel Lamont.

Junior — Choral (Confined to Primary Schools)

26. Unison — 1 Lochfield Primary School Choir, 2 Saturday Morning Gaelic Choir.

Junior — Open Choral Singing

27. Unison — 1 Knightswood Junior Gaelic Choir, 2 Penicil Junior Choir.
28. Puirt-a-Bheul — Knightswood Junior Gaelic Choir.

Junior — Piping

30. Playing of March on Chanter (under 14) — 1 Donald Macdonald, 2 Graham Allison, 3 John MacLennan.
31. Playing of Strathspey and Reel on Chanter (under 14) — 1 John MacLennan, 2 Donald Macdonald, 3 Graham Allison.
32. Playing of March (under 18) — 1 Norman Graham, 2 Alexander Thomson, 3 Alasdair Macdonald.
33. Playing of March (under 18) — 1 Norman Graham, 2 Robert Wallace, 3 James Hardie.

34. Playing of Strathspey and Reel (under 18) — 1 Alexander Thomson, 2 James Hardie, 3 Iain Macdonald.

Junior — Clarsach

35. Solo or Song with Clarsach Accompaniment (under 17) — 1 Margaret McGuinness.

Intermediate — Vocal

36. Solo Singing, Girls and Boys (over 16, under 18) — 1 Maureen MacDougall, 2 Catherine MacFarlane, 3 Chrissie Macmillan.

Senior — Oral (Learners)

37. Recitation of Poem — 1 Elizabeth Angus, 2 Peter Campbell.
38. Reading Unseen Passage — 1 Charlotte Findlater, 2 Helen Lockhart, 3 (equal) Isabel Iamott and Peter Campbell.

Senior — Oral (Fluent Speakers)

39. Recitation of Poem — 1 Mysie Thomson, 2 Morag MacNeill.
42. Sgeulachd — 1 Morag MacNeill.
43. Reading of Unseen Passage — 1 Morag MacNeill, 2 Mysie Thomson.

Senior — Vocal

44. Prescribed Song—Males (Qualifies for Nova Scotia Competition at National Mod) — 1 Duncan MacPher-son, 2 Hugh Cameron-White.
45. Prescribed Song, Males — 1 Hugh Cameron-White, 2 (equal) Duncan MacPher-son and J. C. Sinclair.
46. Prescribed Song — Females—1 Sheena Mackenzie, 2 Margaret Drury, 3 Maud-ean MacDougall.
47. Prescribed Song — Females Qualifies for Nova Scotia Competition at National Mod) — 1 Anne MacIver, 2 Mary MacIver, 3 Morag MacNeill.
48. Final — Male (Mrs Seonaid Sutherland Collins Trophy) — Hugh Cameron-White; Female (Miss Mary A. MacKinnon Trophy) — Sheena MacKenzie.

49. Kennedy Fraser — Male and Female — 1 Sheena Mackenzie, 2 Jean Cairney, 3 Anne MacIver.

50. Neil MacLean Comp. Govan Ceilidh Shield awarded to winner — 1 Islay MacTaggart, 2 Margaret Drury.

51. Duet Singing—1 Maud-ean MacDougall and Elizabeth Angus, 2 J. C. Sinclair and Peter Soutar, 3 Mary MacIver and Anne MacIver.
52. Ensemble — 1 Hebridean Gaelic Choir, 2 Stirling Gaelic Choir, 3 Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association (A).

Senior — Clarsach

53. Over 17 — 1 Sandra McSwan.

Senior — Folksong

54. Gaelic Song sung in traditional manner — 1 Morag MacNeill, 2 Anne MacIver.

FIRST MEETING OF SOCIAL SERVICE FEDERATION

A first meeting of the Federation of Highland and Island Councils of Social Service was held at Inverness on the 7th June 1969, under the Chairmanship of Sheriff A. A. Macdonald. Representatives attended from Shetland, Orkney, North and West Sutherland, Skye, Harris, Barra, Tiree, Mull, Islay and Arran. General problems of the Highlands and Islands were discussed and in particular the Federation decided:—

1. That strong representations be made to the Secretary of State for Scotland that Selective Employment Tax be abolished in the Highlands and Islands.
2. That the Federation promotes an investigation into the provision of inexpensive housing in remote areas, and that the Highland and Islands Development Board be asked for their policy towards housing in their area.
3. That the Federation support the South Uist and Benbecula Council of Social Service in their negotiations with the Ministry of Defence and other bodies to protect their present and future shell fish development, threatened by the proposed intensification of the use of the military range and that the Highlands and Islands Development Board be asked to involve themselves in this matter, especially in view of their investment in this industry in the Southern Hebrides.
4. That the Federation supports the Mull and Iona Council in their urgent need to secure the publication of the H.I.D.B. comprehensive plan of development for their area resulting from the official land use survey commissioned in the Autumn of 1966.
5. That representations be made to the Secretary of State for Scotland in support of the Arran Council that Arran be

included in the area of the H.I.D.B.

This meeting was unique. It was the first to bring together the people of the Northern and Western Isles to create a permanent forum on common problems.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR MULL HOTEL

The contract for building the first hotel in the Highlands and Islands Development Board's £1 million hotel scheme — at Craignure, on the island of Mull — has been awarded to Messrs D. and J. MacDougall Ltd., Building and Civil Engineering Contractors, Oban.

Announcing this last week, Sir James Mackay, Board Member with special responsibility for tourism, said: "The Board are very pleased that the contract has been won by a Highland firm. D. and J. MacDougall have a high reputation for good management and workmanship and I am satisfied that they will do a first class job for us."

Sir James added that the new hotel was to be named simply "Isle of Mull Hotel." This would make it easy to identify and provide certain marketing advantages.

The 60-bedroomed hotel, to be built at a cost of around £300,000 on an attractive site overlooking Craignure Bay, is to be operated by Scottish Highland Hotels, a well-known company which owns several hotels in the Highland area.

The architects for the project are W. G. Crerar and Partners, Oban, and the quantity surveyors are Messrs Morham and Brochie, Edinburgh and Oban.

Investigations are being conducted in Barra into possible sites for the construction of the second hotel under the scheme.

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A G IONNSACHADH NA BRUIDHNEAMAID GAIDHLIG

Lesson 19

Translation

A.

1. There is bad weather today. The sky has grown dark and it is raining. Alasdair is walking up the street. He has a raincoat on and he has an umbrella in his hand. He has strong waterproof shoes on. He is on the way to the office. The rain is heavy and he will be wet before he reaches (will reach) the office. His car (the car at him) is in the garage today for repair, and Alasdair has to walk to (his) work.
2. It is a lovely day today. The sky is clear and the sun is shining. It is warm today and the children are swimming in the sea. The water is warm with the heat of the sun. One little boy has a spruce and pail and he is making a castle in the sand. The sand is smooth and warm.
3. There is a high wind today. There are dark clouds in the sky, but the rain has not yet come. Calum and the dog are in the park today. The wind went away with Calum's cap, Calum and the dog are running trying to catch the cap. It is a roarin wind today, and the day is very cold. The north wind comes from the cold regions of the North Pole, where there is snow and ice the whole year.
4. There are showers today. William is fishing on the river. He is on a fishing boat and big boots. He is standing in the water. He is fishing with a rod. It was showery in the morning but it has now fared up. There was heavy rain last night but the rain has stopped. There are dark rain-clouds in the sky, but the day is good for fishing. William hopes that he will get a trout before he goes (will go) home and that he will have it for his supper.
5. Here is a skier. The winter has come and now there is snow and frost. The mountains of the Highlands are white with snow and hundreds of skiers are skiing on the slopes (sides) of the mountains. They are coming down on skis at great speed from the top of the mountain. The skiers must wear special clothing to keep out the cold and the wind. They must have gloves on their hands and ski-boots on their feet. The skier has a stick called a basket in each hand. The skier makes (will make) good use of these baskets for propelling (pushing), guiding (steering) and balancing himself.
6. Here is the robin, a small, pretty bird, he stays (will be staying) with us all the year. When the cold and the storms of winter come (will come), we see (shall, can see) the robin alone amongst the snow. He comes (will be coming) to the door for crumbs of food and when he is hungry, he will very often be hungry when there is hard frost. Many of the birds flee (will be fleeing) from the cold get to foreign lands where the weather is warm in the sun. But neither heat nor cold will put this hardy bird to flight. The children are very fond of the robin and often his picture is on Christmas cards, standing alone in the midst of the snow or sitting on a branch of a tree that is white with snow.



B. Reading

When there is bad weather the sky darkens (will be getting dark). When we see (small see) dark clouds gathering above us, we shall know that the rain is not far away. Sometimes — especially when there will be lightning and thunder — warm winds come in (will be coming in) from the sea full of rain. When these winds strike (will strike) the cold hills of the mountains, they condense and the

1. Tha droch shìde ann a' diugh. Tha an t-adhar air fàs dorcha agus tha an t-uisge ann. Tha Alasdair a' coiseach suas an t-àraid. Tha co-uisge air agus tha sgàileid aige 'na làimh. Tha brògan làidir, dìonach air. Tha e air an rathad do 'n oifis. Tha an t-uisge trom agus bitheadh e fliuch mu ruig e an oifis. Tha an càr aige anns a' gharaid, an diugh airson a chur air dòigh, agus feumaidh Alasdair coiseach gu obair.
2. Tha làthra briaghna ann a' diugh. Tha an t-adhar glan agus tha a' ghrian a' deàrradh. Tha e blàth an diugh agus tha a' chlànn a' snàmh anns a' mhuir. Tha an t-uisge blàth le teas na grèine. Tha spaid agus peile aig an phille beag agus tha e crang a' deannam castell anns a' ghainntich. Tha a' ghainnteach min agus blàth.
3. Tha goath mhòr ann a' diugh. Tha neòil dhùbha anns an adhar, ach cha tàinig an t-uisge fhathast. Tha Calum agus an cù anns a' phàirc a' diugh. Dh' fhalbh a' ghaoth le ceap Chalum. Tha Calum agus an cù 'nan rath a' feuchainn ri breith air a' cheap. 'S e goath tuath a th' ann an diugh agus tha an làthra glé fhuar. Tha a' ghaoth tuath a' tighinn bhò chriochan fuara a' Phòla Tòthar, far a bheil sneachd is deigh fad na bliadhna.
4. Tha frasán ann a' diugh. Tha Uilleam ag lagsach air an abhainn. Tha co-uisge agus botainnean mòra air. Tha e 'na sheasamh anns an uisge. Tha e ag lagsach le slat. Bha e fràsach anns a' mhadainn ach tha turadh ann a nise. Bha uisge trom ann an raoin ach tha an t-uisge air stad. Tha spùraigean dorcha anns an adhar, ach tha an làthra math airson lagsach. Tha Uilleam an dòchas gu faigh e breac mu réid e dhachaidh agus gum-bè aige air a shuiper.
5. Seo sgìthear. Tha an gearmhàrd air tighinn agus a nise tha sneachd is reodhadh ann. Tha beanntan na Gàidhealtachd geal le sneachd agus tha eògan sgìthearan a' sgìtheach air clathachaich nam beanntan. Tha iad a' tighinn a nuss air sgìthear aig astar mòr o mullach na beinne. Feumaidh na sgìthearan sòdach àraidh a bhith orra airson an fuaichd agus a' ghaoth a chumail a mach. Feumaidh meagan a bhith air an làmh agus ceapan-sgìthidh air an cinn. Bidh bata ris an canar bascaid aig an sgìthear anns gach làimh. Bidh an sgìthear a' deannam deagh fheum dha na bascaidean seir airson a bhith ga phuthadh 's ga stiùradh 's ga cho-chòromachadh fhéin.
6. Seo am bru-dhearg. Eun beag, bòidheach, bidh e a' fuireach eòmhla, rinn fad na bliadhna. Nuair a thig fuachd is galltinn a' gheamhradh ehi sinn am bru-dhearg leis fhéin ann measg an t-sneachda. Bidh e a' tighinn chun an doruis airson, smàrach arain nuair a bhithes an t-àrcais air. Bidh an t-àrcais air gu math tric nuair a bhios reodhadh eòraidh ann. Bidh mòran dha na h-èidh a' reicheadh a' fuasachd gu dèchannan cèine far am faigh iad blàths na grèine. Ach cha chuir teas no fuachd an teicheadh air an eun beag chruaidh seo. Tha a' chlànn glé mheasail air a' bhrù-dhearg agus gu tric bidh an dealbh aige air cairtean Nollag. 'Na sheasamh leis fhéin ann meadhan t-sneachda no 'na shuidhe air meallan cròibhte a tha geal le sneachd.

LEUGHADH

Nuair a bhithes droch shìde ann bidh an t-adhar a' fàs dorcha. Nuair a th' sinn neòil dhùbha a' cruinneachadh os ar cionn bidh fios againn nach eil an t-uisge fad as Uaireannan — gu h-àraidh as t-samhradh — bidh dealanach is tàirneach ann.

Bidh gaobhan blàtha a' tighinn a stigh o 'n mhuir agus fad làn uisge. Nuair a bhualas na goathan seo air aise fuar-nam-beanntan bidh a' co-dhlùthachadh agus tha an t-uisge a' tuiteam air an talamh. Anns an dùthaich seo feumaidh sinn cotachean-uisge agus sgàileidean air gu math tric.

Anns a' gheamhradh, nuair a tha an taobhl seo dhè'n t-saoghal air falbh o 'n ghèidh, 's ann as motha am fuachd agus na stoirmean. Gu

Tha na leasan seo air an ullachadh gu cuideachadh le luchd-teagais is luchd-ionnsachaidh.

tric tha an fuachd cho mòr 's gu bheil an t-uisge a tha ann na neòil air a roodhadh gu deigh agus tha e a' tuiteam air an talamh 'na lèimagan mòra, geal. Nuair a ghachras seo, canaidh sinn gu bheil e a' cur an t-sneachda.

Nuair a thig an sneachd, bidh sgìthearan as gach cearn, de 'n dùthaich a' deannamh air na monaidean àrda. Bidh iad 'nan mitean a' sgìtheach air clathachaich nam beanntan buille detreadh seachdain, fad a' gheamhradh. Tha seo a' deannam feumda do luchd gan tighèan-pada anns a' Ghaidhealtachd far a bheil beanntan mòra agus sneachd gu leòr fad a' gheamhradh.

CEISTEAN

1. A bheil an t-uisge ann a' diugh?
2. Càit a bheil Alasdair a' coiseach?
3. Dé tha aig Alasdair na làimh?
4. Càit a bheil Alasdair a' dol?
5. Dé an seòrsa còta a tha air Alasdair?
6. Càit a bheil an càrn aig Alasdair?
7. Càit a bheil a' chlànn a' snàmh?
8. Dé tha a' deannam an-uisge blàth?
9. Dé tha aig an phille beag?
10. Dé tha an gille beag a' deannam?
11. Cò tha anns a' phàirc?
12. An do dh' fhalbh a' ghaoth le ceap Chalum?
13. Dé tha Calum agus an cù a' feuchainn ri dheannam?
14. Dé a' ghaoth a bh' ann?
15. Cò tha ag lagsach?
16. Dé an seòrsa còta a tha air Uilleam?
17. Dé tha air a chasan?
18. Cui'n a bhithes na beanntan geal le sneachd?
19. Cò a bhithes air clathachaich nam beanntan anns a' gheamhradh?
20. Dé bhithes aig sgìthear anns gach làimh?
21. Dé feum a bhithes an sgìthear a' deannam dhiubh seo?
22. Dé an t-eun àraidh a bhithes a' fuireach eòmhla rinn fad a' gheamhradh?
23. Carson a bhithes an t-eun seo a' tighinn a dh' ionnsaidh nam dorsan againn?
24. Càit am bi mòran dha na h-èidh a' dol nuair a thig an gearmhàrd?
25. Cui'n a chanas sinn gu bheil cotach an uisge air?
26. Carson a bhithes an t-uisge a' tuiteam nuair a ruigeas gaobhan na mara na beanntan?
27. Dé a ch'inn sin a' tighinn a nuss as an adhar nuair a tha e a' cur an t-sneachda?

LION NA BEARNAN

1. Nuair a droch ann bidh an t-àraid a' fàs
2. Tha an-uisge an diugh.
3. Uaireannan, bidh air aise fuar-nam-beanntan ann
4. Nuair a gaobhan blàtha na mara air na tha iad a' agus that an t- a' tuiteam.
5. Nuair a bhithes an t-uisge ann feumaidh sinn a bhith orra agus brògan
6. Nuair a roodhas uisge anns an adhar, tha e a' 'na geala.

'CRAGGAN CULTURE'

by NORMAN MACDONALD

When John Murray won first prize in the BBC competition for Gaelic short stories with his entry "Briseadh na Cloiche," a Scottish newspaper stated that the theme of the winning story was the final emergence of the Lewis crofter from the Stone Age.

This is not merely a journalistic over-simplification, it is simply not true. "Briseadh na Cloiche" concerns itself with, among other things, the tensions within a marriage and with one man's final rebellion against the cult of "keeping up with the Joneses." It is a story for our times and for all places within the "affluent society" and not just for the Islands. The unbreakable stone symbolises the blind, unyielding sterility of

Indeed, some Gaels may be guilty of actually propagating this narrow and materialistic judgement. In an article in last year's *Eilean a Fhraoich*, Ian M. Maclean appears to go along with it. He quotes, with apparent approval, from a treatise called "The Hebrides—A Cultural Backwater," by an unnamed writer, "If we had visited Lewis even fifty years ago (say 1890), we should have been able to study the life and manners of a Celtic-speaking race emerging from the same state of culture as the Celtic people of the Pre-Roman Iron Age in Wessex." At least, he gives us the Iron Age!

He also quotes from Dr

life, if I read him aright, is precisely one of the things that John Murray is attacking in his story.

An Oxford graduate to whom I showed the *Eilean a Fhraoich* article was shocked to the core to read about the backward Barvas people and their rude craggans. She knows very little about this part of the world but quickly put her finger on the weakness in the argument that "culture" can be judged by its craggans alone. "It is not fair to judge, simply by the artefacts," she said, And, of course, she was right. The English system of education had told her nothing about conditions in the Islands in the middle of last century. (Nor would the Scottish system of education, for that matter.) The poverty and land-hunger that reduced the people to eating shellfish from the shore were unknown to her. But she instinctively knew there is more to a people's way of life than the material bits and pieces they left behind them.

No doubt there is some excuse for the over-emphasis on material comfort and possessions which now seems to be endemic in the Islands; a reaction against the grinding poverty of our forebears. But to write our ancestors off as having been poor in spirit and imagination, simply because they were poor in the most material sense is an insult to them and a travesty of the truth. A betrayal in fact. Are the children of today growing up contemptuous of the way of life from which they spring? Do they also accept that their great grandparents lived in the Stone Age? And whose fault is it, if they do?

The Celts were a nomadic people who travelled from the centre of Europe to its very edge and eventually beyond it, to leave the lump of civilisation in the new world. In Ireland and west Scotland, their way of life absorbed that of the original inhabitants and later still, tenaciously withstood for 200 years the impact of the powerful—and materialistic—Norsemen.

European literature—especially English literature—would not be what it is today, without the influence of the powerful Celtic romantic imagination. They produced much poetry and music—they had a definite bias towards those pursuits that call upon imagination rather than practicality. They have left nothing of note behind in the field of the plastic arts—no great sculpture, no beautiful buildings. They were too interested in things of the mind and they were often on the move.

The Greeks and Romans on the other hand, were basically settled peoples, who intended to remain for centuries in the same places. They were very good with their hands, they had much time and leisure in which to build and to sculpt. They

reached its nadir in the middle of last century.

Now at last, as Mr Maclean so rightly says, we are catching up. But catching up on what? The tasteless and uniform western idea of the good life? And is it fair to set the lowest ebb of our Gaelic way of life, against the second half of the Twentieth Century? Or to place so much emphasis on material things? Surely mind is at least equal to matter? Many people indeed, consider mind to be superior to matter, not least some of the inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands.

Yet the human soul craves for an outer manifestation of some kind. And black houses and memorial cairns, it has to be admitted, are not much to look at. It requires a certain amount of vision to profit from the contemplation of humble symbols such as these. And it was not entirely the Gael's fault, if he now appears to have produced so few enduring things. He could not help it, if his inner-directed vision was completely ill-suited to the cruel environmental situation in which he found himself, particularly during the last 250 years.

But if we think we can deny our apparently humble past, and improve our way of life to our complete satisfaction, using only bungalows, deep freezers and an alien education, we will discover too late, that we have thrown our "culture" away with the craggans.

OBAIR AN DEALAIN

The Moran de na bailtean ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath a nis air solus an dealain fhaighinn. Tha an luchd oibre trang an Truimiseagarraidh agus ann Bearnaragh na Hearadh, agus tha e coltach gum bi an solus aig muinntir nan cearnaichean sin a's t-Fhoghar.



A Lewis village today

materialistic thinking everywhere. The stone may represent something else too, something that has been lost sight of, now that we don't have to struggle for a living, something eternal, even spiritual. Is John Murray saying that the new gods are the Island bungalows, with their three pieces walls, wall to wall carpets and television sets?

Of course, these bungalows that have taken the place of the traditional black houses are an improvement from the point of view of modern ideas of comfort and convenience. And it is natural that women should seek to fill them with the latest furniture and equipment. But to imply that the old black house and what it represented as a way of life was all bad, and the new bungalow all good, is a gross distortion of all that the word "culture" really represents. And the complacent acceptance of the published statement that Lewis crofters were in the Stone Age a few generations ago, seems to suggest that many Gaels also accept this point of view. A view thrust upon them from outside and accepted by them, as they have accepted so many other insults to their way of life in the past.

Arthur Mitchell, a professor of ancient history, who said in the 1870's, when speaking about craggans made at Barvas from local clay, "The rudest pottery ever discovered among the relics of the Stone Age is no ruder than this and no savages now in the world are known to make pottery of such a coarse character." Dr Mitchell's use of the word "savages" may be a Freudian slip that gives us a clue to his general approach and attitude to the people of Lewis. It might have been more rewarding—and more honest—for Dr Mitchell to inquire into the dire poverty that precluded the purchase of a potter's wheel.

Mr Maclean concludes his article by saying that what he calls "the awesome cultural gap" has now been bridged in little more than a century and that our standards now challenge comparison with those in any part of the United Kingdom. The great grandchildren of Dr Mitchell's "savages" are now enjoying running water, electricity and television, working as air hostesses, studying Ceramics. Here again, we have the complete acceptance of material progress as the only criterion of "cultural" development. This one-eyed attitude to a way of



Remains of a broch

National Mod(Scotland) Bill Plans For 'Vintage' Highland Railway

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL REPORT 21st MAY, 1969

Mr Russell Johnston: It is designed to allow district councils which wish to do so to make contributions to the funds of the National Mod, even if the National Mod, even if the National Mod is not held within their areas. This is a power which they do not at present have, although both town and county councils have it.

Mr Peter Doig: The Bill is an unworthy reason for increasing public expenditure, particularly since I can think of many ways in which our precious public money could be put to better use. Frankly, I am astonished to hear a group of hon. Gentlemen who have consistently criticised public expenditure now trying to justify the spending of public money for a flimsy reason such as this. I am therefore unable to support the Clause.

I doubt whether more than a tiny percentage of the people in my constituency would be in favour of spending the rate-payers money on a proposal of this kind. We have a so-called Highland Society in Dundee; I suspect that it has only a few members. Occasionally I receive letters from the Society, but figures are never quoted, this, in itself, usually indicates that the numbers are small. I have no doubt that if its membership were large it would be shouting the fact from the housetops.

I cannot believe that at a time of financial stringency we should agree to a proposal of this kind. At all times we must make the best possible use of all money, especially public money. We must be selective in deciding how the nation's money is spent and I cannot support a suggestion that it be spent in the way proposed.

Mr Ian MacArthur: The hon. gentleman regards this ancient tongue, this heritage, as clumsy. I regard it as something of rare and special value which we should try to preserve. I do not suggest that we should impose the speaking of Gaelic on people, because that

would be nonsense. However, when we have, as we must have, a special regard for the survival of this tongue—after all, we teach it in our schools—we should help the continuation of a folk tradition in every way we can. The Mod is one way of doing it.

Mr Michael Noble: I do not accept the view of the hon. Member for Dundee, West that Gaelic is of its own accord a dying language. It has certainly become very much less important in the life of most Gaelic speaking areas than it was in the past. In my constituency, in Argyll, thirty years ago perhaps 65 per cent or 70 per cent of the people understood or spoke Gaelic. Today it is a much smaller percentage, but it is still an important part of their lives, and many of the young people are learning the language and learning it with enjoyment.

I do not believe that this in any way detracts from their learning as children. Children in countries which have more difficult languages—for example Jugoslavia and Norway—have to learn three or four languages to enable themselves easily to be understood as they travel round the world. We in Britain are luckier than some peoples, because most people understand English in some form and we can get by more easily, but it is an important part of the training of children's minds to learn different languages, and I see no harm but great benefit flowing from Scottish children two or three languages, of which Gaelic could be one.

I find it difficult to be entirely enthusiastic about the prospects of attracting tourists to Scotland, in particular to the Highlands, if all that we can present to those who come to our very beautiful part of the world is—though certainly different, and imposing and wonderful—scenery, and if in the evenings the only thing they can do is to go to cafes and listen to rock and roll or pop music; in that case they might just as well be in any other part

of the world. It is only by keeping the tradition of Gaelic, and so on, that it is possible to put on, as happens in many parts of the Highlands, a ceilidh in the evening—often quite small, but of great interest and attraction to tourists. It is different, it is something they perhaps cannot hear anywhere else, and it is in itself an attraction.

Mr Robert MacLennan: I do not agree with my hon. Friend the Member for Dundee, West (Mr Doig) that by fostering a language which is not the prime language in Scotland we are in some way making communication more difficult. This contention by my hon. Friend does not stand up to scrutiny, because, for the most part, there are very few people who speak Gaelic only. At the last census of the language taken in my constituency there was only one person who could understand Gaelic only. If we allow the Gaelic language to die we shall, on the contrary, create a problem of communication. We shall create a problem of communication with our own history, and we shall find it less easy to understand.

Mr John P. Mackintosh: Now and in the near future we want more work of the kind An Comunn is doing with people living in the Highlands deciding what they want and helping themselves through money collected through their own local authorities and bodies of this kind. The less that is done by Princes Street Highlanders and well wishers from outside the better.

I hope that An Comunn, which is beginning to speak for a certain part of the Highlands, will continue to do this, and will appreciate that economic development underlies and underpins linguistic and cultural development, but that this development is necessary if people are to have a viable community. Local political development plus language and recreational developments must all go together.

If they realise this, this offers a change with the work of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, and all the other activities in the area, of producing a viable community which will not need outside assistance and the interest of antiquarians, but will have a life and vigour of its own and can look after itself.

The Under-Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr Bruce Millan): On behalf of the Government, I welcome the Clause. It has a fairly narrow effect, but an important one in itself, and an important effect in outlining our support for the Gaelic language, which has been the gist of the speeches we have heard in support of the clause.

Compared with what other countries spend on minority languages we have very little to congratulate ourselves on. We spend very little on the furtherance of Gaelic.

A plan to open a "vintage railway" on the five-mile route between Aviemore and Boat of Garten would take two years to go into operation after the go-ahead was given, a spokesman for the Scottish Railway Preservation Society said at the weekend.

Questioned at a display of old railway equipment at Falkirk, he said negotiation with British Rail were still in progress for the land and the disused track.

The proposal to open the railway, seen as an added tourist attraction, has been backed by the Highlands Development

Board, who are involved in the negotiations.

The society, the only organisation in Scotland actively engaged in the preservation of all forms of railway history, are gradually building up a stock of vintage locomotives, coaches and wagons with an operating branch line in view.

At present, they have three steam locomotives suitable for passenger traffic and five coaches, including a Caledonian "Grampian" in chocolate and cream, are available for passengers.

Doubts on the viability of the Border railway project have been expressed by society officials, mainly on labour costs for track maintenance and the fact that the Waverley route would need additional expense on its numerous bridges and tunnels.

The absence of such natural hazards and the fact that maintenance work would be carried out by volunteer members of the society make the Aviemore-Boat of Garten plan a much more viable proposition, said the spokesman.

SNP CANDIDATE FOR INVERNESS-SHIRE

The SNP Inverness-shire Constituency has announced the prospective candidate for the seat at the next election.

She is Miss Athole Cameron, a primary school teacher from Abernethy, near Perth. A lifelong Nationalist, Miss Cameron is at present secretary of the National Organisation Committee of the SNP and Convener of the Primary and Nursery-school sub-committee of the Party's Education Policy Committee.

Miss Cameron is also organiser for East Perthshire Constituency Association.

She is in addition vice-chairman of the Kinross Branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach. She was formerly secretary of Perth Gaelic Choir.

Miss Cameron was brought up in Glen Lyon and has a deep concern for the education problems associated with remote communities. Her other interests include WRI activities, community drama — as actress and producer — Scottish history and Gaelic.

Miss Cameron's official adoption meeting will be held in Inverness Town Hall on Friday, 4th July.

Lisidh Dhomhnaill Bhig



Chanell mi faicinn de tha "Unisex" do d' dheanadh airson a leithid co-dhùibh.



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LIST OF DONATIONS

April 1969

	An Comunn £50	1969 Mod
Dunoon Branch	30	—
Larbert Branch	5	—
Mrs Duras, Poolewe Hotel, Poolewe	25	—
Broira Branch	5	5
Stromway Builders Ltd.	100	—
Lochaber Branch	27	14
Total donations received under £2.	214	8
Carried forward	£242	19

May 1969

	An Comunn £20	1969 Mod
Ayr Branch	20	—
Glasgow Branch	50	—
Aberfeldy Branch	25	—
Kinross Branch	20	£15
Lochearnhead Branch	5	5
Dundee Branch	10	10
Glasgow Islay Association	20	20
Wester Ross Association	5	5
Gourock Highland Club	2	2
Perth and Angus Branches	163	—
Total of Donations under £2	2	12
Total for May 1969	£117	12
Total carried forward for April 1969	242	19
Total	£360	12
Total donations April/May 1969	£220	5

Review Order

COMMUNITY STORIES

The short story as an art form has undergone the many changes, in keeping with the novel, poetry, drama, and the visual arts. Whether the results now are better than what went before is a matter of debate. Certainly, the older forms of art were more satisfying, and the short story and the novel were no exception. Ideally, one supposes the short story to be entertaining for the reader. It should offer the reader some minutes of escape into another world created by the writer. Many modern stories instead apply the mental pressure and offer no kinds of escape to the reader, but only involvement, almost to the point of a realism resulting in some kind of mental anguish and leaving a bad taste in the mind. While one accepts that the short story is also a propaganda vehicle for various kinds of messages, the reviewer feels that perhaps it is high time the entertainment aspect of the short story came back, for a while at least.

Having said this, it is a great pleasure to welcome the chance to escape into the small worlds of Eona Macnicol, whose recent volume of short stories offer the chance to read about aspects of life in the Highlands some decades ago. The setting, of course is largely incidental. The stories are more about people and their close-knit communities.

Eona Macnicol probes into what makes people tick in different environments. In "The Small Herdsman" the contrast is drawn between the rural and urban life and the changes which each can effect on people. There are stories which illustrate the heightened mental plane on which only those who live in rural environments seem able to operate. The rational explanation is always to hand; but there remains the unexplained third dimension.

Beyond the realism with which Eona Macnicol drapes her stories there is a bond of sympathy which is best recognised and understood by those who have had the experience (and privilege?) of being born or brought up in a rural community environment. It is this which makes these stories so acceptable and more than just a pleasant way of spelling away an hour or so.

The entertainment is certainly there. But it is that special kind of entertainment which the sennachies of old offered to their audience: the tale with two sides to it, and a third dimension for those who appreciate what life itself can mean to those who have the initiative to live it to the full.

'The Hallowe'en Hero' by Eona Macnicol; William Blackwood & Sons, Ltd., 45 George Street, Edinburgh, 2; price 24s.

THE LAST SUMMER

In recent years there has been a significant increase in the contribution by writers of Lewis origins to the general literary scene in both England and Scotland. In particular, Iain Crichton Smith has been experiencing an increase in stature over the past five years which is marking him out as a definite candidate for the name of 'major writer.'

He is poet, playwright, writer of short stories and novelist. In each of these fields, whether in Gaelic or in English, his contribution has added significantly to our literature.

His latest novel, "The Last Summer," was published at the end of May and will no doubt receive the same kind of success which was afforded to his first novel, "Consider the Lilies." That book received high praise from the critics, who are difficult to please at the best of times; and the work was reprinted within a few days of its publication.

"The Last Summer" is set in the Highlands and is concerned with the complex and maturing character of a 16-year old boy in his last term at school.

The author explores this character and his relationship with others with that insight of mind which will be familiar to those who know him through his writings.

There is a wartime background to the book, which lends an extra dimension to the inter-play which takes place between the number of teenage characters who are set poised on tip-toe on the threshold of which one small step will take them into the first stages of adulthood, a step they must inevitably take.

Iain Smith's mastery over the words he uses in "The Last Summer" is evident; the poet's presence is to be found in most pages. The dialogue is good, realistic and free-flowing. Reading it, one is immediately taken into the presence of the characters.

If this were a work of shallowness, one would recommend it to readers on the strength that it's author came from Lewis. In this context it would be an interesting curiosity. As it is, the work is recommended on its own merits and any association which the author has with the Outer Isles only serves to enhance the work in that a reader from a similar background will find much with which to associate himself.

Though it does not intrude, there is a genuine Highland atmosphere of the kind that began to emerge between 1940 and 1950. It was gentle, feeling its way in a world which was changing face with each day's passing.

"The Last Summer" by Iain Crichton Smith; 26s; Victor Gollancz Ltd., Henrietta Street, London.

'Widom,' by Oliver Brown. Published by William MacLellan, Scotpress, 90 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow. Price 6/-.

The fhios aig a h-uile duine a chuala e bruidhin riann na a leugh na sgrìobhaidhean aige gu bheil inntinn gheur agus peann sgaitheach aig Oliver MacLleDhuinn, inntinn agus eòran iann a chuir e gu feum o chionn iomadh bliadhna a chum leis Alba. Tha Uisdean MacDiarmaid ag radh mu a dheidhinn ann an rionn-radh an leabhair gur e fear dhe'n fheadhainn as ainmeile dha'n bhuidhin bhig a shaothraich gun sgiths gun taing fad bhliadhnanach airson fadh an dualchais a fhoillseachadh do mhuintir Alba, saothair a tha, mu dheireadh thall a' giùlan toraidh. Chan eil doigh as fhearr air buaidh inntinn MacLleDhuinn a dheanamh follaiseach dhuibh na leigeil leibh pairt dha na faclan aige fhein a leughadh.

The bride dresses herself all in white as a symbol of her virginal purity; the bridegroom wears white cuffs.

'God is no respecter of persons.' His Church more than makes up for such a lack of social graces.

(The Mgr. MacLleDhuinn 'na bhall de'n eaglais).

Scotland lost her aristocracy at Flodden, Eton and Harrow.

The function of the Tory is to oppose every desirable change till it becomes inevitable, then to adopt it and claim that it was his original idea.

Jazz is the terrible revenge of the American negro for generations of slavery.

The value of a man of straw is that he shows which way the wind is blowing.

The Lord Privy Seal is so called because he is neither a Lord, a privy nor a seal.

1320 CLUB TO HOLD SYMPOSIUM

The 1320 Club is to hold a public Symposium on Communications. The role of the press, radio and television in a self-governing Scotland will be debated. The symposium is to be held in the Modern Science Lecture Theatre, Glasgow University, on Saturday, June 28th.

The speakers will be Alasdair Dunnett and Eric Mackay of "The Scotsman," and Denis Mitchell (formerly of the BBC).

There are two sessions, morning and afternoon. Each session will cost 5s. The symposium secretary is Mrs Norma Sturrock, 357 Perth Road, Dundee.

Faillte Do Lybster

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Caoraich

Galar Nematodirus. Tha cuimhheagan gaile an comhaid a' toirt tairre do dh' fheadhainn aig a bheil caoraich agus tha na h-uain gu h-àraidh a' fulang leis na biastan sin. Tha a' chnuimhris an can iad 'Nematodirus aig eirigh aig am araidh dhe'n bliadhna o mheadhon Maigh gu meadhan an Iuchair agus tha i anabarrach dona ann an uain a tha eadar 6 agus 12 seachdainean a dh' aois.

Tha comharrachaidhean a' ghalair seo ri'm faicinn aig an aon ann an torr dhe'n treud agus, mar as tric, tha na h-uain uile 'ga ghabhail. 'S e an sput dona a' cheud chomharrachaidhean a' ghalair. Tha a' bhru air a' cumail a' stigh mar gum bitheadh pian air a' bheathach. Tha na beathachan slaodach 'nan glasad, tha na suilean a' fada stigh agus tha a' chloimh aca dol bhuaichte. Tha iad a'basachadh an ceann da latha an deidh dha'n sput toiseachadh agus mura gabhar aca dh'fhaodadh call mor a bhith ann.

Tha uain a tha air feur anns a bheil an galar seo as teasmhar a' slugadh na cnuimheagan oga comhla ris an feur. Tha na cnuimheagan sin a' tighinn gu ìre anns a' ghoile agus tha na cnuimheagan boireann a'breith uighean a tha a' dol a mach anns a' bhuaich. Tha na h-uighean seo comasach air mair-sinn beo troimh 'n gheamh-radh. As t-earrach tha iad a' tighinn a mach agus a' dol air an feur agus tha na h-uain a tha air an feur 'gan slugadh. Tha Bord an Aiteachais air rabhadh a chur a mach gu bheil saor aca gun gabh air-eamh mhòr uan an galar seo am bliadhna.

Faodar an galar seo a (ticks) le dup aig an neart sheachnadh le bhith deannamh cinnteach nach eil na h-uain

am bliadhna air an cur air an aon feur ri uain an uraidh. Chan eil buaidh aig a' ghalair air caoraich nas sine agus faodar iadsan a chur air feur air a bheil e gun chunnart sam bith. Chan eil na caoraich sin a' giùlan a' ghalair seo idir agus mar sin chan eil moran cunnart ann an cur uain air feur far an robh iadsan an uraidh. Ach 's e an doigh as sabbhaite buileach na h-uain a chur air feur far nach robh caoraich idir an uraidh.

Far nach urrainn dhuibh an cur air feur ur feumaidh a ghalair an dosadh an aghaidh a' ghalair agus feumaidh sibh dos eile thoir dhaibh an ceann 3 seachdainean. Bu choir comhairle iarraidh air a' bhèit mu dheidhinn an doigh as fhearr air dos a thoirt dhaibh.

Comharrachaidh, Dh' fhaodadh seo a bhith cumnartach ma tha innealan maola no salach air an cleachdadh airson comharrachaidh chluasan no sporadh. Tha galairan gabhaltach mar a tha tetanus air an sgabhach mar seo agus ma ni sibh cinnteach gu bheil a h-uile cail glan faodaidh sibh an da chuid galar air a sheachnadh agus na caoraich a dhion o bhith fulang pian.

Crodh

Faodaidh sibh an crodh fhaighinn air am breacadh gu saor troimh 'The Free Calf Vaccination Service.' Bheir am bhèit comhairle dhuibh mu dheidhinn seo. Cumaidh seo sìos brucellosis. Faodar na laogh a bhreacadh eadar 3 is 6 mìosan a dh'aois.

Faodaidh sibh cumail cuideachadh na plaign ghartain le dup aig an neart cheart chluasath air na beathachan.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

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Another Takeover

The market will no take kindly to Allied Ironfounders' 23 per cent fall in pre-tax profits and Shanks will not take kindly to a bid which is likely to value its shares at well under 40s.

Yet a merger of the two makes sense. Indeed the offer by Allied, itself a takeover prospect, arose out of discussion between the two on the possibility of merging their bath interests, the one field where they overlap. Severe price cutting in the bath trade by Allied badly in its second half and the bath division ended by making no contribution to group profits. The benefits of extra throughput in Allied's highly efficient new foundry plant would be considerable. Many of the two companies' other products are complementary and Shanks, a Glasgow based company, would gain from Allied's distribution network in England, where Twyford's and Armitage make much of the running in the lavatory trade.

Allied may not have to up its price much. For Shanks has recently been suffering from the bath war even more, though this has not been fully reflected in the profits since it reported on an earlier accounting period than Allied. Allied have already forecast an improvement, to which their new plants should contribute, and if its shares do manage to hold up Shanks may not have too much bargaining power when the circulars start appearing.

The views expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of the publishers: An Comunn Gàidhealach.

— over to you —

OPEN LETTER TO THE U.K. AMBASSADOR IN DUBLIN

The following letter has been sent to the British Ambassador in Dublin by the General Secretary of the Celtic League:

Your Excellency,
On behalf of the Celtic League I write in connection with the omission of Irish, Welsh and Scots Gaelic text from the GCE examinations in London this year.

A meeting of the Irish Branch of the Celtic League was held in Dublin on 25th May at which the omissions mentioned above were interpreted as a political act and a lowering of the status of these languages in the United Kingdoms.

It was considered that it would eliminate one of the incentives leading to the study of these languages and of the cultures they represent. It was felt that the educational authorities concerned were thereby treating the people of the United Kingdoms, whose national languages are Welsh, Irish and Scots Gaelic, as second-class citizens.

The meeting directed me

therefore to respectfully request you to convey to these authorities that their decision is a cause of real concern among the peoples of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland who are attached to their national languages and cultures.

I assure you that I express the feelings of the members of the other Branches of the Celtic League by making this protest in the name of this Organisation.

Respectfully yours,
Alan Heusaff,
Secretary-General, Celtic League.

Births

BRUCE — At Foresterhill Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen, on 13th June, 1969, to Edward and Isobel (nee Grant), 8 Bridge of Cowie, Stonehaven, a son; both well.

Marriages

ROBERTSON - KNOX — At St Michael and All Angels' Church, Helensburgh, on 7th June 1969, by Rev. D. O. Noble, M.A., John Weir, only son of Mr and Mrs W. D. Robertson, Ardenvohr, Suffolk Street, Helensburgh, to Barbara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Knox, 17 Ardencaple Drive, Helensburgh.

Deaths

CAMERON — John, M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc., D.V.S.M., of Byfield, 49 Englishcombe Lane, Bath, on 14th June 1969, second son of the late Angus Cameron, auctioneer, Fort William.

MAC RIMMOND — Passed peacefully to rest at Broadford Hospital, on the 16th June 1969, after a short illness, Peter Hugh MacRimmond, aged 67 years, retired merchant seafarer, of Borreraig, Dunvegan, Skye, beloved husband of the late Mary MacRimmond and dear father of Roderick, Calum, Iain and Kenneth. American and Commonwealth papers please copy.

Situations

Gaelic gym and office trainee (male) for Youth leader overseas. Also Summer employment. Box No. 358.

The Gaelic Books Council offers an award of £200 for a biography or autobiography. This should be an original work, written in Gaelic. The final date for submission of entries is 30th June, 1970.

Submission may be made direct or through a publisher. Application forms can be obtained from the address below and should be accompanied by a typescript of the work.

Editorial Office:
Gaelic Books Council
Department of Celtic,
University of Glasgow
Glasgow, W.2.

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

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