



'Strong And Steady **Progress**' with the Scottish Office. The

The third annual report of the Highlands and Islands Highland community to par-Development Board was re- ticipate democratically in the decision for Invergordon as a smelter site and the publica-Area. These are seen 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 develop-- a sector of Highland ment employment which is already employment-sector imbalance in the area.

Thirdly, there is the prep-aration 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

leased at a press conference betraining to affect it; no def-in Inverness yesterday. In beginning to affect it; no def-the report the chairman's fore- inite plans for the Hebrides ward talks of "Strong and and Orkney archipelagoes steady progress." The Board (Shetland has received as regards that its major contri- much aid as Ross-shire); no butions for 1968 included the definite proposal to create a decision for Invergordon as a "growth area" on the west assay of Scouland; no plans to leased at a press conference development strategy already in Inverness vesterday. In beginning to affect it; no def-"growth area" on the west coast of Scotland; no plans to tion of the Jack Holmes Re- offset the sexual imbalance port for the Moray Firth associated with the jobs the as Board has created.

However, despite these serious omissions, there is a feel-ing 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

From a purely economic ap-proach to development the mphasis is now socio-econ

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 of achievement. There are the usual omis-sions: no plan to allow the under Section 8 of the Act

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 assist-ance 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 £1 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 ap-proved or under investigation. These cases will be dealt with in the normal way over the

(Continued on page 4)



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

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Gruth Di-arciaolin, 20 Thursday, 26th June 1969 Di-atdaoin, 26 latha de'n Og-mhios

Seann Amaideachd Na H-Eas-Aontachd 'Gar Milleadh Mar As Abhaist

Chan eil cuimhne agam co a thuirt nach e a bheatha fhein a chaomhnadh am miann as laidire a tha anns an duine ach miann cur as dha na naimhdean aige. Cha shaoileadh neach a choimheadadh air ruintean an da bhuidhinn gum bu choir dha na Naiseantaich agus na Libear-ailich a bhith 'nan naimhdean poiliticeach ach, a reir coltais, is ann mar sin a tha na ceannardan aca a'coimhead air a' cheile agus, ma tha, tha am miann a dh'ainmicheadh roimhe ri fhaicinn ag oibreachadh ann am buidhnean poiliticeach cuideachd.

Tha sinn a'faicinn na Libearailich agus na Naisean-Tal sinn a rathin in a cheile ann an aiteachan far a bheil e soilleir dha'n fhear as lugha tuigse gur e an aon toradh a thig as a' chomh-stri seo gur e buill-parlamaid Toraidh a bhitheas a'riochdachadh nan aiteachan sin an deidh an taghaidh naiseanta.

Thuirt fear as aithne dhomh rium an latha roimhe fear a chuir — seachad bliadhnaichean a' beachdachadh air nithean poiliticeach — ma mhaireas a' chomh-stri seo an minear pointeach agus na Libearailich nach bi air fhagail ann an Alba ach aon bhall-parlamaid Libearaileach, Jo Grimond, a' riochdachadh Arcaibh is Sealtainn, agus gum bi nas lugha na sia ball-parlamaid aig na Naiseantaich.

gum bi nas lugha na sia bali-parlamald aig na Nafseantaich. Chan urrainn nach eil gairdeachas an drasda ann an campa nan Toraidh. Tha fhios againn gu bheil airgead gu leor aca-san agus aig na Soisealaich cuideachd airson iad fhein a chur fa chomhair an t-sluaigh mar luchd-riagh-laidh freagarrach agus gu bheil feadhainn a tha ri obair sanasan reic aca ris an obair seo air an sgath. A nis tha an da bhuidhinn aig a bheil suim do dh'Alba, a dh'aindeoin an cuid mhearachdan, a' deanamh gnothaichean nas fhasa buil-

each dhaibh le bhith sabaid a cheile. Nach tric a thachair a leithid roimhe ann an each-draidh na Gaidhealtachd 's na h-Alba agus bha agus tha a'bhuil air.

Finis

While the Government maintained its intention to implement the contents of its White Paper 'In Place of Implement the contents of its White Paper 'In Place of Strife, there was a hope that at long last this country would see the opening of a new chapter which would spell economic recovery. Alas, the Government have backed down on this important issue. Parliament, once a powerful friend of democracy and the people of Britain, is now virtually a foe and a terrible threat to our freedom. That a Government can be made to dance the tune of the Trade Unions is something which must make the mind of any thinking person most uneasy in the consequences of last week's back-down.

Week's back-down. There should be no doubt about the power of the Trade Unions today. It is remote, impersonal, arbitrary and authoritarian — despite the existence of all the formal democratic machinery which should ensure that the individual member shapes the organisation to which he belower belongs.

Other countries have found that where industrial reations exist against a background of legislation, the degree of employer/employee strife is on a reduced level. In one year recently Norway became worried that some 400,000 man-hours were lost through strike action. Britain loses five times that amount in one week — of every year. It is, of course, the country which suffers. And more,

it is the individual who suffers. He has to work harder for the benefit of being worse off. The Government are forced to introduce official 'money-milking' frauds to get itself out of the red: and at the same time uses the money obtained to subsidise some of its most outrageous schemes,

largely associated with nationalisation or 'social security.' Any government duly elected by a democratic process takes office in the belief that it acts as a shield against tyranny and oppression, against arbitrary decision-making, and all acts which attenuate the fullness of life and living. and all acts which attenuate the fullness of life and living. But politics is now a profession, where the interests of that profession are placed in a position of priority over the will of the people. Where are the voices of the people, as expressed through their elected agents in Westminster ? Who has cried out for a same approach towards the better-ment of industrial relations? And cried out from the viewpoint of the individual worker?

In place of strife there can only be further chaos. We have the sorry picture of our government degraded because Ratharsaidh dìreach mór gu the ideals for which it once stood and fought so stead-leòr, agus fada gu leor air fastly have been well and trufy thrown out of the window. falbh bho a nàbaidh as motha

FAIGINN BHUAM

Bha mi an dùil gu robh an Bha mi an duii gu robh an litreachadh an Sruth a' dol gu bhith air a chunntas mar am feabhas gus am faca mi eilean air leth, "Mòd Eilean" os cionn mo chuid fhìn, an àite "Mod Cumaidh na h-eileannan Eilein" a sgrìobh mi an lit- ruinn, ach bu mhath leam ichean a' cha chuaranach beagann a chd mu dùthche ail richean móra cho cùramach. B'e "Mod Eilein" a chleachd Comhairle Phortrigh. Thòisichinn-sa, ma b'fhior, na b iriseile le "Mòd nan Eilean." Cha toigh le duine na cleasan teòma aige fhéin a bhith air am milleadh le clòthair no neach eile.

Tha mi 'tuigsinn nacheil duine le Gàidhlig aig a' phaipear-naidheachd a tha a' deasachadh Sruth. Tha sin pear-naidheachd tha na dhuilgheadas, gu h-àraidh ma tha droch làmh-sgrìob-hainn ri leughadh, mar as tric a thachras. Feumaidh an clòthair aire a thoirt de gach litir mar a thig. Gunn teag-amh gheibh e eolas air cu-madh nam facal ri ùine, ge b'oil leis, mar gum bitheadh.

Tha móran gun Ghaidhlig dèanamh a' cheart rud, ga dhèanamh gu math cuid eachd, agus glé thric an cab-haig. Nuair a ghabh mi "An Gàidheal " nach maireann os làimh chuir mi ceist ri Mgr. Learmonth an Sruighlea a bha a' satadh a' chlò dha. "Uisd, na can guth," thuirt e an cagair. S iomadh sgrio-bhadh Gàidhlig a rinneadh gu gleusda anns an oifis aigesan agus tha iad ris fhathast.

Nuair a tha gealladh againn sgrìobhadh an Gàidhlig air gu ìre nach fhacas thuige seo bu mhath gun gabhadh Gaid-heil òga obair clòthaidh os làimh. Tha fhios aig na h-uile air an obair ionmholta a tha paipear Steòrnabhaigh a dèanamh, ach tha feum air an sgil seo anns a h-uile baile Albannach as a bheil leabraichean is paipearan a' tighinn.

Tha na h-eileanan an iar air an cuartachadh le eileanan eile, beag is mór. Tha e 'na cheist uaireannan de cho mór sa dh' fheumas eilean a bhith mum faod e seasamh air a bhonn fhein, mar gum bitheadh, gun e bhith air iarraidh air na h-eileanaich a bhith air an ainmeachadh air a' phrìomh eilean mhor as fhaisge. Aig Mòd Phortrigh chuala mi aon dhe na brit-heamhnan, am bàrd Somh-airle Mac Illeathain, ag ràdh gum b'ann do Eilean Rath-arsaidh a bhuineadh e fhéin.

Chuir seo na mo chuimhne fear a bha a' cumail am mach gu làidir nach b'e Sgiathanaich a bha anns na Leathan aich seo, ach Ratharsaraich. Cha b' urrainn do na Sgiathanaich, mór s ga robh iad asda, an teaghlach seo air-eamh 'nam measg fhéin. Cha sheasadh an argumaid agam-sa nach b'e, mar sin, Leódhasaich a bha ann am muinntir Bhearnaraidh (far a bheil, codhiu, cabhsair a nise) no Hearaich ann am muinntir Sgalpaidh. Ag éisdeachd ri Somhairle, thuig mi gu bheil Ratharsaidh dìreach mór gu

beagan a ràdh mu dhithis eil-

INTERNATIONAL FOLK MUSIC CONFERENCE

Tha cruinneachadh gu bhith air a chumail an Dun-Eideann o'n t-siathamh là de 'n Lùn-asdal chon an treas là deug, fo iùil an International Folk Music Council. Bídh òraid-ean, cuirmean, céilidhean agus dealbhannan ann, agus clàir ùra agus sean air an toirt am follais. Bithear a' toirt sgrìob gu caisteal Bhlàr Athaill airson latha. A thuilleadh air a seo, bidh Oil-thaigh Dhun-Eideann aon fheasgar, agus urracha móra a' bhaile feasgar eile, a' cur fàilte air a' chuideachd.

'S i Sgoil Eòlais na h-Alba a th' ann an dreuchd fear-an taighe agus bidh iomradh air ceòl Gàidhealach 's ceòl à tirmór am measg na bhios ma dhuthchannan céin, eadar Japan agus an Eadailt. Tha àite-fuirich air a chur air leth ann an tallachan-còmhnuidh an oil-thaigh'. Ma tha duine airson tuilleadh fhaighinn a mach m'an seo, sgrìobhadh e

Secretary (I.F.M.C.) School of Scottish Studies 27 George Square Edinburgh, 9.

by our Eire Correspondent

FOUR NEW INDUSTRIES Four new American-owned factories are to be set up at Tralee, Limerick, Newbridge and Shannon. There is also to be a major expansion at the Standard Pressed Steel factory at Shannon. The total number of new jobs will be 500. The Wells-Lamont Corpora-

tion of Chicago, the world's largest glove manufacturers, will start a factory at Tralee, employing 200 and exporting all their products.

Fulflex Inc., of Bristol, Rhode Island, will make elastic thread and tape at the new industrial estate in Limerick. The factory will give employment to 50 and all its products will be exported.

Consolidated Engravers' Corporation of Charlotte, North Carolina, will manufacture rotary screens for the textile printing industry, at Newbridge, and will employ another 50.

Bijur Lubricating Corporation of Rochelle Park, New Jersey, will produce pumps and fittings for centralised lubricating systems at Shannon. Initial employment will be for 50 and practically all goods will be exported. The S.P.S. extension

at Shannon will give work to another 150 bringing the total work force up to 780. Mr Thomas Hallowell, Junior, chairman and president, has been invited to consider the possibility of setting up another plant in Ireland,

eanach, Sgiathanaich cuideachd. Calum Peutan agus a bhean, a tha air a bhith lethcheud bliadhna pòsda. Bha Calum còrr is ficnead bliadh-na 'na ionmhasair aig Com-unn Sgiathanach Ghlaschu, agus rinn iad móran obrach le chéile air sailleamh mhòdan is gach oidhirp anns am bi Gaidheil Ghlaschu an sàs. Tha iad a mise a' fuireach

ann an Sruighlea, faisg air am mac, aig a bheil raon farsainn

fa a chùram mar lighiche. Feasgar Dihaoine seo chaidh bha Mgr. Peutan is a chéile air aoidheachd aig A' Chomunn Sgiathanach ann an Aitreabh nan Gàidheal. Fhuair iad tiodhlacan air an aite àraidh a choisinn iad dhaibh fhéin am measg Gàidheil a bhaile. Chuir mise rannan ri chéile airson na cuirme, agus bu mhath leam codhùnadh leotha

Rannan do Chalum is Frangag air dhaibh a bhith leth-cheud bliadhna pòsda

s fheudar gun do sheall Am Freasdal oirbh le bàidh, a Chaluim, an latha rathail ud astar leth-cheud bliadhna bhuainn, thu fhéin is Frangag ri do thaobh.

Is chunnaic Peutanaich an Aodainn Bhàin cruinn an càirdeas dlùth is Caimbeulaich Ghleanndail, beannachd bainnse soillear dhaibh: dà theaghlach ann an dàimh as ùr.

Ni motha dh' fhiosraicheadh leo mealladh dùil ré nam bliadhnachan Comhla rinn sibh seirbhis do chàirdean is do chomuinn; bha Sgiathanaich 'nur comain riamh.

Gu h-àraidh taitneach leinn mar a fhuair sibh beannachd dìlseachd mic is oghaichean da réir. Dùrachd dhion gach neach gun seall Am Freasdal oirbh mar sin gu ceann

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Celtica – todau

By P. Berresford 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 hintts "atabout "extremists" and tempts on Princes 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 ... wers to stop anti-investiture demonstrations . . . even to preventing single persons distributing antiinvestiture 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 at tempt to conceal from world opinion the dissension in Wales.

Specifically the by-laws ban any processions; " or an orga-nised 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 bannerwaving 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 Dathliadau buddugoliaeth (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 bho'n dh'fhalbh am maor-sithe.

A look at Alba — Breizh — into the scheme. A bitter attack Cymru — Eire — Kernow — came in an aditorial in the June 13 issue of "The Cornish **Opened** 13 issue of Times" (esta (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 pursuch exploitation for as long and as often as they can. And when Mebyon Kernow begins to look dengerous (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 blowing of trumpets and heraldry at St Piran's Round and a number of people will be squared by knighthoods damehoods," (How true!) OF

* * *

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 pris-oners (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 antomime . . 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 statesmenship 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 queers"! 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 am maor-sithe a bh'ann an sgire Nis ann an Leodhas. Ach tha muinntir an aite ag iarraidh air an Ard Constabul an steisean fhosgladh a rithist. A reir coltais tha milleadh a' sior dhol am meud

Young Weavers

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 Orb mark 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 loneliesss. 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 loneliness. Mr Cardwell the 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 leav ing 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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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 Mac-Pherson, 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 Invershin "-he has lived by the River Shin for almost 40 years inherited his skill in -he 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 Mac-Pherson, a son of a personal piper to MacPherson of Cluny, 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 Knox, 49 Ki Watson's College, Edinburgh; on-Tay, Fife.

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

O.B.E.

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

MBE

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 Campbeltown 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 artistes were the Lochailort Fiddle Band and the Angus Strathspey and Reel Society.

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

The Festival, which run-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 Kilnburn, Newp ht-

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Three

Comhradh 'San Tigh-Ceilidh

fheadhainn a tha'n diugh aosda tochradh a bha ris an aire aig milleadh leis cho dona 'sa bha a cuimhneachadh air, a chual' iad 'nuair bha iad og 'san tighcheilidh re a Gheamhraidh. Nam biodh suim againn dha aig an am, ni nach robh, bha iomadh ni a bha sinn ag eisdeachd ris ann an comhradh nan seann daoine a bha na theagasg dhuinn, ged is ann an diugh a 'gan tuigsinn. Cha tha sinn dean math dhomh cumail crm mar seo ged a b'e seo mo mhiann, a'dol an deidh mo chuimhne ceum air cheum air ais gu laithean "oir na h-oige" anns an tigh-cheilidh. Tha dochas agam gum faigh mi fhathast cothrom air a dhol a steach ann mar a bu mhiann leam an ceart uair. Feumaidh mi tionndadh ri aon no dha de sgeulachdan a chuala mi, agus faodaidh gur e as fhearr a chordas ris an luchd leughaidh.

Is tric a chuala sinn iomradh air a chleachdadh a bh'ann 'san t-seann aimsir, agus chluinn sinn aithris air iomadh uair 'nuair a tha coisir cruinn 'san latha 'n diugh.

Ma bha caraid og a faicinn freagarrach dhaibh fein a dhol comhla ann an ceangall-posaidh, 'se cead nam parantam a cheisd bu chruaidhe a bha rompa. Carson a bha a chuis

Cuil nan Ceist-6

6-Eoin Ghaidhealach

Chualas bho chionn ghoirid gun robh osprey air fhaicinn ann an Uibhist-a-Deas. De an t-ainm Gaidhlig a th'air an eun annasach seo?

2. Canaidh luchd-amhairc nan eun Phalacrocorax carbo ris; de an t-aimm a th'aig muinntir nan Eilean air an eunmhara seo a tha blasda r'a itheadh?

3. De na h-eoin air an robh na baird a' deanamh iomraidh anns na sreathan a leanas:

"Fhuair mi nead aig -(a) Aig ceann shios na pairce."

(h) - amaiseach a's t earrach Staigh an caraibh (c) "A _____ nan craobh,

nach truagh leat mo chaoidh

'G osnaich ri oidhche cheothair?"

4. De an t-eun a bh'aig Calum Cille airson a bhith 'ga dhusgadh aig am na h-urnuigh? 5. De an t-eun a thubhairt "Is bigead e sud," is e a' toirt lan a ghuib as a' mhuir? Fuasgladh air t. d. 9.

Text for the **Times**

Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Hebrews c. 11 v. 1.

A Nis is e creidimh brigh nan nithe ri'm bheil dochas, dearbh chinnte nan nithe nach faicear. Eabil c. 11 r. 1.

PROVERB

Ni eiridh subhach gnuis shuilbhir

A glad heart makes a cheerful

na parantan. Ma bha aon aca bochd na iosal ann an crannchur, gu h-araidh an nighean, cha robh math dhan ghille smaoineachadh a dhol air adhart leis na bha na bheachd. Chuireadh a pharantan air shuilean dha nighean a b'aithne dhaibh leis am faigheadh e crodh is caoirich a chuireadh air a chasan e. Cha robh e seasamh ni an robh an te sin a cordadh ris, ged nach b'e roghainn i, cha robh truas sam bith ris, 'se an tochradh a bha cunntais, ged sealladh a pharantan ach lethluid. So mar a tha an sgeul a tha mi a dol a dh-innse dhuibh a nochd.

'Se mac tuathanaich choromaich a bha 'sa ghille ach cha robh parantan na h-ighne a bha toil aige phosadh ach bochd. Cha bhiodh ni aca a bheireadh iad seachad ann an tochradh. Bha parantan a ghille 'sa chairdean sios air airson cho gorach 'sa bha an rud a bha e a dol a dheanamh, a leigeil seachad air crodh is caoirich, rud 3 gheibheadh e le nighean an tuathanaich a bha 'san t-sealladh aig a pharantan 'sa chair-dean. Mu dheireadh dh'aontaich e leotha, mhuigh iad air gus an do dh'aontaich e gum posadh e nighean an tuathanaich choromaich leis am faigheadh e tochradh math agus b'e na cumhranatan gun rachadh e dh'fhuireach comhla rithe o chionn nach robh mac 'san teaghlach. Mar a tha an seannfhacal as tric a chuala sinn-"g'e fada an dan ruigear a cheann." So mar a thachair do Dhomhnall. Thainig oidhche reiteach-b'e so an oidhche a bhiodh gach cuis air a thabhairt as an rathad, agus oidhche na bainnse air a suidheachadh. Dh'fhalbh Domhnalı 'sa bhrathair a bha gu bhi na fhleasgach comhla ris agus gille eile a bha na choimhearsnach. Cha robh an latha a coimhead ro ghealltanach-bha gaoth is uisge ann ach 'nuair a rainig iad fasgadh is comfhurtachd an tighe cha robh suim air an aimsir a bha muigh he biadh is deoch am pailteas a stigh Chaidh gach cuis a shuidheachadh airson oidhche na bainnse an ath sheachdhuinn. Thainig an t-am dha na fir an aghaidh a chuir air ais dhachaidh. Fhuair fear na bainnse cuireadh esan fhuireach, ach bha Π. dithis eile a faighinn cead falbh cho olc gu robh an oidhche. Thubhairt Domhnall gum biodh iad nan cuideachadh comhla air an astar. Dh'fhalbh iad. Cha robh Domhnall riaraichte idir leis an rud a rinn e. Bha tamailt air gun robh e cho faoin is gun do dh'eisd e ri daoin' eile,

a' comhairleachadh dha ni nach robh gnothuich sam bith aca ris. Ma leth slighe air an rathad

dhachaidh bhiodh aca ri dhol seachad air tigh na h-ighne a bh'air a fagail airson a cran-nchur a bhi bochd. Thubhairt companaich Dhomhnaill nam b'urrainn dhaibh cumail romhpa gus an ruigeadh iad an tigh gun iarradh iad fasgadh na h-oidh-

Is iomadh ni a bhios an mar seo? Bha a chionn gur e che mus biodh iad air am an oidhche. Cha robh Domhach nall airson so cumail romhpa. Bha an ni a rinn e cho cruaidh leis na shealladh, aig an am, ach thug a chompanaich air a dhol comhla riutha. Bhuail iad aig an dorus agus 'se an nighean a dh'fhosgail dhaibh. "Stigh gu h-aithghearr" ars ise "Tha sibh air ar milleadh air a mhonadh ri leithid seo de dh'oidhche." Chaidh Domhnall ceum air ais ach thuirt i ris tighinn a steach 's gum faigheadh e fasgadh is coibhneas mar a gheibheadh cach.

Threoirich i cheann shuas an tighe iad agus thug i dhaibh aodach tioram le h-athair is le brathair, biadh is coibhneas agus anns a mhaduinn thainig i gan ionnsaigh an deidh dhith an oidhche a chaithris a' tiormachadh an aodach. 'Nuair dh'fhag iad an tigh 'sa mhaduinn 'se a cheud facal a thuirt Domhnall "O nach bochd nach faighte tonaisg far am faighte stoc le mnaoi." "Bithidh an stoc far am bi dith na tonaisg is mar a bi thusa a seo seachruinn a nochd bithidh mise ann. Gabh do roghainn." "Bi mise seo," ars Domhnall, "agus sibhse comhla rium. Rinn an oidhche raoir an gnothuich dhomhsa airson seasamh air a bheachd a bha nam' inntinn ged a bhuadhich comhairlean orm cho mor ' gun robh mi geilleadh dhaibh." Phos e fhein 'sa nighean bhochd 's tha sinn an dochas gun robh saoghal fada, sona aca comhla gun eis sam bith orra

'STRONG AND STEADY PROGRESS '

(Continued from front page) next few months and payments arising from them will use up a substantial part of the £1.8 million budget for this part of the Board's work."

Sir Robert emphasised that new applications would continue to be accepted for investigation in the normal way, but that it would not be pos sible to guarantee payment until April next year on any new applications approved.

"So far," Sir Robert went on, "the Board have approved grants and loans totalling more than £5.2 million to 992 applicants for industrial, commercial and other ventures. When the private contribu-tion is added, the total invest-ment in the Highlands and Islands is of the order £9.3 million and it is estimated that this will result in over 3,750 additional jobs once all the projects are under way

"The £5.2 million represents only the Board's investment in grants and loans and does not take into account the substantial sums spent on other development projects such as Moray Firth development promotion, tourism pro-motion and publicity, the fish Stornoway, refactory in search into mineral resource and the experimental bulb project in the Uists."

Stornoway School For Lewis Children

Disastrous effects on the social Disastrous effects on the social life of rural Lewis are foreseen by the Lewis branch of the Wes-tern Isles Crofters' Union in a memorandum on secondary re-organisation in the area. The executive council of the union comprises crofters who are also leachers

The memorandum which will be submitted to Ross and Cromarty Education Authority and to the Scottish Education Department, Scottish Education Department, expresses deep concern at the future policy for education en-visaged for Lewis in accordance with the proposals of the Sec-retary of State for Scotland for reorganisation of secondary edu-cation

The second section of secondary dou-cation. If implemented, the memoran-dum states, the policy will have disastrous effects on the social life of rural Lewis, which has a population in the region of 16,000. Quoting Socitish Education De-partment Circular 600 on the pre-sent system of separating pupils into junior and senior secondary schools, namely that "the Sec-rieves of State of State of State Second schools at the age of 12 is wrong." the memorandum continues — "Giving effect to the circular, education authorities throughout the country have been reorganis-ing secondary schools. Mile accept a billities are taught togeher in very large schools. Write accept at the age of 12, the union con-siders that the policy huiding up in Lewis of transferring all pupils at the age of 12 into one massive in Lewis of transferring all pupils at the age of 12 into one massive school in Stornoway will have dangerous educational and social

School in 3doncowaly win nave dangement extra and social "Policy of Ress and Cromarty Education Authority to imple-ment Circular 600 is seen as fol-lows. Primary schools within easy travelling distance of the Nicolson Institute. Stornowa, have already had the promotion examination at the age of 12 discontinued. Thus all children aged 12 in these near-urban schools transfer to the "qualifying" or promotion ex-amination continues in all other rural schools with consequent scendar and the Nicolson Institute as before.

Nicolson Institute, although the tion have been given adequise "qualifying" or promotion ex- and determined treatment for re-amination continues in all other mote areas such as ours. Con-rural schools with consequent sideration should be eiven where-segration into junior secondary by landward junior high schools schools and the Nicolson Institute and the linked in federal system as before. — "In August performs the body of the linked in federal system building programme, the junior "el with the Nicolson Institute as the secondary departments of Gravir, if housing incentives and sub-Valtos, Lemreway, Bernera, Breas-stantial increases in remote area clete and Laxida schools will be dement of salary are orovided. discontinued and all pupils there-from will be absorbed into the which might with advantage be Nicolson Institute. Meanwhile used to solve the problems of segregation at the age of 12 will smaller rural schools such as pro-cecondary schools, Linder, Linder Linder Haussen and the elev-Baybel. Leurots, Aird and Shaw- nevity introduced of displaying Institute, but will construction, here on waitorit. While agreeing Institute, but will construction, here on waitorit. While agreeing Institute, but will construction, here on waitorit. While agreeing Institute, but will construction here on the misorit with elevision preciver." The memorandum was adonted mupils absorbed into the Nicolson by a misority. While agreeing Institute, but will continue as two with critisism of the policy vaer junior secondarits involving for centralistion, the minority non-certificate pupils, For several frow the distored into the solving pro-teornalism the scienting involving for the and 12, officially declared un-secondary schools.

warrantable, will be the practice in some areas of Lewis and not in others.

in others. "The third phase of reorgani-sation in Lewis will deal with the future of the six remaining junior secondaries. Planning for this phase is believed to be still unsation in Levis win deal with the secondaries. Planning for this phase is believed to be still un-decided. The union, however, con-siders that on the basis of current arguments for comprehensive edu-cation, the future trend is clear. These junior secondaries, in spite of extensive and costly building in recent years of three of them, will eventually be reduced to pri-the trend will be modified, no child over the age of 12 will, in the future thereafter be educated anywhere in rural Lewis. "The union is not convinced

the future thereafter be educated anywhere in rural Lewis. "The union is not convinced that a massive, comprehensive school in Stornoway for all over-tional solution for a pre-domin-antly rural area. Urbanisation by removal from parental influence antly rural area. Urbanisation by removal from parental influence is thought, be detrimed for many children. The aim of edu-tion is development of the child to full capacity. The undamentals comprehensive education are not exclusively educational." The union recognises the dilema

not exclusively educational." The union recognises the dilema facing Ross and Cromarty Edu-cation Authority in implenting a policy applicable nationally to an island region in the circumstances of its financial commitments. Nevertheless it urges that the trend for absolute centralisation be halted by the provision of un-ben and the state of the state of the instrument of the state of the state instru-of the existing larget instruof the existing larger ies. Present pol innior of the existing larger junior secondaries. Present policy will seriously jeopardise rural employ-ment, social life and thereby population retention, besides dis-

population retention, besides dis-runting family life and killing a valuable culture. "The most pressing objections to such a decentralisation policy advocated by the union are diffi-culties of staffing and that such relatively smaller junior high schools wuld be uneconomic. The union contends that no pos-sible solutions to the first objec-tion have been given adequate and determined treatment for re-

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Junior - Oral (Learners)

1. Recitation of Poem (under 12) — 1 Katherine Mar-shall, 2 Fiona MacQueen, 3 Johan Lamont.

Johan Lamont. 2. Reading of Psalm (under 12) — 1 Johan 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 Poo (over 14 and under 16) — Lorna I. MacDougall. Poem

5. Reading Prose with 5. Reading Prose with Expression (over 12 and un-der 16) — 1 Lorna I. Mac-bougall, 2 Christine M. Mac-kenzie, 3 Mary Ann Mac-donald.

Reading of Psalm (over 12 and under 16) — 1. Lorna I MacDougall, 2 Noreen Mackinnon, 3 Christine M. Mackenzie

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 Lorna I. Mac-5 and 7) -Dougall.

Iunior Oral (Fluent speakers)

10. Recitation of Poem (over 12 and under 14) --- 1 Ishbel Lamont, 2 lan Campbell, 3 Fay Murray. 11. Recitation of Poem (over

14 and under 16) — John Morrison, 2 Morag C. Mac-Intyre, 3 Angus Lamont. John

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. Mac-Intyre.

14. Reading of Unseen Pas-sage (under 16) — 1 John Morrison, 2 Morag C. Mac-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 Robert Donald Ross, 2 Mary Mac- Hardie.

donald, 3 John Ewen Mac-Askill

Junior - Vocal (Open)

19. Solo Singing, Boys (under 12) — 1 Leslie Oman, 2 John Greenshields, Brian Thorrat and Finlay Ferguson. 20. Solo Singing, Girls (un-der 12) — 1 Margaret A. der 12) uer 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 D can MacLean MacKay, 1 Dun-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

23. Solo Singing, Girls (over 14 and under 16) — 1 (equal Morag C. MacIntyre and Lorna 1. MacDougall, 3 Nicola Mackinnon. (Winner also receives the Uist and Barra Association Trophy). 24. Duet Singing (under 16) Own Choice) — 1 Sheena (Own Choice) — 1 Sheena Gordon and Nicola Morrison, 25. Solo Singing of Psalm Boys and Girls (under 16) -1 Lorna 1. 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 Penilic Junior Choir. 28. Puirt-a-Beul — Knights-

wood Junior Gaelic Choir. Junior - Piping

30. Playing of March on Chanter (under 14) - 1 Chanter (under 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 1 Robert Wallace, 3 James

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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 McGuinneas.

Intermediate - Vocal

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

Senior - Oral (Learners) 37. Recitation of Poem Elizabeth Angus, 2 Peter Campbell.

38. Reading Unseen Passage 1 Charlotte Findlater, Helen Lockhart, 3 (equal) Isabel lamont and Peter Campbell

> Senior - Oral (Fluent Speakers)

39. Recitation of Poem Thomson, 2 Morag 3. Mysie MacNeill.

42. Sgeulachd - 1 Morag MacNeill.

43. Reading of Unseen Pas-sage — 1 Morag MacNeill, 2 sage -Mysie Thomson.

Senior - Vocal

44. Prescribed Song-Males (Qualifies for Nova Scotia Competition at National - 1 Duncan MacPher-Modî 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—l Sheena Mackenzie, 2 Margaret Drury, 3 Maudeen MacDougall.

1

47. Prescribed Song — Fe-males (Qualifies for Nova Scotia Competition at National Mod) -1 Anne MacIver, 2 Mary MacIver, 3 Morag MacNeill.

- Male (Mrs 48. Final Seonaid Sutherland Collins Trophy) — Hugh Cameron-White; Female (Miss Mary A. MacKinnon Trophy) — Sheena MacKenzie.

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

50. Neil MacLean Comp. Govan Ceilidh Shield awar-ded to winner - 1 Islay Mac-Taggart, 2 Margaret Drury.

51. Duet Singing-1 Maudeen MacDongall and Eliza-beth Angus, 2 J. C. Sinclair and Peter Soutar, 3 Mary MacIver and Anne MacIver. 52. Ensemble Hebridean Gaelic Choir, 2 Stirling Gaelic Choir, 3 Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Glasgow (A)

Senior - Clarsach 53. Over 17 - 1 Sandra McSwan.

Senior - Folksong 54. Gaelic Song sung in tra-

ditional manner Morag MacNeill, 2 Anne MacIver.

SERVICE FEDERATION

A first meeting of the Fede ration of Highland and Island Councils of Social Service was held at Invenness on the 7th Lonaid, representatives atten- Western Isles to create a per-ded from Shelland, Orkney, manent forum on common prob-North and West Sutherland, lems. Skye, Harris, Barra, Tiree, Mull, Islay and Arran. General problems of the Highlands and CONTRACT AWARDED Islands were discussed and in particular the Federation de-

1. That strong representations be made to the Secretary of State for Scotland that Selective Employment Tax be abolished in the Highlands and Islands.

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 to-wards housing in their area. That the Federation support the South Uist and Benbecula Council of Social Serin their negotiations with the Ministry of Defence and other bodies to protect their present and future shell fish development, threatened by the proposed intensifica-tion 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.

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 HID.B

This meeting was unique. It neu at invenness on the /ta his meeting was unique. It June 1969, under the Chairman-ship of Sheriff A. A. Mac- the people of the Northern and Donald. Representatives atten- Western Isles to create a per-

FOR MULL HOTEL

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

ing Contractors, Ooan. Announcing this last week, Sir James Mackay, Board Member with special respon-sibility 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." would make it easy to This 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 Brotchie, Edinburgh and Oban.

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



Phone Inverness 35181

Lesson 19 Translation

Ă 1. There is bad weather today. 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 shoes on. He is on the way to the office. The rain is heavy and he will be weth 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.

walk to this work. 2. It is a lovely day today. The sky is clear and the sun is shunng. 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 spade and pail and he ris busy making a castle in the sand. The said is smooth and warm, day. There are dark clouds in the say. but the pain has not vet come

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 north wind today, and the day is very cold. The north wind comes from the cold regions of the North Poic, where there is snow and ice the whole year.

Year.
4. There are showers today.
William is fishing on the river. He has on a fishing coat and big boots. He is standing in the water, the is fishing with a red. It was showery in the morning but it has shower and the morning but it has shower in the morning but it has shower in the ear of the show there are dark rainclouds in the sky, but the day is good (or fishing. William hopes 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 show wind hundreds of skiers are skieling on the slopes (side) of the size shift of the sole skiel of the start and a good is of skiers are skieling on the slopes (side) of the mountains. They show for the start peet from the store of the mountain. They show for a start peet form the store of the mountain. There are showers today

tains. They are coming down on skin at great speed from the top of the mountain. The skie out who cold and the wind. They must also the start of the shart are gloves on their hands and takings on their hands. The skier has a site called a basket in each hand. The skier makes (will make) good use of these baskets for propelling (pushing), guiding (steering) and balancing humself. 6. Here is the robin, a small, pretty bird, he starys (will be stary-the cold and storms of winter come (will come), we see (shall, can see) the robin alone anongsy the solon at storms of winter come (will come), we see (shall, can see) the robin alone the will be along for come will be com-bread when he is ungry when there is hard from Amary the hirds for (will be fleeing) from the cold to foreing lands where they will pare very found of the robin and of the snow 7 is on Christmas of a the site with when we have dry bird to flight. The children of a the shark with snow.

B. Reading

When there is bad weather the sky darkens (will be getting dark). When we see (snall see) dark clouds, gathering above us, we shall know that the rain is not far away. Sometimes "especially "in summer—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 air of the mountains, they condense and the

(Continued on Page Nine)

AG IONNSACHADH NA **BRUIDHNEAMAID GAIDHLIG**

(Let us speak Gaelic)



I. Tha droch shide ann an diugh. Tha an t-adhar air fàs dorcha agus tha an t-uisge ann. Tha Alasdair a' coiseachd suas an t-sràid. Tha coruisge air agus tha sgàileid aige 'na làimh. Tha brógan Tàidir, dìonach air. Tha e air an rathad do 'n ollis. Tha an t-uisge trom agus bhidh e fluich mus ruig e an ollis. Tha an t-àr aige anns a' gharaids an diugh airson a chur air dòigh, agus feumaidh Alasdair coiseachd gu obàir.

n diugh airson a chur àir dòigh, agus teumaion ruasain cobair. 2. Tha latha briagha ann an diugh. Tha an r-adhar glan agus tha a' ghrian a' deàrradh. Tha e blàth an diugh agus tha c'hlann a' snàmh anns a' mhuir. Tha an cuisge blàth le teas na grèine. Tha spaid agus peile agan ghill beag agus tha e trang a' deanamh caisteil anns a' phainmhich. Tha a' ghainmheach min agus blàth. 3. Tha goach mhór ann an diugh. Tha neoll dhubha sanns an adhar. ach cha tàinig an cuisge fhathast. Tha Calum agus an cù anns a' phàire an diagh. D' fhabh a' ghaoth le ceap Chuirm. Tha Calum agus na cù ann ruith a' feuchainn ri breith air a' cheap. 'S e guach tuath a' tighinn bho chriochain fuara a' Phola Toath. far a bheil sneachd is deigh fad na bliadhna.

This may an diugh agus tha an laths gie fhuar. Tha a' ghaoth toath a' tohinn bho chriodtan forara a' Phola Toath, far a' belia sneadh a' toath a

LEUGHADH.

Nuair a bhitheas droch shide ann bibh an t-adhar a' fàs dorcha. Nuair a chi sinn neòil dhubha a' cruinneachadh os ar cionn bibh fios againn ach eil an t-uisge fad as. Uaireannan — gu h-araidh as t-sami-mdh — bibh dealanaich is tàirneanaich ann. Bibh gaothan blatha a' tighinn a stigh o'n mhuir agus lad lan uisge. Nuair a bhualleas na gaothan seo air slife fuar ma' an talamh. Anns an dùbaich isoo feumaidh sinn cotaichean-uisge agus sgàlleidean u mt tric. Anns a' gheamhradh, nuair a tha an taobh seo dhein t-saodhla dir

gu matn tric. Anns a' gheamhradh, nuair a tha an taobh seo dhe'n t-saoghal air falbh o 'n ghréin, 's ann as motha am fuachd agus na stoirmean. Gu

Tha na leasanan seo air an ullachadh gu cuideachadh le luchd-teagaisg is luchd-ionnsachaidh.

tric tha am fuachd cho mór 's gu bheil an t-uisge a tha anns na neòil air a reodhadh gu deigh agus tha e a' cuiteam air an talamh na lòin-eagan móra, geal. Nuir a thachras reo, canaidh sinn gu bheil e a' cur an sineachda. Nuair a thig an sneachd, bidh sgithearan as gach cearn, de 'n dùthaich a' deanamh air na monaidean àrda. Bidh iad 'nam miltean a' sgitheadh air clainhaidtean nam beann huille deireadh seachdain fad a' gheamhraidh. Tha seo a' deanamh feyma do luchd gan tighean-dada anns a' Ghaidhealtachd far a bheil beanntan móra agus freachd gu leòr fad a' gheamhraidh.

CEISTEAN

- CEISTEAN A bheil an tuinge ann an diugh? Cáit a bheil An tuinge ann an diugh? Dé tha aig Aladair 'na làimh? Cáit a bheil Aladair 'na làimh? Cáit a bheil Aladair 'dol? Dé an seòrsa còta a tha air Aladair? Cáit a bheil a' chiann a' snàmh? Dé tha ai deanamh an dùsgò làtht? Dé tha air da aig Aladair? Cáit a bheil a' chiann a' snàmh? Dé tha air da aig Aladair? Cá tha ams à phàirc? An do dh' fhalbh a' ghaoth le ceap Chaluin? Dé tha Cáit ag anghle beag. Dé tha Cáit ag anghle beag. Dé tha Cáit ag anghle beag. Cá tha ams à phàirc? Dé tha Cáit ag ang a chiann? Cé tha ams a' phàirc? Dé tha Cáit ag ang a chiann? Dé tha Cáit ag ang a chiann? Dé tha Cáit a bheil ann? Cé tha ams a chiann? Cúin a bhitheas an beanntan geal le sneach? Cé a bhitheas an leanntan geal le sneach? Dé tha chianh a bhitheas a' fuireach chinhú neo? Dé na chiadh a bhitheas a' fuireach chinhú neo? Dé na dhitheas an beanntan sa' gheamh-ridh? raidh? Carson a bhitheas an t-eun seo a' tighinn a dh' ionnsaidh nan dorsan
- againn? Caita m bí móran dhe na h-eòin à' doi huáir a thig an geamhradh? Cuin a chnas sinn gu bheil coltas an uisge air? Carson a bhitheas an t-uisge a' tuireánn nuáir a ruigeas gaothan na mara na béanntan? Dé a chí sinn a' tupinn a nuas as an adhar nuair a tha e a' cur an t-sneachda?

Conveniently NA BEARNAN Vinsingvoo

- 6.

GAIDHLIG Gaelic Lesson NORWAY

- Tha e a' an t-sneachda. Tha na sgithearan a' air nam beann. Thàinig na sgithearan a' sgach de 'n Tha na sgithearan a' feuma do luchd nan .

FACLAN

side, weather droch shide, bad weather an t-adhar, the sky, the air an t-aanar, the sky, the a' coiseachd, walking cot-uisge, (a) raincoat sgaileid, (an) umbrella dìonach, watertight fliuch, wet fliuch, wet mus ruig e, before he reaches ojfis, an office garaids. (a) garage airson a chur air dòigh, to have it repaired feumaidh Alasdair coiseachd, Alasdair must v gu obair, to his work latha briagha. (a) fine day olan chear must walk pu obsir, to his work lata bright, (a) fine day glan, clear a' phrian, clear a' phrian, the sun a' defarstadh, shining blith, varm a' namh, swimming anns a' muir, in the sea an cuisge, the water teas na greine, the heat of the sun spaid, (a) spade peile, (a) apade peile, (a) apade peile, (a) pade peile, (a) peile, (a) peile peile, (a) peile, (a) peile a' deamanh cuisteli, making a castle a' deamanh, cuiste, the rain has not started dh' fiabh, went away ceap Chalium, Calum's ce their running) the rudh, ru'i hing h, trying to catch gle fhuar, very cold a' tighinn, coming bho chriochan fuara a' Phola Tuath, from the cold regions of the North Pole fras. (a) showers frasa, showers that cuisda was faired up frasach, showery tha turadh ann, it has faired up an raoir, last night an raoir, last night trom, heavy tha an t-uisge air stad, the rain has stopped sgùraig, (a) sin-cloud sgùraigean, rain-clouds latha math airson lasgaich, a good day for fishing gu faigh e, tha the will get breac, (a) trout mus téid e, before he goes (will go) air a shuipeir, for his supper sgùthear, (a) skier reodhadh, frost beannan ma Gaidhealtand. Hiehland bens afr a thuiseir, for his supper sightear (a) kkier reodhadh, frost beannan na Gaidhealtachd, Highland bens ceudan sgithearan, hundreds of skiers a' sgithead, ski. Glathaichean nam beann, the mountain sides sigithean, ski astar mör, great speed o mhullach na beinne, from the top of the mountain feumaidh na sgithearan, the seisers require (med) of mountain a beinne, from the top of the mountain feumaidh na sgithearan, the seisers require (med) of and wind ceap-sgithidh, a' skicap ceap-sgithidh, a' s actick agited a basket a' danamh deagh fheum dhe, making good use of ga phutach, publing (propelling) him ga tach-chetormanchadh thein, balancing himself a' dineach, sguthg mim ga tache-chetormanchadh thein, balancing himself a' dineach fall, skicap gail duach. A storm, (a) snowstorm moran dhe na h-eoin, many of the birds a' teicheadh, fieleng gu duthchanna céine, to foreign lands far am haigh lad, where they will get blaths na greine, the warmt of the sun teas, heat caritean Nollaige. Christmas cards chon an doruis, to the door airson smitch arain, for rumbs am meadhon an eseanchda, in the midst of the snow a' cruineachd, guthering dealanaich, lighting dimesmaich, thunder a' cruineachd, suthering dealanaich, lighting tainno smitch, tonnder a' arainach, thunder a' cruineach, thunder a' cruineach arain, for rumbs àile, ai a' co-dhlùthachadh, condensing talamh, earth, land

DECLENSIONS

Gaelic nouns may be conveniently grouped, according to the forma-tion of their Genitive Singular as follows:---

a' bhean	na mnatha	na mnathan	nam ban
a' bhó	na bà	na bà	nam bó
a, chaora	na caorach	na caoraich na caoirich	nan caorach
an cù	a' choln	na coin	nan con
an sgian	na sgine	na sgeanan	nan sgian

Leughadh

Doideag an Gucag Uibhe

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

Oran

An Fhaidhir Mhuileach

(Sung by Calum Cameron on Thistle Record RWEP 652)

(Sung by Calum Cameron on Thistle Record RWEP 652) Far am bi na faldhrichean is ann a bhios na ghobairean: Far am bi na ghobairean is ann a bhios na ghobairean: Far am bi na dannasirean is ann a bhios na dannsairean: Far am bi na dannasirean is ann a bhios na dannsairean: Far am bi na dannasirean is ann a bhios na dannsairean: Far am bi na dannasirean is ann a bhios na dannsairean: Guid agaibh ris an di is cuid ri mire's aighearachd: Bó bhainne caeannaich mi is truagh gun tug mi dhachaidh i. Póg mhilis thug mi dhi is chuir mi róp air Màirí. Póg mhilis thug mi dhi is chuir mi róp air Màirí. Faidhrichean Is gibairean dannairean. Calleagan Is bó bhainn chairean, ghobairean. Saintean. S caileagan, dannsairean, pibairean. Faidhrichean: B' e sud a rin mo bhuireadhosa. Far am bi na faidhrichean etc. Seall oire: 'i na cadal; bha mo cheann 'na thuainealaich; Bó bhainne 'na mo leabaidh 's anns a' bhuaile Màir. Trà h éirgh nuair a dhùig mi b' eagalach na bhruaidanni. Trà h éirgh ann a bhairean, teach Faidhrichean is piobairean, etc

stoirm, (a) storn stoirmean, storms stoirmean, storms doigh, ice loineage, (a) flake, (a) snowflake loineagehan, flakes, snowflakes nuair a thachras seo, when this happens canaidh sinn, we (shall) say a' cur an t-sneachda, snowing dùthaich, country ceàrn, part, region monadh, (a) moor monaidhean, moor monaidhean, moors a h-uile deireadh seachdain. every week-end luchd nan tighean-bóda, hoteliers a' Ghaidhealtachd, the Highlands a' Ghaidhealtachd, the Highlands dhiubh seo, of these a dh' ionnsaidh, to, towards cuin a chanas sinn, when shall we say? coltas, appearance ruigeas, will reach a' deanamh feuma, helps, does good

Money from the budget provides grants for roads, harbours, airfields, electricity, education, etc., and modern industry expects this type of investment to have priority.

The communes provide finance for investment for increasing industrial activity in less developed areas, for local roads and schools, water supplies, sewage, health services and social and cul-tural institutions. They clear building sites for housing and factories, improve harbours, factories, improve harbours, build access roads to fac-tories, and the like. The amount of work they can do is limited by their financial resources but they can obtain loans for projects from Norway's Communal Bank and they can issue bonds for the purchase of industrial sites. Urgent projects which the commune or the county cannot be expected to under take, but which will provide improved industrial prospects will be assisted by the Minister of Local Government as will the development of recreation areas in mountain forest or coastal districts and the purchase of land for public use. Assistance to cover expenditure on wages by communes, and counties, on development work may also be given by the Ministry if the work is undertaken at a time when seasonal unemployment is high. Basic investments, leading to the establishment of business or industry are given priority. Up to 70 per cent. of special investments in infrastructure can be reclaimed if this leads to new permanent jobs or is part of the planned development of under-developed communes. Roads, water supplies, sewage, harbours, etc., which will attract new in-dustry will qualify. Annual grants have also been made from the roads budget to provide employment on main roads during winter and a special supplement is in-cluded in the budget proposals in parliament.

Unemployment

Unemployment has been very low in the last 20 years but to relieve it — Mobility of labour is being encouraged, i.e. transfer from declining to expanding industries to to expanding industries to stimulate economic growth. Education and training facili-ties, advisory and information services are provided and grants are made to those changing jobs to help over-come any initial reluctance to change.

Hydro Electric Power Supplies

At the end of the war 640,000, or 20 per cent. of the population had no elec-tricity. In 1965 only 700 families, (2,100) have no supply and these are in re-mote and isolated places. Grants are made from the Budget for the connection of Budget for the connection of all houses

(to be continued)

'CRAGGAN CULTURE'

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 the Iron Age! blind, unvielding sterility of

Indeed, some Gaels may be life, if I read him aright, is pre- were practical men of their guilty of actually propagating cisely one of the things that time, rather than impractical this narrow and materialistic John Murray is attacking in dreamers and seekers like the 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 Celtic-speaking race a emerging from the same state of culture as the Celtic people of the Pre-Roman Iron Age in Wessex." At least, he gives us

He also quotes from Dr



A Lewis village today

where. The stone may represent ancient history, who said in the something else too, something 1870's, when speaking about that has been lost sight of, now craggans made at Barvas from that we don't have to struggle local clay, "The rudest pottery for a living, something eternal, ever discovered among the even spiritual. Is John Murray relics of the Stone Age is no even spiritual. Is John Murray relics of the Stone Age is no saying that the new gods are the ruder than this and no savages Island bungalows, with their three piece suites, 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 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.

materialistic thinking every- Arthur Mitchell, a professor of 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 re-warding-and more honestnatural that women should 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 good with their hands, they had "cultural" development. This much time and leisure in which

by NORMAN MACDONALD

his story

T 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 raggans alone. " It is not fair craggans alone. 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 par excellence. people to eating shellfish from the shore were unwnown 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 the Islands; a reaction in 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 Gaelic outposts were plunged edge and eventually beyond it, process lasted 200 years and sin a's t-Fhoghar. to leaven 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 imaginaton. 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 one-eyed attitude to a way of to build and to sculpt. They

Celts. They imposed their own An Oxford graduate to whom gods and myths and literature upon the peoples they con-quered. They created material things, that one can see and feel and touch. Beautiful, near-perfect objects, that demand little imagination from us to appreciate them. The buildings and sculptures are there to this day, right in front of our eyes and we are moved by them and we admire those who made them. But the dreamer, on the other hand, takes his creations with him to the grave. And because he did not realize them outwardly, in tangible form, people refuse to believe that he made them at all. And the Celts were-and are-dreamers

Perhaps it is right to take the Celt to task for his failure 10 project much of his vision into the outer inner material world. Perhaps not. His poetry, his myths, his music and the stories of his gods were passed on by word of mouth. A way of life based upon imagination and oral transmission is a very fragile thing and that of the Celts almost expired at the edge of Europe during the Dark Ages. Later on, when other peoples, nearer the centre, were stirring from this long sleep, woken by the Renaissance, the Gaels were left behind, barred from the new truths by language and distance. And before the new explosive ideas could penetrate to them, there arrived instead, brutal men, dedicated to the destruction of what they did not understand. While the rest of Europe surged forward, the centre of Europe to its very even deeper into the dark. The

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 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

Tha moran de na bailtean ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath a nis air solus an dealain fhaighinn. Tha an luchd oibre trang an Truimisgearraidh agus ann am Bearnaraigh na Hearadh, agus tha e coltach gum bi an solus aig muinntir nan cearnaidhean



Remains of a broch

Sruth Di-ardaoin, 26 latha de'n Og-mhios 1969

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE "

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

Cuairt a' Mhoderator

dheireadh de'n a-mach tha am Moderator, Am mar mhinistear-sgire an Gleann-Fior Urr. Tomas M. MacCal- eilge agus ann am baile mor main, air a bhith a' tadhal air Cleir Inbhir Aora. Thug am Moderator seachad a bheachd air cuisean Gaidhealach, gu airson a sgoilearachd gu hh-araidh an suidheachadh ur a th'aig Coimisean nan Croitearan 'san amharc a thaobh croitean Gaidhealtachd, agus an na obair a tha Bord Leasachaidh na tuirean Gaidhlig a chur an clo Gaidhealtachd agus nan Eilean anns a' ghlionead as mo, agus a' deanamh. Bha eagal air gum biodh moran de na croitean air an reic nam biodh na croitearan 'nan luchd-seilbh orra, agus gum faodadh seo a bhith na mheadhon air aiteachan a bhith air am fasachadh. Bha uallach air a' Mhoderator gum bheil Bord na Gaidhealtachd cho trang le oibrichean mora air a' chorsa an ear agus nach 'eil iad a' deanamh gu leor airson oibrichean a chur air chois air an taobh an iar. Nuair a thoisicheadh an obair air leaghadair Inbhir-gordain tharraingeadh sin daoine air falbh o'n iar.

Rinn Am Fior Urr. MacCalmain iomradh air an aite shonraichte a th'aig ministear air a' Ghaidhealtachd, Gu tric bha aige ri bhith 'na chleireach an t-seisein, 'na fhear-stiuiridh air an Sgoil Shabaid agus 'na mhaor-eaglais a chionn nach gabhadh duine eile na rudan sin os laimh

Seirbhisean Gardhealach

Air Latha na Sabaid seo chaidh chraobh-sgaoil am B.B.C da sheirbhis a coimthionalan h-Eileanan an Iar. 'Sa na mhadainn thainig an t-seirbhis Bheurla a' eilean Thiridhe, agus bha an t-Urr. Uilleam Mac-Leoid air a ceann. Chaidh an t-seirbhis Ghaidhlig a riocordadh ann am Bearnaraigh na Hearadh. Bha an t-Urr.Ruairidr MacLeoid a' searmanach adh, agus a' togail an fhuinn anns an t-seann nos bha Mgr. Seonaidh Mac'Ilip.

Moderator Ur

Nuair a choinnich Cleir Uibhist air an t-seachdain seo chaidh bha an t-Urr. Tormod Domhnallach, ministear a' Chlachain, air a thaghadh mar Mhoderator Tha Mgr. Domhnallach ainmeil mar sgriobhaiche Gaidhlig agus thainig cuid de a shaothair am follais anns "A' Ghaidheal." follais anns "A' Ghaidheal," ann an "Gairm" agus ann an " Sruth."

Meal-an-naidheachd

Anns a' chunntas bhliadh nail aig Comunn Naiseanta a Bhiobuill tha am Prof. Urr. Seoras Collins a' sgrìobhadh mar seo mu dheidhinn Modera tor ur Eaglais na h-Alba: "Tha sinn a' cur meal-an-naidheachd air ar caraid agus ar fear cuideachaidh, an t-Urr. Tomas MacCalmain, a chaidh a roghnachadh o chionn ghoirid gu bhith 'na Cheann-suidhe air Ard-Sheanadh Eaglais na h-

'eil Gaidheal no Gall tuath no deas nach meas gur airidh e air Bho'n thainig an aireamh mu an urram mhor seo, chan ann a phaipear seo mhain airson a dheagh obair Ghlaschu, agus mar chomhairliche glic ann an obair na h-Eaglais thall 's a bhos, ach araidh ann an litreachas nan Ceilteach. Tha ar Comunn fhein fo mhor-fhiachan dha airson a shaothair a thaobh nan Sgrioba thaobh gach cuideachaidh eile a tha e a' toirt dhuinn mar bhall de ar comunn-riaghlaidh

Alba air a' bhliadhna seo. Chan

'Gu fan a bhogha 'na neart, agus gun deanar gairdeana a laidir le lamhaibh De lamh chumhachdaich Iacoib'."

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR Posadh-caimhthionail

Bho chionn ghoirid chaidh an t-Urr. Iain MacLeoid, M.A., a shuidheachadh mar mhinis tear ann an Gearr-loch. Buinidh Mgr. MacLeoid do Sgalpaigh Hearadh, agus bha e na 'na mhinistear ann an Uige Leodhais agus ann an Siabost. A' searmonachadh aig seirbhis a' phosaidh bha an t-Urr. Iain MacGhill'-Iosa. Chomhairlich an t-Urr. U. B. MacNeacail am minister ur ann am briathran freagarrach, agus fhuair an coimhthional faclan earalach-aidh o'n Urr. Niall Domhnallach. Bha moran choigreach a lathair a coimhthionalan eile, bho'n thug bristeadh slainte air linn deug.

Tha deagh fihios agam na air ud shuas-cluinnidh mi thusaeiginn dhuinn gus an duisg thu!

is fior a tha e



agus bha corr is ceithir cheud a' Chananach Sidni MacEoghaig an t-seirbhis.

Leabhar Ur

Tha an t-Urr. U. B. Mac-Neacail, ministear na h-Eaglaise Saoire ann am Ploc Lochaillse air leabhar ur a sgriobhadh air am bheil an t-ainm "A Defence of Evangelical Theology." Tha 270 taobh-duilleig 'san leabhar, agus tha e a' cosg deich tasdain. Tha duil againn sgrudadh a dheanamh air ann an aireamh eile de'n phaipear seo.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

CHLEIREIL

Orduighean

eadh de'n mhios seo bidh Sac-

ramaid Suipeir an Tighearna

air a frithealadh ann an coimh-

thional Inbhirnis, Air ceann a'

choimhthionail seo tha an t-Urr.

AN EAGLAIS

CHAITLIGEACH

A' Tilleadh Dhachaidh

Aonghas MacCaoidh.

Air an t-Sabaid mu dheir-

uallach coimhthionail a leigeil dheth. Ach an deidh dha bhith greis 'san Spainn tha e air spionnadh ur fhaighinn agus bidh e air a shuidheachadh mar shagart ann an Cinn a' Ghiuthsaich. Air an 29mh latha de'n mhios seo bidh e coig bliadhna. fichead 'san t-sagartachd. 'Se ant-Ath. Padraig Ceanadach an sagart ur a bhios a' saoithreachadh ann an Ceann Loch Gilp.

ain, an seinneadair iomraiteac

SOP AS GACH SEID ...

BIDH "FEAR-FAIRE" gle fhada an comain neach sam bith chuireas a naidheachdan thuige airson na duilleig seo.

GUTH O NA LINNTEAN A DH'FHALBH: "Tha e 'na iongnadh, mar thoradh air a' pheacadh, gum bheil neach sam bith air a thearnadh; agus tha 'na iongnadh, do bhrigh ullachadh an t-Soisgeil, nach 'eil na h-uile a' creidsinn agus nach 'eil iad air an tearnadh."-Aonghas MacNeill, fear de na "Daoine" a bh'anns an Eilean Tha faisg air bliadhna a nis Sgiathanach 'san naodhamh

Cuil nan Ceist -6

Fuasgladh

- 1. Iolair-uisge no iolair-iasgaich.
- 2. An sgarbh,
- 3. (a) Breac-an-t-sil.
 - (b) Sulaire. (c) Chuachag. (A' chuthag.)
- 4. A reir seann eachdraidh bhiodh coileach 'ga chur 'na fhaireachadh aig meadhonoidhche, uair na h-urnuigh.
- 5. Anns an t-seanthacal 'se an dreathan donn a thubhairt seo.

FEAR-DEASACHAIDH

Bha Comhairle ur nan Leabhraichean Gaidhlig a' lorg Feardeasachaidh, agus tha iad ag innse gur e Mgr. Iain Moireach a chaidh a thaghadh airson na h-oibre, Buinidh Mgr. Moireach, a tha a' teagasg ann an Dun-eideann, do Bharabhas ann an Leodhas. 'Se a choisinn an duais anns a' cho-fharpuis a chuir am B.B.C. air chois airson sgeulachd ghoirid ann an Gaidhlig, agus tha e air bardachd agus cluichean a sgriobh-adh. Tha Mgr. Moireach 31, agus chaidh e troimh'n fhoghlum ann an Oil-thaigh Dhuneideann, far an tug e a-mach M.A

Members of the Scottish Parliamentary Labour Group's Industry and Employment Sub-Committee have been having discussions with the Highland Board. The talks, over coffee, ranged over all aspects but with particular emphasis on Industry and Employment (naturally) and included a 'clean shoe' visit to the Invergordon smelter site

NAISEANTACHD

chur dheth gu la Luain mas am a thig.

bannach gu chul, a tha 'n Cinnidh a naiseantachd comhnuidh ag radh gur i naisbheil cruth-shuidheachaidhean leth-bheo a'Ghearmailt ri linn Hitler, ris am beatha. Le ruith nam bliadhbaoth a tha seo leinn an Alba,

their an leughadair mu'n tiotal dhiubh fallain agus feumail litreachas na duthcha neo-(a'chuid as mo) mar 'nar n-Alba naiseantachd a ris, le osnaich fhein, agus, air an laimh eile, thuirseach! Seadh, naiseantachd tha cuid cunnartach do'n t-sith a'chuid as mo de dhaoine as an Roinn Eorpa anns an am a aithne leam uimpe agus mar sin dh'fhalbh agus mar a chi sinn bithidh daoine mar mise a'sior- fhein le bagairt Shina anns an

Is urrainn dhut daonnan 'Se Oliver Brown, 'na thir- fhaicinn nuair a bhitheas gne ghradhaiche ainmeil is 'na Al- naiseantachd olc ann an tir. 'na "chauvinism"; tilgear daoine eantachd an t-aon chumhachd thall's a bhos ann am priosan air culaobh a'pholitics. Tha e lan agus gun choire orra ach nach cheart. Chithear naiscanteant- bu deonach iad deanamh colachd anns gach uile chearn de'n tach ris a h-uile fear eile. t-saoghal-o Shina gu Ameir- Theid a'chuid as mo de'n eagaidh. Chan aidich riagh- t-sluagh an ro-bheusach agrainlaidhean nan duthchannan seo geil agus their leabhraichean agus feadhainn eile gu bheil mu'n t-saorsa, anns gach uile e ceart, gu nadurra, chionn gur chumadh 's a bheil i, a losgadh. beachd nan daoine aca gu Cinnidh na daoine 'nan cal 's iad a'moladh naiseantach co-cheangailte ris breige cheothach fad laithean a'chomh-shealbhas no ris an naichean agus air faighinn do'n earrasachd olc-no eadhon nas t-saorsa, di'chuimhnichear na 'Se miosa. Tha e an crochadh air rudan ion-mholta a bha iad ag an aite far a bheil thu! Ge iarraidh an toiseach.

Bitheadh sin mar a thogras e,

Ie DONNCHADH MAGLABHRUINN

chaor seo, oir chan e saorsa rud nuair a tha direach roghe rathaid agad, 'se rud as motha na 'Se an t-aile sin a th'ann. gabhalach a dh'iadhas an tir 's a dh'analaichear leis na daoine a tha cudthromach is fallain. Nuair a bhitheas a leithid seo de

mhothachadh airson saorsa ceart, nach tric e a thaomas an litreachas as an tir mar uisge glan a tobar foghluim. Feuch Eire Yeats, O'Casey, agus Joyce; feuch Alba agus Mac-Diarmaid, Caimbeul Hay Mac-Ghilleathain. Tha a'chuid as fhearr de na h-ughdaran 's na baird an Alba 'nan naiseantaich chruaidh agus fad na duthcha, o'n uachdarachd gus an iochdarachd, 'se mothachadh dochais a th'ann nach b'ann an sin o chionn fhada. Tha e mar an ceudna 'sa' Chuimrigh agus an aitheachan eile far a bheil naiseantachd a'brachadh.

Agus carson a tha iad cearr? mo bharail-sa nach bu choir duthaich sam bith a bhith aig cul-coise te eilebeartach no ge bochd iad. Oir gabhaidh air an laimh eile, tha duthchannan mòra mar 'Se an fhirinn a th'ann gu beartas is rudan math na nais-fhangam-ithidh iad an sath an Highlands where the bheil iomadh gne naiseantachd eantachd aithneachadh cuid- uair sin leigidh iad leis an te throughout the winter.

an t-saoghal. Tha cuid eachd. Is tric a chi sinn ann an bheag lobhadh 's iad air goid a'bheartas oirre. Tha mise comhla ri iomadh fear eile, de'n bheachd gur e sgaradh nan tirean an rud as fhearr a thachradh gu sith an t-saoghail a chumail. Ma bheir duine suil air Innis Tile is Niribhidh, agus an uair sin air Ameireagaidh is Sina, is leir de na tha sinn. a'ciallachadh.

TRANSLATION

(Continued from Page Six)

rain falls upon the land. In this country we need raincoats and umbrellas very often. In the winter, when this side of

the world is away from the sun, the cold and storms are greatest. Often the cold is so great that the

Often the cold is so great that the moisture in the clouds is frozen to ice and it falls upon the earth in great, while flakes. When this happens (will happen), we say (shall say) that it is snowing. When the snow comes (will come), skiers from every corner (quarter, region) of the country make for the high moors. They on the sides of the mountains every week-end throughout the winter. This helps hoteliers in the Highlands where there are great mountains and plenty of snow throughout the winter.

National Mod(Scotland) Bill Plans For 'Vintage' EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL REPORT of the world. It is only by keep ing the tradition of Gaelic, and

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 is not held within their areas. This is a power which they do not at it.

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 moncy for a flimsy reason such as this. I am therefore am unable to support the Clause.

I doubt whether more than a tiny percentage of the people in payers money on a proposal of Highland Society in Dundee; I to learn three or four languages suspect that it has only a few to enable themselves easily to be figures are never quoted, this, in luckier than some peoples, bedoubt that if its membership can get by more easily, but it is were large it would be shouting the fact from the housetops.

I cannot believe that at a this kind. At all times we must make the best possible use of all could be one. money, especially public money We must be selective in deciding how the nation's money is spent and I cannot support a the way proposed.

Total donations April/May 1969

21st MAY, 1969 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 present have, although both accept the view of the hon. not agree with my hon. Friend town and county councils have Member for Dundee, West that the Member for Dundee, West Gaelic is of its own accord a Mr Peter Doig: The Bill is 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 still an important part of their lives, and many of the young people are learning the language and learning it with Gaelic language to die we shail, enjoyment.

any way detracts from their create a problem of communicamy constituency would be in learning as children. Children tion with our own history, and favour of spending the rate- in countries which have more we shall find it less easy to difficult languages-for example this kind. We have a so-called Jugoslavia and Norway-have members. Occasionally I receive understood as they travel round letters from the Society, but the world. We in Britain are itself, usually indicates that the cause most people understand numbers are small. I have no English in some form and we an important part of the training of children's minds to learn different languages, and I see no time of financial stringency we harm but great benefit flowing should agree to a proposal of from Scottish children two or three langauges, of which Gaelic

I find it difficult to be entirely enthusiastic about the prospects of attracting tourists to Scotland, in particular to the the way proposed. The spent in Highlands, if all that we can present to those who come to Mr Ian MacArthur: The our very beautiful part of the hon. Gentleman regards this world is-though certainly ancient tongue, this heritage, as different, and imposing and clumsy. I regard it as some- wonderful-scenery, and if in clumsy. I regard it as some- wonderrul-scenery, and it in thing of rare and special value the evenings the only thing they which we should try to pre- can do is to go to cafes and serve. I do not suggest that we listen to rock and roll or pop should impose the speaking of music; in that case they might Gaelic on people, because that just as well be in any other part

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 (Mr Doig) that by fostering a language which is not the prime language in Scotland we are in some way making communica-tion 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 on the contrary, create a prob-I do not believe that this in lem of communication. We shail understand.

Mr John P. Mackintosh: Now and in the near future want more work of the kind An Comunn is doing. with people living in the Highlands deciding what they want and helping themselves 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 Highlands, will continu 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 com-munity. 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.

Highland Railway

A plan to open a "vintage Board, who are involved in the railway" on the five-mile route negotiations. between Aviemore and Boat of The society, the only organi-Garten would take two years to go into operation after the goahead 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

SNP CANDIDATE FOR INVERNESS-SHIRE

The SNP Inverness-shire Constituency has announced

the prospective candidate for seat at the next election the She is Miss Athole Cameron, a primary school teacher from Abernethy, near Perth. A lifelong Nationalist, Miss Cameron is at present secre tary of the National Organisation Committee of the SNP and Convener of the Primary and Nursery-school sub-com mittee of the Party's Educa-

tion Policy Committee. Miss Cameron is also or-ganiser for East Perthshire Constituency Association.

She is in addition vice-chairman of the Kinross Branch of An Comunn Gaid-healach. 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 remote communities. Her other interests include WRI activities, community drama - as actress and producer -Scottish history and Gaelic. Miss Cameron's officia

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

negotiations. The society, the only organi-

sation 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 passenger

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.

Lisidh Dhomhnail Bhig



Chaneil mi faicinn de tha " Unisex " dol a dheanamh airson a leithid co-dhiubh.



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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 revisual arts. are better than sults now what went before is a matter 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 entertain-ment 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 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 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 pleas-ant 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, Edin-burgh, 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 signifiantly 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 over 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 similiar 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.

Witdom,' by Oliver Brown. Published by William Mac-Lellan, Scotpress, 90 Buc-cleuch Street, Glasgow. Price 6/-.

Tha fhios aig a h-uile duine a chuala e bruidhinn riamh no a leugh na sgrìobhaidhean aige gu bheil inntinn gheur agus peann sgaiteach aig Oliver MacIlleDhuinn, inn sgaiteach aig tinn agus peann a chuir e gu feum o chionn iomadh bliadhna a chum leas Alba. Tha Uisdean MacDiarmaid ag radh mu a dheidhinn ann an roimh-radh an leabhair gur e fear dhe 'n fheadhainn as ainmeile dhe 'n bhuidhinn bhig a shaothraich gun sgiths taing fad bhliadhnachan gun airson fiach an dualchais aca fhoillseachadh do mhuinntir Alba, saothair a tha, mu dheireadh thall a' giulan toraidh. Chan eil doigh as fhearr air buaidh inntinn Mac-IlleDhuinn a dheanamh follaiseach dhuibh na leigeil leibh pairt dhe na faclan aige fhein a leughadh.

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

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

lack of social graces. (Tha Mgr. MacIlleDhuinn 'na bhall de 'n eaglais). Scotland lost her aristo-

cracy 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 Com-munications. The role of the press, radio and television in 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 Mac-Kay of "The Scotsman," and Mitchell (formerly of the BBC).

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

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Caoraich

cnuimheagan goile an comh-naidh a'toirt taire do dh' fheadhainn aig a bheil caor-aich agus tha na h-uain gu h-araidh a' fulang leis na biastan sin. Tha a' chnuimh ris an can iad 'Nematodiruis ag eirigh aig am araidh dhe'n bhliadhna o mheadhon Maigh gu meadhon an Iuchair agus tha i anabarrach dona ann an uain a tha eadar 6 agus 12 seachdainean a dh' aois.

Tha comharraidhean а ghalair seo ri'm faicinn aig an aon am ann an torr dhe'n treud agus, mar as trice, tha na h-uain uile 'ga ghabhail. 'S e an sput dona a'cheud chomharradh gun ghabh iad an galair. Tha a'bhru air a cumail a stigh mar gum bitheadh pian air a' bheathach. Tha na beathaichean slaodach 'nan gluasad, tha na suilean aca fada stigh agus tha a chloimh aca dol bhuaithe. 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 galair seo as t-samhradh a' slugadh nan cnuimheagan oga comhla ris an fheur. Tha na cnuimheagan sin a'tighinn gu ire anns a ghoile agus tha na cnuim-heagan boireann a'breith uighean a tha a'dol a mach anns a'bhuachar. Tha na h-uighean seo comasach air mairsinn beo troimh 'n gheamh-radh. As t-earrach tha iad a' tighinn a mach agus a'dol air an fheur agus tha na h-uain a tha air an fheur 'gan slug-adh. Tha Bord an Aiteachais air rabhadh a chur a mach gu bheil saoil aca gun gabh aireamh mhor uan an galair seo

Galair Nematodirus. Tha am bliadhna air an cur air an aon fheur 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'giulan 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 sabhailte 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 sibh an dosadh an aghaidh a ghalair agus feumaidh sibh dos eile thoirt dhaibh an ceann 3 seachdainean. Bu choir comhairle iarraidh air a'bhet mu dheidhinn an doigh as fhearr air dos a thoirt dhaibh.

> Comharrachadh. Dh' fhao-dadh seo a bhith cunnartach ma tha innealan maola no salach air an cleachdadh air-son comharrachadh chlusan no spothadh. Tha galairean gabhaltach mar a tha tetanus air an sgapadh mar seo agus ma ni sibh cinnteach gu bheil a h-uile cail glan faodaidh sibh an da chuid gal-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 bhet comhairle dhiubh mu dheidhinn seo. Cumaidh seo sios brucellosis. Faodar na laoigh a bhreacadh eadar 3 is 6 miosan a dh'aois.

Faodaidh sibh cumail cuid-Faodaidh sibh cumail cuid-am bliadhna, hteas na plaigh ghartain Faodar an galair seo a (ticks) le dup aig an neart sheachnadh le bbith deanamh cheart a shuathadh ris na cinnteach nach éil na h-uain beathaichean.



Space donated by An Comunn Gaid healach

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 possi-bility of merging their bath interests, the one field where they overlap. Severe price cutting in the bath trade nit 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 Twyfords 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 news paper are not necessarily those of the publishers : An Comunn Gaidhealach.

OPEN LETTER TO THE U.K. AMBASSADOR IN DUBLIN

The following letter has been sent to the British Amabassador in Dublin by the General Sec-retary of the Celtic League: Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Celtic League I write in connection the omission of Irish, with Welsh and Scots Gaelic tests 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.

was considered that it Tr. 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 Welsh, Irish and Scots are Gaelic, as second-class citizens.

The meeting directed me

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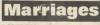
therefore to respectfully re-quest you to convey to these authorities that their decision is cause of real concern among the peoples of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland who are attached to their national languages and cultures.

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 Heussaff, Secretary-General, Celtic League.



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.



ROBERTSON - KNOX — At St Michael and All Angels' Church, Helensburgh, on 7th June 1969, by Rev. D. O. Noble, M.A., by Rev. D. O. Noble, M.A. John Weir, only son of Mr and Mrs W. D. Robertson, Arden-Mrs W. D. Robertson, Arden-burgh, to Barbara, only daugh-burgh, to Barbara, only daugh-to Ardencaple Drive, Helens-burgh.

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 Ca auctioneer, Fort William. Cameron

IACCRIMMOND — Passed peacefully to rest, at Broadford Hospital, on the 16th June 1969, After a short liness, Peter Hugh MacCrimmond, aged 67 years, retired merchant seafarer, of Borreraig, Dunvegan, Skye, be-loved husband of the late Mary Moderical callum, Jaine and Kenneth, American and Com-monwealth papers please copy. MACCRIMMOND Passed

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

The Gaelic Books Council offers In award of $\pounds 200$ for a biography or autobiography. This should be an original work, written in Gaelic. The final date for sub-nission of entries is 30th June,

19/0. Submission may be made direct or through a publisher. Applica-tion forms can be obtained from the address below and should be accompanied by a typescript of the uncertainty. work

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

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