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THURSDAY, 6th FEBRUARY 1969

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This is Percival Square, Stornoway, at the turn of the century. The building in the background is Lewis Castle, built in 1844 by Sir James Matheson. The foregoing building is the old Post Office. This scene is one of the recollections of Robert MacIver, a Stornoway lad who has made good in America. His book is reviewed in this issue.

Better Land Use

In their report "Land Use in the Highlands," published last week, the Highland Forum, a study group of 25 executives pledged to Highland Development, make a plea for a concentrated drive for better land use by one powerful body with a clearly defined goal instead of the present individual, and therefore limited, efforts of too many bodies working on their own without any sense of common purpose.

The report, published in Inverness, looks at land use (or perhaps more aptly, misuse) from the heyday of the CLA system through depressing stages to the present, when a steady falling Highland population is concentrating more and more in urban centres and too much land has been and is being lost to the spread of heather and bracken—and what the various public bodies set up to "deal" with the problem have done.

The most recent arrival on the scene, the Highland Board comes in for criticism in that, with land the major natural resource in the Highlands, only one member and one of the full-time staff have the responsibility

CALUM GEUR



"The Board's Annus Mirabilis: I always said it was a fertilising agent for development."

of looking at the problem. This the report says, is patently inadequate, and may well result in the Board being used as a stalking horse for land acquisition by bodies such as the Forestry Commission. The whole problem calls for a comprehensive approach based on a carefully worked out land study method. The Board should decide quickly how this can best be done, then obtain sufficient funds to put a strong team in the field.

The Macaulay Institute for Soil Research also comes under fire. The Highland Forum say that they find it astonishing that the Institute has spent the first years of its present survey of Scotland almost entirely on lowland areas, most of which are already involved in fully productive agriculture instead of directing attention to upland areas where land use study is urgently needed and where forms of land use are undergoing change.

On farming in general, the report maintains that subsidies are often biased towards forms of farming which seem wrong for the land, certainly for the Highlands. On crofting in particular, it points out that though the crofter has security of tenure, he does not have ownership of the land. This, it maintains, is a limiting factor in his getting capital for development, and may inhibit different types of development because the value of improvement accrues to the landlord. One solution might be for the crofter to be enabled to buy his land through the State, as has been done in Glendale in

(Continued on Page Four)

HIDB OPPOSED TO BRIDGE AT KYLE

The dream of many Skye-men—a road bridge at Kyleakin—has not found favour with the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

In a press statement issued following completion of a detailed examination of the existing ferry service, the Board state that "the problem does not merit a bridge but it does demand that the ferry be recognised as the road to Skye and operated accordingly."

A bridge, described as "too expensive a solution to the problem in the meantime" would, of course, give Skye a regular and normal road link with the mainland. How-

ever, the Board's findings are that demands for such a regular link are unjustified and do not even merit a 24-hour ferry service. Early morning and late night services must be improved with the morning services scheduled at hourly intervals and additionally as the volume of traffic demands.

Recognising that the arguments about the ferry service have been caused by too frequent delays of over two hours, the inconvenience caused the travelling public and the cost to commercial vehicle operators, the report goes on to state that regular half hour delays on mainland routes would "immediately inspire corrective investment" running to perhaps hundreds of thousands of pounds. Such corrective investment in this instance should be in a new large 20/25 car ferry with roll-on roll-off characteristics. The service provided would

presumably eliminate delays of two hours at peak times but "should recognise that thirty minutes delay is a severe delay and the maximum tolerable in all but exceptional circumstances" (tolerable on the West Coast and in the islands but apparently not "on a mile of mainland route").

The proposed new ferry should be designed to carry a vehicle of 32 gross tons in order to meet the need for hauliers to use large vehicles under the Transport Act. The limitations of the existing jetties could result in additional construction costs at both sides; the Secretary of State being responsible for Kyle of Lochalsh and Inverness County Council for Kyleakin.

The Scottish Transport Group now control the Caledonian Steam Packet Co. previously under British Rail.

An extension of the Sunday services to operate in April and May and the appointment of a manager based locally are also recommended.

Fish Scarcity Hits Shetland Factory

The Icelantic Frozen Fish Company of Scalloway have run into difficulties as a result of the severe scarcity of white fish this winter.

Output is down to a mere twentieth of capacity and the labour force has been reduced from 140 to approximately 50.

In 1965 the Highlands and Islands Development Board came to the rescue of Icelantic with a £100,000 credit arrangement. Following investigation of the firm's potential and value to the community the Board decided on further financial assistance. Now amounting to £100,000, this is one of their largest single investments in a commercial concern.

The injection of this new capital, which it was hoped would create additional jobs—a total of 400 was envisaged—coincided with a major fish famine over a protracted period. The effect has been disastrous and the factory is now barely ticking over.

Recent landings of white fish have averaged 1,500 to 2,000 cwt. weekly compared with a normal 6,000 cwt.

The scarcity of fish in Shetland waters has forced island merchants and processors to turn their attention to shell-fish. A number of boats have tried scallop fishing, and the Islanders are now being encouraged to collect winkles.

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Burns agus na Gaidheil

Tha mi creidsinn nach eil moran Ghaidheal aig a bheil eolas mòr sam bith air a' bharrachd aig Burns a mach o na h-orain a tha iad a' cluinntinn aig cuirmean-ciuil no air an craobh-sgoailteach. Tha a' chaint anns a bheil a' chuid as fhearr dhe'n bharrachd aige air a sgrìobhadh, a' Bheurla Albannach, 'na cnap-starra dhaibh, ach is e call mar a tha seo oir, air doigh, tha barrachd aige ri radh ruinn na tha aig Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair agus Donnchadh Ban.

Tha Uisdean MacDiarmaid (C. M. Grievie) ag radh ann an aon de na sgrìobhaidhean aige, 'Burns Today and Tomorrow', gu bheil an saoghal mun do sgrìobh Burns air atharrachadh gu tur on thainig Linn nan Inneasan agus doigh-smaointinn an t-sluaigh air atharrachadh leis. Tha seo fir a thoibh Alba-a-deas ach cha chreid mi gu bheil e cho fir a thoibh na Gaidhealtachd.

Thuir fear eile rium an latha roimhe, fear gearr-thuigseach a thainig bu luchd-Gaidheilich nach eil i aige fhèin agus a tha fuireach air a' Ghaidhealtachd, nach cuala e riamh aoh cho math ri 'Holy Willie's Prayer' agus chan air an latha Burns a bha esan a' smaointinn, ach air latha fhèin. Chan eil teagamh ann nach eil doigh-beatha na Gaidhealtachd anns an latha th'ann moran nas coltaiche ris an doigh-beatha a chunnaic Burns na tha doigh-beatha Alba-a-deas. Ma bheir 'Holy Willie's Prayer' cuid g'ar cuimhne, bheir. 'The Corra's Saturday Night' feadhainn eile, (Ged nach tig an darma pios bardachd suas ris an fhear eile docha gu robh a' cheart ubhair a dhurachd aig Burns 'ga sgrìobhadh). Tha e nas fhaicidh air an oile na tha e dealbh de mhaithreas a tharrainn. Cha thog na faclan, 'You see you birkie ca'd a lord,' dealbh cho beo-thail ann an intinn Goill agus a thogas iad ann an intinn Gaidheil a chunnaic tric gu leor mac-samhail an fhir a tha anns an oran a' spaidsearachd air na monaidhean 'nar latha fhèin.

Chan eil teagamh nach e an t-urram a bha e toirt dha 'n duine chumanta agus mar a bha e ag iarraidh air a bhith neo-eisimeileach agus fein-speiseil a thug do Raibeart Burns an t-aite tha aige ann an cridheachan dhaoine — agus nach robh mòr urram aig na buaidhean sin riamh a measg nan Gaidheil? Feumaidh sinn iomradh a thoirt ann seo air aon bhard Ghaidhealach co-dhiubh a bha measail air bardachd Burns. B'e sin Donnall Ruadh Mac an t-Saoir. Is fhaich an t-eadar-thengachaidh a rinn e air 'Tam o' Shanter' agus 'The Twa Dugs' a leughaidh.

Who gets the change?

While we have said things on this page which have been well in advance of their time, we have seldom, if ever, been proved wrong. The most recent example of confirmation of our prognostications is the announcement about the social grants which the Government in its benevolence is to bestow (for the coming year anyway) on three Highland railway lines.

The Inverness/Thurso line is to get £594,000; Fort William/Mallaig is to get £208,000; and the Inverness/Kyle line is to get £276,000.

At first sight it looks as though the political administrators in London or in Edinburgh (does it really matter?) have at long last seen that communications in the Highlands have a more than significant social value. But is this really the case? Some four months ago, when there was talk of the Inverness/Kyle line being in danger because of the proposed Ullapool/Stornoway sea link, we said that British Railways, would say that this line would cost some £250,000 per annum to run; and that this figure would be the sum of the required social grant. Independent costings on this line reveal that the running costs are a little over £120,000.

These independent costings have been proved time and time again to be accurate. And they underline the fact that all figures produced by British Railways are suspect. Biased Transport Users Consultative Councils accept these figures readily and without question and refuse to allow official independent costings to be made by objectors.

The question now is that three Highland lines are to be given over one million pounds in social grants to keep them open. SRUTH says that at least half that amount only is necessary if accurate costings are accepted and we suspect it is an attempt by BR to squeeze money out of the Treasury by asking for more than it needs.

Half a million pounds would be a useful sum for the HDB to use to sponsor more significant small and medium-sized industrial units in the Highlands and Islands based on the natural resources of the area, which is what they have failed to do a great deal of in the last three years and only in recent months have they appointed an Industrial Promotion Officer. Even ten per cent. of that sum would pay for a good development plan for the Western Isles chain.

Who gets the change?

FAICINN BHUAM

AN GTC

Bha mi toilicht fhaincinn gu robh na h-àireamhan anns na siorrachdan Gàidhealach a rinn tair air an GTC air Diluan, 27/1/69, gu math isleal, mar a chithear an seo.

Inbhirnis — 6
Gallaibh — 4
Ros — 3
Earraghaidheal — 2
Cataibh — 0

A' coig-cèud ann an coig siorrachdan. Mu 'n àm a bhitheas Sruth am mach, faodaidh gum bi na h-àireamhan nas lugha na sin. Gu teagamh cluinnear gu bheil moran a chuir an ainmean a steach nach eil riarachaidhe leas mar a tha an GTC air a dhèanamh suas ach dè d'heath? Tha fhios ach nacheil dad ceàrr nach gabh cur ceard.

Tha e air a' radh cuideachd gun do chuir moran an ainmean a steach an aghaidh an toil, seadh, gu dearbh, gu bheil a' mhòr-chuid, se sia, còrr is ceithir mìle fichead, a' cumail a mach gum b' ann le ainneart a chaidh an còig-cèudnadh. Chan eil dearbhadh againn gu bheil seo fìor mu 'n mhòr-chuid, no mu chuid chumseach a' bhith.

Tha e air aithris gu tric nacheil ach 18 tìdeair ann measg 44 an GTC, agus gu faod an 26 eile an gnothach a dhèanamh orra aig a coirneamhar. Canon a bhitheadh eagal air na 18 gum bitheadh na 26 nan aghaidh fad na tìde. Bha moran dè na 26 iad fhèin nan tìdearan. Tha trìuir dhiubh nan fir-stiùirdh foghlum, coignear as na colaiseadan foghlum, coignear as na h-oilthighean, agus dithis a' ionadain dheas inbheach — 15 uile gu léir. Dhe na 11 a tha fhathast air fhàgail cò a theireadh nach bi baraillean reusanta acusan cuideachd air cùisean foghlum? Cha leig na 18 tìdeair an leas, is iad fhèin aon-ghnathach, ach is de chach faotainn air an taobh agus an latha a bhithe leatha. Co-dhiù tha deagh sheansa, nuair a thig an ath-sgrùdadh, gum bi àireamh nan tìdeair ann air àrdachadh air a leithid a dhòigh's nach bi iad an eisimeil na feadhainn eile. Eadhon an dràsta, mun dèanar atharrachadh, cha bu chòir bruidhinn mar gum o' BATHADH CHAOL ACUIIN

air Di-ciadunn an 29mh latha de'n Fhaoilteach chaillead triuir a Steormabhagh An Caol-Ainmean 's iad air t' slioghe dhachaidh le van a Inbhir-Nis.

Bha iad an deidh an bat'aiseig 'Lochalsh' fhagail mu 5 uairean 'sa' mhaduinn nuair a dh'fhaga a van 'san robh iad an cidhe' s' chaidh i fodha an da throug-dheug de uisge.

B'e 'n triuir a chailleadh Donnhull Donnhullach (33) a Steinis, a mhac Daibhidh nach robh ach na h-ochd bliadhna dh'aois agus Domh-macLeod (25) a' Rathad Mhic-Amhlagh, Steormabhagh.

Dh'amhlachadh Donnhull Donnhullach 'sa mhac Diù-stairme. Bha còrr is mìle duine air an tiodhachadh Ghabh tiodhachadh Donnhull Mhic-leoid air Di-h-aoine.

canadh e, "Chan eil mise air reidhstir nan doitairan. Ghabh mi a-huile cùrsa a' bh'ann. Tha mi a' cheart cho foghlumire ris na ceudan a' th' air a' reidhstir, ach tha mo chogais gam chumail o' m' ainm a chur a steach. Tha mi 'smaointeachadh gur e gnothach nàr a' th' ann gum bitheadh a leithid air iarraidh an dùthaich Chrìosdaid, a' bharrachd air cis deich nochdaichean 'sa' bhliadhna. Tha de phileachan s' de bhotal agam làn an t-saoghal agus cunntaich, bheir mi dhut beagan nas saoire iad."

A' nise dh' fhaodadh an t-euslaiteach èisdeachd gu foghaidheach, gabhail ris na thuir am fear eile mar an t-uil fhìrinn, a bhitheidh a' chionn a dheise a bhithe cho ragh; dh' fhaodadh e a bhithe moiteil as a chionn gu robh e a' cur na chumhne na maritairan o shean a bha deònach fulang airson am prionnaspalan. Aig a' cheart àm, se sin mur a cumadh ceann goirt, no casaidean, no losgadh-bràghad e gun chomas breithnachaidd, bhith-eadh amhrasan beag biodach air eul choinn ghoirt, etc, gur robh fuidheig a dhìth air no laochan, gun do chail e earrann bheag de 'n ionnsachadh dhilheachd uaireigin na shiubhal troimh na colaiseatan.

Tha fhios aig na h-uile nach dearb an reidhstir gu bheil na h-uile a' th' air co-ionann an an comas is ann an sgile. Tha e a' dearbhadh airson sin gun deach iad tromh chùrsachan foghlum a bheir aubhar reusanta dhunnn nach toir iad an car asainn.

Se' tha ceàrr air dreuchd nan tìdeair cho duilich sa tha e a bhithe cùdteas sa bhithe an obair aca. Air an Diluan ud, 27/1/69, aig coimeamh comhairle foghlum Earraghaidh, dh' fhoillsicheadh cho làidir sa tha an mearachd seo fhathast. Thuir fear dhe 'n fheadhainn, a bha ag iarraidh na sianar neo-reidhstiriche a chumail, nach bu chòir "closed shop" a dhèanamh de dhreuchd nan

tìdeairan. Dé tha seo a' ciallachadh? Tha gum bi cead aig gach ceòr a' dhol a' steach do 'n "bhùth". Chan eadh e 'n gnothach. Bha an "shop" fogsailte tuilleadh is fada. Ach tha an GTC a' dol ga dhunadh agus tha an t-am aca.

Aon rud a ni an GTC, bheir e an àite dligheach do na colaiseatan (Jordanhill, Moray House, etc.). Bha iad isleal an prestige (facal Frangach, gabhail mu lethseug) agus bha cuid de na chòire air na h-MA's a bhitheadh a' gearan mu 'n bhliadhna anna an àiteach an oilthig; agus cuid air luchd-teagaisg nan oilthighean fhèin; nach deàndh feum idir dhiubh. Bha moran aig colaiseatan foghlum ri innse mu chleasan teagaisg o chionn da fhichead bliadhna; tha moran a' bharrachd air ri innse an diugh.

Rinneadh mòran othail mu chàs truagh nan 700, no mar sin, nach d' rachadh air an reidhstir, ach chualas gle bheag mu na 50,000, no glè fhàisg air, a bhà air. Faodaidh gu dearbh gum bi cuid dhe na 700 ag radh a nise: 'o' Fuasgail sinn o' cairdean.' Tha e soilleir nach do thog an SSA (fir a' mhàin) an guth an aghaidh an GTC agus a robh an taghadh seachd agus chunncas nach do thaghadh duine dhe 'n fheadhainn a chuir iad fhèin air adart.

E tha cuid dhe na Liberalaich a' nochdadh an co-aithneachadh ris na 700. Chan eil mi cinnteach a bheil na Liberalaich uile air an aon ràmh mu na cheist seo. S' dètha gun innis cuideigin dhunnn.

Ach charson air an t-saoghal a tha na Naiseantaich a' cur an taic ris na 700? Dé a dhèanadh iadsan nan bitheadh iad a' riaghaidh? An canadh iad gu robh na 15 as na coig siorrachdan ceart agus na ceudan air an tabh eile ceàr?

Tha teagamh nacheil cuid dhe na buill Pàrlamaid is na comhairleach foghlum ach a' gabhail a' chòthrom an riaghaidh agus gu h-àraidh Runair na Sàite ('Sullie Wullie') a leatragaidh. Ach chan e gnothach poiliticeach a tha seo idir. Se a' th' anns an GTC rud a bha a' chuid mhòr dhe na tìdeairan, mu 99 as a' 100, a' miannachadh o chionn ùine mhòr. Fhuair iad a nise e agus bitheadh e na shamhladh do na chuid eile de Bhreatainn agus de 'n t-saoghal dè a ghabhas deànaim an raon an foghlum.

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More Improvements On Invergarry to Kyle Road

TWO SCHEMES TO COST OVER £450,000

Two further contracts forming part of the continuing programme of improvements for the Invergarry-Kyle of Lochalsh trunk road (A.87) have been placed by Mr William Ross, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland.

One, worth about £180,000 has gone to R. J. Macleod (Contractors) Ltd., of Glasgow, and will provide two miles of 18 feet wide road with an eight feet wide footpath on an improved line at Inverinate village. The work is expected to take about two years to complete.

The second contract, valued at more than £270,000, has been awarded to Duncan Logan (Contractors) Ltd., of Muir of Ord, and will cover more than four miles of road between Dornie and Balmarra, including by-passes of

the hamlets of Ardelve and Auchtertyre. It will also give an 18 feet road with an eight feet wide footpath. This work is expected to take about 18 months to complete and will continue the reconstruction at present being done by the same firm on the Inverinate-Dornie stretch of the A.87.

Will Take Three Years to Complete

Work on the whole road is expected to be finished in 1971-72, converting what was basically a single track road of poor alignment with inadequate passing places, to a modern, two lane road.

The two latest schemes were prepared by Ross and Cromarty County Council as agents for the Secretary of State and will be carried out under supervision of their county surveyor.

Bata Aiseag Leodhais

Ged a tha companaidh MhicBhraoin deonach an Loch Seaforth a chuir air an Aiseag eadar Steornabhagh is Ulapoll a stamhradh chaneil comhairle a bhaile, a chomhairle ionadail no comhairle nam Port iad air a slon. Tha iadsan ag iarraidh batar aiseag cheart a ghabhas caraichean a bhì ann agus mur eil teag MacBhraoin iad te fhaighinn gus an togar te. Tha iad cuideachd airson faighinn a mach de na stoir a tha aig Ulapoll; am faighte bata bathair comhla ris an aiseag nam biodh bathar gu leor ann; nach biodh cosgais a bharrachd a tuicem air a h-eileanan ri linn an turas san da laimh-seachadh aig Inbhirnis; gum feumte seirbhis busaichean luatha o Inbhirnis gu Ulapoll; agus coinneamh a bhì

CLUAS RI CLAISNEACHD

Beachdan Air Programan Gaidhealach

Conaltradh

Tha "Ceann-labhairt" air program cho mìntimeach 's a tha Roinn Ghàidhlig a' Bh. B.C. a' cur a-mach. An oidhechd air dheireadh cha robh e dad air dheireadh air na turasan eile. Chuala sinn beachdan nan Eileanach air na ceistean co-cheangailte ri raon nan rocaidean ann an Uibhist-a-Deas, a tha gu bhith air a mhèadhachadh a dh' aithghearr Rinn Niall Friseal obair ionmholta ann a bhith a' crunneachadh stugh airson a' phrògram, agus chaidh a' chùis a mhìneachadh dhuinn gu soilleir. Cha robh fìù 's coileach Uibhisteach nach tug seachad a bheachd! Ma bhios am prògram ur a thig am follais air an telebhisean-roimh dheireadh na bliadhna cho math ri "Ceann-labhairt" chanaidh agus ann an Srath-phheofhair agus ann an Oban bha seinneadairean Gàidhlig còmhla riutha.

Tha sinn toilichte a chluinntinn gum bheil am B.B.C. a' dol a chur casg air an droch chleachdadh seo, agus tha sinn fo fhiachan do dhùthis de bhuihl na Parlaimhaid, Russell Mac Iain (Inbhirnis) agus Eric Lubbock, airson a' cheist seo a thogail.

Cuairt

Tha Robin Hall agus Jimmy MacGriogair air a bhith a' cur cuairt air feadh na Gàidhealtachd, agus chòrdhadh na prògraman aca ri Goill 's ri Gàidheil. Bha an ceòl taitneach do 'n Chluais, 's bha dealbhannan air an sealltainn a bha 'nan tlachd do 'n t-ùrrail. Fhuair a Ghàidhlig àite urramach anns na prògraman sin. Sheinn iad fhìn 'san t-seann chanaidh agus ann an Srath-phheofhair agus ann an Oban bha seinneadairean Gàidhlig còmhla riutha.

Ceartas

Grunn thursan an uiridh chail sinn mìnaidean luachmhor an teis-meadhan prògram Gàidhlig a chionn 's gun robh againn ri èisdeachd ri òraid o luchd nam polaitics. (Bha e riann 'na chùis — iongnaidh dhomh carson a bha iad a' taghadh am aig nach biodh aig àir-eamh bheag de'n t-sluagh, ann an Albainn cò-dhiùbh, ag èisdeachd — air cho taitneach 's gum bheil na prògraman Gàidhlig, tha fios nach 'eil a' chuid mhòr de na h-Albannaich ag èisdeachd

Maoldonaich

PORT ADHAIR

Tha an t-arm a'dol a thogail port adhair san Atha-leathann a chosgais £32,500. Bithidh am Bord a cur 25% ris a chosgais ach tha dochas gum faighhear 50%. Se an t-siorramachd a sheasas cor den chosgais. Be an call nach b'urrainn aont a bhì eadar da cheann an eilein o chionn bliadhna 's bhiodh am port adhair aca am feum. Chail iad a chiad chothrom is tha am Ploc air buannachd.



Work in progress on the Invergarry/Kyle road. This section has now been completed.

M.A. AIG 72

Tha sinn ag cuir fo mhealadh naidheachd air Mgr. Alasdair Camshron no mar is ainmeile e North Ayrill as leth an urram a tha Oilthigh Dhuneideann a cur air. Gheibh e an Digrìdh M.A. san Iuchar is ainneamh duine a choisinn an t-urram cho mor. Rugadh Alasdair aig Bunalteachainn ann 1896 an Stron an t-Sithein agus bha e ag obair air fearann aig Reispoll a croitearachd 's aig na rathaiden ach fhuas a bha e sa Chogadh Mhòr, gu chionn seachd bliadhna. Chail e fìrthachd da bliadhna air ais 'sa tha e nis an obaidal Dal na Traghad san Oban. Rinneadh F.S.A. dheth an 1950. Chan-eil duine an diugh cho fìosrach ris mu eachdraidh is beul aithris Ardnamurchan is Morbhairn. Tha e air grunn leabhraichean a chlobbualadh. Be "Coirechoille" a b'ainmeile dhiùbh.

Leasachadh

An fheadhainn a chunnaic am prògram "Frontiers" air telebhisean feasgar na Sabainn chluinneadh iad mu leasachadh am Barraidh san Glenn cholum Chille an Eirinn. Thug am prògram so gur aire gu bheil feum air a h-ùile duine a ni oidhirp airson adhartas fhaighinn gu h-àraidh feadhainn a ni stiùireadh. Saoil nacheil feadhainn againn fhathast a b' urrainn beagan a bharrachd a dheanamh a thaobh leasachadh a lorg is coimhead de a tha dhith air daoine. Chan ann aig an luchd planaighidh a mhaoin a tha so ri dheanamh feumaidh sinn a bhì cinnteach nan inntinnean fein de a tha sin a sreadh caithe s co dha a bheil an leasachadh a dol a dheanamh feum. Thig atharraichean co dhiùbh ach gabhaidh iad ceansachadh co tha sealltainn romhpa?

eadar iad fein am Bord Leasachaidh MacBhraoin agus riochdaire bho Bhuidheann Siubhail Alba.

Nach iongantach gur e na bailtean a tha an aghaidh an aiseag ur nacheil a fulang an doigh siubhail a thann an dràsda. Cha mho is ann airson am mathsan a tha an t-seirbhis mhara ann. Sann airson nan eileanan a tha na bataichean a ruith is a faighinn airgid cuideachadh.

AISEAG ILE

Tha an ceol air feadh na Fìdhle an Ile a nis los gun do dhìult sìorramachd Earraghaidheal iarraidh air Rùn-àire na Stàite ordan a dheanamh a cheadachadh eithe ur aig Redpoint. Tha muinntir Port Eilidh an aghaidh a bhì diùtadh seirbhis ur Mhic-Bhraoin eagal gum bi call aca de aiseag a bhithas a ruith chun a chinn a tuath a mhaoin. Chaneil ach beagan ga radha a nis mu cho goireasach sa bhiodh seirbhis thar tìr le aiseagan charaichean o thìr-mòr gu Ile troimh Dhìura.

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PLACES OF INTEREST:

KIRKWALL

There are not many towns with a cathedral and two palaces — Kirkwall, however, is one of them. It is a few years since I was in Kirkwall and I'm afraid my visit was short but one of these days I will get round to seeing the place properly. I have long

by Gilbert T. Bell

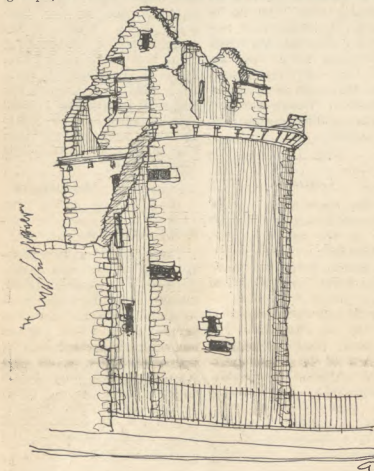
regretted that I do not know the Orkneys as well as I ought.

I had just enough time on my Kirkwall visit to look at its four major architectural jewels and a very quick glimpse at some of its lesser

present County Buildings built in 1876.

The ruins of the 13th century Bishop's Palace are closely and they include a fine round tower of the mid 16th century. Both monuments are open every day and 6d lets you see both and though there is not a great deal of interest it is a good 6d worth — you do not get any more bargains these days.

Near the Cathedral is Tankerness House, built in 1574 and said to be the oldest inhabited house in Kirkwall. The house was built for a minister of the Cathedral — his initials are on the date stone over the entrance — but



BISHOP'S PALACE — KIRKWALL

sights and of course the 'big tree' in a landscape of few trees.

St Magnus Cathedral dates largely from the early 12th century and is one of the greatest ecclesiastical buildings of merit in Scotland. Cruciform in shape, St Magnus is one of the finest Norman-Gothic churches in Europe and though later altered and enlarged it is still very much an ancient and gothic cathedral and happily still in use for worship. I'm Cromwell and the weather have been active to do harm to this magnificent old building but it remains a delight and once seen never forgotten.

Nearby is the Earl's palace, one of the great Renaissance buildings in Scotland. It was built very early in the 17th century by the Earl of Orkney, a nephew of Mary Queen of Scots. It has been a roofless ruin since 1745 yet its walls are almost intact and its banqueting hall is a very fine room. It was even thought that the building could be re-roofed and used as the council buildings but this scheme fell through and

the house later passed into the family of Baikies of Tankerness and remained in that family from the early 17th century until 1950, when the town acquired it with plans to restore it.

There are many facets to make any jaunt to Kirkwall worthwhile. I will certainly make a point of holidaying in Kirkwall — I am more than surprised I have not been back many sooner.



KIRKWALL — ST MAGNUS CATH.

Death of

Hon. Mrs Maclean of Ardgour

The death took place at her home on 29th January, of the Honourable Mrs Maclean of Ardgour, a member of a distinguished Argyll family and a former county councillor. She was the second daughter of the 3rd Baron Inverclyde.

In September 1918 at The Hague, she married Alexander John Hew Maclean, 16th Chief of Ardgour, who died in 1930.

Keenly interested in local authority work, Mrs Maclean represented the Ardgour-Sunart Division on the Argyll County Council from 1932 until 1961, when she was defeated by Mr Robert Megaw. She was a member of the Scottish Council of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing; a former president of the West Highland Museum, Fort William, and a noted figure in the Scottish Community Drama Association and An Comunn Gàidhealach.

Another of her major interests was the Red Cross and in 1960 she was awarded the OBE for giving over 45 years' service to this movement. She served in the VAD in the First World War and became president of the Argyll branch of the British Red Cross society in 1933. She has been an officebearer continuously since 1919, at which time she was appointed vice-president of the Ardnamurchan Division.

She was, in addition, a Justice of the Peace for the county.

Mrs Maclean, who was 76, always maintained a keen interest in the work of An Comunn Gàidhealach and was a regular attendee at the National Mod.

Mrs Maclean took seriously the paternalistic tradition of clan leadership, devoting much of her life to unselfish public service.

She is survived by five daughters, one of whom, Miss Catriona Maclean of Ardgour, is the present county councillor for the area.

BETTER LAND USE

(Continued from Page One)

Skye and in Ireland. The crofter would then be in a better position to exploit such opportunities as arise and would react much more readily to normal commercial situations.

"Today as in the past few crofters can exist without some form of additional income derived from other work," says the report.

On forestry, present afforestation targets are criticised as being far too timorous, considering that it produces a vital raw material which will be in short supply in Europe by the mid 80's and in the world by the end of the century. A plant target of 34,000 acres a year instead of the present one of 17,000 acres a year would be far more sensible.

One point very much in the Forestry Commission's favour, however, the report says, is its attitude towards the recreational use of land. The Commission is now introducing camps and nature trails in its older plantations. This sort of provision is fairly common in Europe, and a great tourist attraction there.

However the report adds that "Any look at forestry in the Highlands is bound to be imbalanced since this is the very state of this emerging industry. It is important to realise that much of the present afforestation is merely the beginning of a long process taking perhaps 70-80 years. At the end of this time many changes will have taken place not the least of which will be the influx of men and machinery to fell and extract the timber.

On the question of the sporting side of land use, the report doubts very much whether Red Deer can be all that much of an economic asset. It would be safe to say that not less than 30% of the Highland area is primarily concerned with Red Deer Management yet the best managed stalking estates appear to yield a profit of about 10% of the gross. Many do not, and others run at a loss. Assuming that all could be well run and that all were let the net profit would probably be about £54,000. They can be said to make a very small income for those who have them on their land during the stalking season. It is when they come into conflict with other forms of land use, say reseeded or afforestation, that the economics become unstuck and fencing costs are out of proportion to the economic contribution deer

make. As for the grouse moor, it goes on, surely it is repugnant that the sport should be denigrated by being confined to a tiny number of very wealthy people when it could contribute considerably to the holiday and tourist industry.

As a form of land use grouse management shows a very poor return in itself. Described variously as one to three oz. of blood and feathers per acre per annum or a gross income of from 6/- to 20/- per acre. Examination of grouse moor accounts shows that many turn in a net loss and only the very large concerns which can save on overheads such as vehicles, and attract very rich syndicates from America, can show a worthwhile return.

In general, the Forum feel that with 87 per cent of all land in the Highlands in private hands, there is still too much scope for selfishness. Land ownership, they maintain should be deemed a trust, and where owners cannot see this, the Government should step in. The Secretary of State, the Forestry Commission, the Highland Board, the local authorities in conjunction with the Countryside Commission, the National Trust and others have the power of compulsory acquisition. A system of incentives backed by such a limited use of this power as to keep things moving would surely, they say, make a major contribution towards bringing about the desired result — better land use.

Copies of the report have been sent to the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the Crofters Commission, the Red Deer Commission, the Forestry Commission, the Department of Agriculture and the N.F.U. as well as to all Highland M.P.'s, the Scottish Landowners' Federation and the Federation of Crofters Unions. Copies can be obtained from the Secretary, York House, 20 Church Street, Inverness.

HIBB'S 1001 MIGHTS

About 1000 small to medium-sized firms in growth industries have been contacted by the Highlands and Islands Development Board in the latest phase of their sustained campaign to attract new industry to their area.

Electronics, industrial plastics, the chemical industry, scientific instruments — high value products in which transport costs are not so important are amongst those contacted.

CLAN MACKINNON SOCIETY

An invitation is extended to all MacKinnons to come and meet their Chief at a

Ceilidh

In the Highlanders' Institute, Glasgow

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Gaelic and English Artists Buffet Tea

Tickets (price 7/6) from Committee Members or at door

Crofters and Owner-Occupation

In the House of Commons Mr Robert MacLennan, M.P. for Caithness and Sutherland, asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether he is now able to make a statement on the recent proposals by the Crofters Com-

mission regarding the future of crofting tenure.

In a written reply Mr William Ross said: "I should like first to put on record my recognition of the excellent work which the Commission has put into consideration of this very complex problem and my appreciation of the clarity and economy with which it has presented its proposals to me. These proposals have attracted keen and wide-ranging interest. They have stimulated energetic discussion; and not merely among crofters themselves or within the crofting counties. All of this indicates the measure of their importance first to the Highlands and Islands but also to the country as a whole.

To assist me to assess these proposals I have authorised officials to enter into consultation with interested bodies. My officials will also be ready to consider written evidence or comment by other bodies or persons who do not receive a direct invitation to submit observations. In addition, I propose to set in hand a number of studies which will I hope also help me to reach conclusions about the practical and financial implications of the proposals and about the desirability of a possible change in the law."

At a public meeting held in Lairg on 24th January more than 150 crofters from the surrounding areas gave unanimous approval to the Commission's proposals that crofters should become the owner-occupiers of their crofts.

This was one of the series of meetings being held by the Commission in the main crofting centres.

Big Careers Convention For Lewis

More than 70 representatives of trades and professions will take part in a two-day careers convention for secondary schools pupils on the Isle of Lewis on March 19 and 20.

The convention, which will be held at the Nicolson Institute, Stornoway, will be opened by Mr Alisdair Milne, BBC Controller for Scotland, and will fulfil the needs of both academic and non-academic pupils.

A careers team who have been formed here to have visual aids from each trade and profession to create a mental impression for the pupils to think about. They will then be able to consult the representatives of the career in which they are interested. About 1500 circulars are to be sent out to encourage parents to attend the convention.

Important

Mr John McWhirter, careers master at Nicolson Institute, said: "This will be the biggest careers convention ever held on the island."

"We feel that such a convention is tremendously important where there is such a high level of unemployment among young people. This will help to broaden their horizon."

Isles ask For Gaelic Tourist Officer

The Western Isles Crofters Union have asked the Highlands and Islands Development Board to appoint Gaelic-speaking information officers wherever possible for the tourist regions of the Crofting Counties.

The board are to develop tourism in 13 sub-regions, each with its own information officer.

The union have been asked for their support of the proposal by the Free Church Presbytery of Lewis.

In a letter to the union the presbytery said: "It is the view of the presbytery that all possible steps should be taken to ensure that the person appointed to the area is one thoroughly familiar with the social background, the outlook and culture of the islanders, with the very necessary qualification of ability to speak the Gaelic language."

A spokesman for the union said yesterday: "We welcome this initiative by the Free Church on the development of tourism in relation to the language and culture of the Western Isles. We have asked the development board to implement the proposal."

The 1320 Club

The 1320 Club, in existence just over one year, goes from strength to strength. It organises Symposia, produces publications which include CATALYST, a quarterly magazine and has Committees covering almost every angle of Scotland's life.

It now announces the formation of a FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUREAU, which came into operation with the circulation of an announcement to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference at Marlborough House, London, at the beginning of this month.

The purpose of the Bureau is to inform Governments and the world's Press of Scotland's imminent re-emergence as a sovereign state; and to answer Political, Social and Trade Enquiries, passing on the information and enquiries received to other relevant organisations in Scotland. Political enquires, for instance, will be acknowledged and re-directed to the Scottish National Party.

The Club considers that, with the formation of the Bureau, a gap in the presentation of Scotland's case has been truly filled.

The Bureau operates a fully-equipped office, with modern machinery installed. The Director is full-time, as is the Secretary and has the services of a professional translator, all backed by suitably qualified Club members. The Director is Ronald Macdonald Douglas.

Breton News

Since the end of December numerous arrests have been carried out by the French police in connection with the activities of the Breton Liberation Front (FLB). By January 16, twenty-five men had been indicted while fifteen others were being detained for interrogation.

Statements had been issued on behalf of the FLB at the end of the summer announcing that its operations would be suspended prior to De Gaulle's rumoured visit to Brittany so as to give the French government no excuse for going back on their proposal to introduce a regional reform that might give a beginning of recognition to Brittany. But no date being fixed for that visit, the FLB continued its attacks sporadically during the autumn. They indicated in particular the seriousness with which a partition of Brittany would be viewed by the Bretons. In fact most of the attacks were carried out against government buildings in the Nantes area.

Shortly before the arrests began, a four-page manifesto was published by the National Political Council of the FLB with the full agreement of the Breton Republican Army in order to make its motives and policy clear.

"This manifesto will make known the deep meaning of our struggle so that it may no longer be subjected to misinterpretations and distortions. The FLB arose from the political awareness of the present catastrophic situation in Brittany.

Foreign domination, imposed and maintained by force, has resulted in political, economic, social and cultural genocide: it has made of us a dispossessed, depersonalised people.

This dispossession was progressive but accelerated in the past 50 years. Our people are ruled by foreigners who have used them in five mass-murderous wars in a century and

forced them to emigrate for work; they excluded us from posts of responsibility in our own country, from an active and creative participation in the processes which determine its future. Are we to submit in silence to a State whose policies amount to deprivation, occupation and domestication. We find ourselves in a typical colonialist situation where a handful of foreign capitalist entrepreneurs represented by the French State exploit for their own interest the natural and human wealth of our powerless community.

This situation is being maintained against the trend of history by a State whose leaders have always been slow to draw the lesson of world events. Its pseudo-regionalisation is but a mask behind which dictatorial powers will be invested in commissioners of the government, the regional superprefects, while the people will be given a few crumbs and a lot of empty promises. This is in the logic of the French national-chauvinistic, capitalist and imperialist system as it has evolved over the past four or five centuries.

We reject this system. The CRS police cannot deny the Bretons the right to exist. We proclaim ourselves to-day the conscience of the Breton people.

There is no reason why the process of decolonialisation, which allowed many oppressed people to regain their freedom and which is opposed only by reactionary Spites, should spare the last remnants of the French empire, even in Europe where its imperialism began. Here the alienation of the conquered peoples from their own values and their conditioning to foreign values has gone deeper than overseas so that it is normal that the change should take longer. But it will be more radical.

Their struggle unite the Bretons with the men of all races and colours who are struggling, suffering and dying for freedom and justice all over the world. For us it is the one cause and one hope."

SUPPORT FOR BRETON PRISONERS

The following resolution was adopted by the General Assembly of An Comhchaidreamh (association of Irish-speaking students and post-graduates) on January 12—translated from Irish:

The Comhchaidreamh sympathises with and understands the Bretons who are being imprisoned at present as the result of actions aimed at securing freedom for Brittany.

The same resolution was adopted by the militant Irish-language organisation Míseanach with the addition:

"We view with the greatest concern the hostile policy of the French government towards the Breton language and we assure the Breton patriots that we back them fully in their struggle to secure its right to exist."

Interference with Gaelic Programmes

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness and Liberal Whip, Mr Eric Lubbock recently raised with the Government Chief Whip the difficulty which sometimes arises in Scotland when Party Political Broadcasts can interfere with transmission in Gaelic. Mr Johnston also raised the subject with the B.B.C. A reply has now been received from the Government Chief Whip that the B.B.C. is prepared to meet the point and will in future reschedule their Gaelic programme timings in the event of such a clash.

Commenting on this decision Mr Russell Johnston said today "I am very pleased that our efforts have been successful and that interference with Gaelic programmes will no longer take place."



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Lesson 9 Translation

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

Annas an tigh

In the house

1 Here is Calum and here is Alasdair. Calum has black hair and Alasdair has red hair. Calum is eating an orange and Alasdair is eating an apple.

2 Here is Mary and here is Janet. Mary has fair hair and on Janet. They are opening boxes. They are busy.

3 There is Iain and this is Jean. Iain has brown hair and Jean has yellow (golden) hair. They are at the window. They are closing the curtains.

4 Here are William and Anne. They are looking at (viewing) television. They both have brown hair.

5 Here is Neil, the father of the children. He has black hair. He is sitting at the fire reading a newspaper.

6 Here is Isobel the mother of the children. She has fair hair. She is sitting at the fire knitting. She likes to be knitting when she is not busy throughout the house.



Seo Calum agus seo Alasdair. Tha falt dubh air Calum agus tha falt ruadh air Alasdair. Tha Calum ag ithe orange agus tha Alasdair ag ithe ubhal.

Seo Màiri agus seo Seonaid. Tha falt bàn air Màiri agus air Seonaid. Tha iad a' fosgladh bhoscaichean. Tha iad trang.



Seo Iain agus seo Sine. Tha falt donn air Iain agus tha falt buidhe air Sine. Tha iad aig an inneig. Tha iad a' dùnadh nan cùrtearan.

Seo Uilleam agus Anna. Tha iad a' coimhead air telebhisean. 'S toigh leotha a bhith a' coimhead air telebhisean. Tha falt donn orra l: chéile. 'S e duine mór a tha ann, he is a big man canaidh iad Niall Mór ris, they call him Big Nell 's e Iseabal an t-ainm a tha air a bhean, Isobel is his wife's name bean. (s) wife (a bhean, his wife) an còmhnaidh, always an dràsda, just now, at present stocainn, stocking (na stocainnean, the stockings) dath, (s) colour dé an dath a tha air an fhalt aig Calum or d's an dath a tha air fhalt Chalium, what is the colour of Malcolm's hair? an toigh leotha, do they like? (Answer Yes—'s toigh; answer No—cha toigh) am bi, will be or shall be in questions, e.g. am bi Niall trang ag obair? (Answer Yes—Bithidh; answer No—Cha bhi) lion, fill beàrn, breaks, gaps, blanks (na beàrn, the blanks)



Seo Niall, athair na cloinne. Tha falt dubh air. Tha e 'na shuidhe aig an teine a' leughadh paipear-naidheachd.

Seo Iseabal, màthair na cloinne. Tha falt bàn orre. Tha i 'na suidhe aig an teine a' fighe. 'S toigh leatha a bhith a' fighe nuair nach eil i trang ag obair feadh an taighe.

LEUGHADH

Tha falt dubh air Calum ach 's e falt ruadh a tha air Alasdair. Dé an t-ainm a tha air a' ghille seo? Tha Calum. Agus dé an t-ainm a tha air a' ghille seo? Tha Alasdair. Tha Calum ag ithe orange ach tha Alasdair ag ithe ubhal.

Seo Màiri is Seonaid: Tha falt bàn air an dithis aca. Tha iad glé thrang. Tha Iain agus Sine le chéile aig an inneig. Tha iad a' dùnadh nan cùrtearan. 'S e falt donn a tha air Iain, ach tha falt buidhe air Sine. 'S ann a' coimhead air telebhisean a tha Anna agus Uilleam. 'S e falt donn a tha orra le chéile. 'S toigh leotha a bhith a' coimhead air telebhisean.

Bithidh Niall, athair na cloinne trang ag obair fad an latha. Tha e a nise 'na shuidhe aig an teine a' leughadh paipear-naidheachd. Tha falt dubh air Niall. 'S e duine mór a tha ann agus canaidh iad Niall Mór ris. 'S e Iseabal an t-ainm a tha air a bhean. Tha falt bàn orre agus bithidh i an còmhnaidh trang ag obair, anns an tigh. Tha i an dràsda 'na shuidhe aig an teine a' fighe stocainn.

FACLAN

tigh or taigh, (a) house Alasdair, Alexander ruadh, red orainsear, (an) orange ag ithe orainsear, eating an orange

Seonaid, Janet a' fosgladh bhoscaichean, opening boxes trang, busy Iain, John Sine, Jean falt donn, brown hair falt buidhe, yellow hair aig an inneig, at the window cùrtear, (s) curtain na cùrtearan, the curtains a' dùnadh nan cùrtearan, closing the curtains Uilleam, William Anna, Ann, Anne telebhisean, television 's toigh leotha they like a bhith, to be a' coimhead air, looking at, watching orra, on them le chéile, both tha falt donn orra le chéile, they both have brown hair Niall, Neil athair, father athair na cloinne, father of the children air, on him tha falt dubh air, he has black hair teine, (s) fire a' leughadh, reading paipear-naidheachd, newspaper Iseabal, Isobel màthair, mother màthair na cloinne, mother of the children orra, on her tha falt bàn orre, she has fair hair a' fighe, knitting 's toigh leatha, she likes a bhith a' fighe, to be knitting nuair nach eil i trang, when she is not busy ag obair, working feadh an taighe, throughout the house ainm, (s) name dé an t-ainm a tha air a' ghille seo, what is this boy's name? an dithis aca, the two of them glé thrang, very busy 's toigh leotha, they like bithidh, shall or will be fad an latha, all day a nise, now 's e duine mór a tha ann, he is a big man canaidh iad Niall Mór ris, they call him Big Nell 's e Iseabal an t-ainm a tha air a bhean, Isobel is his wife's name bean. (s) wife (a bhean, his wife) an còmhnaidh, always an dràsda, just now, at present stocainn, stocking (na stocainnean, the stockings) dath, (s) colour dé an dath a tha air an fhalt aig Calum or d's an dath a tha air fhalt Chalium, what is the colour of Malcolm's hair? an toigh leotha, do they like? (Answer Yes—'s toigh; answer No—cha toigh) am bi, will be or shall be in questions, e.g. am bi Niall trang ag obair? (Answer Yes—Bithidh; answer No—Cha bhi) lion, fill beàrn, breaks, gaps, blanks (na beàrn, the blanks)

CEISTEAN
Dé an dath a tha air an fhalt aig Calum?
An e falt ruadh a tha air Alasdair?
An e Calum an t-ainm a tha air a' ghille seo?
Dé a tha Calum ag ithe?
Dé a tha Alasdair ag ithe?
Dé a tha Màiri agus Seonaid a' deanamh?
A bheil falt bàn air an dithis aca?
Càite a bheil Iain agus Sine?
Dé a tha Anna agus Uilleam a' deanamh?
An toigh leotha a bhith a' coimhead air telebhisean?
Am bi Niall trang ag obair fad an latha?
Càite a bheil Niall an dràsda?
Dé a tha Niall a' deanamh aig an teine?
Dé an t-ainm a tha air màthair na cloinne?
Am bi i an còmhnaidh trang ag obair?
Càite a bheil i an dràsda?
Dé tha i a' deanamh aig an teine?

LION NA BEARRAN

Tha falt air Alasdair.
'S e Calum an t a tha air a' ghille seo.
Tha Calum ag orainsear.
Tha Màiri agus Seonaid trang a' fosgladh
Tha falt bàn air an aca.
Tha Iain agus Sine aig an
Tha iad a' dùnadh cùrtearan.
Tha falt
Tha Anna agus Uilleam a' air telebhisean.
'S leotha a' air telebhisean.
Bithidh Niall ag gu trang an
'S e an t-ainm a tha air màthair na
'S le Niall a bhith a' paipear-naidheachd ri
'S on teine.
'S e Niall na cloinne.
Bithidh iad Niall Mór ri na cloinne.
Bithidh iad Niall Mór ag Niall an trang ag anns an
Tha i an 'na aig an a' fighe

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Gaelic

Gaelic Lesson

An advanced course for those preparing for O Grade and Advanced Grade examinations

Lesson 9

Prepositional Pronouns (Cont'd.)

sadar (between): plural only — eadarainn, eadarabha, eatarra, ann (in); annam, annad, ann, innte, annainn, annainn, antna, as (out of): asam, asad, as, aisea, asainn, asaibh, asda, de (of): dhìom, dhìot, dhèth, dhìth, dhìnn, dhìbh, dhìibh, dhìob, do (to): dhomh, dhut, dha, dhi, dhuinn, dhuibh, dhaibh, do (under): fodham, fodhad, fodha, fòige, fodhainn, fodhaibh, fòpa, gu (towards): thugam, thugad, thuge, thuge, thugainn, thugaidh, thuca. (The forms chugam, chugad, etc., though more correct, are less often used.)
 mu (about): umam, umad, uime, uimpe, umainn, umaibh, umpa, o, bho (from): (bh)uam, (bh)uad, (bh)uaidhe, (bh)uaise, (bh)uainn, (bh)uaidh, (bh)uapa.
 roimh (before): roimham, roimhad, roimhe, roimpe, roimhainn, roimhaibh, rompa.
 troimh (through): tromham, tromhad, tromhe, troimpe, tromhainn, roimhaibh, trompa.
 thar (over): tharam, tharad, thairis air, thairis oirre, tharainn, tharaibh, thairis air, thairis oirre, thairis ort, etc.

Examples

1. An e Eileanach a tha annad?
Are you an Islander?
2. Cha féid mi ann an dráda; tha an t-uisg' ann.
I'll not go just now: it's raining.
3. Na leig as do ghérrim.
Don't let go your hold.
4. Coma leat cù as a tha e: na bi tarraing as.
Never mind where he comes from: don't pull his leg.
5. Cuir as an solus, ach na leig as an teine.
Put out the light, but don't let the fire go out.
6. Thoir dhomh airgead 's bheir mi thugad brogan ùra.
Give me money and I'll bring you new shoes.
7. Air dhì suidhe, chuir i dhìth a h-ad.
Having sat down, she took off her hat.
8. Chaidh a' ghrian (an t-òr) teacht fòdha.
The sun set. (The vessel) lowered.
9. Tha e air a dhìol bhualadh (le feòil, deoch, etc.).
He has exceeded all bounds (obesity, drink, etc.).
10. Chuir e roimhe Beinn Dòbhrain a dhìreach, ach leig e roimhe letheach slighe.
He decided to climb Ben Dobhrain, but he became exhausted halfway.
11. Tha eagal orm nach tig e troimhe.
I'm afraid he won't survive.
12. Sud mar chuir mi 'n gearradh tharam.
That's how I passed the winter.
13. Chaidh e estorra 's ghabh e dhàibh le bhata darach.
He went between them and belaboured them with his staff of oak.

Leughadh

Na Maidean

Tha feadhainn anns a' bhaile againn air an canar "Na Maidean." 'S dòcha gur ann air son cho rag, diorrasach, fada 'nan ceann fhéin 's a bha iad a thugadh am farainn sin ùra. Tha raigeann is raigeann ann — raigeann an eòlais is raigeann an aineòlais. Cha tig e as dhòmhsa a ràdh cò a tha ann. "Na Maidean" ach is e ann ni anns a bheil mi cinnteach, agus is e sin gu robh sgòil is fòglham ca nach robh aig daoine eile a' bhaile.
 Chunnac mi fear aca is e air leabaidh a bhàis ann am bruailean. Bha e a' sìor chur as ann am bràthran nach robh duine a bha a' strèig a' tuigsinn, agus bha dùil aca gur ann a chiall a bha e. 'S ann an deàid dhomh a bhith a' strì ri fòglham a thuing mi agus e bàrdach Laideann is Greugais a bha aige.
 Bha nàbaidhean aig "Na Maidean," agus is e "Na Cullen" a' thèiridh iad riutha — daoine caola fada, 's lèibhad tu an toabh a thoghad tu. Bha fear de "Na Maidean" is e 'n bhàlach cas-ruisgte, a bhà 'i tighinn a nuas o' chlachaid is sgonn fiodha aige fo a chlais. Cò a chòmhèid ris ach inbheach de "Na Cullen" — fear leis am bu toigh a bhith a' tarraing à balach.
 Arsa ean, "An e darach a tha sa' mhaide?"
 "Chan e", arsa am balach, "ach a' chuilb' bhreum."
 Tha ean balach sin ann duigh 'na phearsa eaglaiche an àit-eigin mu dheas. Bha e a' dol air tìr làr air eilean a bhreth ag òrlu e agus a mach as an eathar is e tuilleadh is fada o' n laimrig. Thug fear a bha anns an eathar an aghaidh air, ach thionnadaidh ean is thubhairt e. "Ud! Seblaidh ministeir-maide co-dhùibh!"

Oran

Eilean Mò Ghaoil

(Sung by Rhona MacLeod on Gaelic Record GMB3101)

Séist:

- Eilean mò ghaoil, is coamh leam eilean mò ghraidh,
 Eilean mò ghaoil, is coamh leam eilean mò ghraidh;
 An Eilean an Fhraoch bidh daoine fìrion gu bràth.
 An eilean mò ghaoil, is coamh leam eilean mò ghraidh.
1. Is toigh leam gach bean, gach gleann, gach tulach is dò.
 Gach sruthan is aile gu mall, tha mi sibhail gu lóm;
 Is toigh leam am fear 's gach geug a chinnear air bhàr
 An eilean mò ghaoil, is coamh leam eilean mò ghraidh.
 2. Is toigh leam an sprèidh tha streup ri mullach nan beann.
 An canach 's am feur 's gach geug a thogas a ceann;
 Is toigh leam gach cùil, gach lùb, gach coir' agus cùrn
 An eilean mò ghaoil, is coamh leam eilean mò ghraidh.
 3. Tha ghealach 's a' ghrian ag iathadh eilean mò ghraidh,
 Toirt thairis am miann gu sìol a thabhairt gu fàs;
 Tha ùghdar nan reult E fèin ag amharc gach tràth
 Air eilean mò ghaoil, is coamh leam eilean mò ghraidh.

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 6th February
 12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
 7.00 p.m. "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaelic (recorded).
 VHF
 6.25 p.m. Se Ur Beatha: Top TV
 Choir. A friendly sort of competition for the six Gaelic Choirs judged best at the 1967 Mod. Tonight's programme presented by Stirling Gaelic Choir, conductor Kirsteen Grant. Accompanist, Jill Stewart (recorded).

Friday, 7th February
 12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
 6.30 p.m. "Sein an Duan So": Concert of Gaelic songs requested by listeners (recorded).

Monday, 10th February
 12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

Tuesday, 11th February
 12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
 3.30 p.m. In conversation with Farquhar Gillanders — Assistant Registrar of Glasgow University (recorded).

3.45 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Hugh MacCallum, student of the Free Church College (recorded).

5.25 p.m. "Calum and Murdo": The boys on Rona. Play in 6 parts by Finlay MacLeod. 5. The Sheep (recorded).

6.30 p.m. Spog a' Mucaidh ("The Monkey's Paw"): Play by W. W. Jacobs, translated by Fred Macaulay (recorded).

Wednesday, 12th February
 12 noon News in Gaelic.
 6.30 p.m. Pipes and Drums by Bilston Glen Pipe Band. Pipe-Maj. Archie Pinkman (recorded).

Thursday, 13th February
 12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
 7.00 p.m. "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaelic (recorded).
 VHF
 6.25 p.m. Se Ur Beatha: Ceilidh TV
 Time with George Clavey and The Albanachs. Guests: David Selley, Janet Campbell and members of the Stirling Gaelic Choir (recorded).

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"Am Pìobaire Mor"

Part 2

"Sann an aite ris an can sinn 'Sgothaig' bhiodh am bata Mucanach a bualadh tìr. Nuair a bha iad gu bhith an clachan a chladhach leum an ceann bhàis-geach air a charraga sa rughaidh na "lannir liath" de' eigh e." Ma chuiras sibh cas air tìr an seo an duigh, chan fhag mi ceann air amhaich againh. Tilleabh dhachaidh cho luath sa rinn sibh riamh s'na faicinn sibh a' tighinn gu brath tuilleadh air an sun chianta." Threich na Mucanach lem beatha s' cha b'inn roimh 'n am, s'cha do chuir iad dragh air a phìobaire s'air Catrona riamh tuilleadh.

Chaidh na bliadhnaichean seachad agus bha an teaghlach a' fas suas gu breibh na ìr 's'nam borionnach. Aig an am thachair gu robh tigh-òsda beag shìos an Chill-Dhonaich. Bha e dìreach far a bheil toibh an t-seann mhùilein 'i faicinn an duigh. Mo thraughe dh'fhas am pìobaire bochd ghe mheasail air an dram agus bhiodh e gu tric a dol dhann tigh-òsda. Dh'ireach e mach Bealach a Sgurr agus bhiodh a cheann le bruch a chuid mhor dan slighe gu ruigeach e chill.

Sann na pu mhiosa bha cuisean a' fas gu bh'eadhann gur gann a bhiodh e oidhche bu dhruim taighe. Bha sin a chuir thriubaid mhor air a bhean s'air an teaghlach. Oidhche sin bha bhean agus dithis deth na h-ighneanan a' beachda-chadh air de ghabhadh deannamh gu stad a chuir air an dol a mach a bh'aise. Smaointich iad gu comhdaicheadh na h-ighneanan iad fein an stiallan anart geal coltach ri leinne bhais.

Dh'irich iad a mach cùl a Sgurr agus chaidh iad am falach anns an fhràoch air gach taobh de'n cheum a bhìdh e a cleachdadh. Cha robh iad fada a feitheamh nuair a chual iad a' tighinn agus cronan orain aige ris fein. Nuair a bha e gu bhith air am bialhaobh dheirich iad mar seasamh agus ghabh e eagal a bhais. Dh'fheuch e ri dhòl seachad air a laimh dheas agus air a laimh ch'ach leum-adh spiorad roimhe thall sa bhos. Gheibh iad an sin e agus na chail e a luths.

Fhuair e seachad agus ruith e h-uile cum dhachaidh agus nuair a nochd a stigh an dorus bha tuar a bhais na aodann Chaidh e a lèighe s'cha do dheirich e riamh tuilleadh. Chaochail e an uine ghoirid.

Chaidh seùl a bhais feadh na duthcha. Chuala Ragnhail MacAilein Oig i 'sgeann dhùine a' fureach air an Traighe ann an Arisraig agus 'se bhàis-geug deidheadh e an null gu bhith aig an tiodh-lachaidh.

Chruinnich an slugh a Ghruilinn thog iad air an guailnean agus nuair a thanaig iad a fhaicinn a' chaoil eadair Eige agus Arisraig a' aite ris an sun an "Gairbh Mealach" bha bhùrlinn aig Ragnhail a' tighinn a stigh gu clachd na Gille. Dh'fheuch iad gun tigeadh Ragnhail air tìr agus thoisich iad air trusadh chlach 's' togal carn. Tha 'n carn sin ri faicinn air a' Gharbh Bhealach agus an latha 'n duigh agus se "Carn a Phìobair" their sin ris. Tha e air a radh cho luath sa chuir Ragnhail cas air tìr sa Chill gun do thog e phìob air a ghulain agus gun do chluich e h-uile cum dh'ònsaidh a Gharbh-Bhealach agus cha bi sin an t-astar. Sin aigabh naidheadh a Phìobaire Mhoir bho breachd gu bhas mar a chuala mise i.

Tha dhushlac na laidhe an Cill Dhonaich comhla ri aireamh mhor a thainig a nuas. Tha beagan dhe shìol againn an Eige fhathast agus se mi fein a h'athar duibh sin air toabh mò mhathar.

Tha moran eile dhe shìol sgaipte gu ioma ceam den t'saoghail tha iad feadh na rìogachd so fein sa'n America tuath an Astralia sa New Zealand.

DUASEAN CIVIC

Tha gheim theighean ur sa Chorpach air duais fhaighinn airson cho math sa tha iad a freagairt san duthaich. Tha na tigeach air Farrow Drive. Se siorramachd Inbhirnis a chòisinn an duais agus Logan a thog iad. Chaidh teisteanas molaich a thoirt do thighean an Aineas agus thostail nighean Tigh MhicAoidh an Goisbhidh.

SUTHERLAND'S NEW TOURIST OFFICER

A former Sutherland police inspector is the latest recruit to the team of Highland tourist officers being appointed.

Mr Duncan Fraser (50), Dornoch, a married man with a grown up family, was in the Ross and Sutherland Constabulary for over 30 years.

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Highland Development

Avenues to Development

by George W. Rogers

Part 2

I now would like to consider the matter of development in terms of settlement and the human condition. My comments here will be drawn heavily from a recent very stimulating experience which I enjoyed. This was a symposium on the future of the "middle North" around the world sponsored jointly by the Arctic Institute of North America and The Johnson Foundation at the latter's headquarters at Wingspread, Wisconsin. The background papers prepared for this symposium put stress upon the problems of northern settlement. In particular, questions were raised about the requirements to attract and hold the sort of population needed for resource develop-

ment in this region, if viable settlement patterns could be developed, if this could be done in the face of national and worldwide trends toward greater urbanization. The participants were either those who had had experience in northern regions around the world or those who had no orientation to the north but who had been involved in consideration of the pressing social and economic problems which contemporary society and civilization must face.

An economist (not myself) involved in problems of urban development cited the cost of maintaining modern community amenities and concluded that these were certainly far beyond the capabilities of the North to support without substantial subsidy from outside. Urbanization trends were too strong and were based upon economic and social factors which cannot be ignored. The experience in Europe was cited as one of a gradual loss of

move from one part of the earth's surface to another. It will not only be necessary to be mobile but it will be highly feasible to be mobile, given the transportation and communications revolutions.

The second characteristic, freedom, is neither a necessity nor a certainty but it is an ideal and a possibility. In a future in which mobility will be the hallmark, the freedom of the individual could be greatly expanded. A person can and should be able to do with his life more than was possible in the past. This will require other revolutions, an educational revolution for one thing. Our undergraduates are indicating some dissatisfaction, to put it mildly, with our institutions of higher learning. They are pointing up the shortcomings of higher education in the traditional sense in ways that insist upon answers and change. They want education not for some-

one end of the country to another in response to the development and emergence of needs for their specialized knowledge and skills. As urbanization increases to the point of overcrowding and as the transportation revolution advances, the space and freedom of the North will become valuable economic resources in themselves. The North would become a place for the individual to escape temporarily from the overwhelming pressures of concentrated intensive urban living.

In both of these senses, increased mobility and urbanization, the symposium felt the North would become more intimately integrated into the national systems, although permanent population may not increase and indeed decrease in the decades immediately ahead. The paradox posed is an interesting and stimulating one, if puzzling.

Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association

The Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association has successfully ensured that Lanarkshire Education Authority will have its right to employ unqualified teachers restricted.

On 24th December, 1968 the Association submitted to the Secretary of State a formal complaint in terms of Section 71 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1962. This section compels the Secretary of State to investigate a complaint if an education authority is alleged to be in default of a statutory obligation. In this case the complaint alleged that Lanarkshire Education Authority had not reported to a reference panel the appointments of unqualified teachers.

The Association has now had a reply from the Scottish Education Department to the effect that the Lanarkshire Education Authority has made an unreserved expression of regret for its failure to comply timeously with the regulations requiring the referring of unqualified teachers and has promised that it will report timeously in future. This is the first time that this section of the Act has been invoked by a teachers' association and it is of extreme importance that the Schools (Scotland) Code as now written in terms of registration has enabled a teachers' association to invoke the law to restrict the right of an education authority to employ unqualified teachers.

Faillte Do Lybster

THE PORTLAND ARMS
extends a warm welcome
Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing
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Scots Bandleader In New Music School Venture

A leading Scottish dance-band musician is to give the wealth of his long experience to budding music stars of the future through a new "School of Music" just launched in Glasgow.

Jimmy Blair, the maestro of the accordion, whose dance band plays all over Britain and who has regularly starred on Radio and TV, is joining forces with Mr Gavin D. Farquhar, head of Thistle Records, in "The Jimmy Blair School of Music."

"Suddenly, people of all types are tiring of television," said Jimmy Blair. "They want to learn how to play the accordion, or the drum, or guitar."

Realising the need, Jimmy has obtained the help of leading musicians for his School. Stewart Kearney, of Carntyne, Glasgow, will teach students how to play the drums, and other top experts will teach the guitar etc.

"There is still a very great interest in Scotland in the accordion. One 13-year-old travels from Rothesay to take tuition every week."

"Many parents, in the 35-45 age bracket, no longer having teenage sons and daughters on their hands, are enrolling to learn the guitar or accordion. We have one class entirely of parents. They also enjoy the social side of learning musical instruments."

Jimmy will concentrate on small classes for tuition. He plans to form small mixed groups for orchestral practice, and, eventually, to set up a large school orchestra incorporating the best players in each department.

Jimmy, star of the original "Jigtime" on Scottish television, and of countless radio broadcasts, still travels all over Britain with his Scottish Dance Band. He will continue to operate this.

Jimmy himself has made over seventy EP records, a record in itself, which sell briskly. He will now record with his musicians for THISTLE RECORDS.

He is setting up his Jimmy Blair School of Music in the recording Studios of Thistle of Scotland Records in the heart of Glasgow.



DE THA DOL?

Ise — Thubhairt tu gu robh thu coimhead air do phluathar ann an Gleann a Comhann ach bha thu 'n Glaschu fad na h-uine.

Easa — Ciannar a tha fhios agad?

Ise — Nach do dh'innis Calum 's an Obaan Time gun do thachair e ort sin?



Tourism — an industry that can help boost the Highland economy. The area has a great deal to offer in the way of natural attractions, but new developments such as sand yachting at Dunnet Bay in Caithness help to attract a wide variety of visitors.

gaining to recognise fully for the forces they really have been. Technological revolutions have been a commonplace of the immediate past and the present.

He asserted that, technically, three percent of the world population is all that is required to feed the rest of the world right now. Three percent of the world population will soon be all that will be required to manufacture all the other material things which the world population needs. The revolutions in transportation and communications have reached a fever pitch in their annihilation of time and distance.

In the emerging environment produced by these revolutions, the future of the individual citizen will be characterized by two factors: mobility and freedom. The citizen will be mobile because it will be necessary to be so in order to meet the vocational changes with which he will be faced in his lifetime and to

move from one part of the earth's surface to another. It will not only be necessary to be mobile but it will be highly feasible to be mobile, given the transportation and communications revolutions.

Development will take place through a transient population providing technical skills and labour as and where needed and for as long as needed. This would be true not only of the North, but of the developed nations as a whole.

Their technicians, their skilled workers would be constantly moving from

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eglaisneach

Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

A' Fagail Inbhirnis

Tha an t-Urr. Dubhghlas Sutherland air gairm fhaighinn o choimhthional ann an Leslie, ann am Fìobha. Bha e o chd bliadhna deug 'na mhinistear 'san Eaglais an Iar an Inbhirnis.

Seirbhisean Bharraigh

Tha na cglais Bharraigh air a bhith nan bh'òch chaochail an t-Urr. Murchadh Domhnaill aig am an Ard Sheanaidh an urridh. Tha Mgr. Uilleam Stiubhart, a tha 'na mhisionairaidh ann an Tiridhe, air a bhith a' cumail sheirbhisean air an eilean.

Aois Mhor

Air an 22mh latha de'n Fhaoilleach bha Floridaidh Nè Amhlaigh, as a' Bhaile Shear ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath, ceud bliadhna a dh-aois. Tha i air a bhith uine mhòr 'na ball de'n Eaglais—tri fichead bliadhna agus o chd deug.

Deagh Dhraichead

Tha Cleir an Eilein Sgiathanaich air meal-an-naidheachd a chur air an Oll. Urr. T. M. MacCalmain an Moderator taghte. Chaidh an t-Oll. Mac-

Calmain a thogail anns an Eilean.

Cleir Uibhist

Aig deireadh 1968 bha 707 nam buill Eaglais ann an Cleir Uibhist—a' bhliadhna roimhe sin bha 716 'nan luchd Comanachaidh. Bha 76 de dh'eidearan 'sa Chleir, agus bha 33 'nan deacon. A bharrachd air an luchd-dreuchd sin bha Bord-coimhthional ann an da sgrìbe. Bha 204 balach 'na Sgoiltean Sabaid, agus 226 nighean. Tha an aireamh 23 nas lugha na bh'ann aig deireadh 1967. Bha clasaichean Bìobuill ann an da àite—ann an Tairbeart agus Beinn-nam-faogha.

Posadh an Tobair-mhoire

Chaidh an t-Urr. A. U. Bruce a phosadh ri Eaglais Thobar-mhoire le Cleir Lathar- agus Mhuile. Bha e 'na mhinistear ann an Dun-fris mus tainig e gu tuath. Bha an t-Urr. Coinneach Mac a' Mhaolain, Moderator na Cleir, air ceann na seirbhise.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

Fear Gàidhlig

Tha Bord Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd agus nan Eilean



AIR TUR NA FAIRE

Eilean Leodhas airson Mision nan Lobhar. Ann an Caol Loch Aillse agus anns na bailtean mun cuairt chaidh £69 a thional.

ANN AN CEANN-ATUATH na Hearadh an urridh thogadh £108 airson Cumann Naiceanta a' Bhiobuill. Cha deachaidh suim cho mor sin a chruinneachadh 'sa cheumnaidh seo airson obair a' Chomunn.

ANNAN A' CHOIMHTEH-IONAL EASBUIGEACH 'san Oban—Eaglais an Naomh Eoin—bha airgid ann tabhartais ann an 1968 £400 na b'airde an t-sium a thugadh seachad a' bhliadhna roimhe sin.

CUIRIBH NAIDHEACHDAN mu na h-Eaglaisean air a' Ghaidhealtachd gu Fear-deasachaidh "Sruth."

"Too Little ..."

Since its inception, the Islay, Jura and Colonsay Tourist Association has had too little of everything: too little interest, too little support, and sometimes too little initiative and enthusiasm. This was the view expressed by the association's president, Mr. Neil MacMillan, Port Askaig, in his report to the association's AGM at Bormore last week.

The president welcomed the HDB plan for setting up an organisation which would have the resources and manpower to carry out a tourism programme in a much greater and more efficient manner.

Mr MacMillan confessed, however, that his association had certain initial reservations about the board's plan and admitted that at an early stage his committee had questioned the effectiveness of the proposals. The association's possible loss of identity through a direct link with a mainland area had also been apprehensively viewed by its members. "Nevertheless, we finally agreed that the advantages, especially since the scheme is backed by greater financial resources than we could ever hope to muster."

Mr MacMillan praised the efforts of the association's two delegates Mr Ian Wilson, Port Ellen and Mr David Mottram, Bormore, who had attended the special meeting at Inverness prior to the board's publication of its official scheme.

£500,000 SCHEMES IN THE OUTER ISLES

Islands Development

Bi sinn cluinntinn bho am gu am nach eil am Bord Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd agus na h-Eileanan ach Bord mi-Leasachaidh 'san Iar; gur coma leis a' Bhorhd na h-eileanan an Iar; nach do rinn am Bord dad gu math feumail 'san Iar.

Chan e casaid ur a' th'ann —se an seorsa casaid a tha am Bord air faighinn bho am gu am bho'n tuath, bho'n ear, agus bho'n deas, bho na h-eileanan agus bho tìr mor.

R. D. KING

Publications Officer
Highlands and Islands
Development Board

Co-dhù, cha bhi mi sgrudadh an seo ach na rinn am Bord anns na h-eileanan 'sna trì bliadhna o'n thoisich iad. Chan annis mi na rinn am Bord an Sealtun an an Arcaibh, 'san Eilean Mhuilteach, 'san Eilean Sgiathanaich no an Ile, ged a tha am Bord trang 'sna h-aitheachan so cuideachd. Cha bhi mi sgrudadh ach na rinn am Bord 'san Eilean Fhada.

A' total of £4.5m in grants and loans invested over three years by the Highlands and Islands Development Board in new projects all over the seven northern counties which make up their area, nearly £500,000 has been allocated to schemes in

the Outer Isles alone.

To this must be added the very substantial amount of money allotted for the purchase of new boats over 50 feet used on the Board's Fisheries Development Scheme. Altogether nineteen of the twenty-three at present approved are going to the Outer Isles. Twelve are for Lewis, five for Harris, one for Barra and one for Eriskay. Of this quota, Lewis has already had delivery of eight, Harris of four and Eriskay of one, representing an investment to date of £220,840 and the creation of nearly seven jobs.

Also excluded from the basic half million pounds for the Outer Isles is the money tied up in such projects as the Uist bulb scheme and the Valley Strand reclamation survey. There is, too, the money to be spent in the Outer Isles on the Board's million-pound hotel chain (for which sites on Barra and Harris are being considered) and on the recently publicised west coast survey.

The survey, which takes a close look at population, local economy and infrastructure in the islands and along the northern and western seaboard of the region, covers twenty-four centres, along with the surrounding rural areas for which they provide some service and employment.

It should be remembered, of course, that the Board's man in the Islands, thirty-seven year old Mr R. Storey, has already done and is doing much valuable work on human resources and social factors in island communities.

Outer Isles schemes to which Board investment has been directed so far include the first manufacturing industries on Barra for many a year, a spectacle frame factory employing fifteen and a small perfume factory employing three, and tourism (£150,000 on two projects alone). In the main, however, the Board has been assisting traditional activities such as agriculture (the experimental 'Uist' calf scheme), tweed (fifteen Hattersley looms to Lewis), and, of course, fishing.

Of particular interest where the latter is concerned is the hand taken by the Board in boosting the shore side of the industry. The lobster tanks at Grimsay have proved very successful, with occasional twice-weekly consignments being flown direct to the Continent, and there has been a noticeable increase in the number of enquiries about and applications for lobster boats from the islands.

The Board's own fish processing factory at Stornoway

will shortly be air freighted to Glasgow, and it is worth remembering that the Board's intention is to get the fishermen themselves taking a bigger part in the enterprise.

Looking a little ahead, one of the Board's great hopes for the islands is the bulb scheme. It has been proved satisfactorily that the island soil is disease-free and that the climate is suitable for growing bulbs. Initial experiments with certain varieties have proved successful and more bulbs are to be planted this year over a bigger area.

If the experiment continues to yield favourable results, then, conceivably, as one Board member put it very recently in London, the islands could, in the years ahead, become one of the major bulb growing areas of Europe.

As the Board's Chairman, Professor Grieve, put it in his foreword to the second annual report: "We are not content; nor should we be; there is an immense amount to be done and we are only at the beginning. We can claim, however, that we have made the kind of decisive start that proves that the job can be done; it is not, as so many people have told us, an impossible job. Our confidence steadily grows, and the initiative and enterprise shown by the people reinforces that confidence."

Chan eil sinn gun dochas!—

over to you

Sir,—Having recently visited the "Highland Fling" exhibition on R.M.S. Clansman, and been most impressed by its charm and good taste, and the friendly welcome of the staff, I am delighted that it has been a great success.

With reference to the points you make about spending money on repopulating Barra, however, it did occur to me that H.I.D.B. might have backed "Highland Fling" with a really first class television programme on the Highlands and Islands. Innumerable television programmes are devoted to American and African affairs, for instance, but really nothing is done to educate people in the south about Scotland's problems and hopes.

I feel that Mr Ian G. MacNair Smith's criticism of the Secretary of State for Scotland is fully justified. He did visit "Highland Fling," but should he not have tried to ensure that it had a great deal more publicity. But, then, one recalls his unsympathetic attitude to Mrs Winifred Ewing's suggestions that General de Gaulle be invited to visit Scotland last year to commemorate the 800th anniversary of the Auld Alliance, and that stamps be issued for the anniversary.

JOAN C. YOUNG
London, N.W.3.

Review Order

E PLURIBUS UNUM

The contribution of the folk of Lewis to the international scene through the past few centuries has been quite out of proportion both to the size of the island and the comparatively small number of its population. Considering the 'remoteness' aspect of Lewis, so often imposed on it by external and non-appreciative civilising influences, it is a matter for wonder that any native of Lewis could make any impact at all on the world's much larger developing societies. But he did. And history books, were they not nearly all so biased (especially in our schools) towards England, would have recorded the true story.

Recently there was published in America the life story of Robert M. MacIver of Stornoway, at present holding high position in the States. His con-

tribution to the developing American scene has been significant and his tale is worth telling.

tributed lines of south-western rain, when day after day the leaden skies sought the sodden heather and the steaming mists of the brown peat bogs mingled with the soft smirr of the dissolving clouds . . . I knew also the beauty of its morning and the glory of its sunset, and the great calm that falls on its shimmering lochs and bays.

MacIver's paradox was that he loved an island on which he could not live. He was, perhaps, a man larger than his environment; the island could not contain him and he could only contain it within his memory, keeping it at a mind's-eye dis-

tributing lines of south-western rain, when day after day the leaden skies sought the sodden heather and the steaming mists of the brown peat bogs mingled with the soft smirr of the dissolving clouds . . . I knew also the beauty of its morning and the glory of its sunset, and the great calm that falls on its shimmering lochs and bays.

"Such a land has bred its own people." "A grave and patient race, they are content with little" and have become "much-enduring and somber-minded." "They live close to nature, but save when in exile; they can scarcely be said to love it; they do not even know it. They people it with insubstantial forms but are curiously ignorant of its flowers and ferns and mosses, its herbs and fungi, its birds and beasts." And in a penetrating, illuminating phrase he adds, "they have the dangerous gift of imagination, making the dream a substitute for the reality" and their spirit takes a sad delight in melancholy reflections on life and death.

But the conditions which produced this island temperament, he saw, were changing. "The sea is not so perilous as it was . . . Poverty is less extreme, and health insurance and old age pensions may be prejudicial to the attitude of fatalism." These changes he welcomed asking "why should my native island remain mournfully picturesque to please the anthropologist or the romantic traveller? . . . Better that customs should pass and that institutions should change than that a people should preserve them in its own decay. Better the risks of purposive change than the false security of an outworn tradition . . . better: the hope of the young than the faith of the old."

The visit to Lewis enabled MacIver to bring a mature mind to the situation in the island. In the end he says that the thing which was hard to struggle against was not the creed itself. The difficulty was that which checked one's thought, the compulsion of the social influences which guard the creed.

This conflict still exists in Lewis; the battle rages but is imperceptible in its progress because it is a conflict of minds. MacIver took his stand against the creed, as have others. For those who don't make their stand, the end result may well be a Phryric victory, with desolation crying in the wilderness of the Lewis moors and the narrow streets of Stornoway.

MacIver's story is not mere autobiography. It is a tale of the progress of a mind through seven decades of active thought. There is much in the book to study. There are lessons to glean. And there are seeds which need only the watering of Highland readers to spring into the full growth which MacIver's ideals so richly deserve.

"As a Tale that is Told" by R. M. MacIver: Published by the University Press of Chicago.

The Industrial Scene

by DEARGAN

SCOTTISH MERCHANT BANK

Backed by four Scottish Investment Trusts the firm of Noble Grossart of 9 S Colne Street, Edinburgh, has been set up to offer Scotland the benefits of a wholly Scottish Merchant Bank financially independent of the City of London. Initially they intend to give financial advice and lend capital to small to medium sized Scottish Companies wanting to expand. Examining Companies into which investment Trusts might put money will be an important aspect of their work at a cost of 2½ per cent.

Investment Trusts originated in Scotland in the late 19th Century and today have assets in excess of £1,400 million. Each Trust invests mainly in public-quoted companies either in the United Kingdom or America but retaining flexibility by placing only a fraction of their total assets in any one company. On occasion a few of these Trusts will consider investing in well-run private companies but this is outside their normal pattern. Trusts prefer large investments to small holding their investment with long-term growth in mind. Not surprisingly only companies with first class records and equally good future prospects may hope to be favoured.

Noble Grossart, small in comparison with the established merchant banks, seems set up to examine the smaller expansion-minded Scottish companies into which investment Trusts might put money. This would seem to add to the number of sources of finance for the Highland entrepreneur. One wonders if the grant distributing agencies operate within a 2½ per cent. administrative cost.

ONE SWALLOW . . .

Professor Grieve in a statement to the Scotsmen in its recent "State of the Nation" series waxed enthusiastic over having proved the credibility of the Highlands for all kinds of development. Presumably on the strength of the Invergordon affair? Several years ago when Wiggins Teape came to Fort William the

same authoritative, confident statements were made—with what result? Late last year the Scottish Council, who seem to have a penchant for penetrating the statistical smokeclouds of officialdom, produced a report on Lochaber, warning that at least 500 jobs would be needed before 1970 in order to avoid depopulation or unemployment—or both. Once again the problem is the lack of jobs for the children of the parents brought to the area by the large scale project.

Fort William of course is not alone in this predicament. Douneay also opened with official fanfare has run into the same problem. True the AEA try to absorb as many youngsters as they can but for a considerable remainder unemployment and emigration is their only choice. Dubious honour of being pioneer in the field probably falls to Kinlochleven (pace Foyers) which since its beginning has only been able to employ a fraction of each new generation—in only a limited capacity. For the remainder the choice is always—unemployment or emigration.

Kinlochleven, Fort William, Douneay—and now Invergordon? Or have our myopic planners now grasped the simple fact that one swallow doesn't make a summer nor one project universal employment.

SOCIETY REVIVED

The Clan Mackinnon Society which has been inactive for the past two years is being revived. On Friday, 28th February, the Society is holding a Ceilidh in the Highlanders Institute, Glasgow, with entertainment in both Gaelic and English. Neil Mackinnon of Mackinnon, Chief of the Clan Mackinnon and his wife Patricia, will attend the Ceilidh. Dr A. A. Wilson, of Hamilton, the Secretary of the Society expressed the hope that a sufficient number of Clan members and supporters should attend the Ceilidh and that the function become an annual event at which the Chief gets the opportunity of informally meeting the members of his Clan.



Cromwell Street, Stornoway, at the turn of the century. Not much has changed in some seven decades. The town is still an island town vitalised by the rhythms of the Lewis hinterland. Its potential is great but is not receiving the attention it deserves. Robert MacIver, whose book is reviewed below, once walked these streets when they were full of life derived from the fishing. Today Cromwell Street is Stornoway's commercial centre and the basis of the island's economy has changed to a dependence on State aid.

Again: 'To the stranger, it might seem a remote and rather forlorn habitation. To us boys it was the centre of the universe . . . I still find it hard to imagine any place that would have more to entice and delight the adventure-loving youth than my little town with its great harbour, its quays and its bays, its variety of landscapes and seascapes, its opportunities for boating and fishing and exploring the endless variety, and recurring life of the shore.'

Later, at the age of 16, MacIver left Stornoway to go to Edinburgh University. Subsequently he went to America

and there he met the long

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Our Own Language by Patricia Campbell

Portree High School

I wonder how many visitors to Skye have the feeling of being in a foreign land. Everything must look so different to them—the sharp peaks and ridges of the Cullin, the long sea inlets, the houses so scattered and the cultivated land so limited. If they visit Portree in Skye week they are greeted with 'Ceud Mile Failte', literally 'a hundred thousand welcomes'. They will feel it still more if they are staying overnight ('bed and breakfast') in a Skye cottage, and perhaps over-hearing their hosts or the children converse in Gaelic. Certainly this would have been so up to a few years ago, but 'thaining da latha air an eilean

seo' or in English 'times have changed' (literally 'two days have come in this island'), a phrase often heard from older people in Skye. Gaelic till so long ago was the universal language in our island, but now it is gradually losing its influence, and in some parts the language may not now be heard at all.

In our school here at Portree, Gaelic is never heard in the playground, but when I visited many of the smaller country schools I found that Gaelic was the language that mingled with the children's laughter outside. But now so many children are enrolled not having the Gaelic,

and this discourages the others who have. In Portree High School this year 20% of the 180 primary pupils and 40% of the 375 secondary pupils are Gaelic speakers. This difference is probably accounted for by the fact that almost all the primary school pupils come from Portree, while the older pupils come from all parts of the island and some from the Outer Hebrides as well. Yet both figures are low compared with the census figure of 75% for Skye in 1961.

In the school hostels even Gaelic speakers are forced into English due to lack of fluency in their friends, or from courtesy if two Gaelic speakers are in a group in which English is spoken. I would say that very few of the younger generation in Skye converse among themselves in Gaelic. To check this for different parts of the island I have consulted several of my friends.

Anne MacLean whose home is at Glendale in the extreme west of Skye says that while she was in primary school there, Gaelic was the language of the playground, but almost all the lessons were in English. Now six years later English has also taken over outside. In her own home Gaelic is always spoken, and meeting friends of her own age at home conversation is also in Gaelic.

My own home is on the other side of the Duirinish peninsula nearer to Dunvegan. I attended Colbost School and many of the lessons were given in Gaelic, which was also used in the playground. The school is now closed and the scholars travel to Glendale. There are very few young people near my home, and when we meet we talk in English, even though they do know Gaelic. This might be because some of the other families use English at home.

Mary MacKay comes from Kilmuir in North Skye. At her primary school the playground language was English because some of the children from the Coastguard Station were English. In the younger classes most of the lessons made use of Gaelic, but in later classes as pupils became accustomed to English. Gaelic was used no longer except in Religious Instruction or in a Gaelic language lesson. In many of the homes now while the parents speak Gaelic to each other the children often reply in English. Some parents think that by encouraging them to speak English they will get on better at school.

An interesting comment was made by Roddy J. MacLeod. When he is speaking to other boys from Portrallog he speaks in English, but with the same boys when back home he speaks in Gaelic. But even in Portrallog, a community that originated not too long ago from Harris and Lewis there has also been a 'Change of Language' for in the playground at Portrallog Primary English has replaced Gaelic.

"The Community and the Arts in Scotland"

The theme of the Spring Conference of the Saltire Society for 1969 is "The Community and the Arts in Scotland." It is being held in the College of Education, Hamilton, from 28th to 30th March.

The Conference will consider the state of some of the Arts in Scotland today. Particular attention will be paid to the relationship between the Scottish Environment, the Visual and Plastic Arts, Music, the Theatre, and the civic authorities and the people. Today, Government and Local Authorities are playing an increasingly important part in presenting the Arts to the public, taking the place of the private patron of former years. What is the future of this relationship? Should it be still further strengthened and developed? What is the part of the artists themselves in this new kind of situation? In these circum-

stances, our focus is particularly on those arts in which the relationship between the artist and the community is of vital concern.

It is hoped that the Conference will be attended by representatives of local and planning authorities, development corporations and interested Societies.

FREE WHISKY

To launch a new series of Poetry volumes, Cairtness Books are offering a free dram of pure malt whisky to anyone who exchanges a voucher at 1 Bank Street, Thurso.

The first two volumes, backed by the Scottish Arts Council, are 'The White Hind' by David Morrison and 'Harbingers' by Charles Senior. The books will be reviewed in Struth at a later date. Each volume costs 6s.

Mrs GAEL'S DIARY



Ma tha duil aig te sam bith agaibh ri leanabh agus sibh an dochas cùisean a dheanamh nas fhàsa carson nach ceannach sibh an da leabhar. Child-birth without Fear le Grantly-Dick-Read na The New Birth le Erna Wright. Tha an da leabhar so a deanamh gu math foilaiseach gun gabh gnòthachan a dheanamh moran nas fhàsa ma tha fios agus misneach aig an te tha gulain. Tha doighean cuideachd air an corp atachadh agus nach eil strìth sam bith cocheangailte ri breith leanabh. Se leabhrachan paiper a tha sna dha aig 5/- an fear. Pan ag cur an mach a chaid fear agus Tandem an fear eile.

chumhnant airson 2,000 uair a thìde. Se Crompton Parkinson a rinn an buill o chionn deichead bliadhna ach cha do reiceadh ach ri Bord a Ghnàthaid. Thug Coimisean na Monopoli gearrach roid na companaidhean nach robh iad gan leigeil ma sgoail. Saoil an tachair an aon ni mun mhaidhe nach teirig?

Aodach Posaidh

Tha butha ur air fosgladh an Inbhirnis airson aodach binnse bhoirionnach. Se Myrtle Brides a tha air-earr Sraid na h-Eaglais. Tha butha aca mar tha an Air san Narainn agus tha prìsan riatainn airson aodach math.

Leth fhaocl

A reir an Oil, R. Grievie se "anus mirabilis" a bhann an 1968! An Scotsman.

Au Pair

Chanell ach beagan is cola deug bho thainig nìgean og a Inbhirnis dhaoidh a Island far an robh i sa miosan na au pair. Se doigh mhath a tha so air an saoghal fhaincinn gu h-àraidh do chailleagan a tha og agus gun moran an crochadh riutha. Gheibh iad an faradh a phaigneadh tuarasaid beag agus fuireach mar aon den teaghlach an rìoghachd eile. Se cotrom foghlam da rìreabh a tha so. Aon ni a tha sinn a toirt an aire tha grunnud mor air posadh thair a dhuichannan cein. Nach biodh e gur a math fhein barrachd chailleagan Lochlannach a thoir a steach don taobh an iar. Siad a b'fhearr a thigheadh ris an aon cleachdaidhean nan Gaidheal na Goill is Sasunnaich.

Bulb Dealain Ur

Tha fhios gum bi a h-uile duine againn air bhioran gum faigh sinn aon leth dusan de na bulbaichean a mhaireas fo

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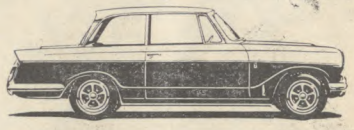
Nith na measan. Faisg asda an sugh agus cum na silein an dara taobh. Min ghearr na rusgan. Cuir na silein am pocan beag anart linn. Cuir am bogadh an am amias e comhla ris na rusgan an sugh is 4 pint uisge airson 24 uair. Goil so an uairsin airson uair a thìde. Suidhich e 24 uair eile. Tomhais am plaois is cuir aon phund siucar ann ma choinneamh gach pint. Cuir mun cuairt e gun leugh an siucar. Goil an uair sin e air son leth uair no gun teid e na shlamann. Bithidh mu 7 puinnid marmaleid agad.



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Cropping Grants for Crofters

The conditions for earning cropping grant in the 1969 season under the Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants (Scotland) Scheme, 1965 will be the same as for last season.

Crofters and other occupiers eligible to receive grant under the Scheme are advised that the general issue of offers of grant and claim forms for the 1969 cropping season will not be made until some time in March.

The rates of cropping grant will be the same as in 1968. An announcement about the headage option, introduced in 1967, will follow the annual Price Review in early March, and information on this will be sent together with the cropping grant offers.

As in 1968, payment of grant will be subject to the application of fertilisers, lime or cobalt sulphate, and the sowing of grass seeds.

Any crofter or occupier of a croft-like holding who intends applying this year for the first time for Cropping Grant should write immediately, or in any event before March 31 as follows.

Crofters to the Crofters Commission, 26 Church Street, Inverness.

Occupiers of croft-like Holdings to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, 53 Church Street, Inverness.

Agricultural code numbers must be quoted in all cases.

No requests for cropping grant forms will be entertained after March.

NEWS FROM SHETLAND

'Up-Helly*A' this year marked the first festival of a year during which the Shetlanders will recall their Norse ancestry. The series of events marking the Quincentenary will reach their climax on August 6 when H.M. Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh pay their second visit to the islands. The theme of the celebration will be Shetland's position as a continuing link between Shetland and Scandinavia and will provide Shetlanders with an unrivalled opportunity to focus attention of themselves, their economic potential and the island's strategic position.

IRISH VISITORS

Two graduates from the University of Galway visited Shetland last week to gain an impression and the pattern of life. They are engaged on a study of the Irish speaking area of Galway which has been commissioned by the Government from the Social Sciences Research Centre of the university and they wish to study parallel communities. They will be visiting the HIBB in Inverness on their return. One wonders how their programme and questions will be influenced in view of the statutory responsibility the Board has for social development.

NORWEGIAN

Norwegian is to be taught at the Anderson Institute to a higher level and investigations are to be undertaken in Norway to find a teacher. The matter was raised by the Rector, Mr W. Hhind and by HMI Mr J. J. Reid. Nor-

wegian has much more relevance to Shetland than either French or German.

DECLINED

Shetland County Council's invitation to Mrs Judith Hart, the Paymaster General, whose duties include a general study of decentralisation and depopulation as it affects the United Kingdom has been declined. Mrs Hart advised the Council to contract Mr W. Ross, the Secretary of State.

Wanted

Pen Friend. — Christopher Andrew Potts, aged 15, and a piper, would like to correspond with someone in Scotland (MacGillivray preferred). Interests: Scotland, piping. 198 Kissing Point Road, Turranurra, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia 2074.

Complete Stone Tumbling Kit, £35. Send for details. Turislete Workshops, Glenfaba Mills, Patrick, Isle of Man.

Copy of Dickson's "Gairloch." State price to Box 44 Struth.

Births

MANSBRIDGE — At the Queen Mother Hospital, on January 10, 1969, to Drummond and Erica (née Macdonald), 5 Hamilton Drive, Largs, a daughter, Anne Meadows. Both well.

Marriages

CAMERON—MACFARLANE — At Muckairn Parish Church, Tainuill, on 18th January 1969, by Rev. J. O. Galbraith, Duncan Farquhar, youngest son of Mr A. and the late Mrs A. Cameron, 21 Cruachan Cottages, Tainuill, to Elizabeth Margaret (Elma), only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. MacFarlane, 19 Cruachan Cottages, Tainuill.

Deaths

MACKENZIE — On the 29th January 1969, Donald Mackenzie, 22 Manse Road, Nairn (late of Inverardale, Ross-shire), dear husband and father. Funeral private. No flowers or letters, please.

MACLEOD—Passed away, January 4, 1969, Donald Campbell Macleod, of 7368-15th Ave, New Westminster, B.C., in his 80th year. Last surviving member of the family of the late Donald Macleod (Domhnall Dhunnachaidh) of Galson and Borve.

MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR — At Ardgor, on 29th January 1969, Muriel Annette, wife of the late Alexander John Hew, 16th Laird of Ardgor.

Text for the Times

The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.

Psalms 24 v. 1.

Is leis an Tighearn an talamh, agus a lan; an domhan, agus iadsan a tha 'n nàmh comhnuidh ann.

Salm c. 24 r. 1.

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