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AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH — The Highland Association

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Sruth

SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER

NEW HIGHLAND LANDLORD

Torrion Estate goes to National Trust

The Torrion Estate, in Wester Ross, excluding Torrion House and its adjoining woodlands, has been handed over to the care of the National Trust for Scotland. The estate was accepted by the Inland Revenue in part satisfaction of estate duty from the death of the 4th Earl of Lovelace. The cost to the National Land Fund has been £22,500.

The new area is a "piece of the wildest and most beautiful part of the Western Highlands," said a Trust spokesman. It adjoins the Beinn Eighe Nature Reserve, which was the first national reserve to be declared in Britain.

The National Trust, with some 30,000 supporters, owns about 60 properties, more than 70,000 acres of land, including 15,000 acres at Kintail, 12,800 at Glencoe, and 8,000 each at Balmacara, Ben Lawers and Goat Fell. The Trust also owns St Kilda and Fair Isle.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board are to survey the area to investigate its potential in tourism, agriculture, forestry and recreation. The Board hopes

to be able to contribute to the running of the new estate.

Last night, Mr Frank Thompson, secretary of the S.N.P. Highlands Area Council, said in a statement: — "The Council have a Land Use Committee to investigate the way in which land in the Highlands is being used. So far, the preliminary investigations have found more a land abuse than use, with no real co-ordination between multi-lateral interests."

In particular, the Highlander is hardly ever related to these acres now under some form of 'national' control, which were once under the dead hand of absentee landlords.

"The Council would like

to see any revenue from these new acres being taken over by the National Trust being ploughed back into some kind of local economy structure. We have in mind the employment of local people, opportunity for local investment into tourist facilities with a view to creating an income from returns.

"This is exactly the kind of thing the Highlands Board should be investigating. It has yet to do something along these lines. Or at least come out into the open that it is active in ecology research."

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH — MEUR INBHIRNIS

At the recent A.G.M. of the Inverness Branch of An Comunn, the Secretary and Treasurer reported that during the first year since the branch was reconstituted there had been four successful junctions. Miss E. M. MacLeod, President, joined with them in thanking the Committee and artists for their help and the public for their support.

At MacLeod did not wish to be re-elected. Mr Duncan MacLeod was unanimously appointed President. The other officers are: — Vice-Presidents: — Miss E. M. MacLeod, Mr N. MacDonald, Mr J. MacLeod; Hon. Secretary — Miss S. Fraser; Hon. Treasurer — Mr J. MacDonald; Tea Convener — Miss C. Fraser. Mr J. MacLeod was re-appointed auditor.

Mr MacLeod thanked Miss MacLeod for her welcome and the meeting for electing him. He was certain that, with the continued co-operation of the members and the Gaelic-speaking public, the Branch would thrive. He stressed the importance of working all the year round and catering for the tourist population. The meeting agreed that there should be functions during the summer months.

PROVOST W. J. MACKAY RETIRES

Last week, after 22 years of public service to his native town, ex-Provost W. J. MacKay retired, having been Provost of Inverness during the last three years.

Ex-Provost MacKay brought a dignity to his office that will long be remembered by all those who came in contact with him. Gaels will remember his wonderful hospitality and humour when Inverness played host to the 1966 Mod.

His colleagues on the Town Council paid ex-Provost MacKay the supreme compliment when, at his last Council meeting, he was urged to consider returning to the Town Council after a period of rest.

We understand the ex-Provost and Mrs MacKay are presently enjoying a well-earned holiday on the Continent.

FEIS NA DRAMA GHÀIDHLIG

A' Tighinn Gu Inbhe

Aon feis deug — sin an aireamh a th' aig Comunn Drama Gàidhlig Ghlaschu air an cùl a nise. Tha mar sin deagh aobhar aig A' Comunn seo a bhith creidsinn gu bheil an Fheis air bunait sheamsbhach. Tha daoine a nise a' feitheamh rithe is fios aga nach eil n' eile coltach rithe ri fhaotainn.

Chan aithne dhomh cruinnichidhean sam bith far a bheil luchd - eiseachd 'tha beothail, le beachdan a' sùbhal bhò dhùine gu dùine air na bhithnean mu coinneimh air an ard-ur. Mar as sine an Fheis 'sann as motha eolas agus as geire breitheachadh.

'S docha gum faod am fear-cluiche a bhith eòrghramach gum am bi a chuid fheis seachad, ach an deidh laimhe tha e a' fas cho sùilbhir ri each. Tha na dealbhan - cluiche mar sin a' daingneachadh cairdeis am meag buidh gach sgioba agus a' brosnachadh deagh ghean eadar na sgiobachan fhein.

Tha an Fheis a' deanamh sin, agus barrachd. Tha fhios againn na tha an drama a' deanamh as leth na canain.

An uridh Bha ceithir buidhean aig an Fheis, an aireamh bu lugha riann; an bliadhna Bha deich ann, an aireamh a bu mhòta fhathast. Saoidh mi gu bheil an togail seo a' leantainn an tomhas mhòr air oidhirpean ura A' Chomuinn Gàidhealach, agus chan eil seo ach an toiseach.

Thaig iad a Leodhas a rithid, da bhuidhinn, as an Oban, agus a Obairtheadhain. Thaig iad cuideachd a Inbhirnis agus a Tìrìodha. Bha ceithir buidhean an Glaschu fhein, aon dhiubh o Chomunn nan Leathanach.

Bha breitheamhan againn roimhe aig a' robh Gàidhlig. Fhuair sinn fear mar sin am bliadhna cuideachd — Coinneach Mac-a-Ghobhainn, a Leodhas; thug e sin a bheith-neachadh cha mhòr air fad an Gàidhlig. Bha a bheith- (Continued at foot of next column)

Duaisean Comunn Inbhirnis

Aig deireadh na seachdhoin seo chaidh choisinn Comunn Drama Gàidhlig Inbhir-Nis a'Phrìomh Dhuais aig Feis Drama Gàidhlig Ghlaschu. A bharrachd air so thog iad a Phrìomh Dhuais airson Dealbh Cluich Abhacaidh.

Ged a tha fais air coig bliadhna bhò'n chuireadh an comunn air chois an Inbhir-Nis cha robh iad cruinn comhla o chionn ochd mìosan deug gu toiseach na bliadhna seo. Roghnaich iad "Bodachan a' Chaoirinn" a' sgrìobhadh 'sa Bheurla fo 'n t-ainm "The Magic Rowan" le Seumas Grandd agus air eadar-theangachadh le fear cathrach a' Chomuinn, Mgr. Alasdair Friscale.

Bha Mgr. Friscale fhein tinn fad trì seachdhuinnean o chionn da mhìos agus mar a thubhairt e "B'e an intinn anns an robh sinn a' dol a Ghlaschu gum b'i obair latha toiseachadh gum tha Mgr. Hamilton, fear stiùirdh a' Chomuinn ri mholadh airson a' leithid deth dhreach a thoirt doimn."

Bu toigh-leinn meall-an-naidheachd a chur ort le cheile 's air na h-actairean 's an luchd cuideachaidh uile airson an urram a choisinn iad dhaibh fhein agus tha 'n Chomunn Drama Gàidhlig.

neachadh, agus a Ghaidhlig, le cheile barrachte.

B' e dealbhan — cluiche aighearrach a bha anns a' chuid mhòr. Cha robh ach da dhealbh - cluich ur ann, agus b' ann bhupasan a fhuair sinn, an doighean air leth, dad de chnuasachadh air ceisdean, cudthromach.

Ann am 'Balach Ciatach Corr' thug Dòmhnall Mac-Iain chunn sealladh air an easaontachd a dh' fhadhas eirigh ann an teaghlach nuair a tha nighean a' togail ri duine dubh — Cuspair gealltanach agus an dealbh-cluich a b' fhearr, nam beachd-sa, a fhuair sinn fhasthast an sgrìobhaiche seo.

Dhe na dha, b' an dealbh-cluich eile, "An Comety," le Fionnlagh MacLeod, a chuireadh air toiseach. Bha fadachd air daoine a dh' fhaicinn de bheireadh na

(Continued on page four)

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Birth

IRELAND—At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on 10th May 1967, to Alastair and Alison Ireland — a daughter. Both well.

Marriages

MORRISON—MACLEAN — At the Church of Scotland, Tarbert, Harris, on 4th April 1967, by Rev. D. A. MacRae, Kenneth John, youngest son of the late Mr and Mrs Kenneth Morrison, 3 Meavag, North Harris, and Effie, only daughter of Mr Angus MacLean and the late Mrs MacLean, 3 Clisamol, North Harris.

RAUSER—CAMPBELL — At Brompton Oratory, London, on the 9th May 1967, by Father Charles Fraser of Braemar; with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing, Johann Rasser of Luzern, Switzerland, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Campbell, Westlea, Beaulieu.

Deaths

MACDONALD—Passed away at 25 Telford Street, Inverness, Catherine Morrison, aged 86 years, wife of the late William MacDonald, North Dell, Ness. Sadly missed.

GRANT—Passed away at his home, 13 Percival Road, Stornoway, on 1st May 1967, John Murray Grant, aged 61 years, beloved husband of Nancy Grant.

Text for the Times

Eoin c. V; r. 39

Rannsaichibh na sgrìobhitearan, oir tha sibh a' maolainn gu bheil a' bheatha shaoilinn ach agaih anant-san; agus is iad sin a' fhaotair fannis nu m' thimichill-sa. Anson a bhith 'na ar daoinne foirfe is eigin eòlas a bhith agairn air da nì. Ciod is coir a creidsinn is Ciod ar dleasdanas. Tha gach in 'sua Sgrìobhitearan. Annta sin tha Dia ag innseadh co E ciod a rinn E, ciod ar dleasdanas-ne.

John ch. V; r. 39

Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me.

To be complete men we must know two things, what to believe and what to do. Both are told in Scripture. There God tells us who He is, what He has done, and what our duty is.

On the other hand . . . COLOUR SUPPLEMENT

Obviously with the launching of any newspaper, some little matters will be overlooked. The editorial staff of SRUTH appear to have forgotten all about a colour magazine. But, all is not lost and we have been giving the matter some thought. As nobody else has laid stake to the title of Colour Supplement Editor, we have reluctantly assumed the post. We trust our appointment will be ratified by the general editorial committee after our proposals are perused and digested.

Admittedly publication will present some minor problems. We will not be able to get Lord Snodden for our photographic staff as he is already tied to the Sunday Times. Furthermore to the best of our knowledge he has ignored Project Counterdrift.

Publication costs will be considerable, but the 'Observer', 'Telegraph' and 'Sunday Times' supplements have proved viable and most people originally thought the 'Sunday Times' supplement would be a costly failure. Many details of our costings have still to be resolved, but as an interesting innovation we are thinking of charging for the supplement and giving the tabloid newspaper away free. We have still to put this idea to the general editor and we anticipate that he will take the attitude that we are nibbling at his status. We may possibly get a grant towards publication costs from the Board of Trade, or from the Highlands and Islands Development Board, or from the C.I.A., or possibly grants from all three.

We are not adverse to learn-

ing from others and have long admired the aggressive sales drive of the Readers' Digest. In a blatant copy of their sales tactics, we are sending out stamped, addressed cards to possible subscribers, offering them free gifts and special offers. Invites will be given two choices and will be required to stick the coloured stamp provided on the square indicating their decision. Choice "A" will read: "Yes, I want the SRUTH colour supplement and gift. Please rush me a copy and bill me later." Choice "B" will read: "I am a churlish slob and I ungratefully reject your kind free offer of a fabulous booklet on Gaelic Graffiti. I also do not want the SRUTH colour supplement which you have so kindly reserved in my name."

We are undecided on whether to devote our first issue to "China To-day" complete with exclusive interview with Mao, or to scoop Tass and Pravda and do a bumper issue on Russia's moon landing plans. We may, of course, on the other hand, do the Lairg Sheep Sales or the Portree Highland Games. Nevertheless, irrespective of subject the issue will be full of drama, exclusive revelations and impact.

Another American idea we will be copying is the centrefold playmate of the fortnight. Watch out for our full size pull-out of Flora MacDonald.

We are at present drawing up a list of probable regular contributors. We hope to have Iain McLeod as our assistant editor. Robert McKenzie as political commentator, and Ronald Paterson as our fashion columnist. Iain, Bob and Ronnie are all well-known in the West and work in the S.C.W.S. shop in Kyle.

Inevitably following the successful first issue of the colour supplement, we will meet with competition from supplements rushed out by the 'Inverness Courier', the 'Stornoway Gazette' and the 'Oban Times'. We hope to maintain our lead by producing a superior quality magazine, but as safeguard we are considering opening immediate merger talks with Lord Thomson of the Times.

With a just sense of public spiritedness we will publish regular exposé articles on the lines of those in the Sunday press. This feature will be headed "Incite" and will be superior journalism of a non-sensational nature. We are at present working on "Drug peddling in South Uist", "The Mafia infiltration in Highland Cottage Industries," and "Psychadelic influences in the W.R.I."

Once the colour magazine is firmly established our next move will be to launch our Financial Supplement. This publication will be given away free along with SRUTH to purchasers of the colour supple-

ment, always provided that demand will permit the continued publication of the newspaper.

The SRUTH financial supplement will be printed on green paper to distinguish it from the Financial Times. In addition to normal coverage of industry, technology, commerce and finance on a world-wide scale and in depth, it will place special emphasis on traditional Highland industries such as petro-chemicals and deer horn products.

As a gesture of official approval, we have asked the editor of SRUTH to print the title to this column in colour. Readers accordingly will be able to judge the degree of co-operation we are getting in trying to bring to you the SRUTH colour supplement.

R. M. M.

CHIPBOARD INDUSTRY CRISIS

Mr Gordon Campbell (Conservative, Moray and Nairn), has asked the President of the Board of Trade, what action he is taking to deal with the crisis in the chipboard industry in the north of Scotland, which is now causing the loss of over 250 jobs in forestry and associated employment.

Mr George Darling, Joint Minister of State, in a written reply, says: "I am aware of the difficulties faced by a chipboard factory in Inverness and of the concern which is felt about outlets for forestry thinnings in the area. The appropriate authorities are keeping in touch with the situation."

Baha'i Week-end School

A successful week-end School was held early this month in Inverness. Principal speaker was Mr Richard Backwell, M.A. (Cantab), from Ireland. Among those who attended were members from Stornoway, Aberdeen, Motherwell and Elgin. Visitors from India and Mauritius were also present.

Mr Stanley Fox, Probation Officer for Moray and Nairn, spoke on the three central figures of the Baha'i Faith. Present-day problems, covering social, economic, scientific and religious aspects, were dealt with by a local panel of speakers.

BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC

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Under each Gaelic sentence or phrase you will find an English translation and a guide to pronunciation.

Thù = singular or familiar form. Sibh = plural or polite form.

Lesson 3

Tha an duine agus a bhean an seo. Tha an man and his wife are here. (Ha an doon-ye agus a ven an sho).

Tha am bord ann a' chidsin, agus tha aran, im agus caise air a' bhòrd.

The table is in the kitchen, and there is bread, butter and cheese on the table.

(Ha am bord anns a' cheetshsin, agus-us ha aran, eem agus cash air a' vord. [A cheetshsin—list ch—as in loch; 2nd ch—as in beech].)

Tha an t-cacras orm, agus tha pathadh ort.

I am hungry (lit. hunger is on me) and you are thirsty.

(Ha an tackh-ras orm, agus ha pa-ugh ort).

Tha eagal air, ach chan eil eagal oirre.

He is afraid, but she isn't. Ha aig-al air, ach chan eil aig-al orra).

Chan eil acrias oirbh an nochd. A bheil pathadh orra?

You're not hungry to-night? Are they thirsty?

(Chan eil achk-ras or-iv an nochk. [ch as in loch] A vale pa-ugh or-ra?)

De an t-sainn a tha ort? Murchaidh. Ciamar a tha thu, a Murchaidh?

What's your name? Murdo. How are you, Murdo?

(Jay an ten-um a ha orst? Moorachk. Keer-mar a ha oo a Voora-chi?)

De 'n usair a tha e? Uair. Da uair. Tri uairan.

What's the time? (One) hour. Two hours. Three hours (o'clock).

(Jay an oir-a r a ha e? Ooar. Da ooar. Tri Ooar-in).

Aon, dha, trì, ceithir, coig, sia, seachd, ochd, naoi, deich.

One, etc., to ten. (Ooon, ya, tree, cay-heer, co-ill-shee-a, shee-achk, ochk, noo, jaych).

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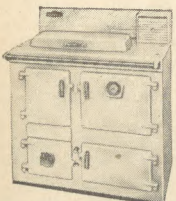
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Wick-Thurso Area — New Growth Point

Caitness has been earmarked by the Highlands and Islands Development Board for special examination as a possible new growth point in the Highlands.

This was revealed in a recent Press Conference at which the Minister of State for Scotland, Dr J. Dickson Mabon, attended.

Dr Mabon also revealed that the feasibility study for the Moroy Firth area and, in particular, the proposed £50 million Invergordon chemical complex, would be ready "very soon."

It was reported that the Board had provided 1,285 new jobs in the Highlands. These were located in tourism, manufacturing and in other directions.

"This record is far beyond expectations," he said. No mention was made of the loss of jobs over the same period resulting from the differential treatment meted out to the area compared with the favourable development programmes in progress in the south-east of England.

Despite the fact that the Selective Employment Tax hit the Highlands area the hardest in the country, being virtually dependent on "service" industries Dr Mabon denied that the Tax had had a detrimental effect on the Highlands and Islands tourist industry. He said it had been proved that the tax had not killed tourism, which was increasing all the time. Our representative at the meeting thought this last statement a piece of political double-think.

Pressure on Red Deer Development

The Red Deer Commission has called on the bodies concerned to recognise the need for management of deer likely to be affected by developments in the annual report (H.M.S.O., 1964), the Commission urge that the bodies should take account of this factor in the formulation of their plans. They point out that the conflict between deer and forestry, resulting from the present expanding forestry programme, is an ever-increasing problem and one which is likely to take up their attention more and more in the future.

In earlier reports the Commission have referred to the need for their field staff to have power to shoot marauding deer at night. They now report that legislation was introduced during the year with a view to conveying this power to them. The bill is also designed to give the Commission unqualified entry to land for the purpose of counting red deer, and to the Secretary of State to authorise the killing of deer during the close seasons for scientific purposes.

New Kinlochleven Bridge

Work is to start soon on the replacement of the Kinlochleven Bridge which spans the River Leven and forms a trunk road link between the counties of Argyll and Inverness.

The new bridge, which will have a span of 165 feet, will provide a single carriageway 24 feet wide with two six feet wide footpaths. Plans include the construction of short lengths of new roads at the bridge approaches.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, has authorised acceptance of a tender for £130,303 to construct the road and bridge.

The scheme, expected to take 12 months to complete at an estimated total cost of £156,000, will be supervised on behalf of the Secretary of State by Argyll County Council.



NA "TOURISTS"

Bha na fir Ghaidhealach riabh siubhlach ach bha cuid de na boireannach, co-dhùibh an fheadhainn a bha a' fùreach aig an tigh, caran coltach ris a' chaillich bhig ann an Trondairnis 'san Eilean Sgitheachach' nach 'deachaidh riann fada bhò n' aite anns an d' rugadh i. Aon latha chaidh i suas gu mullach cnuc air is choinheadh i timcheall airre.

"O bhoobh," ars ise "nach e an saoghal a tha farsainn!"

Chan eil fhios agam an e an aon chàilleach no te eile a thuit gu robh Glascho coltach ris an t-siorraidheachd.

"Ciamar?," dh' fhaighnich cuideigin. "Well," ars ise, "gabhadh a' h-uile duine a theid ann, 's cha tig duine ast!"

Ach tha latha eile ann an diugh. Chi na cailleachan a nis feadhainn a' ceithir airdean an t-saoghal gun charachadh bhò 'n doras aca fheia. A h-uile samhradh bitheadh an car mor Ameireagachan agus an raga beag aig luchd nan gitearichear 'nan seasamh ri taobh a cheile aig ceann na bathea, 's bitheadh daoine de gach seorsa daibh is dreach a' siubhal na Gaidhealtachd 's nan Eilean.

Tha cuimhne agam an t-eagal a ghabh cu le nabadh againn a' cheud uair an chumhaic e duine dubh a' dol sìos dha 'n chladach. Bha duil agam nach robh e a' dol a' sguir a chomhartaich idir ged nach robh an duine dubh bochd a' deanamh cail air.

Bitheadh sraidean Inbhir Nis, Phort Rìgh, Steornabhagh is a' Ghearasdaan a dh' aithghearr lan de luchd nam feusagan 's nam brogan tacaideach. Gun teagamh chi thu feusagan is cip Donovan is minisgortachean gu leor 's na ballèan sin fad na bliadhna ach tha iad, mar gub bitheadh, a' fhaighinn "reinforcements" as t-samhradh. Tha beachdan neònach aig feadhainn aca orinn. Thachair Sasunnach og rium fhein anns an Eilean o chionn bliadhna no dha is thuir e rium gun do dh' fhag a "Alba" an oidhche roimhe sin. Docha gun robh suil aige ri Steisean Custaim anns a' Chaol?

Tha feadhainn eile a' chuireas an fhearg orr leis cho mor agus a bhitheas iad ag fhigheach anns a' bhùs. (Eil fhios an d' rugadh na Sasunnach agus na h - Ameireagachan ach buidhree na daoine sam bith

eile?) ach chan e an fheadhainn air a bheil aodach neònach as miosa a' tìson sin agus an uair a bhruidhneas tu ri feadhainn eile gheibh thu a mach gu bheil iad (a dh' aindeoin cho neònach 's a tha an cuid aodach) cho laghach ri daoine sam bith a thachair riann riut - gillean is nigheanan a Manchester is Bradford is

Liege is Hanover.

'S tomadh fear is te ann an aith-eachan 'iomlaigh na Gaidhealtachd a n' toileachadh ris a' luchd turais as t-samhradh agus tha iad a' sìor thighinn nas tràithe a h-uile bliadhna. Chan eil teagamh nach dean e feum dhuinne a bhith a' faicinn dhaoine a duth-channan fad as. Tha iad a' sealltainn dhuinn beachdan agus doighean beatha eadar dhaicheadh bhò'n fheadhainn againn fhein

agus docha gu bheil iad-san a' faicinn rudeigin anns an doigh beatha againne a bheir smaoinean orra agus toileachas dhaibh.

Tha e mar fhiaclhaibh orra-san feuchainn ris na doighean againne thugisinn agus aite thoir dhaibh sin duthaich againn fhein, ach feumaidh sinne cuideachd cuimhneachadh nach bu choir dhuinn a bhith a' smaointeachadh gu bheil, 'gach oie an toin a' chogrich."

I. McL.

SRUTH

Scotland's bi-lingual newspaper published by An Comunn Gaidhealach.

Agriculture, industry, science, tourism, fishing, education, culture are among the topics presented in each issue in GAELIC and ENGLISH.

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Bord Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd 's Nan Eilean Leis a' Bhard Bhoich

Cha chualas nì cho éibhinn
Rìs an eubhaidh is an ceòl
Bha 'm measg nan 'tribal areas'
Nuair stréidheachd dhaibh Bòrd:
Le bratach air air leughadh neach

B.L.G.E. air sòl,
Gu leasachadh na Gaidhealtachd
Fo riteach Feim A' Bhròin.

Gu long feim L air G. 'san E.
Bha luchd a' Bh. 's 's' rìrith
Gu deachd cinn cuid treastal ann
An I-treasthadh na tìr:
Bha 'n 'e' san dol 'nan 'a' an so.

'San 't's' a' dol 'nan 'e's':
Co riann a chual sig an robh cluas
Gach fuaim mar sin an 'grieve'!

Thuir Mac A' Bhròin, le crathadh
cinn.

"Tha chaint seòl do d' dhìth,
Ach gheibh sinn dòigh air L a roinn
Measg shuinn a thugais sinn,
Luchd carbhanis an Glèann na

Caoidh
Is Uile-bheste na tìr."
'S gu ainn fear ionntaichte 's a
chaint

Gun chailf iad long air E.

Thuir luchd a' Bh. "Ach a'
bheil G.

Gu h-l. fo bhrìgh an reachd?"
'S thug seòid gu triall, le sùilean
geur.

'Ga long an iar 'san ear:
'S chad' long iad air G. air tuath no
frìth

Gu 'n d' fhuair iad measg nam fear
A bh' air an snaim an dòigh 'san
cainnt

Nan Gall bho linn nan creach.
'S "Go gaibh G." thuir luchd a' Bh.
Le ar-dòlach gun chis.

'S bheir sinn seòl gun hurst gun hoth
Na slòigh "nan mitean mill."

Chan fhàg sinn slugh a sìar no
tuath

Air Wick gu Maol-Chinn-Tìr."
'S bho bhuidh na cearb a bha 'na
sealg

Gun chailf iad long air G.

Bha bhraich lag an nis ach L.
Os cionn B. mhic A' Bhròin.

Ach bheirheadh L. sin beò-shlainn
ann

Na b' fheàr na ola ròin:
Bhiodh ola-dhubh o' thair a mhuir
Toirt saibhris thug 's bì-beò:

'S bha chò cho cuid o' n' ola dhubh
'S gun 'chailf iad tigh e 'n B'òrd.

Gu cugallach bha B. an nis
Gun chas air ach bhoigh L.

Is ma tha anlan tuilleadh air
Tha 'm pobull orra dail:

Gun tug e ceum air seacharan.
Sìn thair luchd Innsè Gall.

Nuair mìnich e gur 'leasachadh'
An crodhadh do 'n' aon fhàg.

Bha tuilleadh air bì-beò dhuinn ann
An eòl B.L.G.E.

Bha aighir agus dòchas ann
Thobh dhèighen beò ar tìr.

'S ach-bheathach do dhaoine 's
chlan

Bho cheann gu ceann GACH sgrì,
'S a' dol an meud, an laimh an
laimh.

Ar cainnt, 's ar teachd-an-tìr.

TREND

An Oigrìdh agus am Parantan

"Agus thusa, a thrall, air tuiteam na do chadal a rithist leis an reicid sin air. Ged tha cha tu phaigheas airson nam batteries 'nuair a chogasaid. Cuir dheth e anns a mhionaid agus na cluinn e air gu chionn deagh gheirs a rithist! Mar a bheil mise sgith de'n an dranndan suarach sin no mu chluasan bho mhoch gu dubh."

Chuir mi car dhìom 'san leabaidh agus thubhairt mi ris a challoich gun saoilleadh tu oirre fhèin nach do dh'èisid i rìr sgrìos riann ach sailm. "Cha do rinn mi sin" ars' i-se agus greann oirre.

Ach, a mthair, 'sann a bha thu latha na Sabaid sa chaidh agus srann agad air "Scarlet Ribbons" Fhad's a bha thu a' nighe leine a' chuireadh mi' a-thair air do 'n eaglais!

Co-dhìubh smaoinich mi gu'm b'fheàr dhomh gun gheith a radh'ach cha robh i dhuil fhathast.

"Agus am falt staodach tha sin ort! B'fheàr leam gu 'n gearradh tu e. Coimhead cho breagha 's a tha falt Flo-ràid..."

Oh nach duineadh tu do bheil arsa mise rium fhèin. Ach feuch thusa an duineadh. Tha comas labhairt anabarrach ag a' challoich againne.

Chuir i aiseid an sin mu'm aodach, mu'm brogan, agus gu ruigeas mu na stuthan a bhithinn a cuir air m'aodann. Cha robh guth air latha banais Mòr,

'nuair a dh'fhalbh i fhèin gu bragal agus i gèal le mo phudair le stuth pinn air a bilean. Ach cha robh math guth a rachd Bha dannsa ann an Loch-na-Madadh anoidhe sin, agus mura cumainn-sa mo bheul duinte, cha'n fhaigheadh mo chas ann.

Ach, oigrìdh, nach ann an-nain a tha a' ghinealach neo-thuigsach, Nam b'urraid daibh bhithneaidh le brogan mora oirnn a' cartadh na bathcha 'nuair bu choir dhùnn a bhì a' cuir an urlair air chrìth a dannsa 's a deannagh gairdeachais ann an Loch-na-Madadh.

Oigrìdh, na toireabh geill dhainb. Chan eil orra ach gearche na h-aoise. Deannagh inar a thogras sibh agus gabhaibh ar diol de gach nì a thogras sibh, agus ar diol de fhalt fada agus aodach goidil.

Tha tìne gu leor ann airson a dhòl do 'n eaglais nuair bhios sinn nar caileachan!

Cha bhì sibh og ach aon uair!

Suas le Mary Quant!

Feis Na Drama Ghaidhlig

(Continued from front page)

Lorganaich dhùinn an deidh "Ceann Craoig," 'n dealbh-cluich ainmeil don tughadh-ciud-urram an tele-vision.

Bha easaontachd de sheorsa eile an seo, mathair a' gearan air an teagasg a bha a nìghean a' faotainn san sgòil. Tha am breitheamh seo, coltach ri breitheamhan eile, a' coimhead airson nosan ur. Fluair e nos ur an seo a chuir daoine gu smaintinn is gu bruidhinn.

Chrìochnaich an Feisid le "Bodachan a' Chòrainn," bho mhuintir Inbhirnis. Gu dearbh thoir e rium fhìn agus a reir coltais ri moran eile; tha mi 'n dochas gu faic sinn air an television e.

Seo mar a chaidh na duaisean:— Priomh-dhùis na Feise. Cuach a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich: Inbhirnis Dealbh-cluich ur: "An Comety," le Fionnlagh MacLeoid

Dealbhaidir: Calum Robasdan Cluich eibhinn: Inbhirnis Actair:

Murchadh Domhallach Ban-actair: Anna Dughlas Sar-chluich: An t-Oban Actair og:

Coimhead Maclomhair Thug a' Bh. U. Nic Ille na Brataich seachd na duaisean. An oraid ghoirid, thuir i gu robh i an dochas gun tìgheadh an latha nuair a bhithheadh feisean ionadail air feadh na dùthach, far an toigheadh iad buidheann a thigheadh air adhart gu Feis Naiseanta an Drama. D. G.

POPULATION FIGURE CHANGES

Mr Malcolm MacMillan (Labour, Western Isles) has asked the Secretary of State for Scotland which counties in Scotland showed an increase in population between 1965 and 1966; which showed a loss; and what are the figures of gain or of loss in each, respectively.

Mr William Ross has circulated the following figures:— Aberdeen — estimated population at June 30, 1965, 136,069; June 30, 1966, 135,519, loss 550; Angus — 94,887, 94,852, loss 35; Argyll — 59,527, 58,830, loss 697; Caithness — 28,388, 28,257, loss 131; Inverness — 81,689, 84,471, gain 2,782; Nairn, 8,360, 8,168 loss 192; Orkney—18,245, 18,102 loss 143; Ross and Cromarty — 57,440, 57,128, loss 312; Sutherland — 13,240, 13,175, loss 65.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP

With this issue we have introduced an extra four pages which we hope will become a standard feature — to give readers a better bargain for their sixpence. Those of you who are familiar with the newspaper industry will be aware that it takes many kinds of people to keep a newspaper going. Not that *Struth* is in danger of folding up. Far from it. Indeed, with a readership of something in the region of 16,000 per issue the future looks bright. But it could be brighter.

With this in mind we appeal to you for some help. You could do this in a number of ways.

1. First by bringing *Struth* to the notice of those of your friends who don't already get it. Just let us have their names and addresses and we'll do the rest.
2. Next, we want *Struth* to be your paper. We really do. So why not let us have news of social significance in your area? We already have a small network of contributors but we need to strengthen the team. What can you do to help?
3. Have you friends or kinsfolk overseas who would be interested in getting *Struth*? The paper, we feel, could well act as a firm handclasp of friendship between those at home and abroad. So drop us a note of their names and addresses and we'll get in touch with them.
4. Failing all the above, you can, of course, give a year's subscription to *Struth* as a gift. On our side, we'll do all we can to make it a worthwhile gift of quality and a fortnightly reminder to your friends that your thoughts are with them throughout the year.

As you are no doubt aware, publishing *Struth* is an act of faith. It has at the moment the promise of being a good workman for the Gaelic language. It is as yet a vigorous youngster — the drop of water that matures into a mighty river. Your help could hasten its maturity.

COINNEAMH BHLIADHNAIL COMMUNN GHAIHLIG INBHIRNIS

Bha Alasdair MacCoinnich, Fear Parlamaid Sìorachd Rois, an ceann a' gnòthachaidh mar Cheannard Comunn Ghaidhlig Inbhirnis aig Coinneamh Bhlìadhnail a' Chomuinn an Tigh-Osda an Dughallaich Di-haoine seo chaidh.

Chaidh Domhnall MacCumhais a thaghadh na Fear-cathrach an deidh do fàin a' MacMhathain, an dreachd sin leiseil dheadh aig ceann na bhliadhna. B'ìobh Uisdean Baran a' cumail dreuchd an Ruinair le Seoras Mac a' Ghobhainn na Ionnsabair agus Lachlainn Dick a' gabhail os laimh fear a' chumail air leabhraichean a' Chomuinn.

Tha sùil gum bi an ath leabhar sgoimneil de sgrìobhaichean a' Chomuinn an clo a' dh'athghearr — e sin an ceithreamh leabhar thar an fhichead o' n' chaidh an Comunn a shuidheachadh an toiseach. Tha aireamh mhòr thar 's a bhios, aig an tìg agus sgapair air feadh an tìg-saoghail mhoir, ceithir cheud duine agus fichead 's a coig, aig am bheil an ainmean sgrìobhte mar luchd-taice a' Chomuinn, agus thèagam gum bi duil aig a' chuid mhòr dhuibh ri leabhar tomadach eile an ath bhliadhna.

Faodaidh duine sam bith aig a' bheil uidh ann an obair ionmholla a' Chomuinn se fios a chur gu Ruinair Comunn Ghaidhlig Inbhirnis aig 92 Straid Acadamaidh, agus ma thogras e faodaidh e feadhainn dhe na leabhraichean priseil a chaidh an clo roimhe seo a cheannach gu math saor.

Chan fhada nise gum bi naidheachd aig an Ruinair air ainmean nan cumhachan a' lìonadh an daoine foghlumta a bhios a' tighinn a bhruidheann aig Coinneamhan a' Chomuinn

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"Anns a leabhar bheag gheibh sibh, ann an Gàidhlig ghain, barrachd de sheagh bhardach as gach tìr na chì sibh ann a leabhar Gàidhlig sam bith a chait a chur am mach 's an linn so."

A phris 12/6, agus 10d postadh

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Fish Meal Factory

Mr Russell Johnston, M.P. for Inverness-shire has been seeking clarification from the Herring Industry Board of their recent statement that it is hoped to site a fish meal factory in the vicinity of Mallaig.

Mr Johnston is very conscious of the strong local objections which were voiced when this project was first mooted on the grounds of small nuisance and the effect that this would have on local amenity.

In a letter to Mr Johnston, the Herring Industry Board have replied:

"A feasibility study of this project has been going on for some time. Those concerned have to be as certain as is possible in this unpredictable industry that, if a factory is set up, it will be economically viable. It has therefore established, first, that there is likely to be an adequate and reasonably regular supply of raw material. Secondly, the factory must be sited at, or close to, a port where the generality of herring-buying strength is actively represented, as it is well-nigh impossible to attract the catchers to any place which is outwith the normal commercial streams of the industry. The facts and consequences of the geography of the West coast being what they are, the inescapable conclusion is that the proper place for the factory is Mallaig itself.

"Some ten years ago, my Board applied for and were granted Planning Permission to set up a herring oil and meal factory in the 'Point' area of Mallaig. They were then and still are very conscious of the concern locally to preserve the amenities. Indeed, they feel just as strongly as the people of Mallaig do about this. Heretofore, it has been impossible, even using the most up to date designs of plant and observing the best industrial practices, entirely to eliminate objectionable effluvia from oil and meal factories. Recently, however, there has been a significant advance in this respect. A new system of drying has been developed in Scandinavia, of which the Scientific Advisory to the Chemical Technical Research Institute of the Directorate of Fishing in Norway has said: 'I think the results are simply fantastic and it would be difficult to understand how any one could object to having a Herring Oil Factory as a neighbour if they are using this new technical breakthrough.

"The proprietors of a large oil and meal factory in this country are about to instal this system. They expect that the work will be completed by the end of July. Both they and my Board are hoping that the claims made for the system will be fully borne out. All of us who know what an important part in the development of the industry such factories provide, are anxious that the grounds for the opposition, which they are liable to excite, shall be removed."

BAHA' FAITH

'National culture, literature, art, genius, are to be preserved and developed, but all people must learn at least two languages: their native tongue and the international tongue. Unity in diversity is the desired result, not uniformity, and it is to be hoped that the world language will be spoken with many a burr and accent.'

Excerpt, concerning the adoption of universal language as a step towards unity, from 'Renewal of Civilization,' by David McLean.

A Gaelic pamphlet is available free on application to the local secretary, 42 Island Bank Road, Inverness

Durdail Reidh?

Nach eil e cibhinn a bhith laicinn Wilson is Haggart chaismain air an aon mheanglan a durrghair ri cheile seach a bhith sabaid mar choilich dhubha mar e abanas.

Eadar an ruith a tha air na poiliteanach agus na carran mhuitein aca cha'n ioghndha gu bheil sinn caran coltach ri cudaginn ann an aislig. Aislig ann no as is docha gum bi sgrathal Frangach is Gearmailtean 's a leabaidh comhla ruinn fhathast labha air choirginn. Ma thachras sin bidh gu leor 's an Rìoghachd seo a bhitheadh cho cridheil agus a cheart cho aineolach ris a' mhuc a bhia cho ainmeil ag am a' Chogaidh, agus meall eile nach bi. 'S e is deuchainne uile gu leir nach eil fhios againn air na thal da a thachair, math no olc, ma thig an labha baidhe sin.

Tha feadhainn ag radh gum bi am biadh nas daoire ach gum bi maoin mar 'fridges' nas saoire. Tha eagal air na tuathach, gu h-àraid 's a Ghaidhealtach, gum bi saoghal aca nas duiliche na bha e roimhe agus an aghaidh sin tha sinn a' cluinninn gum faodadh sinn a dh' aite sin bith ann an Roinn Eòrpa airson cosnadh. Ach 's e tha chith oir a' coimharran cosnadh fhaighinn ann an Albainn fhèin. Rud eile, co aig a tha fios san bith air Cumhann na Roinneil agus na 's e' clualachadh? 'S e fìor ghnathach bochd tha seo chionn 's gum deannadh e atharrachaidhean cho mar 'nar doigh beatha nam fhaighnamaid e stigh dha 'n Mhargadh Choitichinn.

Ciamar a tha sinn dol dh' ainmeachadh an brochan a bhitheas ann an urair sin? 'S e "European Economic Community" no E.E.C. a their iad ris 's a Bheurain. 'S e "European Comic Community" a' bha ag callich 's a bhaile seo air. Agus de du dheidhinn nan oran naiseanta mar "Rule Britannia", "Deutschland Über Alles", "The Road to Dun-dee", agus "La Marseillaise"? Cha'n urrainn iad uile a bhithe ann ach is docha gum deannadh. "Chi, chi na na mar bheannan" an ghnathach dhaibh uile ach dha na h-Olandach. 'S e fìor cheist dhuilich a tha seo.

Co-dhùibh cha'n eil sinn a stigh fhathast agus 's ann aig a' Gaulle fein a bhitheas am facal mu dheireadh. Tha e mar gum biodh 'corra ghrithach na' seannam air 'bha no leach (loch dh' a' ainm "La Gloire de la France") an toir air magain. Agus ma ruigeas na magain (Wilson is Seoras Donn) dhachaidh gun slachdan air na toin aca o ghab an t-seanair bidh iad gu math fortanach. Ach tha e thein a' fantail 'sambach fhathast agus feumaidh sinn a bhith foighneach rud air a bheil sinn colach gu leor 's a Ghaidhealtachd mar tha. Ma chaitheas sinn a' bith fios againn gum tainig air Wilson is Seoras Donn fillheadh dhachaidh mar a dh' fhalbh iad Chlainn sinn an urair sin ag caluamain 's seinn "The Carnival is Over."

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STARR PERFORMANCE

It's nice to get a good record to play over while relaxing in an equally good chair with whatever one fancies. Will Starr's latest, "Starr Music Box," Thistle Records BSLP, is one such record. This popular accordionist from Croy, near Kilsyth, and his band have come up with what should prove to be a winner.

A Gaelic waltz on the new album includes "Dearest my own one," "Leaving Barra" and "Morag of Dunvegan." In tribute to his friendship with the late Robert Wilson, Will Starr has some of the singer's favourite numbers. Altogether a record to be listened to for a great deal of pleasure.

TRIBUTE

Although he died more than two years ago, the popularity of Robert Wilson's songs about Scotland appears to be increasing with the passing months. A fan-club still exists for Wilson, who starred all over the world.

Recently the B.B.C. repeated for the third time an hour-long programme about the topor's life. This was in response to public requests, quite unusual for any B.B.C. programme.

Now appears a long-playing album of Wilson's best-known songs, recorded by Gordon MacKenzie, a tenor from Greenock. This record is called "Gordon MacKenzie's Tribute to Robert Wilson" (Thistle Records, BSLP 45). There are twelve favourites to hear on this disc; all are backed by the John Cutler Quintet.

Gordon MacKenzie, who does full justice to the Wilson songs, was himself 'discovered' by Robert Wilson as he sang in a Scottish club in New York in 1956. When Robert died, Gordon began gathering the famous tenor's favourite and best-known songs. You can now enjoy them yourself.

MARY'S FIRST

It's always a thrill for any girl to have her first record released. So we can imagine, the pleasure Mary Sandeman had when her EP was released — "Many Sandeman," Thistle Records RWEP 647.

This is a disc that will give much pleasure to lovers of Gaelic songs, whether they can speak the language or not. The numbers include 'Tàidh Ship-hort,' 'Oran Hìortach,' 'Alasdair an Duin,' and 'Feargus agus Ceo Ann.'

Two of the numbers are arranged by Ronald Duncan; the backing is by the Orpheus Ensemble.

We hear that this record is already proving a success — and we don't wonder. Hope it won't be too long before we hear Mary's recorded voice again.

The Scottish Schoolmasters' Association have voted overwhelmingly against any raising of the school leaving age to 16. Earlier Mr Bruce Millan, Scottish Under Secretary of State had warned that if the leaving age was not raised in 1970 it never would be.

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Transporting Thoughts

Somewhat the idea has got round that the unrestricted proliferation of the private motor car is synonymous with 20th century progress.

However, recent technological developments have made the private car as out of date as the horse. Railways can now be made to run on air cushions at more than 300 m.p.h., making use of the car as a commuting aid quite obsolete. Consider also the despoilation of the countryside by main roads — and all the laterals and sub-laterals required to get to one's front door.

A recent report of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology prepared for the U.S. Department of Commerce, is called 'Project Transport.' This report makes the private car in Britain obsolete. The report backs the full-scale use of inter-urban transport provided by trains using the hovercraft principle.

In the light of this report, Dr Beeching's advent to the rail scene was a disaster of the first magnitude. Instead of developing the public service, to counter the demand for private-car ownership, he did the reverse. And the millions of money withdrawn from rail development have been earmarked for costly road schemes.

The result will be inevitable — an increase in urban congestion as millions take to the car, and an overall reduction in the speed of transport. For it is a fact that the speed of transport through main urban centres is now often slower than it was when the horse ruled the road.

A complete change in the transport pattern in this country must take place soon — if the generation is not to find itself having to rely on 'shank's pony' for personal movement.

The prospect for the future will not be held back by technical and financial feasibility (already to hand), but possibly by the idea — promoted by advertising — that the car is the pinnacle of visible success in this materialistic age.

This trend of thinking must be reversed as soon as possible. The future is as near as to-morrow.

De an seorsa tìgean osda a tha dhùth oirn

Tha e coltach gu bheil am Bord Leasachaidh a dol a chosg mullain na air tìgean osda anns a h-Eileanan. 'S e naidheachd mhath a bhithheadh an seòr mar a bheadh gur e coig tìgean osda mor a' cosg £200,000 an urra a tha iad an beachd a thogail leis an airgid.

Tha iad an duil gum bi na tìgean osda seo fosgailte deich mìosan 's a' bhliadhna, gum gabh iad mu 150 de dh'aoighean, gum bi 30 luchd-seirbhis anna agus gum bi cleachdadh air gum muinntir an aite anns a bheil iad an cleachdadh airson ceilidhean 's leithid sin re mhiosan a' gheamhradh. Thuir an Bord gu robh doighean cur seachad tìde fa-near dhàibh airson nan tìgean osda seo ach nach bi urrainn dhàibh innsid de bhà anna air eagal gum toisheadh muinntir nan tìgean osda ann an ceann a deas na Rìoghachd air na cleachdadh rompa.

A nis ma tha na h-aiteachan sin gu bhith fosgailte deich mìosan 's a' bhliadhna feumaidh gur e goireasan cur seachad tìde am broinn nan tìgean osda, rudan coltach ri pollan reota no pollan snàmba, a tha fa-near dhàibh air cha bhì an t-side freagarrach airson a' chorr. cuid mhor dha 'n tìde a bhith a' dhèanamh fosgailte Ach gheibh daoine na goireasan sin anns na tìgean-osda mora air Tir Mor agus chan eil e coltach gun leid iad a dh'Ubbist no dha na h-Earradh air an sailbhill. A bharrachd air sin 's e daoine ghe bhearrach a b' urrainn a leithid a dh' aite cheannach. Le iasaid аж 5% air £200,000 bhithheadh £10,000 de riadh (interest) aca ri a phàigheadh gum tighinn air a' chulpa (capital) idir. Bhithheadh duaisean an luchd seirbhis aca ri 'm pàigheadh air chul sin.

Tha e doirbh a thuisinn ciannar a shaol am Bord gur ann seo a bu choir dhàibh an t-airgid a tha an earbha riutha a chur a mach. Nach bhithheadh e fada na b' fhearr fichead tìgean osda na bige аж cosgais £20,000 an urra a thogail — le 15 no 16 de rumanan cadaid? Dh' fhaodadh teachadh an leithid seo dh' aite a chumail a' dol agus cha leigheadh e a leas a bhith fosgailte cho fada airson an t-airgid a chaidh a chur a mach air a thoirt a stùb. Bhithheadh iad cuideachd аж muinntir an aite airson ceilidhean no drama no leithid — 's e ghe bheadh de muinntir an aite a reigheadh a stigh air doras agaidh an t-seorsa eile.

Docha gum bi aite airson tìgh osda mor no dha mar sin anns na h-Eileanan ann an coig deud no fichead bliadhna eile an uair a bhithes rathaidhean is goireasan sibhail nas fhearr againn ach 's e fìor amaideas a bhithheadh ann aiteachan mar sin a thogail an dràsda.

(By a Special Correspondent)

Automation

There are a remarkable number of definitions available for the word, though there is also a remarkable degree of agreement among the authors of these definitions.

The most apt holds that automation is the logical development of mechanisation, that has grown out of mechanisation with the aid of instrumentation and the computer. Just as, in fact, mechanisation has led to automation, so craftsmanship, with the aid of the steam engine and, more recently, the electric motor.

The ancient and revolutionary nature of automation is that, whereas mechanisation is an extension of man's manual dexterity, and requires the constant attention of the operator, who is obliged to work at the pace of the machine, automation is an extension of his mental faculties, provided by the operator, having prepared a computer programme, can leave the computer to control the machinery without his attention.

The immediate purpose of automation is a narrow and materialistic one: to take advantage of the high speed of production and the lower labour content in production costs, to produce goods and services in greater quantity and at a lower price than the community at large.

This, indeed, is why industry and commerce is taking advantage of automation. In doing so, it is following the practice which has been proved since the dawn of the Industrial Age: to exist to make a profit.

Effects

In many instances automation has resulted in (i) either increased production:

(ii) reduced labour force; or (iii) both (i) and (ii). A modern steelworks, for instance, using the latest techniques, can be staffed with about one-third the man power at present employed.

In 1965, a leading executive of the National Coal Board said: "By the 1980's, all our manpower will probably be composed of officials, controllers and maintenance men."

An American electronics factory introduced automation and reduced the number of operators from 200 to 2. This is a familiar picture.

Sir Lean Bagrit — Chairman of Elliot Automation Ltd. — expressed the need for a social purpose of automation in the following quotation from the Reith lectures (1964):—

Freedom

"There is a great technological explosion around us, generated by Science. This explosion is already freeing vast numbers of people from their traditional bondage to nature, and now, at least, we have in our power to use mankind once and for all, from the fear which is based on want."

"To-day, if we know where we are going, and if we are already the slaves, serfs of Automation intelligently and courageously, we have the chance of building a new, more civilised world for ourselves, and when I say 'for ourselves' I mean the whole community, not just a small elite in the technical pattern. This is the essential purpose of Automation."

To survive as a leading industrial nation, we must take full advantage of the techniques of automation.

Unemployment

It is generally accepted that automation will not, within the next two decades at least, cause danger to the employment of men. But it will cause redundancy, mainly among the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations.

However, it will also create a demand for a huge army of highly qualified technicians.

The problem of training redundant men to new employment is insoluble so far as the older worker

Automation and the Future

is concerned, and may even present considerable difficulties with the younger people. Early steps must thus be taken to establish the necessary education facilities, so that retraining can be done quickly for new work.

In America the multi-craft tradesman is no new phenomenon. In a short time he will appear in this country.

Society

In situations where the introduction of automation will mean considerable displacement of workers, there is a responsibility of all parties concerned to ensure an easy transition from old to new methods.

Social shock absorbers, such as severance pay, re-deployment, where possible, with assistance in re-housing, earlier retirement for those near pensionable age, would help. Reasonable unemployment pay is essential.

With increasing automation in industry and commerce, a change in the working hours is inevitable. There are great differences of opinion as to when the full benefits of automation will provide both abundance and leisure.

As there is general agreement that it will release men from the menial task, and that machinery will produce the great majority of what we require for our sustenance and comfort.

Ultimately, automation will release many people from the necessity of the working life. But, whichever benefit is chosen, it will mean that many members of our future society will not be receiving an income from paid employment.

It may well be necessary to devise some form of dividend payable to all members of the community, in order that the abundance made available by automation can be enjoyed by all.

The Highlands

It is interesting to consider in what way the Highland area of Scotland will fit into the picture of a future automated society. And the following are a few reasonable guesses based on projecting lines of present thinking about Highland development.

1. Increased leisure time in an automated society, coupled with population increase, could well mean that more people will play the role of a pleasure ground for British millions with a resident "service" population.

2. The large-scale introduction of automated industry and commercial activities into the area demands the attendant provision of services, such as installation and maintenance work. These technicians will have to be knowledgeable in new techniques such as electronics, transfer mechanisms, and electronic control machinery and also new disciplines. They will also be required to have an intellectual capacity attained by relatively few people to understand the complexes on which they must work.

Not a word has yet been heard on the subject of Highland youth for a future automated society. Existing plans for technical education indicate that the question has hardly been considered. The seeds are already at Inverness and Thurso in the technical colleges there. But statements of intention are few from young Highland youth to Authorities to say that Highland youth will be trained in the Highlands to find employment on technical or engineering levels in such automated industries as are now being envisaged by Highland planners.

Gaelic will have to face the Goliath of automation and accept that, whatever shots are fired from it, it will be unable to make a positive impact for its recognition as means of information

(Continued at foot of next column)

OBAN, LORN, MORYVERN & MULL
PROVINCIAL MOD

OBAN—FRIDAY, 23rd June 1967

Intending Competitors at the above are requested to note that the closing date for entries has now been extended to Friday, 26th May 1967. The Syllabus and Entry Forms are available from the undersigned, to whom entries should be sent.

Special attention is drawn to Competition No. 7, which is for Solo singing of a Donnachd Ban Song and of a song chosen by the Competitor, with or without the aid of the Donnachd Ban Medal. This competition is OPEN to all parts of the country.

R. L. M. Banks, Hon. Secretary
19 Stevenson Street, Oban.

Glasgow — Shinty

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INVERARAY

VERSUS

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High School)

Saturday, 20th May 1967

Thrup-up 3 p.m.

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Admission: Grounds Free, Stand 2/-

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communication in the technologies associated with automation. In the initiating stages, yes; but hardly further.

Increased leisure time will, of course, provide an impetus to education in the humanities. Gaelic may well find a place of significance here. It has, however, much leeway to make up before it is in a position of strength and influence.

There is a social pattern in the Highland area must change — but its characteristic must remain. At present they are sufficiently strong to withstand the adulterating influences which will come from other societies. But the pressures are immense.

The present philosophy of Man-made rather than God-made will increase in general acceptance. And it will do so in the Highlands if the people themselves are not slow-witted to the possibility of progress and in what manner they are to be integrated into the automated society which will be ours by the end of this century.

AIR CHUAIR SA BHAILLE

Bha sinn toilichte Crosaidh Nic Fhionnghuin fhàicinn 's a' bhàist' air an t-òrachd a' chur chaidh. B' abhaist do Crosaidh a bhith ag obair aige a' Chomunn ann an Inbhir-Nis, ach an t-òrachd a' chur chaidh a' chur dhachaidh a dh' Eilean Eòra a dh' fhuair e. A nis tha i air tighinn gu Tir-mor a rithis 's tha i a' fuair e ann a' Ghearsaidh. 'S e a' b-hathair Eòghann Mac-Fhionnghuin a tha ainm airson Fhionnghuin, a tha ainm airson an Eilean aige fhèin.

Chan Eil Teagamh Co A Tha Ceart

Faodaidh beagan truais a bhith againn ri Captein 'Bunny' Newton, an t-iasgar Sasunnach a tha an drasda ann am prìosan ann an Tir na Deigh (Iceland). Ach feumaidh sinn faighneachd dhinn fhein, "Carson a tha Bunny's a' phrìosan?" Ma tha amharas sam bith oirnn mu dheidhinn certais a'ghnothachd cha ruig sinn a leas ach beachdachadh air cor nan Eilean againn fhein anns an latha-andiugh. Mu 'n bhliadhna 1900 bha iad moran na bu coltaiche ri Tir na Deigh na tha iad an diugh. B'e sin latha Balaich an Iasgaich agus bha iad dol a mach ann na sgothan beaga siuil aca air toir an iasg a bha cho pail 's a Chuan Sair an uair ud. 'S e saoghal cumnartach cruaidh da rìreadh a bha aca 's na bataichean anns na laithean sin gun mhotor, gun radio no radar ann. Ged a bha an t-iasgach math an uair sin is suarach mar a bha am margadh aca.

B'fheudar dhaibh pris sam bith a thairgeadh na marsantan Gallda a ghabhail. Ged a bha a' chuid bu mhòtha de 'n phròhadh lionadh mhogan nan Gall bha beagan air fhagail aig na h-iasgairean agus fhuair iad bu-èshlainte gun a d'fhàinig an trailearcan. Bho'n sin chrìochnach an teachd-an-tir aca gus nach robh feum idir ann a bhith dol a mach a dh'iasgach. Cha robh iasgach ann. Cha 'n ioghndhaigh gun do dh'fhas iad searbh dhe.

Bha riadhlach mara fhein donn gu leoir ged nach bhithעד e neo-tharbhach. Bha sin gu buileach ceacharra agus mu dheidhaidh spuir iad de'n spairn bhòchda a bha nist ann. Cha b'urrainn dhaibh seasmh na b'fhàid an aghaidh nan daoine mora. Nuair a chail iad an t-iasgach chail iad an t-sòrudh a d'fheumadh beatha soirbh dhaibh. Ann an doigh b'è' seo an creach bu mhòtha a bha riannan ann Albainn, creach moran na bu mhòtha na creach sam bith a thog na Gaidheil nuair a bha nearr a 'chaidheimh aca ach an turus seo 's e Goill is Sasunnach a bha 'n spuilleadaircan. Co-dhiubbh bho 'n uair sin dh'fheumadh muinntir nan Eilean an fhàigil na duthcha a dh' iarraidh cois na nòs na stri ri talamh cruaidh nan eilean airson beu-shlainte uiresasach. Agus an aite bithh neo-eisemileach mar a bha daoine eile bha iad ro-bhithheanta fo smachd nan Gall.

Cha ann idir mar seo a tha cùisean ann an Tir na Deigh

anns an latha-an-diugh. Aig an am a thoisech na Goill air reubadh mara nan Gaidheal bha staid iasgaircan na Tir na Deigh car mar a bha staid iasgaircan na Gaidhealtachd. Cha robh aca ach sgothan siuil. Bha an t-iasg pailt ach bha an t-iasg a cheart cho doribh a reic 's a bha e againne. Direach mar a thachair an Albainn, shanntach muinntir nan trailearcan iasgach nan daoine ach b'e gnòthach eile a bha ann an Tir na Deigh chionn gun do dhion Riaghaltas na duthcha na h-iasgaircan aige o na coigrich. Fad iomadach bliadhna bha mar gun biodh cogadh ann ach mu dheireadh thall bha buaidh aca agus chuir iad ruag air na trailearcan. Tha iad beartach an Tir na Deigh an diugh seach mar a tha iad 's na h-Eileanan againne agus 'e an t-iasgach a tha 'na staidh-shaoibheis aca. An latha a chrìonas e bithh iad ann an cumnart sgrathail, cha bhi cor an Eilean aca dad nas 'fhearr na Barraidh agus feumaidh na daoine falbh.

Air thailleach sin feumaidh iad an lamh an uachdar a chumail, noch nach tig na spuinneadearan a rithist. 'S am airson sin a bha Bunny b'och a' phrìosan.

Obair eile 'ga call

Bha e muladach a bhith leughadh 's a phaicar an t-iasgachain seo chaidh gu bheil "Hebridean Bulb Growers Ltd." an eiginn bho 'n spuir an tabhairt-airgid a bha iad a' faighinn. Cha 'n e na Traibhinn a Zurich is coireach an turus seo ach an fheadhainn a Lunnain. Tha fios againn gu bheil e riatanach margadh an airgid a bhith sin ach ma tha sin a dol a dh' fhasachadh na Gaidhealtachd aig an am am 'e gnòthach gu math miachtaich a bhithas an ann. Faodaidh sin bithh mar thog 'e seo an treas turus air an deachaidh ruideigean cearr ann bliadhna. An toiseach b' a factoraidh. Foithreach a chaidh a d'fhuair sin am muileann air a tha faisg air Inbhirnis. 'S docha gu bheil na gnòthachain seo mar ghluhan air ton bain tigheran ann an suilean nan daoine gleusda a tha ann an Lunnain ach cha 'n ann mar sin na bhithhe muinntir. Foithreach na 'a mulhinn no a nis am fichead creitair a tha ann an luid a' chomhunn 'a faicinn a' bhuis. Dh' fhuair Bord na Gaidhealtachd ris am factoraidh agus am muileann a ghlèidheadh ach feumaidh gun do dh' fheartich an gnòthach orra. Co dhia tha na h-iasgachain sin an diugh cho samhach ri Srath Nabhair 'nuair a bha Padruig Sellars ullamh dethis. Chi sinn ciannar a n' iad an turus seo.



Beinn Liathach, Toirbheartan

Freightliners for Scotland

Two new Freightliner trains to bring Scottish trade and industry closer to the markets in London and Lancashire were introduced early this month.

One from Aberdeen will "feed" into the Glasgow-Manchester service. Another new Freightliner will be added to the Glasgow-London run which is already served by two Freightliners. Both new trains will, of course, operate in each direction.

Scotland has thus seven Freightliner trains — three linking Glasgow with London and one each serving the routes between Aberdeen and London, Aberdeen and Glasgow, Glasgow and Manchester, and Glasgow and Liverpool. And plans are already well advanced for the opening of Freightliner services later this year between Glasgow and Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham.

Edinburgh, too, is to have its own Freightliner terminal by the end of the year, and will share in the rail "boom" created by the Freightliner.

One of the principal fields in which B.R. expect to make a significant impact is in steel products. The spokesman said that they now had at the prototype stage two special containers designed exclusively for coil and other steel products.

B.R. are also now carrying experimental loads of paper from the pulp mill at Corpach, for transfer to the London Freightliner in Glasgow. These experiments have been described as very successful, and likely to lead to regular and substantial flows from the Corpach mill.



TIR FHOSGAILTE

A reir nam paiperan naidheachd tha uachdaran ur aca ann an Toirbheartan chionn gun do cheannach an Urras a' Naisanta (National Trust) an ceann a tuath deth. 'S i seo duthaich a tha airmeid da rìreadh an measg nan Gall airson beannan fadhadh mar Beinn Eighe is Liathach agus is cinnteach gun ann airson an aobhair seo ghabh an t-Urras i. Ach tha barrachd ann an Toirbheartan no na creagan oilleil cumnartach. Direach mar a tha an Ceann 's-Saile, aite eile a tha fo spòg an uachdaran seo tha dha no trì bhàitean ann is anna. Tha deasdan eile 'san grainne mhadh do ch'fhearann latha an diugh aig an t-Urras a' bharrachd air a bhith a cumail bheanntan 's mhonaidhean airson dibharsain nan Gall. Bu choir dhaibh mis a bhith gleidheadh nan daoine cuideach.

Four hundred delegates attending inaugural meeting of the Scottish Civic Trust, at Glasgow University last week, heard Professor Robert Grieve, Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, describe the Central Belt of Scotland as unattractive, sloop-shod and decayed.

Barbecue ceilidh at Southannan, Fairlie

The Largs Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach has held a very successful Barbecue Ceilidh at Southannan, Fairlie. The proceeds will go towards the Glasgow Mod funds. The weather was really good and a real Highland atmosphere prevailed throughout — even to the peat reek.

Fear an Tighe was Mr Alistair MacDougall and Mr Alex Clark respectively, who called on our very talented artistes, who sustained an excellent programme. Those taking part were — Instrumentalists — Angus MacBain, Bagpipe selection; Roddy and Grace MacKenzie; Guitar — Duets; David, Ross and John Renton, Accordionists; Alan Adam, Pianist, who as a trio formed our dance band which was greatly enjoyed. Soloists — Helen T. MacMillan, Ina MacDiarmid, Anne Gurney, Christine Campbell, Margaret MacMillan, Mabel Kennedy, and Lulu MacLeod, Alistair MacDougall, Archie MacKeachern and Alistair MacKeachie.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

BONN OIR — CLAR DE MHOD 1965
SEANN OIR — CLAR DE MHOD 1966

TEAPAICHEAN de Orain 'n s-tèann nòs
TEAPAICHEAN de Phìobairèachd — seann ruidhlean nach cluinnear ach tearc

LEASAN GHAIHDHIG AIR CLAIR
LEABHRAICHEAN AIRSON LUCHD-IONNSACHAIDH agus

de gach seorsa; Rosg, Bardachd, Dealbhan-cluiche is eile

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The Raogran Chalum Ruaidh, an t-umman a' deasamh deiseil airson a' Chommon Market?

WELL OF BLINDNESS

by Francis Thompson

Like a reluctant child, a curl of blue smoke rose up from the heather thatch of the low, thick-walled cottage as the lighted straw-torch was put to its ragged edges.

"A curse on its dampness!" cried he who held the torch. "Fire! Damn ye!"

"And, as if in servile obedience, the smoke disappeared. A deep, brilliant red glow took its place and, with a thick roar, the thatch took light. In a minute the roof was a mass of greedy flames and gave off a heat so intense that some of the stones of the wall cracked and spat small, hot chips at the crowd of men standing by, watching.

"How's that for a Hielan fiery cross?" laughed a tall, thick-set, burly man, dressed in lowland clothes, as were most of his men.

Above the frightening roar of the flames a shrill cry broke out in a torrent of Gaelic-flavoured English words.

"A thousand and more curses on you and your kind, MacMaster! What are we to do without shelter and food? Are we to starve and die in the cold?"

"Aye, just that for all I care! The Laird needs this land to mak' better use of it. Ye can all go to Ameriky, if ye want. It'll haud ye all."

The man MacMaster turned to face the huddled, fear-gripped, bewildered crowd of dazed men, women and children with mesmerised looks in their eyes as they watched the cottage and others beyond, crackle in a frenzy of destruction.

"Then God's shame be on you for ever, MacMaster!" the voice cried out again.

MacMaster pinned down the voice to an old woman, of incredible age, almost completely enveloped in a dark, unrelieved dress of home-dyed cloth.

"Who are ye?" he shouted. "Ye auld wreck o' a carlin!"

The woman threw a harsh laugh at him.

"They call me Black Kirsty. They say too that I have the evil eye. He-he-he!"

She cocked her head sideways, like a bird listening for a fat worm moving in the earth, and looked at those behind her. They flinched visibly as she ran her black, shiny eyes over them.

"He-he," she cackled. "Ave, indeed, so they say. But never your mind, my dears. Black Kirsty will see you revenged yet! My vengeance for this

day's work will serve for yours too!"

Quickly she turned to face MacMaster and took a few steps towards him. Quite unbeknownst to himself, he retreated an equivalent distance for Black Kirsty seemed to swell into a sharp, evil thing.

She raised her arms as though calling on the sun-blue sky as a witness.

"MacMaster, hear this," she cried and pointed a thin bony finger at him. The man looked at its wavering tip squarely in the eye.

"Aye, ye auld witch?"

"My curse on you MacMaster, for the thing you have done this day. Nine times nine my curse on you as I say to you that you will never see another day. Hear this, son of a foreigner, and mark it well!"

"Ach, ye blethern' auld witch!" he said as he went up to Black Kirsty. "This will surely stop that long tongue ye have!"

And he lifted a clenched-hard fist and struck her such a blow on the side of the head that the crowd heard the crunch of bone. The old woman staggered back.

"Mark it well, MacMaster!" Then she crumpled in a heap on the ground, dead. A bright-red fleck of blood made its slow way out of her mouth.

The late summer sun was setting when MacMaster and his eviction party stood on a small knoll and looked at the many plumes of black smoke that rose from what was once the village of Garryheag. In the distance small figures ran after cows and sheep, frightened into panic by the sound of the fires and the smell of burning. In the farther distance was the shimmer of the sea. There would be shelter on the shore to-night, at least. To-morrow would have enough of its own worries.

"That's another good stretch of land cleared for the Laird's plans," MacMaster said. "It's Garrymhor to-morrow, men."

He turned and walked through the high heather towards a low, round wall of plain, lichen-covered stones.

"Hot work needs a good drink of water," he said, loosening off his soiled carlin.

"Not there, Tammas!" MacMaster turned round with a snort of annoyance and squinted at his men.

"What's wi' ye? Is it poisoned?"

"No, Tammas. But that's what they Hielan' folks ca' the

Well o' Blindness. They say that only wha drinks . . ."

"Ach!" MacMaster grunted. "Ye're gettin' as bad as they folks themselves, wi' their black magic an' silly bairns' fears, an' superstitions! Awa' wi' the lot o' ye."

With that he bent down and placed cupped hands into the cold mirror-clear water. He raised the water to his lips and drank noisily.

"Aah!" he cried. "Come on if ye're thirsty!" And he drank until he was satisfied. His men licked their dry lips and forewent the pleasure till they would come to the Garrymhor Burn, about half-a-mile further on.

MacMaster got up from his knees.

"The water's good hereabouts, if nothin' else is," he said. "Come on I want to get back before dark."

He stepped forward heavily and then stopped as his heart froze in terror. A piercing animal shriek came from the ground at his foot. He bent down and picked up a wriggling, wild-cat kitten.

"Another Hielan' beast! Here's for ye!" he shouted, in a black anger at the thought of such a small creature having started him.

He caught the kitten by the tail and threw it up into the air, drawing his pistol at the same time. He fired at his falling target and laughed as the animal hit the ground in a mass of blooded fur.

"That's the way to do it, boys!" MacMaster said in a trembling voice. "That's how to . . ."

MacMaster never really knew what hit him.

A shrill, thin-cutting, fur-covered cry sprang at his throat from the heather. The dead kitten's mother, with death in her claws and teeth, attacked him in a fury of anger and anguish. MacMaster fell over on his back, uttering a fear-choked cry for help.

His men ran towards him with their knives ready to plunge into the cat's back. The animal was an easy target. A couple of well-placed thrusts and the cat fell away from MacMaster's bleeding face with a thin snarl.

"Tammas! Are ye hurt?"

The man writhing about on the ground only moaned in a growing agony of pain. The sound flushed startled birds up from the surrounding heather into the hovering sky.

"Tammas! Tammas!"

But one look at MacMaster was enough to tell any man with eyes to see that there was one man who would never see another day — for as long as he lived.

The Information Bureau of the Wester Ross Tourist Association has now been re-opened for a period until the end of September.

The Bureau will deal with all traffic information in the area, and to deal with accommodation enquiries. Last summer something like 5,000 visitors called at the Bureau.

Do You Know?

1. Where is the highest point in the British Isles?
2. What is the oldest document in Scottish Gaelic?
3. Who was the first evangelical layman to preach the Gospel with success on the Island of Lewis?
4. What is the Gaelic for "caterpillar"?
5. Co rinn ar t-òran 'Is trugh nach robh mise an Eilean mo chridh'?
6. Cainte 'n do rugadh an t-Oll. Urr. Domhall Caskie, O.B.E., M.A., D.D., fear-sgrìobhadh "The Tartan Pimpernel"?
7. Is the "Fair Isle" (Zetland) noted for anything in particular?
8. What form does the Badge of Clan Urquhart have?
9. Which day is regarded as the most dreadful in the history of the Island of Lewis?
10. C' aite an do rugadh Calum MacAoidh, ughdar "Oran an Radain — O radain fag an t-ulach so."
11. Cuir Gàidhlig air Lemonade?
12. Co rinn am fonn-salm "Steornabhagh"?

ANSWERS

1. In the Highlands: "Ben Nevis" at 4,066 feet.
2. It is the Book of Deer which contains half a dozen entries of the monastic of Deer about the eleventh century.
3. Mr Ian MacLeod of Kilmaluig, Isle of Skye, who taught at Tolsta Uig, in 1814.
4. Burreas.
5. Rinn Iain (Kaid) Mhic a Lathain. Spìadhanach.
6. An Eilean Ile.
7. For hand-knitted hosiery.
8. It is a Wallflower. (Lus-leth-an-Samhradh).
9. 1st January, 1919. The date of the "Iolair" disaster when over 200 Lewis soldiers and sailors returning home from the war were drowned within sight of the island shore.
10. Am baile Bhragair, am Barabhais a bhliadhna 1866.
11. Su-Iomad or Sugh-Iomaid.
12. Iain MacMhathain a Bragair.

BARD

MHORAIR—

ALASDAIR

MACFHIONGHUINN

'S ann bho Aonghas Mac Dhonnaiila Morair a thainig an naidheachd a leanas:

'S ann an Suardalan am Morair am math a rugadh am bard, Alasdair MacFhionghuinn, 's chan ann an Bun na Caimne mar tha moran euid bheachd, ged a fhuair e cuid de arach am Bun na Caimne far an robh cuideachd a bhathair a' fuireach. Bha Alasdair a' saighdearachd ann an cogadh Napoleon. Chaidh a leon aig blar na h-Eiphit agus chuir eadh Ìtìachaidh e. Ar uir a chaidh a leontan an feabhas, bha e aig cruinneachadh anns a' Ghearasdan agus chaidh iarraidh air deoch slainte Mhic 'ic Alasdair a lùthair. Rinn e sin agus an uir a bha e deiseil d'fhoighneadh Mac 'ic Alasdair d'nech co e a chaidh a thaghadh gum a dheoch slainte-sana a lùthair. Fhreachair e anns na briathran a tha a' dearbhadh gum b'ann am Morair a Tuath a rugadh e:

"Rugadh mi 'morair Mhic 'ic Alasdair,
Tha'n duigh na Mhorair Mhic 'ic Shimidh,
Chuir Mac 'ic Dhubbhgal
foit mo chnamh' orm,
Is e MacFhionghuinn mo chnamh' smearail."

RAIL LINK

Mr Gordon Campbell (Conservative, Moray and Nairn), has asked the Minister of Transport, what consideration she is giving to the proposal for a rail link between Aviemore and Grantown-on-Spey which was contained in the report of the Technical Group on the Cairngorms area.

Mr John Morris, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, in a written reply, says: "The need for such a rail service was taken into account by the previous Minister when he gave his consent to the withdrawal of passenger services between Aviemore and Forbes, in March, 1965.

"If there were a strong local case for the restoration of the service, we would expect to receive a recommendation to that effect from the Economic Planning Council."

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A' Charaid,
Bu chomh leam air leth
a' Chomunn againn meal an
naidheachd a chuir oribh
airson a' phaipier ur
"Sruth." Thà sinn an dochas
gun teid gu math dhubh leis,
agus gum bi e air a leughadh
fad is farsaing, agus cuid-
eachd san dean daoine feum
dheth, gu h-àraidh muinntir
na Gàidhealtachd fhèin, airson
am beachdan mu an gnòthach-
ean fhèin a leigeil am follas.

Soirbheachadh a mhaith
leibh!
Leis gach deagh dhùrachd
Iain Mac a' Ghobhainn
(Ceann-suidhe)

STUDENT SURVEY OF GAIRLOCH PARISH

Sir,—With rare scenic beauty,
able to attract 100,000 visitors
each year to the shores of Loch
Ewe, Inverewe Gardens is in danger
of being a summer show house in
Gairloch Parish that the people
here can now easily cater for. As
in a past age, when the people of
the glens went with their flocks
to summer shielings on the slopes
of the mountains, now they
remove themselves but only a few
yards to the nearby caravan (too
often surrounded by a sea of mud),
while the people of the South take
over the newly-carpeted dwellings
for a season.

In some cases these houses
stand on hard-won sites, gained
by forefathers whose houses in
such hill communities as Kernsary
were burnt to the ground by the
landlord's lackeys.

It is, however, from the South
that sympathy comes for these
people, too strongly bound by the
bonds of blood never to have
departed from this too-barren land.
A group of students from the
Glasgow School of Art, led by
B. K. Parnell, senior lecturer,
Department of Planning, have
started a general survey of Gairloch
Parish. They see this area as
a focus of future development
and hope to produce by November,
1967, a report that will guide
and instruct any who are interested
to build in any of these sea-
board villages anything that will
be for the continued welfare of

TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND INBHIR-THORSAS

Air leth freagarrach airson
teaghlachan air thurus is
iagairnean nan luchan 's nan
aibhnichean 's na Taobh-Tuath.

Am biadh as fearr.
Gabhar gu math ruith

le
Fear an Tighe 's a Bhean
SEORAS IS FREDA SUHWALAN

J. & J. MACKINTOSH

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ESTIMATES FREE

the land, its people and the
tourists.

Last year there was chaos on
the roads and congestion in the
homes, this year is likely to follow
the same pattern, and too often
the wife boasts an income that
the husband cannot achieve, where
as yet there is no means for him
to benefit directly from an
unplanned tourist industry.

The main party of students will
be in residence in Inverewe School
during the first week of July.

Yours etc.,

ALEXANDER MACIVER
Poolewe School
Poolewe
Achnashene
Ross-shire 1/5/67

LOCH NESS MONSTER

Sir,—As I do not exist, mythically,
it means that I can say what I
like about the existence of the
Loch Ness Monster.
The subject, matter, "The
Monster," is very dear to my
heart, and I am completely
convinced that no "Monster" will
ever be found. However, that is
no reason why our "Monster"
should be treated with disdain or
contempt, as a worldly and woggy
shooting at it with "hows and
arrows" is beneath its lordly
dignity.

As Chairman of the Inverness
Burgh Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals, I have a
genuine weapon at hand in the
shape of the bars of the pen and the
floor were spattered with white
diarrhoea.

The calves could only have been
a few weeks old. Their eyes were
sunken in the sockets and they
couldn't stand.

I checked their temperatures
and wasn't surprised at the readings.
He mumbled something about
not having much straw to spare
for calves.

We were confined in a small
wooden pen, next to an outer
door. The bars of the pen and the
floor were spattered with white
diarrhoea.

All I ask is that we leave "our"
Monster alone to show herself on
herself as and when the spirit
moves — not too often.

I intend rousing her every
Spring in good time for the
tourist season, but will be a little
foolish enough to "make a
foolish" of our Monster.

I don't want any tourist coming
to the Highlands peering
her, as if "on tap," but that they
enjoy the beautiful surroundings
which houses the greatest
mythical creature on earth.—
Yours etc.,
(Ex-Provost) W. J. MACKAY.

Inverness

HIGHLANDERS — LITTER BUGS

Sir,—For three years I worked
near Elgin, and have always re-
gretted my move to so-called
"civilisation." So I greatly enjoy
my annual holiday in the High-
lands in April. This year the ap-
pearance of "Sruth" was an added
interest; I would like to support
the venture, and enclose a year's
subscription.

Now may I add a tourist's re-
ply to the comments by Kenneth
Macrae in your first issue (6th
April). My friend and I in this
month were frequently distressed
to see evidence that the High-
landers and Islanders themselves con-
tribute to the conspicuous dirti-

ness and littered condition of
some of your most attractive re-
gions. I will only quote two ex-
amples which you can check on
their authenticity.

At Lochcarran we found the
beach nearly as densely popula-
ted with cola tins, beer bottles,
etc., as cobblestones, and as we
went about to return across the
bridge from the Island of Great Ben-
ner to Leewis, we were held up whilst
an islander (surely?) emptied
three bags full of metallic and
glass refuse from the boot of his
car into the sea below. We felt
rather foolish to be hoarding in
our car empty cans, paper, etc.,
while we looked for an official
place to dump our refuse.

And the defacing of the mem-
orial statue in the parklands at
Stornoway was overtly the work
of local people — how many
tourists scrawl their endearments
in Gaelic? Yours etc.,

W. H. JARVIS

Burwood House
The Avenue
Bushey
Herts.

27/4/67

Jimmy Young is a new client.
He is also new to farming. A
few days ago he bought six or
seven young calves from a dealer.
Jimmy's plan was to feed the
excess milk from his dairy cows
to the calves, then sell them as
stores, at the back end.

But Jimmy's plan seemed to
have back fired. Two of the new
calves were very ill, and, according
to the phone message I got,
seemed likely to die.

I slipped out after evening sur-
geon. Jimmy's face was doleful when
I arrived.

"Ah, vet. Those calves look
worse."

"Let's have a look at them
first before we get too depressed,"
I suggested.

He led me through the byre. It
was fairly dark and quite cold,
I stumbled on until he stopped to
fumble for the light switch.

"Here they are. Don't they look
terrible?"

I looked at the two pathetic
beasts.

"I've seen better," I said, "but
what became of their bedding?"
The poor beasts are frozen."

He mumbled something about
not having much straw to spare
for calves.

We were confined in a small
wooden pen, next to an outer
door. The bars of the pen and the
floor were spattered with white
diarrhoea.

The calves could only have been
a few weeks old. Their eyes were
sunken in the sockets and they
couldn't stand.

I checked their temperatures
and wasn't surprised at the readings.
He mumbled something about
not having much straw to spare
for calves.

"I'm hardly surprised your calves

are worse. If you don't get some
dry bedding on the floor you'll
have to bury them. And while
you're at it get a sack and stuff
it under the door. There's a fearful
stink about the dairy cowshed."

I was angry at seeing young
animals so badly treated and had
spoken rather sharply to Jimmy.
But he probably didn't know any
better.

Between us we made the calves
more comfortable, using a good
deep bed of dry straw. We nailed
sacks around the pen so that all
the draughts were eliminated.
Jimmy had an infra-red lamp
which was used for his sows when
farrowing. We fitted it above the
calves and switched it on.

"Now we'll try to treat the
disease."

I gave each calf an antibiotic
injection in the rump and took a
swab of the scour from under
their tails.

"That's for the lab to-morrow
so we'll know exactly what germ
is causing the scour. Mean-while
give each calf a couple of these
tablets dissolved in warm water."

Jimmy was quite subdued and I
felt a little guilty at being so hard
on him.

"Let's go inside and have a cup
of tea while we sort out this busi-
ness of calf rearing."

Over our tea we made up a pro-
gramme for the care of the calves
already on the farm and for
future arrivals. We got it down
on paper so that he wouldn't forget
the details. Here's the gist of it.

Buy calves direct from a known
breeder and make certain they are
at least one week old.
Be sure that they have had
colostrum from their mothers.

Avoid buying weak calves and
those which are scouring.

On arrival give the calves two
to three pints of warm water with
glucose added. Keep to this diet
for 24 hours then gradually add
milk. They should be on a full
milk diet after three days.

Offer good hay as early as possible.
This promotes a good diges-
tive system.

Give the calves a dry bed. If
this tends to get damp, slip an
old door between the floor and
the straw. The wood insulates the
calves from the floor. But make
sure that any wood used is un-
painted or is painted with lead-
free paint.

At the first sign of illness in a
calf, isolate it at once and get
veterinary advice.

Jimmy could see where he'd
made a few mistakes and he had
some questions.

"What on earth is colostrum?"

"It's a material in newly
calved cows' milk. It contains
necessary vitamins and antibodies.
These help the calf to fight
against certain diseases. The calf
must have colostrum within six
hours of birth. After that time it
is not absorbed into the calf's
blood stream."

"What about the two calves out
in the byre. Do you give them milk
to-morrow?"

"No. After I've gone, give
each a drink of warm water and
glucose. To-morrow stick to that.
I'll look in sometime to see how
they are getting on."

Jimmy could not resist peeping at
them before I left.

They were brighter and seemed
to be fairly comfortable. It was
still a long time before they had
what they now had a fighting chance

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 18th May

12.00 News in Gaelic.

12.05 Ceathramh agus Fonn
(Verse and Chorus).

4.15 Gaelic Midweek Service,
conducted by Rev. Angus
MacLeod, Caldercruix (re-
corded).

7.00—V.H.F.—"In the Highlands"
(Verse and Chorus).—
comment, interview, music
and songs from Gaeldom
(recorded).

10.45 "Bardach 's Chogaidh";
War Poetry selected by
Derrick Thomson, Professor
of Celtic at Glasgow Univer-
sity (recorded).

Friday, 19th May

12.00 News in Gaelic.

6.25 "Seinn an Duan So"; Con-
cert of Gaelic songs re-
quested by listeners (re-
corded).

Biala Reagaid — Gaidhlig an Rathaid Mhoir

Is docha nach eil fhios gach
moran gu bheil canan ga muintir
an rathaid mhoir ris an canadh
iad "Biala reagainn." 'S e seorsa
de dhà-bhaist, a tha innse a' aile
Gaidhlig a tha innse a' aile
Chan eil fhios aig duine co as
thuing i a' aile feadhainn ag radh gur
e seorsa de "bhack slang" a' bha
innse a' aile chleachdadh aig
duine ann an t-seann aimsir.
Co-dhùbh seo facl na dha
dhith:

Lumb-Èl, sgorrach-tasdan, grad
= airgid, gloch = bodach, noid
= doine, lugach-pille, beor = call-
each, gearrach-boirreanach, gual-
banach = brogan, gloiginn-stoac-
nean, teamban = piob-smoachd,
dadaid-tombaca, can'tigh, cian-
-biant, sgath-uisge, a' bhaist-
thighe-uisge, ceath, a' bhaist-
ag ol, runnal-bòid, sgladach-
e, deacaar-suil, bi-beul, guisean
do bhì-dùin do bheil. Tha Gaidhlig-
chòrdaidh a' aile agus a' bhaist
cuideachd agus uairseanan cainnt
eile dhan ainm "Can't" ach mar
is tric 's e an fheadhainn ga
nach eil Gaidhlig a' tha ga cleachd-
adh.

Whilst only Gaelic speakers
know Biala reagainn all "the
people of the road" know some
Can't, a mixture of Roanmy, can-
and some words based on English
syntax and grammar. Here are a
few examples. The letter "R" where
it occurs denotes Roman.
Chalus (R)-knife, ghr (R)-horse,
doine (R) at aigheal, beor, shun (R)-
bad, barn (R)-good, Mosker (R)-
and tobie-police-man, mang =
talk, nash-go, Reech-Èl, hog-Èl,
wing-lid, gaele (R)-man, chavre (R)-
boy, maniche (R)-woman, dilly-
and rackle-jogie, wattle-tent,
kane-horse, rowdie-movie, chev-
rin-steele, peeve-beer, deek =
see or look.

Nach roid the kanes and
mang the gajes for rowdie
Go round the houses and ask the
people for money.

M.P. Welcomes Countryside Bill

Welcoming the principle of the
Countryside (Scotland) Bill in the
Scottish Grand Committee re-
cently, Mr Michael Noble (C.
Argyll) said: "I am delighted
that, in this respect, Scotland is
leading England as far as legisla-
tion for a countryside concerned."

The Bill was said by the
Minister of State, Mr Dickson
Mabin, who opened the debate,
to provide the framework for a
real advance in opening up the
countryside for recreation in an
orderly manner consistent with
Scotland's great natural beauty.

Mr Noble, speaking from the
Opposition front bench, said that
if Scotland was slightly behind in
this field, her industrial develop-
ment was a particular aspect
in the Scottish countryside
for perhaps the most imaginative
planning for a part of Europe.

"If you do not take action,
the opportunity for really careful
thought and planning and develop-
ment is lost for all time," he
said.

One has only to look at certain
areas of England which 20 or
30 years ago had the same
unpolluted beauty and charm which
Scotland have in great parts of
Scotland.

Because of the rapid develop-
ment of the motor car and of
tourism, and because there was
no care for the things that are
areas, have been considerably
spoilt.

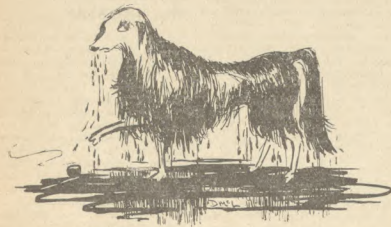
"It is essential that we in Scot-
land should have an element of
control in our tourism."
Referring to access to land, Mr
Noble said that the Forestry
Commission were, in the older
days, the least co-operative of any
landowners he knew.

To-day, the Commission realised
they had an enormous asset for
the public and had taken very
sensible steps towards opening
their forests and roads available
to the public on sensible terms
of access.

Osian na Cloinne

A NEAD NA H-IOLAIRE

IV. SRUTH GU LAIR



"Tha droch eagal orm gu'n tig oirm fuireach am broinn an tighe an diugh," arsa Tòmas 's e coimhead an uisge a' dòrthadh a nuas air an uinneig.

"Ach, dé math dhù fuireach a stigh a lethidh so a latha?" freagair Cailean gu gearrain-each, "s' ann bu chòir dhùinn a dhòl a mach a chluich ann na lòn. Nach e bhithdadh math a dhòl a null agus Curstaidh Cearc a ruagadh a mach as an tigh-chearc! Tha fios agad fhéin a' ghràin a th' aiceas air an uisge. 'S e spòrs eagalach a bhithdadh ann!"

"Seadh gu dearbh," arsa Tòmas, "an e sin bu mhath leatsa? Feumaidh gu bhéil thu air do chumh'n a chall. Bheil cuimh'n agad idir dhè thachair an turas mu dheireadh a rinn sinn sin? Cha tug Mgr. Mac-an-Aba mair de dh' iasg ur dhòmhsa fad co-la-tedd, agus cha f' fhuair mi norradh cadail fad thri seachdàin ann 's tusa casadaich 's a' sreathartaich gun sgar. B' fheudadh dhomh mu dheireadh ann meadhan 's ghadail a' phreasa dhur. 'S ghois eil a dhìth ort a nis ach an dearbh rud a dhèanann a rithis. Feumaidh nach eil thusa glie!"

"Och, chòrd an gnòthach gasda rium fhin, cnatan ann no as," arsa Cailean agus siùil aige air a' bhocsa tombaca air gseip an t-simileir, "agus co-dhùibh chan urrainn dhomh smoc a ghabhail an so an dràsda. Co aige tha fios cun a dh' fhaodadh Mgr. Mac-an-Aba tighinn a steach?"

"Tha mise coma ged nach fhaigheadh tu smoc gu bhàit," arsa Tòmas, "ach cha bhith-headh e dona cuairt bheag

am fuaim tha sud? Saoil thusa an e Mgr. Mac-an-Aba tha sud a' tighinn a nall?"

Chualas na ceumannan aig fear-an-tighe a' tighinn a nall o'n tigh.

"Greas ort, greas ort," arsa Tòmas ann an cagar ir Cailean, "cuir bhuaht a' phìob sin."

Chuir Cailean sa'mhionaid a' phìob ann falach am measg an fheoir 's gun ghuht aige riann air a' chomhairle a thug càch air.

"Sud e dol a steach a rithis," arsa Beathag air a socair, feumaidh nach eil a tighinn a nall ann so idir."

Cha b' fhada guis an robh iad uile a' bruidhinn a rithis, ach so 's ann a chunnaidh iad an tfeur a' ghriugh 'na smùid as an tfeur a' bhàir an làr.

Leig Tòmas sgiamh as. "An teine, an teine, mu chreach mhòr, an teine," dh'èigh e, 's e leum gu bucaid uisge.

"Mu phìob, càit a bhéil mu phìob?" ghlaodh Cailean, agus thòisich e air rùrach ann measg an fheoir, a' lorg na pìoba.

"An aire dhù fhéin!" arsa Beathag an uair a chunnaidh i Tòmas a' dòrthadh an uisge air an fheur agus air Cailean aig a' cheart ann. Bha chomhairle so r'fhada gun tighinn agus an uair a dh'èirich Cailean a mach as an fheur agus sruth gu làr as sheall e air Tòmas agus thuir e ris, "Cha robh mise air a bhith cho fhluich ri so na'n robh mi air a dhòl a chluiche 's na lòn mar a bha mi 'g' farraidh!"



Dar a thig an "Common Market" agus na Frangaich is na h-Eadailtich 'na lùb feumaidh sinn a bhith glasd an dorais ma teid sinn a laighe.

IAIGEAN

"Meet the Navy Tour"

During a special two-month "Meet the Navy" tour of 25 United Kingdom ports, the Leander Class frigate H.M.S. Phoebé is to visit Rosyth (May 15-22), Aberdeen (May 22-24), Stornoway (May 25), the Kyles/Mallaig/Oban (May 26-28); Greenock (May 29-31) and Glasgow (May 31-June 2). The aim of the visits are to show the general public what life is like in the modern Royal Navy. It is expected that more than 25,000 people will visit the frigate during its tour. Parties of school-boys, Sea Cadets and Naval elements of Combined Cadet Forces will be taken for demonstrations of the ship's capabilities. At week-end's ship will normally be in harbour and will be open to the public on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Frank Speaking

LOOK ONE — I see that some £2 million (rough estimate if other space programmes are anything to go by) has been spent by the British Government to send the first U.K. satellite into orbit. As if there were not enough of these "objects of science" flying about over our heads. Spare a thought for the amount of good this money could have done had it been applied in other more social directions.

It is certainly a topsy-turvy world we live in. Vast, appropriately-described astronomical sums of money are being spent each year on space research, while less than two per cent. of the ocean's depths have as yet been mapped. Less shades of Flash Gordon and more of Stingray are surely required.

At present we know more about the surface of the moon than we do about extensive areas which lie beneath some 329 million cubic feet of salt water, covering about seventy per cent. of the earth's surface.

There would be much more point in oceanic research. For the ocean must provide much of humanity's requirements, not the too distant future. A famous and responsible American scientist has declared that if only ten per cent.

of the money spent in developing the atomic bomb, had been allocated to the purpose, then we should have by now produced an economically-feasible way of desalting sea water to make the deserts of the world prosper and many hungry millions well-fed.

By the end of this century it is estimated that (barring a holocaust which God forbid) the world's population will be some 600 million — twice that of to-day. Acre for acre, oceanic food potential is greater than that of the land. So why don't we get to the bottom of the problem which is increasing in proportions every day as people die simply because they have little or nothing to eat. Instead of aiming at the moon.

LOOK TWO — I have a few suggestions to put to the Highlands and Islands Development Board—they can have them for free. And to put them into operation for the benefit of their area will cost much less than £50 million and do a lot more good to a lot more people.

First, set up a technical library facility to which small Highland industries can have access for information to develop existing lines of production and realise the potential of others.

Second, offer to craft industries a public relations facility, to include print design, advertising, and the like.

Third, set up a market research facility. Crafters are in particular need of this professional element in sales management. The Crafters Commission might well be able to offer the service, but at least the Board should get it started.

Fourth, set up a technical advisory section, possible to act in concert with the work which the Scottish Church Industries Development Trust is doing in the Board's area.

Fifth, provide Education Authorities to provide technical education facilities in those craft subjects which are potential home-or-yillage-industry activities, but which are dying because of lack of recruits.

LOOK THREE—Despite opposition, Mr Wilson has taken the de-

cision to go into the Common Market, which is all very well for Britain. But what of the nationalities who comprise this country? At the very least a referendum should be conducted in Scotland to ascertain on what conditions the Scottish people want to participate in the European Union — and who would deny we are not a nation? — must be a free participant in the arrangements to be thrashed out in Brussels by the Government team, which, by the way, does not include the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Mr William Ross should now, as representative of the Scottish element in the British Government, speak on how he feels Scotland would benefit by not taking part in the forthcoming talks.

If the grocery business were to be nationalised and we all had to shop at "Wilson's," how would we feel? Particularly as our food bill, which is already enough afflu-ent, would increase. Scotland is, an agricultural country; yet this sector of our economy may well be the hardest hit.

Seanchall! Smaoinich gu math ann an t-uisge Deanaidh an sin." Consider well in the first place, then, act.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

NATIONAL MOD GLASGOW, 1967

3rd - 6th October

FINAL ENTRIES—Judging competition in a section. Junior Adult, are reminded that entries must be despatched to arrive not later than FRIDAY, 26th MAY.

BARDIC CROWN COMPETITION

—Entries are invited for the Bardic Crown Competition. The competition is open to a Gaelic poem on any subject, traditional or modern style: its length being left to the competitors' discretion.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MEDAL: Those who qualify and wish to compete this year in the Nova Scotia Vocal Competition must submit their names and the appropriate entry fee, 2/6 or 1/-, immediately after their local or provincial Mod is over.

PROVINCIAL MOD PRIZE-WINNERS: Entries from first prize-winners at local and provincial Mods held after the closing date will be accepted if forwarded within three days of the Mod concerned taking place.

CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY: All entrants in the Senior Section (Vocal Solos, Duets, Instrumental and Arts and Industry) must be or become Branch, Annual or Life Members. Subscriptions of Branch and Ordinary Members already on the roll must be paid for the current year, 1968, not later than the closing date.

The age group of Junior entrants will be determined in relation to their age on 26th May, 1967. Dates of birth of all Junior entrants, including birth and district must be submitted along with their entries.

Copies of the Syllabus, page 2/-, the 1967 Supplement of prescribed pieces, page 6d, Arts and Industry Syllabus, Entry Forms and prescribed songs are available from an Connunn Offices at the Scottish House, 65 West Regent Street, Glasgow, G.2.

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Talking Point

In TV programmes such as *Twenty-four Hours*, *Panorama* and *Reporting 67* we are informed of matters which are troubling the Nation at its centre in London. The proposed changes in the majority rule in English jury trials are exercising the minds of those concerned. It is quite obvious that they have no idea of what has prevailed for so long and so successfully in Scotland and that the answer to their perplexities is close at hand.

The approach of Common market naturally worries many English people and Scots too, particularly as to how the United Kingdom will fare politically when the Treaty of Rome becomes fully operative and much of the governing of the Common Market countries will be done from Brussels.

Once again some indication of what happens in such circumstances can be found within our own boundaries. What we have forgotten is that the Act of Union between Scotland and England was nothing more than an early Common Market. Many in Scotland opposed it at the time and for long little material benefit accrued from it. But eventually it brought commercial and industrial growth because of the wider markets made available. On the political and cultural side, by and large, most Scots people are satisfied, although there are dissenters, regarded by English people as of no consequence, if not somewhat insane. Generally those who are not satisfied emigrate.

With the example of Scotland before us there is no reason why the English should not fit comfortably into the New Europe. Provided of course they play their part as loyally as Scots have done in the Mini-Common Market.

R

Professor Robert Grieve, Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, carried out a four-day tour of Lewis, Harris and the Lisks, this week, when he met representatives of district councils and crofters interests.

MacKenzies remember a forgotten hero

Highland Landmark Restored

By EWEN SORLEY

Kenneth A. Macrae's timely article in the first issue of "Struth" about the possibly inadvertent damage done by some tourists along the superb scenic route westwards to Kintail, was welcome, and, as it happens, very topical. Although I can't speak with any first-hand knowledge about the recent desecration at the famous footings of Glenmoriston, I can write a happier story about Roderick MacKenzie's Cairn and Grave in the same Glen. It is a tale, I think, where the historical sentiment of an exile has been combined with local pride and patriotism (not found in hard-won achievement, a really worth-while and heart-warming result).

It would seem that some of our heroes, like the prophets of old, are without honour in their own country. This at least would appear to be the heart-*est* in a letter received recently from U.S.A., in which the writer, herself of MacKenzie descent, deplored the state into which the Cairn to the memory of Roderick MacKenzie and his grave nearby had been allowed to fall. She also mentioned that on two visits on successive summers to this country she had been greatly saddened by her inability to get information about him from what she thought would be reliable sources, and by the number of people who said they'd never even heard of him. Yet two centuries ago Roderick MacKenzie's name and gallant self-sacrifice were well-known and poems and laments had been written in his honour.

Many motorists travelling from the Great Glen on the A887 towards Kintail will have noticed the remains of his Cairn at the roadside about thirteen miles west of Invermoriston. If they had stopped, they would have read this inscription on a stone slab in the Cairn:

At this spot in 1746 died RODERICK MACKENZIE, an officer in the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, of the same size and similar resemblance to his royal prince, when surrounded and overpowered by the troops of Duke of Cumberland. Gallantly died in attempting to save his fugitive leader from further pursuit.

This, then, gives the bald facts, but presupposes that the reader is aware (as every Scottish school-boy should be) of the tradition that, as he fell dying from the Redcoats' bullets, he exclaimed

"You have killed your Prince." It would appear that MacKenzie's encounter with the English troops, and the subsequent manner of his death, were not entirely unpremeditated. He knew his resemblance to Prince Charles, and is reported as having successfully acted as a decoy on previous occasions. His words and manner of his death, however, were responsible for the curtailment of the military search for the Prince, and it was only after many days that his self-sacrificing deception was discovered. There cannot be any doubt that this was to prove an essential link in the chain of events which allowed the Prince to make his successful escape in the end.

Possibly because of pride in her ancestry blood, the American letter-writer goes on to assert that MacKenzie's self-sacrifice was a more noteworthy event than any other that Flora MacKenzie was to help the Prince, and yet there is a sizeable monument to Flora's memory, and she has received national recognition in the form of Scotland, while Roderick seems to be remembered only by a ruinous cairn, and few of his fellow-countrymen have ever heard of him or even know where his cairn is! Without taking sides or weighing up their respective heroisms, I think that we can in all honesty admit that we have paid but scant regard to this hero of the Forty-Five, whom the late Calum Macdonald noted Gaelic folk singer described as "the saddest and noblest figure in the history of Glenmoriston." One is tempted to speculate on the Duke of Johnson, who passed this way en route for Skye in 1773, might have immortalised Roderick MacKenzie had he known of his loyalty and fate. After all, he said of Flora Macdonald that her name would go down in history as "if courage and fidelity be virtues, then mentioned with honour." My own feeling is that Roderick MacKenzie, had I that I have been able to find out or read about him, was eminently worthy to share this fine epitaph.

The letter from America to which I referred above was not the starting point for the work and events now in train, but it has acted as a catalytic agent to a number of interested individuals and bodies in various parts of the country. A doctor in Inverness, with historical and antiquarian interests, a scientist in Lanark married to a MacKenzie, and who knew the sad state of the Cairn; a noted naturalist in Skye who had long agitated for its restoration; a number of enthusiasts in the Clan MacKenzie Society of Edinburgh, and a well-known writer of clan histories and genealogy; their individual efforts and knowledge have now been pooled. "The 1745 Association" made a donation towards the costs of restoration, and this has been matched by a similar donation from the National Trust for Scotland. Permission was granted by the Forestry Commission on whose land the Cairn and Grave lie, for restoration and tidying up to go ahead, and plans were prepared.

In the middle of March a reconnaissance party organised by the Clan MacKenzie Association of Inverness went down to Glenmoriston. With fair weather and hard work the job of rebuilding the Cairn, marking the Grave and making it more accessible should be completed shortly, and the memory of Roderick MacKenzie will be redeemed. A final touch by Inverness County Council could well be the erection of warning notices to the east and west, for this is a fast stretch of road and the Cairn (even more so the Grave) can easily be passed without notice. A sign, such as I saw frequently

in U.S.A., proclaiming "Historical Site — One Mile Ahead," would be welcomed by visitors and all who are interested in Scotland's past. Philistines and frequent travellers-by need not remove the foot from the accelerator!

I have not mentioned the lady correspondent in America by name as I am sure that she would wish her anonymity to be respected, but I must say here that such is her intense interest (and she has reason to believe from old letters and papers of her MacKenzie great-great-grandmother that she shares the same immediate ancestry as Roderick), she has offered to underwrite the costs of the venture. When I mentioned this to one MacKenzie clansman, he said proudly, "I am sure that those of Chlann Choinnich still held in Scotland will be honoured to see this job through." I hope that our MacKenzie friend in America and others throughout the world will make the pilgrimage to Glenmoriston with pride on their next visits to Scotland. It is a pleasant thought, too, that the sad state of affairs referred to by Kenneth A. Macrae in the columns of "Struth," should have such an immediate and satisfactory sequel. Now for the footprints!

At the recent A.G.M. of the Oban Branch of An Comunn, the following officer-bearers were appointed:—

President — Mr Donald Thomson; Vice-Presidents — Mrs A. Robertson, Mrs Gillies, Messrs Hugh MacIntyre, Donald Morrison, A. J. MacLeod; Hon Secretary — Mr R. L. M. Banks; Hon. Treasurer — Miss Isa MacIntyre.

New Look For National Mod

EMPHASIS ON ART AND INDUSTRY

In an effort to widen the appeal of the National Mod, An Comunn Gàidhealach are extending the scope of the Arts and Industry section. This section has, in the past, tended to be very much the poor relation of the music competitions.

Following the visit to the 1966 Eisteddfod, Mr D. J. Mackay, the Director, made certain recommendations for the extension of the Arts and Industry and the syllabus has now been released by An Comunn. There is a very much greater variety of competitions in both junior and adult sections and for the first time competitions are introduced for Youth Clubs and W.R.I.

An Comunn's recent ventures into the commercial field have resulted in special competitions being introduced for record sleeve and Christmas card designs.

For the 1967 Mod, An Comunn are fortunate in having available for the Arts and Industry exhibition, the McLellan Galleries in Glasgow. The Galleries will be taken over for the whole of Mod week. The Arts Council will be providing paintings by Scottish artists and the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, the Floral Art Clubs of Scotland and the Scottish Photographic Federation have also offered to assist in their various sections.

An Comunn Gàidhealach hope that competitors and exhibitors in the senior sections will take the opportunity of using this as a sales outlet.

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Fewer Cattle Sales

Auctioneers and crofters met in South Uist recently to discuss the suggestion that the number of cattle sales in the Uists be reduced. At the moment there are five stances in South Uist, one in Benbecula and three in North Uist. The auctioneers and buyers feel that this number could be easily reduced.

For some years the cattle dealers have found that it is becoming difficult for them to be away from business for a week. The "wear and tear" on the cattle, due to long driving, is also a factor in the case for fewer sales.

With improved roads now connecting most townships and the increase in the use of floats and trailers to take stock to and from the sales, the reduction of stances would not, it is felt, be a very great hardship.

Newtonmore's Glorious Cup Record

by Sinteag

Since Kingussie defeated Glasgow Cowal 2-0 in Inverness in 1896, the Camanachd Cup, Scotland's premier shinty trophy, has been competed for 59 times. Newtonmore have made 29 appearances and won the cup 16 times, to establish a record of unparalleled consistency and shinty ability.

As shinty fans from all over the Highlands converge on Glasgow this May 20th, Newtonmore, last year's losing finalists, must be favourites to add another glorious chapter to their club history. Invariably, by comparison, have made only one appearance in the final since the war, when Kilmallie defeated them 4-1 in 1964 at Fort William, whereas this is the Badenoch team's thirteenth appearance.

Invariably, however, were responsible in the semi-final for bringing to an end the magnificent run of 45 games without defeat of the present holders, Kyles Athletic. Any team who can do this in such an important tie cannot be lightly regarded. Indications are that this could well be a cup-final classic.

That Inverness should be the permanent venue for the Camanachd final is the view of most shinty enthusiasts. This predominantly Highland sport could become a considerable tourist attraction and be made more accessible to the majority of shinty followers if the Highland capital housed the event.

Editor's Note.—We would like to hear the enthusiasts' views on making Inverness the permanent home of the Camanachd final. We recollect that this was mooted for the National Mod last year, but the majority were in opposition.

UNIQUE DOUBLE

Gerald Grant, the top scoring Beaulieu half forward has pulled off perhaps a unique sporting double. This year he played for the North district shinty select and also for the Highland District hockey select, two representative games in different sports in the same season.

SUILEAR CARAICHEAN An Wolseley 18/85

Bha daoine riannh 'a' coislinn torr dha na caraichean Wolseley agus na Cuidchead Wolseley an dochas gu mair cùisean mar sin. Tha an sliag agus an t-òlais air a chomharrail riach. Tha an riann nam bliadhnaichean a tha iad an deaghaidh bhith 'a' deannam caraichean air an cuir gu buil ann an 'char ur aca an Wolseley 18/85.

'S urrainn sibh an t-aon carbais a chur anns 'a' char ur so agus cha e a cheart cho grinn is cho chomharrail riach. Tha iomadhach inleachd ur anns an deannam aige agus tha iomadhach rud air a chur anns a' char ur a deannam sabhalte. Thaid e aig astar math gun mhòran a' chuir anns an einninn agus ruitheadh e gu math reidh ort na cuibhleachan an crochadh air doigh hydrostatic.

Tha an stiall a tha a stigh fo'

n uimeig air a dheannam air dha na noma-frangich mar a tha e anns na caraichean Wolseley uile agus tha a mùillach, an pios a tha a stigh ris an uimeig, air a dheannam dubh airson nach a'ghrian a'dearsadh ann an suilean an fhir stiuridh. Tha e bog cùideachd air eagal tubaist.

A stigh ri bonn na h-uimeig tha da tholl trèimh an tig bhàths a chumas an uimeig gun fas ceothach. Chi sibh toll eile far am faod sibh reidhe a chur. Tha na h-innealan sgrudaidh (uile ann an da chearsach sgrudaidh (instrument dials).

Ann's 'a' cheud fhear tha an luathsmheadar ag innse an astar aig am bli an car 'a' dol san uair ann am mìltean agus ann an kilòmetres. Anns an fhear eile tha rudan a dh'inneas fors na ola, teus an einninn agus an cois-gas peatrail. Tha còd dealain ann cùideachd, ag obair a bataraidh a bhùineas dha fhein is faodaidh sibh te eile fhaighinn an uair a bhithes 'a' cheud te deisil. Tha solus bhèag mu choinneamh an fhir stiuridh a dh'inneas dha mu dheidhinn lasaidh (ignition). Siòlachain na h-ola (oil filter) agus co dhùibh tha na solus toisich aig a chumhachd as airdhe. Tha bosca mair airson mheatagan ann agus da threidhe airson phàisealan. A bharrachd air seo threidhe luathmair 'a' dh'haodas sibh tarrainn a mach.

Gheibh sibh lathan an teasair (heater) agus an rud a tha 'a' cumail nan uimeagan gun fas ceothach a stigh fo stiall nan innealan sgrudaidh agus aig gach ceann dhea'n stiall gheibh sibh cearcail bhèag airson aithear ghlhan a leigheil a stigh.

'S e cuibhrèagan lethair a tha air na suidheachan agus faodaidh sibh suidheachan toisich fhaighinn a theid air ais ma tha an fear stiuridh no am fear a tha

ri a thaobh ag iarraidh fois a ghabhail. A bharrachd air seo tha geardeanan air na suidheachan toisich. Tha ionadh air a bhàile suidheachan a tha 'gan deannam ghe chomharrail.

Aig bonn a h-uile doruis tha pòcaid mhòr a chumas bagaichean lèithe lèithe, cairtean-ùil no rud san bhith eile a tha sibh ag iarraidh a chur anna. Tha stiallan co-ionn na h-uimeig toisich airson fàsaidh a theirt seachdaidh bhò'n ghrèin. Air glasan nan dorsan cùil tha sneacan airson nach urrainn clann am fàoghadh.

Tha iomadh bagaichean e 17 lingeach agus gabhadh e 17 troighean ceithir-chearnach (cu. ft.) de luchd. 'S ann fo uir aite nam bagaichean a tha 'a' chuibheil

Tha bhàrraidh a' chumas Bho'n is ann air a tharsainn a tha an t-einnis 1798-c.c. air a chur anns 'a' char 'a' bhonaid lethach agus gorril agus tha e soirbh fhaighinn a dh'ionnsaigh an einninn. Tha am bosca gabhail (gearbox) uile-shincromeach (all-synchromesh) aig le beagan cois-gas a bharrachd gheibh sibh transmissan ag obair leis fhein.

Tha na breicichean (discos) beann anns an toiseach, drumaichean anns a'chùil cho laidir agus is urrainn dhaibh a bhith. Airson nach teid na cuibhleachan cùil an greim tha combla (valve) anns an breicichean.

Leigidh an t-einnis 1798-c.c. leis an Wolseley 18/85 a dhòl gu comharrail aig 70 mìle "san uair fhad" 's a bhithes cusain freagarrach. Cumaidh na cuibhleachan toisich greim math air h-uile seorsa rithaid. Tha stiuridh raca agus pinnean (rack and pinion) anns 'a' char seo agus riaghailt hidròlach (hydraulic system) ann airson nach leibh sibh a' leas spairn a bhith oirbh a'stiuridh.

A bharrachd air seo uile tha fream 'a' chair seo air leth laidir. Seo a'ghabh 'a' phrìs aig le transmissan ag obair leis fhein: £1,135. a'gabhail a stigh na cis.

WHISKY SALES

Mr Gordon Campbell (C. Moray and Nairn) has asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the percentage reduction in home sales of Scotch whisky in the period August 1966 to February, 1967, inclusive, following the imposition of the 10 per cent. regular surcharge in July, compared with the similar period in the previous financial year and what was the resulting difference in revenue by the Exchequer.

The new building, designed by the Scottish headquarters of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, will replace the present headquarters housed in H.M.S. The new building is of wooden work which was moved from Earl Grey Dock during work on the new Tay Road Bridge.

The new building will be sited at Marine Parade on ground leased from Dundee Harbour Trust. It will provide office accommodation, classrooms and training facilities connected with the work of R.N.R. It will cater for about 400 officers and other ranks of both sexes.

OLD WARSHIP FOR NEW DUTY

Work is to start soon on the erection of a new headquarters building for Dundee Tay Division, Royal Naval Reserve.

Designed as an 'L' shape block with three storeys facing the river and an adjoining two storey block, the building will be in a precast concrete system construction.

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ST GEORGE'S CHURCH TO BE PRESERVED

The main structure of St George's Church, Charlotte Square, the grandest architectural composition in Edinburgh's New Town, will be preserved by the Ministry of Public Building and Works during the reconstruction of the building as a repository for the public records. The work, estimated to cost £250,000, plus £70,000 for furniture and fittings, will begin this autumn, approximately in the year that marks the bicentenary of the New Town.

The adaptation of the former St George's Church will not only allow the Scottish Record Office more room for storing the public records, which is badly needed, but give the public more convenient access to them in the Old Register House as well as here.

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