



SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER

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

DI-ARDAOIN, 25 LATHA DE'N T-IUCHAR 1968

THURSDAY, 25th JULY 1968

6d

No. 35

SUPPORT  
GAELICFor 10/- per annum  
you can JOINAN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH  
Abertarf House . Inverness

# BRITISH ALUMINIUM COME TO INVERGORDON

## Jobs For 600

Work is to start on the giant Invergordon aluminium smelter in October.

British Aluminium who have factories in Fort William and Kinlochleven announced in Inverness yesterday that the first of the 2,500 construction workers will then move into the quiet Easter Ross town to start building the 1,000 yd. pier.

The smelter will start production in 1971.

Although not as big as originally expected, with an output of 100,000 tons a year the Invergordon smelter will be the joint biggest in Britain. Government intervention has forced British Aluminium to modify

their original plans for a 120,000 tons per year output.

And not only the North of Scotland are to benefit from the huge new industry. The ingots and rolling slabs from Invergordon are to be sent for processing to B.A. mills in Falkirk and Glasgow.

It could mean more jobs for both factories.

The smelter itself is to be built to merge as much as possible with the surrounding Highland scenery. But there will be a 300-foot chimney stack to take fumes away from the town. The number of jobs is a lot less than anticipated and British Aluminium say that the

subsidiary plant, with jobs for another 500 men, will not be built for a number of years.

At the height of their fight with their big rivals Alcan, who also wanted to move into Invergordon, B.A. strengthened their case by saying they would build a plant to reduce raw bauxite on-the-spot.

B.A. will import the alumina until the new smelter is fully operational and established.

But the new smelter will be welcomed by local authorities as a "turning-point" in the history of the Highlands.

One expert estimated yesterday that the 650 new jobs will bring £1 million of money a year into a failing economy.

Ross-shire County Council and the Highland Development Board who have fought for the new smelter have said repeatedly: "Once we get the smelter, others will follow naturally."

## Inverness-shire Teacher For Israel

The overseas Council of the Church of Scotland announce that Miss J. Eona McQueen, Inverness, has been appointed as teacher to the staff of the Tabetha School Jaffa, Israel, for a period of three years. Miss McQueen, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ewen McQueen, 30 Broadstone Park, Inverness, was educated at Culloden. (Balloch) School and Inverness Royal Academy and then went to Aberdeen College of Education, where she completed her teacher training in 1963. Since then she has taught in the Primary Department of Kingussie Senior Secondary School.

### RIISING REQUISITIONS

The requisition by Inverness County Council on Inverness Town Council for the year 1968-69 as announced at the County Council meeting on July 11th, is £1,207,858 compared with £886,322 last year — an increase of £141,536. Commenting upon this at a recent meeting of the Town Council's Finance Committee, the convener, Treasurer James M. Sinclair, who presided, said it was interesting to note that, despite the increase in the requisition, the County Council had reduced their own rates.

## An Unusual Case

The Western Isles Crofters' Union have won a test case for a member against Ross and Cromarty County Council before the Scottish Land Court. They had provided legal representation before the Court for Mr William Macdonald, 10 Grimshader, Lewis.

Through the Union, Mr Macdonald opposed the sale on the open market by the County Council of an area of his croft previously awarded by the Court as a site for a new school at Grimshader. When the proposal to build a new school was abandoned, the Council offered the ground for open sale. It had declined an offer made by the Crofters' Union on Mr Macdonald's behalf.

In a judgment of ten foolscap pages which made the comment of "an unusual case," the Court declared that the site should revert to crofting tenure. Open unconditional sale would not only be unjust but incompetent. It also found the County Council liable to the crofter and the landlords for expenses.

### Unrestricted Speculation

The Union had contended that if the land were removed from crofting tenure for a specific purpose later abandoned, and the land offered for sale, this would lead to unrestricted speculative selling of croft land. The Court ruled that this would be other than "the clear essential object of the strict code of crofting tenure." It also stated that had the ground been sold to Mr Macdonald, he would have been in the ambiguous position of

tenant and owner-occupier of part of his croft.

The County Council, represented by the Depute Clerk, submitted that the present tenant of the croft had no title to sue. He was not a party in the original process and had no right, title or interest to proceed. As absolute proprietors, he contended, the County Council were in the circumstances, entitled to advertise and sell the subjects, unrestricted as to use, to the highest offerer. The County Council were bound to do so in the interests of their ratepayers. Also, as the Court had authorised resumption of the subjects, the Court had no further jurisdiction in the matter.

The Land Court commented: "Upon this topic it may be said, if the point were valid, that it would exclude the possibility of there ever being a rehearing in a resumption case, which is obviously not the intention of the relevant statutory provisions."

"It was clear from the hearing," the Note said, "that with the lapse of time which occurred due to understandable variations in policy as to school provision, and the financing of it, the present situation quoad the .53 acre, as the Depute County Clerk expressed it, 'arose from ignorance on the part of County Council officials now concerned with the matter as to the *Qualified nature of the resumption*.' This aptly expresses the nub of the matter."

On behalf of the Union, Mr Colin Scott Mackenzie, Senior, solicitor, Stormoray, represented Mr Macdonald.

## ALEX. CAMERON & CO.

12 - 22 HIGH STREET  
INVERNESS

Telephone 30081/82

for

# Ladybird

### SLEEPER

Button Shoulder	
Age 6 months	19/11
24 months	21/11
2 years	23/6



24/34



### DRESSING GOWN

Machine Washable  
Red SaxeAge 2 years - 8 years  
Price 29/11 - 47/11

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE

## Dringle of Inverness

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

DESIGNERS AND PRODUCERS OF EXCLUSIVE SPORTING AND  
COUNTRY TWEEDS, HOSIERY AND HAND KNITTING YARNS,  
TRAVEL RUGS AND TARTANSFULL RANGE OF HIGH - CLASS KNITWEAR IN STOCK  
Kilt and Skirt-making Service . Complete Highland Outfits  
PATTERNS AND BROCHURE ON REQUESTCALL 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

Telephone Inverness 31042/3

SKYE WOOLLEN MILLS, PORTREE, SKYE

Telephone Portree 89

## BIRTHS

MACLEOD—At the Lewis Hospital, on 7th July 1968, to Duncan and Morag, 91 Ballan, a daughter (Margaret). Both well.

## MARRIAGES

FAIRWEATHER — MCKERRELL — At Kilarrow Parish Church, Bownmore, Islay, on 4th July 1968, by Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Roger, only son of Mr and Mrs Angus Fairweather, St Mary Street, Kirkcubright, to Mary Mckerrell, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Mckerrell, the Dairy, Bownmore, Islay.

HAMILL — MITCHELL — At New Marnoch Church, Aberchirder, Banffshire, by the Rev. Mr Walker, Samuel, son of the late Mr Samuel Hamill, and Mrs Christina Hamill, 56 Drumfada Terrace, Corgach, Fort William, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs James Mitchell, South View, Aberchirder, Banffshire.

## DEATHS

MACLENNAN—Peacefully, on 11th July 1968, in his 92nd year, at 22 North Gyle Avenue, Edinburgh 12, Donald MacLennan, lately of Broadford, Isle of Skye, beloved husband of Isabella MacLennan.

ROBERTS—At Sydney, Australia, on 31st May 1968, Eunice Margaret, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Angus MacInnes, Stornoway, and dear sister of Mrs Young, Craighouse Place, Carmoustie.

## PROVERBS

Cha'n fhaighear math gun dragh.  
Good is not obtained without trouble.

## Text for the Times

Gnath-Fhocail c. xxviii, r. 27

An ti a bheir do'n bhòchd, cha dh'fhàidh air, ach air an ti a dh'fhàicheas a shùilinn bithidh iomadh mallachd.

Proverbs c. xxviii, v. 27

He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack; but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse.

## Sruth

Scotland's  
bi-lingual newspaper  
published fortnightly  
by

An Comunn Gaidhealach

Order from your local newsagent or by Subscription 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 6/6 p. & p. — 1 year  
6/6 plus 3/3 p. & p. — 6 months  
3/3 plus 1/9 p. & p. — 3 months

## Is The Kilt "Highland" Dress?

If I were for the nonce to assume the unaccustomed mantle of the 'purist' then I would not be referring to the kilt or national garb — as Highland dress. The Gael, who originated and developed the garb and from whom the other peoples now comprising the Scottish nation acquired it, had no words in his language corresponding to 'Highlander' or 'Lowlander.' For the latter, his equivalent was Gall meaning a stranger or a foreigner — or more precisely, a person who had no Gaelic. The modern Gaelic word sassanach, meaning a Saxon or Englishman and sometimes a Lowlander, is of comparatively recent adoption from English, and does not appear in Dwelly's Gaelic dictionary. The converse, for a Gaelic speaker, is the word Gaidheal, which we all know

simply as Gael. So the English language has gone out of its way to invent an arbitrary distinction which Gaelic —

## by Ewen Sorley

the real authority of course in Celtic matters — carefully avoids! Even what we now call the Lowlands was at one time Celtic territory, certainly north of the Forth and in the South-west, as the Celtic place-names show and so, undeniably, Celtic manners and customs, the Gaelic language and the Celtic dress prevailed there too. It would be uncharacteristic of the Gael, to whom blood and language are of more importance than to the English, if he had recognised such a geographical distinction as a wholly imaginary boundary like the

so-called "Highland Line." He didn't enquire into a stranger's parentage and further classify him as Saxon, Spanish or Scandinavian, nor did he hope or expect to determine a man's race from the purely physical accident of where his home might be sited. Those who were not Gaels were simply Galls or foreigners in his eyes and were probably regarded by him in much the same way as the ancient Romans looked on those who had not the good fortune to be born Roman.

Perhaps then, and until Scotland ceases to regard herself as a mere northern extension of England and once again fully recognises her own distinctive origins and heritage, the kilted garb would be more correctly described as Celtic dress.

## Buidheann Rannsachaidh Roinn An Iar

*Caorach*  
Gruamheagan. Fàdaidh cuil-eagan-cnuimheag (blow flies) tighinn anns na caorach uair sam bith an deidh A'Chèitein (May). Tha na cuileagan seo gu h-àraidh cunnartach ri side bog fhuich agus tha An t-Iuchar (July) agus An Lùnasdal (August) air leth fàbharaich airson breith agus fàs cnuimheagan far a bheil fàsghadh f'chraobhan, phrèasan, raineacan agus feur.

Is i a'chuil-eag bhàlach (green bottle) as cunnartach a'ch dh'fhoadadh a'chuil-eag ghorm (blue bottle) agus a'chuil-eag duibh (black blow fly) tighinn anns na caorach cuideachd.

Tha na cuileagan seo air an tarrainn le samh a'mhùin agus a'bhuchair bho'n rusg aig an earball agus bun earball. Tha lobbhadh ladhnan (foot rot),

greimeanan deomhais (shear cuts) agus lomadh (wool rot) a'tarrainn na cuileig thuca cuideachd.

Bu choir ablaichean a thiodhlachadh oris is iad an t-ait breith as fhearr leis a'chuil-eag duibh. Mus tiodhlacar na h-ablaichean bu choir na cuileagan duòha agus na cnuimheagan a tha anna a mharbhadh le dup laidir no tollaidh na cnuimheagan a mach gu uachdar an talsimh agus tionndaidh iad 'nan cuileagan-cnuimheag.

Thoirbhdh dos dha na caorach airson cur as dha na cnuimheagan agus mar seo bithidh na rusgan aca glan. Bheir am bhèr comhairle duibh air an doigh airson lobbhadh ladhnan, greimeanan deamhais agus goirteachadh adhairc a leigheas.

Ann an aiteachan far a bheil

cnuimheagan dona 's e dupadh an doigh as fhearr airson cur as dhaibh agus airson stad a chur orra ach bithidh e feumail cuideachd dup a steall-laidir no a spraidheadh orra. Cleachdaibh dup a tha freagarrach airson cnuimheagan. Denaibh deiseil an dup anns an doigh a tha air iarraidh oirbh. Cleachdaibh uige glan agus na leigibh salachar no buachar a stigh dha'n taca. Denaibh an dupadh air latha fionnar tioram agus laimhsichibh na caorach gu socair. Cuirbhir a h-uile caora am boghadh da uair thairis air na chluasan agus denaibh cinnteach gu ruig an dup dha'n chraicenn aice.

Is e puinnsean a tha anns an aite bu choir a chumail ann an aite sabhaite air falbh bho bhiadh. Bu choir dha na canastairean falamh a bhih air an nighe gu math no bhih air an tiodhlachadh far nach ruig ciann no beathaichean orra. Bu choir cuideachd canastairean 'card-board' no plastic 's losgadh. An uair a dh'fhalbh a'chuil-eag s'ibh an tanc feumaidh sibh leigil leis an dup ruith air falbh gu aite-sughaidh (soakaway) airson nach 'bi uillt, aibhnichean sruth-mara no feuraich air an truailleadh leis.

Phuiseadh airnean (pulpy kidney). Bu choir uain a bhreacadh an aghaidh a'ghalair seo a nis.

Docha gu feum na h-uain dos cile a nis airson na cnuimheig ris an can iad nematodirus.

An glupad (liver fluke). Gabhaibh cotrom de thrusadh na h-Iuchair airson dosadh an aghaidh a'ghalair seo. Bu choir seo a dheanadh gu h-àraidh far nach d'fhuair iad dos o'n gheamhradh no trath as t-earrach.

Crodh

Brucellosis. Cuimhnichibh na laogh bhioraean a bhreacadh leis a' Bhreacadh Saor (Free Calf Vaccination Service) mus bi iad sia mìos an a'ghais.

## TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND INBHIR-THEORSA

Air leth fearagarrach airson teaghlachan air thurus is lasgairan nan tochan 's nan aibhnichean as fhearr-Tuath.  
Am biadh as taobh.  
Gabbhar gu math ruith le

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean  
SEORAS is FREDA SUTHARLAN

## The Highlands &amp; 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

## 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 Rithist  
Aig Mod  
Dhun-onhain

Auctioneer and Appraiser  
**W. Cunningham**  
48 John Street  
**DUNOON**  
Telephone 102

REMOVER STORER  
PACKER SHIPPER

**J. Dick**  
Watchmakers, Jewellers  
Silverware  
48 Argyll Street, Dunoon

**Alex. Davidson**

\*  
TOBACCONIST  
FANCY GOODS  
COFFEE ROOM  
\*

ARGYLL ST., DUNOON

Faillte Do Lybster

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

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH  
**National Mod — Dunoon 1968**  
CAR DRAW

WINNERS OF CASH PRIZES, 20th JULY 1968

£20 — No. 75 — Mrs Margaret MacDonald  
Greenwood Hotel,  
KIRK

£5 — No. 168 — Mr Hugh MacKinnon  
Bank View House  
KYLE ROSS-SHIRE

the complete  
continental holiday service

YOU CAN STILL BOOK FOR JULY, AUGUST & SEPT.  
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR BOOKING AIR OR RAIL

**NESS TRAVEL**

78 CHURCH STREET, INVERNESS  
Telephone 34888

# Lobster Farming Gets Going

The controversial project to establish an undersea lobster "farm" off Scotland's rugged North-west Coast has got under way.

Ex-naval frogman Lt.-Cmdr. A. J. Futcher and a team of divers have been preparing giant cages, in which they plan to rear lobsters in natural conditions until they reach marketable size.

The team are Scotland's first professional skin-diving lobster fishermen—and their appearance has agitated traditional creel fishermen.

## Two Views

The small-boat fishers who operate on the North and West coasts of Scotland fear that their livelihood will be threatened by the skin-divers.

Backers of the project, however, see the skin-diving experiment as a means of increasing lobster stocks, not killing them.

The undersea cages are designed to protect the lobsters when they are most vulnerable to predators—when they are growing or shedding their old shells.

A representative of Pultford Estates Ltd., who are backing the project and will market the lobsters, said the emphasis initially would be on farming the lobsters. They did not expect to have marketable stocks until later in the season.

The cages which the skin-

divers are setting measure about 6 ft. square by 8 in. deep. About 20 are being laid down in the pilot experiment.

## Experimenting

Mr F. B. Drakard, managing director of Pultford (Scotland) Ltd., who will eventually market the lobsters, said it was also planned to experiment with lobster-rearing.

Berried females would be given special protection and the newly-hatched lobsters would be "nursed" through the early stages of life and distributed eventually to different grounds.

In this way they hoped to increase lobster stocks.

"Of course, we don't know if this will succeed, but it's an imaginative enterprise," said Mr Drakard.

He added that not all fishermen resented the arrival of the skin-divers. Already three boats had called on their services to clear fouled propellers.

## Boom In Westray's Crab-Meat Industry

The new crab-processing factory on the Orkney island of Westray is "going like a bomb."

With production building up to five tons of processed crabmeat a week since the factory opened in June, the output is four or five times greater than was anticipated, said the secretary of Orkney Fishermen's Society, Mr Joe Malloch, yesterday.

About 20 boats are supplying the factory—and the fishing has been exceptionally good. Well over 1000 creels are being fished and there is a potential for between 2000 and 3000 when the fleet is fully equipped.

"Conditions have been good for the fishing," said Mr Malloch. "Before the factory came along, the fishermen concentrated on lobsters. Crabs were regarded as a bit of a nuisance, but now they have a regular outlet for their catches."

## A Possibility

In addition, the factory has provided jobs for 20 islanders and now ways of keeping the factory in continuous production are being examined.

One possibility, said Mr Malloch was the preparation of pre-packed frozen chips—using Orkney-grown potatoes.

The processed crab-meat is being marketed through Orkney Fishermen's Society. About 60 per cent of the present production is exported to France and Holland, and there are prospects of expansion to other Continental countries. The U.K. market absorbs 40 per cent. of the output.

# Isles Federation May Be Set Up As 'Pressure Group'

A Federation of the Western Isles may be set up as a result of informal discussions between members of councils of social service on the islands. Now that Barra and Tiree have councils, and Islay is expected to join the movement in September, local social service leaders are talking of a scheme to link the councils so that they can speak for all the islands.

When the councils meet at Inverness in December, the idea will be discussed. But there are fears that discussions could be premature, because Lewis and the Uists are as yet outside the social service network.

The Inverness conference, opening on December 11, will discuss transport. Final plans for the agenda have not yet been made, but it is already clear that a set of useful proposals can be discussed, rather than a sequence of local complaints. A previous attempt to set up a federation, presented as a "Highlands and Islands Parliament," failed at Oban three years ago when it proved impossible to agree topics for discussion, with transport as the main theme.

## Depopulation

"If we could have a federation, meeting annually at Inverness, we could be a very useful pressure group," said Mr C. K. Finlay, secretary of the Mull and Iona Council. "I know the idea of 90 per cent. of people is that our only hope is the Highland Board." The Federation could make their views known to the Highland Board, as individual councils of social service do now, and back the Board 100 per cent. to get down what the councils thought was needed.

Mr Reg Allan, secretary of the newly-formed Barra council, believes the idea of a federation should come up at the annual conference, so that details of how it could

work could be examined. A federation could make the mainland more conscious of the existence of the islands, and of the good things they could offer. Problems like depopulation needed urgent action, because depopulation could become irreversible. "I

## Aberdeen Festival Mod

### Prize List

#### Junior Section

Solos — Girls (under 13) Own Choice — Morag MacDonald.

Girls (under 13) Prescribed — Ann Blytham.

Boys (under 16) Own Choice — Janette C. MacDonald.

Boys (under 16) Own Choice — Ian Guilanotti.

Girls (under 16) Silver Pendant Competition — Janette C. MacDonald.

Open (under 16) Kennedy Fraser Competition — Janette C. MacDonald.

Duets (under 16) — Marion Robertson and Linda Henderson.

Choral Singing (Unison Prescribed) — Ruthinstein School Boys' Choir.

Violin — Aileen E. Alexander.

Piping (March) — Colin Cameron.

Strathspey and Reel — Colin Cameron.

Chanter — Joan E. Davidson.

#### Senior Section

Solos — Ladies Prescribed Silver Pendant Competition — Margaret C. M. Gill, Aberdeen.

Mens Prescribed Silver Pendant Competition — Donald Murray, Edinburgh.

Ladies (Own Choice) — Margaret C. M. Gill, Aberdeen.

Mens (Own Choice) — Albert More, Aberdeen.

Open (Kennedy Fraser Competition) — Donald Murray, Edinburgh.

Duct — Robert Aitken, Aberdeen, William Blacklaw, Blair.

Choral Singing (Prescribed Songs) — Lothian Celtic Choir, Edinburgh.

Laides Voices — Lothian Celtic Choir, Edinburgh.

Mens Voices — Aberdeen Gaelic Choir.

Puirt a Beul Competition — Aberdeen Gaelic Choir.

#### Adjudicators

Music — Curtis Craig, Inverness; Gaelic — Dr A. MacKenzie, Aberdeen and Rev. R. MacDonald, Insh; Violin — A. W. Linklater, Aberdeen; Piping — John Stewart, Aberdeen.

think this could be of extreme importance," he said.

Mr T. W. Alexander, chairman of the Arran council, said they would be willing to discuss the scheme. Arran, although outside the Highland Board's development area, is included in the Inverness conference.

In Edinburgh, Mr J. C. S. Duffus, director of the Scottish Council of Social Service, warned that the idea might be premature, "It is a little bit early to talk about a federation, but I think councils will eventually come together. I am not sure that federation would be the right word."

The Scottish council had no wish to act as a pressure group, much less a "Parliament." They were part of a world-wide community development movement, expanding rapidly. Councils in parts of the Highlands and on other islands were possible within the next 18 months.

But he thought some form of standing conference, formed when there were councils of social service in all the Western Isles, would be able to speak for the islands, on the basis of local knowledge and proposals agreed by as much of the population as possible.

## ENGAGEMENT

Dr ANGUS J. A. MAC KINNON, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., and Miss MARY G. SANDEMAN.

The engagement is announced between Angus, son of Mrs M. MacKinnon, Surval, Daliburgh, South Uist, and the late Dr George MacKinnon, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. W. Sandeman, Dalshian, Harelaw Road, Collin, Edinburgh.

## THE HIGHLAND HOMESPIN CO. FORT WILLIAM

Inverness-shire, Scotland

Specialists in Tweeds, Tartans and Scottish Kiltwear. An efficient Postal Service is offered Home and Abroad. Tweed patterns gladly sent on request.

## 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 n' airson Car is Rothair

## SLAT IS GUNNA

## The ROD AND GUN SHOP

Everything for the Sportsman

## Station Square FORT WILLIAM

Tel. Fort William 2656

## Fishmonger Game Dealer Poulter

## J. A. GORDON

86 HIGH STREET, FORT WILLIAM

Fishmonger, Game Dealer, Poulter

Isag Sitheann Cearcan

Telephone 2028

## FRASERS

HIGH STREET, FORT WILLIAM

Airneis thighe is uidham isagsh

All Household Furnishings

Fishing Tackle

Look in — Faite romhaibh

Tel. Fort William 2044

## K. K. CAMERON

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

141 HIGH ST., FORT WILLIAM

Tadhail an so

SHOPPING CENTRE, CAOL

Bakers, Grocers, Restaurant

## SRUTH

Di-ardaoin, 25 latha de'n t-luchar 1968

Thursday, 25th July 1968

## Uachdarain air na Comhairlean Ionadail

Annas an roinn a sgrìobh e dhè 'n leabhar "The Future of the Highlands" (air a dheasachadh le Iain Grimble agus Ruairidh MacThomais) tha Magnus Magnusson a' sealltainn de seorsa dhaoine tha 'n buill de na comhairlean ionadail. Cha chuir e iongnadh air duine sam bith a bha fuireach greis air tìr-mor na Gàidhealtachd gur e uachdarain a tha ann an treud de na buill seo.

Nis cha d' rachainn-a cho fada uile gu leir ris an fhear a thuir a' Magnusson mu dheidhinn aon chomhairle sìorramachd:

"It is non-political, but in fact it divides into the Ascendancy and the Peasants and the Placemen . . . Senility sometimes becomes valued, being mistaken for 'long experience' and seniority."

Tha daoine air na comhairlean ionadail nach buin an darma cuid dha 'n "Ascendancy" no dha na "Placemen," ach co e urrainn a radh nach eil torr dhe 'n fhìrinn aige?

An uair a choimheadas neach seachdain sam bith air an "Oban Times" agus a leughas e mu dheidhinn A' Mhorair Dòmhnallach, A' Mhorair Burton, A' Mhorair Lobhat agus an seorsa a' togail an guth air siud 's air seo saoilidh e gur e paipear-naidheachd a bhùineas dha 'n naoitheimh linn deug agus nach ann do dharna leth na ficheadaimh linn a tha aige.

Tha fhios agam gur e daoine onarach a tha anns an fheadhainn a dh' ainmich mi ach mar uachdarain tha da rud fa-near dhàibh: gnothaichean a chumail mar a tha iad air a' Gàidhealtachd, agus nas urrainn dhaibh de chumhachd a chumail 'nan lamhan fhein, is e seo as aobhar gu bheil iad cho fada an aghaidh a' Bhuid Leasachaidh, (Bithidh cuimhne againn air Micheil Noble ag radh gur e "Marxism" a bha anns a' Bhord). Docha gur e faoinnas a bhitheadh anns an "linear city" mar a thuir A' Mhorair Burton ach bithidh na seoid an aghaidh rud sam bith a lughdaicheas an cumhachd aca fhein.

Is e aon aobhar gu bheil a lethid seo dhaoine a' faighinn air na comhairlean ionadail gu bheil barrachd tìde aca airson seo na tha aig feadhainn a dh' fheumas obair latha a fhrithealladh. Tha mi 'n dochas gun dean an riaghaltas rud-eigin airson seo a leasachadh an uair a thig am ath-leasachaidh nan comhairlean ionadail.

## Co-operation

Only in times of adversity are the people of a nation asked to work together, to pull in concert the life-line which will enable them to emerge successfully from the period of danger. But, once peacetime comes, the incentive to co-operate seems to be allowed to go fallow until the next time Mars comes abegging for action.

Co-operation, at international, national and family-unit levels, is the theme of the Pope's Encyclical "On the Development of Peoples." It sees co-operation as an activity, properly directed, which leads to the establishment of stability in society. The problem is how to instil in people the desire to work together for a common aim. As our society today is the creation of the political machine we must look to this aspect to see where co-operation can be found. Co-operation in politics today is not just a voter placing a cross on a paper to elect a representative to a legislative assembly. It is more than this. When it is realised that the basic political act — in a society of free men — is not control, not the exercise of power, not the imposition of one's will on others, it is seen in a truer light as a reflection of the human way of being reasonable in a world in which many things are uncertain. A world in which debate, deliberation, differences of view as to what to do, are inevitable and valuable, but also in which decisions, one way or another, as to what to do, have to be taken, can also be a world without serious conflict, even though hard, tough bargaining must take place at times.

People must, however, be allowed to participate and have a say in the manner in which their lives are controlled. In the present system of political administration the individual lives in isolation and is denied the satisfaction of his basic instinct to combine with his fellows to carve out the future seen by the overwhelming majority as the most desirable.

Perhaps one of the worst aspects of political society

## Faicinn Bhuam

# NA REISEAMAIDEN GAIDHEALACH

"Na laich nach robh meata ri aodann a' bhatail: Nach aomadh gu taise, ri caismeachd an nàmh. Chanell raon agus machair, air 'n do sgoil iad am brat-ach, Nach d' fhàg iad an each-draidh gun mhasladh do 'n al."

NIALL MACLEOID  
COMHRADH CRION

Maer Dé rinn sibhse anns a' chogadh mhór, a Dhaidi?

Daidi: Bha mi na mo gheard. Maer: Na bhur ceard!

Daidi: Char e Na mo gheard. Maer: O seadh, bha sibh anns na Scots Guards?

Daidi: Cha robh, cha robh. Bha mi anns a' Home Guard.

Tha briathran a' Phrion-thair ainmeil, Uilleam Pitt, mun choinneimh. Seo brìgh òraid a rinn e an Taigh nan Cumantann: 'Dh' fheuch mi ri sgoinn a lorg an àite sa bith far a robh e ri faotainn. Tha mi a' dèanamh uail gum bu mhi a' cheud Mhinistear a choimhead air a shon agus lorg e am beanntan an taobh tuaithe. Thàlaidh mi àin e agus tharraing mi do bhr serbhis sliochd de dhaoine cruadalach gaisgil, daoine mu 'n robh sibh aon uair suarach agus a chualb a thaobh mar sin le tugadh-ar-tan ur namhdean, air a leithid de dheigis s gun do theac iad an Stat a chur bun os cionn anns a' chogadh roimh 'n fhear mu dheireadh. Thugadh na daoine seo, anns a' chogadh mu dheireadh, gu bhith a' sabaid air an taobh againne; sheas iad comhla ruinn gu treibhdhireach agus gheachd iad le treutas an uile chearmaibh an t-saoghail."

Bha Pitt a' coimhead airson namhdean Bhreatainn air tìr-mor na Roinn Eorpa. De bha aige ri thairgse dhaibh? Cha robh mòran a thaobh beartais saoghalta. Anns an leabhar "The Brave Sons of Skye" tha Iain MacAonghais ag innse gu

robh saighdearan cumanta, ceud bliadhna dèidh am Pitt, a' faotainn beagan is tasdan sa latha, tri chaitreil a phund de fheoil mha, agus pumnd arain. Bha tri sgillinn sa latha air a chumail dhiubn airson amhlan eile.

Cha robh na tuaraidh cho suarach san lath a bh' ann ach cha b' iad a bheiridh air Gàidheil gabhail an arm an rìgh. Dé bh' ann ma ta? Bha an t-ainm aig na Gàidheil a bhith aimbheiteach. Mur b'ir-headh iad a' sabaid an aghaidh namhdean na dùth-chan, bhitheadh iad a' sabaid nam measg fhéin. Dhiol iomadh rìgh Albannach air buaireas dha 'n t-seòrsa sin.

Nuair a rinn na Stiubhar-taich an oidhirp air tìll-eadh gu na chrùn b'ann ris na Gàidheil a chuir iad an earbsa. Nuair a rinn iad an oidhirp mu dheireadh air sgàth fhearlach Oig Bha cuid dha na Gàidheil teagamhach. Ach tha fhios againn cuid-eachd cho fada sa thug eud na feadhainn a bh' air a thaobh e. Bha fhios aig Pitt air cuid-eachd.

Cha b'e duil ri adhartas saoghalta a chuir uiread dha na Gàidheil a chuideachadh nan Stiubhartach. Cha b'e sin na bu mho a chuir uiread dhiubh do 'n arm Bhreatainnach s na biadhnanach an dèidh Chulodair.

Mar dhearbhadh air eifeachd obair Phitt agus a chuideachd tha e air innse gun d' thainig do 'n arm Bhreatainnach as an Eilean Siathianach a mhàin, anns na bliadhnan 1797-1837:

Smilearan	21
Coirmealan	45
Oifigich eile	600
Saighdearan	10,000
Pìobaearan	120

Bha 1600 Siathianach aig blàr Waterloo.

Thàinig atharhaichidhean o' n uair ud. An dugh chaneil 10,000 sluagh anns an Eilean Siathianach air fad. An dugh tha an Riaghaltas a' lugh-

dachadh àireamh an airm. Tha iad a' toirt an cuid saighe-uearan air falbh a dùthchan-an iad as. Chan e an aon duine a th' aca sa bhàig Pitt. Ued a dh' ardaheadh tuaraidh na saighdearan gu mor agus ged a tha ionaidi socer- air aca nach robh aca an am Waterloo, tha e duilich an àireamh de dhaoine òga a tha a' dhiùrr orra faotainn uia 'n arm.

Tha ceist an airm mu a' coimheinn an dràsta a cionn gun d' thugadh fios air reiseamaid Earraghaidheal is Chaithaib a bhith tinninn gu crìch an ceann da bliadhna. Chuir seo an ceol air feadh na fìdhe. Masladh do Alba?

An reiseamaid as motha a tha 'tarraine de dhaoin ùra! Feumaidh sinn an cumail a' cur a' h-uile sa dath agus cuitridh sinn a' fàis iad! Is agus mar sin air adhart. Bha cliù an riaghaltas seo isal gu leor roimne, a réir coitais; chan fheàrrid e seo dad, gu h-àraidh an Alba (ged nach eil bearchd nan Nàiseantach soillear air a chùis).

Feumaidh mi a ràdh nach eil mi air mo ghluasad gu mòr leis an othail a th' ann. Tha mi an toiseach amharasach mu chasaid sa bith anns a bheil làmh aig cuid dha na paiperan-naidheachd. Nuair a dh' eighas iad mu an cùram timcheall air staid na riochdachd tha mi dha 'n bheachd gu bheil barrachd dragh orra mu àireamh nan paiperan a reiceas iad.

Tha mi faicinn gu bheil daoine is buidhnean a gabhail gach coitroim an tuil-leadh gamhlais a nochdadh an aghaidh an riaghaltas. Chanell an riaghaltas uile-gilic no uile-cheomasach, ach nuair a chi mi an deilighdear ris an arm, am measg mheadh-onan eile, agus nuair a chluinneas mi feadhainn ag eighach gun cuir iad air reiseamaid Earraghaidheal is Chaithaib nuair a bheir sinn còthrom dhaibh aig an ath thaghaidh, chanell teagamh againn co tha onoireach.

Tha eachdraidh chliùiteach aig an reiseamaid seo mar na reiseamaiden eile agus bu mhaith do 'n dùthach gun de sheas iad daingean ri am cruadal. Ach nuair a tha suidhichidhean ùra ag aobhachadh seòladh-dìon ùr, cha ghabh e leasachadh gum bu cuid dha na seann ainmean-nan a' dol as an t-sealladh. Saoilidh mi gum bu choir dhuinn ar n-àire a chumail air lionnhorachd nan ceistean cudthromach eile a tha romhainn.

*Donnchadh Spence*

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

today is the imposition of political wills on the individual and the community. This is done by the creation of political tools which act in accordance with the dictates of political masters with no provision for the moderating influences available from the individuals or communities under control.

We have said in these columns before that when a nation has its history written for it, that history is not true. The best and most authentic history is that written by a community of individuals. This is not the state of affairs in the Highlands and Islands, where history is at present being written by the various units comprising the political machine in the area. This is thoroughly bad.

There is a wealth of opportunity to create the optimum society in the Highlands and Islands — but only if the individual and community is allowed to co-operate with the political machine (which can provide the necessary professional elements to implement the ideas which always derive from co-operative action). But this is unlikely to happen unless the political machine itself realises the value of co-operation in the creation of a desirable community. Man is by nature a community-building animal, and this is because he is a rational animal.

Why deny the Highlander his basic right to fulfil himself in the creation of the kind of society he wishes to have for himself and his family?

# Am Piobaire Mor

"Se mo run MacDhomhnaill ic Lachluinn Piobaire nam feadan brasa."

Rugadh cuspair mo sgeol ann an Eige suas ri trì chiad bliadhna air ais. 'Se Domhnall Mac Guairne a b'ainm dha. B'e 'th' seannair Lachluinn a'chiad fhear de'n chineadh a'chualas a bhi'n Eige. 'Sann a Ruma a

adh dha gum faigheadh e sin e.

Thuir Ragnall ris mun dh'fhalbh e. 'Nis 'nuair a dh'iarras MacCrumein ort port a chluich thoir thusa dha 'A Ghlas Mhiar.' Rainig ann piobaire mor Borroraig, chuir MacCrumein faile chairdeil air agus dh'iarr e air port a chluich.

## (le EOGHAINN MACFHIONGHUINN)

thainig e agus chuir e suas dachaidh an Grulainn Uacn-drach aig taobh "Clach Thoghasdail." 'Se spideag mhor ard de chreig a tha sin agus a' bruchdadh a mach bho bonn tha tobar aige cho aluinn blasda ris an do chuir duine bhllean riamh. 'Se "Tobar nam BanNaomh" a' sin ris.

Bha e duubhar na Creige Moire a rugadh 'sa dh'arich-eachd am piobaire agus le bhi 'g ol de'n iochshlaime mhlis phrisicil a bha bruchdadh a mach bho bonn chuidich sin e gu fallaineachd is neart agus gu smior a chur na chnaimh.

Bha e fas suas 'na ghille mor briagha agus a'scalluinn gu robh meur fuasach math aige air chluich na pioba. Bha e co dhiubh cho math agus gun do ghabh Ragnall MacAilein Oig fhis laimh a h-uile foghlum a bha'ighe fein air chluich na pioba ionnsachadh dha. Chaneil reusan dhomhsa an drasd a dhol a liadachadh air clu Ragnall mar phioaire agus mar ghaig-each, co againn air Ghaidheal tachd nach cuala 'n sgeul sin cheana.

'Nuair dh'ionnsaich Ragnall dha na bha aige fein e's cha bu bheag sin chuir e suas do sgeol-phioaireachd Chloinne 'ic Cruimein am Borroraig e airson nan gabhadh an corr ionnsach-

Chuir esan suas 'Ghlas Mhiar' agus chluich e h-uile pong dhiuth gun mhearchad bho thoiseach gu deireadh. 'Nuair a bha e ullamh rug MacCrumein air ghualainn agus shoel e mach do'n orus e leis na briathran "Faodaid tu tilleadh dhachaidh, cha leig Ragnall Mor a leas do chur a nuas an seo a mhagadh ormsa."

Cha robh ann dha ach tilleadh dhachaidh agus ghe bheag an deidh sin phos e nighean de mhuinntir Eilean nam Muc ris an canadh iad Cairniona. Cha robh unnta ach caraid fior og le cheile.

Bhiodh Cairniona bhoed a h-uile latha dh'èireadh i a'faicinn Eilean nam Muc m'a coineamh taobh thali a' chaol agus a'durachainn gun faigheadh i nunn tacan comhla ri h-athair 's ri mathair agus an corr de'n teaghlach.

'Se bhi'ann rinn i chumhann ri brathrean 'nuair a chitheadh iad smuid 'ga thogail air "Cnoc an Tigh Dhubh" an Grulainn gun tigeadh iad a nall 'ga h-iarraidh. Cha robh am piobaire bochd a'cur an aghaidh seo 'nuair a thoisich co dhiu ach 'nuair a dh'fhalbhadh Cairniona rachadh e mach gu ceann an tìghe agus chluicheadh e port a rinn e fein dhih 'ga cumha.

Seo mar a leanas am beagan fhacal a chuala mise dheth.

1. Chaitriona nach till thu idir O eadrainn o

Thiif thu idir dh'fhan thu againne

He o dhra, He o dhra

2. Soraidh leat a chuillean ghao-laich

Slan leat O slan

Thiif thu idir fan thu againne

He O dhra He O dhra.

'Nuair a chitheadh e bata

tilleadh dhachaidh le Cairniona

rachadh e mach agus chluicheadh e port eile chur faile orir.

Ciad faile air Cairniona

'S gun ol sinn a fion i.

Bha an t-aiseig seo a'dol air

adhart airson moran bhliadhnaichean agus am piobaire

bochd air fhagail aig an taigh

leis fein a'oir an aire air

a'chloinne. Ma dheireadh dh'fhas

e sgith de'n dol am mach a

bh'ann, agus latha sin ghearran e

ri nabaidh, seann duine ris an

canadh iad Domhnall Mac-

Calum. Thuir am bodach ris

"Dean thusa soair a laocn-

ainn cha bhi mise fada cur stad

air an iomairt seo."

An ath thusa a chunnacas

am bata Mucanach tighinn tar-

sainn a' chaoil 'sa deanamh air

Grulainn, thug an seann laoch

an nuas a clu cebar am mullach

an taighe, claidheamh mor

sgaiteach sgioit claignean aig

Innir Lochaidh agus Raon

Ruaraidh agus ghabh e sios gu

cladach.

Ra leantainn 8/8/68.

### GAELIC FOR BREADALBANE ACADEMY

Provided sufficient interest is shown by parents, Gaelic may soon be introduced into the curriculum of Breadalbane Academy, Aberfeldy.

This was announced by Mrs Petrine Stewart, convener of the Perthshire Provincial Mod, in Aberfeldy.

The headmaster of the academy is Mr William Morrison, a native of Lewis and a Gaelic speaker.

## Review Order

### SEASON OF SCHOOL MAGAZINES

Two Inverness schools have sent their annual productions to us for review, both excellently produced but — surely there is scope for stepping occasionally outside the traditional format to get something which is interesting typographically and therefore visually. The 'four-square' treatment, particularly for the text pages can become all too monotonous. Perhaps the fault might lie in the fact that the printer is handed a bundle of copy and told to produce the magazine. If this is so it is a pity for the printer could offer some expert advice on page layout.

However, this is only a professional criticism and does not detract from the quality of much of the contents, which are up to an acceptable high standard in both magazines.

First, congratulations to Inverness Millburn for its promotion to its new status as Millburn Secondary School. While this has obviously come about through the quality of the teachers in the school, the pupils also deserve credit for clinching the decision of the Education Committee. Therefore one looks through this year's magazine with added interest.

In a piece 'Power from the Glens', details are given of a visit to the Hydro-board's power station in Glen Moriston. The visit was part of a Social Studies exercise. But where are the 'social' emphasis? Much could have been made of a project like this to contrast life in a past age with the present use of the area. Perhaps next year a similar project could be undertaken which would enable us to appreciate the implications of social change in the Highlands?

On the purely literary side, one must commend 'Cullo-

den' by Jane Falconer. This is a piece of stark writing which conveys an authentic atmosphere. There are a number of original pieces, both in poetry and prose which also commend themselves.

Perhaps, as 84 pupils out of 200 are taking Gaelic lessons, we might see a Gaelic fringe to next year's magazine? This is all it needs to become really 'comprehensive.'

I.R.A. — No, not the Irish militancy, but the Royal Academy. Perhaps a more sophisticated magazine here. Cocktails rather than good homely meat.

A particularly good survey of British broadcasting, given by Alistair Hamilton; a copy of the piece might well be sent to the pundits in Broadcasting House, if they are at all accessible to a voice from the floor.

Angela Zajac pulls her readers up hard against an echoing fact of the last war, when she recalls her visit to the largest prison camp in Europe — Oswiemiec. It is a thought that such camps and atrocities similar to what went on in them, are still in existence today. Though one guesses about Russian camps, one needs no confirmation about what is happening at the very moment in Biafra.

'Night Violence' by M. H. is a poem striving with too many words, perhaps, but still able to make the point. As does 'Injustice' by Helen Smith.

Altogether, the literary quantity in the magazine is disappointingly small. One expects much more from the I.R.A. More good and well-aimed shots such as 'Britain's Growing Race Problems', which is a useful comment piece. There is, as usual, plenty room for the social studies activities and their results to appear in these pages. The hard, factual stuff of Highland problems, development and the like needs the kind of airing which a school like the IRA can give it, particularly through its magazine. This, I imagine, is at least one of the criteria used to judge the eligibility of a School Magazine for a placing in a competition.

"Creative" writing is one of the main features of the Golspe High School Magazine this year and "King ten bells Backward" by Donald Mackenzie is only one of many items that is well worth reading. The Holiday Supplement is uproarious. With the school crest and motto "Mar bu dual" on the cover it is like a contradiction to browse through the futuristic poem by Gordon Dunsire. The Primary section covers a wide range of topics from the farm and Santa Claus, even ghosts, witches and readworks get a place. This magazine looks and feels semi-professional. Well done the Editors!

## Wm. Grigor & Son Limited

20 HAMILTON STREET  
INVERNESS. TEL 34343



**Inverness Cream  
SCOTCH WHISKY**

## AN DEIDH A' BHOMA

by Iain Mac a' Ghobhainn

Ghlas iad ann am pres  
Cromag no dhà le Uilleam Ros,  
Sreathan le Iain Lom,  
Sgeulachd mu dheidhinn Dheirde.  
Cha robh facal feallsanachd ann,  
No dealbh air bith,  
No nobhal no dealbh-cluich,  
Ach facal na dhà mu dheidhinn Fhionn.

Thòisich na ballachan ri leaghadh,  
Chaidh Diarmad 'na osan chriostal,  
Soluis ghorma air aodann Fhionnghail,  
Plaigh air aodann Oisèin.

Nuair a dh'èirich an latha ùr ud,  
Mìorbhallach e cunnartach,  
Chuma mi, a' leum as na duilleagan,  
Fèidh nuclear a' tim,  
Fèidh Dhonnachaidh Bhain 'nan dealain,  
'Nan dealain mar dhealanach,  
Buidhe is ciuin gun riaghladh,  
A' leum bho thulach gu tulach,  
Ar "quantum mechanics."

# IRISH FIGHT FOR FREEDOM — IN LITERATURE

## Part 3

Earnán de Blaghd was mentioned above. He has published one volume of memoirs, *Trasna na Bóinne* (Sáirséal agus Dill, 1967). Although this only takes us up to 1913, it gives many good stories of the development towards radical nationalism of an Ulster protestant, of his two years learning Irish in the Kerry Gaeltacht and of his early association with the dramatist Sean O'Casey, under whose influence he joined the I.R.B.

Liam O'Brian in his *Cuimhne Cinn* (Sáirséal agus

two sentences bring us up to the outbreak of the civil war but no further. To my knowledge he did not bring the story, even in manuscript form, beyond that.

As with so many of these stories, much ground is covered. A Westmeath man, he was in Limerick when word came that the Rising was scheduled. Going back to his native area he found an initial weak response and a greater confusion as a result of the countermand order—delivered in that district by Liam O'Brian whose book we have already discussed. The confiscation

in English, and a recent one in Irish, *An Tine Bheo*, by Míchél Ó hDhúinn (F.N.T., 1965) is not great either.

But fiction in Irish has succeeded well when placing a story against the setting of the Rising. I am referring here of course to *Seacht mbuaidín* an *Eiríge Amach* by Pádraic Ó Conaire, published by Maunsel in 1918 (Reissued in 1967 by Sáirséal agus Dill in modern spelling). At least one of its stories, 'Bairr Bhan Misniúil', is among the best short stories I have read. The narrator arrives to the mother of a man killed in the Rising to find that his girl friend, knowing of the death, is deliberately keeping it from the old blind mother who keeps on insisting that it will not be long before she sees her son again. When it transpires that the mother is also trying to keep the news, she has intuitively learned, from her dead son's girl friend, the scene is masterfully described and avoids both sentiment and exaggeration. Similarly in 'Anam an Easbaig' he most skillfully handles the symbolic inspiration the fires of Dublin were to become to those who were mere onlookers during the week but who were willing participants in both the passive and active political resistance in the ensuing years.

A more recent publication is that fine book by Eoghan Ó Tuairisic, *Dé Luain* (Allen Figgis & Co., 1966), in which to distil the experiences of so many on that vital Easter Monday, he seems to find a new medium—part non-fiction novel and part time recreated chronicle. It stands alone as a full length imaginative work on the period in which the author does not exploit the true grandeur of the leaders for purported 'artistic' reasons. Instead O'Tuairisic moulds a language commensurate with their greatness.

Poetry of course has drawn much inspiration from the great struggle although it is hard to translate adequately and deserves a special study in itself. I will mention however two recent poems: one by Eoghan Ó Tuairisic, 'Lá an Luain', from his recent collection *Lux Aeterna* (Allen Figgis, 1964), and 'Do M'athair' by Caoimhín Ó Conghaile (included in his collection *Dánda*, published in 1964 by An Clóchomhar) which was dedicated to his father Sean Connolly, of the Irish Citizen Army, who was killed in the attack on Dublin Castle.

(to be concluded)

### Fiction and Poetry

In fiction the Rising has not made any great impact. Even in English it seems as if the glory of the event itself was too great for a novelist to use it as a backcloth; hence, some novelists have been tempted to denigrate it or its heroes, somewhat the better to place their own creations in the limelight. There has been no outstanding novel

# THE NEW CELT

A new monthly cultural and political review covering the Celtic countries—Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Brittany, Isle of Man and Cornwall—is to be launched in November. Titled *The New Celt*, the review will contain 40 pages (12 ins. x 9 ins.) and will be priced £5 6d. It will be published from London.

Although the magazine will be published in English as the lingua franca of the Celts (with the exception of the Bretons) it will also contain news review columns in all six Celtic languages.

Staffed by professional journalists and advertising men the magazine will be non profit making. All profits will provide a special fund to encourage the advancement of the Celtic cultures, particularly for writing in the Celtic languages.

Coinneach MacDhonnubh, a Scot, chairman of the board of *The New Celt*, commented: "The *New Celt* will fill an important gap in Celtic publications. It will be the first Pan-Celtic publication covering not only the current cultural aspects of Celtic life but current economic and political trends. In this respect it must be emphasised that *The New Celt* is an independent publication not holding allegiance to any political party.

"The magazine will help to promote Pan-Celtic unity being a medium of exchanging news and ideas between the Celtic nations on problems peculiar to the Celtic peoples and their countries.

"The publication will dispel the 'Celtic Twilight' myth and, as its name suggests, will help to usher in a new Celtic Dawn. The *New Celt* is not concerned with the past but with a new Celtic society in which values from the past are revitalised to serve the needs and conditions of the Twentieth Century."

As well as a main circulation in the Celtic countries *The New Celt* hopes to achieve high subscription orders from expatriate Celts in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Rhodesia—particularly in the Scots Gaelic speaking area of Nova Scotia (Canada) and the Welsh speaking area of Patagonia (Argentina).

"To launch *The New Celt*

on a proper competitive footing," says Mr MacDhonnubh, "in order to attract advertisers, high finances are needed and we are currently seeking an increase to our funds."

*The New Celt* is offering debentures at £1 each (with 5 per cent. interest payable yearly) redeemable after 5 years. Potential readers are also asked to take out one year's subscription in advance—being £11 is, including postage.

"Donations," adds Mr MacDhonnubh, "are also welcome."

Those interested should contact Pádraig Ó Conchuir, Financial Director, c/o The New Celt, 84 Pully Avenue, East Ham, London, E.6.

## Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association

### Draft Teachers' Superannuation Regulations

The process of re-codifying the statutory provisions for the Scottish teachers' superannuation scheme commenced earlier this year with the passing of the Teachers' Superannuation Act (Scotland), 1968. The process continued with the issue by the Scottish Education Department to interested parties of the draft of new superannuation regulations to replace the regulations of 1957. Comments by local authorities and by teachers' organisations had to reach the SED by 12th June.

The Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association has protested most strongly to the SED about the omission from the draft of a regulation corresponding to the one in the 1957 regulations which makes the retirement of a teacher compulsory at age 70, unless the authority can show good cause to the Secretary of State for the teacher's continued employment. The same 1957 regulation provides that a teacher is deemed to have offered to resign from a promoted post on the completion of 45 years of superannuable service. The association has pointed out to the SED that the new definition of pensionable salary contained in the 1968 Act may induce 70-year-old teachers and teachers who have completed 45 years of service to retain their permanent promoted posts in order to improve their superannuated benefits, and that the omission of a regulation corresponding to the 1957 one would permit them to do so despite the wishes of their employing authorities.

The SSTA is strongly against the omission from the draft regulations because it could adversely affect the promotion prospects of the entire profession.

## by PADRAIG Ó SNODAIGH

Dill, 1951) brings his own story up to the East Clare bye-election in 1917, when the victory for de Valera, a prisoner in England when adopted as candidate, confirmed the trend of sympathy for and agreement with the ideals of the leaders of the Rising of 1916. It is one of the best first-hand accounts of the Rising from the pen of a participant, made all the more attractive by the humanity, humour and honesty of the man. O'Brian was one of the couriers used by Eoin MacNeill to convey around the country his order countermanding the arrangements already made by Pearse. However, when the Rising started the next day, O'Brian set out to join his company. O'Brian, an M.A. of the National University of Ireland who had spent some time abroad as a travelling student, met Trinity College graduate Harry Nicholls on the same quest. Passing by Stephens Green they observed the Irish Citizen Army digging trenches. One of the diggers shouted, "If you are any bloody good, come in here and fight for Ireland—an invitation they both accepted. Much ribbing of O'Brian ensued. "An M.A. who never heard of Karl Marx."

His respect grew for these Dublin workmen and for their strangely-assorted leaders—Commandant Michael Mallin, the quiet, influential man who had spent a long time in the British Army, the vice-Commandant Countess Markievicz, daughter of the Big House, beloved of the Dublin worker, and Captain Bob Le Coeur the part Frenchman who was O'Brian's immediate superior. The surrender and identification of leaders by the G-men are all described in poignant detail in this very attractive book which is essential reading for any study of the period.

What is in many ways the best book in this group is *B'fhú ar Braon Fola* by Séamas Ó Maoileáin (Sáirséal agus Dill, 1958), which brings the story up to a point more recent than most. Its last

NEWSAGENT STATIONER

Murdoch

Cards Gifts Tobaccos

Tel. 638

HILLFOOT STREET, DUNOON

# Farmers' Security Of Tenure

Near-relative successors to agricultural holdings in Scotland now have greater security of tenure. This is the effect of provisions contained in the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act. Further measures to safeguard the welfare of farm animals and provisions to increase the compensation payable to tenant farmers whose land is taken for development are also set out in the Act.

The Act gives effect to the Government's proposals for special payments, equivalent to four years' rent, to be made to a tenant farmer who is displaced for development, forestry or any other non-agricultural purpose, whether he is displaced by a private landlord or by a public authority exercising compulsory powers. The payments will be in addition to any compensation payable under existing legislation and will, in effect, give the tenant five to six years' rent compared with the one to two years' rent now payable as a disturbance compensation under the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Special provisions are made in connection with notices to quit served during the transitional period, November 1, 1967, and July 3, 1968.

The Act, in a part which applies only to Scotland, amends the law relating to the termination of agricultural tenancies in Scotland acquired by succession. Greater security of tenure is given to successors who are near

relatives of the deceased tenant. The right of a landlord to give an incontestable notice to quit to the successor to an agricultural holding no longer applies in the case of a near relative.

The near relative successor now has the right of appeal if a notice to quit is served on him. It he does appeal the notice is not effective without the consent of the Land Court. The Land Court, however, are obliged to consent to a notice given to a near relative if they are satisfied (a) that the successor has neither sufficient training nor experience to farm the holding efficiently; or (b) that the land is required for amalgamation with another unit within two years; or (c) that the successor is already the occupier of another holding capable of providing employment for two men which is not worked as one with the holding to which he has succeeded.

## FISH PROCESSING

People involved in the fish processing industry are interested in setting up factories at Mallaig if industrial sites can be found in the Point area. Development of this site will be dependent on expenditure by the Secretary of State on Mallaig harbour and a road layout will cost £34,000. The provisions in the Transport Bill will make the transporting of fish over long distances uneconomic.

# PRINCE CHARLES TROPHY FOR PIPING

Entries for this Competition, sponsored by The Saltire Society, An Comunn and the College of Piping, have come from as far afield as Nova Scotia, California and France. Enquiries from all over Scotland have also been coming in.

A trophy and prizes amounting to £125 are being awarded with the winning composition being played as part of a major event at the Stirling Festival in March 1969.

Peter Allam, Director of the Saltire Society, said, "Classic pipe music is one of the roots of Scottish culture and we hope that this competition will make considerable impact in piping circles."

The trophy being presented is an antique silver reproduction of the Monument at Glenfinnan and is insured for £200. The trophy will be on show during the summer months, at the request of the National Trust for Scotland, in their Glenfinnan Information Centre, which last summer had 33,000 visitors.

Lord Fraser, president of the Saltire Society, said, "This is one of a series of events which the Saltire Society has in hand. We have ambitious ideas for promoting cultural activities and we hope that our membership will increase to make them possible."

The prize-winning composition will be played at the opening of the Glenfinnan Games in August 1969.

# Mod Dhailriada

The fortieth Mid-Argyll Mod was held in Lochlighead School. The Gaelic adjudicators were the Rev. J. MacLeod, Oban and the Rev. A. MacKinnon, Glasgow. Mr. J. McAdam, Glasgow, judged the vocal music, and Mr. A. Kenneth, Stronachullin, judged the piping.

Without the welcome appearance of a large number of boys in the piping and chanter sections (reflecting the newly introduced piping tuition in schools' leisure activities) the total number of competitors would have been less than last year.

The closing concert was sustained by the leading prize-winners and by guest artists Annie Gilles and Donald MacLeod, both of whom sang excellently.

## Trophy Winners

### Juniors:

MacIntyre Cup (oral)—Ian Robertson. Dalriada Shield (oral, Gaelic scholars)—Neil J. MacLean. Madge C. Brown Pendant (soloist with highest total)—Janette MacBrayne. Ross Cuach (soloist with highest Gaelic total)—Norman MacKinnon. MacCallum Cup (soloists, under 8)—Sandra Mackay. Carmichael Cuach (Psalm singing)—Norman MacKinnon. Brown Cup (choral singing)—Campbeltown G.S. Choir and Lochlighead S.S. Choir joint winners. Strang Shield (unison singing)—Campbeltown G.S. Junior Choir.

### Seniors:

Crawford Pendant (soloist with highest aggregate)—Morna Leckie. Carmichael Cuach (psalm-singing)—Mrs E. Mc-

Callum. Crawford MacAlpine Trophy (prescribed and other song)—Morna Leckie.

## Prize-Winners

### Juniors:

Reciting Psalm—Ian Robertson and Norman MacKinnon. Reading Poetry—Elsaine Craunton. Reading prescribed text—Neil J. MacLean. Reading Scripture—Ian Robertson. Reciting prescribed poem—Jane Campbell and Ian Robertson. Girls solo, any song—Jane Campbell. Bols solo, any song—Norman MacKinnon. Under 8 years, any song—Sandra Mackay. Under 10 years, any song—Rose McWhirter. Under 12 years, any song—Jean Black and Alex. McCallum. Over 12 years—Janette MacBrayne and Marilyn Scragg. Prescribed song—Norman MacKinnon. Psalm singing—Norman MacKinnon. Duet, any song—Eleanor McVicar and Janette MacBrayne. Choral singing, two prescribed songs—Lochlighead S.S. Choir and Campbeltown G.S. Choir tie. Unison singing, two prescribed songs—Minard School Choir. March, Strathspey and Reel on bagpipes—Kenneth McVicar. March, on chanter—Donald McVicar. Strathspey and Reel, on chanter—Ian Sinclair.

### Seniors:

Ladies' solo, any song—Morna Leckie. Under 18 years, any song—Margaret MacLean. Psalm singing—Mrs E. McCallum. Prescribed song—Morna Leckie. Prescribed oran mor—Mrs S. White. Prescribed song (for Nova Scotia Comp.)—Mrs J. MacKenzie. Prescribed and other song—Morna Leckie.

# GIOMAICH

## NEW FISHING METHODS MAKE PROGRESS

Herring trawlers accounted for 30 per cent. of the total herring landings in 1967 compared with 18 per cent. in 1966. With purse-seiners increasing their landings to 5 per cent. of the total, the change to new fishing methods gained momentum during the year. Drift net and ring net vessels, however, still have an important role. These points are made in the annual report of the Herring Industry Board (H.M. Stationery Office 3s 6d), which gives an account of herring fishing in 1967 with supporting statistical tables, announce the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

There was a decrease of 12 per cent in the quantity of the catch compared with 1966, 571,000 crans against 651,000 crans, and a decrease of 9 per cent in the total earnings at first sale—£2,643m compared with £2,894m in 1966. However, adverse weather conditions interfered with winter and autumn operations to a greater extent than is usual.

The Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, Professor Robert Grieve, officially opened Minch Shellfish Ltd.'s lobster storage tanks at Grimsay, North Uist last Friday. The company was formed in March of this year following a take over of Atlantic Seafoods Ltd., by the Minch Shipping and Trading Company, Ltd., of London.

The company were hoping to broaden the scope of their activities considerably to take in crabs, scallops, eels and winkles, as well as increased catches of lobsters. This should help to provide full time employment.

Local fishermen have the advantage of being able to dispose of their catch at good prices as soon as they get in from the fishing grounds, then set off again with the minimum of time lost.

There are already 40 to 50 Uist fishermen involved in lobster fishing, and this project may bring more jobs and more and better boats to the area.

The number employed directly by the company will be three.

# An Comunn Gaidhealach

BONN OIR — CLAR DE MHOD 1965

SEANN OR — CLAR DE MHOD 1966

TEAPAICHEAN de Orain 'san t-seann nòs

TEAPAICHEAN de Phìobaicheachd — seann ruidhlean nach cluinnear ach tearc

LEASAN GHÀIDHLIG AIR CLAIR

LEABHRAICHEAN AIRSON LUCHD-IONNSACHAIDH

agus

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

BONN OIR — HIGHLIGHTS OF 1965 MOD

SEANN OR — RECORDINGS FROM THE 1966 MOD

Tape Recordings of Traditional Songs

Tape Recordings of Traditional Reels on the "piob-mhór"

GAELIC RECORD COURSE on Ten 12 in. L.P.s

GAELIC BOOKS suitable for Learners

and a wide selection of Prose, Writings, Poetry, Plays, etc.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH  
ABERTARFF HOUSE, INVERNESS

# over to you:

Fhir Dheasachaidh, — Tha Gaidhlig Albann air oir na h-uagha, agus cha ghleidhear beo i ach le spairm. Mur an teagaisgear, agus mur an craoilear dith ach mitchainnt ionadail, bhineas do'n trian iar-thiathach a mhaoin de Gaidhealtachd Albann, agus air nach cuirear iarraidh, agus ris nach cuirear taic, leis an da thrian eile, chaneil dochas ann di. Agus is ann mar sin tha cuisean an drasda. Ach ma theagaisgear agus ma chraoilear fhir chaighdean de Gaidhlig, bhineas duinn uile, agus ris an tig leinn uile cur taic, tha beagan dochais ann farnast.

Chan ann a chum an dual-chainnt ionadail fein a storradh air each, a tha fograirean an BBC a' faotainn tuas-daich o phobull Albann, no Breatainn. Ach anns na "neachgan," gheibhear uatha leithid "unar-staic" air "an uair deug," "dior-staoin," air "di-ardaoin" agus daonnann "Inir-Ghorsduinn." Cha robh "rsd" air "rd" an Siorrachd Rois riamh, o Phort Mo Chholmaig gu Traigh Mhor Uige, agus cha robh airt-ainm "Inir-Ghorsduinn" aig dhuas-asaich riamh air tabh sear Rois. Agus chan eil muinntir Rois ga iarraidh gu sparrar a leithid oir mar sin. Ann an Leodhas, cha robh "rsd" air "rt" aca roimhe, ach tha beagan deth air sibhadh a steach orra, o dhream eile. Guinnear a' fathast eatorra

"thuir, toirt," agus ioma focal eile le "rt" gun fuaim "s" ann. Chan eil "rsd" air "rd" aig Leodhasaich idir.

Chan eil e gu difur cha qualchainnt bhios aig duine air bith 'na chaintn phearsa, no ann an seinn oraid, no fua an liubhair oraid air an raideo. Ach, ann an gno cinneachail, mar tha teagas Gaidhlig, fograireachd na BBC, obair oifigeil a' Chomunn, etc., is e fìor chaighdean de Gaidhlig as coir a bhith aca. Bha caighdean ann riamh, tha caighdean ann fathast, eadhon am fuaim-neachdadh a riochdaicheas an litreachd agus a riochdaicheas leis.

Os uile, is fìor na tha sgrìobhta agam an tus na litreachd seo.

DEORSA MACMHOIRIS  
Ceasg,  
Inbhi Nis.

## RE LETTERS "GOD IS DEAD"

A Charaid,

I think this blasphemous sentence of Nietzsche needs more explanation. I don't see what connection this has with vocations to the religious life. Contrary to last week's correspondent's theory that the negation of those words lies in the increase and variety of vocations in some denominations: regarding R.C.'s—there has been a steady decrease in vocations since the Vatican Council, but this has nothing to do with the existence of God, and only proves that humanity is more sinful than ever and in need of God's help. To say that "God is dead" is like saying "life is dead" because all life proceeds from God whatever our merits or faults may be. But there is no need for pessimism for Christ's death on the cross is a permanent victory for us, though this does not exclude the truth that each one of us will reap what we have sown and be rewarded or punished as the case may be. Christ's Redemption is "plentiful" as the psalm De Profundis describes it because Christ could not have done more to buy us back from the slavery of the devil, provided we repent. Why blame the Church? The world is what you make it, others' faults can do us no harm though of course good example helps.

Is mise,  
IAN G. MACNAIR-SMITH  
c/o Tormod MacLeod,  
25B Swardale,  
Knock, Point,  
Isle of Lewis.

I should very much like to get in touch with a Gaelic-speaking person of my own age group (33), if possible, from the Western Highlands, with whom I could correspond in the hope of becoming fluent in the written language.

— Yours etc.,  
(Miss) S. HANSON  
c/o An Comunn Gaidhealach  
Abertarf House  
Inverness.

# Oran Mulaid

{m., m: r. rld : d'.d' d., r': m'.d' d', t : l.s}  
m : s.l {d' t : l.s {m., m: r. rld : d'}

The following melody was very popular in some parts of the west coast, as it well deserved to be. There is some similarity between it and the Scots air "Aye wauken O." This beautiful melody was published by William Napier in his "Selection of the most favourite Scots songs, etc." early in the year 1790. Napier's version of the air is that which Captain Riddell communicated to Stephen Clarke and was printed in the fourth volume of the "Museum." Clarke arranged most of the music in the "Museum" as Pleyel who was to have done it was detained in France by the troubles of the time in that country.

The preface to the fourth volume of the "Museum" is dated February 1790 but the volume was not published until July of that year, so Napier has priority of publication. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the preface was written by Robert Burns.

John Watlen in 1793 published another set of the air with the song "Jess MacFarlane." Urbani has it in his second volume, and Ritson in his "Scottish Song" of 1794 prints it from a manuscript transmitted from Scotland. Both of these adhere to Napier's version. Johnson's version appears again in the second volume of the "Vocal Magazine" 1798.

Stenhouse gives what he calls the ancient version in his "Illustrations" but as usual with him he gives no sources or authority for his claim, and we can only take it for what it is worth. Ritson says:—Those songs and tunes in which the intrinsic evidence alone may be supposed to ascertain their age are left to the genius and judgment of the connoisseurs."

It may be significant that the air was communicated to Clarke by Captain Riddell. The captain was a composer of much merit and the tune may have been his own.

The words of the song are by Henry Whyte, the chorus only being old. It was written about the year 1878. It has been translated into English by Lachlan MacBain, Kirkcaldy.

J. E. S.

Thar gach te fo'n ghrèin

Thug mi speis do m' chailin;

Nis o'n fhuair i bas,

Chaoidh cha'n has mi fallain.

Hu o, tha mi tinn,  
Tha mi caoidh mo leannan,  
'S mor a thug mi 'ghaol,  
Do'n te 's caoidh maladh,  
Hu o, tha mi tinn.

Bha thu malda coir,  
Suaire, ordail, banail;  
Nadur falaichd, ciuin—  
Oiteag chubhradh d'anail.

Ortsa bha gach buaidh,  
Bha thu usal dreachar;  
B' aluinn thigheadh ceol  
A d' bheul boidheach, meachar

Anns a choisir bhinn,  
'N am bhi seinn nan luanneag,  
Thug thu barr gu leir  
Air na ceuda cruinneag.

'S tric bha mi 's mo ghradh,  
Ann an sgail na chaidh,  
Thogadh ise ceol,  
'S dh' ciseadh eoin na doire.

Chuir iad thu 's an uir,  
Socair, ciuin ad laidhe;  
'S mi cha 'n fhaic mo run,  
Gus an duisg mi 'n Flaitheas.

Bhithinn-se le m' luaidh,  
Taobh nam bruch 's nan gleannan;  
Tha i nis 's an uaigh—  
O, cha ghluais mo leannan!

Dhomh-sa bha mo run  
Mar reult-iul mo bheatha;  
Thug mi dhi mo ghradh,  
'S dh' fhalbh mo shlaime leatha.

'S goirid bhios mi beo,  
'S mi ri bron a's mulad;  
Rinn do bhas mo leon,  
'S foghnaidh dhomhs' am buill' ud.

D' aite-sa am chridh'  
Ni cha lion air thalamh;  
An an tir an aigh  
Dhomhs' cum aite falamh.

Dh' fhalbh mo leannan fein,  
'S tha mi dearach, dubhach,  
Tha mi 'triail na 'ceum,  
Ciod am feum bhi fuireach?

## Close Season For Grey Seals

A draft of an Order to suspend the statutory close season for killing grey seals in certain specified areas in Scotland has been laid before Parliament by Mr William Ross, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland.

This Order is similar to those which have been made in recent years under which grey seals may be killed during the period from September 1 to December 31 by people holding a permit issued by the Secretary of State. It is illegal to kill grey seals without a permit during that period.

The Consultative Committee on Grey Seals and Fisheries which was set up by the Nature Conservancy reported in 1963 that there had been a significant increase in the number of grey seals around the coast and that they were causing severe damage to Scottish fisheries. The Committee recommended, therefore, that there should be a limited cull of seals at Orkney and that permits should be issued for killing seals elsewhere around Scotland in order to reduce the breeding population.

The Consultative Committee has been replaced by a sub-Committee of the Natural Environment Research Council who have considered the matter further recently and have indicated that there are strong scientific reasons for continuing to reduce the rate of increase in the grey seal population.



Mar a chanadh de Gaulle tha na ceardan deanamh "Chi-an-Lit" dhe 'n arbar.

## LOCH NESS CRUISES in m.v. SCOT II

May to September

Monday to Saturday

SAILINGS from MURTOWN TOP LOCK, INVERNESS

Refreshments on Board

Car Park

Bookings:

CALEDONIAN CANAL OFFICE, CLACHNAHARRY

Phone 33140

# Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

An t-Urr Dùghall Mac an Rothaich

Chaochail an teachdaire mu dheireadh a bha ann an Hìort an t-Urr Dùghall Mac an Rothaich, aig aois trì fichead bliadhna agus naodh deus. Nuair a bha na Hìortaich a' cur rompa an t-cìlean iomallach sin fhalamhachadh chuir Mgr. Mac an Rothaich, a bha 'na mhisionairaidh ann aig an àm, trì chéile ann pàipear a chaidh a sgrìobhadh a dh'ionnsaidh an luchd-riaghlaidh a dh'iarraidh cogadh.

Rugadh Mgr. Mac an Rothaich ann an Eiseadl. Bha e leth-cheud bliadhna pòda, agus bha trìuir mhac aige 'sa mhinistrealachd.

A' Fàgail Chaol-Acainn

Tha Mgr. Uilleam I. Dòmhnallach air bhith grunn bliadhachan 'na mhisionairaidh ann an Caol-acainn. Nuair a dh'fhàg an t-Eilean Fhuair e tiodhacan-spéis o mhuinntir an àite Bha an t-Urr Gilteasbuig Mgr. 'Bhiciar air ceann na coimheirm-choinmhithean aig an t-Urr e fhéin agus a bhean omharraidhean air deagh-ghean an t-sluigh.

Tha Mgr. Dòmhnallach an tràsda a' saothrachadh ann an Barraigh, agus tha dìol aige lachadh airson na ministeirch. 'Na àite ann an Caol-cainn tha Mgr. Iain Moireasdan, a bhùineas do Sgalpaigh na Hearadh.

Orduighuan Uibhist

Tha an comanachadh ann an cuid de na coimhthionalan ann an Cléir Uibhist 's an Og-mhios agus 's an Iuchar. Ann an Loch nam Madadh bha an t-Urr. Iain M. Mac a' Ghobhainn air a chuideachadh leis an Urr. Alasdair Moireasdan, a' Bara-bhas, agus an Urr. Iain Mac-Artair, a tha ann an Ceann Loch-buirbhe. Ann an Dalabrog chum, an t-Urr. Tormod Mac-Suin a' Sgarasta, agus an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacLeòid, ministeir Bhearnaraigh na Hearadh na seirbhis. Ann am Beàrnaraigh bha an t-Urr. Iain Caimbeul, a tha ann an Druiam-drochadh agus an t-Urr. Uilleam Dòmhnallach a' Paibil a' cuid-eachadh. Aig comanachadh Mhàinäs bha an t-Urr. Dòmhnallach Iain MacPhionghain, Stafain, agus an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacLeòid air ceann nan seirbhis.ann.

Naidheachd Mhath

Is math an naidheachd gu bheil an t-Urr. Donnachadh MacAsgail air urachadh slàinte fhaighinn an dèidh dha bhith ann an taighean-eiridinn ann an Steòrnabhagh agus ann an Obar-dheadhain Buidh Mgr. MacAsgail do Bhearnaraigh na Hearadh agus tha e 'na mhinisteir ann am Bcarnaraigh Leobhais.

Cuairt Shamhraidh

Bha clann na sgòil shàbaid a' Amhaich an Eilein Duibh air cuairt gu Inbhir-nàrainn. Bha



## AIR TUR NA FAIRE

lùth-chleasan aca amuigh gu sin Mac Calmain agus Iain Mac-tàinig an t-uisge. Bha an Calmain duiscean airson a ministeir, an t-Urr. Fionnlagh bhith 'san sgòil a h-ùile Sàbaid MacLeòid, agus a bhean, agus fad na bliadhna. an luchd-teagaisg còmhla riutha.

Duaiscan

Ann an Eaglais an Iar ann an Inbhir-theòrsa fhuair clann na Sgoil Shàbaid duiscean o'n ministeir an t-Urr. P. C. Mac-Quoid.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOR

A' Dol a dh'Africa

Tha an Eaglais a' craobh-sgaioleadh an t-Soisgeil ann an Africa mu Dheas, agus bho chionn ghoirid chuir ministeir cùl ris an dùthaich se airson a dhol a shearmonachadh 'sa cheàrnadh sin. Is e san An t-Urr. Aonghas A. Mac-Dòmhnail a' bhùineas do'n Bhac ann an Leòdhais.

Air Chuairt

Bha muinntir sgòil shàbaid a' Chaoil air chuairt ann am Port-rìgh bho chionn ghoirid. Bha mu trì fichead neach air an turas do'n Eilean. Fhuair Bara-bhal Mhoireasdan, Murchadh

Briseadh na Sàbaid

Ann am mìosachan na li-Eaglais tha am fear deasachaidh a' gearain air muinntir Mhic a' Bhurthain mu thimchioll nan cuairtean a bhios aig an luchd-turais air an t-Sàbaid 's na Hearadh. Gu ruige seo, tha e ag ràdh, cha do dh'fhuair a' chuideachd ri dragh a chur air dòigh-beatha nan eileannach.

SOP AS GACH SEID

BHA AN T-ATHAIR UR-RAMACH ANNDRA COYLE air a choisrigeadh gu dreuchd na sagartach ann an Cathair Chaluim Chille 's an Oban.

CHUMADH DA SHEIR-BHIS airson na cloinne 'san Eaglais Choinmhithealach ann an Inbhir-theòrsa. Bha an t-Urr. L. H. Oldfield a' searmanachadh.

DE THA DOL 'san Eaglais agad-sa? Cuir naidheachdan san bith mu ghnòthaichean eaglais chun an fhir-dheasachaidh.

## LEWIS PRESSING HARD FOR NEW CAR FERRY

Stornoway Town Council and Lewis District Council have joined forces to mount a strong campaign for a fast car ferry to operate between Stornoway and Ullapool. Mr John Patterson, Chairman of the District Council said, "I think we will get this service sooner than most people realise."

Discussions have been taking place between the two councils, and representatives of McBrayne's Ltd, and a delegation from Lewis also left the Secretary of State and the President of the Board of Trade in no doubt about the importance they attach to a direct ferry service to the mainland. A faster transport link is vital for economic development on the island.

The Loch Scaforth, which makes the long sea journey to Kyle and Mallaig, is 20 years old, and the question of a replacement will soon have to be considered.

This factor adds urgency to the situation, because Lewis does not want another ship of this type; nor does it want the Kyle-Mallaig route continued. A roll-on-roll-off car ferry

which would cross The Minch in two-and-a-half hours, so bringing the Inverness rail-head within five hours journey is hoped for.

Lewis people have the support of Ullapool District Council, who realise that such a development would greatly increase the prosperity of an already thriving herring port. Tourists now visiting Ullapool would be able to cross The Minch, motor around Lewis, and return to Ullapool.

'SE'N FHIRINN . . .

Tha Seirbhis a' Phobuill air a bhi fo sgrudadh aig Comhairle Fulton agus tha sinn a' nìs a' tuigsinn gu bheil iadsan cuideachd a' faicinn gur e plaigh uamhasach phaisear a thatar air a chur air gluasad. An àite Seirbhis le daoinc diuite easgaidh 'se tha dhith orinn ach seirbhis air ath nùadhachadh le manaid-searan cruaidh colach cho math 's tha ann an tionsgnag san bith. Tha Roimn ur gu bhith againn an àite an Treasury ach cha bhi ath nùadhachadh gu math san bith mur a teid rian cheart air gnothuichean an riochaidh.

## Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 25th July

12 noon News in Gaelic  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn  
3.00 p.m. "Sporan Dhomhnaill": John A. MacDonald reviews the recently published book of poems by Donald MacIntyre, the Paisley bard (rec'd)  
3.15 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. D. MacKenzie, Kinross (rec'd)  
7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — Comment, interview, music and song from Gaidem (recorded).

Friday, 26th July

12 noon News in Gaelic  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn  
6.35 p.m. Ceann-Labhairt (Topic) — A look at current events in the Gaelic world. With Neil Brown. Edited by Martin Macdonald (rec'd).

Sunday, 29th July

12 noon News in Gaelic  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn

Tuesday, 30th July

12 noon News in Gaelic  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn

Wednesday, 31st July

12 noon News in Gaelic  
6.35 p.m. Piping by Pipe-Major Ronald McCallum (recorded).

Thursday, 1st August

12 noon News in Gaelic  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn  
3.00 p.m. Letter from Angus John MacDonald from Australia (recorded)  
3.15 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Norman MacDonald, Aberdeen  
7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — Comment, interview, music and song from Gaidem (recorded).

Friday, 2nd August

12 noon News in Gaelic  
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn  
6.35 p.m. "Seinn an Duan So": Concert of Gaelic songs requested by listeners (recorded)

## CELTIC ART CLASSES

Tutors and pupils of the above classes, held at Larbert High School, had a fair percentage of the prizes at Airth Games on Saturday (20/7/68) with Miss Rosemary MacGuire, Borknock, winning a first prize in the Highland dancing reel competition on her first attempt at the adult class competition. Her older brother—Tutor Alex. MacGuire swept the family name to the fore by gaining a 3rd prize in "The Highland Fling" and a 4th in "The Sword Dance."

Piping Tutor, John Graham from Avonbridge with a well tuned pipe took a 2nd prize in the "March" and 3rd in the Strathspey and Reel competition again some top class performers.

# SANDEMAN SCOTCH



The King of Whiskies

Sar Uisge  
beatha de  
chliu  
sonraichte

"Rìgh nan Uisge Beatha"

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

# A Nation Of Compulsory Languages

## SWITZERLAND - A CULTURAL QUILT

In Switzerland today there are almost five-and-a-half million people who speak four languages. The kind of political unity and cultural diversity which exists there reminds one of the vision of a united Europe. Though there are important differences present, the parallels would seem to make a study of Switzerland worth-while for those whose aim is to make the continent politically and economically one.

The first parallel with Europe is the disparity between the

people. The seven universities in Switzerland only cater for French and German speakers, but recently these have been permitted in Italian.

While most Swiss study two and three languages their ability to speak them depends on their position in the community. Manual workers have only a sketchy knowledge of a second language and officials in Local Government offices are often unable to do business satisfactorily in a language not of the canton in which they work. The

recently in the thirties, the three major Swiss cultures have felt the pull of the French, German and Italian nationalists. To help defend Swiss values and the idea of a plurilingual state the Pro Helvetia Foundation was set up in 1939. This foundation has received a special directive to help the weaker cultural areas.

The Romansch culture, though weak, is recognised as an important ingredient in the Swiss entity. This is so because the three strongest cultures are really part of neighbouring nationalities. The position was described recently in a study carried out by the Canadian Institute for Internal Affairs.

It said: The Swiss student grows up to consider the culture of Germany or France or Italy, as the case may be, as his own. There is no attempt to deny this wider heritage nor are there any very significant Swiss literary traditions that can be separated from the parent stocks. In the Swiss setting cultural nationalism has very little meaning.

This explains the Swiss determination to remain neutral in European disputes. As the writer and famous skier, Arnold Lunen, has said: "The doctrine of perpetual neutrality is the direct consequence of Swiss disunity. A divided country cannot afford foreign adventures."

Through a precarious balancing act the Swiss have managed to reverse the seafnocal and say "Divided we stand."

(Reprinted from "Rose.")

(by Padraig O Fearghail)

sizes of the linguistic groups. There are: German-speaking, 74 per cent; French-speaking, 20 per cent; Italian-speaking, 4 per cent and Romansch-speaking, 1 per cent. Ever since the founders of Switzerland met on the famous Rütli meadow on August 1, 1291, the canton has been the basic unit making up the country. Though the land is a cultural quilt the twenty-five cantons are almost all united on religion or language. All but four are officially unilingual, and only four are divided on religious belief. Where religion does not unite the language does.

German was the national language of the original confederation of cantons and it was only in 1848 that German, French and Italian were declared national languages. In 1938, following a referendum, Romansch was made a national language. However, it is still not an "official" language and as a result it does not enjoy the same advantages from the Federal point-of-view as the other three national languages.

Education in Switzerland is a matter for each individual canton, but each receives a Federal subsidy for every school-going child. Because of heavier cost of textbooks, etc., certain cantons receive a "linguistic supplement." Thus the subsidy is seven times the standard rate for each Romanach-speaking child.

In a third of the cantons a second national language is compulsory in the upper classes of the primary schools. In the secondary a second national language is always compulsory, and in Italian Switzerland three national languages are compulsory.

The teaching of a second language is delayed in most of the German-speaking cantons to age 13. This is in order to give a thorough knowledge of High German to the child. His German differs substantially from many of the local German dialects in Switzerland. These dialects are maintained in use by even the well-educated

railways and post office, dealing with people from all over Switzerland and Europe attempts to overcome the language problem by rotating staff to the different language areas in order to give them a working fluency.

As one goes upwards in all fields of public administration and into Federal service complete fluency in a second language is demanded and obtained. In practice the second language is either French or German, with Italian rarely reaching much more than the 4 per cent of the Italian-speaking citizens.

For radio and television broadcasting there are three systems catering for German, French and Italian speakers. Though Italians form only four per cent and French 20 per cent of Swiss citizens the principle is that three equal and complete programmes should be offered. Revenue is distributed as follows to the three networks: German, 45 per cent; French, 33 per cent, and Italian, 22 per cent. The disproportion is defended on the grounds that it is essential to the provision of adequate services in each of the languages.

Romansch-speakers have special programmes two or three times weekly, but the 50,000 odd community, small though it is, is in an even weaker position because it is divided into two dialects, Surselvic and Ladin. The latter is said to be closely related to Latin. In general the broadcasting services have gone to great trouble to serve the population, even so far as putting out special programmes for Italian, Spanish and Greek workers.

The diversity of Swiss society is again reflected in that fact that it supports 121 daily newspapers and 372 weeklies and bi-weeklies. Half the dailies have a circulation of less than 10,000 copies each.

When it comes to the question of Swiss unity and the country's cultural identity no one recognises the dangers and weaknesses more than the Swiss themselves. At various times in the past hundred years, most

# woman to woman

## HAIR-DO BY POST

Keeping your hair neat and in good condition can be quite a problem at this time of the year anyway, but if you are going on holiday you are probably finding it an even greater problem — how to be active by day and still be fresh and well-groomed by night? Regular hair-do's are an added expense to any holiday, but what is more important — just look at the time spent roasting under the drier when you ought to be making the most of those precious two weeks!

Eyeline, the cosmetics firm, have introduced a brand new wig-hiring service to give you a brand new feeling every evening of your holiday. You can hear some dubious comments being made already, but take it from me, wigs are 'in' — they have been for many months now and should be a permanent fixture on the future beauty scene. Some people still tend to think that a wig doesn't look real or it lacks life and versatility, but modern wigs are so real you'll be flattered at the compliments they attract — they can be set and styled to your own specifications and can you think of anything more exotic than having short hair by day and long hair piled up by night?

If you're dreading those holiday hair-do's or are just in need of a tonic then I suggest you put pen to paper and write to: Let's Face It, 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

What makes this service particularly attractive is the arrangements that have been made to make the wigs available by post to women in the Highlands and Islands and other places away from the Eyeline centre in London.

The wigs themselves are made from top quality European hair and are hand-knotted and tailored in the Eyeline studios in Cwmbran, Wales.

Some of the earliest wigs were made nearby, in this studio, at Aberystwyth, and it is interesting to note that the method of hand-knotting wigs has changed little since the 16th century: only colouring and styling has benefited from modern day techniques.

Why not decide to spoil yourself this summer and phone 01 629 7874 for more details of this service?

★ ★ ★

## SWEET SUCCESS

For that extra special dinner party; for that extra special someone, choosing a dessert suitable for summer days can be a difficult task. But a luxurious, easy-to-make treat to please anyone is brandy cheese.

Buy a fresh peach (if not available, drain a tin of peaches), for each person, peel

and cut into quite large pieces. Place in a glass with 4 teaspoonfuls of sugar and leave for at least 12 hours preferably in a low position in the refrigerator, but a cool place will do as well.

You can either serve the as they are or add fresh whipped cream.

★ ★ ★

## A LITTLE LUXURY

Another addition to Desert Flower's Corn Silk range is a moisture base to complement Corn Silk Face Powder. Corn Silk Moisture base is transparent and greaseless, leaves a film of protection that allows make-up to glide on and remain fresh and natural looking all day.

You don't wear a colourless make-up? Fine! Smooth on Corn Silk Moisture Base to protect your skin in all weathers.

The moisture base should be available at your stockists now for 7s 4d.

## SCOTLAND'S MAIN EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES

The 1966 census in Scotland recorded an increase of 47,000 people—40,000 females and 7,000 males—in the professional and scientific services industry in the five years ending in April, 1966. This is an increase of 22 per cent since 1961. In 1966, the total employed in the industry, which includes the accountancy, educational, legal, medical and dental services, was 260,000 of which almost 175,000 were females.

The second largest numerical increase in the five years was in the construction industry where the number in employment increased by 27,000 (10 per cent).

There were large decreases in the number employed in mining and quarrying and in the transport and communication industries.

There were 806,000 women aged 15 and over in employment in Scotland and, of these, 396,000 or 49 per cent were married.

## LUCHD TURUIS

A reir coitais chaneil uithidh de luchd turais air a' Ghaidhealtach 'sa bhàin duil. Thè piseach air tighinn air an t-seusan ri linn Feill Ghlaschu 'ach 's beag sin an taca ris na bhàin beachd dhaoine a thig eadh le linn sanasan a Bhuidh agus an streig 'san Fhrainc. Ach a dh'aindeoin streig thig na Frangach a' tairgeadh cuimhneachaidh agus ticeadan cuimhneachaidh bhaithis gu math soirbheach cuideachd. Tha an t-de bheagan nas fearr aca agus tha an riaghaltas air cead a thoirt seachd cuimhneachaidh leagail gu luchd turais a tharruing air ais. Cuin a chi sinne a leithid?

## Do You Know?

1. Of what natural product is Harris tweed made?
2. How many of the 90 Islands of Orkney are inhabited?
3. To whom did Brodick Castle belong?
4. Who were called "Clann 'ic' ille Riabhach"?
5. Co rinn an t-òran luathaidh "Air fa le' l' ho re hu, 'i' tìr mo run-sa Ghaidhealtach?"
6. Cuir beurla air "Seolaid."

## ANSWERS

1. Wool produced in Scotland.
2. 30 are inhabited.
3. Duke and Duchess of Montrose.
4. The MacIacsaes of South Uist.
5. Rinn Domhnall MacDomhnaill a Bearnaraidh (1856).
6. Canal.

## CALL NO BUANNACHD

Tha fathainn air tighinn gu 'r cluais gu bheil an leaghadair aig BA a'tighinn gu Inbhairdigh ceart gu leor ach tha iomagain co-cheangailte ris an 'Se. 'Se cheist an nìs an duin na h-Amaireaganach fàictearidh Ceann nan Loch is Lochabar. Dh'fheumar an aire a thoirt nach caillair air an taobh an fàr le buannachd an taobh an Ear.

# Crofters' Federation Protest

## LEGISLATION 'RUSHED THROUGH'

The Federation of Crofters in Harris have protested to Lord Hughes, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, about the way the Scottish Office have drafted new crofting legislation and rushed it through Parliament without consultation with crofters' unions.

Normally, they stated, interested parties were consulted before legislation was drafted, but on this occasion the utmost secrecy was maintained by the Scottish Office. In a letter to Lord Hughes, the federation accused him of talking nonsense and giving inaccurate information in a recent debate in the House of Lords in answer to Lord Lannerman of Kildonan, who presented the federation's case on the crofting aspects of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, 1968. They denied Lord Hughes' claim that there had been consultation on the widest possible basis by the Secretary of State for Scotland. The only body, they claimed, which had been consulted before publication of the Bill was the Crofters' Commission.

### Not Beneficial

Lord Hughes, they said, was talking "plain nonsense" in saying "consulting the Crofters Commission is the next best thing to consulting individually every crofter in the Highlands."

The history of the Crofters Commission, the federation contended, is in glorious evidence that the medicine they think good for crofters is neither palatable nor beneficial. They instanced the Commission's 1959 report which advocated a "drastic

clearance in the number of croft homes."

The Federation have also accused the Scottish Office of lack of consultation on this at any time with Lord Birsay, chairman of the Scottish Land Court. This omission by the Scottish Office, they said, was in marked contrast to the consultation with crofters' representatives before publication of the last Crofters Bill and the Highland Development Bill.

The Law Reform Bill contains new provision for succession to crofts. The federation have urged an amendment that the widow should first succeed as tenant, followed by the normal line of succession, and thereafter by illegitimate issue. Power, they said, should be given to the Scottish Land Court to modify this, if the human situation justifies it.

## SCDI TO EXPAND FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICE TO INDUSTRY

The Scottish Council (Development and Industry) is to expand its financial advisory service to Scottish companies with the aim of helping them to find capital for growth and modernisation.

Mr Ian Noble, an executive with the Council, said in Edinburgh yesterday that the Council was receiving an increasing number of inquiries from industry about possible ways of financing expansion.

"Few industrialists," he said, "realise that Scotland, as a financial centre, is second only to London and comparable with many international centres throughout the world. What we want to emphasise to industry is that it is no longer necessary to go outside Scotland for capital since there are now excellent facilities available locally."

The Council is at present in the process of classifying more than 60 institutions and Government departments which provide financial services. When the list is completed, the information—such as details of the provision of equity capital, hire-purchase finance, and loans—will be issued in booklet form. The booklet, "Sources of Finance," will be published in September.

### AN LOCH BUIDHE

Bithidh ionndrainn air an t-seana bhat a so taobh Mhuile 'nuair a chluinnear gun deach i na teine 'sa Chaoil' s nacheil pìoc air fhagail dhìth os cionn na mara. Bha i naoi bliadhna deug a'ruith eadar Tobar Mhoire is Mingearraidh an Cille Chomhain.

# Land Court Spotlights Island Lamb Problem

The absence of any real market for store lambs in Harris is creating "serious problems" in fixing fair rents on the island, according to the annual report of the Scottish Land Court, issued recently. The problem might be eased, it is stated, if some method of collection and removal to mainland feeders could be arranged.

### Already Overstocked

The report claims that the effect of the absence of a market for store lambs is that all the small and unsuitable lambs, both ewe and wedder, are returned to the common grazings, which are often already overstocked. This in turn reduces still further the quality of the next lamb crop.

"The death rate among these small lambs is very high—up to 40 per cent—and if these store lambs could be collected and bought on a live-weight basis, the crofter would receive some cash for them and would probably have fewer small

lambs the following year," states the report.

### In Pocket

It is suggested that as 40 per cent. of the small lambs die in any case, the crofter would be in pocket, even though he was only able to realise a fairly low price per lb. live weight. In addition, he would also be able to keep a higher ratio of ewes to wedders, and so reap more benefit from the Hill Sheep Subsidy.

The total number of cases disposed of by the Scottish Land Court during 1967 was 842 and the number remaining for disposal at the end of the year was 1,020. The largest number of cases involved rents fixed for land-holders, crofters and statutory small tenants.

Of the cases disposed of during the year, Ross and Cromarty provided 393, Inverness-shire 310, Argyll 26, Sutherland 30 and Zetland 25. Other Scottish counties

ranged from one case disposed of to 15 in Fife.

### Rents Fixed

During the year, fair rents were fixed for three holdings. The old rents for two of these amounted to £16 — no old rent was stated for one holding — and the fair rents amounted to £72.

The number of applications for resumption of landholders', crofters' or statutory small tenants' holdings during the year was 245. Of these, 236 were granted, four withdrawn and five dismissed.

Since the Scottish Land Court was established in 1912, fair rents have been fixed for 3,286 holdings, while 10,263 holdings have been valued on the expiry of septennial periods.

### 'NA INSPECTAIR

Tha Uilleam Stiùbhart as a Bhàc an Leodhas air a bhi an ceann obair Seirbhis Dion a Phobuill (Civil Defence) an siorrachd Inbhir Nis o 1955. Bithidh e tilleadh chon a pholais na inspectair 'san t-Sultain. Aig am a chogaidh bha e na chaiptein 'sna Marines.

Come and see the range of Highland Products in the BIGGEST EVER

## HIGHLAND INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

8th  
9th  
10th  
AUGUST

at MOY, Inverness-shire

CLAN GATHERING OF  
CLAN MACKINTOSH and CLAN CHATTAN  
on SATURDAY, 10th AUGUST

Varied Programme of entertainment including ceilidhs organised by  
An Comunn Gaidhealach with Calum Kennedy and Alasdair Gillies

Admission to Exhibition 3/- Free car park Catering available

Souvenir Programme now available from Newsagents

## Canon Sydney MacEwan to retire

Canon Sydney MacEwan, parish priest of Rothesay, date announced last week that he was retiring at the end of August for health reasons.

He will be 60 in October. Sydney MacEwan had a world reputation as a tenor when, 30 years ago, he caused a sensation by announcing that he was giving up his career to study for the priesthood.

Ordained in 1944, he served in St Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, and later at Lochgilphead, before going to Rothesay in 1966.

He was appointed to the chapter of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles in 1956.

# Highland Exhibition and Clan Gathering

Plans are now complete for the biggest exhibition of Highland and Island industry that has ever been brought together in the North.

Heading the team—Highland Exhibitions Ltd.—behind this ambitious venture is Ld. Cdr. Lachlan Mackintosh of Macintosh, chief of the Clan Macintosh. One of the highlights of the Exhibition, to be held on August 8, 9, 10 in the grounds of Moy Hall, ancestral home of the Mackintosh chiefs, will be a Clan Gathering of the Clan

Mackintosh and Clan Chattan, when The Mackintosh will welcome clansmen from all over the world.

The souvenir brochure of the exhibition, shows an imposing list of over sixty exhibitors from all over the Highlands and Islands. Among them are such firms as British Aluminium, who are hoping to build a new giant smelter at Invergordale, Wiggins Teape, Baxters of Fochabers and A.I. Welders. Also taking part will be the Highlands and Islands Development Board whose Chairman, Professor Grieve, will open the Exhibition.

During the exhibition, a very varied programme of Highland entertainment will be presented to visitors. Among the highlights will be two celidhs organised by an Am Communn Gaidhealach, each starting a top entertainer. On Friday, Calum Kennedy will top the bill, and on Saturday, "Swinging Gael" Alasdair Gillies will give visitors a taste of Gaelic "pop."

Other outstanding features will be pipe bands, a Naval helicopter rescue display, sheepdog handling, film shows by the Highlands and Islands Film Guild and a display of Highland Games heavy events.

Speaking in Inverness, The Mackintosh said:—"Our last exhibition in 1964 attracted over 6,000 visitors and brought in thousands of pounds worth of orders for exhibitors. We have a lot more exhibitors this time—over half as many again, in fact—and look forward to bigger crowds and bigger and better orders."

## MR ROSS FAVOURS MACBRAYNE SERVICES

After full consideration of proposals by Western Ferries Limited, for services to Islay and the neighbouring islands, Mr William Ross, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, has decided he would not be justified in authorising any assistance from public funds to the company.

He states in a letter to Mr Michael Noble, MP, that his "main concern is that all four islands should have a reliable and efficient service with a reasonable standard of passenger comfort; this will undoubtedly be achieved by MacBrayne's proposals, but I am not convinced that the smaller vessels and simpler terminals proposed by Western Ferries would be able to offer the same standard of service."

"I appreciate that the various schemes put forward by Western Ferries would require rather less capital assistance from the Government than the scheme put

# Raasay-Sconser Ferry - New Moves

Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness-shire, has been in correspondence with the Minister of State for Scotland about the progress that has been made on the Raasay-Sconser Ferry. The Minister, Dr Mabon, has written to Mr Johnston, indicating: "A good deal has happened since the meeting on 11th January which was convened by Inverness County Council. This meeting made it clear that terminals could not be designed until the type of vessel had been decided. MacBrayne's explained that they had engaged Naval Architects to undertake a design study to assess the types of vessel most suitable for the Raasay-Sconser crossing and for other short sea services, but no decision was taken at the meeting about vessel size."

"The architects visited the site in February, and their design study was submitted to MacBrayne's in mid-April. This study was discussed at a further meeting on 20th May, when it was agreed that the most suitable type of vessel for the Raasay-Sconser crossing would be a bow-load 70 ft. vehicle ferry capable of taking four cars (or other vehicles up to a weight of 25 tons), with covered accommodation for approximately 25 passengers. It was also agreed that Inverness County Surveyor's department (who have had the report of the contractors who carried out test bores at the sites) would design suitable shore terminals, with a view to submitting proposals to the County Council."

"Detailed proposals and estimated costs for a vessel and terminals have not yet been submitted, but I have no reason to expect that their preparation will be subject to any delay. As you know, ferry services in rural areas will be eligible for assistance from local authorities and the Government under Clause 34 of the Transport Bill, and I shall be glad to consider any proposals the County Council may put forward for the introduction of a vehicle ferry service to Raasay."

forward by MacBrayne's. On the other hand, the Western Ferries schemes would involve a recurrent subsidy, whereas the MacBrayne's scheme will not (unless their revenue is reduced by competition)."

The Secretary of State announces that MacBrayne's will shortly be inviting tenders for a new drive-through vehicle ferry to serve Islay which should be ready for service in the summer of 1969.

# GAELIC LESSON

with Tormod

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

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

## Lesson 30

The irregular verbs abair and faigh compared with seinn.

Seinn! Abair sin a' rithis! Faigh e! Shine! A'pear sheen a ree-shee Faigh e! Sing! Saythat again! Get it!

A' seinn. De tha thu ag radh? Tha e 'a' faighinn a h-uile ni. A-shine. Jay ha uo a-gra. Ha e a' faigh-een a choola-nyee.

Singing. What are you saying? He gets (it getting) everything.

A shein. De tha sibh 'a' dol a radh? De tha 'a' clann 'a' dol a' dh' fhaighinn?

A-hine. Jay ha sheev a-doll a-ra. Jay ha a-chlaon a-doll a' ghàille.

To sing. What are you going to say? What are the children going to get?

Sheinn mi. Thubhairt e nach robh sin ceart. Fhuair sinn litir bho'n ministear.

Hine mee. Hoo-irich e nach ro sheen kee-aart. Hoo-irich sheen leet-chir vana veen-ish-cher.

(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic) I sang. He said that was not right. We got a letter from the minister.

Cha do sheinn mi. Cha a' thubhairt e san fhacal. Cha a' fhuair sinn leatir. Cha do hine mee. Cha do-irich e oon ach-kall. Cha doo-ir sheen coo-irgh don vanish.

I did not sing. He did not say on word. We did not get an invitation to the wedding.

Seinnidh mi. Their feadhainn nach aig e an nochd. Gheibh iad a' dh' aithghearr. Shine-e mee. Hai fyro-een nach cheeck e a nochk. Uyu ee-at a' ghie-cher.

I shall sing. Some say (will say) that he will not come tonight. They will get it soon.

An seinn mi? An abair e ree-ughe-eile? Am faigh iad biadh? A shine mee? An a'pear e root-ighn a'li-u? Am fie ee-at bee-ugh?

Shall I sing? Will he say something else, etc? Will they get a meal (lit. food)?

Cha sheinn mi. Chan abair e dadh. Chan fhaigh sinn dad bith. Cha hine mee. Chan a'pear e dadh. Cha 'a' (as in tie) sheen dan sam bee.

I sh'll not sing. He will not say anything. We shall not get anything at all.

# HOME GROWN TIMBER

The products of British forests are playing an increasingly important part in the pattern of industrial wood consumption in this country. A total of 136 million cubic feet of home grown timber were produced in 1967; namely 25 million cubic feet of softwood sawlogs, 52 million cubic feet of hardwood sawlogs, and 59 cubic feet mainly of pulpwood for paper mills and pitwood for coal mines. Home production thus accounted for approximately 8 per cent. of all wood used in this country last year, but it is forecast by the Forestry Commission that — if present consumption trends remain constant—home grown timber could account for no less than 13 per cent. of all timber we need by 1985.

Britain today has 4.4 million acres of forest land. Planting of new grounds amounts to 60,000 acres a year, while a further 20,000 acres are re-stocked annually, thus making 80,000 acres planted in all by the Forestry Commission and private woodland owners together.

The Timber Research and Development Association — which is well aware of the importance of planting and re-forestation programmes for our British woodlands — has published a booklet, 'Home Grown Timber Trees' which it is hoped could serve as a guide to all those who can plant, or influence the planting, either of few or many trees. It is a 16-page booklet listing the numerous species

of broad-leaved trees and conifers growing in our climate and giving information on their maximum dimensions, natural habitat, durability, etc., as well as covering aspects of cultivation and planting. Notes on town planning are also given. Copies of this publication can be obtained from the Timber Research and Development Association, Hughenden Valley, High Wycombe, Bucks., at 12/- each.

## COMHAIRLE AN EISG GHIL

Chaidh Mgr. Ruairidh MacFhearchair Ruairi Urra na Gaidhealtach a shuidheachadh gu Comhairle ann Eiseig Ghil airson tri bliadhna eile. Bhuinidh Ruairidh do Inbhirnis is 'se soisealach laidir a bh'ann. Bha e greis ag obair chomhairle ri S.A.O.S. 'san taobh an Iar, 'san uairsin comhairle ri Croitearan nan Eileanan an Iar 'na mhanaidsear an Lochbadhadal.

## AISEAG CHARAICHEAN

Tha sinn 'a' faicinn gu bheil aiseag charaichean gu bhith 'ga ruith eadar Lerwick is Bressay, eilean mu fhicheidh mionaid uaithe, le Comhairle Siormachd Shealain. Cha robh leithid ann roimhe. Nach soilleadh thu gu'm biodh an in ceudna 'ga dheanamh an Inise Gall 'ga h-raidh eadar Bearrairion agus Uibhist 'na Hearadh, agus eadar Eirisgeidh, Uibhist a Deas is Barraidh.

# CROITREACHD

Ged nach do chuir Ruairi na Staite a chomhairle ri Co Chomunn nan Croitearan mun deach am Bile a chlo bhuailidh 's docha nach eil so cho tur uamhasach. Tha e duilich a chreidsinn gu bheil droch rud sam bith air chul coirichean a dhleasadh do'n bhanntraich, don chlann is do'n diolain far nach deachaidh tiomnadh a dheanamh. Ach 'se nach do bheachdaich eadh air a chuis na bu mhoineaidhaiche a tharraing an sgearach.

Tha am Bile a beantainn ri croitean far nach d'fhagair tiomnadh ged nach eil so a tachairt tric, agus a' cur suas gum bu choir do'n bhanntraich a bhi na prìomh oighre air croit agus a chluinn an uair sin.

Chaidh Achd a chuir air an leabhar ann an 1964 a toirt do'n diolain air feadh Alba an aon choirichean ris an chorr de theaghlach athar ach chumadh an sean lagh airson croitearachd. A nis tha a' harrachadh gu bhi air a dheanamh a thaobh so agus tha an Co Chomunn ag iarraidh an diolain a chuir air dheireadh air an corr de'n chlann ged tha so a reir feadhainn 'ga pheanasachadh an dara h-uair air son peacadh athar. Bhi am Bile toirt dha an aon choirichean ri cach agus mar a bu thrice air Ghaidhealtachd 'se an diolain bu shine de'n chlann.

'Se an treas ni a tha am Bile a gabhail a steach gum bu'urrain rianadan na h-oighreachd an t-oighre thachadh ri'n biodh so iomchaidh. Ma bha am mac is sinne 'a fuireach ann an Glaschu no am Birmingham is gur e mac no nighean a b'ogae a dh'fhuirich aig an tigh a'coimhead as deidh mathair no a'athair dh'fhoadadh gur iadsan a bu fheagraiche na fear air an do threig a chroit. An aite rianadair tha an Co Chomunn ag iarraidh gum biodh an taghadh so a nis an lamhan Cuirt an Fhearainn. Dh'fhaoidte gu bheil cuimhn' a' feadhainn gu robh cuid de se na chuspair aig coinneamhar eadar an Coimeasan ri Co Chomunn nan Croitearan bho chionn mìos no dhà.

(Continued at foot of next column)