

832

Sruth

SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER

Newspaper of current Events in the Highlands,
the Islands and in Scotland

DI-ARDAOIN, 19 LATHA DE'N SULTUIN 1968
THURSDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER 1968

**SUPPORT
GAELIC**

For 10/- per annum
you can JOIN

AN COMMUN GAIDHEALACH
Abertarf House Inverness

6d
No. 39

PROBLEMS OF ISLANDERS EDUCATION

Call for Independent Enquiry

The problems of educating senior secondary school children living in remote areas, particularly the Islands, is one that demands immediate attention. Scots playwright and former president of the District Councils Association of Scotland, Mr Robert MacLellan has called for an independent enquiry to be held.

Unsatisfactory travel arrangements for pupils from Arran, where Mr McLellan lives, travelling to Rothesay Academy resulted recently in a row between parents and the authorities.

Throughout the Highlands hundreds of children must live away from home for too long periods because of the distance to the nearest senior secondary school. It is not unusual for these children to be denied the benefits of growing up with their own families during the formative years from the time they are say 11 years old until they are 18—except for their summer, winter and Easter school vacations. A very high percentage go on to take university courses and the chances of their finding employment near home are of course, slender. The numbers of Islands children deprived in this way are too high and the policy of having fewer but larger and better-equipped schools is bound to aggravate an already unsatisfactory situation.

Certain mainland areas are

also affected. In Sutherland the controversy has raged for many years and this year Dornoch Academy was downgraded and two schools serving the remote west coast have been regraded to 'O' level status.

Mr MacLellan argues that many smaller secondary schools offered a very reasonable number of subjects and he considers that the advantage of children living at home outweighs that of having a wider range of subjects. The policy of "streaming" at university entrance level successfully operated in Denmark and elsewhere has gone into.

As well as Sutherland, Western Ross, Inverness-shire, Argyll and Orkney all have problems in educating island children. Argyll, for example, have to cater for a very wide area including Ardnamurchan, Lismore, Colonsay, Jura and Mull with three senior secondary schools in Oban, Dunoon and Campbeltown.

It is significant to note that by co-operating with Inverness-shire Education Authority, Ardnamurchan children are sent to Fort William. Perhaps this suggests a solution to break down the false barriers of county boundaries and consider the problem as one that is common throughout the Highlands rather than confined within the bounds of existing administrative units. The introduction of

modern sophisticated teaching aids such as video tapes, teaching machines and programmed instruction courses would help to solve the problem. An independent enquiry would no doubt investigate all such possibilities.

LIBERAL LEADER TO VISIT ROSS-SHIRE

With Scottish Secretary of State Mr William Ross and Leader of the Tory Opposition, Mr Edward Heath, both having completed tours of the Highlands, Liberal Leader Mr Jeremy Thorpe will now undertake a similar tour in October.

Accompanied by Mr Geo. Mackie, chairman of the Scottish Liberal Party, and Mr Alasdair Mackenzie, Ross and Cromarty's M.P., Mr Thorpe will visit Tain, the site of British Aluminium's smelter at Invergordon, and Dingwall on Monday October 7. During the whistle-stop tour of the Ross-shire constituency, Mr Thorpe will also visit the Provosts of Tain, Invergordon and Dingwall, and meet County Council officials at Dingwall.

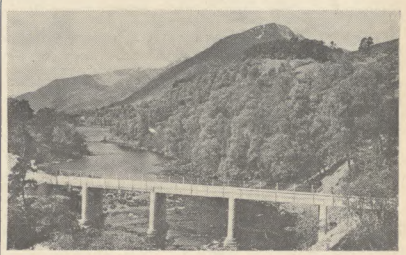
To date there is no indication that he will 'stop over' in Inverness.

QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE DEMOLITION

Inverness Town Council's Planning Committee have been informed that the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr William Ross, has no objections to offer to the demolition of Queen Mary's House, Bridge Street, for the privately-proposed re-development scheme on the north side of Bridge Street. In the letter announcing the decision it was stated that the Secretary of State considered that the main part of the vaults should be retained.

CUILEAGAN SEASG

Tha sinn ag cluinntinn gun do lile an fheadhainn a rinn am pile casg-gineil doigh air casg a chuir air seolachadh plaignean chuilcag mar a mheanbh chuilcag is am mosgito. Tha gach cuileag a dol seisg is tha so mar tinnas gabhaltach a ruiteas orra air fad. A bheil latha na meanbh chuilcag seachad?



A reinforced concrete bridge in Glen Affric Forest, Inverness-shire. This is but one example of the role of civil engineer which is undertaken by the Forestry Commission and mentioned in the 1967 Annual Report. The bridge makes road access possible to several thousand acres of plantable land on the south side of Loch Affric. The peaks are Mam Sodhail (3,862 ft.) and, nearer at hand, Sgurr na Lapaich (3,401 ft.). The natural birch and old Caledonian pines in the background are old pine reserves, where the only trees planted are those raised from native stock. Photo by courtesy of the Forestry Commission, whose annual report will be featured in our next issue.

ALEX. CAMERON & CO.

12 - 22 HIGH STREET
INVERNESS

Telephone 30081/82

for

Ladybird

SLEEPER

Age	6 months	...	19/11
	24 months	...	21/11
	2 years	...	23/6



24/34



DRESSING GOWN
Machine Washable
Red Saxe
Age 2 years - 8 years
Price 29/11 - 47/11

Pringle of Inverness

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

DESIGNERS AND PRODUCERS OF EXCLUSIVE SPORTING AND COUNTRY TWEEDS, HOSIERY AND HAND KNITTING YARNS, TRAVEL RUGS AND TARTANS

FULL RANGE OF HIGH - CLASS KNITWEAR IN STOCK
Kilt and Skirt-making Service . Complete Highland Outfits
PATTERNS AND BROCHURE ON REQUEST

CALL AND SEE THE COMPLETE PROCESS AT OUR FACTORIES.
WAREHOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC MONDAY TO FRIDAY
8 a.m. to 12.30. 1.30 to 5 p.m. Saturday 8 a.m. to 12 Noon

JAMES PRINGLE LIMITED

HOLM WOOLLEN MILLS, INVERNESS
SKYE WOOLLEN MILLS, PORTREE, SKYE

Telephone Inverness 31042/3
Telephone Portree 89

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE

BIRTHS

CHRISTIE—At Raigmore Maternity Hospital, Inverness, on 6th September 1968, to Ronald and Kathleen, 32 Tomonie, Banavie—a daughter (Helen Jane). Both well.

McNEILL—At Braeholm Maternity Home, Helensburgh, on 8th September 1968, to Duncan and Sylvia (née Law)—a son (Gilbert James). Both well.

MARRIAGE

MENZIES—**HUTCHINS**—At St Mungo's Church, Alexandria, Dunbartonshire, on the 7th September 1968, Graham Duncan, only son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Menzies, 58 Ors Drive, and Mrs Margaret Caroline Rosemary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. L. N. Hutchins, 15 St Andrews Crescent, Dumbarton.

DEATHS

CAMPBELL—Suddenly, at the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, on Sunday, September 8th, 1968, Norman, aged 48 years, beloved husband of Marie Jeanne Smeys, 126 Birkhall Avenue, Glasgow, and son of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Campbell, 5 Leverholm Drive, Stornoway.

FRASER—Suddenly, at Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on 6th September 1968, Donald Fraser, 24 Belmont, Dunvegan, Skye, dearly beloved husband of Annie Tinney, Interred at Achilbute Cemetery.

For Sale

Punishment Straps for sale—medium and lightweight available, 5/- each including postage. Apply **19 Sruth**.

WENDY WOOD suggests you subscribe to **The Patriot** for interesting Scottish opinion. 6/- per year from Scottish Patriots, 31 Howard Place, Edinburgh 3.

PROVERB

Fèumaidh gach beo a bheathachadh. All living creatures must be fed.

Text for the Times

Na freagair gumdan a reir 'amaidheach, air eagal gumdan bi thu fein cosmhail fhac.

Gnath-Phocal c. 26, r. 4.

Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him.

Proverbs ch. 26, v. 4.

Sruth

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

Order from your local newsagent or by telephone to The General Editor, 92 Academy Street, Inverness.

Name

Address

I enclose P.O./M.O./Cheque for for quarter/half-year/one year subscription to **SRUTH**.

13/- plus 9/9 p. & p. — 1 year
6/6 plus 5/- p. & p. — 6 months
3/3 plus 2/6 p. & p. — 3 months

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean

Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

Mac mar an t-athair!

Bho chionn Sàbaid no dhà air ais ann an Mallaigh bha Mgr. Geoff. Wilson, a Dùn-eideann, air ceann na seirbhis mhaidne — bidh e a' toiseachadh air cùrsa na ministeirleachd an ath bhliadhna. Feasgar bha athair a' searmonachadh; is esan an t-Urr. Callan Wilson, a tha 'na mhinistear faisg air Srughieal.

Seirbheasan Bharraigh

Tha coimhthional Bharraigh air a bhith gun mhinistear bho'n chaochail an t-Urr. Murchadh Dòmhnallach 'sa Chèitean, agus tha sinn an dòchas nach bi an eaglais fada bhan. Anns an Lùnasdal bha na seirbheasan air an eilean air an cumail leis an Urr. Eòghann MacGhilleathain ministeir na h-Eaglais Ghaidhealtach ann an Dùn-eideann.

Féill ann an Loch Carrann

Bho chionn ghoidh bha féill aig Comunn nan Ban ann an Loch Carrann, far am bheil an t-Urr. Iain MacLeod, a Léodhas, 'na mhinistear. Thug an fhéill £237 a stigh.

Mealaibh bhuir Naidheachd!

Tha sinn a' cur meal-an-naidheachd air an Urr. Iain Caimbeul agus a mhnai a tha a' nìs còig bliadhna fichead pòda. Tha Mgr. Caimbeul 'na mhinistear ann an Druim-na-drochaid, agus bha e roimhe sin ann am Bracadal 'san Eilean Spìthanach agus ann an Dalabrog ann an Uibhist-a-deas. Ann an 1954 chaidh e do Shiorrachd Mhoireibh, agus tha e air a bhith dà bhliadhna deug anns a' coimhthional seo ann an Gleann Urchardainn. Is ann as na Hearadh a tha Mgr. Caimbeul, agus tha sinn a' guidhe gach sonais dha fhéin agus d'a theaghlach.

Orduighann

Aig a' Chomanachadh ann an Uige Léodhas bha an t-Urr. Uilleam MacLeod air a chuideachadh leis na h-Urr. Iain M. Mac a' Ghobhainn, Loch nan Madadh, Daibhidh MacAonghais, Ceann-loch, agus Calum MacLaimainn, a tha ann an Steòrnabhagh.

Airgid airson Biafra

Bho chionn ghoidh chaidh airgid a chruinneachadh ann am Beinn nan Faoghla airson coibhair a thoirt do na feumach ann am Biafra. Thug an tional aig na seirbheasan £30 a stigh.

Mgr. Alasdair MacLeod

Chualas gun do chaochail Mgr. Alasdair MacLeod a bha 'na mhisianaraidh 'san Eilean Spìthanach. Thug e seirbhis do'n Eaglais far corr is còig bliadhna fichead anns an t-Sruth.

Cuairt Sgoil Shàbaid

Bha a' chlann a' Sgoil Shàbaid Chairinnis ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath air a' chuairt bhliadhnaic aca bho chionn seachdain no dhà.

Coimhthional Urr

Tha an t-Urr. Dòmhnall MacLeod a' nìs air a shuidheachadh ann an Eaglais Fairlie ann an siorrachd Inbhir Air. Mus do dh'fhag e Port-riagh, far an robh e seachd bliadhna deug 'na mhinistear, fhuair Mgr. MacLeod agus a bhean tiodhlachan o'n choimhthional. Bidh deagh Ghaidheal eile còmhla ris anns a' Chléir 'ur an t-Urr. Callan T. MacCoinnich a' chluinneag gu tric air na Naidheachdan Gaidhlig.

Buinidh Mgr. MacLeod do Bhearnaragh na Hearadh agus thoisich e 'na mhinistearleachd ann am Paibil agus Cille Mhoire (Uibhist-a-Tuath) ann an 1938. O 1946 gu 1951 bha e na mhinistear air Eaglais Sràid a' Chaisteil ann an Inbhir-phheoharain.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

Coinneamh airson na h-Oigridh

Air an 7mh latha de'n t-Sultuinn bha coinneamh ann an Inbhirnis aig an dà choimhthional 'sa bhaile. Bha an t-Urr. Dòmhnall Dòmhnallach 'na fhear-labhairt aig a' chruinneachadh sin.

An t-Uisge Beò

Bha an t-Urr. Lachlainn MacCoinnich, a bha ann an Loch Carrann, air searmonaiche cho comasach agus cho ainmeil agus a bha riann air a' Ghaidhealtachd. Anns an aireamh seo de mhiosachan na h-Eaglais tha a' cheud chuibhionn de shearmon a thug e seachad air a' chuspair "An t-Uisge Beò."

Orduighann

Air a' cheud Sàbaid de'n Dàmhar bidh na h-Orduighann air an cumail mar leanas — air a' Bhac, anns a' Ghearasdan, ann an Loch Carrann, ann am Peairt agus ann an Cille Mhoire (Siorrachd Rois). Air an dara Sàbaid bidh an Comanachadh ann an Obair-phheallaidh, ann an Cros, ann an Gearrloch, ann an Inbhirnis (Eaglais nan Manach Liath) agus ann an Dùthaich MhicCaoidh.

Eildear Dileas

Chualas gun do chaochail Dòmhnall Dòmhnallach, a bha 'na eildear ann am Bear-naragh Léodhas. Bha e trì fichead agus sia deug a' dh'aois, agus bha e 'na dhiacon o 1926 gu 1947 nuair a rinneadh eildear dha. Bha e faisg air leth-cheud bliadhna 'na bhall 'n Eaglais.



Comanachadh

Aig na h-Orduighann ann an Cille Mhàilidh bha an t-Urr. Dòmhnall MacLeod air a chuideachadh leis an Urr. Iain A. MacGhilliosa, Druim na Drochaid, agus leis an Urr. Murchadh MacRisnigh a' Steòrnabhagh.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLEIREIL

A' Dion na Sàbaid

Anns an aireamh seo de mhiosachan na h-Eaglais tha Comhairle Siorrachd Rois agus Chrombhaig air an cronachadh a chionn gun do cheaidhaidh id do'n fheadhainn a bhios air cùrsachan deireadh-seachdainne a bhith a' coinneachadh air an t-Sàbaid. Mhol an sgrìobhaiche Ball-comhairle a Léodhas a tha 'na eildear 'san Eaglais Shaor airson oraid a' luibhair e anns an do chuir e an aghaidh a' cho-dhùnaidh sin.

Orduighann 'san Dàmhar

Bidh Sacramaid Suiper an Tighearna air a frithealadh anns na coimhthional a leanas air a' cheud Sàbaid de'n ath mhios-Tolstagh, an Gearasdan air Loch Carrann. Air an dara Sàbaid bidh na h-Orduighann ann an Gearrloch agus ann an Nis.

AN EAGLAIS CHAITLIGEACH

Féill

Chumadh féill ann an Cinn a' Ghiùthsaid bho chionn ghoidh. Chaidh còrr is £180 a chur ri ionnhas a' coimhthional mar thoradh air an oidhirp seo.

Atharrachaidhean

Chaidh dithis de'n luchd-dreuchd ann an Ard Eaglais an Obain a ghluasadh gu sgiar eile agus thàinig dithis eile 'nan aite. Bidh an Fìor Urr. Mgr. Cananach Eòghann MacAonghais a' nìs a' saothreachadh ann am Mòrar, agus chaidh an t-Athair Urr. Ioseph MacShane a shuidheachadh ann an Gleann Fhionghain. A' gabhail an aite bidh an t-Urr. Tòmas Wynne, a bha ann an Cinn a' Ghiùthsaid, agus a' bhineas de'n Ghearasdan, agus an t-Urr. Eideard Murphy, a' Baibhidh, a bha 'na shagart ann am Mòrar.

SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

ANN AN EAGLAIS Baistich an Obain, air an dara Sàbaid de'n t-Sultuinn, chaidh Bòrd Comanachaidh a chois-

rigeadh mar chumhneachan air an Urr. Dòmhnall MacNeill, nach maireann.

AIR CHUART 'san Oban bha an t-Urr. I. A. F. MacGhill-bhairn, a' Astràilia, agus searmonaiche 'san Eaglais Coimhthionalaich far an robh a sheanair na mhinistear eadar 1854 agus 1877.

GUTH O NA LINNTEAN A DH'FHALBH: "Chan 'eil flùr a' ghàraidh ach airson a' bheagain, ach tha blàth na marachach saor do na h-uile, agus mar na bliathan maiseach anns an achadh, tha Crìod ann an raon farsainn an t-Soisgeil, saor do na h-uile, agus gu h-àraidh do na peacach sin uile, aig am bheil an cridhe leointe leis a' pheachadh." — an t-Urr. Lachlainn MacCoinnich, (Maighstir Lachlainn), a bha ann an Loch Carrann, a' searmonachadh air "An Ròs o Shàron."

CUIRIBH NAIDHEACHDAN mu'n Eaglais agaih-seo gu Gear-deasachaidh "Sruth."

WANTED

Wanted Dirk, 19th century, 11" or 12" blade, with ropewick hilt, knife and fork in scabbard, etc. Apply Box No. 33 Sruth.

DUNOON
host town
to the
1968
MOD

Dunoon is proud to play Host Town to the MOD during the Town's Centenary Year, and assure competitors and visitors of a warm welcome.

Send for accommodation list and fully illustrated guide (postage 1/-) to Publicity Officer, Dept. S.H., Dunoon.



Coinnichibh a Rihist
Aig Mod
Dhun-omhain

The
Highlands & Islands Film Guild

can arrange Private or sponsored shows anywhere in the Crofting Counties.

Projectionists and mobile cinemas available. Contact
22 High Street, Inverness.
Telephone 31312

Cluas Ri Claisneachd

BEACHDAN AIR

PROGRAMAN

GAIÐHEALACH

Ceist

Aig am Rionduigh air a' Ghaidhealtachd a shean bhiodh Dh-h-aoine a' Chomachachaidh air a' cur air leth mar latha-rannsaichd, agus 'sa mhadainn bhiodh 'A' Choinneamh-Cheist' air a' cumail. Ann am iomadh coimhionaid, gu sonraichte anns na h-Eileanan, tha aite urramach fhathast aig Latha na Ceiste. Air telebhisenn chur am B.B.C. amach program intinneach mu'n Cheist, agus labhair Am Proifeasair Seoras Collins agus an t-Urr. Domhnall MacLeod gu fileanta agus gu tuisgeach air a' chuspair. Chuala sinn mar a' chuireadh 'A' Cheist air chois air tus agus chaidh mieceachadh sol-leir a dheanamh air cuid de na cleachdaidhean co-cheangailte ris a' latha mhòr seo. Bha Seanaidh Ailig Mac a' Phearsain 'na fhear-stuirdh math air a' phrogram seo. Air a' cheud Sabaid de'n Damhar b' e an t-Urr. Uilleam MacLeod a' meomhrachadh air "Ciumhneachain."

Clann

Tha muinntir nan Eaglaisean air a' Ghaidhealtachd a' fhaicinn mòra do Roinn Ghaidhlig a' Bh.B.C. airson nan seirbhishean agus nan programan eile a' thiaid a' craobh-saolaidhean. Ach is iomadh uair a smoinnich mi gun b'iodh barrachd phrogram airson na cloinne no bhuannachdail. A nis tha e coltach gun bheil clann na sgòile a' dol a dh'fhaighinn cothrom na Feinne — a' toiseachadh air an t-27mh de'n t-Sultuin b'iodh program air an cur amach o an gu am. Anns an Damhar b'iodh da phrogram eile aig a' chloinn — air a' 4mh latha agus air an 18mh latha aig 9.25 a.m.

Ceildh

'Se suidheachadh amhghaireach a bhiodh ann nam bhiodh na cruinneachaidhean Gallda sin, a' ceildhean' a' cho tric air programan a' Bh.B.C. agus a' latha iad air clair-aeagair na coimhionaid. Gaidhealtachd ann an Glaschu agus Dun-eideann. Saoidh mi gun robh an ceildh mu dheireadh a' thainn amach air an reidid air a' mhillaidh leis an oran Bheurla a' chuireadh an tuih na Gaidhlig. Ach cha dean math duinn a' bhith a' gear-ain! Air a' phrogram, "On Tour," a' Paibil ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath, thug an dearb sheinneadair duinn oran Gaidhlig. Chualas oran Gaidhlig eile an turas sin cuid-eachd agus mar sin thugadh a' stigh an call.

Ciumhneachain

Ged a' lathain Laining a' fuireach ann an Lunnainn tha ciumhneachd m'ath aig air eilean a' bhrègh agus air na h-orain a' chuala e ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath ann an lath-achean oige. Bha seannachas (Continued at foot of next column)

Five Days in the Highlands

Secretary of State on Tour

When I started my five day Highland tour I said this was going to be a practical tour—I intended to see things on the ground; not just to talk generalities.

It would have been an impossible undertaking (I believe) four years ago.

Now, after a tour of five days I'm unashamedly proud of three things in the Highlands that I've had to fight to get.

Three New Factors

Each is realising what four years ago I dreamed might happen.

The first is the Highlands and Islands Board. It was one of the first undertakings I pledged myself to achieve. And everywhere I've gone during this tour I've been hearing the warmest praise being given to it. And rightly.

The second Highland undertaking I put my hand to was the establishment of the £27½ million prototype fast reactor at Dounreay. That wasn't an easy matter to bring off. And I found it a moving experience to stand for the first time in the shell of the great new building which is now going up.

My visit to Invergordon was an equally satisfactory experience. For me it represented the beginning of a great new trans-

forming development which will have its effects on the whole economy of Scotland.

In a way, all three are related, for while Invergordon chose itself in the facilities it provided, the research work done in advance by the Board was enormously helpful in winning the final battle.

In the same way, Professor Grieve and his fellow members were a great support in the new Dounreay achievement.

Invergordon Development

Let me say that we're not wasting time in getting work started at Invergordon.

Next week the Steering Group will hold its first meeting. The Board, the Company, the local authorities and my own officers, under the chairmanship of a senior officer of the Scottish Development Department, will "get down to cases."

There will be all sorts of planning proposals to work out. The site having been chosen, impetus will be given to such matters as access and main roads.

For example we'll have to consider urgently the problem of the A9 between Invergordon and Inverness. We had in any case been considering its inclusion in the main road programme in the 70s at a cost of £3 million. The smelter will mean that this will have to be accelerated. The ultimate improvement will involve the construction of dual carriageways from Inverness to Dingwall and the by-passing of existing towns and villages.

I'm determined to ensure that the planning of this great undertaking will be as free as is humanly possible from snags.

The changes at Invergordon will be as great in time as those that have been taking place at Dounreay.

Real development has now started in the Highlands and the pace will grow from now on.

But it hasn't been in the big undertakings alone that one has seen change in the Highlands. Wherever I've gone I've seen the changes being brought about by new roads, new houses, new water supplies and so on.

Mr James Shaw Grant, the

chairman of the Crofters Commission (whom I'm glad to say, has accepted my invitation to serve for another term of office) has been reporting on the work which the Commission has been encouraging among thecrofting communities throughout the Highlands and Islands. Its successes are plain to every traveller.

Towns And Roads

Who can fail to see the vital changes that are illustrated by a town like Tarbert, Harris for instance? You can see that in its reaching out to new ways of caring for the old. A new home at Tarbert is one of the best I've seen anywhere in Scotland. There are marked differences in new roads, new houses, better water supplies, etc.

And on the mainland, too, there are developments. At Strontian, the Army are helping to give an historic village a new look.

Roads in many parts of the Highlands are being steadily improved since I was last there. And I was able to inspect the site of the great causeway across the Kyle of Tongue which has already been approved in principle.

I believe that as people generally realise the truth of these changes there will be a move towards these islands. It's a new and attractive life which is coming into existence here.

MacBrayne's

Of course problems remain. At my meeting with the Town Clerk and two councillors at Stornoway I was told about the Council's concern over the increase in fares in MacBrayne's.

If it were possible to keep the fares uniquely stable (as I've done over two years) I would be glad.

But it's important to realise what's been happening. In 1965, the subsidy for shipping services amounted to £487,000. The estimate for 1968 amounts to £600,000—an increase of nearly 25 per cent.

Sums of these dimensions can't be ignored.

I've enjoyed my Highland tour greatly and I've been heartened by the changes for the better which I have seen emerging.

COMUNN NA CLARSAICH

HEALTHY STATE OF INTEREST

The Annual Report of the Clarsach Society reveals a very healthy state of interest in one of Scotland's oldest musical instruments. Considering the very slender beginnings of the Society in 1931, in a dry and almost barren field of interest, the clarsach has made a remarkable rate of progress to its present-day acceptance as an instrument which, despite its limitations, is carving out a well-deserved niche for itself helped on by such devotees as Hilda Campbell of Airds and Jean Campbell, Edinburgh.

One remembers perhaps as little as 10 years ago some of the most unfortunate performances put on by clarsach prize winners at the National Mòd. But perseverance and the tolerance of adjudicators has paid off handsomely and one now sees the instrument taking its rightful place in the Mod programme.

And of course the Edinburgh Festival offers another unique opportunity for the instrument and those who have given time and effort to promote the clarsach deserve the thanks of those who tend to ignore this element in Scotland's and Gaidelom's musical past.

SRUTH has a mention in the Report. Through the paper the Society acquired a Life Member from Tokio (we always said that SRUTH had an international readership). This gentleman is a University Professor specialising in the study of the Scottish Highland and Gaelic literature and, with a musical daughter, has taken a great interest in the clarsach.

Resemblances

"He wrote to the Society: "Perhaps you will be interested to hear that there exist resemblances between the traditional Scottish Highland music and the traditional Japanese music. For example, they are both pentatonic. In Nara area of Japan, there was a musical instrument called "kuko". It was about five feet in height, had twenty-three strings, or cords, its bowl-like stem was hollow and served as a sound-board to cause resonance, its foot was put to one's left waist, and was struck with both hands.

"In October, 1879, Japanese minister of education invited Mr Luther Whiting Mason, an educationist of music, from Boston, and made him compile a test-book of music for the use of school-children. This was the beginning of new musical education in Japan. Now this educationist seems to have been a Scottish Highlander, for he took up many Highland melodies in the text-book. So, you see, the Japanese children grew up singing Scottish songs. They were quite congenial for the Japanese because they were pentatonic. Those songs are still sung in schools."

EDINBURGH GAELIC DRAMA ASSOCIATION

presents

Tog Orm Mo Speal

a one-act Gaelic Play by IAIN CRICHTON SMITH

CHURCHILL THEATRE, MORNINGSIDE

FRIDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, at 8 p.m.

Admission 4/-

MAOLDONAICH

gasda eadar a' fhein agus Fread MacAmhlaigh agus dh' eisdinn-sa riutha le thlachd fann na h-oidheche. Chuala sinn seann orain a' thug sinn air a' n'ar mac-meannma gu linn-tean a' dh'fhalbh. Chan e m'haigh gun cuir lath b'la air na h-orain — cha b'ann a' "Coisir a' Mhoid" a' thog esan iad! — ach tha e 'na b'hard comasach cuideachd. Tha m'na dochas gun cluininn sinn fhathast an t-orain a' chuir e fhein ri cheile a' moladh Uibhist.

SRUTH

Di-ardaoin, 19 Iatha de'n Sultuin 1968

Thursday, 19th September 1968

Linn an Reusain

Bha duil aig feallsaich na h-ochohdaigh linn deug gu robh inntinn an duine air tighinn gu leithid a dh'ire gum bithheadh e air a stiùireadh leatha anns a h-uile gnòthach a bhitheadh fa chomhair anns na linteann ri teachd. Bha na feallsaich seo a' coimhead sìos air an sinneirean mar dhaoine borra fadhaich nach robh moran na b'fhearr na h-a'innimheadh anns an doigh anns an robh iad a' cur doigh air cuisean am beatha.

Ach an uair sin thainig Freud agus a chairdean is sheall na balaich sin dhùinn, ann am briathran lain Mhic a' Ghobhainn,

"... mar a shuidheas an leomhann
le cheann bhorb aig a' bhord leinn."

Tha feallsaich eile ann a tha creidsinn gu bheil an seorsa naduir a tha againn air crochadh air an doigh anns an deachaidh air togail agus, nan creideadh parantan a fheadhainn seo, bhitheadh iad an impis a dhòl as an rian a' smaointeachadh air a' mhilleadh uamhasach a dh'fhaodadh iad a bhitheadh ann air nadur an cuid cloinne. Mar as trice tha a' chuid as motha de pharantan a' smaointeachadh nach d' rinn an doigh anns an deachaidh iad fhein a thogail coire sam bith dhaibh-san agus tha iad a' toirt seog eile dh' n pheasan a bha cur dragh ora — agus docha a' dearbhadh gu robh na feallsaich ceart.

Tha e fìor nach eil moran againn comasach air smaointeachadh air gnòthach sam bith air doigh a bhitheadh eadar-dhealaichte bho 'n doigh anns a bheil air cairdean is ur luchd-daimh a' smaointeachadh air no, an rud as miosa, nach eil de spionnachd annainn air banchdan a chur an ceill ma tha iad eadar-dhealaichte bho 'n fheadhainn aig na daoine a tha timcheall oirnn air gnòthach cudthromach sam bith.

Tha e fada nas fhasa dhòl leis an t-sruth na tha e dhòl 'na agaidh agus tha sinn a' faireachdainn nas treasa agus nas sabhalte mar aon de threud mor.

Ach is ann air duine no dha aig a bheil an spionnachd seasamh an aghaidh an t-srutha tha adhartas a' chinne-daonna an crochadh — spionnachd mar a nochd Anthony Nutting an uair a dh'fhag e an Rìghalathas aig am Suez, agus an Ridire Eideard Boyle an uair a dh'fhuil e dhòl leis a bhuidhinn agus an aghaidh an 'Race Relations Bill' — agus is e Toraidhean a tha anna le cheile. Co na nis nach creid gu bheil dochas ann fhathast dha 'n chinne-daonna?

Crossings—and Double-Crossings

All good luck to the folk of Lewis in their attempt to re-establish the once traditional sea-link between Stornoway and Ullapool. There is good sense in the proposal. And it means that the transport centre of gravity is pushed further north, which should be a welcome move so far as the Highlands and Islands Development Board is concerned.

But — there is danger in the offing. The creation of a Stornoway-Ullapool link could mean the death of the Inverness-Kyle railway line. The future of this link between Inverness and the west is still in doubt. Only recently British Rail carried out a passenger census on the line and, if other B.R. tactics are anything to go by, the figures declared by BR will be highly suspect. It is not so well known to the public that if BR say the operating cost on a line is, say £250,000, the actual figure may be as low as half that amount. The Waverley routes is a case in point. Recent forecasts say that the former is the figure which BR will place before their often biased Transport Users Consultative Councils, who accept the figures of BR accountants and refuse an independent costing facility. It has been stated before that BR accounting is flagrantly wrong, morally — but it is correct so far as politics is concerned.

In the HIBD second report there was mention of an examination made by the Board of the 'social and economic significance of the Dingwall/Kyle and Fort William/Mallaig lines'. . . the information obtained will help to assess whether there are special reasons for the retention and development of ONE OR BOTH (our italics) of the lines.

You can bet your last dollar that the Board will see the Kyle line on its death bed, if it places implicit faith in its political masters in Edinburgh and Whitehall. It should be obvious that the retention of BOTH lines is essential if the areas bound to be affected by closures are not to become more depopulated than they are already.

We need now a definite commitment about the future of the Kyle and Mallaig lines. Russell Johnston, M.P. for Inverness-shire, has already raised this matter in the House and failed to get satisfaction. The matter is one which requires attention now. Not when BR have been given the chance to put into operation the whole system of double-crossing the public as it has done in other parts of Britain: the west of England; the Isle of Wight; East Anglia, the Scottish Borders, etc., etc., etc. . .

CEILIDHEAN

Tha na h-oidhcheannan fada a' teannadh a steach oirnn a rithist agus 'nan cois thig na ceilidhean. Anns gach ceardnadh de 'n Ghaidheal-thig de 'n Ghallachd anns am bheil ceilidhean, tha luchd-stiùiridh trang a' lorg sheinneadairean is

luchd-ciùil de gach seorsa a chumas ceol ri daoine fad miosan a' Gheamhraidh. Tha ceilidhean ann aig amannan eile de 'n bhliadhna cuideachd ach 'se an Gheamhraidh prìomh am nan ceilidh. Tha ceilidhean an duigh gle

eadar-dhealaichte ris na ceilidhean ris an robh a' siams-rean cleachdte. An duigh cha chluinnear moran seanchas no aithris ach am beagan a bhitheas ach fear no te na cathrach ri radh — 'sann air ceol is orain as motha tha aire.

Ann an cuid de dh'aithean tha an aireamh a tha a' tadhal ceilidhean a sior fhas beag agus sin gu h-àraidh ann an aithean far am bheil ceilidhean tric. Tha mi an duil gu bheil a' choire aig an darna rud air an rud eile.

Far am bheil ceilidhean tric, tha cunnart ann gum fas daoine sgith dhiubh. Far nach eil ceilidh ach aineamh tha e 'na annas do 'n t-sluagh agus 's math dh'fhaodte gum tig barrachd thuige. Tha sin air fhacinn ann an aithean ionnlach 's a' Ghaidhealtachd far nach eil moran cur - seachad aig daoine anns a' Gheamhraidh.

Ach, far a bheil sluagh a' tadhal nan ceilidhean, chithear gur e ghe bheag de 'n oigridh a tha 'nam measg — 'se na seann daoine a tha gu cumail a' dol. Mara h-eil de dh'uidh aig an oigridh ann an Gaidhlig na bhruidhneas i, chan iongnadh ged nach d' rachadh iad a dh' eisdeachd Gaidhlig 'ga seinn.

Co no de as coireach ris a seo? An e 'na seinneadairean is an luchd-ciùil no e 'na cumadh a' ceilidh?

Chan eil teagamh nach eil seinneadairean Gaidhlig gu leor far comhair agus seinneadairean math cuideachd agus feadhainn as d'fhaic a' dol 'an eisdeachd tric. Ach, saoilidh mi nach fheairte iad cumadh nan ceilidh an duigh. Tha an aon cumadh gu atharrachadh aig a h-uile ceilidh — am pìobaire a' toiseachadh na h-oidhche, an sin, seinneadair an deidh seinneadair a' seinn agus an aon rud a rithist ach gu bheil stad anns a' mheadhon airson cupa ti. Tha, a rithist, an uair an aghaidh na ceilidhean — feumaidh iad sgair aig uair araid. Gle' thrice, chan eil blaths no subhachas ann a leithid seo de ceilidh.

Tha an seinneadair a' seinn a chuid oran agus tha an luchd-eisdeachd 'nan siudhe gu stolda, samhach (ro shamhach uaireannan!) 'ga chitheadh. Ach cha b' e chomhair a' choire gu leir fhagail air cumadh nan ceilidh agus an luchd eisdeachd.

Ge be de chanas daoine, 'se an ceilidh aon doigh air a' Ghaidhlig a chumail beo, 'se sin mas e ceilidh a bhios ann far nach eil ach Gaidhlig 'ga cleachdadh. Bu choir gum biodh daoine a' dol gu na ceilidhean, chan ann a dh'fhaicinn 'co chi iad' ach a bhlasad air beagan de 'n dualchas agus a dh' eisdeachd ri seann oran agus orain ura 'nan canan fhein. Nuair tha am nan ceilidh a' tighinn dluth a rithist — fòighnichibh dhiubh fhein earson a tha sibh a' dol ann.

The Scottish Gaelic Texts Society

This Society was founded in 1934 to undertake the task of publishing, in a systematic and scholarly form, the very considerable volume of Gaelic literature, prose and verse which is not, as yet, readily accessible to readers. The Society undertook to provide in each publication, besides the Gaelic text, such introductions, commentaries, vocabularies and translations as were felt to be necessary.

In the thirty years of its existence the Society has produced nine such publications, five of them since the war. Various other works are in preparation. It is hoped to maintain the present position whereby the Society produces a volume annually.

Derived From Subscriptions

The income of the Society is derived solely from subscriptions, publication would be impossible without the help of various trusts and societies. Members are encouraged to do what they can to increase the number of members and to draw attention to the work of the Society.

The membership fee is £1 1s for an individual and £2 2s for a library or learned society. Membership entitles the holder to a free copy of all publications issued during the year of joining and subsequent years.

The Society has recently committed itself to a policy of issuing one publication annually. Each person or library or society in membership and with subscriptions paid to date will receive a free copy of the full edition of the official publication for the year as it is published.

The main problem is to implement and adhere to the declared policy of publication annually. At present the society is two years behind. The difficulties are, firstly, to get the books written in time and, secondly, to get them published in time. Scholars of the kind needed are thin on the ground and it takes a long time to produce a book of high scholarship.

The publication programme at the moment reads as follows: 1967 "Carswell's Liturgy," editor R. L. Thomson, date of publication late 1968-early 1969. 1968 "An Clarsair Dall," W. Matheson, 1969. 1969 "An Eighteenth Century Anthology of Gaelic Poetry," R. S. Thomson and K. Macdonald, late 1969. 1970 "A Scottish Gaelic

Miscellany," 1970.

Beyond 1970 no firm dates can be given at present. It is hoped that this ensuing period will include editions of the following: The Works of Julia Macdonald of Keppoch (Sìlis na Ceapach), The Fèrnaig Mss., The Poems of William Ross, An Anthology of Unpublished Songs, The Books of Clanranald.

Unwavering Support

The society expresses its gratitude to all its members for their unwavering support of the Society over the years, and thanks are sent particularly to members overseas. It would be helpful and an encouragement if others were persuaded to join the Society. The Society is particularly anxious to have more libraries affiliated to it.

All members in subscription to the Society for the year 1966 have now received the publication for that year which appeared on 5th June, 1968. It is SPORAN DHOMHNAILL, an edition of the Poetry of Donald MacIntyre (Domhnall Ruadh, the Paisley and South Uist Bard). This volume, compared very expeditiously and efficiently by the Rev. Somerled MacMillan, forms a notable addition to the list of our publications. It is likely to give considerable pleasure to many who are familiar with the poetry of this bard, and it should also prove to be a work of great historical importance to future readers of Gaelic.

List of Publications

(To date 31/12/66)

"Heroic Poems from the Book of the Dean of Lismore" (N. Ross); "The Songs of Duncan Ban MacIntyre" (A. Macleod); "The Prose Writings of Donald MacKinnon" (L. MacKinnon); "The Prose Writings of Donald Lamont" (T. M. Murchison); "Admirchill an Chreidimh" (R. L. Thomson) A Gaelic translation of Calvin's Catechism; "The Works of John Macdonald" (A. M. MacKenzie); "The Gaelic Songs of Mary MacLeod (J. C. Watson); "The Poems of Donald MacIntyre" (S. MacMillan) The edition of the collected poems of Domhnall Ruadh, the Paisley and South Uist bard.

The Society's address is 108 Queen Victoria Drive, Glasgow, W.4.

Great Men for Gaelic

by Rev. Dr T. M. MURCHISON

(A Paper read at the Celtic Congress, Dublin, April, 1966)
If a language is to survive and flourish, three requirements must be met:

First and most important of all, the language must continue as a ready and regular medium of communication in all the concerns and relationships of daily life — home, school, church, work and leisure. With such use, a language adapts itself to the increasing knowledge and widening experience of its users, spontaneously enlarging its vocabulary and stream-lining its grammatical and syntactical structure. Without such use, a language must sooner or later die, leaving its corpse to be dissected by the academic scholars.

Secondly, a language must have a growing and developing literature, both oral and written, and both poetry and prose, if it is to be anything more than a merely elementary medium of communication little different from the sounds and signs which birds and beasts communicate with their own kind.

Thirdly, a language, if it is to be anything more than a mere *patois*, must have a firm structure of vocabulary and

grammar, just as an animal body must have a skeleton. Language, after all, consists of ideas expressed in words and phrases, arranged in certain patterns and used according to ascertainable laws. If the technicalities of vocabulary and grammar — of words and how to use them — seem secondary in importance to creative literature, they are nonetheless indispensable, the straw without which the bricks cannot be made, the mortar without which the bricks cannot be built together.

In preparing this paper I have assumed that what is required is some reference to key personalities and the contribution they made in regard to the three of these three basic requirements — that is, not the composers of original verse and prose, but rather those who have helped to elucidate and develop the Gaelic language, the grammarians and lexicographers, and what I may call the "technical" scholars generally.

The word "great," which is used in the title of the paper, is an over-used word, which, like a smoothly worn coin, has lost much of its original freshness. In Gaelic studies, as in other subjects, progress is made, generation after generation, not

so much by the unique contributions of a few outstanding "great" persons as by the cumulative labour of a large number of industrious workers, toiling devotedly, too often without recognition and with little, if any, financial reward. To list all such who might be entitled to some notice would result in a mere catalogue of names. On the other hand, to select a few from among the many is to make a personal choice with which other people may well disagree.

(to be continued)

LIBERAL APPOINTMENT
Inverness - shire. Liberal Association have appointed a new organising secretary to replace Mr Alan Sellar, who retired recently for business reasons. He is Mr Hugh Fraser, 25 Innes Street, Inverness, who, until recently was the Civil Defence Instructor with Inverness County Council.

BALNAFETACK FRESH FARM PRODUCE

and Suppliers of
NEW DEEP FREEZES
and Requirements

Every Saturday 10.0 p.m.-5.0 p.m.
Wednesday 2.0 p.m.-5.0 p.m.
we hold our **VEGETABLE SALE**

MEALY SHARPS EXPRESS
4/- stone, 10/- per ½ cwt.
Freshly Picked POTATO TURNIPS
2d each
GREEN ONIONS 3 lbs. for 1/3
CARROTS 3 lbs. for 1/6
OVEN READY CHICKENS 3/- lb.
SHOULDER MINCE 4/6 lb.

Please Bring Own Containers

ORDER FOR ANY WEEK DAY
BEST BUY IN LARGE CUTS OF TOP QUALITY MEAT
SHOULDER OF BEEF 2/5 lb.
FLANK OF BEEF 1/10 lb.
HALF or WHOLE SHEEP 2/3 lb.
LAMB FORE 1/9 lb.

Owing to bulk buying we offer over 25% discount on all new Deep Freezes.
Theid sinn an urras gun gach ni tha sinn a' reic ruibh mura còr, geibh thu a'airgid air ais.
ALISTAIR MACDONALD
BALNAFETACK, INVERNESS
Phone Inverness 30473

Review Order

"COME DANCING IN THE HEBRIDES" GLENFINNAN AND THE '45

As thousands of tourists hit the high road for the Scottish Highlands and the Hebrides, a 27-year-old dance-band leader, Fergie Macdonald, popular artiste on the music of Scotland label, invites his thousands of fans to "Come Dancing in the Hebrides."

This is the apt title of his latest album from Thistle (BSLP58), on which he includes Highland jigs, the Gay Gordons, a Barn Dance, and a Hebridean Waltz. The numbers are all of the type that will set many a summer and winter party going with a swing, be it in the Hebrides or in Hawick.

Fergie Macdonald himself is no stranger to the Hebrides and travels thousands of miles with his musicians, playing in town hall and village dances. He is a special favourite with islanders.

On "Come Dancing in the Hebrides" he features, in a track titled "Anne's Reel," the tunes "Anne's Reel," "Brown-headed Maid," and "The Barmaid." His marches track includes "Lady Dorothea Stewart Murray" and "Dr J. G. Hunter of Aulbea."

Fergie Macdonald, 27-year-old Gaelic-speaking musician from Achacrae gathers many Hebridean tunes, new and old, on his frequent tours to the north-west.

His band has its own fan-club, with a strong membership in the Highlands, and he and his musicians travel many hundreds of miles through Scotland every week, playing at dances and concerts.

Their "supporters" travel from the Highlands to see them play in Glasgow.

"Every summer I find new interest kindled in Scottish music," says Fergie. "The interesting point is that it becomes especially popular with English people and with Canadian, Australian and American visitors. They come to my concerts and dances, and are sometimes more interested in Scottish music than the Scots themselves."

"I am also getting more and more letters from fans overseas, where my records are sent as gifts from Scots at home."

The arrangements on Fergie Macdonald's new Thistle LP are by Noel Eadie, an Honours Graduate of Strathclyde University, who plays fiddle, bass, bass guitar, Spanish guitar and violin.

by Jean Munro, P.L.D. and Iain Cameron Taylor
National Trust for Scotland Price 2/-

This booklet is in a sense a companion to the Trust's publication on Culloden. Contained in its 28 pages is an excellent historical background to the last of the Highland Wars on behalf of the Stuarts and a description of Charles Edward's youth and his arrival in Clanranald's Country.

The reader can relive those August days when the Prince held court in the Braes of Arisaig and the excitement of the coming and going of armed men and personalities such as Alasdair MacMhaighstair Alasdair. The narrative although strictly factual is never dull and is devoid of all "Prince Charlieism" on the one hand and apology on the other.

Above all the authors make it very clear that the affair was of the Gaels who suffered accordingly, whatever glory they may have gained in the process. One would not expect otherwise from such learned and sensitive writers. The illustrations are all excellent and here also romantic excesses have been avoided.

Altogether a model short history of its very 'red penny' worth price.

SCALPAY PLEA FOR DENTAL CLINIC

Islanders on Scalpay, in the Outer Hebrides, are protesting that to visit the dentist they have to make a round trip of almost 90 miles.

They have sent a petition to Harris District Council asking for a dental clinic to be established on the island (population 500).

At a meeting they also complained that since the island's direct ferry link with Tarbert in Harris was removed they face a half-mile journey by ferry to Kyles, Scalpay, and a six-mile car journey to Tarbert when they want to consult a doctor.

PRINCESS AT N.M. BALL

Princess Anne attended the Northern Meeting Ball, held at the Aviemore Holiday Centre, on Tuesday (10th). She did not leave the dance until after 3 a.m. It was the first time she had attended the ball.

Iorram Nam Fogarrach

Eididh ri m' dhàn-sa mar a dh'èis sibh rìusan
A sheinn le sunnd dhuibh ann an tìr nam beann;
An luinnag dhùthch togabhl suas gu làir;
S' biodh neard nan làmh a cur a bhàt' na deann.

Seisid:

Tha 'n talamh fial' 's gù briagh na coilleatan aosd;
Ach 'n fògraich sinn bho thìr 's bho shluagh ar gaol.

Eadar am fonn sò' bothain chaoin ar càirden
The beannatan arda 's fàsch de thuinid dhorbhrì;
Ach tha ar cridheachan 'san tìr 'thog suas sinn,
S' gu tric na' brudair sinn mu cluinibhl gorm.

A chaoidh cha'n' fhaic sinn glinn 's cnòc na h-àilleachd,
Le 'n uillt ghlàn ghàireach 'ruith a sìos gu rèidh;
Cha'n' fhaic sinn orugh le uail' mu'n' triath an orugh,
No leac nan seòd 'bu dàileas, tèom, 'san streup.

Nuair bha ar sinneis, iomadh linn roimh 'n là so,
A' dìon le'n claidhmhean àite taimh na sòra;
Cha robh ach 'smuain gun cuirt' an clann a' n' dòthaich,
Gu tuilleadh bhruidean 'thoirid do dh'uchd'rain bhaosht.

Ma chruinnicreas feachd an aghaidh Bhrèatainn mhòraì,
Bìdh fonn ann cuinnspuinn chròda, dhàn gheill,
Ach c'èit am bi' làd anns an tìr 'am faotuin,
S' na Gaidheil sobhach chan cuan gu léir?

CANADIAN BOAT SONG

Listen to me, as when ye heard our father
Sing, long ago, the song of other shores;
Listen to me, and then in chorus gather
All your deep voices, as ye pull your oars.

Chorus:

Fair these broad meads, these hoary woods are grand,
But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

From the lone shieling of the misty island
Mountains divide us, and the waste of seas;
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
And we, in dreams, behold the Hebrides.

We never shall tread the fancy-haunted valley
Where, 'twixt the dark hills creeps the small clear stream,
In arms around the patriarch banner rally,
Nor see the moon on royal tomb-stones gleam.

When the bold kindred, in the time long vanished,
Conquered the soil, and fortified the keep,
No seer foretold the children would be banished,
That a degenerate lord might boast his sheep.

Come foreign raid! let discord burst in slaughter!
Oh! then for clansmen true, and stern claymore,
The hearts that would have given their blood like water
Best heavily beyond the Atlantic roar.

INVERNESS ICE RINK

BUGHT PARK

LICENSED RESTAURANT NOW OPEN

11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

High Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

Telephone 35711

THE SACRED ISLE

A handful of blue patches amid a sea of grey cloud is usually typical of a Scottish summer's day. The day I went to Iona was no different. Having visited Iona previously, I had always longed to go back. I thought that since cloudy overcast skies had been with us for weeks this day might be different. But no, clouds it was, with just a smir of rain.

As we neared Iona the clouds slowly began to disperse, the blue patches increasing in number and in size and soon the overhead sky was entirely blue. This was how to see Iona. The King George V pulled into the mile broad channel which separates Mull from this little three mile by two island paradise. The small boats to take us ashore pulled alongside and in about half-an-hour all the passengers had landed at the jetty.

In spite of the hundreds of people, the island still retains a serene and peaceful atmosphere. (No one shouts, people whisper, for there is something magical, wonderful and moving about the place). I am not particularly religious, but I found my visit to be not only a tonic but it gave me a feeling of well-being.

The entire island, or at least one has time to see on a cruise, has a religious atmosphere. History abounds. The ruins of the Nunnery are now a fine memorial garden, while, nearby, is a small museum of ancient stones and other relics. Maclean's Cross, erected in the 15th century,

commemorates one the Maclean chiefs.

The Cathedral of the Isles — Iona Abbey, which is largely 15th and 16th century, though once ruined is now wonderfully restored. The Church was restored by

GILBERT T. BELL

Dr P. MacGregor Chalmers between 1902 and 1910. The other Abbey buildings have been restored since 1939 by the Iona Community of the Church of Scotland, with Ian G. Lindsay as the architect. The Community was founded in 1938 by Lord MacLeod (Dr George F. MacLeod). The task of rebuilding is now finished and Iona Abbey is once again a fine church and a living monument to the early Celtic Church.

As one enters the Abbey, one cannot help recalling the past. In 563 Columba and his twelve disciples, banished from Ireland, landed here and set up headquarters. Ireland was out of sight and so the business of spreading the Celtic Church could begin. Ravaged by Norse invaders, the settlement has had a stormy past. In 1074 Queen Margaret restored the Abbey and St Oran's Chapel is her work. This marked the change over from the Celtic to the Roman Church and the Abbey was dedicated to the Augustinian Order. Later it was rebuilt as a monastery for the Benedictines. Eventually the Abbey became a Cathedral, the seat of the Bishop of the Isles, but soon came the Reformation and the dismantling of the monastic buildings. The buildings

remained ruinous until, in 1899, the 8th Duke of Argyll gifted the Abbey to the Church of Scotland. St Columba has prophesied that: "In Iona of my heart; Iona of my love,

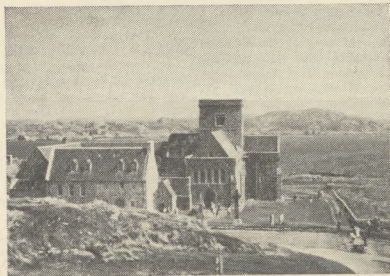
Instead of Monks' voices shall he the lowing of cattle,

But ere the world come to an end Iona shall be as it was."

Iona, one feels, has seen the lowing of the cattle

years the illustrious dead were brought to this sacred isle for burial. Today only visitors and tourists come to admire and pilgrims come to ponder and members of the Community to work.

The fascinating old Abbey, with its many adjoining buildings, and the numerous other antiquities make Iona a showplace. A few souvenir shops, a post office and a general store and an hotel or two are the only signs of



period and now it is "as it was."

In front of the Abbey is the high St Martin's Cross, dating from the 10th century. It is one of the splendours of Celtic Art and one of many examples of Crosses to be found on Iona. While these are impressive, it is a piece of modern sculpture one finds fascinating. In the cloisters is the statue that was gifted by the late Sir John and Lady MacTaggart, though inspired by Mrs Jane Blaffer Owen, of Texas, whose husband is a direct descendant of Robert Owen, the social reformer. The inscription on the reverse of this intriguing sculpture is: "I, Jacob Lipchitz, a Jew faithful to the faith of my fathers, have made this Virgin for a good understanding among all the people of the earth. That the Spirit may reign."

This is really the essence of the restorations of the Abbey buildings. The finance has been entirely gifted, without government grants, volunteer labour has been used and materials from all over the world have been gifted and used in its reconstruction. The Iona Community has indeed, one feels, been an effort to obtain a "good understanding among all the people of the earth." As Burns wrote two centuries ago — "It's coming yet, for a' that, that man to man the world o'er shall brothers be for a' that."

The Street of the Dead skirts past the village to the burying ground. At Iona lie the bodies of forty-eight Scots kings (including Duncan and MacBeath), four Irish kings, seven kings of Norway and a king of France. Such was the importance of Iona that for hundreds of

life. The village is quiet and peaceful. The jetty is busy as the passengers queue to await the arrival of the small boats which ply back and forth from the steamer. The souvenir shops empty.

Soon the last boat pulls from the shore. One looks back and sees only, apart from two children playing on silver sands, a deserted village. The island looks as if it wakens when the King George V arrives and goes back to sleep again as soon as it leaves.

The steamer soon departs and in no time the Cathedral disappears from view as the ship rounds the Torran Rocks and heads for Oban and cloudy skies.

Iona will ever stick in my memory. I cannot wait to see again its glories. Iona is a magnet. One cannot help remembering its never-to-be-forgotten scenes. In modern Gaelic, seemingly, Iona is called I (pronounced EE), which means, The Island. There are countless islands scattered off Scotland's western seaboard but none quite like this one. It is certainly THE ISLAND. It is a fascinating thought that this little Isle should have for so long been a light of Christianity and for so long a "centre of affairs for this world and the next."

(Continued from next column)

cause of their shared devotion to their Creator. He will have a sense of belonging to a divine team serving God's purpose on earth.

That is a view big enough to satisfy the inner longings of any man. As a man sees himself a creature of God and reacts sincerely to that view so he will have true self respect.

Weekend Thought:

Self Respect

by Paul Monteleone

We all like a word of sincere praise and an acknowledgement of work well done. That is a basic human need. But the question arises in my mind, "Why do we all feel this need?" Might the answer not be that men feel themselves at times out of tune with their Maker; occasionally they become conscious that they have been given life on earth for a purpose, one which is meant to be more than the satisfaction of human desires, however worthy and laudable these may be; but awareness does not always lead them to a full grasp of the content of the purpose.

Constantly men seek, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, a raison d'être. The search may be wistful or pathetic, but always it is real. Some have ceased trying to find purpose in life and take each day as it comes, stoically making the best of their situation. There is a degree of nobility in such an attitude, but there is also an implied admission of spiritual defeat.

I maintain that if a man really wants self respect he must have reached an estimate of his own value in God's sight. As a corollary he will have an estimate of his fellow's value before God. That view satisfies not only man's desires for himself but is in line with God's will for man. When man sees himself as an agent of the Divine Being, he realizes his full worth and purpose.

Let us apply this thought to everyday living. For example, the employer and the employed, the leader and the led, will view each other not as cogs in an impersonal machine but as fellow workers in a project that is above and beyond the human vision.

The big vision produces the best service. When a man thinks of himself as created by God for God's purpose, he manifests in his behaviour humility, unselfishness, and loyalty. He thinks in terms of how much he can give and less about what is his reward.

Let it be said straight away that his reward will come only as an issue of his basic view in his relation to God.

Moreover, the God centred employer will not ask the impossible of his fellow who, he knows, plays a vital part in the divine plan which he himself is seeking to serve. No more will the God centred employee, for example, give a minimum of his time and effort and evaluate it unrealistically in terms of reward. A new relationship of mutual trust will be born and, once established, will be the basis of further trust.

Each man will acknowledge the abilities and talents of others as God given, and will contribute his best be-
(Continued at foot of previous Column)

Have you visited

The Curiosity Shop?

125 Argyll St., Dunoon

(Next door to the Tudor)

● FOR THE UNUSUAL GIFT ●

A Fine Selection of

SCOTTISH, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JEWELLERY

"Ear-Rings Our Speciality"

LUNCHES

HIGH TEAS

Tudor

Tea Shoppe

127 Argyll St., Dunoon

A Delightful Rendezvous for

MORNING COFFEE AND AFTERNOON TEA

Specialities:

Home-made Cakes, Shortbread, Scones and Candies

Shortbread Packed and Posted to any Address

Water and Rock for Industry

From our Eire Correspondent

A new £3½ million industrial plant at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, will use sea water and mineral rock as raw materials for the production of magnesite. Irish-American Jack Mulcahy says that operations will start at the end of next year in the plant in his native town.

Magnesite is used in the steel industry to line high-temperature furnaces. At full production the factory will employ 300 people, mostly men. It is hoped to produce 100,000 tons of magnesite a year.

Dolomite will be mined at Bennettsbridge in Co. Kilkenny and brought by rail to Dungarvan after a preliminary crushing. It will be crushed again and then burnt

in a large kiln at 2000 degrees Fahrenheit.

It will be then mixed with sea water in huge tanks. Both sea water and dolomite contain the chemical magnesium. The reaction between the two will enable the magnesium to come out in cake form.

It will be then crushed again and put through another kiln at 3000 degrees Fahrenheit. What is then formed will be magnesite.

It will be brought to Cork and exported for use in the United States and European steel industries.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN BRITANNY?

The Autumn edition of "Catalyst," just published, contains an article called "Voice from Brittany" by "Jakez le Bihan" dealing with the recent history of the Breton nationalist movement. Explosions and other acts of violence, many of which have not been previously reported in this country, are recounted in some detail.

Other articles deal with: A proposed Scottish Constitution; the possibility of a Scottish U.D.I.; Business and Industrial Management in Scotland; the treatment of Scottish Literature in Scottish Universities; and a history of the Scottish Highland Games. Wendy Wood sets a puzzle—who owns the panels which were made for the Wallace Memorial at Elderslie but were never used, and now lie in Paisley Museum?

Poets contributing to this edition include Helen Cruikshank, Hugh MacDiarmid and George Campbell Hay in Gaelic.

Circulation is now almost 3,000. The next edition will be published at the end of November.

Copies (3/6) are available from 23 Kinkell Terrace, St. Andrews Fife.

CELTIC ART CLASSES

Everyone concerned with the Saturday morning classes in piping, Highland dancing and drumming at Larbert High School are very pleased with the success of Miss Rosemary McGuire in winning the "Junior World Championship" in Highland dancing at the Cowal Games last Saturday. Also on the prize-list at Cowal Games were brothers Iain and Colin Kirkpatrick who gained medals for their efforts.

Congratulations are also due to Piping Tutor John Graham who was awarded second prize at the Strathspey and Reel event at the Argyllshire Gathering Games held at Oban on 27th August.

Department's New Man

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY

Mr H. Whitby, CB, has been appointed Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland in succession to Sir Matthew Campbell, KBE, CB, who is retiring. The appointment, made by the Secretary of State for Scotland with the approval of the Prime Minister, will take effect from October 22, 1968.

Mr Whitby, who is 58 years of age, has been an Under Secretary in the Department since 1958. He was educated at Ardingly College, Sussex, and at the University of Manitoba where he graduated with the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture in 1933. Following service with the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford and the Department of Agriculture at Leeds University he joined the Civil Service in 1938 as an Economist in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 1947 he came to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland as Advisory Officer on Farm Economics. He was promoted to Assistant Secretary in 1950 and to Under Secretary in 1958. Throughout his service in the Department, Mr Whitby has been particularly concerned with the economic aspects of agricultural policy and administration.

Sir Matthew Campbell has been Secretary of the Department since 1958.

TIRIODH A RITHIST!

Ann's an aireamh mu dheireadh de "Struth" thug sinn tarrainn air mar a thug Tiriódh barr air gach aite eile ann an Albainn mar thoradh air an t-side eireachdail a fhuair muinntir an eilein sin anns an Iuchair. A reir coltais cha robh an Luinsadal idir air deireadh. Bho'n a chaidh cunnantas a chumail air an aimsir ann an Tiriódh an toiseach bho chionn da fhichead bliadhna cha robh mios na Lunsadal cho bliath agus a bha e am bliadhna Thainig an naidheachd cheudna a Beinn nan Faoghla, ach chan 'eil ach beagan is fichead bliadhna bho'n a thoisich iad air seùl a chumail air an t-side air an eilean sin.

Faillte Do Lybster

THE PORTLAND ARMS
extends a warm welcome
Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing
Sea Angling
Good Fare and a Fine Cellar

NEWSAGENT . STATIONER

Murdoch

Cards Gifts Tobaccos

Tel. 638

HILLFOOT STREET, DUNOON

over to you:

ROAD TO THE ISLES

In the age when tourism is one of the best revenue-earners for the Scottish Highlands, it would not only be foolhardy but down right disastrous to close the railway between Mallaig and Fort William.

The whole world is familiar with the words of the song (Road to the Isles) which touches on every whistle stop which would suffer through the closure of the rail service.

Not only the fact that the railway goes through country of unsurpassed scenic beauty, but country side which is steeped in history of the '45 Rebellion. Surely at a time when the resurgence of Scottish Nationalism is growing daily, we can rally some support, not by the sword, but by the pen and the human voice to prevent the severing of a life-line, for that is what it is to the people of Lochaber and the Western Isles.

— Yours etc,

A. K. MACDOUGALL

Lochinver.

THANKS MANCHESTER

Sir,—I am replying on behalf of the Darlington Gaelic Choir to the very helpful and comprehensive letter from Mr Lee Collin and the Manchester Gaelic Choir. The advice and cautions, both very relevant in our case, have I hope been absorbed and taken to heart by us all. Thank you, Manchester, for the letter and for the time and thought which you obviously put into the compiling of it.

For the moment I'm afraid we exist more as a club than a choir though we have attempted a few quavering verses of "Cailin mo Ruina" and "Ho mo Nighean donn bhoitheach." Musically it was nothing short of hilarious but we were encouraged by our efforts to master—for many of us—the unfamiliar Gaelic sounds. I have kept a tape recording of these first faltering phrases, if nothing else it will spur us on to greater things! Our greatest problem lies in finding a choir master willing to take us on but until we do of course we shall never be in effect a choir. However once we do find one and assuming that the initial enthusiasm is sustained who knows—perhaps in a year or two we shall be entertaining each other with an exchange concert? It would certainly be something to work for and it would give us the opportunity of benefiting further from your advice. The 13½ miles separating us will be the least of our problems.

Le gach deagh dhurach

FIONA M. ORR

16 Edinburgh Drive,
Darlington,
Co. Durham.

Federation of Crofters' Unions
Prize Draw

The winners of the Federation of Crofters' Unions' Prize Draw are: 1st M/s Garroch, 1 Esk Road, Inverness, £50; 2nd Mr J. Jagger, 42 Caravan Aird, Bernisdale, Skye, £15; 3rd Mr D. MacPhee, Ardroag, Dunvegan, Skye, £5.

SANDEMAN'S SCOTCH



The King of Whiskies

Par Uisge
beatha de
chliu
sonraichte

"Rìgh nan Uisge Beatha"

SANDEMAN & SONS LTD., 25 & 27 FORTH ST., EDINBURGH

BATA UR AIRSON BHARRAIGH

Le cuideachadh o Bhor Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd tha Mgr. Iain Mac a' Saoir air bata ghomach a cheannach. Is ann a Eollagairraidh ann am Barraigh a tha Iain agus thogadh am bata ur ann an Arcaibh.

FEILL A' CHRUIDH

Chumadh feill a' chruidh ann an Loch nan Madadh bho chionn ghoidid. Bha na prìsean meadhanach math, ach a' fàill fòrmaidh cha robh iad idir cho ard agus a bha iad aig feill an Earraich.

THE RISING OF 1820

1820 was a year of Social Strife and Revolt throughout Britain giving rise to the Cato Street conspiracy and the massacre of Peterloo, but it was in Scotland that the main threat to the British establishment appeared, namely in an abortive attempt to set up a provisional government. It is fitting that Frank Sherry's little book "The Rising of

By J. F. GEORGE

1820 " should appear at a time when Scotland's star is once more in the ascendant. Now at last it seems that the hope and dream of the Martyrs of 1820 will be realised and a new Scotland will emerge. Despite the natural British Policy to suppress the tradition, it is surprising that it has not survived in the public mind. Here the explanation perhaps lies in the reference made in the narrative to the attempt to paint the prisoners as godless revolutionaries. Ministers of religion, either duped by, or conniving in this blackwashing, would have been able to succeed where an official attempt to consign the insurrection to oblivion would have been doomed to failure. The martyred three, Wilson, Hardie and Baird, were all convinced that, like Wallace before them, the ignominy of their death would be followed by their vindication in the eyes of posterity. In fact, after a century and a quarter they are little known in Scotland today. It is the hope of the writer that his contribution will be a step towards the vindication of the three martyrs and their cause for **FREE-DOM and SCOTTISH RADICALISM**.

On the morning of the 1st April 1820 the citizens of Glasgow and adjoining counties awoke to find that proclamations had been posted in public places (reminiscent of Dublin almost a century later) declaring the setting up of a provisional government.

Call To The People

"Friends and countrymen, we have been reduced to take up arms for the redress of our common grievances, our principles are few and founded on the basis of our constitution. Equality of rights (not of property) is the object for which we contend, and which we consider as the only security for our liberty and lives. 'Liberty or Death' is our motto, and we have sworn to return home in triumph or return no more!

"Soldiers shall you plunge your bayonets into the bosoms of fathers and brothers? Come forward then at once and free your country and your King from the power of those who have held them too long in thralldom.

"We declare inviolable all public and private property. In the present state of affairs, and during the continuation of so momentous a struggle, we earnestly request of all to dissent from their labour from and after this day, the 1st of April, and attend wholly in the recovery of their rights and consider it as the duty of every man not to recommence until he is in the position of those rights which distinguish the freeman from the slave, viz.: that of giving consent to the laws by which he is governed. We therefore recommend to the proprietors of Public Works and

all others, to stop the one, and shut up the other, until order is restored, as we will be accountable for no damage which may be sustained, and which, after this public intimation, they can have no claim to and we hereby give notice to all those who shall be found carrying arms against those who intend to regenerate their country and restore its inhabitants to their native dignity. We shall consider them as traitors to the country and enemies of the King, and treat them as such."

By order of the committee of organisation for the formation of a provisional government.

Glasgow, April 1st, 1820.

The uprising failed in Scotland for the same reason that the uprisings in Ireland and South Wales failed—lack of arms and organisation, plus an earnest desire to avoid shedding blood—a desire by no means shared by the authorities, who were ready to use freely the bullet, bayonet and the scaffold.

Following the proclamation the City of Glasgow was in a state of siege with about 5,000 troops concentrated in and about the town whilst cannons were mounted at the bridges spanning the River Clyde. It was widely rumoured that the leader of the revolt was Marshall McDonald, Duke of Taranto, one of Napoleon's famous generals, who, it was said, had been landed by a French ship off the coast of Scotland.

Storming of Greenock Gaol

Among the incidents recorded and unrecorded of the happenings during the insurrection, the release of political prisoners confined in Greenock Jail is the most dramatic. A party of 10 prisoners was being despatched from Bridewell Jail in Glasgow to Greenock, and was escorted by a detachment of the Port Glasgow Volunteers led by a pipe and drum band. Having handed over their prisoners to the Greenock Jail authorities, they were returning through the town when crowds began to shout and hiss, pressing in on their ranks making it difficult for the escort to clear a way through the street. Mr Dennison, a Greenock magistrate, was brought to the scene of the disturbance in an attempt to restore order, but was of no avail. The mob, on reaching the tontine, began to throw stones at the ranks of the military. After several of the volunteers had been wounded they replied by firing a volley into the crowd which incited the mob further. A running fire was kept up until the soldiers reached Cart-syde, where the crowd tore down iron railings and started using them as weapons. Others armed with swords or guns, and led by a piper, made towards Port Glasgow in order to cut off the retreat of the military, but on learning that the military had despatched riders to warn the authorities at Port Glasgow, then directed their attention on Greenock Prison. The crowd stormed the prison using battering rams to batter down the entrance doors.

On entering the prison they proceeded to free the newly arrived radical prisoners, leaving other convicted prisoners as they found them. The prisoners were able to make good their escape thanks to the unanimous rising of the working people of Greenock. Killed and wounded during the clash with the military numbered about twenty. In the evening of this clash the military arrived in force and took possession of the town with a force consisting of detachments of the Midlothian cavalry under the command of Sir John Hope. The 13th Regiment was to arrive later on the Saturday by steamboat from Glasgow with Sir M. S. Stewart, the Lord Lieutenant of the county aboard.

The failure of the uprising was to end any hope of stemming the flow of Scottish immigrants seeking new pastures abroad—even today in 1968 an average of 40,000 Scots leave their native country. After the Jacobite Risings the Highlands and Islands folk began to be submitted to pressure to emigrate by avaricious landlords who enjoyed the full support of the authorities. This pressure sometimes took the form of house-burning and even murder, but the landlords and their agents were allowed a completely free hand. In this way, during a period covering a hundred years, the once populated area of Gaelic Scotland was reduced almost to a desert. The virgin territories overseas of course benefited from this strong influx of hardy immigrants, but this benefit entailed a terrible amount of human suffering.

The people of the industrial lowlands of Scotland fared better, but only relatively so. A steady influx of labour from the Highlands and later from Ireland enabled wages to be kept at rock bottom level, while the industrialists waxed fat. The workers were housed in hovels and frequently suffered from malnutrition. It was against this background that the rising of 1820 took place.

L. Wynne

Butcher
HIGH STREET
FORT WILLIAM

★

Best quality meat at
keenest prices

★

Buidsear da aireabh

DUNCAN MACINTYRE
HIGH STREET, FORT WILLIAM

Buidsear — Butcher

High Quality Meat combined with
Personal Service and Courtesy

Feol Bhlasda agus
Seirbhis Phearsanta

Faite gu

M. L. M. GORDON
HIGH STREET, FORT WILLIAM

Claran—Records
Cuir Seachad—Sports
Caraichean Beaga—Dinkie Cars

Thig gu

ALISTER MACDONALD
HIGH STREET, FORT WILLIAM

Save Money on Tyres
and Motor Accessories

Gach ni airson Car is Rothair

FRASERS

HIGH STREET, FORT WILLIAM
Airneis thighe is uidheam iasgaich

All Household Furnishings
Fishing Tackle

Look in — Faite romhaibh

SLAT IS GUNNA

The
ROD AND GUN SHOP

Everything
for the Sportsman

Station Square
FORT WILLIAM
Tel. Fort William 2656

TIGH-OS DA
PHENTLAND
INBHIR-TEORSA

Air leth fearagarrach airson
teaghlachan air thurus is
iasgairean nan lochan 's nan
aibhnichean 's an Taobh-Tuath.

Am biadh as fearr.
Gabhair gu math ruith
le

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean
SEORAS IS FREDA SUTHARLAN

Auctioneer and Appraiser

W. Cunningham
48 John Street
DUNOON
Telephone 102

REMOVER STORER
PACKER SHIPPER

Haig

Scotland's
finest since
1627



Don't be vague,
ask for Haig

Ferries, Facts and the Future

An Comunn's New Chairman

Liberal MP Busy

Against a background of holidays in Central Europe, Spain, Ireland and the Far North of Norway, this year

by DOUGLAS DRYSDALE

we headed for the Hebrides, and what a wonderful holiday it was — two weeks of perfect weather, no rain, no mosquitos, no crowds, and plenty of time to think and compare our fascinating Outer Isles with other parts of Europe.

It seems that ever since the days when the Duke of Cumberland laid waste the Highlands, this great area, the home of one of the most gifted peoples in the Western World, has been subjected to a form of government which is so unlightened as to be almost unbelievable. Generation after generation of exploiters have tried their hand at wringing profits out of the area at the expense of the Highlanders, and one gets the firm impression today that another wave of the same devastating process is about to descend on the long-suffering people. One is told that the great strands of North Uist are to be enclosed and

bulb-growing established with a view to handing it over to an English company in due course. One hears of a London-based organisation receiving grants to develop lobster-fishing. The Forestry Commission working from its Hampshire headquarters covers more and more of our land with forests and appears to pay little regard to complaints from the farming community. One sees the pulp mill at Fort William, built with assistance at the taxpayer's expense, for a huge London-based company. One hears rumours of huge luxury hotels about to be built in various key points in the Highlands and Islands.

The reason for these projects, we are told, is to create employment. The promoters omit to point out that the profits from these enterprises will, of course, be siphoned right out of the district and even out of Scotland itself.

In Norway, it is all quite different. It is true that here also are the large mills and hotels, and that a proportion of the profits certainly drifts out of the northern areas, but at least most of the profits stay in Norway, and do not drift to Sweden. The outstanding difference between the Norwegian north and Scotland's northwest is that there are people everywhere, people who are making money, that the population is growing, and has, in fact, trebled in the last hundred years, quite a different thing from the ever-shrinking population of even the very best areas of Scotland, such as Orkney.

If the rebuilding of the North is to be successful it must be

done by the people themselves working in a viable and sensible atmosphere created by a far-seeing and knowledgeable government.

One of the most striking and obvious differences between Norway and Scotland is the state of the ferry services. The Norwegians have developed a type of boat and a method of operation which is superlatively quick, efficient and cheap. MacBraynes have produced ships which could only be described as typical mongrels, the usual compromise—they are neither ferry boats nor liners,—and when one questions the men who run them, the county councillors and other knowledgeable people, it is very quickly apparent that there has been a large degree of incompetence and inefficiency in the development of the present inter-island ferry services.

The successful development of the new private enterprise ferry between Islay and the Mainland would appear to be proof that the Scottish Development Department and the Government are attempting to hide a massive example of mismanagement under a smoke-screen of propaganda.

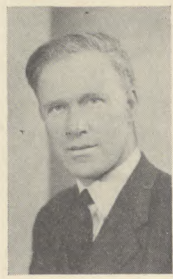
The prices charged by MacBraynes in many instances can only be described as absurd, and the huge subsidies being paid are a measure of the refusal to learn from the example of what the Norwegians have done.

When one goes into the matter, two excuses are given—that the Board of Trade will not permit the use of Norwegian type ships, and that the tides in Scotland are too high. Both these excuses are very poor and unconvincing particularly as the Norwegians have the most stringent ship-building regulations in Europe today.

The legacies of almost medieval social habits still lingers like a kiss of death on the Western Isles. Quite recently, North and South Uist were sold in the open market, and surely there is no area in Scotland where state-ownership could have been more intelligently applied with almost universal approval. These islands and similar places, require enterprising, forward-thinking local government with properly thought-out schemes to counteract the expense of living in remoter areas. Why, for instance, should the petrol tax not be abolished in the Islands to compensate for the cost of ferry services?

Why, for instance, should nominal charges not be made for lorries carrying essential basic products such as petrol, coal, fertiliser etc., to the Islands and on their return with products from the Islands? In the winter-time these ships are running almost empty, and yet enormous freight charges are

(Continued on Page 12)



Mr D. J. MacCush, recently appointed chairman of the Northern Regional Council of An Comunn Gaidhealach. A Harrisman, he has been secretary of the Crofters' Commission since it was formed in 1955.

SEICOSLOBHACIA

Bho leum Ruisia air Seicoslobhacia cha robh luchd-turais ga leigil a steach do'n duthaich.

Tha an naise ordugh a mach gu faod duine 'sam bith tha miannachadh tadhal an Seicoslobhacia.

A new style of starting the annual Liberal Fair was tried, with success last Saturday. Lady Bannerman had agreed to open it in the normal manner but it fell a victim to the enteritis epidemic currently raging in the Glasgow area. With Mr Russell Johnston in that city taking part in a television debate on Scottish Devolution it was decided to dispense with any opening ceremony and Mr E. W. Watt, Honorary Secretary of the Association and Treasurer of the Fair, simply announced the reasons for Lady Bannerman and Russell Johnston not being present and then asked the stall-holders to commence selling. The result was

brisk business and a more rapid clearance of the stalls.

Although the sum realised did not quite reach that of last year's record total the attendance was the highest ever achieved.

Mrs Watt was the convener and the various stalls and efforts were organised by:—

The Mrs A. Campbell, K. Fraser, Hamilton and Miss C. Cameron—cake and candy.

The Mrs W. A. Anderson, Lawrie, I. McKenzie and Robertson—work.

The Mrs A. Anderson, H. Matheson and Messrs Anderson, McKell and Sellar—produce.

The Mrs I. MacKay, H. McLeod, D. Menzies and Sellar—bric-a-brac

Mrs Lyon and Miss R. McKenzie—jewellery.

Messrs H. McLeod and Tulloch—bottle.

Young Liberals—lucky dip.

The Mrs Brough, K. McDonald, Pollitt and Stoker—teas.

Mr D. Watt—ice cream.

Messrs D. MacPherson and D. Menzies—door.

Mrs Russell Johnston, deputising for her husband drew the various raffles.

Tel. Fort William 2044

K. K. CAMERON

(M. H. Cameron, K. E. Cameron)

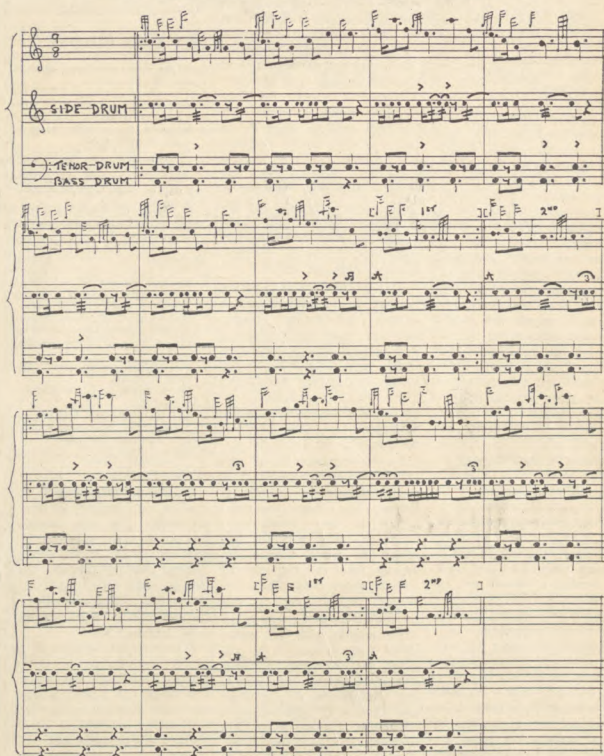
141 HIGH ST., FORT WILLIAM

Tadhal an so

SHOPPING CENTRE, CAOL

Bakers, Grocers, Restaurant

THE CHILDREN OF LARBERT



This pipe tune was composed by P. M. Robert Bruce, Glasgow, and the embellishments are by P. M. R. G. Hardie. P. M. Bruce is doing stalwart work teaching piping and drumming in the Larter area. The S.P.B.A. are to be congratulated for providing material for the classes, and the local Education Authority for their part in promoting these highly successful classes.

NO STATE LANGUAGE

By
PADRAIG O'FEARGHAIL

The Soviet empire embraces a multitude of nationalities and cultures. It covers one sixth of the world's land surface and has 208 million citizens who speak 120 languages. The dominating core of the Union are the Russians who account for 59.6 per cent. of the total population. The next largest group are the Ukrainians, 37 million; and then Byelorussians, 8 million; Uzbeks, 6 million, and so on down through over 100 nationalities to groups such as the Nogais, 14,000, in Soviet Daghestan.

The "Declaration of rights" signed by Lenin in 1917 promised the development of languages and "the blossoming of national culture, literature and the arts of the Soviet peoples."

While the exact degree to which these ideals have remained unfulfilled is not known in the West much of the information available is now generally accepted.

For example, after the revolution there were forty-seven languages identified as spoken in the Caucasian area, between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. These included ten written languages, among them the ancient Georgian language, which dates back to the fifth century. There were thirty-seven languages with no literature and twenty-three which were without even an alphabet.

Elsewhere there were many young languages which had become known to the outside world at the end of the last century and had been provided with alphabets based on the Arabic and Russian written languages.

The first positive step taken by the new Soviet regime was the creation of written languages. New alphabets were composed, taking into account the sound composition of each language, the selection of more developed and widespread dialects, and the preservation of the necessary graphic unity of the new alphabets.

In 1932, at the First All-Russian Conference on the development of written languages of the north, draft alphabets based on the graphics of the Russian alphabet were adopted for fourteen languages. Gradually, other languages were also transferred from the Latin to Russian basis. In many cases the number of letters and letters with diacritical (additional) signs was reduced and the writing of letters simplified.

Soviet writers make the point that there is no single state language in the USSR. In each of the fifteen Union Republics the language of the main nation populating one or another republic became the state language. The Russian language serves as the language of intercourse between the nations.

In the case of the developing languages instruction in the

native language was introduced in primary schools as soon as a written language appeared. Gradually the national language was introduced for business corresponding and clerical work in local administration and in judicial proceedings. Only with the growth of general literacy was teaching in the native language undertaken in secondary schools, colleges and universities.

The new Soviet rulers appeared from the beginning to recognise the importance of the choice of second language to be taught in the schools. They made sure that Russian was the choice in all cases. Today, Russian spokesmen say the study of Russian is voluntary and perhaps we can accept this statement, since the circumstantial pressures to learn Russian are great. Before starting to study Russian, children can read and write in their native language.

A certain amount of study has been carried out in the Soviet Union on the consolidation of nationalities, and of ethnic assimilation of peoples. In defining the latter Soviet writers have pointed out that its chief characteristic is the loss of native language as a result of lengthy contact with another nationality and the mastering of another language and culture.

Figures quoted for the 612,200 Bashkirs show that 348,700 consider the Tatar language their native language and 26,000 consider Russian their native language. But the number indicating Bashkir as their native language has increased steadily over the years, by 26 per cent. between 1925 and 1939, and by 23 per cent. between 1939 and 1959.

One example of assimilation is that of the million and a quarter Mordovian people which are scattered in three or four groups in the heart of Russia proper. In 1926, 55 per 1,000 who were considered Mordovians by nationality regarded Russian as their native language. In 1959 this had risen to 215 per 1,000.

In the development of the various Soviet languages it is not surprising to learn that Russian has become the main source of new terminology. Scientific terms generally accepted in world science are usually taken in through the interpretation and forms of Russian wordbuilding.

There is no doubt that in the larger nations with well established stable languages the language development has been great. In Lithuania, for example, the Government of the Tsar had prohibited publications in the native language from 1864 to 1904. In 1965 almost two thousand titles, running to nearly fifteen million copies, were published for the three

(Continued at foot of next column)

Gaidhealtachd

Mr E. S. MacDonald, a native of Prince Edward Island now resident in U.S.A. revisited the island and Cape Breton this summer. In Cape Breton he attended St Ann's Mod and a Scottish concert at Bucklaw. He found the Highland spirit strong and many people with a knowledge of Gaelic. In Prince Edward Island he went on a 200 mile safari from East Point to Glenfinnan. Nearly everyone he met was related to him. One, the wife of Senator J. J. MacDonald, Glenfinnan is related to him through his great great grandfather Angus MacDonald. Another, Mrs Colin MacDonald is a direct descendant of Captain John MacDonald of Glenallade who led the Clan Ranald emigrants in 1772 to found the first colony on the island. Mr MacDonald also met Fr. Allan MacDonald and Mrs Brehaut, island historians. Gaelic is now at a low ebb on the island as compared with Cape Breton but its memory is respected and cherished. Mr MacDonald also states that Prince Edward Island had a land question in the last century. We would gladly hear more from these Gaels in North America.

Do You Know?

1. What is known as the Ossianic Lays or Ballads?
2. What tune is said to have been played on the bells of St Giles Cathedral in March 1707?
3. What is the ancient motto of Clan MacGregor?
4. De an Uamh a tha ann an Uamh Binn?
5. Ciod an e-òrain eile a their cuid a' bha air Mairi nighean Alasdair Ruaidh?
6. Am bheil fios air a' chanain a' bha aig Adhamh agus Eubha anns a' Gharaidh?

ANSWERS

1. Ancient poetry of a heroic nature, better termed as Heroic Ballads of the early centuries.
2. Union of Parliaments "Banais am Bheil—Inbhir-Aora; or 'What should be said on my wedding day!'"
3. "Is riaghail mo dheam" (Our tribe is royal).
4. Uamh Fionn; Uamh a' Chuil.
5. Fionnghal.
6. Tha feadhainn de'n bheasach gur e an Eubha, cuid a' bha Greigais agus cuid eile Gàidhlig.

million Lithuanians.

Lithuanian publications include a large number of books of poetry. The most popular Lithuanian classical writer has been published in an edition totalling 900,000 copies. One hundred and fifty school textbooks are issued annually in editions of approximately 60,000 each.

Whether one believes it to be for the good or ill of the human race there seems no doubt that the Soviet Government has directed much effort and energy towards the development of languages and "the blossoming of national culture, literature and the arts of the Soviet peoples."

(Reprinted by Courtesy of "Rose")

LATHA NA FEILLEADH

Nam faicinn air an fhéill thu, An Glaschu nan Dùnèideann, Gur tu mo rogha céile, Bho dh'èireadh grian gu laigheadh i.

Bha mi leughadh ann a "Sruth" mu Chnoc na Féilleadh ann an Uidhist a' Tuath agus bhrosnach sin mi agus thug e gu m' chuimhne latha-na-féilleadh ann am Bagh A'Chasteil am Barraidh. Bha e na chleachdadh aig na Barraich a bhi cumail laithean féilleadh Naomh Taice an Eilean. Mar a bha Naomh Brainn, Naomh Bara, agus Ban Naomh Brighde, cha robh na daoine a'deanamh ach cho beag 's b'urrainn dhaibh air na laithean sin, ach 'sann air an fhéill a bheadh ga cumail a h-uile bliadhna air Cnoc-na-féilleadh a tha mi 'adól a thoirt taruinn. An uair a theigheadh na droibhearan leis a'bhata, bha Cnoc na Féilleadh ga chuir air doigh air son ar, fhéill a chumail, na marsannan a'cur suas buidhean beaga a sud 's seo air feadh a'chnuic far am bheadh gach seorsa ga creic a bheiradh a suim as a chloinn, agus aitealan anns an cruinneachadh na cuilleachan a dh'òl strubag agus far an cuireadh iad fàil' air daoine a bheadh beag eile. Bheadh ceannard na goile a thoirt duinn latha deth, agus a nuair a rachadh ar n'ainm a chur san leabhar bha sinn a'ruith dhachaidh airson sinu fhein a chur air doigh. An oidhche roimhe bha ar falt air a nighedh gus an robh e deàrradh—mar a thubhairt Alasdair Alasdair Mhaighstair Alasdair—

B'ait leam sealladh de d'chuallean, 'S tu ga chradhadh mi d'huasan, Bha éideadh àluinn samh. raidh ga chuir oirn agus an uair a thachradh na caillachan ruinn air an rathad mhòr bheadh iad ag radh "A m'èudail mo chridhe! nach chuir a tha snog a' falbh gun

fhéill." A nuair a ruigeamaid Cnoc na Féilleadh a measg gach fuaim, agus éibheadh, fideagan, agus geumnaich a chruidh, chluinnteach guth an Fhir Reic ag radh—"Tha mi tairgsean fideag phund Sasunnach air a bheothach seo."

A toirt sùil mun cuairt bheadh na fir agus na bod-aich a' toirt fìradh suas gun "Toata Bhàin" far am bheadh "Eoin Mor" nach maireann gu trang a'sinèadh nan glainneachan mun cuairt air a stop agus abair gu b'fàil fiam mu'n dorus agus na bodach a'toirt: am beachd air na prìsean, bha na gillean òga cho fàilaidh leis an aigrid, agus cha robh duine grumach air an latha seo. Gu crìoch a chuir air an fhéill bheadh Bàl san talla agus mar a bha dannsa dol air adhart, bheadh na gillean òga a cuir iarras air Niall Caimeug—"Niall Ruadh"— "Tois aig anam) oran a Bhàird Leòdhassach a sheimn.

Tha bat' na smid do'n chaidh d'uth, 'S gach rob' is stuir air doigh, 'S 'n uair ruigis i leam tir nio rinn mi, 'S an rob' mi 'n tìs mo la, 'San annoch ciùin 'nuair bhios gach flur, 'San canach ur na glòir, Coinneachd sinn an gleann an fhaireach. Mo ghaol mo righinn òg. M. J. M.

PRISEAN NAS ARDA AN SEALTUIN

Air an ath—bhlidhna gheibh iasgairan Shealtuin prìsean nas àirde air an iasg a reiceas iad 'sna h-eileanan aca fhein.

Dh' ainmich Mgr Seumas Pottinger, Rùnaire, Comunn Iasgairan Shealtuin gun dh'iontach nà cèanaichean gun na prìsean a leigeadh na b' ìsle na chuir na h-iasgairan rompa o choin ghoidh.

Wm. Grigor & Son Limited

20 HAMILTON STREET
INVERNESS. TEL 34343



Gaelic Broadcasts

The Celtic League

MACKINLAYS & BIRNIE LTD.
 Proprietors of
Glen Mhor and Glen Albyn
Distilleries, Inverness

Producers of
Finest Highland Malt Whisky

10-year-old GLEN MHOR
 bottled at 75° proof available
 From H. C. JACK
CHURCH ST., INVERNESS

TOIMHSEACHAN - TARSUINN
Feumaidh fuasglaidhean a bhith stigh roimh an 30mh latha de'n Damhar. Dleasaidh a cheud fuasgladh coimhlionta a gheibhear air-leas leabhraichean de luach 21/-.

Forestry Commission Jubilee 1919-1969

To commemorate the 50th Anniversary of its formation, the Forestry Commission—Britain's national forest authority—is to stage a special Forestry Exhibition at Bush Estate, near Edinburgh on June 5, 6 and 7, 1969.

It will certainly be one of the greatest Forestry Exhibitions ever to be held in Britain and there will have been nothing like it in Scotland since the International Forestry Exhibition held in Edinburgh in 1984.

Apart from marking the Forestry Commission's Jubilee, the 1969 Exhibition will provide an effective shop window for British forestry, and will demonstrate to the general public what an important industry forestry has become in the U.K. over the last 50 years.

While the purpose of the Exhibition is to demonstrate the Commission's achievements and its aims throughout Great Britain, it was decided to hold it in Scotland partly because the last forestry exhibition was held in the South of England, but mainly because such a large part of the Commission's work takes place north of the Border, where its estate covers an area of 1½ million acres of land. More than half of this area is now under trees, and the tree planting programme involves more than 50 square miles each year.

One facet of the Exhibition which will be of particular interest to the general public will be the emphasis placed on the social and recreational side of forestry, in which the Commission has led the way since 1936 when it opened its first forest park—the Argyll Forest Park. This ties in well with the objects of the recent Countryside Acts, which should do much to help "John Citizen" to enjoy and conserve the British countryside including his own forests.

Virtually every aspect of the British Forestry scene will be represented at this event, and there will be something for everyone. Besides the exhibits, live demonstrations etc., put on by the Forestry Commission, there will also be a large number of Trade Exhibitors.

Foresters and other visitors from all over Britain and from different overseas countries are already arranging to attend, and many different organisations are contributing their active support.

Admission charges will be small; there will be ample parking space for coaches and cars; and in the beautiful grounds of Bush Estate there will be plenty of room to move around, or sit down and rest.

In addition to the Exhibition, the Forestry Commission's Jubilee is also being celebrated by "Forest Weeks", being organised throughout the summer months of 1969 by the various Conservators in England and Scotland. In Wales there will be a special Welsh Forestry Exhibition near Port Talbot from July 7 to 12 as well as demonstrations of work in the forests during the first two weeks of July.

NA LIBERALOICH 'SAN FHASAN

Na deidh seachdhuin a chair seachd le Mgr Eideard Heath ceannard nan Toraidhean is Uilleam Ros, Runaire na Staithe tha e coltach a nis gu bheil Mgr Ieremie Thorpe ceannard nan Liberalaich a' tighinn air chuairt do'n Cheann a Tuath.

Bidh Mgr Seoras Mackie agus Mgr Alasdair MacCoinnich combla ri Mgr Thorpe an nair a thadhlas e am Baile Dhubhaich air an 7th Iatha de'n Damhar. Thadhlaidh iad coisheadh an Inbhir pheofharain 'san Inbhir—ghordain.

1320 Club Symposium

Furthering its policy of providing a forum for discussion of the problems related to Scottish Self-Government, The 1320 Club announces another Symposium, to be held in Edinburgh on Saturday, 12th October, 1968.

The theme this time is "Legal and Constitutional Aspects of Independence."

The morning session will consist of lectures by Professors T. B. Smith and I. C. MacGibbon of Edinburgh University, and the afternoon debate, to be chaired by Mr Ludovic Kennedy, will feature such speakers as Dr C. M. Grieve and Mr James Glendinning. Ample opportunity will be available at both sessions for open discussion and debate.

We believe that this Symposium will yet again show the ability of The 1320 Club to "convert political heat into light," as Mr Magnus Magnusson put it.

Lunch will be available and a Reception and Ceilidh follows the Symposium in the Celtic Lodge, Edinburgh.

Booking arrangements are being handled by the Symposium Secretary—Mrs Norma Sturrock, 357 Perth Road, Dundee.

Forestry Commission Exchange Information

The Forestry Commission is continuously investigating new forestry techniques and practices in forestry management in order to promote greater efficiency in the industry. The results of these investigations have been made known through such media as Forestry Journals, open day demonstrations and the Commission's Mechanical Development Committee.

In order to ensure an even wider knowledge of such developments, it has been agreed between the Forestry Commission, the private woodland owners' and home timber merchants' associations, that discussions and demonstrations will be organised regionally from time to time.

The discussions and demonstrations will in the main relate to management practices such as thinning policies and methods, harvesting and extraction techniques, density of roading, ground preparation, weeding and cleaning, the use of herbicides and methods of economic management.

The private associations who are readily co-operating with the Commission in this project, are the Timber Growers' Organisation, Scottish Woodland Owners' Association, Scottish Landowners' Association, Home Timber Merchants' Association of England and Wales, Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland, and the Chartered Land Agents' Society.

Ferries, Facts and the Future

(Continued from Page 9)
levied on lorries which are taking the very life-blood to and from these Islands. It would cost the taxpayer virtually nothing to take these lorries even free of charge.

Everywhere one goes one sees areas cordoned off for the preservation of birds and wild life. This is all very well and most worthy, but if the same outlook was applied towards the Highlanders themselves some effort might be made to create a more satisfactory infra-structure for the district.

It is surely basic that the people are the nation, and no nation and Empire has benefited more than the British by the thousands upon thousands of able men and women who have come from Scotland since the Union of 1707. Surely the time has come to call a halt to the artificially created forces which are forcing out the population of our Highlands and the destruction of the Gaelic culture.

There remains one possibility of arresting this appalling trend. In Lewis and Harris there are about 30,000 able, hard-working people, and from this community could be found sufficient eager and ambitious young people to re-colonise the mainland and other islands, such as Mull, which are carrying a tiny fraction of the population which they should. Soon or later the pressure of numbers will force people into these areas. It is the duty of the people of Scotland to see that the Highlanders get the first chance of repopulating and developing their own country.

The way things are going at the present moment the Highlanders are being driven out of the Highlands and Islands, and in the course of time when other people come into the district they, with their better contacts with the South, will obtain the necessary social and economic infra-structure to develop the area. If proof is required of the urgent necessity for self-government for Scotland, this is surely one of the most glaring examples.

Some of the other changes that strike one when on holiday in the North are the ever encroaching enclosures of land and denial of access, and the spread of the rhododendron.

Woods and forests which even thirty years ago had the most wonderful carpet of blackberries and moss are now turned into impenetrable jungles by the spread of the rhododendron over huge areas. Surely the time has come to control the planting

of this enormous weed, before it completely submerges vast areas of land. Even in the Trossachs it is beginning to ruin some of the silver birch woods by destroying the "fairy" carpet of wild flowers and moss.

In Norway, Sweden and many other countries one can travel without let or hindrance over thousands of miles of forestry road, and yet in our country when the Forestry Commission move in under orders from their English base the citizen is frozen out, and great areas of land are completely isolated for recreational purposes. Innumerable areas could be made available for camping, fishing and recreation of all kinds if only these roads, built at enormous public expense, were open to the people. This is a change which will have to come, and the sooner the better.

When one thinks of the events which have happened in the Highlands, the clearances which drove to America thousands of people whose children are now often occupying the highest positions in the land, the arrival of the sheep which has turned countless thousands of acres into bracken infested deserts, the appearance of the hunting, shooting and fishing fraternity which continued the same process and allowed the deer to multiply so that they are now a menace to farmers in many districts, the disappearance of the cattle from many places which led to the land becoming sour and useless, the arrival of forestry on a vast scale, and now the threat of the Highlands being developed as a "lung" to which the people can return after they have been driven into the factories, one realises that Scotland has sunk to a fairly low point in the graph of social and economic progress in the present age.

The Highland problem is not insoluble if all the people are able to partake fully in the development of the district. The mere creation of jobs will never satisfy ambitious, proud and able people. Something more is required.

At the present moment, nobody knows who is responsible for the government of our country, and the most powerful people without question are the nameless officials in that mysterious organisation called the Scottish Development Department. Why and how these people have been given this extraordinary power is something every Scotsman should be asking himself every day.

Celtic League

For 10/- per annum you can become a member and receive the Quarterly and a substantial Annual Volume.

Contact F. G. Thompson
19 Viewfield Road
Inverness

... fosters co-operation between the national movements of the Celtic countries. It recognises that the solution of the cultural and economic problems of the Celtic countries is self-government.

**GOOD YEAR
TYRES**
ALL TYPES

- GB** tough cross ply tyre with exclusive ST cord carcass, Tufryn rubber and wrap-around safety tread. —Also available in Polyester Cord.
- G800** the longest lasting safety radial-ply. Give up to 10% more mileage at AFE mileage.
- GRAND PRIZ** high performance tyre for long wear and top control.
- ULTRA GRIP** the best heat-resistant weather tyre ever built. Drives through mud, slush, snow, greatest grip on wet and greasy or icy roads.

YOU GET THE BEST DEAL FROM US!

Macrae & Dick Ltd.
INVERNESS
Telephone 34422