

SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN, 12 LATHA DE'N DUBHLACHD . THURS DAY, 12th DECEMBER 1968 No. 45 SIXPENCE

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A Customs-Free Airport For Stornoway?

On 4th December the Gaelic Society of London held a public meeting in the Royal Scottish Corporation Hall, Fetter Lane before a capacity audience. The subject dealt with was "The Problems of the Highlands and the Status of the Gaelic Language."

Mr Alasdair MacKenzie opened the meeting and welcomed visiting speakers, representatives of other Scottish societies in London and guests.

Mr Donald J. MacKay, M.A. addressed a packed hall, with late-comers filling the corridor, entrance and listening from the side windows.

Mr MacKay reminded his audience that Gaelic was no stranger to London. Long before the days of the Gaelic Society of London (founded in 1777), London and much of England had been converted to Christianity by Gaelic missionaries.

Turning to Highland development, Mr MacKay raised the question whether it was to be for the benefit of the Highland people or merely for the country as a whole. Were the Highlands to be regarded merely as space for overspill and a place for recreation for overcrowded Britain.

Official reports have stressed the desirability of developments in agriculture, forestry, tourism, fishing and industry, yet today official doubts were being raised concerning forestry, which could be one of the chief means of regeneration of the area.

Should Not Destroy Characteristics

The Highlands should not be regarded as a reservoir of labour to be deployed in other areas. The audience present was one result of this attitude. The Highland population should be permitted to increase. Development should not destroy the basic characteristics of the area. In this respect community, culture and language were important.

Between 1961 and 1965 Lewis and Harris lost 25% of its population in the 15-24 age-group. Scotland is conscious of its brain drain. The existence of local communities is endangered. National objectives should not endanger the local community

and its people—a point stressed in recent European reports. Professor Alexander has recently pointed out that sociological consideration of Highland problems is long overdue. No study or consultation was undertaken in the decision to station 1000 service personnel on Benbecula—a community of 1100.

Disincentives exist in the tax and grants system to the setting

There is a danger of creating in the Highlands just another industrialised area and destroying a unique 1500 year old culture—unique in cultural, academic and political life. A culture which has solved its problem of leisure. There is no point in having major Highland industrial development when urban culture has failed to cure its problems. It is not good enough for incomers to deride or ignore Gaelic.

There should be an official pronouncement on the value of Gaelic in Highland development. We should call for a sociological investigation of the Highlands and the Gaelic community.

We must encourage innate leadership within communities and grant more autonomy in the local government field. Thus the community would develop more impetus. Discussion and business should be in Gaelic. If

Phoenix rises, it will be in the West.

The Highlanders today are the product of the hard conditions of the past.

If the Highlands mean more to us than simply a method of land use, we must ensure that people of tomorrow are not the products of random economic forces.

Gaelic has never really faced an urban situation. An Comunn Gaidhealach should be given a very considerable social grant rather than the poor dribble it gets now. The HIBD must consciously try to avoid directing the Highlander: he must make his own decisions. In Faroe, Denmark spends some £3m annually but it is the Faroese themselves who do it.

We must think seriously about the effects of urbanisation. Invergornton was brought into being perhaps too quickly. From now on there will be less hypothesis and more development.

Expatriates tend to view the homeland romantically. The people who stay are very realistic—even if necessary to "damn the view." If the

(Continued on Page Nine)

ANOTHER FIRST



Alasdair Gillies, Mod Goid Medalist, and one of Scotland's leading entertainers. Skymann Alasdair is the first Scottish performer to be given his own colour TV series scheduled for Autumn 1969.

up of industry in the Highlands. Highland service industries whose firms employ fewer than 50 gain no grant. Infrastructural consideration should be four years in advance of development.

On the language question, Gaelic today has 89,000 speakers in Scotland. It is a declining language as the result of emigration. Gaelic has the right to official promotion and protection.

States should organise economic development in such a way that minorities do not have to move away from their areas—nor be submerged by majorities coming in.

Welsh was granted official status in 1967. Gaelic deserves the same. The Gaelic community produces more graduates, nurses, policemen and seamen per head of population than any other community in Britain. It produces many community leaders for other parts of the country. Its more vigorous members should have these chances at home.



Mr D. J. McCuish, secretary, Crofters Commission

In our next issue we will carry an OFFICIAL QUESTION AND ANSWER on the Crofters Commission's proposals for owner-occupiers

the Western Isles were constituted as a first-tier local government authority using Gaelic as an official medium, this would provide many new official positions for Gaelic speakers in their own area. And why not a Customs free international airport at Stornoway.

Gaelic speakers meet the world on its own ground else-

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SRUTH

Di-ardaoin, 12 latha de'n Dubhlachd
Thursday, 12th December 1968

Latha Eile

Tha an fheadhainn a tha ag iarraidh Reismeid Earr-Ghaidheal a gheithinn an deidh muilean ann fhàighinn a' cur an aghaidh leigeil fa-sgaoil na Reismeid. 'Crian cil fhios againn fhathast co-dhùibh a theid aca air stad a' chur air a'ghnòthach gun nach teid, ach tha e soilleir gun deach aca air co-fhaireachdainnean torr chaoine ann an Alba dhusgadh air sgath na Reismeid.

Co-dhùibh a tha na daoine a chuir an ainmean ris a' phàipear-tagraidh ceart no cearr tha an gnòthach seo a' lùis-easann duinn uair eile a'bhuidh a' tna aig duthchas air inntann sluagh. Tha fhios againn nach bitheadh an aon othail air a bhith ann riomh b'è meur dhe'n Fheadh Adhair no dhe'n Chhablaich Naigheil ann an Alba a bha 'ga leigeil fa-sgaoil. Tha muinntir Alba a'faireachadh gum buin na reismeidean dhaibh ann an doigh nach buin an ga bhuidhinn eile dhaibh idir.

Ann an aon doigh tha a'mhor chuid de shluagh Alba, a reir gach cuntais a chaidh a dheanadh o chionn greis, air tighinn gu bhith faireachadh nach buin an Riaghaltas aann an Lunnainn dhaibh-san ann an seadh domhain san bhith — nach e an Riaghaltas aca-san a tha ann. Cha robh mòr-shluagh Alba ag iarraidh anoadh nani parlamaid o thoiseach ach cha robh cumhachd aca a chuireadh stad air a'ghnòthach ann an 1707. Bha a'mhor chuid dhe'n fheadhainn aig an robh an cumhachd na h-uaislean — mar tha iad buaidh doigh-beanna Shasainn. An fhuair am mor-shluagh a'bhòt chaidh Parlamaid dhaibh fhèin a ghealltainn dhaibh uair is uair ach cha deachaidh an gellaidh a chomhlionadh rian. Dh'fhuiling muinntir Alba seo a'na an doigh a bha iongantach agus fa'aca iad nach deanadh Parlamaid ann an Lunnainn an gnòthach idir. Tha iad a'faireachadh nas laidire agus nas laidire nach eil buaidh san bhith aig na h-iarraintan agus na feuman aca-san air buill-parlaimid a tha gu tur fo smachd nan maighstirean aca anns gach buidhinn.

Faodaidh na gunnathan mora agus na gunnathan beaga a measg nan Toraidh agus nan Seoisealach a bhith losgadh fhad's a thogras iad ach tha muinntir na duthcha seo a'faireachadh an aon rud agus a bha iad ann an 1707. Ach chan e 1707 a tha seo idir. Tha latha eile ann a nis.

Saobh-Sruth

Within its own narrow context, the Highlands and Islands Development Board can be proud of its achievement in compiling a list of people from all parts of Britain and from overseas who have expressed a willingness to live and work in the sevencrofting counties of the Highlands area. The list, known as 'Project Counterdrift', is a register of 7000 men and women from all walks of life who are prepared to go to the Highlands to earn their living.

The Board has been foolhardy enough to publicise the results of an analysis carried out on the completed questionnaires returned by applicants for potential Highland jobs. The figures are revealing. Scotland provided the bulk of the replies. But this is only 28 per cent. Far too low, we say, to call the project a success. If the Scot has no confidence in his own country, there must be something wrong with it.

Even more revealing is the fact that only 12 per cent. of the total returns are expatriate Highlanders. One can appreciate why the Highlander is unwilling to return to his native heath while it is an area redolent with social and economic depression. But one would also think that with such an agency as the HIBD provides, the expatriate Highlander would be only too willing to return to participate in the increased development of the area's potential.

So it is relevant to ask why so few Highlanders are willing to come home. There are, of course, many reasons, interalia, they already have secure jobs and incomes; their roots are too deep in their new ground; their families are socially committed.

But it may well be that the kind of development taking place in the Highlands (not necessarily in the Islands) is of the type to inspire confidence in the Highland future. The factors of change being introduced by the HIBD may well be wrong. The resulting changes in social patterns may be repugnant to the expatriate Highlander, and he may not want to participate in their undoubted alien character.

Perhaps the composition of the Board itself and its staff of 147 does not inspire confidence in the future of the Highlands and Islands; it has been alleged that to be (a) a native-born Gaelic-speaking Highlander or (b) a Scot truly interested in the reinvigoration of the Highlands has been a decided disadvantage when applying for a position within the Board's organisation. If we are wrong in perpetrating this allegation, then the HIBD can disprove it by publicising an analysis of its own staff.

'Project Counterdrift' cannot be said at this stage to be a success until it inspires an overwhelming proportion of expatriate Highlanders to return to their homeland.

FAIGINN BHUAM

GROITEARACHD

Chuir rùintean ùra a' Chomisein nu' na croitean m' gu smoin-teachadh air an fheadhainn air am b'èolaiche m' fhinn agus air an d' rinn mi corra char obrach. Cha robh croitean Chamaschra: no mhòr, ca'ar a' dha is a tri acrairean an té, tha mi 'tuig-sinn. Bha cuid aig nach robh uiread sin fhéin, gun aca ach leid croite.

Cha b' e croit a theiream-aidne idir, ach "leot," air fhuaimneachadh anns an doigh Bheurla. Ged a bhith-eadh Gàidhli a' cearnaidhean eile dhe'n eilean a' deannamh spòrs de'n fhacal "leot," chaneil fhiosam a bheil e dad nas Gallda na "croit" no "croit." Gun teagmh ged a theireadh sinne "leot" cha chuala mi riann guth air "leotair," ni' a tha a' dearb-iaidh, 's cinnteach, gur e "croit" am facal as sine.

Tha mi cinnteach gu bheil suas ri ceud bliadhna a nise an a chaidh an talamh a bh' ann a' dhòladh am mach na leotaichean. Ge bith de an rian a bh' aig na roinnead-airean san amharc chaneil teagmh nach do ghabh iad mòran saothrach ris an obair, le leudan air an deannamh ionnais is drèineachan dreachd suas a h-uile ceum.

Bha iarraidh air fearann anns na làithean ùr. Chi duine fhathast lairach nam feannagan air taobh a muigh crìochan a' bhaile far a robh àiteach dhìchilleach aon uair.

'S toigh leam a smoin-teachadh, ged a bha leotan Chamaschros gun o bhith ro mhòr, gu robh iad torrach agus gu robh iarraidh, orra. Tha fhios againn, o'n àireamh a thàinig a steach o àiteachan eile sa sgrì, gu robh moran fearainn ann nach robh cho math. 'S dòcha gum b' e an fhéil a bh' air na bh' ann a' dh' fhàg na roinnean cho beag.

Cha robh na h-earrannan cho beag anns na bailtean a b' fhaise air làimh. Bha inbhe air leth nar sùilean-ne, aig croitearan Dhuisid Mòir is Bhìg. Bha seorsa de fharmaid againn ri sgoilearan as na bailtean sin; cha robh ni eile a dh' aobharraich sin ach gu robh each air gach leud. Co nach samhlachadh iad anns na deas, comasach, usal? 'Aig an aois aig a robh sin cha do leudach sinn air gu robh an t-each na chomharradh air croitean mòra is barrachd sàibhris.

Beagan na b' fhaide bhuainn ann an Druimfhearna bhith-eamaid uairreannan a' bruidhinn gur àrdanach mu'n dèidhinn, mar fheadhainn a bh' air cùl an t-sgoilich, ach cha d'urrainn duinn gun fhios a bhith againn aig a' cheart àm gu robh iad gu math àrd an sreath nan croitearan oir bha, chan e mha'n eich aca, ach a' gearrachd oir each. Bha an còthrom seo aca mar thoradh air farsain-neachd a' mhonaidh. Bha clòimh aca airson sniomh agus airson plangaidean ùra

fhaotainn á Brura. Chuir feòil-chaorach saor iad cuid-easaid o bhith cho mòr an elmsieil a' bhuntata s' gaidhe.

Chan e nach fhaca mise mo sheanmhair a' sniomh ion-adh uair. Ged nach robh monadh chaorach againn bha cead aig croitear, mar chomharradh deagh-ghean bho uachdaran no cìobair, air aon chaoira, no 's docha a dha, a bhith aige air a' mhonaid mhòr. Bha cuideachd deagh chàirdean againn anns an Druimfhearna nach caomnadh rùsg an drastra s' a rit-hist as am palteas fhéin.

A' sealltainn air na leotaichean ùr an diugh is iongantach a chumhneachadh cho prìsel s' a bha ann fearann aon uair. Nuair a bha rathad mòr ri dheanamh chan fhuilingeadh cuid dhe na croitearan gum bitheadh e a' ruith mu choinneamh nan taighean. Bheireadh sin air falbh fearann àitich agus bha feum air a h-uile oirleach. Rinn fear eirmeach òran mu 'dheidhinn le fonn car mar seo:

"Fàilte dhut is slàinte leat
Seo an t-Sràid a chaidh bho fheum

Leis na maoir a bh' air a' Chlachaidh
'Dèanamh laghanan dhaibh fhéin."

Bha earrannan eile ann ach ged a tha an fheadhainn a dh' ainmicheadh anna air sibhal chaidh math dhomh a dhòl an cumart cuirt le oilbheum a thoirt do dhùine dhe an teaghlachain!

'B' fheadar do Dhomhnall Mac Caluim mar sin a' Chlachaidh a sheachnadh agus cùl na sraide a ghabhail, rud a rinn e, tha e air aithris, leis fhéin gum chuideachadh. Obair a bh' air innsè iomadh latha mar aon de euchdan mora an àite. Dh' fhàg sin cuid dhe na rathad gu math cas agus sìoma air o'n lath ùd a bha aithreachas air muinntir na "Sraide," agus air muinntir na "Clachaidh" fhéin, nach d' fhuair Domhnall Mac Caluim ceud rathad comharradh deach a chur sìos troimh na bhaile. Tha aobhar air aithreachas ann dhaibh nuair a stadas na vanaichean air "a' bhurthach mhòr" agus nuair a chithear cho suarach sa tha fearann nan leotaichean air fas an diugh.

Bha deagh fheum air a dheanamh dhe'n fhearann anns na lathaichean ùr. Fear

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

A total of 27,864 houses was completed in the first nine months of this year—the highest number completed at this point in any year since 1954 and 57,354 houses were under construction. This is the highest number at any time for this period since the war.

nàdarra is feur cura, coirce (no arbar mar a theireadh sinne) agus buntata, agus corra chriomag airson càil no sneipeira.

(R'a leantainn)
DOMHNALL GRANN

Electors Lists on View

The 1968 register of electors, which will be in force for a year from next February 16, are on view at the main post offices, local authority offices, public libraries and other public places until Monday, December 16.

Everyone in Scotland eligible to vote should check that they are on the provisional lists. Anybody not on the new Register will be unable to vote at the Town Council elections in May or at any Parliamentary election held during the year.

Voters qualify to be registered for the address at which they were living on October 10, 1968, if they are British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland and age 21 or over, or will be 21 on or before June 15 next. A person may be entitled to an additional Local Government vote as the occupier, in a different area, of property worth at least £10 a year.

In particular, people who, on October 10, had recently moved, and also boarders, lodgers and sub-tenants whose accommodation is not self-contained should make sure that their names appear on the lists as should anyone else who had no opportunity to supply information to the electoral registration office. People who have recently reached the age of 21 or will do so by June 15, 1969, should confirm that they are included in the lists for the area where they live. There is no change in the voting age for the 1969 register.

To check the lists is only a matter of minutes. Once the new register of electors is published in February it cannot be altered. Mistakes should be rectified now.

Anyone whose name has been omitted from the provisional lists should send a claim by December 16 to the Electoral Registration Officer whose address is shown on the lists and from whom a Claim Form may be obtained.

No claims can be accepted after December 16.

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HIGHLAND FLING

Highland Fling, the exhibition aboard the MacBrayne steamer, RMS Clansman, will present to visitors an exciting and accurate picture of life in the highlands today.

The main exhibition area on the vessels car deck will be divided into thirteen regional displays — Dunoon and Cowal, Caithness, Strathspye, Inverness and Easter Ross, Orkney, Shetland, Sutherland, Outer Hebrides, Skye, Wester Ross, Lochaber and Ardnarmurchan, Oban, Mull and Tiree, Kintyre and Islay. These will portray the environment of each location.

Colour, typography, photographs and models are all being used to achieve maximum effect. Some displays will include demonstrations of spinning, weaving, chair-making and other skills.

The opportunity will be taken, too, of presenting a visual account of the work being carried out in the area by the Highlands and Islands Development Board. In this section of Highland Fling, particular emphasis is placed on the opportunities that exist for new investment in manufacturing, industry, fishing and tourism.

Market Place

Above the main exhibition floor will be the Highland Market Place, situated on the vessel's promenade deck — canopied for the occasion and lined with Harris Tweed. This will introduce to trade buyer and consumer alike products

being manufactured in the Highlands and Islands, food, whisky, furniture, knitwear and tweeds, sports goods, cosmetics, glass and jewellery will be displayed in an attractive manner. About 120 individuals, firms and trade and craft associations will be represented.

Catering on board the Clansman will be used as a medium for promoting Highland and Island products which will not be on show at the Market Place, such as seafoods, mutton and venison. Some of the whiskies which are on show in the Market Place will also be on sale in the ship's bar.

Industrial Promotion

One section of the exhibition will be devoted to industry in the Highlands and Islands. The section, whose basic theme will be "Yesterday and Today" will compare the present picture with the period before the Board came into being. It will also look forward to future developments such as those envisaged in the Jack Holmes Planning Group's report.

Also available will be the latest information about Counterdrift with pictures of successful "Counterdrifters" and employers whose labour needs have been met through the unique manpower register aspect of this project.

On display will be some of the goods produced by firms which have been attracted to the Highlands and Islands by the Board.

Transport Interest

In addition to the trade concerns who will be represented at Fling, transport and tourist interests will be participating. British Rail, British European Airways, Scottish Bus Group, North of Scotland Shipping Co., and, of course, MacBraynes have taken exhibition space.

An interesting feature on the car deck will be the Hotel Bureau. Here visitors will be able to check their accommodation requirements against the facilities offered by over 100 hotels in the Highland counties. This will be done by means of slides and literature.

Members of the press and

NEW R.C. BISHOP OF ARGYLL AND ISLES

A Gaelic-speaking parish priest, Father Colin Macpherson (51), of St Mary's Church, Fort William, was named yesterday as the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Argyll and the Isles to succeed Bishop Stephen McGill, who was installed as Bishop of Paisley in September.

Father Macpherson is a native of Lochboisdale, South Uist, and was educated at St Mary's College, Blair, Aberdeen. He was ordained in Rome in 1940 and served at Oban, Knoydart, Eriskay and Benbecula before moving to Fort William in 1966.

television will be able to preview Highland Fling on January 8th, the day RMS Clansman is scheduled to tie up at Tower Pier. On that day, the Harris Tweed Association will be giving a fashion show aboard, incorporating accessories and materials produced in the Highlands and Islands.

Design

Henry Wylie and Partners, Architects, Edinburgh, are responsible for the design and layout of the exhibition. Gaskell and Chambers, who worked on the Q.E.2, are the main contractors. Associated with the designers is their graphics consultant, Durness-born Mr William MacKay, who has produced a new type style strongly influenced by the Celtic art tradition for the exhibition.

CROY NEWS

Poppy Day Collection

The sum of £8 16/- was collected in Croy village, Cantraywood, Balnabul, Holme Rose and Midcul by pupils of Croy Junior Secondary School.

Collectors were:— Jessie Cameron, Avril Mackintosh, Pamela McCutcheon, William McKenzie, Marion MacLean, Margaret Mackintosh.

Concert in Croy Hall

The following artistes provided most acceptable entertainment in Croy Hall, at a concert organised in aid of school Christmas parties and hall funds.

Piping—William MacDonald (Benbecula), Highland dancing by Rae MacColl, Sally Macpherson, Donella Murchison, Roderick MacDonald, pupils of Edith Macpherson's School of Dancing; accordion music — John Dallas, Smithton; Millers Folk Group, Duncan MacLennan and Elsa Stevens, Inverness; Anne MacLean, Mod Gold Medallist, Aberdeen; Irene Ross, Inverness; Janet Campbell, Inverness; Donnie MacDougall, Inverness, who sang and also played the accompaniments; Murdo Campbell, Croy and James Mackintosh, Hardhill, told some amusing stories.

Mr Robert Thomson, recently retired, received a token of appreciation of his long period of service as secretary of hall committee. Mrs Campbell, Ardroy was the lucky winner of the box of chocolates. The function was organised and chaired by Mr M. Campbell, Schoolhouse.

The views expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of the publishers: An Connam Gaibhneach.

Land Improvement

30,000 ACRES COMPLETED

The completion of 30,000 acres of land improvement carried out by crofters with the assistance of grant from the Crofters Commission has just been announced.

To mark the occasion Mr Hugh Donald, Lands Officer, with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and the Commission's local representative in the Uists, presented the cheque representing the Commission's share of the cost of the crofter's regeneration effort to Mr D. J. Campbell, a Uist crofter on whose land the 30,000h acre was improved at a ceremony in Balivalich on Tuesday, 5th November.

In making the presentation Mr Donald stated that the value of a good surface seed was evident for all to see and expressed the hope that many more crofters would undertake similar land improvement work taking advantage of the substantial grant assistance available.

The Chairman of the Crofters Commission, commenting on the occasion, said that he was very pleased that the presentation had taken place at a meeting organised by the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. "This is very much a joint enterprise" he said—"the Commission provides the grant, the College of Agriculture provides the knowledge and the crofter provides the enterprise. The crofter makes the major contribution because the work and the risk are his."

"Thirty thousand acres is roughly the area of the island of Rhum but as one acre of improved land is worth ten or twenty of rough grazings, it means the crofters have added the equivalent of ten sizeable islands to the grazings value of their land. This is a very considerable contribution to Highland development. It is also evidence of the crofter's initiative when he gets a chance."

In the Outer Islands (of Inverness) 2,630 acres have been improved and of this 1,980 acres have been carried out by individual crofters.

This gu

ALISTER MACDONALD
HIGH STREET, FORT WILLIAM

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Opportunities For Adventure Training

LOCH RANNOCH CENTRE

Site facilities at the Army Youth Team centre at Carie, on the south side of Loch Rannoch, are to be given to other organisations concerned with adventure training for young people.

This is announced in a memorandum just issued by the Scottish Education Department.

Education authorities and voluntary organisations will be able to erect huts at Carie for the use of youth groups undertaking adventure training and various other outdoor activities.

These youth groups would normally operate under their own leaders, live in their own huts, look after their own domestic arrangements and arrange their own programmes. The Army Youth Teams would be available, on request, to give expert advice and general assistance.

The civilian organisations would have to provide and maintain their own huts but these might be built by the youth groups and school clubs themselves under the guidance of the Royal Engineers with the civilian organisations paying only for the cost of materials.

The team pursuits which can be followed at Carie include canoeing, dinghy sailing, swimming, rock-climbing, abseiling, archery, orienteering, hill walking and ski-ing in winter.

PORT GLASGOW CEILIDH

Mr Angus Smith (Lewis) President of the local branch welcomed a capacity audience to the monthly ceilidh in Port Glasgow. He also introduced the Fear-an-Tigh for the evening, Mr Calum D. Morrison. Mr Morrison, after his introductory remarks proceeded with the musical entertainment, led by the association pier John MacInnis. The artistes, who were all enthusiastically welcomed, included Mr Bill Marshall (Skye), Mr Cameron MacAulay (Ardnamurchan), Mr Duncan MacLellan (Greenock), Miss Christine Grant (Lewis), Miss Patricia MacRae (Greenock) and Mr Robert Teasdale, accordionist. All accompaniments were in the capable hands of Mrs Nicol, Mr Duncan Clark (Easdale) vice-president of the branch accorded all who had given such a wonderful evening's entertainment, the vote of thanks. This was immediately taken up by the audience. It was also announced that the December ceilidh would take the form of a film show of the Highlands and Western Islands. This will take place on the 20th December 1968. Among the artistes booked to entertain are Miss Margaret MacLeod (Peterhead) and Mrs Janette MacInnis (Tiree). The chair will be taken by Mr Finlay MacNeill.

HEADMASTER APPOINTED TO CROFTERS COMMISSION

Mr William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, has appointed Mr John M. MacMillan, of Lochs, Lewis, part-time member of the Crofters Commission for the period to September 30, 1971. He replaces Mr Jonathan MacDonal.

Mr MacMillan is headmaster of Leurbost Junior Secondary School, Lochs, a member of the Western Isles Crofters' Union and of the Northern Regional Hospital Board and the National Insurance Committee.

Chairman

Mr James Shaw Grant has been reappointed chairman of the Commission for a further three years. Two part-time members of the Commission, Dr Alastair Fraser and Mr George McIver, have also been reappointed for the same period. Their terms of office expired last September 30.

Dr Fraser (44) is the resident tutor in Argyll for Glasgow University's Department of Extra Mural Education. Mr McIver (61), of Brora, Sutherland, is a crofter and hotelier.

These appointments maintain the total membership of the Commission at eight.

.....Review Order.....

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

Industrial archaeology has been defined as "the study of the early remains produced and left by the Industrial Revolution" and "any building or other fixed structure — especially of the period of the Industrial Revolution—which either alone or in association with plant or equipment, illustrates or is significantly associated with the beginnings and evolution of industrial and technical processes. These may be concerned with either production or communications."

Most of us tend to accept the idea that relics of the distant past should be discovered and recorded, if not preserved. This type of work, however, is largely a field for experts. Even the amateur archaeologist tends to be more than knowledgeable about the subject.

But industrial archaeology has room for (and indeed urgently needs) everyone who has any interest at all in recent antiquity—and particularly in the traces of technological revolution in this country.

There are no doubts that the beginnings of the industrial age in Scotland are worth recording—if only to show the social and economic significance of the developments which have taken place.

It is little realised just how much is owed by the present to those early days when so many of the country's modern activities really started to come into their own: brewing and distilling, water- and steam-power, coal-mining, canal and railway transport, weaving, pottery, the production of iron and steel, and so on.

This debt of the present to the past is clearly shown in a recent book "The Industrial History of Scotland in Pictures." It is perhaps a sign of the age in which we live that industrial history must be presented in pictures to excite a greater interest in the subject. One might wish for more text. But this is a minor criticism. The book is a book of pictures and one accepts it for what it is.

In its own context it is an excellent anthology of pictures which tells something of the story of Scotland's industrial past. The antiquologists are to be congratulated in their selection. Many pictures in the book serve to show the greatness of Scotland's early industrial beginnings.

It might come as a surprise to realise through this book that Scotland owes much of her industrial origins to the Highlands. Though there is plenty of documentary evidence to this effect, illustrative matter is scarce. But the compilers have managed to unearth some Highland pictures which are full of interest.

Orkney, Inverness, Perth, Islay, Campbeltown, Skye, Morayshire, Stornoway, Bonawe, Furnace, are among the Highland places featured in the

book. All the illustrations exude an atmosphere of nostalgia for a time, now past, when the pace was slower and, even though social conditions left much to be desired, there was a far horizon of goals to work for.

One comes to the end of the book wishing the compilers had taken the opportunity to provide a fuller list of books for reference.

While the compilers are due praise, the publishers are also to be congratulated in doing so much for Scotland. So much that a stranger to Scotland might think there were in fact no Scottish publishing houses!

"Industrial History in Pictures—Scotland," by John Butt, Ian Donnachie and John Hume; 42s; David & Charles, Newton Abbot, Devon.

EILEAN AN IONMHAS

Tha Ruairidh Mac 'Ille-Mhoire a Leodhas a nis air an leabhar air R. L. Stebhannson—"Eilean an Ionmhas" eader—theangachadh gu Gàidhlig. Thàinig lethbhreac dhè'n leabhar so thugam an latha roimhe ann am mallaic a phais agus mi d'èidhrp air innse cho math 's chaidh an obair so a dhèanamh.

Chan e so air a' cheud uir aige air eader—theangachadh mar so a dhèanamh. Leugh sinn ma thrath mar a dh'eadar—theangach e "Sgeulachdan Mhìc an 'Iosaig" agus "Daibhidh Bal-four" 'Smath an obair a rinn e!

Tha sinn uile eolach air na sgrìobhaidhean aig Stebhannson. 'Se fìor-ghràdh agus fìor—bhard a bh'ann. Tha sinn ghe thoilichte an obair aige a leughadh an Gàidhlig. 'S truagh nach d'fhuair sinn a leughadh an Gàidhlig 'nuair bha sinn 'san sgoil. 'Smath gum faigh sgoil-eader an latha duigh an cothrom so ged a tha leabhrachan Gàidhlig de'n t-seorsa so gu math tearc. Co dhùibh bithidh sinn an dochas gu cum Ruairidh air ag eader—theangachadh.

Tha e so air a' sgrìobhadh ann an Gàidhlig bhlasda tha taineach f'a leughadh Cha do chuir Ruairidh "ris agus" cha tug e bhò'n sgeulachd" ach a' mhain gun do sgrìobh e i 'sa channan as fearr 's as ceol-mhoire a' Ghàidhlig.

Tha am balach og—Seumas Hawkins—ag innse na sgeulachd mar gum biodh. 'Na bhriathran fein tha e 'ginne mar a thachair agus mar a lorg iad an t-ionmhas aig Caipitn Flint air Eilean an Ionmhas.

Tha sinn a' tachairt uir eile ris an t-sean -mharaiche an Caipitn a thainig a dh'fhuireach chun "An Admiral Benbow" an taigh-òsda aig athair Sheumais Hawkins Bha e trom air an doch agus bha muinntir an aite air an clisgeadh roimhe gu h-araid 'nuair thoisicheadh e ri seinn nan oran aige. Tha mi dùilich nach do dh'eadar—theangach Ruairidh "Oran a' Chaipitn" Chordadh e ruim so fhuairinn.

An deidh bas a' Chaipitn chi

sinn maraichean eise—an Cu Dubh agus Piu a' tighinn air tior na ciste—mhara aige a lorg an ionmhas. Ach tha an clar—dhealbhaig aig Seumas.

Chi sinn mar a dh'fhalbh Seumas agus a chuideachadh air bord an "Hispaniola" gu ruige "Eilean an Ionmhas" a shreadh ionmhas Caipitn Flint. Tha sinn a' tachairt ri Iain Mor an Airdig agus a' pheigheadh aige "Caipitn Flint" a biodh a' sgrìachail "Buinn a h-ochd! Buinn a h-ochd!" gu lasachadh.

Chi sinn na gabhadhean troimh'n deachaidh iad mus do threachair Ben Guinne iad gu ionmhas a' Chaipitn. Chord an t-eader theangachadh so fìor mhath rium. Tha na dealbhantha 'da dol comhla ris math cuid-eachd. 'Se'n tuilleadh leabhraichean mar so a tha dhìth oirm. Tha mi'n dochas nach bi Ruairidh MacIlleMhoire fada gun eadar—theangachadh eile a' sgrìobhadh.

'Smath an dealbh—chluich a dhèanadh so! Co aig tha fìos nach fhaic sinn so fhathast, air an telebhisìon—an Gàidhlig!

LEABHAR BLIADHNAIL

A h-uile bliadhna tha paipear Steòrnabhaigh a' cìò-bhuaidh "Eilean an Fhraoich Annual" agus tha an leabhar seo air a leughadh, chan ann a' mhàin le Gàidheil ann an Albainn, ach le ionmhal ciltireach a' tha an duigh a' fuireach thall tharis.

Tha na dealbhanann 'san leabhar bhliadhnail seo an còmhnaidh grunn agus snasail, agus an turus seo chan 'eil iad idir air deiradh air bliadh-nachan eile. Chì sibh minist-eader is buidhnean balloice, oileanaich a' Leodhas agus iasgairan a' Scalpaigh, an samhraidh ann an Dail-mòr agus an Lunasdal anns an Rudha, agus iomadh dealbh eile. De na sgrìobhaidhean—agus chòrd iad uile rium—chuirinn an t-ionmradh cìrmeach intinneach aig Iain M. Mac 'Mhaolein air eadhradh a' bheatha air toiseach air cach. 'Se call mòr a' th'ann nach 'eil ach beagan Gàidhlig a' tighinn a-mach anns an leabhar seo. Am bliadhna tha pios bardachd aig Murchadh MacPharlain air "1914," a' criochnachadh leis a' cheathramh—

Chaidh na geòidh tarsainn tuath; Thug na geòidh mach an àil, 'S thill gu deas mar is dual, 'Ard le'n àil air an sàil; Ach cha till e, mo luaidh, O' Mhàillsidh mo chridh!

Tha Sgeulachdan Goirid o pheann Dhomhnaill Mhoireasdan air an toirt am follais—còrdaidh iad ris an luchd-leughaidh aig an taigh agus air falbh. Ma tha tidhlaich Nollaig a dhìth oirbh do chuid-igin, cuiribh coig tasdaig (agus airgid postachd) gu Oifis pàiper Steòrnabhaigh, 10 Francis Street.

over to you:

Sir—The abolition of the tawse is long overdue, if it is indeed is the panacea for Highland ills. If, furthermore, this laudable action will imbue Highlanders with the gifts of literary expertise and facility of verbal expression, then the demise of the strap is a consummation most fervently to be desired. I believe that the remedy lies deeper and elsewhere. The very appearance of "Sruith" is a sign that our dampened spirits are on the upsurge.

But lest I be dubbed discourteous or controversial for having the temerity to say so and since our views may not be wholly divergent, may I wish Mr MacIntyre success in his most worthy aim of inspiring a new race of "bold, articulate, self-reliant"—and may I add—strapping young Highlanders. —Yours etc.

F. M. MACLENNAN
Balivanich
Benbecula,

Sir,—As a learner of Gaelic, may I say how much I appreciate the help given with the lessons in your paper. But I would like to suggest that too much emphasis is given to the simple rudiments which may be found in any grammar or beginner's book on Gaelic. There is so much repetition in question and answer that it need not always be translated, especially as the pictures are there to make it obvious.

We then jump to a difficult reading, to which I can find no clue. Would it not be possible to give a rough translation of this which would serve as a guide to unravel the mysterious workings of this language?

This has always been the trouble in my attempts to

master Gaelic (which I find the most difficult language I have ever tackled). I attended evening classes, but after the beginner stage there were never enough numbers to carry on. There seems to be no intermediate stage and I find it almost impossible to jump from the elementary to the advanced stage.

While I enjoy all the news and songs broadcast on radio and am glad to find some of the songs reproduced in "Sruith," there again translation would help; tho' I realise some of them may sound very different in English.

I hope you don't mind this criticism and that perhaps you will bear it in mind when compiling the lessons in future.

—Yours etc.
Mrs VERA B. WILSON
4 Whinfield Road
Prestwick.
[Editor's Note: An English translation of the reading section is now included.]

HIGHLAND WHISKY

For those readers who may have purchased a copy of An Comunn Gàidhealach's Information Pamphlet No. 12 on this ever topical subject, and who may be wondering what effect last month's dastardly increase of excise duty by Mr Jenkins, Westminster's Chancellor of the Exchequer, may have had on the figures and tax percentage carefully worked out in the Pamphlet, here is the answer. Iain Cameron Taylor, the author of the text, in order to save you unnecessary calculations, has told SRUTH that the tax on whisky is now 803%, the latest rise being no less than 73%. The cratur when captured can command canny care!

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THE CROFTER AND HIS TENURE

At the November meeting of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, Mr D. J. MacCuish, Secretary and Solicitor to the Crofters Commission, read a Paper on "The Crofter and his Tenure." This was a critical examination of crofting tenure as it has developed since it was first introduced in 1886 and as assessment of how the crofter's existing rights would be affected if he were to become the owner of his croft, as recently recommended by the Crofters Commission.

The security and relief won by the crofter under the Act of 1886 represented such an immense improvement on his previous position that the Act came to be regarded as the very summit of achievement in the way of legal protection, a feeling that has long developed into a cherished tradition among the crofting population. But Mr MacCuish warned that a charter of rights that is perfectly adequate for the needs of the time when it is formulated can become progressively inadequate as circumstances change and reliance on it can be as dangerous as reliance on a lapsed insurance policy. "It would be a near miracle if a tenure devised in the eighties of last century to protect the agricultural use of land should prove adequate to the needs of the seventies and eighties of this century and the multiple uses of land which are now becoming practicable and which alone can sustain a healthy population in the Highlands and Islands. The crofter will find that his security of tenure has become eroded with the passage of time, not because that security is any the less for the purpose for which it was created (agricultural use) but simply because it was not designed to cover the other uses of land, not envisaged in

1886, which are now in the ascendant."

He then followed an analysis of the development through thirty years of social and economic change of the rights so much prized by the crofter—security of tenure, fair rent, compensation for tenant improvements and right of bequest—leading to the conclusion that under these four heads the crofters position would be substantially improved by the proposed change from tenancy to owner-occupier.

The present system of "dual ownership" of crofts is a serious impediment in the path of economic development of croft land, whether the development is agricultural or non-agricultural. The crofter lacks a sufficient legal title to the land to justify the substantial investment of capital and to secure his enjoyment of the fruits of his own development; and because of the limitation of com-

penation rights to agricultural values there is an absence of incentive for the crofter to surrender the land for development by others.

The Paper concluded on an interesting historical note with a reference to the fact that in 1884 the Napier Commission (whose Report led to the first Crofters Act) had taken a favourable view of the crofter purchasing his own croft. The Commission had recommended that every occupier in a crofting township paying £6 or more of annual rent to the proprietor "should have the right to enter his name with the Sheriff Clerk of the county as a claimant to purchase the free-lease of his holding for a price not exceeding twenty-five years' gross annual rental of the holding, having first obtained the consent of the proprietor in writing." They further recommended that the claimant, on depositing one-third of the purchase price, should have a right to borrow the remaining two-thirds from the State.

Chairman of Crofters' Commission in Canada

The Chairman of the Crofters Commission addressing the St Andrew's Society of Winnipeg spoke of the exciting things which are now beginning to happen in the Highlands.

The effect of the work of the Highland Development Board under the chairmanship of Professor Robert Grieve, a planner of international repute, can now be seen in many fields, he said.

"An aluminium smelter is being built at Invergordon. The forerunner of other large industrial developments in the same area. In the islands the fishing industry is being revitalised. In Uist there is an interesting experiment in the growing of bulbs—tulips, daffodils, hyacinths and gladioli. The machairs of the west may one day rival the bulb fields of Holland."

A new initiative and a new expertise is being applied to the tourist industry in the Highlands. And even in the smaller and more remote islands developments are beginning to take place appropriate in scale to their locality."

He added "My own organisation—the Crofters Commission—is concerned with the most intractable part of the Highland problem. The small crofts, on poor land, in remote places. But even here there are signs of initiative and hope. Crofters are pressing forward with land improvement schemes on what is for them a very large scale."

"And now we have made radical proposals to the Government to change the whole system of tenure and make the Highland crofter the owner of his land. We believe that this change would release a good

deal of pent up initiative. It would complete the reform begun with the first Crofters Act. It would create in the Highlands a property-owning working class."

"There was still a long way to go" he said "but Scotland, including the Highlands, was on the move."

Describing his visit to Winnipeg as an "uplifting experience" Mr Grant said "Here in the heart of the Canadian prairie I have found the vigour, the drive, the confidence in things Scottish which Scotland herself has lacked for many years, which she is now slowly, painfully regaining."

The gathering was attended by more than 400 Scots Canadians from Manitoba and a party who had flown in from Edmonton. Among those present were the Lieutenant Governors of both Manitoba and Alberta.

M.P. Visits Raasay and Skye

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal MP for Inverness-shire, visited Raasay and Skye recently.

He held a "clinic," met the Social Services Committee and addressed a packed meeting in the school. Two local issues, the Raasay-Sconser Ferry and the future of Dr Green's properties, aroused particular interest and Mr Johnston said that he was very disappointed at the rate of progress in both. He hoped that the credit restrictions announced would not be made the occasion for further delay. This would be quite unworkable, particularly as the Government had stated that it hoped that Government expenditure would not be cut here.

On the question of the ferry he told both the Social Services Committee and the public meeting that he regretted it being unable to report much progress since the letter he had had from Dr J. Dickson Mabon, MP, the Minister of State in July and despite the fact that the Minister had, at that time, expressed the hope that the preparations "would not be subject to any delay."

MacBraynes, having determined that the proposed ferry boat would be a bow-loading 70 foot vehicle, ferry capable of carrying 4 cars and up to 25 passengers are now having tank tests carried out and will advise design details as The County Council have made financial provision in their estimates for the necessary piers but they could not submit a proposal to the Scottish Development Department until MacBraynes give them details of the design.

Mr Johnston said that he proposed to press MacBraynes and the County Council to get together so that the work could start as soon as possible. The whole procedure had been far too long, drawn out and Raasay people were quite entitled to express impatience.

On the question of Raasay House and the future of the other properties on Raasay purchased by Dr Green, Mr Johnston said that he had continually been pressing for action over the past three years and had raised the matter in the House of Commons. Nevertheless it had to be conceded that this was a very difficult matter to resolve. The position had now been reached where it was crystal clear that Dr Green could not proceed with the development of these properties which were so vital to the economy of the island and he had been informed by the Highlands and Islands Development Board, who were most anxious to see the properties used for tourist purposes, that they now had proposals which they hoped would break the deadlock. These proposals would, he hoped, be known soon.

The view was put from the

floor that, if the Board was prepared to undertake the construction of new hotels in various parts of the Highlands, like Mull, they ought to be willing to develop Raasay House which was a quite superb site.

At the public meeting Mr Johnston emphasised that the Liberal Party had concentrated on developing and advocating sound, sensible and well-balanced policies. He did not believe in Utopias. The problems the country faced were deep-seated and difficult but neither the Conservatives nor the Labour Parties had approached their solution. Their approach had been superficial, exaggerating their own successes and their opponents failures whilst avoiding the real challenges.

Questions ranged over a wide field and included capital punishment, on which several people expressed strong views, the use of the Party whip, the proposals for owner-occupied crofts, the recent freight charge increases by MacBraynes, and the priorities of the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

On Saturday, November 23rd, Mr Johnston returned to Skye where he visited Kiltbride, near Elgol, and Digg in Staffin. In both places concern was expressed at the reported removal of the Elgol and Staffin roads from the Crofter Counties Scheme. Mr Johnston saw the site of the proposed township road at Digg which the inhabitants had been pressing for over many years. The road would be approximately 1/4 of a mile in length going in an arc from the main road and serving 10 houses of which only three were a very rough track serving them and the remainder no road at all. Such a road would serve 49 people, 31 adults and 18 children. The visit was conducted in pouring rain where the problems of access for the doctor and the difficulties of getting provisions to the houses, from groceries to coal, were seen at their most stark.

Mr Johnston promised to press hard for the provision of the road and said he would be in touch with the County Council and the Development Department.

WESTERN ISLES RECORD SEASON

The Western Isles tourist season has been a record. Mr Ian Horne, secretary of the Western Isles Tourist Association, said yesterday that 91,985 passengers and 14,693 vehicles travelled by MacBrayne's vessels to the isles and 5347 people by B.E.A.

In his annual report, Mr Horne says that complaints included some about landladies who charged more than the rates they quoted in the accommodation list, lack of entertainment and about petrol being unobtainable on Sundays.

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Lesson 5

Translation

1. Here is a bird. Here is a branch. Where is the bird? The bird is on the branch.

2. Here is the man. Here is the car. Where is the man? The man is in the car.

3. Here is a horse. Here is a tree. Where are the horses? The horses are under the trees.

4. Here are two birds on a branch. Where are the two birds? The two birds are on the branch of the tree. Where is the other bird? The other bird is on the wing.

5. Here are men (people) in the cars. Where are the men? The men are in the cars?

6. Here are horses under trees. Where are the horses? The horses are under the trees.

B Reading

The bird is in the tree. The bird is small. He (it) is on the branch of the tree.

This man is in the car. Who is in the car? The man (is). Is it in the car that the man is? Yes.

This tree is big. Is there a bird in this tree? No. Who is under this tree? A horse. Is it a horse that is under this tree? Yes. Is the horse big? Yes. Is the tree big? Yes.

There are birds on the branch of this tree. How many birds are in the tree. Are they all on the branch? No. Where are they? There are two birds on the branch and one bird is on the wing.

How many cars are in this picture? There are two cars in the picture. Are there men (people) in the cars? Yes. There is one man in each car.

Who is under the tree. The horses. Is it horses that are under the trees? Yes. How many horses are under the trees? There are two horses under the trees. The horses and the trees are big. Is it under the trees that the horses are? Yes.

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Leasan 5

1



Seo eun. Seo meanglan.
Càite a bheil an t-eun?
Tha an t-eun air a'
mheanglan.

2

Seo an duine. Seo an càr.
Tha an duine anns a'
chàr.
Càite a bheil an duine?



3



Seo each. Seo craobh.
Càite a bheil an t-each?
Tha an t-each fo chraobh.



4

Seo dà eun air meanglan.
Càite a bheil an dà eun.
Tha an dà eun air
meanglan na craobh.
Càite a bheil an t-eun
eile? Tha an t-eun eile
air iteig.



5



Seo daoine anns na
càraichean. Càite a bheil
na daoine? Tha na daoine
anns na càraichean.

6

Seo eich fo chraobhan.
Càite a bheil na h-eich?
Tha na h-eich fo na
craobhan.



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

B LEUGADH

Tha an t-eun anns a' chraobh. Tha an t-eun beag. Tha e air meanglan na craobh.

Tha an duine seo anns a' chàr. Cò tha anns a' chàr. Tha an duine. An ann anns a' chàr a tha an duine. 'S ann.

Tha a' chraobh seo mòr? A bheil eun anns a' chraobh seo? Chan eil. Cò tha fo 'n chraobh seo. Tha each. An e each a tha fo 'n chraobh seo? 'S e. A bheil an t-each mòr? Tha. A bheil a' chraobh mòr. Tha.

Tha éoin air meanglan na craobh seo. Cia mhead eun a tha anns an dealbh seo? Tha trì éoin anns an dealbh. A bheil iad uile air a' mheanglan? Chan eil. Càite a bheil iad? Tha dà eun air a' mheanglan agus tha aon eun air iteig.

Cia mhead càr a tha anns an dealbh seo? Tha dà chàr anns an dealbh. A bheil daoine anns na càraichean? Tha. Tha aon duine anns gach càr.

Cò tha fo na craobhan? Tha na h-eich. An e eich a tha fo na craobhan? 'S e. Cia mhead each a tha fo na craobhan? Tha dà each fo na craobhan. Tha na h-eich agus na craobhan mòr. An ann fo na craobhan a tha na h-eich? 'S ann.

C CEISTEAN

A bheil eun anns a' chraobh?

An e eun mòr a tha anns a' chraobh?

Càite a bheil an t-eun?

Cò tha anns a' chàr?

An e duine a tha anns a' chàr?

Dé tha anns a' chraobh?

Cò tha fo 'n chraobh.

Càite a bheil an t-each.

Cia mhead each a tha fo 'n chraobh?

Cia mhead eun a tha air meanglan na craobh?

Cia mhead eun a tha air iteig?

Càite a bheil na daoine?

Cia mhead duine a tha anns gach càr?

An ann fo na craobhan a tha na h-eich?

Cia mhead each a tha fo na craobhan?

FACLAN

eun, (a) bird (an t-eun, the bird)
meanglan, (a) branch (air a' mheanglan, on the branch)
càr, (a) car (anns a' chàr, in the car)
each, (a) horse (an t-each, the horse)
craobh, (a) tree (fo chraobh, under a tree)
na craobh, of the tree
air iteig, on the wing
daoine, men, people
càraichean, cars (na càraichean, the cars)
eich, horses (na h-eich, the horses)
fo chraobhan, under trees
craobhan, trees
a' chraobh, the tree
anns a' chraobh, in the tree
éoin, birds
meanglan na craobh, the branches of the tree.

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Lesson 5

Possessive Pronouns

- (1) With consonant :

mo chù	ar cù
do chù	ur cù
a chù	an cù
a cù	(am bhe, am mac, etc.)
 - (2) With vowel :

m' a-thair	ar n-a-thair
d' a-thair	ur n-a-thair
(a) a-thair	an a-thair
h-a-thair	
 - (3) With f + vowel :

m' fhalt	ar falt
d' fhalt	ur falt
(a) fhalt	am falt
a falt	
- Emphatic Forms**
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| mo chù-sa | ar cù-ne |
| do chù-sa | ur cù-se |
| a chù-san | an cù-san |
| a cù-se | |

- N.B.—(1) Except in 1st Person Singular, these emphatic particles are the same as in Gaelic, thus, *esan, ise sinne, sibhse, iadsan.*
- (2) The particle is attached to the last adjective; e.g., *mo chù beag bhòidheach dubh-sa.*
- (3) Féin, fhéin, fhin, are also used for emphasis; e.g., *mi-fhìn 's tu fhéin; mo chud fhin; do thoil fhéin.* (The form *fhin* is used only with 1st Person).

Leughadh

Cha robh e 'n dàn (2)

Tha cuimhne again air oidhche eile cuideachd a theab cur as dhomh. Bha mi anns an Arm aig an àm 's sinn a muigh air mòintich (anns an dùthaich-sa fhéin) leis na gunnathan mòra. Mu uair 's a' mhadainn fhuair mi cead a dhòl 'nam shìneadh, 's cha b'fhada gus an robh mi 'nam shuain air a' ghiasach. Ach cha robh an cead fada. An uair a thàinig mi thugam fhìn bha mi 'air mo dhà bhàin 's cuibhle a' dìreach air mo dhruim. Dè bha so ach fear de na càraichean mòra a bhiodh a' tarraing nan gunnathan a' dol a mach a dh'iarraidh phleiteirean dhaibh. Bha an oidhche dubh dèan, cha robh solus ann, 's chan fhaiceadh am fear a bha stiùradhe leas. Leum mi air mo chasan—gus miorbhàileach cha robh iad briste ged a bha a' cuibhle-thoisich air a dhòl tarsainn orra ann an dà àite—'s ruith mi air a' chaos as dèidh carbad na mallachd 's tha eagal orm nach b'e rud a b'fheach a bha mi ag èigheach air an fhear a bha aig a' cuibhle! Ach ma chuala e mi cha do stad e, 's cha robh air ach tilleadh a theicheadh mo leapa a dh'ait-eigin na bu shàbhailte. An uair a thog mi a' chluasag—sodach paigse air chor-eigin—cha robh sgial air na trealichean a bha mi air a' thoirt as mo phòcaidean mas do laigh mi gus nach biodh iad a' dol tromhann (sgian 's rudan mar sin): bha iad air an dìtheadh do'n talamh. Bha cuibhle air a dhòl dìreach tarsainn air mo chluasag far an robh mo cheann air a bhìch dìog no dhà roimh sin.

Oran

'Gad Chuimhneachadh

(Sung by Calum Kennedy on Beltona Record EFF 2158)

Mi 'm shuidh an so 'gad chuimhneachadh,
 A mhaighdean aoigheil chiùin,
 Gu bheil mi sgèh de'n t-soghal so
 On chuir tu riom do chòil :
 'S ged dh' fhuathbainn as an dùthaich so
 A null gu tìrean déin'.
 Gum bi mo chridh' a' bualadh
 Air son gruagach a' chùil réidh.
 Ged dhealaich sinn an dràsda,
 Cha b'e d'fhàgail bha 'nan mhiann;
 Thug fear eil' a làmh dhut
 Mun do ràinig mis' thu riannh;
 'S an crìdh' cha cruaidh mar iarann,
 Ged bu mhiann leis bhith ort dùth.
 Cha bhris e chaochail son b'òidheach
 Nìonag òg nan sùilean cùilín'.
 Car son a bhios mi cuimhneachadh
 Na h-òidheachannan a bh' ann,
 Tha 'n diugh 'nan sobhar canalain —
 Gur iad a liath mo cheann;
 'S ged 's toigh leam a bhith smaoineachadh
 Gum fadaibh bhith ort ceann.
 Tha h-uile ni cho caochlaideach
 'S an t-soghal bhoedh a' t'ann.
 Ach feumaidh mi co-dhùnachd
 Chan eil dùn' ann son a' chòr;
 Chan eil ann ach faoinn domh,
 Bhith caoinnadh son do sheòrs;
 Ach molaidh mi gu bràth thu
 Son do nàdur bhàith gun ghò;
 'S nuair thig crìoch do làithean,
 Gu robh sìte dhut an Glòir!

Great Men for Gaelic

by the
 Rev. Dr. T. M. MURCHISON

5. Mackinnon and Macbain

The appointment, the first to the newly created Chair, was made in 1882 and went to Donald Mackinnon from Colonsay (1839-1914). Mackinnon occupied the Chair with high distinction for 32 years until his retirement in 1914. Of him it was said that "within a certain range he was undoubtedly the most learned and accurate Gaelic scholar that Scotland had yet produced." He stood midway between the older school of Gaelic scholars and the modern school and combined in himself the best of both—the mature Gaelic culture of the older scholars and the scientific spirit of the newer school. In grammar, philology, place-names and literary criticism he made many valuable contributions, scattered through many periodicals and newspapers. His *magnum opus* was his "Descriptive Catalogue of the Gaelic Manuscripts of Scotland" (1912), and not the least of his services to Gaelic was his training of younger scholars.

Another pioneer of the newer scientific scholarship was Dr. Alexander Macbain (1855-1907), a schoolmaster in Inverness, who in 1896 published his "Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language," said to be the first etymological dictionary of any of the Celtic languages. His contributions to periodicals were many and varied, and it was said that "his dictionary raised Gaelic philology out of the bog of fanciful conjecture and set it on a firm scientific basis."

LARGS HIGHLANDERS CELEBRATE

Largs branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach celebrated their 30th anniversary with a dinner and social evening recently.

Mr Hugh MacPhee, a past president of the national An Comunn Gaidhealach, proposed the toast to the Largs branch. He said no branch was formed with greater acclaim than the Largs branch, in an area far removed from the Gaelic speaking fraternity.

But the members of Largs branch had the vision and the will to succeed. Mr MacPhee complimented the Junior Gaelic Choir for never failing to have a place of honour in competitions at the National Mod. They were indebted to Mrs Norma McDougall, conductor, and her month-in-law, Gaelic instructor, and all associated with the choir.

Mr MacPhee congratulated the committee for their vigour and enthusiasm. He told the branch, "I am proud and glad to be associated with you and to have my name linked with yours."

Grateful for Assistance

Mr William McIvor, president of Largs branch, thanked Mr MacPhee. He said that Mr MacPhee had promised him when he took office as president over two years ago that he would assist him in any way he could and that he had done so on a number of occasions, and he was grateful for this assistance.

Mr McIvor traced the history of the Largs branch since its formation. Prior to 1938 there was no Highland association in Largs and anyone interested in the Gaelic movement had either to travel to Skermelorie, where there was a flourishing association, or to Greenock.

Mr McIvor expressed his appreciation to the members and especially the committee of the branch for the help they had given him. He also thanked Miss MacLennan, Mrs Barraclough and Mrs Cowie, three

founder members, for their services to the branch until their retreat in April this year.

"One would have expected that after the second National Mod held in Largs that the committee would have been inclined to take things easier, but the committee carried on with the same energies and enthusiasm so that our funds are in a healthy state and membership has increased."

Mr McIvor said: "It is up to us as members of the Largs branch to support the parent body in their efforts to preserve the Gaelic language and traditions in the Highlands and Islands.

"We have very few Gaelic-speaking members in our branch who are prepared to take office. I think that this can mainly be attributed to the fact we are unlike the large industrial towns and cities of the lowlands, where they have from time to time an influx of Gaelic speakers seeking employment."

Mr McIvor spoke of the formation of the Junior Gaelic Choir and expressed the hope that in time the members of the choir would probably join as members of the branch. The president thanked Mr MacPhee for his help.

Mrs Isa Paterson, apart from Mr Brown, the longest serving member of the committee, presented gifts to Mr MacLachlan, Mr Brown and Mrs Cowie in appreciation of their services. Mr Brown read a poem written by Mrs J. McColl for the branch on its 30th anniversary.

Mr Thomas Caldwell proposed a vote of thanks to Mr McIvor. The artistes were Miss Ina McDermid, Miss Sheila MacDougall and the accompanist was Mr Robert Glover.

The Rev. Donald Macleod, Fairlie, said Grace. After the dinner and speeches the company enjoyed dancing to music by a Kilbirnie band.



The Scots Guards of the Kings of France

The Auld Alliance, which came into being eight hundred years ago this year, was once described by the late Dr Agnes Mure Mackenzie as "the longest, closest and most loyal league that the history of the world has ever seen."

Certainly, as a result of it, France was, for centuries, a second home to Scots. Scholars, soldiers, political exiles, all wrote their names in her history. Scots kings came to France for their brides. The best remembered, however, are the soldiers.

Names carved on the walls of the ante room of the chateau

by Joan C. Young

of Chionceaux recall that the Kings of France looked to Scots for their personal guard. The famous Garde Ecosaise, formed by Charles VII, became the senior company of the Garde du Corps of the French monarchy. They are immortalised by Sir Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward."

Charles VII was devoted to the Scots. He had good reason to be. When, as Dauphin, he sent his desperate appeal for help to the Scots court, the fortunes of his unhappy country were at a low ebb.

The King, Charles VI, was suffering from fits of insanity. Having taken full advantage of this to invade France, Henry V of England was sweeping all before him. The French were divided. The peasants were starving. The Dauphin was a refugee in his own country.

Scots help was swift and generous. The Regent, Robert Stewart Duke of Albany, sent a force of well trained and well equipped men under the command of Sir William Douglas. Reinforcements followed, commanded by the Regent's second son, John Earl of Buchan.

The Scots played a vital role in the long war to liberate France. They fought under Joan of Arc, who said of them that they "make good war." Henry V died cursing that, "I can't go anywhere without being bearded by a Scotsman dead and living."

The terrible carnage at the battle of Verneuil 1424, was ascribed to the Scots having sent the Duke of Bedford a message asserting that they would not that day "either give quarter to the English or receive it from them." Scots dead covered the field, among them the Earl of Douglas, Lieutenant General of the French Army, the Earl of Buchan, and many nobles and gentlemen.

For the dead, Charles founded the Messe de Verneuil in the Abbey of St Antoine de Viennois. From the survivors, who rallied round pledging continued support, he formed the Garde Ecosaise.

Of the Garde, Philip de

Commines writes: "They were true to their trust, and repaid faith with faith." The Master of Requests to Louis XII, Claude de Seyssel, writes: "For so long a time as they served France, never has there been one of them that has committed any fault against the kings of their state."

A splendid record. Splendid, too, was their uniform: white with gold and silver and a plumed hat. The fringe on their halberds was white, the colour of the French monarchy. The officers were mounted on grey chargers.

On state occasions, six of the Garde stood behind the king. At other times, two stood there. The keys of the king's bedchamber and of his oratory were in their keeping. When he travelled by litter, they walked at his side; when he crossed a ferry, they guarded the boat. They were at all times responsible for his personal safety.

For a long time, the Captains of the Garde were appointed by the kings of Scots. The first Captain was Sir Robert Stewart of Darnley, founder of the family of the Stewarts of Aubigny. A French writer says of him that, "He brought to the succour of Charles VII a band of soldiers and archers whom he maintained several years at his own expense. . . . He brought back to the French the courage to defend themselves and to chase the English from the country." He was killed in action and is buried in the Cathedral Church of Orleans. In a French poem he is mourned as

"He! le comestable d'Ecosse,
Le plus vaillant dans la terre . . ."

A grateful Charles showered the Scots with titles, lands, money—when he had it—and horses. He granted Sir John Stewart the honour of quartering the royal arms of France with his own. It must be said that some of the Scots had a certain swagger about them which did not fail to arouse envy. "Fier comme un Ecosais" passed into the French language.

Another famous Captain of Aubigny, the "grand Chevalier sans reproche." He was the Garde was Bernard Stewart friend of Bayard. Bernard Stewart and the Garde took a prominent part in the wars waged by Charles VIII, Louis XII and Francois I in Italy. Bernard Stewart's visit to the court of James IV of Scotland was celebrated in verse by Dunbar.

Louis XI, who trusted no man, had implicit faith in the men of the Garde. Louis XII, who granted all Scots the rights of French nationality, owed his life to them. They were among the first to acclaim

the dashing Henri IV, fighting with him at Ivry.

With the accession of James VI to the English throne, things were bound to change. Frenchmen now outnumbered Scots, anyway, in the Garde.

However, in 1642 demands were made by the Scots Privy Council in the name of Charles I, that the old league between Scotland and France be renewed, as also the privileges of Scots in France. In fact, those privileges had never been cancelled, but the old historic league could not be renewed. Scots Jacobites, of course, found a home in France, serving with distinction in such regiments as Royal Ecosais, Albany, Hibernia and others.

The Garde? It disappeared in the French Revolution, to be briefly revived by Louis XVIII. They carried him to his last resting place. But by then there was nothing Scottish about them: Only the name, and the memory of a proud and great past.

OBITUARY

Mr John Macdonell

In the last two weeks death has taken from us well known and respected figures. His many friends and acquaintances will miss John Macdonell, Buntait, Glenurquhart. Mr Macdonell and his family have farmed in Glenurquhart for generations and he is succeeded there by his son Mr William Macdonell.

The late Mr David Rose of Lochbranside, Stratherrick, in spite of ill health was always cheerful and glad to have a crack and share his great local knowledge with anyone interested.

Mr Duncan Cameron also of Stratherrick was for long head gamekeeper at Garrgie in the Braes of Stratherrick. He was a descendant of a famous Stratherrick foxhunter, Donnachadh Beag Brocair. A hardy and cheerful man who never seemed to grow older, his end came quickly.

These three men were of the dwindling number of Gaelic speakers of Loch Ness side.

Mr Duncan Macrae of Inverallort would have reached his hundredth year this spring. The father of the well known fiddler Fearachar Macrae, he was born and brought up at Fadoch, Kintail, where his elder brother and sister still live. Mr Macrae used to recollect that he was at the fank the day Robertson, Comar went out of Benula and that wasn't yesterday. All four were recorded for the School of Scottish Studies.

It is fitting that we should note their passing and record our appreciation of them and our sympathy for their families.

The need to look beyond the problems of the present to those of the future and the near future at that is the main message of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) report, "Lochaber Study." The Study is an employment study of the Lochaber Area in the period 1966-81. It shows the increase in the population which has occurred in the area since the early sixties due mainly to the establishment of the pulp and paper mill at Corpach, but more important it goes on to estimate the likely population in the years 1971, 1976 and 1981 with particular reference to the size of the working population. Turning from figures of those requiring work, the Study then looks at the possible number of jobs which are likely to be available—without any new industry coming into the area—and with these figures it is then possible to estimate the employment gap.

It is this employment gap which is the most vital finding of the Study. Certainly the figures used are estimates, projections and in some cases intelligent guesses but they are an attempt to probe the future employment situation in Lochaber. A surplus of employees over the jobs available for them of approximately 700 in 1971, 780 in 1976 and 1340 in 1981 is quite a staggering gap. Of course, this gap would never occur in the form of unemployment as there would be emigration and the number out of work could remain at an acceptable level. Would the emigration be acceptable, however, particularly as it will inevitably be the younger people who emigrate—the fathers and mothers of the next generation to be born after 1981.

The cry then could be for more jobs in Lochaber—this higher rate of emigration must not be allowed to happen and so on. It is important to realise that the type of job is important in this situation and what is now required are the jobs which will balance the employment profile. It is as the Scottish Council points out a misconception that you can solve the problems of Lochaber and areas like it by establishing large industries like the pulp mill and then assume that other suitable industries will follow to give a good cross section of 'job opportunities. It may happen naturally, but it is much more likely to do so if attempts were made, determined attempts, to attract the type of industry which will provide employment for those who find there is none for them in the area—and in Lochaber they are too remote to travel out of the area to find work as people living in city suburbs do. The Lochaber Study attempts to crystallise the problem and as it was not designed to provide the answers it only hints at possible solutions. A further investigation is probably necessary to determine what would be the

ideal in supplementary employment in the area.

Professor Kenneth Alexander in his speech to the STUC Highland Conference in Inverness on Saturday last made a plea for more analytical study of Highland matters, both economic and sociological, to provide the tools with which an economic plan of the area could be made. The Lochaber Study is an example, albeit a fairly small and straightforward one, of what is required. It is particularly valuable in that it applies to one of the Highland growth points and indicates quite clearly, if not dramatically, the need for the effort in these areas to be a continuing one and preferably one based on an investigation of the problems, though problems of growth fortunately.

CHOIR'S SUCCESS BOOSTS INTEREST IN GAELIC

The success of a choir of Breadalbane Academy school-boys who won five trophies in the National Mod at Dunoon this year has led to a resurgence of interest in the Gaelic language and culture according to Mr W. Morrison, rector of the academy.

Breadalbane Academy, Aberfeldy, draws its pupils from the whole Highland district of Perthshire, where up to a generation ago it was still common for children to learn Gaelic from their parents.

Although the practice has died out over the years interest in the Gaelic culture remains strong. To prepare the choir for their successful trip to Dunoon the maths teacher, Mr Kenneth MacKenzie, who was born in Harris worked in association with the music master, Mr James Scott, who speaks no Gaelic, but most of the tuition was given outside school hours.

Now, however, Perthshire Education Committee have granted official recognition to the Gaelic language as a subject in the school curriculum and it is hoped next session to offer it as an alternative to French or German for first- and third-year pupils.

This follows representations to the committee by local officials of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

Mr Morrison, a Gaelic speaker from Lewis, said parents had been asked if they wanted their pupils to learn the language. The response had been sufficient to justify the classes and he thought that once the subject was established there might be an increase in the number of interested pupils.

"This is a sort of twilight area between Gaelic-speaking and English regions, but the enthusiasm for the Gaelic which has been generated since the successes at the Mod has been tremendous," he added.

English Firm Chooses The Highlands

An English engineering firm have chosen Inverness County Council's new industrial estate at Dalcross, near Inverness, as the site for a major expansion of their business.

The Markon Engineering Co. Ltd., who manufacture electric generators at their Oakham, Rutland, base, have received the backing of the Highlands and Islands Development Board for the establishment of a Scottish subsidiary — the Markon Engineering Co. (Scotland) Ltd. — at Dalcross to produce generators of up to 4 kilowatts.

Initially the venture will provide 25 jobs — two-thirds of them for men.

Production is scheduled to begin in January from temporary premises adjacent to the site on which the company are to build a 6,000 square feet factory with provision for extension and further development.

Mr John Rollo, deputy chairman of the Highland Board and the member with special responsibility for industry, said: "Markon's decision to set up in the High-

lands further proves the viability of the region for highly technical, modern industrial enterprises. And there is every reason to believe that the rapid expansion of the company experienced in Oakham will continue here — providing even more jobs.

"We are particularly happy that they have chosen Dalcross. This gets the industrial estate there off the drawing board and into life and provides at least 25 jobs in a district sorely needing additional employment."

IS THE WEST SAVED?

Development teams working in western counties claim that in two years of their operations they have spent £600,000 in creating the atmosphere for new jobs in a region catering for one million people and have already countered emigration trends in some counties.

In the past year they have received more than 300 applications from interested firms with a view to establishing industry.

"There is no doubt that local goodwill and initiative can do a great deal in attracting industries and the fact that teams have at their disposal all the local authority services is of great value to the industrialist who can be put in the picture very rapidly as regards the services available," says Mr J. F. Farman, chairman of the Central Development Committee which co-ordinates the works of the teams.

The teams aim to put at the disposal of people the grants, loans and technical aids that are available to help develop agriculture, industry and tourism.

The £600,000 fund has been used to help numerous schemes and has also prevented the closure of a number of small firms where there was a reasonable chance of economic recovery.

BONNY LOCH AWE

In our issue of 22nd August, the song *Lovely Loch Awe* was printed. The words are now reprinted with certain amendments.

'S mi ceumadh na slighe as duth dhomh bhith triall
Air latha geal samhradh 'n trath leagas a ghrian
A ghrainn air lusanach uisgeachan oir
's e 'n loch ud a mheallas mo chridhe 's mo chiol

Loch Obha an linne tha boidheach tha chaich
Agus 's breac 'le innsan iondealbhaich air clar;
'Nann measg-san gu sonraichte glacadh nan sul
'Sheasas uabhrach is aosd' air laraich Caol Chuirn.

Is iomadh fear sgrìobhadh gu deonach a sheud
Troimh 'n ghriuthas a dhreag gu cuimr 'i spior,
Troimh Eidrih ghlèanaich 's a' nall chun an Ath,
Ro-anнас gach seallaidh 'gan tarraing a ghnath.

Mu Loch maiseach Obha 's mi gabhail an roid
Sream aite mo rgha chur puabail air doigh
Fo do gharbh-bheannaibh arda 's mu d'bhurn domhain reidh
Far an tric dh'fheithas isagair 'i bradan nan leum.

Air ailleadh an loch, 's e mar leur air faich 'oidheh,
Ja is cumhachd do dhealain as dealraiche soills,
Ar solus 's ar dochas ag ciaradh an la
O' togamud iolach le biannas is baith!

Customs-Free Airport For Stormoway?

(Continued from Page One)

An Comunn will render a service to the Highlands and to civilisation if it can highlight these problems.

Mrs Winnifred Ewing, M.P. speaking in Gaelic regarded Scotland as a rich country with many able people. There is no parliament in Scotland—why not? Continuing in English she declared that were she a fluent speaker of Gaelic she would shout it from the rooftops.

Like many Lowlanders, Mrs Ewing had Highland blood—but never the choice of Gaelic at school. We should avoid aggressive use of the language and avoid the mistakes made in Ireland. In Wales, Welsh speakers freely use their language. Gaelic speakers should lose their reserve. There is much goodwill today for Gaelic in the Lowlands—today's Lowlander is part Highlander anyway.

The Law must be put right with respect to Gaelic—the rest will follow. We must offer Gaelic as a choice—many will take it, otherwise we will lose a slice of our own culture and history.

Mr Robert MacLennan, M.P. We must emphasise the relationship between the economic and cultural development of communities.

If Gaelic is to be revived, it is vital for the economy to be revived. There is developing interest in the Wick-Thurso area of his own constituency in Gaelic though there was a large incoming population. The language will not survive in ageing communities.

There is a new spirit in the Highlands. Our present criticisms are more in the nature of how to develop rather than whether to develop. The Highlands have the power to liberate the forces of people within the area.

After discussion and questions, the meeting passed unanimously a resolution calling for legal recognition and more financial aid for Gaelic; for Highland development to pay more regard to sociological, human and cultural problems; and for Gaelic representatives to be appointed to agencies such as the HDB.

Bascaich na Spain

Part Three

Ach a dh'aindheoin cò a chanadh e feumar a thuigsinn nach robh "Rìoghachd Euskaldun" aig na Bascaich riann anns an eachdraidh (aig an am sin). An uair a rinn aca. Cha robh na Bascaich 'nan Crosaidhean roimh' naoidheamh linn. Cha robh rìghean coisrìgte aca ach a mha'n prìomha na dh'ri comhstri airson ceartas, neo mi-cheartas, anns a'ghabhach chas chruaidh bha sin. Fad nan linntean a bha na h-Arabaich 'nan Spain bhun-eadh pairt dhe'n duthaich Bhascaid do Rìgh Navarra, pairt eile do Dhiuch Gascoini (aig an am sin). An uair a rinn an rìgh Frangach an gothach air an t-Sasunnach, le lamh-cuideachadh Jeanne d'Arc is na h-Albannaich (gun a' mha'n s'airson gu foghainnteach 'r' taobh chaidh) coinnì a thoirt am broinn na rìoghachd Fhrangaich. Thainig Navarra 's Aragon ri cheile, thainig Aragon-Navarra agus Castilia ri cheile, chaidh rìoghachd na Spain a chur air chois — agus 's e sreath nan ardbheann, na Pyrenees, le còr-thorach sìorruidh na Spain 's na Fraing, a dhealachadh an da duthaich mhòr gu brath tuilleadh.

Cha rìgh beached sam bith aig na Bascaich an dèidh seo. Ma bha cha robh e gu deafar idir, air sailleadh nach robh iad 'nan naisean neo 'nan rìoghachd. A bharrachd air a sin bha a-chuid mhòr dhiubh, aig an am b'iedh nois-ean sam bith air na cuisean aida cudthromach sin, toilichte gu leor leis an t-suidheachadh mar a bha. Leis an fhìrinn innse, is docha gun do lean na Bascaich na bu chluinthe ri sàil nan rìghrean 'nan Spain, an Fraing na g'eilmuntair roinn sam bith eile dhe na duthchannan sin. An latha 'n dugh gheibhear iomadhach Bascach timcioll Franco 's an luib an riaghaltais aige. Is iad-san a fheadhainn as trice 's daingne chuireas an aghaidh nan naiseantach Bascach.

Nis feumaidh sinn suil a thoirt an rathad nan "Carlistas", feadhainn eile aig a bheir fear speis ann a bhith sin dreach ur air rudas seàn, neo ma's math an clas a thaobh nan Carlistas, seann dreach air rudan ur. Seo a'ghabh mar a thainig na cleasachain sin beo beadh na linn a chaidh seachad.

An uair a fhuair rìghrean na h-Eorpa seachad air a' chlisgeadh a chuir Napoleon orra aig Waterloo, agus a thill a h-uile mac duine dhiubh gu spaidel gasda a dh' aiteachan a dh' fhag iad a' bheagan socair treis roimhe, thachair, a dh' aindeoin an togall-chridhe bh' ann, an toiseach, nach robh na Spainich toilichte idir ri Feardanand, an rìgh a bh' aca, leis cho liobarail 's a bha e am beachd na h-uaisle, leis cho seannfhasanach 's a bha e am beachd nan liobarail, agus leis cho luideach luigeanach 's a bha e am beachd a h-uile duine intinnich am broinn na Spain is

air an Roinn-Eorpa air fad. Ach ma bha, cha robh e leth cho faoin neo cho mor as feith 's a bha am brathair beag aige, Tearlach. Is ann a thaghadh na h-uaisleach ann fear seo agus bheireadh iad air nach robh ann a' bhrathair a bu shine ach diolain a chaidh a ghineadh mun do phas a pharanant. Dh' fhaodadh sin a bhith fìor.

Co dhui, chuir Feardanand is Tearlach seachad a h-uile bliadhna bhò'm an sin a mach ri 'm beo ri sabaid airson na rìoghachd. Agus rinn an sìodchadh aca mar a ceudna. Bhiodh sìodchd Fheadranand a thoirt suas na cuirteach ann am Madrid, fhad 's a bhiodh sìodchd Tearlach ri farum 's ri foill ann am Bayonne 's na fhrainc, Thigeadh an rìgh "Carlista" dh'ann Spain bho am gu am agus rachadh an crann-tara chur air feadh nan gleann ann an Navarra agus an duthaich nan Bascach. Bheireadh e mach baile neo dh' bha cho beag bideach neo cho lag-chridheach 's nach fhaigeadh iad seasad. Thigeadh e a' chreag agus thogadh e 'na dheannan dh'ann fhrainc. Ach dh'fhaillich an comhnaidh chur na Spain a thoirt a mach.

Mar sin a thachradh gun do chaidh sìodchd Fheadranand air rìoghachd fad, beagan bliadhinnach roimh' n chogaidh Spainteach. Aig am a chogaidh thug an dithis chluibh lamh-cuideachadh do Sheanalair Franco, is iad an duine mun beirdeh e an crun dithis dhaibh. Cha b'urrainn dhaibh a' bh'fhaidhe charr, agus tha an dithis dhiubh a'feitheamh air an asgaidh gun a latha 'n dugh.

Chithear na "Carlistas" ri crunneachadh a h-uile bliadhna air cnoc a tha air taobh an ear-thuath na Spain is na boireinean dearg orra (sin a comharrachd aca) is iad a gabhail laoidhean sonuichte umhasach feinn sgarheil. Gheibhear Bascach gu leor nam measg, ach chan iad na naiseantach Bhascaich tha sin idir.

AM BARD

Tha am Bàrd 'na sheasamh air cnoc a' leughadh a' bhatail. Nuair a chi e MacLeòid a' tuiteam e nan rìan, n e rann.

"O," thei'r e, "an geug is airde. An ubhal air mullach na geige." Bhiodh MacLeòid a' toirt slab dha nuair a chumhneachadh e.

Ach a nis tha MacLeòid 'na ghealach, 'na ghrian, 'na reul, a bhiodh marbh leis an deoch oididhe-haoine, 's a bheul fosgait.

Tha gaath a' gluasad a' phàipeir air a bheil am Bàrd a' sgrìobhadh. 'Na sheasamh le tollan 'na aodach tha e cruthachadh Eachdraidh.

IAIN MAC A GHOBHAINN

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

Orduighcan Phaibil

Aig a' Chomanachadh ann am Phaibil ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath, bha an t-Urr. Uilleam Dornhallach, ministear a' choimhthionail, air a chuid-eachd leis na h-Urr. Dornhall A. MacRath, Tairbeart na Hearadh, agus Tormod MacSuaib, Sgarasta.

Seirbhisean Taingealachd

Gach bliadhna tha latha air a chur air leth ann am moran de na coimhthionail air a' Ghaidhealtachd airson seirbhisean taingealachd. Anns na h-Eileanan bha taing air a toirt seachad airson toradh an fhearainn aig seirbhisean a chumhadh aig deireadh na Samhna agus aig toiseach na DubhIachd.

Coinneamh Cleir Uibhist

Choinnich Cleir Uibhist ann am Baile MhicPhaibil ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath air an 27mh latha de'n t-Samhainn. Am measg nan cuspairean air an do bheachdaidh iad bha a' bhuaidh a th'aig a' chis SET air oibrichean ann na h-Eileanan. Chuir a' Ghleir romhpa fios mesaladh-naidheachdan a chur chum an Oil. T.M. MacCalmain, a chaidh a thaghadh mar Mhoderator na h-Eaglais.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

Ministear Ur Shleibhte

Tha an t-Urr. Ailean MacLeod a nis air a shuidheachadh mar ministear ann an Sleibhte, 'San Eilean Sgiathach. Shearmonach an t-Urr. Iain Moireasdan, ministear an t-Sratha, air Salm 19, agus thug an t-Urr. Tormod

Moireasdan, Diuirinis, faclan comhairleachaidh do'n mhinistear ur aig seirbhis a' phosaidh. Chuir an t-Urr Alasdair MacPharlain, Cille Mhoire, an dleasdanas fa' chomhar a' choimhthionail. Buidh Mgr. MacLeod do Eilean Leodhas, agus 'se seo a' cheud choimhthionail aig.

Coinneamh Airson na h-Oigrich

Di-sathairne-sa chaidh chum an oigrich o'n da choimhthionail ann an Inbhirnis coinneamh ann an Talla Eaglais an Iar. A' bruidhean aig a' choinneamh seo bha an t-Urr. Iain MacLeod, Soisgeulaiche na h-Eaglais.

Chaidh an Deuchanniche an t-Urr Ailean MacLeod a shuidheachadh an Eaglais a' Chnuic an Sleite air a 14 da deug de'n t-Samhainn Their-eachd iad nach bitheadh na Leodhasaich 's na Sgiathanaich sìtheil ach thainig lae Seo a 9mh ministear Leodhasach an Eilean. S e daoine foghantach comasach eudmhor a thannta. Tha iad gu dhioltaich a deandaidh na dh'farr an abstol air Ministear a dh'fhage ann an eilcan araidh eile. Co an eilean as miosa chan abair sin.

Chan'eil ann Ministear o Eilean a Cheo an t-eilean an Fhraoich s'eagal gu bheil iad mar bha sporan Dhomhnull— a fas gann.

I. BUDGE

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLÈIREIL

Comanachadh Uige

Bha an t-sìde ghe fhabharach aig Comanachadh Uige Leodhas ann bliadhna. A' cuideachadh aig na seirbhis-



ean bha an t-Urr. A. Cattanach, agus an t-Urr. Iain MacNeacail. Tha Mgr. Cattanach 'na mhinistear ann an Ceann-a-Deas na Hearadh, agus tha Mgr. MacNeacail ann an Nis. Chuir Mgr. Iain MacMhoir a-mach a' Cheist — Jeremiah 16.

AN EAGLAIS CHAITLIGEACH An t-Easbuig Ur

Tha sinn a' cur gach deagh dhurachd chum an Ath. Urr. Caillean Mac a' Phearsain a chaidh a thaghadh mar an ath Easbuig air Earra-Ghaidheal agus na h-Eileanan. Buidh e do Loch Baghsaidil ann an Uibhist-a-Deas, agus tha e 'na shagart anns a' Ghearasdan. Chaidh oileanachadh ann an Obair-dheanachd agus ann an Roimh, agus an deidh dha bhith air a choisrigeadh do dhreuchd na sagartachd ann an 1941, bha e a' saothreachadh anns an Oban, ann an Cnoideart, ann an Eiriseigh agus ann am Beinn nam Faughla.

SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

RINN MORAN gairdeachas ris an naidheachd gum bheil a' Bhan-righ an duil a bhith an lathair aig Ar Sheanadh Eaglais na h-Alba ann an 1969. Cha robh righ no ban-righ aig Ar Sheanadh o 1707.

BIDH FEAR-DEASACHAIDH "Sruth" toilichte naidheachdan sam bith fhaighinn o'n luchd-leughaidh mu ghnothaichean Eaglais air a' Ghaidhealtachd.

GUTH O NA LINNTEAN A DH' FHALBH: "A' Arachunnacail mi am bhruadar nach bu luath e a rainig Crìos-

daidh an Crann-ceusaidh na dh'fhuasgail an t-eallach bharr a ghluinean, agus a thuit e bharr a dhroma, agus a thoiseich e air cur nan car dheth sìos an leathad, a riamh agus an do rainig a beul na h-uaghach, far an deach e a sealladh, agus chan fhuac mise taillaidh o, Air ball bha Crìosdaidh aoibhneach gaireach, air chor is gun tuirt e le cridhe aighearach: 'Tre a bhron fein thug e dhomsa fois; tre a bhas fein thug e dhomsa beatha,' — a Turus a' Chrìosdaidh le Iain Bunian, (1628-1688), air eadar-theangachadh leis an Oil. Urr. Calum MacGhillinnein.

Sruth

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Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 12th December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).
6.25 p.m. TV Se Ur Beatha say The Edin Singers and The Albanachs with Alasdair Gillies as guest artist (recorded).

Friday, 13th December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
6.35 p.m. Ceilidh from Kinloch-bernie, with Calum Cameron as host and with him Isobel Sharp, Fiona MacIac, John Morrison and The Wick Scottish Dance Band (recorded).

Monday, 16th December
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

Tuesday, 17th December
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

3.30 p.m. "Gaidheil Ghlaschu": Hugh Laing now retired in Australia, casts his mind back to Gaelic Glasgow at the turn of the century when he himself was a young man (recorded).
3.45 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Donald N. Macdonald, Glasgow (recorded).
6.35 p.m. "Taldh nan Beann": John A. MacDonald introduces a selection of prose and poetry about mountains (recorded).

Wednesday, 18th December
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
6.35 p.m. Pipes and Drums, by the Pipe Band of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards — Pipe-Major Angus MacDonald (recorded).

Thursday, 19th December
12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts Magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).
6.25 p.m. TV Se Ur Beatha say The Innis Gaels and The Albanachs with Edinburgh City Police Pipe Band and Dancers (recorded).

Friday, 20th December
12 noon News in Gaelic.
6.35 p.m. "Sugh Rìoghail an Eorna": A ligh-hearted look with John MacInnes at our ancestors' drinking customs as they appear in song (recorded).

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Cuthbert Graham, "The Press and Journal," Aberdeen.

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DISEASE PREVENTION

Western Area Study
Group

Four meetings on Brucellosis, Abortion and Infertility in cattle were held in Skye at the beginning of November. One of many pertinent questions asked at these meetings was how stockowners could prevent brucellosis, or other infectious disease, being brought to their herds or flocks.

Infectious diseases may be spread not only through direct contact between one animal and another but by dung, urine, saliva and nasal or other discharges which may be teeming with disease germs. These may be swallowed or absorbed through the skin or, if dry, may be inhaled. Thus animals carried in dirty floats may pick up infection from the discharges of animals carried on a previous journey. These newly infected animals brought to a farm or croft carry germs which may infect other animals and cause heavy losses.

In January of this year, discussing foot-and-mouth disease, we wrote, "If you have to move stock make sure the lorry is disinfected before it comes to collect the animals. Any vehicle hired for carrying animals, used by a dealer for carrying animals or used for carrying animals belonging to more than one person, must be cleaned out, washed and disinfected before being used again." This precaution must be taken before the float is used not only for animals but for animal food or bedding. These requirements are laid down in the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931 and anyone using a lorry in contravention of this Order is liable to prosecution and may be fined. These precautions apply also to Brucellosis, tuberculosis, etc.

Most lorry owners or drivers are responsible people and have the welfare of clients and their animals very much in mind. Some are careless and the stockowner, in his own interest, must see that these are made to cleanse and disinfect their lorries before loading.

Sheep

All vaccination and dosing for 1968 should have been carried out already and, except for necessary herding, sheep should be left alone until the tups are brought in.

Cattle

Lice: In housed cattle lice will already be beginning to multiply in the long hair. Thorough treatment now and careful watch and treatment again if necessary later will prevent much irritation and unfruitfulness.

Liver Fluke: Cattle, if not dosed in November, should certainly be treated now. This will help to maintain condition and will encourage in-calf animals to come to the bull earlier after calving.

'n aon seorsa ris an fheadhainn a gheibhear ann an caoraich. Fasaidd na builg seo mor, air uairean cho mor 's gu bheil galan uisge no an corr anna.

Chan e rud a chitheadh duine ann an trom-laighe agus nach urrainn tachairt tha seo idir. Thachair seo do chloinn 's do dh' inbhich anns a' Ghaidhealtachd agus anns na h-Eileanan a chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean. Chan urrainn do dhotairean a leithid seo de dhuine a leigheas gu obair seine a tha doirbh agus cunnartach.

Chan eil e doirbh bacadh a chur air a' ghalar seo. Chan eil cunaidh (medicine) gu feum, sam bith an aghaidh nam balg-uisge ann an crodh agus caoraich ach bu chòir dos a thoirt dha na coin airson faighinn cuidhte's na cnuimhean-goile. Bheir am bheth comhairle dhuibh ciamar a bu chòir a bhith fa-near-dhuibh. Feumar ablaichean caoraich a thiodhlacadh. Bu chòir sgamhanan, gruthanan agus meanach a bhith air am bruith mus toirair do choin iad.

Pluisgeadh Airnean (Pulpy Kidney Disease): Bu chòir a chead b'breacadh a dheanamh a nis agus fear eile as fear-rach. Far an robh breac air a chur air na caoraich aig an am cheart roimhe cha leig sibh a leas ach na caoraich-bhliadhnaich a bhreacadh an drasda.

Dupadh: Tha mialan a' deanaigh dragh do chuid le chaoiraich fhathast. Gheibh sibh cur as dha'n phlaigh seo le dupadh ceart agus far nach, deachaidh se a dheanamh san Damhair n' latha tioram san T-Samhain an gnothach.

An Glupad (Liver Fluke): Seo am mìos as fhearr airson dosadh. Thoiribh dhaibh dos a nis mus teid na reitheachan a mach.

Crodh

Feursnan (Wartles): Fao-daidh sibh a' chuid as motha de fhuar-litean (dressings) a chleachdadh gu meadhan na Samhain, ach chan urrainn dhuibh an cleachdadh an deidh sin. Cuiribh air iad dìreach mar a tha e air iar-raidh oirbh air a' bhileig. Tha fuar-lite nach eil air a chur air ceart cunnartach a bharrachd air a bhith cogsail.

An Glupad: Bu chòir crodh a dhosadh a nis an aghaidh a' ghluipaid. Gheibh seò cùidhte's cnuimheagan a thog am beathach re an fhog-hair agus leigidh e leis a' chrohdh barrachd feum a dheanamh dha'n gheamhrachadh.

Tha a'bhuidheann seo, a tha a' fàicinn ri slainte bheathaichean a leasachadh, a' fàicinn cunnart do shlainte a' chinn-daoanna ann an cuid de ghàlairean bheathaichean.

Caoraich

Galar Hyatid. Tha an galar seo air abbarachadh le anan de na caochladh amanan ann am beatha na cnuimh-goile (tapeworm). Fao-daidh buaidh a bhith aig a'ghalar seo air duine cuid-eachd agus, ann am Breutann, tha mu choig duine deug a' basachadh leis a' h-uile bliadhna.

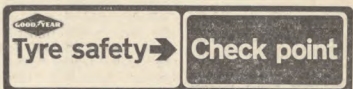
Tha a'chnuimh-goile a tha air tighinn gu irid a'fuircean ann am meanach chon far a bheil i a' tighinn beo agus a' fas. An deidh seo tha i sadadh dh'ithios pìos dh' inean beaga. Tha iad sin a' dol troimh meanach a' choin agus a' tuiteam air an talamh. Fao-daidh duine na piosan sin fhaicinn uaireanan ann am bauchar ur chon a ghabh an galar seo, coltach ri rudan beaga geala' gun toinneamh fhein anns a'bhuaich. Tha a' chleachd-oirreach de dh' fheadhainn. Tha cnuimhean a' phios a'gradadh air an lar agus tha na h-uisgean air an slughadh le crodh is caoraich. Am broinn na caoraich tha iad a' gabhail tamh anns an sgamhan (lungs) no anns a' ghruthan far a bheil iad a' tionndadh nam builg bheaga lar de dh'uisge glan, anns a bheil cnuimhean-goile oga. Fhad 's is beo am beathach tha na builg sin a' fas agus a' cur bacadh air a shlainte.

Tha badadh air a chur air ithe sgamhanan agus gruthanan caoraich a theid a mharbhadh anns an tigh-spadaidh (slaughterhouse) agus air an robh an galar seo. Tha fheadhainn a' toirt nam meanach amh seo do choin airson an ithe. Tha caoraich a tha basachadh anns a' mhionadh no ann am pairc 'gan ithe le coin no sionnach mur a teid an tiodhlacadh. Tha builg a sgamhan no gruthan amh anns a bheil an galar seo a' tionndadh 'nau cnuimhean-goile ann am meanach a' choin. Ann am mìos no dha tha piosan lan uisge a' dol troimh 'n chu agus tha an aon rud a' tachairt a rithis.

Fao-daidh na piosan seo tighinn a meanach a' choin aig an sam bith. O chionn ghoirid chunnaic mi fear 'ga thoinneamh fhein air cruachain coin ann an cidisn tigh croite. Ma thuites piosan air seathraichean, rugaichean no air an urlar leanaidh na h-uisgean ri aodach no ri lambhan. Tha ar galar seo 'ga spagadh cuid-eachd le coin ag imlich dhaoine. Giullainidh daoine, gu h-àraidh clann, aig a bheil ne h-uisgean seo air an lamhan, gum' n' eud iad. An uair a theid an slughadh ri na builg an rathad gu sgamhan agus gruthan duine agus tionndaidh iad nam builg-uisge de



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National Trust Evening

ISLAY GAEL'S SUCCESS IN EDINBURGH

Nearly 50 staff representatives from the properties of the National Trust for Scotland (of which Abertarf House, Inverness, is one) gathered in Edinburgh last week for a two-day conference at the Trust's headquarters.

Although it was very much a working conference, with lectures, discussions, demonstrations and local visits, the highlight proved to be the "off-duty evening lecture" (illustrated by colour slides and songs) by Mr G. Colmar, President of the Killin branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach and part-time Trust Warden and guide at Ben Lawers. Mr Colmar took his audience on a tour west from Loch Tay across Rannoch and Glencoe to the Gaelic origins of Scotland in Dalriada. He explored the territories of the Lords of the Isles, lingered on Islay, visited the Hebrides from Barra to Ness in Lewis and then returned home by Skye "an Cuilbhiann" and some of his other favourite mountains.

What lifted this travelogue from the purely enjoyable but conventional to its resounding success was the fact that Mr Colmar is a native Gaelic speaker from Islay. His commentary was vibrantly alive

with the traditions, the history, the art and the folk-lore of the Western Gael, interspersed too with his own poetry. The illustrative songs, both Gaelic and English, were splendidly sung by Ronnie Mackellaig of Glenfinnan and Willie Allan of Killin, the silver medallist at the 1966 Inverness Mod.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Neil MacDonald of Culloden said that it was a pity that some (most?) of those present couldn't follow the Gaelic songs. "Sung in English," he added, "they are not to be a bit raw, but in Gaelic they were lovelier, more descriptive and very much wittier!"

Many of Mr Colmar's hearers must now realise that there is more to be discovered on them than just scenery and sea-birds. The Trust, whose primary aim is to promote the preservation of Scotland's heritage, and that not just in stone and lime, have no property or commitment west of the mainland, other than the uninhabited rocks of St Kilda. Is the Gaelic heartland not an essential part of Scotland's heritage too? But perhaps this can be remedied if, with An Comunn's co-

operation, the Trust can organise some of its notably successful cruises to explore in future those western seaways and isles which saw the advent and settlement of Scotland's oldest and still enduring civilisation.

BIRTH

WATT — By adoption, to Dr and Mrs W. S. Watt (Pat Barker), Buffalo, N.Y., daughter, born 14th April 1968.

MARRIAGE

CAMPBELL—WAILL—At the Presbyterian Church, East Ham, London, on Saturday, 16th November, by the Rev. James, Roderick Campbell, youngest son of the late Malcolm Campbell and Mrs J. A. Campbell, 40 Flesherin, Point, Lewis, to Beverley Judith, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. W. Waille, Hamilton, New Zealand.

DEATHS

MACINNES — On 25th November 1968, at 2 Drumfearn, Sleat, Skye, John MacInnes, beloved husband of Margaret MacInnes and son of the late Geoffrey MacInnes, late of Ostail, Sleat, Skye. Dearly loved and sadly missed.

MACKENZIE — Passed peacefully away at Solihull Hospital, Warwickshire, on 21st November 1968, Barbara, Cornie Finlayson, of 24 Aird Tong and wife of Roddy Mackenzie (formerly of Bayble), aged 46 years. Deeply mourned and sadly missed. New Zealand papers please copy.

FAILURE OF THE CHALET'S FOR CROFTERS' SCHEME

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness, has written to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland asking why the Chalets for Crofters' Scheme has been so unsuccessful.

Mr Johnston wrote: "I was quite appalled by the Parliamentary answer I had on 28th November about the progress made on the Chalets for

Crofters' Scheme, which was initiated by your Department in March, 1964.

"I see that not one chalet has been built in four years, and that only two are under construction. "In view of the very considerable publicity this scheme was given when it was launched, can you give me any idea why it was such a total failure?"

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Text for the Times

Cuiribh-sa bhur dochas anns an Tighearn do ghnath, air anns an Tighearn Iehobhah tha neart sioruidh.

Isaiah c. 26 v. 4.

Trust ye in the Lord for ever: for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.

Isaiah 26 v. 4.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

We are looking for a Secretary, preferably with a knowledge of Gaelic, for Abertarf House, who is experienced in general office work, typing and shorthand and capable of working on her own initiative. She must be at least 23 years of age.

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