

## Director's Speech To 'Assembly' Audience

Speaking of the new Scotland at the Home Board of the General Assembly, Mr D. J. Mackay, Director of An Comunn Gàidhealach, in his opening remarks said that anyone speaking or asking questions about Highland development at the moment was in danger of being accused of being critical of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. He emphasised that he himself fully supported the Board and was in favour of the Invergordon Project provided that equivalent developments were seen in all areas of the Highlands. Emphasising the danger of national priorities taking precedence in local developments he said that the attitude adopted by E.F.T.A. and Common Market countries in the underdeveloped areas was that national objectives should not prejudice the existing individual character of the region in which the problems lie.

So far little had been heard of integrated development in rural areas of the Highlands. He suggested that the local population, who carry the strains of change and the penalties when creating the infra-structure meant the diversion of funds earmarked for local housing and new school buildings to a new development as had happened at the Pulp-mill project in Fort William, should be engaged in the evolution and administration of qualities for development if the objective of government intervention was con-

structive cure and not temporary relief. Social patterns should evolve and not be imposed. On general developments he said the Government's reaction to the Highland Transport Board's report was awaited with interest because the measure of acceptance would be a measure of their belief in the future of the Highlands. There were no special allowances for attracting new industry to the Highlands. They had to compete on the same terms as other development areas. Unemployment in the sevencrofting counties in April was 8.4 per cent. — in Stornoway it was 26.7 per cent., with 1,400 unemployed. In other underdeveloped areas in E.F.T.A. countries generally there were special tax concessions, depreciation rates, share capital taken by local authorities and by the state and in one case exemption from tax for five to ten years. Mr Mackay suggested special tax exemption for firms who transferred their research and development to the Highland area in an initial phase of far-reaching proposals. By any standards land is under-utilised in the Highlands. Land is a tremendous holding force and deterrent to migration and possibly more important than industrialised development in retaining the character of the area. The Common Market countries were spending large sums of money on co-ordinating development in agriculture, forestry and tourism. Only 1 1/2 per cent. of the

land area in the Highlands was available for recreational use in 1963. Only one-third of the agricultural land was used for crofting and about 14 per cent. between crops, grass and forestry. Hotels and boarding houses achieved a 40-45 per cent. utilisation over the whole year.

A long period of low incomes and under-development tended to make people slow to take the initiative to help themselves. But the growth of an area was collective work and plans should comprise a synthesis of sociological, technical and economic planning. There was a possibility that preoccupation with change could overlook the dynamic element in the status quo.

### "The Knockers"

He recommended that all people should be concerned about the basic values of the country in this age of "the knocker," — the traditional ageologists who abandoned their heritage and alienated themselves from their own communities. These were subversive and tended to add little to the common voice.

People in the Highlands and in Scotland should be allowed to be proud to have contributed greatly to the past, to Europe's religious and educational system, proud to have contributed to the world, proud to have their own individual Church, legal system and language. If people believe in the future of the Highlands and Islands they must believe in the resilience of the people who have retained so much of what was originally Scottish and make sure that the area developments are consistent with the desires of the people who live there.

## Buth A' Chomuinn Ann An Glaschu

(Le Cairistiona Dick)



Mairead Ghrannid is a Bh. U. Nic Neachdinn zig dorus na Butha

## Highland Evening at Prestonpans

Hamilton House, Prestonpans, was stored for the National Trust for Scotland by the late Robert Hurd between 1938 and 1940. It is early seventeenth century and undoubtedly housed soldiers at the time of the battle of Prestonpans — an appropriate setting for a Highland ceilidh-concert to be given on Friday 30th June by Joan MacKenzie, Alasdair Gillies and others in aid of the fund to establish an annual prize in memory of the architect.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs I. B. Cameron-Taylor, through whose kindness the house is available, will receive the visitors and conduct them round the house and garden. Refreshments will be served and tickets, which cost a guinea, are available from Mr Archie MacPherson, M.A., LL.B., Hon. Secretary of Edinburgh Branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach, the Saltire Society, Gladstone's Land, 43 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1 (Tel. Cal. 7780), or from the National Trust for Scotland, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.

Tha Meur a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealach ann an Glaschu a' deanamh oidhirp air £14,000 a' chruinneachadh airson cuideachaidh le obair a' Chomuinn mu 'n tìghean a' Mhoide Naiseanta na bliadhna agus tha iad a' deanamh so ann an iomadhach doigh Bheachdaich Mairead Ghrannid (bean Dhomhnuill air cho mhaith a' rinn muinntir a' Chomuinn a' Inbhir Nis leis a' bhuth bh' aca airson Moid na bliadhna an uiridh agus chan fhac' i da' na b' thearr na 'n taon rud fheuchainn ann a' Glaschu. Fhuair i buth bheag ghalach ann na Cowcaddens agus sgur is ghlan is pheant i agus a' luchd-cuid-eachaidh i gus nach creid-eadh tu gur e 'n taon aite bh'ann. Chuir iad an tainm gu briagha ann an sgròbhadh Ceilteach a' cionn agus a' sin thaing an t-ainm a' na na daoine ma' fhuair i gabhail air — "The Chinese Shop."

Thair a' dh' fhuair iad a' bhuth an toiseach bha Mairead agus Ola NicDhonnachaidh (bean Chalum) a' cheud thair a' ruith air aodach agus a' bruidhinn eadarrna fhein a' cuir prìs air a' mharsantachd air a' thainig thug beag o' naobh eile dha' n' chuntair a' faigh-neachd. "An

ann a' cluichd aig butha tha sibhse?"  
Ged a' thug so gaire orra b' fheudar aiceachadh nach ann a' cluichd a' bha iad idir ach ga riarach. Agus a' leigeil fhaicinn cheid d'urachadh is a' chaidh iad mu' n' obair tha iad mar tha, air mille na' chuir dha' n' bhanc bho' n' latha dh' fhoighneachd an fear beag a' cheist air an ochd-mh' latha deur de Januair a' Bliadhna. 'S mor am beum a' bheir sin fhein as a' £14,000.

Tha cairdeas is luchd-eòlais a' toirt a' stigh moran dha' n' stuth thair a' reic ann a' bhuth bithidh aon bhana-charaid a' toirt a' stigh fhaich do' not de fhailear a' h-uile seachdainn ann fheadhinn eile a' tighinn gu cunbhalach le sponaichean is eòlais is ann muile eile agus le silidh is marm-laid. Bithidh Mairead a' Ghrannid fhein a' deanamh fuine phannakes a' h-uile maduinn a' bheir i leathas. Tha ruith mhor air a' bhucei-reachd a' th' air a' deanamh aig an fheuch na aon bhoirionnach a' fhaireach mu choinneamh na butha a' tha 'ann coimhead o' n' uinneac aice fhein a' feitheamh mis a' fòsgail a' bhuth agus tha i sin a' nuaas na 'leum a' dh' fhaighinn, bannach na dha bhios aice le te-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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## Births

**MACLEOD**—At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on 24th May 1967, to Donald and Beta (nee MacIver), 20 Gladstone Place, Inverness—a son. Both well.

**NIMMO**—At Queen Mary Maternity Home, Edinburgh, on 23rd May 1967, to Hilary (nee Frew) and Robert Nimmo, 15 Bryce Avenue, Edinburgh 7—a son. Both well.

## Marriages

**ALLAN—LEDINGHAM**—At the Queen Street Church, Inverness, on 20th May 1967, by the Rev. Ian F. Montgomery, M.A., Frank, younger son of Mrs J. Allan and the late Mr F. Allan, 41 Dunair Road, Inverness, to Maureen Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mrs M. Ledingham and the late Mr J. C. Ledingham, 46 Glenurquhart Road, Inverness.

**CORTON—LAFFERTY**—At Mayfield and Fountainhill Church, Edinburgh, on 19th May 1967, by Rev. W. J. G. McDonald, B.D., Raymond John, only son of Mr and Mrs Frederick Corton, Nottingham, to Isabel Mabon, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gavin B. Lafferty, Thurso.

## Deaths

**MANSON**—At Bignold Hospital, Wick, on 20th May 1967, Margaret (Maggie), aged 88 years, late of 20 Shore Lane, Wick.

**CAMPBELL**—At a hospital in Dunoon, on 22nd May 1967, Mary MacLean, beloved wife of the late Major H. G. Campbell, A.C. & S.H., of Dunduchurch, 18 Victoria Road, Dunoon.

**MACKINNON**—In hospital, Glasgow, on 16th May 1967, Ewen MacKinnon, M.A., aged 85 years, beloved husband of Helen Begg, and formerly headmaster of East Keppoch School, Glasgow.

## Text for the Times

Credibh mise gu bheil mi anns an Athair, agus an t-Athair annas; no creidibh mi air son nan oibre fhèin.

Believe me that I am in the Father, and the father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.

# On the other hand ... The Kilt is not Our Delight

The small kilted male figure striding down the Strand had the build of Twigg, a crew cut and wore bi-focals. His Highland outfit was positively woe, he was an embarrassing parody of a Scot, very probably an American.

It was perhaps an empty gesture, but we made a point of scowling at him as we passed, he was however, quite indifferent to the effect he was having on everybody. We were struck by the appalling thought that most people presumably assumed he was a typical Scotsman. Wittingly or unwittingly any wearer of the kilt, weird or morose, is taken as being representative of Scotland and all things Scottish. It is little wonder the English believe all Scots are five feet tall, live solely on haggis and speak exclusively with a Glasgow accent. Indiscriminate wearing of the kilt is to be abhorred and yet we note An Comunn naively lists among its main objects the promotion of "the wearing of the Highland dress."

If any reader fits the foregoing description and was in London last September, we here and now tender our apologies. We rather suspect however, the particular gentleman we saw is more likely to read Japanese publications than "Sruth."

It was reported in a West German newspaper recently that an Italian tried to fit a Scot's kilt whilst another Ita-

lian filmed the scene with a camera; the Scot apparently punched both Italians and knocked the cine camera to the ground. He then, with great dignity picked up the camera, handed it back to its owner and explained what he wore under his kilt. No description was given of this particular Scot, but we are sure he would have cut a proud figure in the kilt.

A man in a kilt presents either a noble or a sorry picture and there is no middle classification. As with B.O., a man unsuited to the kilt is usually unfortunately blissfully unaware of his effect on the general public. Unless his best friend tells him.

Last year seemed to be a bad year for fat little men in short kilts. We are sure none of our readers are fat little men, but perhaps those who regard themselves as brawny Scots of less than average height, and are reading this paragraph for the second time, might consider the advisability of converting their kilts into car seat covers.

The kilt has of course in many instances become a dress of convenience. The hitch hiker, the hotel keeper, the souvenir shop owner and the comic singer are among the most faithful wearers of our Highland dress.

The fact must also be faced that the kilt attracts the ex-centric and unfortunately the ex-centric fringe. We can shudderingly recall many bearded, tartan, tanned figures which would put the fear of death in the original Rob Roy MacGregor.

The kilt is essentially a male garment, manifestly unsuited to the female sex, especially so when worn en masse by Gaelic choirs, pipe bands and Highland dancers. A most distressing sight indeed is the ladies pipe band. Such ensembles are possibly all right in their original native settings in Dagenham and Iowa, but we feel they are incongruous and out of place in the Highlands.

Even normally well adjusted people, can on occasions be seduced into disporting themselves ludicrously in Highland dress. Weddings, for instance, are frequently turned into all-tartan productions. The bridegroom for the first and only time in his life, kilted (his normal distress under the circum-

stances accentuated), stands, resplendent in his 'hired for the day' overlong kilt, sporran and lumpy Harris Tweed jacket, smirking shyly to parental cries of "isn't he lovely."

We write this piece not with intent to "knock" the kilt but with a passionate desire to see the kilt worn properly. We offer little advice to wearers; it either suits you or it doesn't. It must, we feel, be worn with pride and arrogance—the pride of the old soldier, the dignity of the clan chief, the assurance of the small boy or the martial swank of the pipe band of the Scots Guards.

R. M. M.

## SRATH GHLAIS

Chuala sinn naigheachd an t-seachdain seo chaidh mu dheidhinn Alasdair Fritheilidh Dòmhnaidh Srath Ghlais a tha nist a' fuireach ann an Ite. Bha Alasdair treis mhor ann an Baile Mhoireil air obair airson a' Rìgh nach maireann. Roimh sin bha e aig a' Tulach faisg air Inbhir Phheofrain agus treiseag eile ann an Cnoideart.

Bha e sheorao ghe fhaig air da cheud bliadhna 'an aite ann an Srath Ghlais, bha fearain ris an canadh iad Maird. Bha a shin-shin-senair ag Blas Chuil-lodair coimhla ri MacShimidh air taobh a' Phrionnsa ach feumaidh gun d'fhuair e dhachaidh gu sabhailt.

Bha seanair Alasdair gu math ainneil 'na latha mu dhùine oirrach agus airson a' bhith cho coibheileil ris an fheadhainn bho chaid a bha cho pailt an uair sin an Srath Ghlais agus 's a' Gaidhealachd as deidh Feadhach nan Daoine. B'e bard glan a bha ann ach e a' chuid as motha dhen n' bhardach aige air chail a nist a reir coltais.

Feumaidh gu robh seanair Alasdair ghe mheasail air seann mhean Gaidhealach chionn 's gun do thog e clach cuimhne airson Uilleam Sioisail a chaidh a mharbhadh air Blar Chuil-lodair agus airson a' mhathas, 'B'ise rinn an t-orau grunn sin "Mo Run Geal Og" airson a' fir agus ghearr ann Friselaich na faclan sin "Mo Run Geal Og" air a' choimh. Tha i 'na seasamh air sin thar an t-àite do 'n ainm Innis nan Ceann far an do d'fhaicail Uilleam bho chaid a' bhean an latha mu dheidh a' mharbhadh. Co-dhùibh tha e taineach cluinninn gu bheil ogha an duine ghasa do e' cumail gu math agus tha sinn an dochas gun faic sinn thathast e 's an Aird a Tuath.

## Unemployment in Scotland

The number of wholly unemployed persons (excluding school leavers) registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Scotland on 8th May, 1967 was 77,309 (55,071 men, 19,350 boys, 19,045 women and 1,258 girls). Seasonally adjusted, the figure was about 79,400 or 3.6 per cent. of the estimated number of employees. Four weeks previously on April 10, 1967, the percentage was 3.5 and in May 1966 it was 2.5.

The number of registered unemployed school leavers on 8th May, 1967 was 504. This was 565 less than on April 10, 1967.

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered on 8th May was 5,084 (4,015 men, 146 boys, 809 women and 114 girls). This was 685 more than on April 10.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed on 8th May was 82,897 (59,086 men, 24,23 boys, 19,854 women and 1,534 girls) or 3.8 per cent. of the estimated total of employees. On April 10 the percentage was 3.9 and in May 1966 it was 2.5.

## Improvement of Hill Land Schemes

Under the Agriculture Act 1967, Mr William Ross, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, proposes to make statutory schemes of grants to be paid for improvements designed to increase the productivity of hill land: farm amalgamations and boundary adjustments; and the reclassification of small farms for amalgamation.

Until these schemes have been made and approved by Parliament applications for grant cannot be considered.

Farmers are warned, therefore, that they should not start any work, complete any transaction or give up any land in respect of which they hope to be able to claim grant until the new schemes have been made and they have applied for, and received, written authority from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

It is hoped that the Hill Land Improvement Scheme will be made within the next few weeks and the other schemes by the end of July. Further announcements will be made as soon as the schemes have been introduced.

The Secretary of State and the Minister of Agriculture are given powers to make the new statutory schemes in the Agriculture Act. They will require affirmative resolutions in both houses of Parliament before they can be brought into force. Consultations are currently taking place with the agriculture organisations on the content of the schemes.

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Zurich na cragan aca air.

IÀIGEAN



# Tuilleadh Obrach Fhearachair

LE DOMHNALL MACILLEATHAIN

Tha Loch Cuthir 'na laighe mu trì mìle o'n Rathad Mhor eadar Pòrrigh agus Stafanais an aghaidh Coire cheathach f'ò' aon ainm. Beagan a deas oirre tha stallaichean adha Creag an Lain agus Sgurr a' Mhadaidh Ruaidh 'le chaille' a' streap ri ceallan 2000 troigh. Thèid fear-turais fada mu faic e oiseann cho sìtheil fagach ris 'na Coireachan' 'trath air maduinn ghrianaich Shamhaidh.

Is fhada o chaidh an loch seo a thrèadh, agus tha corr is ceithir fichead bliadhna bho 'n chaidh grunnad a' bhoglaich a bh' air fhagail a' sgrudail gu faicealach leothas d'am b'athine. Tha sgrath mu cheithir troigh de fhionnach is de mhòine a comhach nan coig acraichean fichead far an do chrùinnich a' 'chaille', mar a chaner an cumantas ri dìomle an seo. Tha an riag sin tana an taca ri 13 troigh air Monadh Ordi, faisg air Ohairad-hainn, ach ruspadh a-huile ceap an sin gun na theirig an ulaidh a bha fhada.

B' e beachd luchd-sèil gun robh dìomle Loch Cuthir sòraichte glan, gun shalann, gun ghaineamh, gun smùr.

Bha an t-uisge a bha a' sruthadh ann an coire leòmhann, b' eil mun cuairt na Coire bu mhaith-uisge de na h-uillt ghoirid chasa a bha 'ga bhithiadh. Cha robh cuisean cho fàbharach ann an aite 'san Eilean, no a reir coltais ann Breatain.

Tha tarruing eile aig Loch Cuthir air luchd-thaigh nan beann. Fathast chithir gu solleir deas, obair nan duineach a chaidh ri grìomh ann, cha b'ann le "Dozer" a rachadh ann poll na bu sgiobalta na tarbh a' Bhuidh ach le spairn chruaidh nan fàidhean a' spairn chruaidh is narath. Bha nairt is creidimh ann, agus an gu cinnteach ghluais iad na cnuc.

Tha dig mhor fhasuinn a' gearradh troimh 'n bhruach a ghlas an t-uisge cho fada — 40 troigh air leud gu h-ard, agus corr is 25 troigh an doimheachd air a' cheann a stùp, a tha ceangal an t-uisge leach ri Abhainn nan Cnoc. Chlaidhach na seòl na millen tunna, eadar moraghan d' eighne, domaran chlachan, gainninn is eile. 'S e ghlaic mo shuil-sa gu h-àrd na trì lèimh chomharradh ceithir-cheamh far na thorr iad an smodal seo, a tha nis cho snasail uaine ri obair nan Daoine Beaga aise Ferasach coir, agus car coltach ri buid mun sùid-

headh an Fhinn;

Cha do sguir iad le sin. Ghearr iad da chlais, coltach ri amar-muinn a' ghlaich, uisge nan all, aon os cionn comharrad an loch agus aon eile troimh theismheachd na boglaich. Tha an te isosal a' nìs fàic le fear is rabhann. Mo sheannachd aig na laich, nach maireann.

Bho chionn deich bliadhna fìchead thoisich an obair airson an treas uair, gach oidhirp a co-fhreagair ri an Cogaidh (a) Cogaidh Afraca (b) Cogaidh a' Cheusair agus (c) An Cogaidh aig Hitler: Spreadairean, an tairt thu? Bha fòs an uair sin gun robh corr is 40 troigh de'n stùp phrìeal ann meadhan an locha agus a' chuid a b' fhearr dheth eadar 20 agus 25 troigh sin. Chithair an duigh na trì glumagan — aon airson gach oidhirp agus gach te na lugha na'n le roimpe, lan uisge, mar trì uillt a dheanadh leanaibh beag le spairn uisge ann an truinnsear nan lile agus a' chuid a b' fhearr an stùp fathast. Chithair cuideachd pìosan de na seann amhùinnean far an robh a' luchd choibhre a' tiormachadh 's a' tìsachadh na bhunneachaid — 25 mìle air falbh, le coigais neo-chumanta agus tarruing to fhada airson ghe bheag buan-nach.

Thatar a buing dìomle an Duthach nan Loch an Sasainn agus an Ceann a Tuath Eireann, ach tha Loch Cuthir an duigh samhach, a' feitheamh ri gluasad nan uisgeachan — na nòr Bord. Co a' charaicheas na cuapastarra? 'S mor m' eagla-sa mur seid "Gaith an Atharrachais" gun mhoran dalach troimh na Coireachan 's an n-Eilean, gun sgiolaidh air dochas, agus gum bi Cuthir mar bha!

## CAN WE ALLOW OUR NATURAL RESOURCES REMAIN UNEXPLOITED?

Eighty years ago Loch Cuthir in the Isle of Skye was drained in order to expose the deposits of diatomite which lay beneath it. To-day these deposits are covered by a layer of turf and moss some four feet thick but there is still plenty of evidence of the almost herculean labours of those who carried out the work of drainage without any of the earth moving equipment available for this sort of work to-day.

In order to drain the loch a large ditch 40 feet wide at the top and 25 feet deep at the inner end was cut into the hillside which had imprisoned the waters of Loch Cuthir for so many centuries. Thousands of tons of material were excavated to make this ditch. To-day this excavated material stands in three great, grass covered rectangular blocks which look like tables at which the heroes of the Feinn might have feasted.

In addition to this, two transverse channels were dug to divert the waters of the stream which had run into the loch, one channel reaching the hillside above the site of the loch, the other across the bed of the loch.

At Monadh Ordi, near Aberdeen, where deposits of diatomite were also discovered, workmen cut through 13 feet of sedge and moss to reach them.

According to experts the diatomite in Loch Cuthir is of a very high quality. Surely the fact that it is lying unused is a sad reflection on the failure of Highlanders to-day to exploit the natural resources of their country?

(The Gaelic Editor is proud to record that his grandparents took part in the work at Loch Cuthir).

## Review Order

A former R.A.F. pilot who didn't sing in public until twelve years ago, has just made his first E.P. record on the Thistle of Scotland label. He is Calum Cameron, of Broomhill, Glasgow, well-known as a singer in B.B.C. Gaelic programmes on television.

He started to sing when he went to work in Aberdeen. When the then conductor of the Aberdeen Gaelic Choir, Mr Marshall Drepper, asked him to lend his voice.

Since then, Calum has been singing on radio, television and at concerts. Now comes his first extended-play record.

The numbers on the label (RWEP 648) are 'Mist-covered Mountains'; 'Leaving Barra'; 'Isle of Mull'; and 'Thistle of Scotland.'

All old-hat numbers, you say? Well, Calum brings to them that degree of newness that only sensitive interpretation can bring to an old song. This is not only a pleasing record, it satisfies as well.

Calum's fine voice has brought him major awards at the National Mods. This recording should bring an increased number of admirers. Could be the promise of a Fan Club? And why not, for Calum is one of the rising stars in the Gaelic singing firmament.

## Progress for Thurso Branch

The membership of the Thurso Branch of An Comunn has reached 110, a ten per cent. rise on last year. This was one of the facts and figures mentioned in the Branch President's Report recently. Dr MacKay has been conducting the Gaelic evening class, and the president, Mr R. MacDonald took a class of 10-12-year-olds from the primary schools on Friday evenings. This class has 35 students — all are keen to learn the language.

To further this interest in Gaelic, the Branch is offering book prizes for an essay on a Highland subject to pupils in schools in the western district area.

For the past two years, prizes have been given to Thurso High School only. It is hoped that this extension of Branch activities will help to stimulate further interest in Gaelic.

Membership is increasing, always a good sign. The Gaelic Choir is flourishing too.

Ar canainn a' ar ceol.

Am fear a' dh'ionnsaich a' Ghaidhlig a' faclair a' ceannach "Moth Balls."



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Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean

SEORAS IS FREDA SUTHARLAN



## SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN 1 AN OG-MHIOS, 1967  
THURSDAY 1 JUNE, 1967

## Pressure Politics

To some people, politics is a way of life. To others it is a fact of life. Like sex, it is disgusting to some, and invigorating to others. At any rate, it enters into our everyday life in one way or another; through the obvious media of the Press, radio and television. But it also appears in subtly-disguised forms; in industry, advertising, and commerce, for instance, where to belong to a particular political Party is akin to being a member of the right kind of club. This is alarming, to say the least. Politics, should be for the benefit of the majority, to ease the lot of the majority, while still recognising the right of the unrepresented minority to have a say in the matters which affect them. When a newspaper is not committed to supporting any one political party, it might be thought colourless and of little interest. SRUTH is in this position. It represents in part at least, a charitable organisation which is non-political and non-sectarian. At the same time it must, if it is to appear alive and aware of everyday issues, be able to comment on political and sectarian matters. Being published fortnightly it is not a newspaper in the sense that it can compete with the "hot-news" reportage of the "Dailies". It must, rather, select its news to give a broad-brush interesting picture of the important political and sectarian matters which might affect the Highlands area. It is not easy to be broad-minded in an editorial chair. The task is made easier, however, by the fact that all four political colours in the Highlands have officially contributed to SRUTH to make it an effective voice for the area. It would be more than a pity if the pressure of party minions, petty men who express biased political opinion, were to suppress the vitality which SRUTH is already showing. SRUTH is here to stay as an important element in the life and times of the Highlands. Nothing, not even economic pressures, will stop its progress along a path which is packed in at every step with the warm-hearted support of our Gaelic-speaking and non-Gaelic-speaking readers who represent the widest possible range of political and sectarian colours.

## An Drama agus an Eaglais

Chuala sinn air a t-seachdainn seo chaidh de na buidhnean a bhuinidh dusanais aig Feis na Drama Ghaidhlig an Glascho. Eil fhios dhuinn a-nis a tha ag an Drama air daoine agus carson a bha an Eaglais cho fada an duil gear e obair an Donnais a bha innte?

A' toiseachadh leis an drama ceist, faodaidh sinn a radh gu robh an t-aon eagla air an Eaglais roimh an Drama agus a bha oirre roimh seaghalachd, orain, agus ceol, far a bheil daoine a' foillsachadh fhaireachdainnean agus smaointean an cridhe. Bha da aobhar co-dhiubh aig an Eaglais airson an eagail seo. Anns a' cheud aite bha i a' smaointeachadh nach robh anns na rudan a dh' ainmich mi ach rudan a bhuineadh do ghnòthaichean air t-saoghail agus agus nach b' fhaich iad seach rudan a bhuineadh dha' n-t-siorraidheachd. Ach tha treud Chriosdaidhean a nis dhe' n' bheachd (docha gum bu choir a radh gu bheil iad air tighinn gu bhith a' tuigsinn a rithist) gu bheil sinn a' fiosrachadh lathaireachd Dhe ann an ghnòthaichean air t-saoghail seo a cheart cho cinnteach is a nis sinn anns an eaglais.

'Se an drama aobhar a bha aig an Eaglais gu robh i a' smaointeachadh gu robh cunnart, far an robh daoine a' leigil riuth le an mac-meamna, gu leigeadh iad riuth le an ana-miann cuideachd. Bha i a' deanamh dheth gu robh cunnart buileach anns an Drama anns a bheil luchd eiseachd a' faicinn actairean a' riochdachadh droch dhaoine air an ard-urlar. A nis chan eil eagamh nach robh aobhar aig an Eaglais airson a' bheachd seo. Tha, agus bha, an Eaglais a' tuigsinn gun e 'soitheadh lag' a tha anns an duine (agus anns a' bhoireannach cuideachd!) agus tha drabasdachd gu leor ri a' fhaicinn is ri a' leughadh an duigh. 'Ach, air a' shon sin, tha sinn a' smaointeachadh nach b' fhaighinn a' bheachd a bha a' ghaighidh na Drama agus tha seo 'gar toirt gu n' drama ceist. De an tarrainn a tha anns an Drama?

Cinnteach gu bheil iomadhach tarrainn innte. Is toigh le bean an tighie faighinn a mach aon oididhe 'san t-seachdainn. Is toigh le feadhainn a bhith ann an suileach dhaoine. Is toigh le parantan an cuid cloinne fhaicinn air an ard-urlar. Ach tha sinn a' smaointeachadh gu bheil barrachd is sin ann.

Thuirf an Crosdaidh ainmeil ud, C. S. Lewis, gu robh daoine a' leughadh leabharichean agus a' coimhead air dealbhan-cluiche airson an aon aobhair 's a bheith iad a' geop (chan ann an seadh dona idir). 'Se sin gu bheil tarrainn orra colais is tuigse fhaighinn air an bheatha fhaighinn agus beatha dhaoine eile. Tha leabharichean, drama agus a' leithid a' feuchainn ri sealltainn dhuinn co ris a tha e coltach a bhith 'nan daoine agus cia mar a tha daoine eile a' coimhead air a' bheatha seo. Faodaidh iad air tuigse mar actairean a' mar luchd-eiseachd a leudachadh agus a dhòimheachadh.

Ma thuigheas an Eaglais seo agus ma ghabhas i pàirt ann docha nach bi Uilleam Ruadh cho buailteach air teicheadh le Bean an Tailleur an deagaidh na Drama!

## 'COUNTERDRIFT'

(By a Special Correspondent)

Towards the end of 1966, the Highlands and Islands Development Board released details of a manpower register for the Highlands. The function of this register is to contain details of all the skills available to existing industry in the Highlands and to potential employers.

Mr William Scholes, a part-time member of the Board, said at the time he believed thousands of exiled Highlanders would return if sufficient opportunity was made available to them.

He also said that the Board's experience in recruiting personnel had proved the willingness and desire of professional and technical people to come to the Highlands—at a substantial drop in salary in some cases.

(He omitted to say at the time that the Board's preference for personnel tended to non-Highlander—particularly at higher levels.)

The Board's Register is being compiled with the help of computers. It will classify labour by age, skill and other key factors.

The Register is called "Project Counterdrift"—as if the migration of families, skilled manpower and the like was a drift. For an already over-saturated area, any drift of the present dimension is more a stream or torrent.

Mr Scholes also said that in studying their long-term strategy, the Board believed that both industry and labour were much more foot-loose than the average people suspected.

Project Counterdrift in one of its aspects is a proforma asking for information about skills possessed, salary and other requirements, housing and educational needs.

Thus, the Board expects (1) that ex-patriate Highlanders will come back to the Highlands; (2) expects in a wider view that Scots domiciled in Scotland will move to the Highlands; (3) that it expects Scots will want to come back to Scotland; and (4) it expects that non-Scots, wherever they live, will want to come to Scotland and possibly the Highlands.

How firm are the foundations in which the Board's Counterdrift plan is based?

First, the form itself. It is generally simple to complete, but fails to solicit the kind of information based on the requirements to be satisfied by a person already holding a good job outside the Highlands area. Information on the following requirements are missing:—Transport needs; education facilities at primary secondary and tertiary levels, including the aspect of "fee paying schools; degree of opportunity for intellectual exercise; degree of social integration desired; prospective employment categories desired by parents for their children.

## Labour Survey

A Government survey published recently indicated that there is a general prejudice about living in Scotland which is preventing more people from moving to Scotland to take up work.

The Survey was based on labour mobility in Britain between 1953 and 1963. Only 25% of the workers who were asked to be compared to move with their employer to Scotland, South Wales, the North-East, and even fewer to Northern Ireland.

Says the Report:—"The reason given for not wanting to move to those areas seems in some instances to be a general prejudice against the area (Scotland), and it may be that, if movement is wanted, prior publicity would be necessary to present the area and people more sympathetically."

More than 1,600 persons were asked to explain why they would not move to Scotland.

For 18% Scotland was too far away. Fifteen per cent disliked the climate. Seven per cent disliked the people; and 11 per cent claimed that no suitably work could be found in Scotland.

According to the Survey, Scot-

land has the highest proportion of native-born residents, one in ten was born outside the country. Whereas less than half of those in the eastern region of England were born there.

The conclusion is reached that Scotland is more attractive as a place of work to those already in the country than to those in other regions.

During the 10-year period of the Survey, a high proportion of those who left Scotland went to the North of England, and just over one in five went to London and the South-East.

## Why People Change

There are many reasons why people change their jobs. And these reasons are given different orders of priority. It is, therefore, important to look into the factors which the individual considers before deciding on a change of job, and to see what the Highlands would have to offer to attract the right kind of skills and abilities needed to give the area a technological base.

Industrial psychologists have a term—"job satisfaction"—which is offered by the following factors in order of importance. (1) The job should be at an intellectual and physical level which is suited to the individual concerned.

(2) The individual must be interested in the job and have a desire to do the job well. This should be able to do during normal working hours, leaving adequate time for recreation.

(3) There must be adequate financial return yielding an acceptable standard of living to the recipient and his family, if any.

(4) If it has been found that, basically, the individual looks at three factors which influence him in the decision to change his intellectual, financial and geographical position.

From the domestic point of view, concerning the whole family, a recent survey indicates the factors which influence a middle income family in search of a house.

First, there must be plenty of fresh air and space; easy access to work by foot or car; and low running costs, with high comfort by public transport.

Between four to eleven miles away from work is the ideal situation. There must be good shops. There must also be good opportunities for further job changes outside the area.

A house must be rented, the rents must be realistic. And if property is to be bought it must be within the ability of the family to pay for the standard accommodation it requires. A move with a reduction in salary must be offset by other factors which will satisfy the family situation.

Many times a change in jobs is brought about by some degree of dissatisfaction with the current job. Sometimes it is the pay. A recent study of employee loyalty on the job by the Manchester College of Science and Technology, shows that the most important factors promoting loyalty:—

1. Enjoyment of doing the job; 2. Fair pay for the job; 3. prevailing conditions of atmosphere; 4. good relations with superiors; 5. a family atmosphere; 6. the high pay it is possible to reach; 7. bonuses; 8. the firm's financial position; 9. good prospects of promotion; 10. being allowed to work without constant supervision.

## In Summary

It is thus seen that the Highlands area has much to do before it can offer or offer itself as a real place of employment either to expatriate Highlanders or others.

In fact, what must take priority is the work of establishing the types of industrial and commercial activity which is compatible with the area. Then to ensure the employment of those activities meets the requirements of or more detailed study of replies and returns of questionnaires.

There would indeed be no harm

(Continued at foot of next column)

RENFREW COUNTY COUNCIL  
WELFARE SERVICES  
DEPARTMENT

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RENFREW COUNTY COUNCIL

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in going to study American methods to attract people to a development area. Nor would there be any harm in conducting studies in, say, Thurso and Fort William to sound out the reactions of expatriate Highlanders and others who now work there.



# Gaidhlig A Go Go!

LEIS AN FHEAR BHALG

Neo air thaing cho comasach 's a bha an oraid agad, R.M.M. cha do chòrd i rianair idir.

Mur an robh thu air an luchd-leughaidh a bhrèaghad 'sa fàidh na cha bhithinn a' sgriobhadh seo idir.

Sgrìobh SRUTH chugamsa ceithir miosan air ais ag iarraidh orm sgrìobhadh, airson 'a' phlèispeir. Ged nach deàdadh tu an còrr ach gun do ghluais thu ma'gine rinn thu gu math.

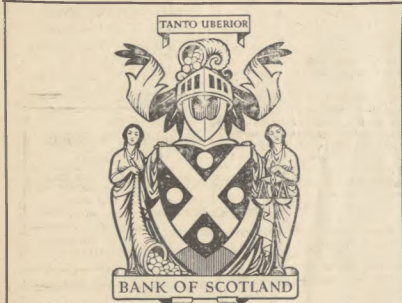
Airson incheist sam bith a bha ort mu thimthriall gad-thèaghsachd "... dheidral and anhdral are computerised electronically ... " gu Gaidhlig — de is aobhar dha sin ach nach eil Oidhlig Gaidhlig againn fhèin. Bho Bhliadhna Thearaidh chur ar coimhearsnachd 'ar luchd-cean-ceann-sachaidh' — a' chanain aca oirnn. Thainig a' chur sin a' dheanamh gu breig air feadh Alba uile.

Seall timchioll ort agus chì thu gach rud sgriobhte 'a' Bheurla eadhon ann na h-aitheach far am bheil Gaidhlig air a' teachdadh mar chanain laithail.

Dha no trì cheud bliadhna air ais cha leigeadh tu leas gearrain air bha a h-uile rud 'san oidhlig' — hean air a' theagasg an Laidiann. Ach fhuair luchd na Beura lamh an uachdair, mean air mianan, agus dh'atharraich canain nan oidhlig o Laidiann gu Beurla.

Rinn ad an a-tbarrachadh sin cho fada air ats nach urrainn dunn smuaineachadh air canain anns am faigh sinn foghlum ach 'a' Bheurla. Ach seall na 's fhaide as na Alba agus chì thu gun gabh 'a' Bheurla seachnadh 'san oidhlig.

'Sa oighlhan anns a' Chuimh-riugh agus ann an Eirinn tha iad a' teagasg tor d'he na cuspairean troimh mheadhon na canain aca fhein. Thall thairis nas faide as ann an duthchannan beaga mar Innis Tìle (no Duthach na Deighe) far am bheil 100,000 de chluagh—an ann aireamh ri Dun De—tha oighlhan aca. 'S ann an Reykjavik a tha an oighlhan anns a' bheil iad a' teagasg gu h-iomlan 'na fòslandach. Fhuair iad airgid gu leir gur 'chuir air chois le rafail mor.



Ge be ait am bi thu ann an Alba gheibh thu, faisg air laimh, gu bhith cur failte ort, meur de'n chiad Bhanc a chaidh a chur air chois ann an Alba

# BANK OF SCOTLAND

# SCOTTISH LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE

by F. G. T.

The ghosts of former greatness seemed to stalk the halls in Perth where the Scottish Liberals were gathered for their annual Conference. The issues raised were, as befits a political party, wide-ranging. Many were the usual issues which drew the platforms at election times. But others were witness to the profound thinking which gave them birth.

Perhaps the most relevant issue at this time is the self-participation of William Ross, Scottish Secretary of State, in the E.E.C. talks.

The Liberals came up with a suggestion which should be taken up generally.

They proposed that former Liberal leader, Jo Grimmond, should be appointed to put forward Scottish interests at Brussels.

Now, Grimmond has had a wide and valuable experience as a politician with delicate interests in the European scene. So why have Grimmond act as a Scottish emissary? No good politician, whatever his political colouring, should be allowed to lie fallow.

The Government were asked to end the iniquitous S.E.T. and substitute a pay-roll tax. This should be levied on a regionally-differentiated basis, to adjust the regional pattern of industrial development. Tax reforms recommended to the Chancellor by the Parliamentary Liberal Party were also urged.

By an overwhelming vote, the Conference called for the development of a co-ordinated transport system in Scotland. Particular emphasis was laid on the need for extensive facilities among air, rail and road services. Air services were in need of development, as did the remaining railway networks (no word about resigning, however, and the regional control of bus services.

Strongly opposed was a proposal that heavy long-distance road freight should be redirected to sea and rail routes.

Perhaps the issue on which most Conference delegates raised both their heads and voices was that of Home Rule. Already the Executive had rejected a resolution that talks be started with the Scottish National Party with a view to some electoral pact of a kind. But it was put forward again by Michael Starforth and Ludovic Kennedy.

The resolution wanted to avoid the splitting of the self-government vote and to join in achieving a Scottish Parliament before Britain's entry to the Common Market.

From what was said, it was obvious that, despite protests to the contrary, there are great differences in policy between the S.L.P. and the S.N.P. Many delegates showed little badger (the mod crasse these days) saying "S.N.P. — No!"

In Gaelic, almost a foreign language to the majority of delegates, John Bannerman lent his powerful voice and personality to the flames of the issue. "We are a Home Rule Party ... But because of this we are not prevented from having a whole range of other Liberal policies."

This burning question about collaboration was left open-ended. It will be interesting to see now what happens.

It was a brave thing to do, to bring out for the public eye the fact that the Liberals are faced with a major difference of opinion on the matter. Showing perhaps, at least that Scottish Liberals, as Scots, are still courageous and full of heart for their beliefs.

# Franco - Scottish

By a Sruth Reporter

The Chevalier Macpherson, Newtownmore, has the great French family of de Beaumont amongst his ancestors. In conversation with "Sruth" he explained that this, combined with his interest in Scottish history, prompted him to investigate the long series of Treaties and of Royal decrees which have linked Scotland and France through the many centuries of the Auld Alliance.

He described his investigations and told of the somewhat surprising sequel to a letter which he addressed to General de Gaulle himself and which brought a most encouraging statement from the French Embassy in London, together with much other correspondence.

Nobody can tell just how old the Franco-Scottish Alliance is. Too many State papers have been destroyed in the course of civil and foreign war in France and through the looting of English invaders in Scotland. Records show, however, that there was a close relationship between the two countries even as far back as the days of Charlemagne, when Europe was only beginning to take shape again after the collapse of the Roman Empire.

Sufficient documentary evidence remains, however, to show that the Alliance was maintained and confirmed until comparatively recent days. Notable amongst the surviving papers is a decree made by Louis XIV, in 1646, in which it was stated that there had never been any difference made in France between the subjects of the French monarch and those of Scotland.

It is clear, from the text of Treaties which were exchanged between the two countries, that Frenchmen in Scotland were entitled to full rights of citizenship when in this country, and that Scots in France had the same privileges on the other side of the Channel. The problem was to discover whether any of the ancient rights and privileges were still valid.

A letter from the French Embassy made it clear that

France still continued to recognise Scottish rights as late as 1906. In that year, however, all the old rights were abrogated by Westminster whilst negotiating the Entente Cordiale. Something still remains to us in spite of this abrogation. The withdrawal of rights was not made retrospectively and, as far as French Law is concerned, these rights may still be claimed by any Scotsman who was born before the end of 1906.

A most interesting problem arises from this abrogation of rights, made by Westminster. There is clear ruling made against such happenings by Clause XVIII of the Anglo-Scottish Treaty of Union, which declares that no alteration shall be made in laws affecting rights "save for the evident utility of the subjects within Scotland."

The Chevalier claims that nobody can possibly pretend that the cancellation of the rights of dual-nationality was, in any degree, for the 'evident utility' of Scots. It seems, therefore, that no Government of the United Kingdom had the power to take these rights away.

If the terms of the Treaty of Union are still considered to be binding in law, Scottish rights must still hold good, if France is willing to continue them. If, on the other hand, it should be maintained that Westminster was acting within its rights, we can only assume that the Treaty of Union is no longer valid.

And where do we go from that ... ?

## PHONE SERVICE IN SMALL ISLES NOT IN P.M.G.'S MIND

Mr Russell Johnston, M.P. for Inverness-shire, has again asked the Post Master General to bring Mallaig within the local call area of the Small Isles. Mallaig is the main shopping centre for the Small Isles, but is outside the local call area. The result is that trunk rates apply.

Mr Short, the Post Master General, has told Mr Johnston that he cannot remove this imposition. "I am truly sympathetic," Mr Short says in a letter to Johnston, "towards the islanders in that the main community of interest of most of them is Mallaig, but," as you know, we cannot accept this as a rational basis for our call charge structure.

"If I were to make an exception in the case of the Small Isles, I would be faced with having to make similar concessions elsewhere and we would not know where to draw the line.

"The cost of providing telephone service on the Small Isles for this high and the people there do at least have the advantage that their service is being subsidised by the general body of telephone subscribers."

(SRUTH NOTE: Does Mr Short not realise that the Highlands are subsidising Britain with brains, and getting little in return for this? Also, surely not only land and remote-mainland communities are worth subsidising in that they keep open areas of land which would otherwise become quite derelict?)

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## Oisean na Cloinne

A NEAD NA H-IOLAIRE

# V. NITHEAR TUILLEADH LE SEOLTACHD

"Feuch a nis nach bi thu fada gun tighinn dhachaigh," arsa Tòmas, "tha fhios agad gè mhath gun m'gr Mac-an-Abha do dhèanadh an uair a bhuinn na tighinn annoch, 's tha fhios agad nach fhaigh mise greim ri tìthe agus an tig thuosa dhachaigh."

"Sin dìreach na bheil a' cur dragh ortsa — de na gheibh thu ri tìthe, 'S ann a bhitheas caill eile a' bhaile so do a mach a lorg rud a dh' itheas iad. Chan eil iad sin idir a'itheamh gun an toir am maighstirean am biadh thu. Tha iad 'gam biadhach fhein. Chan sin dhut's e, chan eil dad air t'aire ach leughadh, leughadh gun seur, 's gun dad ach leughadh."

"Nam bitheadh sine agamsa rachainn fhin a mach a shealg Ach tha cus agam ri dheanadh. Tha paiperan a' tighinn dh' nigh so 'h-uile latha agus mus ruith mise air a h-uile gin sin chan eil cus ùine agamsa airson a dhol a shealg no rud eile. "Nach eil 'n leughadh a' dèanamh riut gu dearbha. Shaoilinn fhin gum fàsadh tu sìgh dh' falamh. B' fheàrr leam fhin cuinn anns a' mhionaid agus deagh smoc an uair a thiginn dhachaigh na h-uile paiper-naidheach a' th' eadar so agus Tigh Iain Ghroth."

"Tha mi creidsinn sin," arsa Tòmas, "ach na'm bitheadh, arsa uile fear mar tha thu sa bhitheadh foghlum idir ann."

"Tha fhìn 's do chuid foghlum! Tha mise coma dheth. B' eòlach do sheannair air foghlam. Tha mise falbh 's gum faic mi de tha do aig cu' ruidh an droghair. Chan eil fhios nach fhaigh mi criomhag bheag de thombaca duibh uathie. Chan eil droch fheum air. Tha mi sìgh dh'e'n tombaca ruadh a tha Mgr Mac-an-Abha a' smocadh an dràsda. B' eòlach a sheannair air Tigh Cal-leachan Dubha! Tha an tombaca sin cho lag 's nach toirheadh e casad air cuileig."

"Nach e na seannairean a bh' ann a bha eòlach air a h-uile rud," arsa Tòmas. Shocraich e e fhein air an stòl air beulaibh an teine leis an "Albannach," agus thoisich a' h-uile naidheachd an t-saoghail a' leughadh. Ghabh Cal-leachan a mach gu sundach, thug e stùil timcheall feuch an robh duine 'ga fhàicinn agus chuir e smoc ann na h-itean aig Curstaidh Cearc a bha 'na seannair. Cal-dorus na bàthcha. "S' fheairid i d' uir," arsa ean An sin thog e ball beag dearg a dh' fhaig fear de ghillean na scoile aige an latha bha Mgr Mac-an-Abha a' bhunntai, chuir e shron dha 'n talamh agus earball dha'n adhar agus ghabh e sìos an rathad mòr. Cha do fad e gu an do fhaig e aig e cùl tigh an drobhair. "S' math a bha fhios aige fhin nach robh math dha a dhol gu beulaibh an tighie. Bhitheadh deagh chuimhne aig a' drobhair an latha a bha a stiall e na lèintean far streang"



D.M.C.

an sodach aice. Shuidh e an sin 'na cùl ann air cùl a' ghàirdh 'se ri feadaireachd air a shocair leis fhèin. Bhitheadh e mach a phlob an dràsda 's a rithis, chuir ead e ri shìob l. shìdeadh e innie, agus bhuailheadh e air a bhois i. "Nach bhoich sin," chadnadh e ris fhein, "tha i fuar falamh."

"Cha b' fhadha gun an do nochd cu' ruidh a' drobhair, beathach mòr luidh tapaidh aig nach eil mhoran tuigse, ged a tha e glè mhath air coineanach is radain a mharbhadh."

"Tha thu sin, 'ille ruadh," arsa Callean, "de tha do agad?" "S' iomadh rud sin a tha do agamsa," a bhaileach, "fheargair an cu' ruidh, 'tha e fhein anns an Oban a' ceamach bheathaichean, agus tha cùram an tighie ormsa agus an tìlle e. C'fhan ann 'gam chluiche fhin a tha mise idir, a charaid, mar tha thuusa."

"Feuch an bi thu sàmach," arsa Callean, "tha tigh agam fhin ri chumail cuideachd, ach chan eil sin ag radh nach fhaod mi dhol cuinn a mach an dràsda agus a' rithis 's shealltainn air mò chaireadan. Siuthadh, feuch an toir thu dhomh criomhag bheag thombaca 's gun ghreim a gam a smocam mi."

"Chan eil a leithid a rud agam. 'S' fhadha o' gun soirise mise d'he'n phlob. Chan eil 'san smocadh ach obair gun dòigh. Tha 'n t-iom agad fhein a leigil seuchadh cuideachd. Sin agad an rud tha 'ga dh' fhaigh cu' beag 's a tha thu. 'S' dòcha gu bheil mi sin, beag, 'ille ruadh, ach chan eil mi b' fada. Cha bhithean fada a' cur teine ann na chusan agadsa na'n tograinn. Ach cha b' ann a' shabaid a thainig mi. Com leam de choin a bhitheas a' dol a mach air a chèile. Nach toir thu dhomh dìreach òirleach de thombaca duibh?"

"Nach tuirt mi riut nach eil tombaca a' fhaigh air gam! An tuig thu Gaidhlig?"

"Air do shocair matà. Cha leig thu leas a bhithe cho greannach. Tuigheadh mise Gaidhlig, a leachain, agus Beurla cuideachd, agus bruidhinn mi an dà chuid"

cho math ri cu' sa sìgre. Ach na'm fhaighadh thu bideag bheag thombaca dhomh bhruidhinn Laideann agus Fraingeis cuideachd."

"Na'm bitheadh e agam bheirinn dhut e — cha chuala mi Laid-eann no Fraingeis riach."

"S' cinnteach leamsa nach eil tigh an drobhair falamh de thombaca. Seall cho furasda 's a bhitheadh e dhut òirleach no dha a thoirt thugam, 's a' drobhair fhein 'san Oban."

"De bheir thu fhein dhòmhsa?" arsa am fear ruadh (cha robh e cho maol.)

Bhitheadh cu' ruidh an drobhair a spòg-deiridh air rud sam bith air a bheil blais millis; rachadh e mach air rudha mara airson pios is sìgh. Bha làn fhios aig Callean coir air sin, agus is e do d'èir a' thug air am ball beag dearg a thoirt leis."

"Bheir mi dhut an ubhal so," arsa ean, 's e thoirt a' bhuill a mach a chaisle."

Làs tuilean a' choin ruaidh 's d' fhaibh e 'na leam deurg a steach an tigh. Bha e mach ann am mionaid is caob math tombaca aige 'na spòig."

"Sin agad e," arsa ean, "agus dhomh fhin a sin ubhal bheagha dhearg sin."

"Bhitheadh i agad," arsa Callean, "agus tha mi 'n dòcha gu rach ma' chòrdas i riut. Tha thu eòlach gu leor air a bhitheadh channamhan 's tha fhios gun cu' ruidh a' gnothach air ubhal tìthe." Stob e an tombaca 'na sporan agus thug e a' na leum. An uair a ràinig e mullach a' bhitheadh shuidh an aig an rathaidh. Cha b' urrainn dha dhol na b' fhaide. Bha e call a lùthais a' gàireachdainn."

"Nach seall thu air cu' ruidh an drobhair a' cagnadh ball Chaillean," arsa gille beag bhan Tigh a' Ghilne 'se tighinn dhachaigh as an sgoll, "nach ann air tha'n aghaidh, Thugadh Fag sin," arsa ean, 'se crathadh a dhùim ri a' chù ruadh."

Lùig an cu' ruidh air falbh. "Bhitheadh i agad," arsa ean air a shocair, "chan fhuas mise riann ubhal cho cruaidh 's cho m'bhlasda ri sin. Chan eil mise 'ga h-iairradh."

"Thog an gille b' an ball agus chuir e 'na phlobaiche." Cha b' fhadha gun an do ràinig e mullach a' bhruthaich, agus cò bha roimhe an sin ach Callean fhein! "Tha thu sin, a Chuan, a chluiche bhoichd," arsa an gille b' an, "seall, ud agad do bhall, 's feuch nach call thu tìlleachd e."

"Thig a chluiche fhin air als do'n duine anarach." arsa Callean ris fhein, agus thoisich e air seinn — "Gabhaidh sinn an rathad mòr, oir air mhaith le chae!"

## OFFICIAL GUEST

Mr Norman Buchanan, M.P., has visited the Lewis reepling scheme and also a shellfish factory in Stornoway. He has also visited Benbecula. Mr Buchanan is Scottish Under-Secretary.

## SUCCESSFUL ELGIN MOD

The Badenoch Strathpey Provincial Mod was held in Elgin on Friday, 20th May. In an area which is no longer Gaelic speaking, the organisers and particularly the schools, are to be congratulated on the number of competitors who came forward.

The official opening was performed by Captain I. R. Tennant, Lord Lieutenant of the County and at the concert held in the evening, Mr Archie MacDonald, convener of the Mod Committee welcomed Lady Margaret Tennant who presented the prizes.

The prize winners were as follows:

### JUNIORS

**SPEECH**  
Poetry reading—Learners—1 Katrina A. MacDonald, Forres.  
Prose reading—Learners—1 Katrina A. MacDonald, Forres.  
Poem—1 Katrina A. MacDonald, Forres.  
Song—1 Katrina A. MacDonald, Forres.

**SINGING**  
Choral—1 Acacia Song—Newtownmore Junior Choir.

Choral Singing—1 Gargask School Choir, Laggan.

Union Singing—1 Forres Junior Gaelic Choir.

Choirs from area with no more than three prizes—1 Gargask School Choir, Laggan.

Choirs under 13 years—1 1 Gargask School.

Solos—Under 13 to 14—1 Philip Crick, Laggan.

Solos—Under 15 to 16—1 Katrina A. MacDonald, Forres; under 17—1 former.

Solos—Under 18 to 19—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 10—1 Kay MacKinnon, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 11—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 12—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 13—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 14—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 15—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 16—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 17—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 18—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 19—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 20—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 21—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 22—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 23—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 24—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 25—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 26—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 27—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 28—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 29—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 30—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 31—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 32—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 33—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 34—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 35—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 36—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 37—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 38—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 39—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 40—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 41—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 42—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 43—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 44—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 45—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 46—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 47—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 48—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 49—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 50—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 51—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 52—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 53—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 54—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 55—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 56—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 57—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 58—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 59—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 60—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 61—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 62—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 63—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 64—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 65—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 66—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 67—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 68—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 69—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 70—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 71—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 72—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 73—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 74—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 75—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 76—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 77—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 78—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 79—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 80—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 81—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Girls' Solos—Under 82—1 Janet C. MacDonald, Grantown-on-Spey.

Practice chanter — Under 13—1 Roger Sharp; 13 to 17 — Neil Rose, Alves.

**LITERARY**

Gaelic poem — Mrs Margaret McLean, Newtownmore.

New collection of place names — Mrs Margaret McLean, Forres prize-winners.

Mrs Flora Chisholm, Grantown-on-Spey.

**Committee's**

**Fine Effort**

**For Mod**

The Glasgow National Mod Committee held a highly successful two-day Feil in the MacLellan Galleries, Glasgow, on Friday and Saturday, 19th/20th May. A total of £4,462 was raised as a result of combined efforts of various Highland Societies in the city and the Mod Committee.

The Marquis of Graham opened the first day of the sale and the president of An Comunn Gaidhealach, Mr D. Grant, presided. On the first day 1,100 people paid for admission.

The opening ceremony on the Saturday was performed by the Lady Provost of the city of Glasgow, Mrs J. Johnstone and Mr Donald Thomson, Oban, proposed a vote of thanks.

There were well stocked stalls from the Lewis and Harris Association, Glasgow Sky, Sutherland, Isles, Mull and Iona, Clan MacLellan, Uist and Barra, Junior Mod Committee, Vester Ross, Tiree, Morvern, Oban and Lorn, Mid Argyll and Jura, and from Miss Mary Hunter, Largs. The Sky stall under the coynership of Mrs Callum Robertson, alone raised £1000 during the two day sale.

Mrs J. M. Bannerman, convener of the Mod Committee, described the two day Feil as "A very happy affair full of goodwill and cheerfulness."

After the serious business of selling on Friday, there was a Ceilidh at which the director of An Comunn, Mr D. I. MacKay acted as Fear an Tìshe and called upon various people from the audience to entertain.

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Letters to the Editor

# over to you:

33 Corstorphine Hill Avenue,  
Edinburgh, 12.  
21 an Ceitein, 1967.

A' Charaid,

The notes on "Biala re-  
gaid," i.e. Shelta (18.5.67),  
provide some useful addi-  
tions and variants to Alex-  
ander Russell's collection of  
"Scoto-Romani and Tinkers'  
Cant" made over 50 years  
ago. Numerals in brackets  
below refer to Russell's num-  
bering, while P = Partridge's  
Dictionary of Slang, etc.

Notable variants are: gloch,  
glomhach (406), gloach (P)  
= duine, bodach; liugach,  
liogach (634) = gille (cf.  
giulla, giolla); beor (62),  
biuer (79), bewer (P) =  
cailleg, bean (not cailleach)  
said (1226) to come from  
G. piuthar; cian (200), ken  
(P) (572 'Irish and Shelta')  
whence Cant kane = tigh  
(cian bin = tent, 'tigh beag';  
and sgilach, sclataich (950)  
= tea. Sgorrach-tasdan seems  
to be skurroch, a Scottish  
Cant term for cash: cf. scur-  
rick (P) a halfpenny. Noid  
occurs (788) in the phrase  
"noid a maslachadh air an  
lanach" (lonaig?) = duine a  
coiseachd air an rathad  
mhor.

Like cian and kane, deacar

= suil and deeker (629) are  
Shelta-Cant doublets, but  
here the stem is Romany (R):  
dik-ava, dicar = G. faic, am-  
hair; dick (P) = seall; deek  
(Chambers's Scots Dict) =  
dearc, faigh a mach. Deac,  
unusual as a Gaelicised "In-  
dic" stem, is thus related to  
Hindi dekha = faic, and the  
colloquial 'dekko.' Another  
example of a Gypsy word  
slipping in unrecognised is  
Cockney and Kentish corie  
(P), synonymous with  
Graeco-Celtic bhodz (Gk.  
posthe: E.L.R. bot, lit. 'ball-  
cladhaich'); it really (560)  
kari, karo, kauri, korri, cori  
(R), lit. 'dris' (H. khar).

Mosker is mosco, moshko  
(R), a fly, hence like this  
English term (P) a police-  
man. Mang-ava (mangular  
= G. guidh) and nash-ava  
(najar = imich, ruith, teich)  
are also (R); so are racklie  
(rakli = cailleg; fem. of  
raklo (lacro), H. larki = a),  
chewrin (chewre, (P) tshur  
(1135) = chor-ava, dean  
meirle, and peeve (piv =  
deoch, uisge beatha (840),  
ol (839) = pi-ava, piyar).  
Such other words as reech,  
rij (902), ridge (P) = G or  
£1, can be traced only to  
16/17th century Cant.

Le meas,  
K. B. JAMIESON.

## Fort William Pulp Mill — IN THE RED

The pulp and paper mills  
at Fort William are losing  
the £90 million Wiggins  
Teape group far more money  
than was expected when the  
mills were started some 14  
months ago. In 1966 they  
ran into the red to the ex-  
tent of £1.6 million. Accord-  
ing to the directors, "profit-  
ability is not yet in sight."

At the moment the British  
paper trade is going through  
a sticky period. The Fort  
William mills are adding to  
an already heavy burden be-  
ing carried by the group.  
With the final removal of the  
import surcharge and of  
EFTA duties, in 1967, a full-  
scale price-cutting action  
has been taken. This, coupled  
with a depressed demand and  
low prices, has caused more  
than a little concern to the  
group's directors.

It is more a hope than a  
statement of hard fact that  
the Fort William mills will  
move soon into an area of  
profitability.

### 30 YEARS' SERVICE

A special tribute has been paid  
to the former chairman of the  
Lewis District Council, Mr Angus  
MacDonald. He has retired after  
serving almost 30 years on the  
District Council and County  
Council.

The Council's new chairman,  
John Patterson, Bruce, said that Mr  
MacDonald had been held in  
high esteem not only in Lewis  
but also in Dingwall.

## New Maps

Two new maps of North  
and South Uist and Ben-  
becula are being made from  
aerial photographs — the  
smaller delineations being  
filled in by cartographers  
who are now on the islands.

The original maps of these  
islands were made in 1860  
by the "Sappers" who were  
then the map-making section  
of the Royal Engineers. Un-  
like their modern counter-  
parts, who use Land Rovers  
and helicopters to move  
themselves and their equip-  
ment to the more isolated  
and inaccessible parts of the  
districts, the original map-  
makers walked or used pack  
ponies.

The new maps will be  
ready in about nine months'  
time. They should prove to  
be a source of valuable in-  
formation, particularly on  
land use, changing centres of  
population, coast erosion and  
island routes and land com-  
munications.

## Interest on

### Agricultural Loans

The Scottish Agricultural  
Securities Corporation Ltd.  
have intimated that until  
further notice the basic rate  
of interest chargeable on all  
new advances will be 7½ per  
cent. per annum. The pres-  
ent rate is 8½ per cent. Loans  
already granted or authorised  
are not affected.

## Gaelic Broadcasts

Week beginning  
Monday, 5th June

Monday, 5th June —  
12 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus  
Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

Tuesday, 6th June —  
12 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus  
Fonn (Verse & Chorus)  
5.25 p.m. 'Latha a' Choin Dubh'  
(Beginner's Luck) —  
Gaelic Children's Play  
by Helen Watt (re-  
corded).

6.35 p.m. 'The Lewis Tradition':  
Jessie MacKenzie and  
Margaret J. MacLeod  
with a selection of  
traditional Gaelic songs  
from the Island of  
Lewis (recorded).

Wednesday, 7th June —  
12 noon News in Gaelic.  
6.35 p.m. Pibroch: 'Lament for  
Patrick Og MacCrim-  
mon' and 'The Little  
Spree' played by Donald  
MacGillivray (rec.).

Thursday, 8th June —  
12 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus  
Fonn (Verse & Chorus)  
4.15 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service  
conducted by Rev. Rod-  
erick MacLeod, Bernera  
(recorded).

7.00 p.m. V.H.F. 'In the High-  
lands,' an all sorts mag-  
azine—comment, inter-  
view, music and song  
from Gaeldom (rec.).

9.15 p.m. 'An Taigh a' thog Seac  
(The house that Jack  
built): John A. Mac-  
Leod, Dundee, tells how  
he built his own house  
(recorded).

Friday, 9th June —  
12 noon News in Gaelic.  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus  
Fonn (Verse & Chorus)  
6.35 p.m. 'Seinn an Duàn So':  
Concert of Gaelic songs  
requested by listeners  
(recorded).

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# Provincial Mod At Aultbea

There was a big turnout at the Wester Ross Mod at Aultbea last Friday. One of the Gaelic adjudicators, Mr Murdo Campbell, M.A., Headmaster, Croy School, said it was one of the finest Mods he had attended. The music adjudicators, Mrs A. Draper from Aberdeen and Mr Ewen Stewart, Inverness, were equally impressed by the musical performances. The Gaelic adjudicators, Mr Hume Robertson, M.A., Kiltarity, and Mr Hector Mackenzie, M.A., Logie Easter, had a busy time with the large number of musical competitions in the oral and musical competitions.

The concert at night was sustained by prize-winning choruses and competitors, by Mrs Draper, Mr Murdo Campbell, Mr Hector Mackenzie and Mr D. Mackay. Mr Hume D Robertson was an outstandingly successful and most humorous chairman.

After presenting the prizes Mr D. Mackay, Director of An Comunn Gàidhealach, paid tribute to the work done by Mr A. J. Macrae, Headmaster of Bualuail School, who has been secretary of the Wester Ross Mod for nine years. Mr Macrae is leaving to take up the post of Headmaster at North Kessock and the audience joined with Mr Mackay in wishing both Mr and Mrs Macrae every happiness in their new surroundings.

Mr Mackay mentioned particularly Mr James Curr, County Music Organiser for Ross-shire who was attending the Wester Ross Mod for the last time in his official capacity. Mr Mackay expressed the debt that was owed to Mr James Curr by all Gaels in the Highlands for the work that he had done in the field of Gaelic music during his time as County Music Organiser in Ross-shire. Mr Curr is retiring to his native Hamilton and it was hoped that full advantage would be taken of his special knowledge and abilities before long by Gaelic organisations in the south.

Votes of thanks at the close of proceedings were proposed by Miss A. Munro, lately of Laide School.

**PRIZE-WINNERS**  
Alasdair Mackenzie (Heathmount Cup) — Girls over 12—Joan Maciver, Achtercarrin School.  
Orals over 12—Joan Maciver, Achtercarrin School.  
10-12—Orals—William Grant, Isle of Ewe.  
Literature—Diction—Joan Maciver.  
Translation — English/Gaelic — Mairi Mackenzie.  
Translation — Gaelic/English — Joan Maciver.  
Vocal Recitations—Palm 23—Miss Margaret Mackenzie, Bualuail School, and Norma Maciver, Laide.  
Competition 2 — Palm 65 — Caroline

Mackenzie, Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 3 — Palm 137 — Joan Maciver, Achtercarrin.  
Competition 9 — "Ho mo Luran" (under 9) — Joan MacLennan, Laide.  
Competition 5 — "Ho Chulainn Bheag" (9-12) — William Grant, Isle of Ewe.  
Competition 6 (over 12)—Mairi Mackenzie.  
Competition 7—Prepared Reading (under 9)—Joan B. MacLennan.  
Competition 8 — Prepared Reading (9-12)—William Grant.  
Competition 11—Prepared Reading (over 12) — Joan Maciver, Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 10—Unseen Reading (under 9)—Norma J. Maciver.  
Competition 11—Unseen Reading (10-12)—William Grant.  
Competition 12—Unseen Reading (over 12) — Joan Maciver, Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 13—Comhradh (under 12)—Colina Mackenzie, Bualuail School.  
Competition 14 — Comhradh (over 12)—Agnes Stuart.

**VOCAL SECTION**  
Competition 18—Girls under 10—Ho ro lile Bheag—Rhona MacLennan, Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 19—Girls 10-13—Oran na h-àrdach—Sandra Thomson, Ullapool.  
Competition 20—Girls over 13—Fàilte i agus ho ro eile—Sandra Thomson, Ullapool.  
Competition 21—Boys under 10—Chì mi ann an t-samhradh—John A. MacLennan, Ullapool J.S. School.  
Competition 22 — Boys 10-13 — Fàilte Rudha Bheag—John A. MacLennan, Ullapool J.S. School, and John A. MacLennan, Ullapool J.S. School.  
Competition 23—Boys over 13—Fàilte Rudha Bheag—John A. MacLennan, Ullapool J.S. School.  
Competition 24 — Ross-shire Bard — Under 10 — Fionn MacLennan, Bualuail School.  
Competition 25 — Ross-shire Bard (10-13) — Angus Macdonald, Ullapool J.S. School.  
Competition 26—Ross-shire Bard (over 13)—Mairi MacLennan, Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 27 — Own choice (under 10)—Rhona MacLennan, Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 28 — Own choice (10-12)—Lìt air òran—John MacLennan, Ullapool J.S. School.  
Competition 29—Own choice (over 13)—Donald Mackenzie, Ullapool J.S. School.  
Competition 30—Duet (own choice)—Joan Mackenzie and Ann MacLennan, Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 31—Choral Union—Till an còmhla — Iachainn and Smeorach Clann Donnhal—Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 32 — Choral Harmony — Eoghan Baird, Balle Inbhir Aorach—Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 33—Choral Puir air Achtercarrin J.S. School.  
Competition 34 — Rural Union—Eilean uaine fo cheo and Mairi Og—Ullapool J.S. School.

## M.F.'S FIGHT FOR LEWIS LINK ROAD

Mr Malcolm MacMillan, Member for the Western Isles, has been in communication with the Lewis District Council on the subject of the proposed new Ness-Tolsta Road.

The Council feel that the project could provide much needed work for the people in the Ness and Tolsta areas, as well as completing a link in the Lewis road system that has been a crying need for years.

# BHUTH A' CHOMUINN ANN AN GLASCHU

(Continued from Page One)

maidinn. Tha na daoine tha fuireach mu' n cuairt 'nan taca mhòr do' n bhuth agus aoidichidh iad fhein gur mor am fear a tha a' bhuth deamh dhaibhsan. Tha so gu h-àraidh for mu' aoidh a tha iad a' reic — deagh sheann aoidh agus a' phrios cuimsach, agus adhoin aite beag air a chuir air leth far am fad nearch an t-aoidh fhuachainn air. Tha gu leoir de Mharsantachd 'gu cheannach o thabhairtalan cuideach — stocainean, searadairan, stòran aise a leithid — agus iad iarrtas air aoidh fhuachainn, gu bheil a-raidh aoidh chloinneach.

Tha airmes bheaga tighre ri fhaighinn ann agus claran 'is leibhrachann a' Chomunn agus seann leibhrachann cuideach. Bithidh na sotas is na leabhrachann eibhinn (comics) a' tairnean na cloinneach. Thaingean an fhear beag a stigh agus toisich e ri ruairt air na leibhrachann eibhinn agus e sibhual "War Comics." Cha do dh' amais ginn a bhi ann an latha so agus a bhi an t-bha reic a' feuchainn ri leabhar eibhinn eile fhaighinn a chòrdh ris. "De mu'n fhear so no am fear so eile."

"Cha dean sin an gnòthach dhi'ri," thubhairt e. Cha bhi a' athair a' leughadh ach "War Comics."

Fad an t-samhradh tha duil e a bhi reic ghnòthaichean beaga airson luchd-turais, faineachan is bristeachan. Tha an t-àrdach is na cnaimh is a leithid, agus tha da Phaisley Shawl bhrìgha ann a thug deagh bhana-charaid do Mhairteach, agus tha i an dòcha gun tèid an t-Amearicach beag a' athair an rathad a' fhear seach a' luach air a son.

Tha a' bhuth fogsaithe sia latha 'san t-seachdain no nàdhy uireas 's a' mhaduinn gu leth-air as deithidh cho fèasgar agus tha D. Sathurine gu h-àraidh anasach air Coisir Gàidhlig ma seach a gabhail an obair os laimh. Tha 'n Coisir Gàidhlig air a bhi a stigh gu cunbhalach agus fad Mios-Maigh tha fear a Chioisearan

# Suil Air Caraichean

## An Austin Mini de luxe Automatic

Tha na caraichean Mini ainmeil air feadh an t-saoghail. An uair a thainn am Mini a mach an toiseach ann an 1958 bha e folaiseach gun deach aig B.M.C. air car a dheanadh nach fhuas a leithid riomh — 's a' bhuaidh a bu mhotha a bha aige gu robh tort riomh 'na bhriodh a dh'èideadh cho beag a bha e. Tha a h-uile cunntas a chaidh a dheanadh air a' moladh cho math agus a chumas e greim air an rathad agus o' uair sin chaidh còrdadh (suspension) hidrolastig a chur air airson gun bi an fheadhainn a tha 'na bhriodh comharrail a dh'èideadh cho corrach 's a bhithas an rathad. 'S e transmisean ag obair leis fhein an rud mu dheireadh a' bha B.M.C. air a chur ann na caraichean Mini agus gheibh sibh ceithis astair ann a' bhòca gabhail a bharrachd air e bhih ag obair leis fhein. Chan e seo uile. Cha deachaidh a' chosais air peatral moran na airde leis an transmisean seo agus gheibh sibh 40 mile as airson galan peatral. Chan eil an transmisean ag

obair leis fhein ach a' cosg £92 a bharrachd air an t-seoras eile. Cha robh na suidheachan ann na caraichean Mini ro chomharrail riomh ach a' nìs fadaidh sibh na suidheachan toisich a ghluasaid air ais no air adhart gu trì aifean agus bheir seo barrachd ruim do mhuinntir nan casan fada. Gabhaidh sibh ioghnadh na tha de, gur annas a' chul agus tha liodhaidh fo chuibhrichteann na suidheachan a' cuil bog gum bi barrachd ruim eadar ur ceann agus mullach a stigh a' chair.

Tha na h-innealan-stiuridh uile far a bheil a' sealladh dhèan fhear a' seòrbh am faighneachadh seach a' cheile. Ceart gu leòr cha stad na suathaidhean (wipers) anns an aite cheart nuair a' cuim am fear stiuridh stad orra aig an am cheart ach cha leig e a leas moran seil airson sin a dheanadh. Faodaidh sibh an tseasar a chur air a' lamh a' tharrainneach sibh a mach agus tha stiall bheag ann a' dh' fhaodas sibh gluasaid airson an aitheir thein a chur rathad sam bith a thogas sibh. Chan eil mullach airson aitheir ghlain leigeil a stigh ach fadaidh sibh na h-innealan toisich fhoghladh beagan ma tha sibh ag iarraidh aitheir, agus cha bhih moran fann ann leis an inneig mar seo no duine ged a bhitheadh sibh a dol aig astar math.

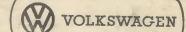
Bithidh e soirbh na tarpaidean naidhion a chumail plan. Tha na h-innealan-grudaidh airson aitheir, peatral, teas an uisge agus fors na h-òla anns a' bhòrd ubhruch-lachd (oval) ann am pannal a' haidh a' chair.

Geat nach eil aite nam bagaichean ro mhòr (Cha ghabh e ach 31 troighen ceithir-cearnach de luchd) tha a rum gu leor airson treach ann na caraichean Mini. Tha pòcaidean mora ann na dor-san air pàch toobh agus gabhaidh an fheadhainn anns a' chul bottail, ach 's e fheadhainn phlastig as fhearr! Thèid ruair eile air seilp nam paisealan anns an toiseach.

Seo againn a' phrìs a' gabhail a stigh na cìs £647 0 8s.

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