

# SRUTH

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THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1969

No. 55

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Early morning scene on Loch Maree with the motor boats ready to take fishermen on the 13 reaches on the loch.

## SGOILEAN UR RO BHEAG

The gearan air eirigh an Siorrachd Rois gu bheil cuid de na sgoilean ura thatar a' togail ro bheag. Mar eisimpleir air an seo dh'innis An t-Urr. Murchadh MacNeacail do chomhairle an fhoghlum, san t-siorrachd gu bheil an sgoil tha dol an arda an ceart-uair sa' Mhonadh Dhubh ma thrath ro bheag airson an aircamh chloinne tha 'sa choimhears-naich.

Cosgaidh an sgoil £115,000 agus bidh co dhùibh da sheomar a bharrachd air na th' innte gam feum.

Thuir Mgr. R. Inglis, fear stiùiridh an fhoghlum nach biodh feum air seonair a chaidh a chuir air leth airson clann nach eil comh-lionta smuara h-eirigh aircamh an t-sluagh gu robh e de'n bheachd gu foghnadh na bha de sheomair r'an seachnadh an ceart-uair.

Air a' bhonn gu bheil tidsear an Sgoil Tharradail 'sa' Mhonadh Dhubh aig nach eil seomar

'san teagas i ghabh a' Chomhairle os laimh oidhirp a dheanadh air meudachadh a chuir ris an sgoil mun teid a crìochnadh.

Tha mu 250 a' dol do'n sgoil an drasda agus, a reir, Mgr. Inglis feumar dearbhadh do Roinn an Fhoglum gum bi arda:hadh an sluaigh a bhaile mu'n cur iad an aonta ris a' sgoil a meudachadh.

Chan eil e 'na annas a bhith chiumtinn mu sgoil a tha ro bheag ga togail an siud 'san seo ach bidh iongantais air daoine de an dearbhadh as urrainn daoine dheanadh air am feumalach 'san t-seadh seo ach gu bheil barrachd chloinne a'dol do 'n sgoil air na tha dh-aite 'ga thogail dhaibh.

### DE' NIS

Tha miltean de luchd-teagas gun an aineam a chuir ri registrear an G.T.C. ged is ann dhiugh an latha deireanach a th'aca airson sin a dheanamh.

An uridh bha thairis air 50,000 air na leabhraichean ach bha faisg air 19,000 de'n sin a dh'ith an d..

## Anxiety About Highland Development

A vast reduction in the HIBD's area confining it to the Moray firth area only was visualised by Prof. John P. MacIntosh, Labour MP for Berwick and East Lothian when he addressed delegates at an Comunn Gaidhealach's annual conference on Saturday, 19th April, in Oban.

Prof. MacIntosh said: "The future of the HIBD is not to my mind, and looking at it from either Edinburgh or London, entirely assured for a number of reasons."

He was considering the possibility of the return to power of the Conservatives after the next General Election. "The Conservatives are attached to the idea that development area powers are spread too widely. It is likely that in the event of a Conservative win the Highland Development Board would be given the Moray Firth area only to develop," he said.

Some economic planners would like to see the Highlands as a large afforested area, he added, with a few centres for tourism. This school of thought together with mounting pressures

from the Midlands and the South-East of England could bring about a cut-down in the development areas.

The cost per job criteria used to gauge developments in other areas should not be used for the Highlands, where the money spent was developing and preserving community life.

Local government reorganisation could result in three units being formed in the Highlands, North, South, and Orkney and Shetland. Alternatively one unit responsible for all major services could replace the existing bodies serving the area. The Outer Isles for example, could become a second tier unit.

The conference was attended by about 50 delegates from branches and affiliated societies from places as far apart as Thurso and Ayr.

In his opening remarks to the conference, the president, Rev. A. M. Beaton, had this to say "Considering the success of the Perth conference in 1968 and the numbers who are attending this session with a reasonable time in which to consider and digest

the proposals and resolutions before them, is it not time we in an Comunn Gaidhealach, decided to make this conference and not the AGM held on the Saturday following the Mod, our policy-making forum." It was unanimously agreed to propose the necessary amendment to the constitution.

On Saturday morning with Oban basking in brilliant sunshine, Mr I. R. Mackay introduced Dr Iain Skewis, head of the HIBD's Tourism and Transport Division, who gave a talk on "Tourism in the Gaelic-speaking Areas." Dr Skewis intimated that the Board are interested in considering the possibility of helping to promote the Mod as a tourist attraction that would help to extend the tourist season in the Highlands.

"Already Gaelic language and culture are playing a part in tourism in the area," Dr Skewis pointed out. Local branches of the association could show their interest by becoming involved in the area tourism organisations now being set up throughout the

(Continued on page four)

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### Cosgais Foghlum

Tha an cunnant a thainig a mach bh Oifis a'Chruin air an t-seachdain seo chaidh, 'Staffing of Secondary Schools in Scotland', ag aithris, rud a chuala sinn gu tric mar tha, gu bheil e nas saoire do chomhairle si-rrachadh na tha aca de chloinn ri'n oilean a chur ann am beagan de sgoiltean mora seach an cur ann an aireimh nas motha de sgoiltean beaga air an spagadh feadh na dùthcha. 'S e an t-aobhar airson seo gu faigh iad barrachd cloinne a chur mu choinneann gach maighstir a'anns na sgoiltean mora agus, mar sin, tha iad a' caomhnadh air duaisean nam maighstirean, an luchd-frithealaidh agus gach cosgais eile a tha ceangailte ri spòil. Mar seo tha na comhairlean si-rrachadh a' sìor-dhùnadh nan sgoiltean beaga agus a' crìunachadh na cloinne gus na sgoiltean mora.

A'anns an seòil a'ns a' bheil mise tha clann a' tighinn as na h-Eileanan ag da am araidh. Tha an fheadhainn a tha nochdadh trath gu bheil iad math air foghlum a thogail a' tighinn ag a'ois ceithir deug an deidh da bliadhna chur seachad anns an ard-sgoil bhig ag a' tigh. Tha feadhainn eile a tha nas fìde a' nochdadh gu bheil iad comasach air foghlum a thogail a' tighinn ag a'ois sia deug, an deidh ceithir bliadhna a chur seachad anns an ard-sgoil bhig.

'S i a' Ghaidhlig a tha a' chlànn seo uile a' bruidhinn eatorra fhein an uair a thig iad an toiseach ach, roimh dheireadh na ceud bliadhna, tha a' cheud fheadhainn air toiseachadh air Beurla a' bruidhinn eatorra fhein. Tha an darra fheadhainn, mar as trice, a' leantainn orra a' bruidhinn Gaidhlig.

Tha e follaicheach ma bhitheas clann a' fagail an tigh ro thrath gun toiseach iad air Beurla a' bruidhinn, eadhon eatorra fhein, agus, cuideach, mar as laithe bhitheas clann air spòil a thogail gur ann as buailtiche bhitheas e gun caill iad an Gaidhlig.

Tha an dòigh air seo a leasachadh. 'S e sia thoir air an Rialthas a thuisginn an cunnant a tha a' sìor a' bhith sgaradh cloinne bhò fearan an sinnsir-ro ro thrath, chann ann a' m'ain a' thòrach annach a' cha thaobh dòigh-beathach cuideach, air a' leithid a' dhoigh agus gum biad deach na sgoiltean beaga a' chumail fòsgailte agus ardaichaidh paighidh a' thoirt do na maighistirean a' tha teagasg anna. Chan eil teagamh nach bithheadh seo nas fha' dheanamh nam bithheadh guaisean nam maighstirean fo churam Oifis an Ionmhais ach dh'fheadhadh a' dheanamh fo na comhairlean cuideach.

Fuamhaidh sinn a' barrachd air seo barrachd sgrùdaidh a' dheanamh air na doighena a' tha Rialthas Nirribhidh agus Rialthas eile a' cleachdadh airson slàgh a' chumail ann an aitheach fada nas an-deiseile na Gaidhealtach is Eileanan na h-Alba.

### A Good Try For Barra

Not so long ago we mentioned the Report of the Barra Council of Social Service which highlighted the fact that, given sufficient employment opportunities, the island's population could be increased by some 15 per cent, if, not overnight, at least in a few short months. Now there is the most welcome news of a third industrial activity coming to Barra, being attracted to the island by the efforts of the H.I.D.B.

While we still believe that the prosperity of the Barra of the future will lie in the resources of the sea more than in the provisions of industrial activities, we are pleased to hand a bouquet to those few of the Development Board's staff whose faith in "Island Development" and efforts have borne fruit for an island which has suffered too much in the past for being a "tail-end Charlie."

But there is room for a brickbat. The public and press relations activities of the Board have been called many things during the past three years. Whatever justifications there may have been for this reaction, one thing seems certain: there is a definite fear to divulge information. Information about activities in progress, whether they realise a successful fruition or not, is important for any agency whose function it is to improve economic and social conditions of an area. The free flow of information indicates that an honest approach is being made to solve the problems of the area. In turn, those on the receiving end of development ideas and activities feel that they are part of a continuous process of community improvement.

Indeed, we have a Scrooge-like approach to this important aspect of the Board's activities. Does it stem from the fact that, as part of its make-up, the civil-servant mind does not like to say what it is doing, but rather prefers to say it has been successful in what it has been doing?

Lack of information always leads to speculation. In the times of political and economic unrest and uncertainty in which we live honesty is the best policy. Indeed, a more effective relationship between the Board and the Highland public and press could result in a strong lobby of support for the Board, which it may well sorely need in less than two years' time — politics being what they are!

### FAIGINN BHUAM

# Smuaintean Geiltich An Deidh Penzance

Bha an taigh-dòsa far na dh' fhuirich na Ceiltich ann bliadhna air leth freagarach airson a' ghnòthach. Taigh-dòsa "Kenegie," a ruigeadh na an deidh d'ìreidh suas Bruathachan casa air oir baile Penzance. Tha seo a' toirt cothrom air seallaidhean iongantach air an dùthaich sìos gus na mhuir; air latha solleach ch' dìne ch' fada mach ris na h-eileanan Scillies. Chanell Iomall na Tìre (Land's End) ach mu thia mille air falbh. Chuir sinn seachad a dhà no trì uairean a thide an seo feagar Di-ciadaid.

Is minig a bhitheas daoine a' coimeas a'iteachan a' thaobh dreach is maire nàdarra.

Cha b'e seo a' chiad uair dhomhas a bhith sa' Chòrn, oir bha mi aig a' chruinneachadh mu dheireadh o' chionna sia bliadhna. An dà uair b'e an dealbh a thug mi leam, fadach agann fhì, dùthaich lòm, luchdann, gun mhòran fàsagaidh ach anns na geodhachan, bhò na ghaioth, Bithidh daoine a' smaoineachadh (co-dhùibh bha mise air fàth dhiubh) gu bheil thàirs aimire anns na cearnaichean mu dheas ris nach urrainn dùil a bhith agann faisg air an taigh.

Fuamhaidh mi ràdh gu robh mi gach uair air mo mhealladh. Mar sin chanell e a' cur annais idir orm gu bheil a' leithid a' tighinn bhò dheas do Alba gach bliadhna agus gu bheil an àireamh a' sìor dho suas.

Tha mòlaid na dùthcha agann a' dol ann farsaingeach an meas luchd-turais ach chanell eòlas air side air a spagadh da réir. Is minig a bheil duine an aire air iomraidhean an reidio mar a dh' inneasidh iad mu sheachdha deas is tuath, is an duilgheas da theigheadh 'na lorg, ach cha mheasadh iad lomchaidh a ràdh nach robh dà oirleach de sheachdha an Glaschu fad a' gheamhraidh. Chan e gu bheil seo a' cur Glaschu air leth mar àite anns a' fhaigear a' h-uile seachair, ach tha cion na mheasadh mu phuingean d'he'n t-seòrsa seo a' nochdadh spòcaireachd nan spùradair. Cia as a' tha a' spòcaireachd seo a' tighinn? A' bheil e fuaitgear an nàdur nan spùradair fhein, no a' bheil e a' tighinn bhò shreithean nas urramaiche os an cionn?

Lom s' ga bheil cuid de raontan a' Chòirn, chanell teagamh nachell ceanglaichean daingean a' tarrainn nan Còrnach a' dh' ionnsaidh an dùthaich fhein. Tha mòran d'he'n fheadhainn a' tha ag an cosnadh an Sasainn, ann a' Chumhriugh, agus thairis, a' tilleadh do'n Chòrn mar a' gheibh iad cothrom, agus a' glèidheadh dùth' bheohtail 'nan eachdraidh agus 'nan

cleachdannaan dùthchasach. Tha prìsan mòra air taigh-ean, bheil goresach gam biad, iar am bi cothrom air beagan sneachdamcan a chur seachad gach bliadhna.

'S naidh Cormais a' cleachdadh mar chànaid o' chionn ceud gu leth bliadhna, ach tha comharraidhean ath-bheohtuacaidh air am faicinn eadhon anns na sia bliadhna mu dheireadh.

Tha clasaichean a' dol air adhart: chunnacinn sinn faclair Còrnach, agus chuala sinn laoidhean is dealban cluiche anns a' chaaain. Chan urrainn nach bi e feumail do chaireadan na canain gu bheil iad cho faisg air a' Chumhriugh. Cha do thug mi cho faisg sa tha iad air a' chéile gun a' t'haing sinn thairis air an tilleadh air an drochaid bhreagha air abhainn Severa.

Dh' fhoillsicheadh dhùin bhò ainmean a'iteachan cho faisg sa tha an dà chànan ri a' chéile. Tha "Pen," aca air thoirseach mar a' tha ag na Cuimrich, agus mar a' tha "Ceann," (Beurla "Kin") agann. Tha Penzance fhein a' ciallachadh "Ceann Seunta." Tha ainm air 'n-àite fuirich, "Kenegie," a' tighinn bhò "kyninger" ("Gailig 'coimean") Tha coltach gu robh coimean anns an t-saich-eantais a' bha aig an teaghlach a' robh an taigh a' chionn cheud chur bliadhna.

S' cinnceadh gu r' rinn-eòlaidh iomadh atharrachadh air an taigh a' mugh sa staigh bhò 'n uair ud. Tha farsaingeachd air a' mheudachadh gu mòr le "chalets" ceithir thimcheall. Tha grunn gu leòr air an leithid agus tha na garannan air an giòlachd gu cùramach. Bha bhuidhean de sgoilearan a' t'haing air astar a' fuireach an siud nuair a' bha sinne ann. S' fheadur gu robh iad bhò cheannais ris nachell fheadhainn nas sine na iad cleachdadh a' dugh, no gu robh iad anabarrach moidheil anna fhein, oir chan aithneadh tu gu robh iad san àite.

Tha ceangal nas làidire na ceangal chànan eadar na Còrnach agus Breatainnach na Frainge, oir b' ann as a' Chòrn fhein a' dh' fhalbh na Breatainnach Frangach an toiseach. S' cinnceadh mar sin gu b' fhiòr chòrdadh a' rìna na Breatainnach a' bhìch comhla ruinn anns a' Chorn, ach cha d' thainig a' nall ach a' h-uon, bhò-oileanach a' Paris, is cha d' thainig i fhein a' dh' aon ghnòthach. Gun teagamh bha deagh fhear-labhairt aca ann am Mgr. Piette, fear a' tha a' teagasg an Oilthigh Aberystwyth. Carson, nuair a' thainig uidhir d'he na Breatainnach cho fada ri Glaschu, Bail a' Cliaith, Gaileamh, nach d'

thàinig iad do'n dùthaich Ceiltich a' b'naiseg orra, a' Corn? Tha am fear as iomraichte d'ruabh an dugh, Per Denez, a' nise air cànan na Roinn Ceiltich ann an Oilthigh Rennes. Shaoileadh neach gu robha e geallta ach gu robh teagasg d'he'n t-seòrsa air a' cheadachadh idir am prìomh bail foghlum na Breatainne, ach canan ann mar sin a' tha, Chanell àite idir aig a' chànan Breatainnach anns na sgoiltean agus am bliadhna a' rithist, fo stiùireadh Mgr Piette chui-eachd tagradh gu Roinn Frangach an Foghlum, ach iarraidh lasachadh anns a' riaghailt seo. Cho fada sa chithear, bithidh Rialthas na Frainge d'he na bheachd gu bheil ghothaichean nas cudromach na Breatainnis air an làmh. Tha mòran de na Breatainnach fhein a' cumail am mach nach fhaigh a' chànan cothrom gus am bi riaghailt aca dh'haill fhein. Is duilich gu bheil fheadhainn, a' réir coltais, a' fulang airson nach beuchdhan sin.

Bu mhath leam a' bhith air beagan cunnais a' thoirt air na paipearan a' thugadh diùnn fo 'n dà cheann, "Eachdraidh oidhirpean naiseantach" agus "A' thairis taighaidhas dùthchail." Bha iad gleusda, foghlumte, agus tha dùil gun tèid an tional agus an cìo-bhàdadh.

Se mo bheachd gu bheil cothrom coimeachadh mar seo cho luachmhor ri òraidhean is deasbaidh suidhichte. Bha o'chd duine fichead a' Alba anns a' Chorn. Thuir fheadhainn dhiubh gun bithheadh iad an Eilean Imhannais a' cheairt sheachdian an ath bhliadhna.

Tha cruinneachadh 1971 gu bhith an Alba, a' rithist anns an t-seachdain an deidh na Càisg. Tha oidhirp g' dheanaimh am fear seo a' chumail an Inbhirnis. Bithidh seo na mheachdhan air cliù na Comhail a' spagadh agus a' leigil fhaicinn do dhaoine cho luachmhor sa tha an obair a' tha a' Chomhail a' deanamh.

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## PLACES OF INTEREST:

## CULLODEN



Old Leanach Cottage, Culloden Moor

On 16th April 1746 the last battle to be fought on British soil was fought a few miles from Inverness on Drumossie Moor. Today, the scene of the Battle of Culloden is one of the saddest graveyards, for here clansmen galore perished in the blood and fury of the Battle, and the hopes of the Jacobites

really earned the Duke of Cumberland the title 'Butcher' for he mercilessly, ruthlessly laid the Highlands bare. Dr Samuel Johnson on one of his journeys in the Highlands, 30 years after the battle recalled the words of Tacitus "They have created a desert and called it peace."

Under the care of the National Trust for Scotland the Culloden memorials will long provide a solemn yet fascinating history lesson and a fitting memorial to a lost cause.

## by Gilbert T. Bell

and their Stuart Prince dashed for ever.

No matter which side one would have supported it is none-the-less a sad experience for this graveyard with its mass graves is not like those of the Imperial War Graves Commission in any way, they are haphazard rather than regimental. Rough hewn stones mark the graves of clans but there is much else to see. Old Leanach Cottage which witnessed the battle has been restored to form an information centre.

The chief point of interest however is the great 20 foot high, 18 feet in diameter Cairn. Erected in 1881 by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, it has the following inscription:

"The Battle of Culloden was fought on this moor 16th April 1746

The graves of the gallant Highlanders who fought for Scotland and Prince Charlie, are marked by the names of their clans."

It should be remembered that many gallant Highlanders fought on the Hanoverian side. To be a good Scotsman never meant you had to be a good Jacobite.

The aftermath of the battle



Cairn, Culloden Moor

## Anxiety About Highland Development

(Continued from Page One)

Highland and Islands.

Expressing the view that there had been increasing acceptance in the last few years of tourism as a worthwhile activity, Dr Skewis also pointed out that the Board as part of their overall economic remit, were the only body responsible for tourism in the highlands. Because of this, their strategy had to integrate tourism planning with the planning of all other economic activities: they had to publicise, market and develop the area's tourism resources, provide accommodation and look after visitors by means of information centres when they arrived.

He asked delegates to give careful consideration to the following points:

1. Should more Highlanders be training for the tourist industry?
2. The implications of Gaelic as a tourist resource.
3. Are people prepared to have Gaelic exploited for tourism?
4. Are branches of An Comunn prepared to become involved in Area Tourist Organisations?
5. Is the Mod going to be developed as a tourist attraction?

The conference were of the opinion that part of the promotion of Gaelic should be amongst tourists but recognised the dangers of commercial exploitation of the language and culture. It must not be used merely as a 'gimmick' but be projected as a living language and culture.

There was general agreement that more young Highlanders train for the tourist industry, but schools should be established in the islands and the training be comprehensive and Gaelic oriented.

Development of the Mod as a tourist attraction is now under consideration, but it must be borne in mind that the demands made on local accommodation during the Mod are extremely heavy at present.

Introducing Prof. Mackintosh on Saturday afternoon, Mr Farquhar Mackintosh, rector of Oban High School, referred to an article that appeared recently in a Sunday newspaper. It reported that Prof. Richard Lynn of the Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, had stated that the average i.q. of Western Isles children is 85, and therefore below that of unskilled labourers.

There is no evidence that Prof. Lynn had made any research into the matter himself and indeed his article appears to be based on two sources, one of which is 21 years out of date and another which was not intended as an intelligence test. In fact the most up-to-date material available from the Scottish Council for Research in Education shows that the level of country children as a whole is going up compared with that of city children.

## The Industrial Scene

by DEARGAN

The first report of the Moray Firth Development Working Party set up after the proposals for Industrial Development at Invergordon, has been submitted to the three local authorities who are the planning authorities for the Moray Firth area. Firm recommendations are not yet in the offing and will have to await the results of the recent enquiry at Dingwall into the rezoning of more land for industry at Invergordon. One of the most urgent matters awaiting decision is the line of the proposed new road between Inverness and Invergordon and whether it should be dual carriageway. Another public enquiry seems likely to debate the impact of the road; land requirements on farming.

Something new may have happened in Tees-side where the Tees-side Regional Organisation for Industrial Development has recently been formed. The area covered is about 500 square miles from South Durham to Whitby, a coastal strip some 50 miles long and 10 miles wide. Nine local authorities will contribute to the £40,000 a year running expenses. Generating force appears to be Alderman Thornton, chairman of Tees-side Planning and Development Committee, who has gathered about him an energetic, skilled team of planners, economists and salesmen. The claim is made that perhaps within a decade the area will become a pre-eminent industrial force in Western Europe. These claims may not be very far-fetched. Within the 500 square mile area lie the oil, gas and potash fields of N. Yorkshire, the chemical plants of ICI, oil refineries, the new Teesport, shipbuilding, steelmaking and a vast area of reclaimed industrial land at Seal Sands. The £40,000 a year running expenses can be compared with the Highland Boards £170,000 or more.

R. Paterson & Sons, manufacturers of coffee and chicory essence are taking over 'Jean MacGregor' of Hillington Industrial Estate, Glasgow, a private company engaged in the canning and marketing of foods particularly soup. The price paid is £112,500 cash and the issue of 180,000 fully paid 5/- ordinary shares of Paterson. These were quoted at 2/6 on a mid market basis and makes the total price paid for 'Jean MacGregor' about £225,000. The directors of MacGregor expect a profit of not less than £17,500 in the year to 3rd January 1969.

More money will be taken from industry when a new scheme by the 29 river authorities in the UK comes into operation this month. From April 1st the water extracted from rivers, waterways, underground sources at industries own expense, will

have to be paid for at a rate based on a Companies' estimates of consumption rather than actual consumption... Since 1965 under the Water Resources Act of 1963 industry has had to have a licence to extract water from such sources but only paid a nominal fee. Many users find they have over estimated usage and are having to pay for it. On the other hand underestimating could lead to lack of adequate supplies. Average water bill of industry is difficult to estimate but many companies must be paying tens of thousands of pounds yearly for the water they take as well as the much higher prices for treated water. This bill plus the increases resulting from the recently created Water Board; looks like another increasing cost for industry.

Thanks to the efforts and contacts made by Barra's Council of Social Service a light engineering industry is to be established on the island of Barra. Connected with the parent organisation - Otter Controls - Barra Assemblies Ltd. will operate as a separate unit. Otter Controls of Buxton, Derbyshire are one of the countries biggest producers of thermostats and domestic electrical appliances and hope to be in production at Castlebay by July of this year. Expansion is hoped to be on the lines of their Satellite factories at St Davids in Wales and on the Isle of Man which together employ a total workforce of over 100. Finance is expected to come from the Board of Trade Development Grants with a special inducement grant of £5,000 and loan finance from the Highland Board.

## Cuil nan Ceist-3

## 3-Saighdearan Gaidhealach

1. Cia meud saighdear as an Eilean Sgiathanach a bh'anns an Arm Bhreatainnach eadar 1797 agus 1837?
2. Co am bard ainmeil a bha a lathair aig Blar na h-Eaglaise Brice ann an 1746, agus a theich o'n chath?
3. De an suaicheantas a bhiodh aig na fineachan Gaidhealach seo a' dol sìos do'n bhlar?

- a) Clann an t-Saoir.
- b) Clann Mhic Rath.
- c) Clann Mhic Fhionghain.
4. Co a thog Reissamhadh nan Camshnorch, agus cuin' a thachair seo?
5. De an ceangal a tha eadar Diuc Taramo (fear de cheannarr-an Napolean) agus Uibhist-a-Deas?

Fhasgladh t. d. 9

## Faiite Do Lybster

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# Culloden Ceremony — 1969

On Saturday 19th April, the Gaelic Society of Inverness held the annual commemoration ceremony at the Culloden Memorial.

The number attending the ceremony was an increase on last year and was said to be a sign of the times in which people were taking a greater interest in matters of Scottish history.

Mr Kenneth Fraser, Chairman of the Society, presided at the Ceremony and read the speech in Gaelic of the Chief, Prof. D. S. Thomson of Glasgow University. Prof. Thomson said that Culloden was a symbol of values which were relevant in the times of the Forty-five and should not be effaced by the veneration which society tends to place on us today.

Dr John MacPherson, Daviot, said a prayer and benediction in Gaelic. Wreaths were laid by Mrs K. Fraser and Mr Neil MacDonald, Warden at Culloden. Captain P. D. Kelly, Newtonmore also laid a wreath to mark the contribution of the Irish to the campaign in 1746.

## Professor D. S. Thomson's Address At Culloden —

19th APRIL 1969

A Chairdean,

Tha e duilich leasna a thogail bho Iairchean nam uigh ann an ionad so. Is docha gu robh sinne, na Gaidheil, ro dheiseil gu bhith a' gairm air na linteana a dh' fhalbh gu fiarais a thogail ann an am a tha lath'ir. Bha ar suil ro thrìc air ais. Bha so gu h-araidh fìor mu luchd-sgrìobhaidh is luchd-labhairt. Chan eil mi idir cho cinnteach gu robh e fìor a chaitheadh a mhòr-shluagh, agus

tha mi glè chinnteach nach eil e fìor a thabha a mhòr-shluagh an diugh. Chan ann a' sealltainn air ais a tha iad ach a sealltainn rompa.

Ma tha teum ann an Cuil-lodair dhraim, 'sann mar shamhla. Sheas cuid dhe ar n-athraichean air a bhlar so a dhion nan rudan a bha prìseil dhaghu, agus tha aobhar againn an diugh a rithis seasamh gu daingean an aghaidh gach ionnsaigh a thig oirn. Cha sheas sinn air bliar-catha, ach faodaidh sinn seasamh ann am Parlaimaid, ann am Comhairle Siorrachd no Baile, air sraid 'u' bhaile, anns a' phàipear-naidheachd, 'nar dachaidhean fhìn, a dhion nan rudan a tha prìseil againn mar chinnachd agus mar dhùthaich, 'nam measg sin an canan agus ar dualchas.

Tha ionadach seorsa uigh ann. Chan eil iad gu leir fo' t'ialamh. Thoiramaid sùil gheur air gach ni a tha air a thairgsè dhùinn, mar Ghaidheil, mar Ghaidhealtachd, agus bitheamaid cinnteach gur h-ann a chum beatha, 's nach ann a chum baid, a tha na tidhlaicann.

### GLENUROUHART LIBERAL CEILIDH

Glenurquhart Liberal Association held a most successful ceilidh/dance in the Clansman Hotel, Loch Ness-side on Saturday 12th April. Gaelic and Scots songs were sung by Miss Rhoda MacKenzie, Mr D. MacDougall and Mr J. MacLennan while Neil and Morag Campbell sang a selection of folk songs. The music was provided by the Temptones Dance Band and Miss Rhoda MacKenzie and Mrs E. Fraser gave a dancing exhibition.

Bob Hepburn was not only an efficient Master of Ceremonies but also sang Scots songs. Mr John MacLeod, Branch Chairman, conveyed an apology from the Member of Parliament, Mr Russell Johnston who had hoped to be present but had been storm-bound on the Isle of Eigg. The raffle was won by Mrs T. McConnell, Inverness.

## DOUBTS ON HIGHLAND INDUSTRY ?

'The problem of the more remote areas such as Shetland has never been solved and never will be until there is some form of continuing benefit.'

This was said by the Deputy Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, Mr John Rollo, speaking to the Shetland Chamber of Commerce.

'It's all very well to assist a manufacturer to set up an industry in a remote area, but after the first year he is worse off than he would be if he set up nearer the centre of industry. I say unashamedly we have not been successful in bringing manufacturing industry to the whole area.'

[This statement by Mr Rollo has caused more than concern throughout the Highlands and Islands area. It has not been refuted by the Board's Chairman. And the Board's information officer has only tried to whitewash Mr Rollo's remarks by letters to the Press.—Ed.]

Mr Rollo's solution was tax-free incentives for a period of years to manufacturers willing to set up in the remote areas. 'I am sorry to be depressing about this, but one must be realistic,' he said.

'Until we can offer tax relief in the same way as they do in Eire, or some form of freight subsidy, I cannot see us being able to introduce light industry to places like Shetland.'

### SNP CONFERENCE IN INVERNESS

A one-day Conference is to be held in Inverness on Saturday, 10th May, 1969 (New Queens Hotel). The main subject of the Conference will be Industrial Development in the Highlands and Islands.

The Conference is sponsored jointly by the SNP Industrial Development Committee and the Party's Highland Area Council.

The Conference will be attended by representatives from the Party's Highland Branches, Constituency Associations and Regional Councils. Some of the SNP prospective candidates for Highland seats will also be in attendance. The Development Committee members are travelling North specially for the Conference.

The Chairman of the Highlands Area Council, Mr F. G. Thompson, Inverness, said yesterday:

'This Highland Conference will be something of a curtain-raiser to the Party's Annual Conference to be held in Oban at the end of May. It has been staged to accelerate the generation of truly Highland policies which the SNP will eventually put before the Highland electorate.'

'It will be a grass-roots Conference. Its products will be an indication of what Highlanders want for themselves.'

## WHY CHRISTIAN AID?

In the week beginning 12th May about 350,000 voluntary workers in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland will be raising about £1 million for Christian Aid. Why?

Christian Aid Week campaigners are uncomfortably aware that there is something grossly unjust about 20 per cent of the world's population having 80 per cent of the world's wealth. We in Britain are part of that 20 per cent and Christian Aid Week is a nation-wide campaign by the churches to help some of the less fortunate majority.

Is this really the job of the churches? Yes, but certainly not their exclusive responsibility, which is why having created Christian Aid we invite people of all beliefs end of none to work through it—just as Christian Aid itself serves people of all beliefs and of none.

That the churches should have taken the initiative in establishing a service of practical aid to all in need is in keeping with Christian teaching and tradition. We tend to forget, that the churches pioneered public education in Britain and in numerous overseas territories. And not merely education, but health end agriculture, too. So by the time Christian Aid came on the scene in the 1940s there already existed a world-wide structure on which to build. Thus have the churches become a larger force in overseas development than any United Nations agency.

What sends Christian Aid into action can be expressed in one word—helplessness. People, and countries, who can help themselves should get on with it. But those who can't should be enabled to do so.

People are quick to see the logic of this when war or disaster robs a man of his home and livelihood. Christian Aid helps to set him back on his feet as rapidly as possible. But they do not always see the far more widespread problem of people

who never had a decent home or adequate livelihood and were never able to stand on their own feet. Their helplessness stems from an endemic poverty common to their whole country. There are about 150 such countries and in them live 80 per cent of the world's population.

In these countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, are the now-independent local churches with their desire and compulsion to serve their neighbours. Christian Aid puts power and technical competence into their hands in the form of money, equipment, skilled personnel. Land is reclaimed from sea and desert; unproductive mountainsides are made to support timber and tea plantations; school-leavers destined for bare subsistence in the country or unemployment in the city are trained and settled on farms or taught a trade; villages whose people are without a water supply and whose land is parched are given wells created by high-speed drilling rigs; communities are given help and advice on co-operatives and welfare.

All this is development, and it accounts for about £1 million of Christian Aid's annual expenditure on helping fellow human beings on to their feet.

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# AG IONNSAICH AN RÍ NA BRUIDHNEAMAID GAIDHLIG

## Lesson 15 Translation

Here is a pullover. This pullover is red. Is it red that this pullover is? Yes. What is the colour of this pullover? It is a red colour.

Here is a frock. What is the colour of this frock? This frock is yellow. Is this frock a yellow colour? Yes. Is it red that this frock is? No. This frock is yellow.

Here is a pair of gloves. What colour is on these gloves (i.e., What is the colour of these gloves)? It is a black colour that is on these gloves. Is it red that the gloves are? No; those gloves are black.

What is this? A tie. Is this tie black? No. What colour is on this tie (i.e., what is the colour of this tie)? That tie is blue.

Here is a hat. Is it black that this hat is? No. What colour is (on) this hat? It is green that that hat is (i.e., green is the colour of that hat). Is the hat a green colour? Yes.

Here is a shirt. Is it green that this shirt is? No. What is the colour of this shirt? It is a white colour that is on that shirt (i.e., the colour of that shirt is white).

What is this? It is a pair of shoes. What colour is on these shoes? Those shoes are brown. Is it a black colour that is on these shoes? No. It is black that those shoes are.

Here is a pair of stockings. Are these stockings black? No. What colour is on these stockings. What is the colour? Is it grey that this pair of stockings is? Yes.

I like pretty clothes. Mary likes pretty clothes also. I saw a family taking a walk in the park today. A little boy and a little girl were in the park and their father and their mother were with them. A little black dog was also with them.

They had pretty clothes on. The father of the family had on a black bonnet, a brown coat, grey trousers, a white shirt, a black tie, and brown shoes. His hands were in the pockets of his coat, for the day was cold and he had no gloves at all.

A grey hat, a blue coat, brown stockings and black shoes were on the mother of the family. She had a pretty necklace about her neck. She had white gloves on and she had a black bag on her arm. The man was stout but his wife was slim.

Calum is the name that is on the little boy. Calum has on a grey suit. He has on long trousers and a short jacket. There are three buttons in the jacket. Calum has not good eyesight, and wears glasses. Calum has black hair. There is a lead on the little black dog and Calum has the lead in his hand.

Mary is the girl's name. She is only five years of age. She has pretty, fair hair. Mary has nice clothes on — a red coat, a white blouse, a yellow skirt, white stockings and brown shoes. Mary has good eyesight and she doesn't wear glasses. There is a red ribbon on her hair on the top of her head. She looks very smart.

This family is from Lewis. They stay in Stornoway and they are at present taking a walk in the park near Stornoway.

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Seo peitèan. Tha am peitèan seo dearg. An ann dearg a tha am peitèan seo? 'S ann. Dè an dath a tha air 's' pheitean seo? Tha dath dearg.



Seo froca. Dè an dath a tha air an fhroca seo. Tha am froca sin buidhe. An e dath buidhe a tha air an froca seo? 'S e. An ann dearg a tha am froca seo. Chan ann 's an buidhe a tha am froca sin.



Seo paidhir mheagan. Dè an dath a tha air na meagan seo? 'S e dath dubh a tha air na meagan sin. An ann dearg a tha na meagan? Chan ann; tha na meagan sin dubh.



Seo ad. An ann dubh a tha an ad seo? Chan ann. Dè an dath a tha air an aid seo? 'S ann uaine a tha an ad sin. An e dath uaine a tha air an aid? 'S e.



Seo léine. An ann uaine a tha an léine seo. Chan ann. Dè an dath a tha air an léine seo? 'S e dath geal a tha air an léine sin. A bheil an léine seo geal? Tha.



Dè tha seo? Tha taigh. A bheil an taigh seo dubh? Chan eil. Dè an dath a tha air an taigh seo? Tha an taigh sin gorm.



Dè tha seo? Tha paidhir bhrog. An dath a tha air na bhrogan seo? Tha na bhrogan sin donn. An e dath bh a tha air na bhrogan seo? Chan 's ann donn a tha na bhrogan sin.



Seo paidhir stocainnean. A bheil na stocainnean seo dubh? Chan eil. Dè an dath a tha air na stocainnean seo? Tha dath glas. An ann glas a tha am paidhir stocainnean seo? 'S ann.

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

### LEUGHADH

'S toigh leam aodach bòidheach. 'S toigh le Màiri aodach bòidheach cuideachd.  
Chunnaic mi teaghlach a' gabhail sgrìob anns a' phàirc an diugh. Bha gille beag agus caileag bheag anns a' phàirc agus bha an athair agus an màthair còmhla riutha. Bha cu beag dubh còmhla riutha cuideachd.

Bha aodachèan bòidheach orra. Bha boireidh dubh, còta donn, briogais ghlas, léine gheal, taigh dubh agus brògan donna air athair na cloinne. Bha àlman ann am pòcaidean a chòta, oir bha an latha fuar agus cha robh meataing idir aige.

Bha aodach na cloinne. Bha màireann bòidheach m' a h-amhaich, bha meataing ghlas oirre agus bha bagaidh aice air a' gairdean. Bha an duine tigh ach bha a bhean caol.  
'S e Calum an t-ainm a tha air a' ghille bheag. Tha dè ghlas air Calum. Tha briogais fhada air agus seacaid ghòird. Tha trì putain anns an t-seacaid. Chan eil fradharc math aig Calum agus tha e a' clachadh ghloinneachan. Tha falt dubh air Calum. Tha iall air a' chò bheag dubh agus tha iall a' choin aig Calum na làimh.

'S e Màiri an t-ainm a tha air a' chailleag. Chan eil i ach còig bliadhna a dh'aois. Tha falt bòidheach bàn oirre. Tha aodach snog air Màiri — còta dearg, blous geal, sgiort buidhe, stocainnean ghlas agus brògan donna. Tha fradharc math aig Màiri agus chan eil ghloinneachan idir oirre. Tha ribinn dearg air a' falt air mullach a cinn. Tha i a' coimhead ghl spaidil.

'S ann a' Léodhas a tha an teaghlach seo. Tha iad a' fuireach ann an Steòrnabhagh agus tha iad an dràsda a' gabhail sgrìob anns a' phàirc faisg air Steòrnabhagh.

### CEISTEAN

An toigh leat aodach snog?  
An toigh le Màiri aodach snog?  
Am faca mi teaghlach a' gabhail sgrìob?  
Càite an robh an teaghlach seo a' gabhail sgrìob?  
Cò bha còmhla ris a' chailleag agus a' ghille seo?  
Dè an t-aodach a bha air athair na cloinne?  
An robh meataing air athair na cloinne?  
Càite an robh a làmhann?  
Dè seòrsa latha a bha ann?  
An robh an t-uisge ann?  
An robh an latha fuar?  
Dè an t-aodach a bha air màthair na cloinne?  
An robh meataing oirre?  
Dè an dath a bha air na meagan aice?  
Dè bha m' a h-amhaich?  
Dè bha aice air a' gairdean?  
Dè an t-ainm a tha air a' ghille bheag?  
Dè an t-ainm a tha air a' chailleag bhig?  
Dè an dath a tha air deise Chaluim?  
Cò air a tha a' bhriogais fhada?  
Cia mhead putan a tha ann an seacaid Chaluim?  
Cò aig a tha fradharc math?  
Cò air a tha ghloinneachan?  
Cò air a tha an iall?  
Dè an dath a tha air ribinn Màiri?  
Dè an t-aodach a tha air Màiri?  
Cò as a tha an teaghlach seo?  
Càit a bheil a' phàirc anns a bheil an teaghlach seo a' gabhail cuist?

### COMHRADH EADAR ALASDAIR AGUS IAIN

Iain — Ciamar a tha thu an diugh, Alasdair?  
Alasdair — Tha mi gu math, tapadh leat, Iain.  
I. — Càit a bheil thu dol an dràsda?  
A. — Tha mi a' dol a' ghabhail sgrìob anns a' phàirc.  
I. — Am faod mi a dhòl còmhla riut?  
A. — Faodaidh gu dearbh. 'S toigh leam cuideigin a bhith còmhla riom anns a' bhitheas mi a' gabhail cuist anns a' phàirc.  
I. — An gabh sinn an rathad a stigh air a' gheata seo?  
A. — Gabhadh gun teagamh. Thèid sinn a stèach air a' gheata seo agus coisichidh sinn gu taobh eile na pàirce.  
I. — A bheil crodh anns a' phàirc seo?  
A. — Tha, agus tarbh. Thubhairt m' athair gu bheil an tarbh fìadhaich.  
I. — Feumaidh sinn cumail air falbh bhuaidhe.

### IONNSAICH AIR DO THEANGA

dath dubh, black colour  
dath dearg, red colour  
dath buidhe, yellow colour  
dath gorm, blue colour  
dath uaine, green colour  
dath donn, brown colour  
dath glas, grey colour  
dath geal, white colour  
peitèan dearg, (a) red jersey  
peitèan dearg, red jerseys  
froca buidhe, (a) yellow frock  
frocaichean buidhe, yellow frocks  
meataing dubh, (a) black glove  
meataing dubha, black gloves  
taigh ghorm, (a) blue tie  
taighchean gorm, blue ties  
ad uaine, (a) green hat  
adachan uaine, green hats  
léine gheal, (a) white shirt  
léintean ghlas, white stockings  
bhrog donn, a brown shoe (boot)  
bhrog donna, brown shoes (boots)  
stocainn ghlas, (a) grey stocking

# CAIDHLIG

stocainnean glasa, grey stockings  
's toigh leam, I like  
cha toigh leam, I do not like  
an toigh leat do you like?  
gabh na páirc, the gate of the park  
ribinn na cailleig, the girl's ribbon  
athair na cloinne, the father of the family  
ainm a' ghille, the boy's name  
lall a' choinn, the dog's leash  
mullach a' chinn, the top of his head  
mullach a' cinn, the top of her head  
a' gabhail sgrìob, taking a walk  
faisg air Steòrnabhagh, near Stormoway  
brìogais an duine, the man's trousers  
ceann a' chait, the cat's head  
greas ort, hurry up  
feumaidh sinn greasad oirnn, we must hurry up

## FACLAN

peitean (peiteanan), (a) jersey, (a) pullover  
dearg, red  
buidhe, yellow  
gorm, blue  
dubh, black  
froca (frocaichetn), (a) frock (frocks)  
meatagan (meatag), gloves  
taidh, (a) tie  
taidhichean, ties  
dath, colour  
dathan, colours  
sòdach (sòdaichean), clothes  
uasine, green  
donn, brown  
glas, grey  
geal, white  
ad (adachan), (a) hat (hats)  
léine (léintean), (a) shirt (shirts)  
bròg brògan), (a) shoe, (a) boot (shoes, boots)  
stocainn (stocainnean), (a) stocking (stockings)  
air an aid seò, on this hat  
oirre, on her  
a th' oirre, that is on her  
cinnreach, sure  
mur eil, if there is not  
am faic thu? can (will) you see?  
chi, yes (affirmative answer to am faic?)  
mur e, if it is not  
seòrsa, kind  
a th' ann, that they are, that are there  
paidhir, (a) pair  
's toigh leam, I like  
bòidheach, pretty  
's toigh le Màiri, Mary likes  
cuideachd, also  
chunnaic, saw  
teaghlach, family  
a' gabhail, taking  
sgrìob, (a) walk  
páirc, (a) park  
anns a' pháirc, in the park  
an diugh, today  
an athair, their father  
am màthair, their mother  
còrlaigh bheag, (a) little girl  
còmhla riutha, along with them  
orra, on them  
còta, (a) coat  
brìogais, trousers  
pòcaid (pòcaidean), (a) pocket  
paidirean, (a) necktie  
gàidean, (an) arm  
amhach, (a) neck  
m' a' b'hamhaich, about her neck  
tiugh, stout, thick  
caol, slim, thin, narrow  
ainm, (a) name  
an t-ainm, the name  
deise, (a) suit (of clothes)  
fada, long, far  
brìogais fhada, long trousers  
seacaid, jacket  
seachaid, ghòird, (a) short jacket  
putan (putain), (a) button (buttons)  
fradharc, sight  
a' cleachdadh, wearing (in the habit of wearing)  
gloineachan, gasses  
falt, hair  
lall, a' choinn, the dog's leash  
lall, leath, lead  
'na làimh, in his hand  
còig bliadhna a dh' aois, five years of age  
snog, nice, pretty  
giùrs, blouse  
sgiorr, skirt  
idir, at all  
ribinn, ribbon  
mullach, top  
mullach a' cinn, the top of her head  
a' coimhead, looking  
glé, very  
spaidell, smart, well-dressed  
Leòdhas, Lewis  
a' Leòdhas, from Lewis  
a' fuireach, staying  
Steòrnabhagh, Stormoway  
a' gabhail sgrìob, taking a walk  
faisg air, near, near to  
an toigh leat do you like?  
am faca mi did I see?  
dé seòrsa latha a bha ann, what kind of day was it?

(Continued on page 9)

# Gaelic Lesson

## Lesson 15

### Imperative and Subjunctive Moods

- N.B. (1) The Imperative of Regular Verbs is never aspirated.  
(2) The Independent Subjunctive is always aspirated.

e.g.

### Imperative

Tilgeam (Let me throw)	Tilgeamaid (Let us throw)
Tilg (Throw thou)	Tilgibh (Throw ye)
Tilgeadh e, i (Let him or her throw)	Tilgeadh iad (Let them throw)

### Subjunctive

Thilginn (I would throw)	Thilgeamaid (We would throw)
Thilgeadh tu (You would throw)	Thilgeadh sibh (You would throw)
Thilgeadh e, i (He, she or it would throw)	Thilgeadh iad (They would throw)

All ten "Irregular Verbs" follow the above pattern, except four which have their Subjunctive as follows:—  
 abair (say)                    theirrinn (I would say)  
 faic (see)                      ghèibhinn (I would see)  
 faigh (get, find)            bheirinn (I would give, etc.)  
 thoir (give, etc.)  
 (In some places dheidhinn is used for rachainn)

### Examples

1. Na faicem 's na cluinnem a leithid a rithist.
2. Rachamaid do 'n eaglais agus deanaimid adhradh.
3. Eiribh tràth, thoiribh leibh an càr, agus beiribh air bàta na maidne.
4. Fuir (ich)eadh e far a bha e, agus faisgheadh e beart.
5. Dh' thinn an t-iasg ach dh' fhàgann an fheòil.

## Leughadh

### Sgeul mu Chu

Thachair mo charaid, Dòmhnall, orm aig deuchainn chon bho chionn ghòird. Bhon as ann a dh'fhacinn glocas, tuigse, agus ealantas a' choinn chaorach a thàinig sinn, bha cuid de'n t-seanchas orrasan.  
 "An cuala tu," arsa Dòmhnall, "mu'n chù a bha aig bodach a bha am Blàthaich?"  
 Thubhairt mi ris nach cuala, agus b' e sin smior na firinn, a chionn cha chuala mise mòran riarm mu thimcheall Bhàthaich fhéin gun tighinn air bodach agus cò a bha a' fuireach ann.  
 "Ma tà," fhrasgair Dòmhnall, "bha e 'n chleschdadh aig a' bhodach a bhith a' dol air uairean do'n Ghearasdan. Mum falbhadh e, bheireadh e a staigh deagh ultach connadh no mòine agus theireadh e ris a' chù. 'A nis, a' laochain, cumaidh tusa an teine a' dol gus an till mi.' Agus cho cinnteach is gun deach an dé seachd, an uair a thilleadh am bodach bhiodh deagh theine roimhe."  
 Turas a bha seo thubhairt e ris a' chù, agus e a' d'annadh an doruis, e a bhith cinnteach nach leigeadh e as an teine gus an tilleadh esan.  
 "Gu mì-fhortanach, thachair eòlach no dhà air a' bhodach anns a' bhàile, agus theich na h-uairean. An uair a thàinig e thar an aiseig bha am feasgar a' ciaradh, agus thubhairt e ris fhéin gun biodh leac an teintein glé fhuar a chionn 's nach d'fhag e gu leir de mhòine aig a' chù.  
 "Ach cha b' ann mar a sin bha. An uair a dh' fhosgail e an doruis, chunnaic e gu robh an teine a' dol mar a' bhàist, ach cha b' e mòine a bha air ach son de na cathraichean anns a' chidsin! Ged a theinig a' mhòine, chuir an cò roimhe gun coimhlionadh e òrdugh a' mhaighistir, agus mar sin chuir e cathair air an teine, agus an uair a theinig i chur e tè eile air!"  
 Chan 'eil mise ag iarraidh ortsa, a leughadair, an naidheachd seo a chreidsinn, mur togair thu, Ach, ma tha do ghoile cho farsaing agus gun sluisg thu i gun cuò bhulleit cagnais, is e làn dì do bheatha sin a dhèanamh!

## Oran

### Hé-man Dubh

(Sung by The MacDonald Sisters on Gaelfonn Record GMB3901)

Sléis:	Hé-man dubh	Rann:	1. 'S tugh nach tigeadh
	Hé-man dubh		Sìodh na m'iarraidh,
	Hé-man dubh		Gille 's lliar,
	Hìri oro		Each is làidail
	Hé-man dubh, hìri oro,		
	Hé-man dubh, hù ró,		
	Hé-man dubh	2. 'S mise dh' fhalbhadh	
	Hé-man dubh	Null air sàile	
	Hé-man dubh	Le mo leannan,	
	Hìri oro	'S cha bhiodh dàil ann.	
	Hé-man dubh, hìri oro,		
	Hé-man dubh, hù ró,		

3. Shnàmhainn na caoil air an tarsainn,  
An Cuan Iteach 's an Caol Arcach.
4. An Cuan Iteach 's an Caol Arcach,  
Rachainn a steach chun a' chaisleil.
5. 'Se mo Dhòmhnall fhuair an togail,  
Cha b' ann le bòrn gorm an lodain.
6. 'Se mo Dhòmhnall leig an urchair,  
Leag e 'n caisteal le son tulgadh.
7. Chìlach a b' àirde b' fhad a dh' fhalbh i,  
Chìlach a b' ìsle cha robh larg oirr.

# List of Gaelic Linguistic and Literary Terms

## USED IN SCE PAPERS

- G**  
 Gender — gè  
 Masculine gender—gnè fir-eann  
 Feminine gender—gnè boireann  
 Neutar gender—gnè neod-rach  
 Government (grammatical) — riaghailt
- H**  
 Heading — ceann  
 Humorous writings — sgrìobhadhnan àbhachdach  
 sgrìobhadhnan èibhina
- I**  
 Idiomatic English — Beurla ghnàthasach  
 Image — lomhaigh  
 Imagery — lomhaigheachd  
 Interjection — chisgear  
 Interpret — mìnich  
 Interpretation — mìneachadh  
 Italics — cìò-Eadailteach
- L**  
 Letter (capital) — litir mhòr  
 Letter (small) — litir bheag  
 List (noun) — cruinneachadh;  
 sreath  
 List (verb) — dèan cruinneachadh; sreath  
 Line (of verse) — srèath
- M**  
 Margin (of page) — oir na duilleig  
 Mark — comharradh  
 Mention — dèan luaidh air  
 Mood — modh  
 Indicative mood — modh dìreach  
 Subjunctive mood — modh claon  
 Imperative mood — modh àintheach  
 Motif — ùrlar
- N**  
 Noun — ainmeir  
 agent noun — ainmeir ob-geach  
 common noun — ainmeir gnàthach  
 proper noun — ainmeir àraidh  
 Notes — nòtaichean  
 Numeral (cardinal) — cunn-tair àrdail  
 Numeral (ordinal) — cunn-tair òrdail  
 Numeral adjective — cunn-tair
- O**  
 Object (grammatical) — cus-pair  
 Objective (adjective) — cus-paireach  
 Objective view — beachd cus-paireach
- P**  
 Pair — càraid, paidhir  
 Paragraph — roinn  
 Passage — earrann  
 Passive — fulangach  
 Patronymic — stòighle  
 Period (full stop) — stad  
 Periodical — iris  
 Personification — pearsanachadh  
 Phonology — fuaimneachadh  
 Phrase — abairt  
 Prefix — roimh-leasachan  
 Preposition — roimhear  
 Preposition (simple) — roimhear simplidh  
 Preposition (compound) — roimhear filte

(Continued on back page)

# Highland Development

## A Review of Community Development Experience in the World, 1945-67

It will be noted that, at the beginning of this programme, a fair measure of the goal-setting was done from the top. When I was directing a Community Development programme in

by Jean Lagasse

Manitoba amongst people of Indian ancestry, I was never able to convince myself of the



necessity to give as much importance to the elimination of formal or functional illiteracy and to the teaching of family building crafts. In fact, I do not recall a single instance in my first round of visits with the families of any given community in which I heard a family head, whether male or female, ever say: "What we need here is a course to teach people how to read and write," or "What we need here is a course to teach us (or our wives) better house-keeping habits."

We did get requests for such courses but it was only after the people were already considerably involved in a programme of Community Development and had clearly identified that a certain clearly identified step could not be taken unless the community did some catching-up. This realisation usually resulted in a request for courses ranging from how to speak,

over many other African states. From the Gold Coast experience as well as that of many other British Colonies has emerged, as described by Barten a British School of Community Development in which the Community is often the small community; in which the development sought is mainly of the socio-cultural nature; and in which the main emphasis

is on what happens to the individual villager rather than what happens to the economy of the country. Its role in the British Colonial Office was quite clear: it was aimed at



enabling the local population to achieve self government and independence. Perhaps this was so because the economy of the country was still largely controlled by outside commercial interests and meaningful planning for that sector could better be done from that location.

The kind of Community

which included the development of improved cocoa growing methods, this did not, in itself, constitute an attempt to plan the entire economy of the country. Other authorities became necessary to develop outside markets, diversify the national economy, decide on national investment priorities, etc.

I have reviewed briefly the Community Development programmes in India where it is the main tool for orienting the rural population to modern technology—and in Ghana, where it was introduced by a Colonial authority to hasten the achievement of national independence. A Mexican example will now be presented to illustrate further the difference between social and economic development.

The Instituto Nacional Indigenista (1964) in Mexico could be seen as the equivalent to a public corporation in Canada in that it receives funds from the government but is not responsible to the government for its policies. Its work is entirely with Indian communities. The central figure in the Institute's work is the bilingual Promotor Social. This person is an Indian who speaks the local Indian language and Spanish. At first,

he might have had no more than a Grade 2 education. Now, he usually has six to eight years of schooling. He is brought to the "Center" for a three-month general course and is sent back to teach his people. While there are formal courses, the bulk of the teaching is done through informal visits. While at the Center he may have seen illustrations of a grain of wheat or corn, how it germinates, the role of fertilizers and the life cycle of nefarious insects. He will pass this information along to the native households as he visits them. I was impressed, however, by the care that is taken to appear not "to teach" but rather just "to explain" as one does when asked to show how one's new hi-fi works.

The headquarters of the Inst-

tute is in Mexico City. At headquarters are a number of special advisers in anthropology, economics, forestry, agriculture, adult education, public health, road building, etc. The real work of the Institute, however is performed through the programmes of its fourteen centres, each serving a large geographical area.

There are over three million people in Mexico who in the words of Dr Caso, the Director of the Institute, "have not acculturated enough to be able to participate in, or benefit from, the usual national programmes of socio-economic development." The role of the Institute is to help them in their present state of Indian culture and to hasten the pace of adjustment in order that they can as soon as possible relate to the general programmes."

The Institute's budget is not designed to do all that is required in Indian communities. Even the Promotores Sociales, 1,500 in number, are paid by the Department of Education even if they are trained by the Institute and report to its regional directors. This constitutes a very progressive form of inter-agency co-operation.

In the country as a whole, however, many agencies have a Community Development component. The Ministry of Home Affairs has a co-ordinating Directorate of Councils of Moral, Civic and Material Improvement. The Department of Agrarian Affairs and Colonization has an Office of Co-operatives and Community Development. The Ministry of Agriculture has a Department of Agricultural Extension. The Ministry of Health and Assistance has a Directorate for Literacy and Adult Education as well as a Department of Cultural Missions and a Directorate General on Indian Affairs.

(To be continued)

## INVERGORDON PIER CONTRACT PLACED

The contract for the pier to serve the British Aluminium smelter at Invergordon has been won by Edmund Nuttall, Sons and Company (London) Limited. Construction is due to start at the end of May and should be completed by August 1970.

The pier will cost over £1 million and will stretch 3,400 feet into the Cromarty Firth. It will carry the conveyor system which will take alumina from self-unloading ships up to the smelter site.

The 200 feet nearest the shore will be a stone causeway the rest of the pier will be of piled construction.

## Sweden's "Highland Problem"

### MANPOWER POLICY

The changes in economy in Sweden affect not only the primary industries but service and manufacturing industry. These changes are accelerating due to pressure from Trades Unions and politicians, to preserve full employment and maintain the rising standard of living. The number of mergers and take overs were seven times as high in 1966 as in 1959 and in 1966 these firms contributed 50 per cent of the total manufacturing production. Parallel with the mergers an increasing number of factories are closing down. In 1956-64 eighty factories were closed making 4,000 people redundant, 22 closed down in 1967 and 10,000 employees lost their jobs, or approximately 1 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing industry. A further 1 per cent were temporarily laid off due to run down in production. The labour thus released must be transferred to, and obtained for the more productive and better paid employment. A manpower policy has been devised to achieve this. Geographic, as well as occupational, mobility is encouraged, and, on rehabilitation and retraining, £50 million, or 1 per cent of the total national income is expended by the Labour Market Board. New industrial development is attracted to regions where unemployment and occupational change is taking place by offering incentives. Similar aid is given to expand existing industry — the main motivation is the social aspect — i.e. facilitating labour deployment and absorbing the unemployed. The manpower policy aims at achieving as quickly as possible a balance between supply and demand for labour, and if industry is to expand in an area it is a condition that labour is to be occupationally fitted for it, it has to be retrained and mobile.

### Financial Aid

In the north of Sweden, with less than 20 per cent of the total population and 3 of the land surface, the traditional industries such as hydro schemes, sawmills, pulp mills, mining, have declined more particularly during the 60's. Not only are new jobs not created in these areas but it is part of the policy to encourage immigration from the north to the southern expanding regions, particularly as there is a shortage of labour there. More than 10,000 people have been assisted financially to move in the first half of the 60's. Total net migration figure was 75,000 or 5.5 per

(Continued on Page Nine)



read and write English, to how to type; from how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, to how to keep books for a producer's cooperative and how to conduct feasibility studies. The relationship between income and educational achievements so well documented in modern collar job is not that evident to the fisherman, the trapper and the lumberjack.

Returning to the Ghana programme, it has to its credit many valuable achievements as evidenced by the relative advance this country has taken

Development, however, needs to be complemented by economic development. While in Ghana, the fourth dimension of the programme was extension

# Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean

## Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

### EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

#### Seanaidh

Bho chionn ghoidir choinneich Seanaidh Róis Chataibh agus Ghallaibh ann an Inbhir-phoifharain, agus bha ministearan agus eildearan a lathair bharr 'fir-mora na Gaiheilteachd agus na h-Eileanan an Iar. An oidhche roimh'h choinneamh chuala buill an t-Seanaidh oraid dhruideach air "A' Bheatha Spioradail" o'n Fhior Urr. Neville Davidson, a bha na Mhoderator air an Ard-sheanadh ann an 1962.

Chaidh an t-Urr. A. F. Andrew a thaghadh mar Mhoderator air an t-Seanaidh ann bhliadhna. Tha e air a bhith 'na mhinistear ann an Hacraig o 1956.

Dh'innis an Cleireach gun robh 9,088 'nam buill ann an comhionalan air t-Seanaidh aig deireadh 1968. Bha sin 24 na bu lughna na an aireamh a thugadh seachad a' bhliadhna roimhe sin. An uiridh chaidh 780 a bhaisteadh—ann an 1967 bha 835 ann.

Ann measg nan cuspairean air an do bheachdaich an Seanaidh bha a' bhuidhe a' dh'aig dunadh nan spoitlean beaga air cor an t-shuagh air a' Ghaidhealtachd. Bha aig gach Cleir ri iomradh a thoir air suidheachdan nan spoitlean anns na greun aca shein. Dh'iaidh iad gun robh e uaireannan do sheachaint gum biodh spoil bheag air a dunadh na bha aireamh na cloinne air a dhol sìos agus spoil eile faisg air laimh. Tha seo ann cuideachd, gum bheil goireasan agus cotroman aig a' chloinn anns na spoitlean mora nach biodh aca ann an spoil bhig.

Ach chunnaidh clann nan cuideachd an cois a bhith a' dunadh nan spoitlean beaga. Ma bha aig clann ri dhol astar do'n spoil ann an baile eile bha latha gu math fada aca. Gu tric bha ann fear-teagais no a' bhan-spoilear 'nan ceannardan 's choimhearsnachd, agus nan dunadh an spoil bhuidh iad a' falbh gu aite eile. Nuair a bha a' chlann a' dol do'n spoil ann an baile mora bha builteach gun leanadh am parantan iad,

ach am biodh an teaghlach air an cumail comhla cho fad agus a ghabhadh deanamh. Anns na spoitlean mora cuideachd cha bhiodh an uine aig an luchd-teaghlach cuideachd a thoirt do'n chloinn nach robh cho math air an t-iomnachadh a thogail ri aca.

Dh'farradh air gach Cleir suidheachd a chumail air a' chuis nuair a bha spoil sam bith gu bhith air a dunadh.

#### Seirbhisean Gaidhlig

Air Sabaid an Ard-sheanaidh bidh seirbhis Gaidhlig air a craobh-sgoileadh a Eaglais Ghaidhealtach Dhun-eideann. Ann bhliadhna bidh sr Ghaidheal, an t-Oll. Urr. Tomas M. MacCalmain, 'na Mhoderator air an Ard-sheanadh, agus 'se bhios air ceann na seirbhis seo. Anns a Cheitin bidh an t-Urr. Ragnall Robasdan (Sgoin) a' cumail nan seirbhisean seachdaineach air an rìoic. Aig deireadh na seachdain seo bidh Mgr. Seonaidh Ailig Mac a' Phearsain ann an Ubhist a' rìocordadh nan seirbhis an t-Urr. Iain M. Mac a' Ghobhainn a' cur a-mach a h-uile Di-mairt 'san Iuchar. Air an t-Sabaid bidh e a' rìocordadh seirbhis ann am Bearnaigh na Hearadh.

#### Orduighnan

Aig a' Chomanachadh ann am Bearnaigh Leodhas bha an t-Urr. Donnchadh MacAsgail air a cuideachadh leis na h-Urr. Domhnall I. Mac-Fhionghain, Stafain, agus Iain MacNeachdainn, Port-nanlong. Air Latha na Ceist, chuir Mgr. Pdraig Mac-Aonghais I Peadar 2:10 a-mach mar bhonn co-labhairt.

#### Comunn nan Ban

Bidh coinneamh bhliadhna aig Comunn nan Ban a comhionalan Mhuile air a' 5mh latha de'n Og-mhios. Bidh an t-Urr. L. Beattie Garden 'na fear-labhairt.

#### Misionaraidh

Aig seirbhis ann an Cinn a' Ghiuthsaich dh'innis a'



# AIR TUR NA FAIRE

Mhaighd. Uas Mairead Nic Ghill-eathain nu a h-obair mar misionaraidh agus mar bhean-eridinn anns na h-Innseachan. Tha i air a bhith thall o 1954.

#### A' Fagail Mhalaidh

Tha Mgr. Calum Mac-Amhlaigh gu bhith air a' shuidheachadh mar mhauid-sear air banc ann an Craoibh an deidh bhith grunn bhliadhnanach ann am Malaig. Bha e 'na chleireach agus 'na ionmhassar air Bord a' Chomhthional agus thugadh tidh-lac-speis dha mar bhuidheachas airson na rinn e as leth na h-Eaglais.

#### Sgoil Fhonn

Ann an iomadh ceann de'n Ghaidhealtachd tha na seann-fhoinn a' dol air dòchiumh'n. Mar sin bha e 'na adhbhar toileachaidh a bhith a' cluin-nn gun deachaidh cho math do'n Sgoil-Fhonn a chum Mgr. Aonghas Mac-Phail, misionaraidh Sholais, ann an Ubhist-a-Tuath. Bha spoil-sheinn aige ann an Sgoil Phabail agus te'ile ann an Eaglais Loch-nam-Madadh.

### AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

#### Comanachadh

Chumadh na h-Orduighnan ann am Bearnaigh Leodhas bho chionn ghoidir. A' cuideachadh aig na seirbhis ean bha an t-Urr. Domhnall Domhnallach, ministear Cear-lobhaigh, agus an t-Urr. Murchadh MacRisnidh, Steornabhagh, Chuir Mgr. Domhnall MacMhathain, eildear, a-mach an carann aig a' choinneimh-cheist: Eabhraidh XI.25.

### AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLEIREIL

#### Orduighnan

Air a' cheud Sabaid de'n Cheitann bidh Sacramaid Suiper an Tighearna air a frithealadh anns a' Chamus agus anns an Oban. Tha an t-Urr. Calum Mac. uain 'na mhinistear 'san Oban. Air an dara Sabaid bidh an Comanachadh ann an Sgobhairigh.

### SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

ANN AN CAOL LOCH AILLE chum an t-Urr. A. Sinclair Horne coimeach ann an Talla a' bhaile. Tha Mgr. Horne 'na chleireach aig Comunn Albannach an Ath-leasachaidh.

### GUTH O NA LINNTEANN A'DHFHALBH:

'S airidh Mac Dhe air geill is urram, 'se fein a dh-fhuing am bas; 'se chunnaic ar feum 's ar n-eiginn uile, 's leis fein bu duilich ar cair; 's ann ghluin e fein gu leir na buillean O'n d'eirich dhunne bhith slàn, 's tha a lotan 's a chreuchdan 'g eigeach uile, gach creutair urram thoir dha. Pdraig Grand (1783-1867).

### BIDH AM FEAR-DEAS-

ACHAIDH fu fhìachan do leudhaidrean a chuireas naidheachdan thuige o na h-Eaglaisean air a' Ghaidhealtachd. Bidh sinn gu h-àraidh toilichte fìos fhaighinn o Ghaidheil ann an dùthchanan thairis.

# SWEDEN'S "HIGHLAND PROBLEM"

(Continued from page seven) cent. of the total population of these areas. Public works have been used for temporary unemployment relief and it has become increasingly difficult to create important jobs in traditional industry. In 1963 industrial buildings were classed as relief works — and in 1963 and 1964/1965, £2 million and £2.5 million were spent by the Labour Market Board on advance buildings. The buildings could be rented or sold on easy terms to industry. Between 33 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the cost was a direct subsidy. It is thus hoped that industry will be able to operate without future grant aid. Limited liability companies, savings banks and finance houses can retain untaxed profits as investment

funds to be withdrawn on special license to reinvest during periods of industrial depression. Licenses for investments in development aid areas were granted in 1963-64 for buildings and equipment for the two year period June 1963-June 1965. In July 1965, a new system of financial assistance was introduced. Without any financial contribution being required from local authorities investment grants and loans were to be made available directly to the new industry. During a five year period £3 million pounds would be available as grants and £5 million as loans — total aid for development areas thus amount to £40 million by 1970.

Next issue "The Tourist Industry"

# Cuil nan Ceist-3

### FUASGLADH

1. Corr is deich mile, barrachd air sia ceud dhiubh 'nan oifigh.
2. Donnchadh Ban Mac an t-Saoir. Tha e fein ag radh mar seo mu'n bhlar: 'S iomadh fear a bh'anns an air' ud nach robh sabhailt' mar bha mise, a' mheud 's a' dh'fhag sinn anns an araich, latha blar na h-Eaglais-brice.
3. (a) Franch gorm.
- (b) Garbhag an t-sleibhe.
- (c) Giuthas.

4. Ailean Camshron, Fear an Earrachd, (1744-1828). Thog e an Reiseamaidh ann an 1793.

5. 'Se Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre Macdonald an t-ainn-baistidh a bh'air an Diuc, agus b'ann a Ubhist-a-Deas a bha athair. Bha athair 'na mhaighstir-sgoile 'san Frang. Ann an 1826 thainig an saighdear ainmeil seo air chu-airt a dh'fhaicinn taigh a-thair an Hogh-mhor. Thug e leis bocsa de dh'uir Ubhist, agus chomhla ris nuair a chaochail e bha sin air a thiodhlachadh ann an 1840.

## Gaelic Broadcasts

- Friday, 2nd May**  
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Ds. Cheathramh agus Fonn.  
6.30 p.m. Seinn an Duan 50: Concert of Gaelic songs requested by listeners (recorded).
- Monday, 5th May**  
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Ds. Cheathramh agus Fonn.
- Tuesday, 6th May**  
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Ds. Cheathramh agus Fonn.  
3.30 p.m. Balach an Iasgich: John A. Macdonald introduces a selection of songs and writings about fishing (recorded).  
3.45 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Ronald Robertson, of Scone (recorded).  
5.25 p.m. Sin mar a chuala mis': Donald Arch Macdonald introduces a selection of Gaelic folk-tales (recorded).  
6.30 p.m. An Dileab (The Legacy): Play by Norman Campbell (recorded).

- Wednesday, 7th May**  
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.  
6.30 p.m. Fibers: The Lament for Pdraig Og Macdonald and members of Crimmon and The Macrae's March, played by Pipe-Major Donald MacLeod (recorded).  
7.00 p.m. What next? The last in a series of six programmes on Ploir-achd by which Seumas McNeill discusses, with illustrations, the present situation (rec'd. repeat).

- Thursday, 8th May**  
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Ds. Cheathramh agus Fonn.  
7.00 p.m. The Highlands': An all sorts Gaelic magazine — comment, interview 'music and song from Gaidelid' (rec'd.).

- Friday, 9th May**  
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Ds. Cheathramh agus Fonn.

uisse, rain, water  
air a' ghille bheir  
air a' chaille bhig, on the little girl  
deise Chalum, Calum's suit  
co air, on whom?  
cia mheud, how many?  
co aig, who has?  
riubinn Màiri, Mary's ribbon  
co as, from where?  
càit, where?  
a' gabhail cuairt, taking a walk (stroll)  
a' dol, going  
a ghabhail sgrìob, to take a walk  
an gabh sinn, shall we take  
a step, in  
air a' gheata seo, on this gate  
am faod mi, may I am 1 allowed?  
a dhol, to go  
gabhaidh, shall (will) take (affirmative answer to an gabh?)  
theid, shall (will) go  
theid sinn a seach, we shall go in  
coisidhinn sinn, we shall walk  
gu toobh eile na pàirce, to the other side of the park  
crodh, cattle  
tarbh, (a) bull  
thubhairt, said  
gu thèid  
fiadhach wild  
feumaidh sinn, we must  
feumaidh sinn cumail air falbh, we must keep away  
bhuaidhe, from him

# CROFTERS — OWNERS OR TENANTS?

by ANN MACLEAN (Portree High School)

Most visitors to the island looking at crofts will think of them as very small farms compared with those in England or lowland Scotland, and they may wonder whether the crofters own or merely rent their land. In fact most crofters in Skye are tenants and pay an annual rent to the owner of the estate. Even his house, which either he or his father probably built for themselves, may not in law be regarded as his. Fencing, drainage etc., are improvements made and paid for by the tenant, and houses are regarded in the same way. If the crofter went away he would be entitled to financial compensation for his improvements, to be paid either by the estate owner or the incoming tenant, the amount being determined in the case of dispute by the Land Court. Often nowadays the annual rent is quite small, e.g. a crofter I know pays £2 17s 6d annually for his five acres of cultivated land, and his share in 110 acres of rough grazing on the surrounding moorland, held in common with other members of his crofting township.

Apart from changes of tenancy, difficulties have occurred where land has been needed for other purposes, e.g. housing sites for non-croft-holders or for forestry, since the crofter is entitled to receive compensation only for the value of his improvements, and the landlord would receive anything extra. Naturally crofters have been unwilling to part with their land under these conditions, and so development which might be desirable is held up. To overcome this the Crofters Commission has proposed recently that crofters should become owners of their crofts instead of tenants, re-

placing the annual rent payable to the landlord with an annuity payable over a number of years. This might appear to be just another name for an annual payment by the crofter, but in fact it would make the transfer of land for different purposes much easier, and might also encourage the crofter in the feeling that the land is really his own, though indeed most Highland crofters consider the land is their own already. They have security of tenure and one of the other privileges of ownership, the right to pass on their croft to their family in their will.

The crofters of Glendale, where I live, are unusual in that sixty years ago they were given the opportunity of buying their crofts, so that they are the only crofters in Skye who are owners and not tenants of their land. Special arrangements had to be made by the Department of Agriculture for considering them still to be crofters for grants and other assistance. I asked my father and some of the other Glendale crofters what they had gained by becoming owners and this was the answer — "We own the title deeds of our land and do not have to pay rent to landlords (the annuity payable over 50 years terminated in 1955). Although we have to abide by the township rules (for management of the common grazing) we suffer no other interference, even from the Land Court. Our land is entirely our own for any improvements we wish to make, and likewise our house. By improving our houses we can then receive a reasonable price for them when selling, but if we were tenants under a landlord we would be

forced to take the price laid down by the Land Court."

The Glendale crofters have a certain pride and interest in their work and in their crofts which seem to be lacking in some other parts of Skye. You can sense this immediately as you come over Cnoc-an-t-Sithean, the Fairy's Knoll, and see this well-cultivated little valley below you, so different from the derelict appearance of some croft land elsewhere. The little white houses have a well-cared for look which tells the same story of a contented and reasonably prosperous people. Especially at harvest time, you will see them working long hours from day-break till long after sundown, but they will always have time to speak to you and make you feel welcome in their glen. There are fewer empty houses here, and the decrease of population has been less than in other parts of Skye.

There are 18,000 acres in all, but the greater part of this is moorland used in common for sheep grazing. Each croft owns some arable land, the maximum being 40 acres, and at least one cow. The large crofts have resulted from the crofter having purchased the land from a former tenant. In addition to sheep of his own each crofter holds shares in the Glendale Club Stock, comprising 147 shares in all, and the profit at the end of the year is divided among the shareholders, though this is usually small after expenses have been met.

People are kept busy during the year with the usual round of croft work — gathering, dipping and shearing sheep, and getting them ready for the annual autumn sales — sowing, cultivating and harvesting the crops — feeding and looking after the cattle — cutting, drying and bringing in the peats for winter fuel.

Many of the crofters manage to secure small jobs as extra sources of money income. A good deal of fishing is still done, and while much of this is for enjoyment, and of course a useful supplement to the family food, a few people have now begun to sell their fish. This is especially so for lobsters since they can be sent away and there is a good market. Salmon from the Glendale river is also sold by the lease-holders who live in the glen.

Glendale is rather off the usual tourist routes except for those who come to see the lighthouse at Neist Point or the great cliffs of Waterstein Head and Dunvegan Head, but it is a place to be seen also for its lively crofting life, and maybe a view of what other parts of Skye were like in the past when their crofting was more active.

Reprinted with permission from "Skye '68".

## REVIEW ORDER

OIRTHIR TIM LE CAILEIN MACCOINNICH

Gh tric nuair a thèistear Gaidhealach a' gabhail comh-thionail air Ghaidhealachid na sìd, 'nàll do adhbhar na Gaidhlig. Ach ged a tha an t-Urr. Cailin MacCoinnich 'na mhìr, istear ann an sìorradh air a' eò abair gu dìcheallach as leth ar canain. Tha a' chuid mhòr de na Gaidheil colach air a' ghuth aige, a' leughadh nan naidheachdan air an reidio aig meadhan-latha, agus air prògram eile. Leughar na sgrìobhaidean aige gu tric ann an "Gairm."

Ans an leabhar seo tha cuid de na sgialachdan aig Mgr. MacCoinnich air an cruimeachadh comhla. Thaing feadhainn dhiubh seo am follais mar tha ann an "Gairm" no air an reidio, ach tha moran dhiubh ur.

Tha an t-ughdar ag innse dhùin de an cuspair a tha a' cangal nan sgialachdan 'i chille: "Bunaidh na sgialachdan so do'n t-saoghal neulach sin tha 'n aiteigin eadar cadar dha is dughadh, saoghal a cho-thradh eadar latha 's oidhche, saoghal na camhanachaidh chierghas eadar tim agus sìorradh-cachd." Tha na sgialachdan a' deligeadh 'n cuspair ean diamhair, ach chan 'eil am modh-sgrìobhaidh aig Mgr. MacCoinnich dorcha do-thuigsinn.

Tha sgialachdan fada agus goirid ans an leabhar seo, agus chan fhaigh dùin sam bith a chosgas coig tasdan deug air mealladh-duil. 'S e seo an t-ochdamh leabhar a chuir Clo-bhualaidhean Gairm a-mach, agus tha na Gaidheil fada 'nan comain airson na bhèid iad a' deanamh air sgath na Gaidhlig. Còirdach an leabhar seo ri luchd ionnsachaidh na Gaidhlig oir tha e air a' sgrìobhadh ann an canain ghriam air a breacachd 'le ghatasan-cainnte.

Chaidh "Oirthir Tim" a dheasachadh le mòr churam, agus tha e saor o mhearachdan clo-bhualaidh—rud nach tachair tric ann an litreachas na Gaidhlig. Tha mi'n dochas gum faigh an leabhar seo a'ire air iomadh sgeip-leabhraichean ann an Albainn agus thall thairis cuideachd.

This is a collection of some of the short stories of Colin Mackenzie. It consists of 176 pages and costs only 15/- . It is published by Gairm, 227 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.

## LARGS BRANCH AGM

At the Annual General Meeting of the Branch held in Mackay's Rooms recently, the following office-bearers were elected for Session 1969/70:

- Hon. President — Mr A. E. MacTaggart.
- President — Mr T. Caldwell.
- Vice Presidents — Mr H. MacKinnon and Mr A. Brown.
- Secretary — Mrs J. Stephen.
- Treasurer — Mrs M. Munro.

## OVER TO YOU

Fhir - dheasachaidh, — A thaobh "Seinn Shalm is Oran" (aireamh an 3mh latha de'n Ghiblein), cha 'b'fhilear do Dhòmhnall Grann an tuilleadh colais a bhith aige air a' chuis mun do chuir e peann ri paiper, Sgrìobh e mu'n fhonn "French": "Is cinnteach nach cumadh am fear a dheilbh e — Mainzer, nach e? — a mach gum b'è seo a chuala esan. Chual e seinn a chòrd ris, agus chual e greadhnachas air..." Cha chuala Mainzer dad dh'ann fàlsoirs. Na fuinn a chuir e am tollais, agus "French" air aon duibh, cha chuala e a riann iad air an seinn. Cha robh aige ach pungan a' chiuil mar a sgrìobh fear eile iad, agus sin gum stiùireadh sam bith a thaobh uine (time-values) no beumadh (accountant). An stiùireadh a thaobh seo a tha Mainzer a' toirt seachad 'na leabhar, chan 'eil ann ach obair mac-meannma air a' stèidheachadh air an aineolas.

Tha Dòmhnall Grann a' radh nach robh dùine a riann a' smoinneachadh gu robh na sailm Ghaidhlig air an seinn an cho-seirm; ach tha gu leor a' smoinneachadh gu bheil "French" aig Mainzer, as aonais a' cho-seirm, ceart gu leor. Chan 'eil e ceart gu leor, agus an iongnadh e? Ma tha a dhùith air a' Chomunn Ghaidhealach a dhearbhadh cho fad 's a tha iad air faondradh bhò'n dùalchas-ciùil a tha an t-ainm aca a bhith ag cumail suas, chan urrainn dhaibh nas fhearr a dheanadh na "French" aig Mainzer a sheinn air a h-uile còrthom.

A thaobh nan oran, cha leir dhomh gu bheil dad leir do Dhòmhnall Grann ri radh na liomhorachd fhacal ach "Tha fhios agam de 's toigh leam." Agus chan 'eil ann ach an-càiteamh air uine a dhòl a dheasbair ri fear nach urrainn a dhòl nas fhaide na sin — Is mise, etc.,

UILLEAM MAC MHATHAIN Dùn-eideann.

## CROFTER FOUND DEAD IN TUNNEL

Mr John McMaster, Banavie, by Fort William, a 70-year-old crofter was found dead in a tunnel underneath the Caledonian Canal on Sunday.

He had left home to bring cows from the opposite side of the canal crossing by the passageway.

## SKYE ROAD SCHEMES

Approval has been granted by the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr William Ross, for building and improving principal roads in Scotland, among them the Borve-Uig (A856) road in Skye.

The estimated cost — £358,000 — will be borne in full by the Government under the Crofter Counties programme.

## SEIRBHIS AN ADHAIR

Tha fosglaidhean againn airson Gillean a' dol ri ceard — 15½ gu 17½ Chan eil feum air "O" Levels Fir is nigheanan — Bho 17 a dh'ois airson atharrachadh chiurid is 'nan luchd-obrach

### Beatha lan le

- Paidheadh math
- Cairdean math
- Cothrom math air Foghlum is Cluicheadh

Tadhail, sgrìobh no fon airson tuilleadh fios agus leabhraan

R.A.F. Careers Information Office  
Flight Lieutenant John Mitchell  
3 Bridge Street, Inverness

# SPALDA REPORT - '68-'69

# Week-end Thought

The Scottish Peat and Land Development Association, in its recent report, says that although the Economic Development Committee for Agriculture found that development of home agriculture could result in a net saving of imports of £220 million, the process of two steps forward and one back is evident from the unspectacular nature of the recent Price Review incentives and the winding up of the House of Commons Select Committee on Agriculture which was showing promise of useful action.

When the pressure of the N.F.U. and bodies with public support like S.P.A.L.D.A. have resulted in a move in the right direction on the Government's part it is essential that this should be increased so that vested interests in and out of Government Departments should not be allowed to stand in the way of the sanest method of achieving a healthy balance of payments situation—the full development of Britain's land resources and the production, in stages, of another £1,000 million worth of our food.

During 1968-69 S.P.A.L.D.A. has carried on its contribution to this desirable end by work on a proposed Private Member's Bill on Land Reclamation with the help of Mr James Davidson, M.P. This draft Bill will be submitted to members at the Annual General Meeting for their suggestions.

Together with the Mull Council of Social Service and Mr John Carr of Glengorm S.P.A.L.D.A. has also been working on the possible reclamation of a bog in Mull of which a survey has been obtained from the Macaulay Institute after a preliminary survey by a member of the Association. It is hoped that a grass drying plant can be set up on the bog, to provide winter keep for Mull livestock and make the Island agriculture that much more viable. When final figures and costs are reached the scheme will be put by S.P.O.L.D.A. and the Mull interests to the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland and other inter-

ested bodies. This is a key development of land in the Western Isles and is obviously of importance for Highland agriculture which could be made much more viable in Lewis, Caithness and Sutherland etc. by reclaiming the deeper bogs at a cost much less than reclamation in, for example, Holland.

Executive members went as delegates to put pressure at the T.U.C. Conference on Highland Development at Inverness in November where Professor Grieve indicated that the Mull and Kildonan Agriculture and Forestry Surveys would be ready by mid 1969.

The S.P.A.L.D.A. Booklet "Reclamation in the Seventies" (5/-) is selling well and has aroused much interest as the best ever statement on the Land Development potential in Scotland.

## No Increase In Reclamation Grants

A plea to have grants for reclamation work increased to 75 per cent has been turned down by Mr William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland. At present the maximum grant a farmer can receive under the Hill Land Improvement (Scotland) Scheme 1967 is 60 per cent.

The call for the increase in grant aid, which would encourage more farmers to improve poor land was made in February by the Scottish Peat and Land Development Association.

In a letter to SPALDA the Scottish Office in London state that the importance of encouraging reclamation and improvement of hill land was fully recognised and was the main reason for the introduction of the last improvement scheme.

Under this scheme, grants of 50 per cent are provided for a wide range of improvements including land improvements by cultural operations and by laying down permanent pasture. In addition, it provides a supplementary grant of 10 per cent for drainage benefiting hill land.

The letter points out that since the scheme began about 2900 applicants for work estimated to cost nearly £1.4 million have been approved.

"In the circumstances, the Secretary of State does not consider that at the present stage he would be justified in proposing further increases in grant," the letter adds.

## GIOMACH A HAMA

Chaidh giomach trì puinndean a chuidem a ghlacadh air slait le biathadh hama far cladach Sgalpaigh. Aig 23/4 puinnnd bha luach math airgid 'san fhamhair ach chaidh a chuir an tigh-taigaidh am Manchester. 'S doxia gum b'fhearr dha na giomadairean tilleadh a bhos is hama na braicais a chuir 'sna cleibh.

Let our starting point this issue be the vintage humourous question attributed to a pugnacious Irishman: "Is this a private fight or can any one join in?" Our modern entertainment industry is well aware that we all enjoy standing on the fringe watching a fight and that the more energetic citizens work off steam in games like rugby

## by PAUL MONTEATH

and soccer. How many films and TV productions have a fight scene of some kind? As we watch it, however, we take comfort from the thought that the fights are "faked," that no one is really being hurt or killed simply to provide us with a satisfying spectacle.

The spirit which pervaded the crowds thronging the ancient Roman circuses is one which twentieth century man spurns. Men of today do not relish a gladiatorial fight to the death as did those ancients of Rome.

I shared a reaction of horror some time ago with a cinema audience when we watched a newsreel presenting a racing car event during which several of the cars crashed into one another at top speed and hurled and somersaulted over a barrier straight into the middle of a dense crowd of spectators. The cost in human life was stupendous and entirely beyond justification. Soon afterwards newspapers reported new legislation as a result of public outcry against the cir-

cumstances which made such a terrible happening possible. Men should not be willing nor required to destroy themselves to make a living! That seems axiomatic to us but previous generations had to fight to establish the principle. Effort, sustained effort, or course, there must be in performing the daily task which justifies our place in society but it must be effort within our right to give or demand.

Christian teaching can help us in estimating the amount of effort we offer or expect. The Bible teaches that God has breathed life into a man's body, that He has made him in His own image. Thus human life is precious and of infinite value. Men may not deal lightly with the lives of other men. Love, says Jesus, must be a guiding principle in human relations. Because of God's loving purpose for the life of each of His creatures men must do nothing which may violate the sanctity and worth of their own souls; nor may they do anything which may harm the soul-life of their neighbours. In short, men are required to love God and their neighbours. In short, men are required to love God and their neighbours.

Note the order. Jesus taught that men must first love God and then, as a result of that relationship to God, love men.

The application of these rules will help us to gauge men's effort and to steer with success through all our dealings with our fellows.

Morover as we apply love we prepare ourselves for that blessed state beyond time where love reigns eternally.

I believe there is no better way.

## Edinburgh Gaelic Chapel 1769

The Highland Church Kirk Session of Edinburgh propose to mark the bi-centenary of the opening of the Gaelic Chapel at a Gaelic Service to be held on the open, original site at Castle Wynd, on 22nd June 1969, at 3.30 p.m.

The Rt. Reverend, the Moderator of the General Assembly, Dr T. M. Murchison, with other Gaelic church representatives, will be present.

Representatives of the S.P.C.K., church, civic, soldiering, Highland and other bodies will also attend.

It is also proposed:

(i) To insert a significantly worded tablet in the boundary wall at the site.

(ii) To renovate the headstone of the first Minister of the Chapel, the Rev. Joseph Robertson Macgregor, and to lay a wreath on the grave in the Greyfriars Kirkyard.

(iii) To provide further means of Gaelic instruction in the Highland traditions of worship especially for young Highlanders.

Donations towards the cost cost will be gratefully received and should be sent to Bank of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh, 1, for credit of the Highland Church, Tolbooth St John's, A/c No. 428830.

# CLUAS RI CLAISNEACHD

## Beachdan Air Programan Gaidhealach

**Sgialchdan**  
Nuair a chualas gum d'fhuair am BBC corr is da fhaichead oidhirp-sgrìobhaidh anns a' cno-inatpuss a cuairid air chois airson sgialachd Gàidhlig, agus gum robh an dara leth dhiùbs sin cho math agus gum bi iad air an crabh-sgaoileadh, bha sin an dùil gum biodh an t-eòlas thug buaidh air eachd sònraichte. Agus cha robh sinn air ar mealladh. B'airidh "Briseadh na Cloiche" air an duais agus tha sinn a' cur meala-naidheachd air Iain Moireach a chòisinn a t-urram. Ann an seagh bha an sgialachd 's na dòrsa agus cho diamhair ri cuid de sgrìobhaidhean air latha-an-dùine, an dà chuid rosg agus bàrdach. Tha am BBC a' targse dèan eile airson dealbh-chluich ann an Gàidhlig, agus cha chuirhead e iongnadh orm ma chluingeas sin ainn linn an co-thèannais ri a' chofharpis sin cuideachd.

**Mnathan**  
Ged a chord "Briseadh na Cloiche" rium, bha an sgialachd a leugh Iain Moireach air "Eadarainn Flein" pailt cho druidteach. Bha mi a' faireachadh agus a' faicinn nan nithean a' tachairt, agus anns a' ghrèin agus anns na flùraichean bha samhlaich air an aon dhèan a bh'air an leabaidh. Chan 'eil mi cinnteach ann bheil e ceart do mi air a' bhith ag dìochèadh ri "Eadarainn Flein" — a' reir an "Radio Times" 'se "prògram bhòireannach" a' th'ann — ach tha mi a' smaoinneachadh gum toil iad mathanas

dhuinn airson a bhith a' farchluis orra! A reir coitais cha dean iad a chuis as ar n-aonais, oir cha chuala mi prògram fhathast anns nach robh na frionnaic a' gabnau. Co-pàirt! Gheibhear cuspair ean de gach sèrsa air a' phrogram seo, ach chan 'eil e dad air deireadh air 'Woman's Hour' sa Bheurla.

**Eileanan**  
Bith uidh aig muinntir nan Eileanan an Iar anns an dealbh-cilich ur a thòisich air an eilbehsen air an t-seachdain seo chaidh — "The Prior Commitment." 'S ann ann an Arainn a chaidh an dealbh-chilich a dhèanamh, eilbeas a tha glè coltach ri cuid de na h-eileanan an Innes Gall, agus far am bheil cor is ceud duine fhathast a bhruidhnas a' Ghàidhlig. Air an t-seachdain seo chaidh chuirhead a-mach prògram eile ann am Beurla mu dheidhinn eilein. Thug Nicolas Barrett dhuinn cunntas air cuairt a ghabh e gu 'Ailean Cholla' agus thòisich e dhuinn mu bheatha agus mu bheachdan an t-sluaigh, agus chuala sinn cuid de na h-eileanan a' bruidhinn. Ann an dòigh no dhà tha suidheachadh Cholla mar a tha na h-eileanan beaga eile-Ratharsaigh, Bhatarsaigh, Bearnarsaigh na Hearadh, agus mar 'in air adhart oir tha aig an oigèrid ri falbh gu math tràth, air cho ceangailte 's gum bheil iad ris an dachaidh. Agus ann uair 's gum falbh iad 'se ghe bleagh dhiubh a thilleadh a dh'obair air an eilean.

MAOLDONAICH

# Sruth

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