

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

DI-ARDAOIN, 11 LATHA AN T-IUCHAR 1968 THURSDAY, 11th JULY 1968

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No. 34

SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER-

HIDB LAND RECLAMATION SCHEMES SURVEY

day that the Highlands and regeneration. This is one of our Islands Development Board are to carry out preliminary studies into the potential for reclamation of large tracts of estuarial silt and sand flats in five areas in the Highlands and Islands.

The Board Member for agri-culture, Mr Prophet Smith, stressed that these surveys were aimed primarily at reclaiming land for agriculture. The areas to be surveyed are the Dornoch, Cromarty, Beauly and Inver-ness Firths, the Kyle of Tongue in North West Sutherland and around Baleshare Island in North Uist. Work has already started on an Engineering Survey to find out the cost of reclaiming over 1,000 acres of sand flats in the Vallay Strand in North Hist

Mr Smith said, "When we recently we indicated our inter-

It was announced on Mon- est in land reclamation and first steps in putting that policy into action. Agriculture has a vital part to play in the development of the Highland economy and we fully intend to see that it is given an opportunity not only to maintain its position, but to expand wherever possible.

The surveys will be carried out on behalf of the Board by engineers of the Department of Agriculture. Their purpose is to find out about the quality of the silt and sand; to give a rough indication of what would be necessary in the way of reclamation; and to indicate whether further detailed work

promised their help on soil analysis and the County Councils concerned have indicated published our agricultural policy their full support and cooperation.



## **Oilthigh** na **Gaidhealtachd?**

The university is a very powerful instrument for the development of society and development promise cannot be fulfilled if the university does not build creatively on local traditions which have a continuing social and cultural value. Is it now time to start thinking what purpose a Highland University should fulfil?

De an seorsa oilthigh ris an coir duil a bhi againn ma tha i dol a chomhlionadh geallaidhean na linne so a thaobh leasachadh air a Ghaidhealtachd is anns na h-Eileanan. Chan eil teagamh ma tha i dol a dheanamh feum gun coir dhith bhi eadar dhealaichte bho'n fheadhainn a tha againn mar tha. Tha oilthigh sam bith a'teagasg, a'rannsachadh, agus a'deanamh seirbhis. Ma tha atharrachadh a'dol a thighinn ba choir a dh'oilthigh a bhi air thoiseach 'sna cinn sin. Ach 'sann a thaobh eolas air ealantas agus gnothuichean co-cheangailte ri atharrachadh an doigh beatha is dualchas sluaigh bu mhotha a chuireadh sinn a dh'fheum an ceart uair. Agus chan urrainn de dh'oilthigh sin a dheanamh mur a bith fhios an toiseach air a h-uile ni de ghnothuichean an latha is as na linntean dh'fhalbh a thaobh aiteachaidh, iasgach, dualchas cultur, riaghailtean an t-sluaigh fhein, an doigh oibreach, agus na freum-haichean o bheil iad a'tarruing beusan, creidimh, ceol agus gaire. Cha bhi e gu feum na Gaidhealtachd mas e doighean Gallda a theirear a steach a thilgeas cleachdaidhean agus doigh beatha an t-sluaigh gu tur an dara taobh.

Ma nithear so cha bhi oiltigh ach an crochadh ri sgoileireachd air eachdraidh, canan is oideach-adh nach buin do mhuinntir na

tire. Tha gu leor de thidsearan, dotairean Tha gu leor de thiosearan, minisdearan, agus dotairean againn an ceart uair s 'e dh-fheu-mas sinne ach daoine lanhach air fearann, 's an tionnsgalan cinnseanaran, fir ghnothuich (entrepreneur), daoine eolach air a Ghaidhealtachd is gnothuichean reannie, agus riangdairean (ada Ghaidhealfachd is gnothuichean economic - agus riandairean (ad-ministrators). Feumaidh an oil-thigh is na h-oileanaich a bhi an sas a'leasachadh na duthcha chan an ag anhare air mar chuspair nach buin dhaibh. Tha spiorad ri chruthachadh am measg an t-sluaigh airson sgeimichean a dhealbh dhaibh fein. Ma tha adhealbh dhaibh fein. Ma tha cuid de na cuspairean a tha chum maith an t-sluaigh feumar eolas is cuideachadh a thoirt dhaibh-cordadh a dhennamh eadar ealan-'Continued on Page Twelve)

# SEIRBHISEAN ADHAIR



Tha am Bord ag cur cuideam air seirbhisean adhair air a'Ghaidhealtachd. So agaibh am plein aig Logan Air is Coinneach Mac A' Ghobhainn ag cuir pacaid de theapaichean chun a Bh.B.C. an Glaschu.

Air services within the Highlands are regarded with considerable importance by the Highlands and Islands Development Board. This is the Loganair plane to Stornoway with K. J. Smith sending off a package of tapes for the B.B.C.

# The First Fling

in Barrfields Pavilion to open Scottish Week.

Lord Bannerman of Kildonan was Fear an Tighe and he was introduced by Mr William McIvor, President of the local branch, who welcomed a big audience which included Provost and Mrs Donald and the Earl and Countess of Glasgow.

Lord Bannerman said that tremendous work was being done to try to maintain the Gaelic language and culture.

This was the name given to had to try to get some kind of a concert arranged by the balance against the terrible Largs Branch of An Comuna metallic which we in the materialism which was in the world.

> Artistes included Alasdair Gillies, the Livingstones, George Clavey, May Kidd, George Clavey, May Kidd, Nina MacCallum, dancers Iain Macdonald with Kathleen and Jeanette. Readings were given by Robert Wallace and the accompanist was Mrs Norma MacDougall.

Mrs Lyle, Chairman of the Chamber of Trade, thanked the local Branch and complimented Today more than ever they them on their organisation.



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#### BIRTH

MACPHAIL — At Perth Royal In-firmary on 27th June 1968, to Calum and Ann (nee Curtis), Stoneyholme, Tummel Bridge, a daughter (Ann Flora); both well.

### MARRIAGE

PECK - JACKSON - At St Paul's United Church, Toronto, Canada, on 21st June 1968, David. elder son of Mr and Mrs R. F. Peck, Burnside, Durran, Castetteown, Thurso, Calthness, to Jane Eliza-beth, elder dughter of Mrs Joan Jackson of Toronto, formerly of Dublin, Ireland.

#### DEATHS

- ROSS At Canterbury, on 24th June 1968, Dr John Ross, elder son of the late James Ross of Broadford, Skye.
- CKAY At a hospital, Glasgow, on 3rd July 1968, Isabella Miller Thomson (retired headmistress), eldest daughter of the late Mr and Mrs John McKay, Gleanndal, 40 Ormiston Avenue, Glasgow, W.4, and Borrodale Schoolhouse, Ch. 2014 McKAY -Glendale, Skye
- MACKINNON-At 11 Glebe Park. Corpach. on 28th June 1968. Donald MacKinnon. aged 50 years. beloved husband of Margaret Johnston; sadly missed. Fortified by rites of Holy Church. R.I.P. Interred in Barra.
- SINCLAIR At Central Hospital. Wick, on 30th June 1968, Walter Sinclair, aged 69 years. St Clair Hotel, Thurso, Convener of the County of Caithness, and dearly loved husband of the late Janet MacLeod.

### PROVERB

" Cha'n eil mi na m' sgoileir 's cha'n àill leam a bhi," Ma'n d'thubhairt a madadh-ruadh ris a mhadadh-allaidh

"I am not a scholar and don't wish to be,"

As the fox said to the wolf."

### Text for the **Times**

Nach 'eil thu a creidsinn gu bheil mise anns an Athair, agus an t-Athair annamsa? na briathran a tha mi ag radh ruibh, cha'n ann uam fein a tha mi'e an labhairt: ach fein a tha mi'g an labhairt: ach tha an t-Athair, a tha a'fantainn annam, a' deanamh 'oibre. Eoin 14. 10

Believest thou not that I am in the Father and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me he doeth the works

St John 14, 10

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TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND INBHIR-THEORSA

Air leth freagarrach airson teaghlaichean air thurus is iasgairean nan lochan 's nan aibhnichean 's an Taobh-Tuath. Am biadh as fearr. Gabhar gu maith ruibh

le Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean

SEORAS IS FREDA SUTHARLAN

# **Cuirt Na Mointich Moire**

a bardachd cha A mach chluinn sinn guth nan daoine bochda ach corra uair ann an eachdraidh ar duthcha oir, mar bu trièe, cha robh comas sgriobhaidh aca agus cha robh duine gabhail suim dhe na beachdan aca.

Bha aon aite ann, air a shon sin far an robh na daoine bochda a 'faighinn eisdeachd agus far an robh na thubhairt iad air a chur gu mionaideach ann an clo. B'n sin taigh na cuirte agus ann an leabhraichean nan cuirtean gheibh sinn iomradh air na bochdan as am beul fhein.

B'e Cuirt na Mointich Moire aon dhiubh sin, casaid a dh' eirich eadar dithis uachdaran a bha cairdeach dha cheile an Coirneal Iain Anndra Mac-Dhomhnaill a Gleann Aladail Fear nan Gleann) agus Aonghus MacDhomhnaill a Traigh (Fear a Mhurain), Dh'eirich a' chasaid mu dheidhinn pios fearainn anns nach robh brigh sam bith, Torr nam Meirleach air a' Mhointich Mhoir ann am Morar-a-Deas.

Bha aig an luchd-teisteanais ri innse mu dheidhinn ghnothaichean a bhuineadh do'm beatha fhein am Morar-a-Deas aig toiseach na linn a chaidh seachad.

Domhnall Ruadh Domhnallach, treabhaiche an Traigh, Morar-a-Deas, aois 55.

"Bha mi fuireach comhla ri athair mo mhathar o aois da bhliadhna. Bha e ochd bliadhna ann an Ceann a'Leothad agus a rithist ann am Bun na Ceime Dh'fhalbh mi comhla ris agus dh'fhan mi na luib gu da no tri bliadhna roimh a bhais. Chaochail e, a reir mo chuimhne, mu 30 bliadhna air ais. Bha e air a'chioch ri Bliadhna Thearlaich."

Eoghanna MacDhughaill, Loch Morar aois 45

ceithir bliadhna seo chaidh mu Caim sios o Shuainisleiter. Bha aois 84. Dh'innis e dhomh gur e gu math mor an latha sin e Iain Ban MacAilein an duine agus cha deach sin fairis air ach

mu dheireadh a bha 's an airm comhla ri seann Iain Fear Mhorair. B'e an duine mu dheireadh dhe na seann saighdearan Morarach a bha anu an Iain Ban MacAilein (Is docha gu robh e aig Blar Qhuebec Ur). Co dhiubh thubhairt m'athair gun deach aig Iain Ban an Srath fhagail is falbh gu ruig Innis air taobh tuath Ceime, faisg air a' Chaim. Thubhairt m'athair gun do ghoid Iain Ban MacAilein cearc no coileach, is docha, o taigh an uachdarain. Cha do ghabh Ian Ban air gur ann airson gun do ghoid e cearc a bha aige ri tighinn a dh'Innis. Bha fios aig a h-uile duine gur e an t-uachdaran a chur air falbh e agus carson."

Emilidh Dhomhnallach Aois 34 Morar-a-Tuath.

"Se nighean Eoghainn Dhomhnallaich nach maireann a tha annams,' A reir m'athar 'e Maidsear Sim Domhnallach, Fear Mhorair, agus Ur.) mo sheanair agus Floraidh adh. Dhomhnallach mo sheanamhathair. Bha ise, mo sheanamhathair, na banarach aig Maidsear Sim. Dh'eug m'athair o chionn deich bliadhna mu aois 55. Bha e na mhaor aig an uachdaran agus bha aige ris na coilltean a ghleidheadh mar an ceudna. B'e Cailean Siosal a thug an obair seo dha. Bha Cailean Siosal posda aig piuthair Fear nan Gleann (Bha aig Cailean Siosal 'na fhear-lagha an Inbhir Nis agus 'na bhaillidh aig Fear Mhorair. Bha e posda aig piuthar Aonghuis Dhomhnallaich, Fear Ghlinne Aladail, athair Coirneal Iain Anndra Ur).

Tha cuimhne agam dar a bha sinn an Druim na Bruaich a Dros mi fhin agus mo mhathair, a bhith dol a null gu Shuainisleiter air-son buntata fhaighinn. Cha "B'e Donnachadh MacDhug- robh mi ach ochd no naoi an haill m'athair-sa. Chaochatt e uair ud. 'Saithne dhomh an

le eiginn. Tha cuimhne agam, latha bha seo, air m'athair a bhith bruithinn ri Domhnall MacEachainn mu dheidhinn Anna Bhan Nic 'Ille Bhraith Thubhairt e gur e Mac Ceilige a bha na thuathanach anuair sin a Suanisleiter agus dar a thainig e a chúr a' choire as t-earrach gun do mhill cearcan Anna Baine an siol. Bha taigh Anna Baine air talamh Shuainis leitir agus chuir Mac Ceilige air falbh i, i fhein agus a mac, as an taigh aca fhein. Co dhuibh chaidh i direach choimhead air an uachdaran Fear Mhorair agus dh'innis 1 dha mar a rinn Mac Ceilige orra "well" os an uachdaran. "Bheir mi dhuit taigh air talamh agam fhin agus cha teid aig neach sam bith gad chur air falbh sam onli gad that aisde gu brath tuille agus is suarach cho fada 's gum bith thu o'n fheadhnainn sin (Clann 'ic Ceilige). Cuiridh tu toit suas (Sim mu choinneamh an taighe aca agus cha teid aca air a smal-

An turus bha m'athair ag innse sgeulachd Anna Baine cha robh Lim, mo bhrathair, an lathair. Cha robli ann ach m'athair agus Domhnall Mac Eachainn 's mi fhin. Bha sinn 's an t-seomar laidhe aig m'athair. Bha an fheadhainn eile 's a chitsin. 'Se an geamhradh a bha ann, bha na h-oidhchean fada ann, tha cuimhn 'am, agus bha teine 's a rum aig m'athair. B'e sin an t-aite a b'abhaist m'athair a bhith 'na shuidhe dar a thainig na daoine cheilidh air. Bha m'athair gle mhiosal air seann seanachas agus b'abhaist dha bhith cur seachad a 'chuid as motha dhe na h-oidhchean gheamhraidh ag innse sgeul-achdan." (Dh'fhalbh Mac Ceilige agus a sheorsa null fairis agus chaneil gin duibh 's an rioghachd seo an diugh. Tha cuideachd Emilidh ann an Morar-a-Deas fhathast agus cuideachd Sim a brathair anns a' Mhanachainn Ud)

Iseabal Nic a' Mhaighstir, aois 32, Ceann a' Leothad Arasaig. Bean Ghilleaspuig Mac Alasdair Ruaidh na Stataich (MacCeilige).

"Tha mi nam 1ar ogha aig Ailean Giliosach a bha ann an Sgamadal Chuala mi fhin e, an taigh aige agus c fhein 's a leabaidh a bruidhinn ri Raghnal Domhnallach. Bha Seonaid Nic Giliosa, piuthar mo mhathar comhla ruinn. Chaneil cuimhn 'am de cho fad 's a bha Raghnall ann, uair a thide is docha Ghabh 'ad greim bun-tata. Rinn sinn 'ad 's an rum far an robh sinn agus chuir piuthar mo mhathar, 's mi fhin 'ad air a' bhord."

Ailean Domhnallach, aois 65, Morar-a-Deas.

"B'abhaist dhomh bhith faicinn crodh muinntir na Traghad air a' mhointich, shios fo Achadh h-Uladail agus fo Shuainisleitir uaireigin seach an uair a bha 'ad anns an airigh. Chunnaic mi an crodh agam fhin agus crodh sheasg eile uaireanean ach aig am na h-airigh."

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Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 11 latha An T-Iuchar 1968

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Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 11 latha An T-Iuchar 1968

# Croy Secondary School A CHUID **Prize-Giving**

The ceremony, which was well-attended by parents and friends was presided over by Rev. D. Johnston, M.A., Manse of Croy, accompanied by Mrs Johnston who presented the prizes.

After singing Psalm 100, the company were led in prayer ty Rev. H. Sutherland, A.M.I.E.E., Free Church Manse. The Headmaster, Mr Murdo Campbell, gave the annual report before the pupils provided a concert, composed of the following items.

P.1 and 2-"Colours" and "Occupations" Margaret Mac-kenzie, P.3 — recitation ---'Duck's Ditty," Fiona Douglas; P.4-recitation-"Mice"; duet -Margaret Mackintosh and Crismar Clark-"All thro' the night."

P.3 and 4-girls-dance-"Hunt the Squirrel." Sec.1 girls-recitation-"To a Mountain Daisy" and Lake Isle of Innisfree." Avril Mackintosh, P.3—dances—"The Milkmaid" and "At the Seaside."

P.5 6 and 7—choir—Gaelic song. P. 6 and 7—acted poem— "Adventures of Isobel." Sec.2 nd 3-girls-"Loch Lomond." Moira Mackintosh, P.7-Piano recital. Sec. girls choir — "Adelvies" and "Doh a deer." Combined choir—"The Tiger."

After the presentation of prizes, Jocelyn Rose, P.1 haaded a box of chocolates to Mrs zie, William McKenzie. Johnston who was thanked by Bible Knowledge: prizes, Miss C. MacLeod, member of donated by Mr E. MacQueen,

Parish Church thanked the chairman before pronouncing the Benediction

### List of Prize-winners

P.1-Jocelyn Rose, Jonathon tosh. Milne, Graham Wilson, Sally Bowles, Stewart Campbell, Gordon McKenzie, Neil Miller, P.4; Moira Mackintosh, P.7; Fraeme Clark, Angus Suther- Alister Ross, Sec.3.

land, Carol Clark, Philip Brown.

- P.2-1 Christopher Milne.
- P.3-1 Margaret MacKenzie.
- P.4-1 Jacqueline Rose. P.5-1 Christine Jack.
- P.6-1 Pamela McCutcheon.

P.7-1 Moira Mackintosh. Secondary 1 — 1 Crismar Clark, 2 (equal) Anne Henderson and Richard Porter. Special prize for progress and diligence

-Norma Cameron. Sec.2—1 William MacDon-ald, 2 (equal) Ronald J. Mac-kintosh and Elizabeth A. Gauld,

 William Mackenzie.
 Sec.3—1 Kathleen Jack, 2 Margaret Gauld, 3 John A. Mackintosh.

### Special Prizes

Brooke Bond art prizes: junior-David Kelly, interme-diate-Marion MacLean, senior -John A. Mackintosh. National Bible Society essay prize-Margaret Mackintosh. Technical prizes, donated by Mr E. Mac-queen, Sec.1—1 Norman Cam-eron. Sec.2—1 (equal) William MacDonald and Ronald J Mackintosh. Sec.3-1 John A Mackintosh. Homecraft prize-Margaret Gauld, Sec.3.

Perfect attendance prizes-Avril Mackintosh, Dorothy Innes, George Mackenzie, Jessie Cameron, Moira Mackintosh, Crismar Clark, Sheila McKen-

primary staff. P.2—Andrew Sutherland, P.3 Rev. D. Morrison, M.A., and 4—Margaret Mackenzie, P. Minister Emeritus of Croy 5, 6 and 7—Moira Mackintosh. Sec.1, 2 and 3-Crismar Clark

Sports prizes, primary --Moira Mackintosh and Timothy Bowles. Secondary - Crismar Clark and Ronald I. Mackin-

Honour prizes (donated by Headmaster)-Isabel MacLean,

# "E' CAITHNESS MIDGIE"

### by R. Mackay

At this time of the year it is not inappropriate to remind us that the midge has also been a subject of poetry. The follow-ing lines by R. Mackay of Halkirk fame have been submitted by Willie Sinclair of Bonarbridge.

"Ye'll meet im here, ye'll meet im 'ere by roadie, park or bridgie

There's no a pest in a the earth, can rouse ye lik a midgie. He'll sample baith yer airms an' legs, he'll mak ye cross and fidgy.

He'll never let ve rest in peace e' tantalising midgie."

"He's blistered a ma nose and ears, am spreckled like a pidgie. I try to smok till scer' im aff, bit faith he's dour e' midgie. E shepherd heardin' on e' hill, e' toff 'ats in e lodgie. E love affairs o Jock an' Jess s'attended by e midgie."

"Ah've sailed the seven raging seas and up the murrambridgie But roch altho' they wir' at times, there nething till a midgie. Against a fleag, moose or clock, a hev a vilent grudgie, But blast e' worst o insec' trock, e' tempan fossem midgie."

# FHEIN

Be Domhnall oighre chroit agus an duil pòsadh 'sann a thoisich e ri togal taigh-geal. Co dhiubh, mar a bhitheadh nadurrach bha Callum a nadurrach bhrathair toirt lamh-cuideachaidh dha.

Bha Domhnall a misneachadh a bhrathair gu obair, agus an taigh a dol suas. Aclı an la seo thainig Domhnall a mach agus thubhairt e, "Challum dean thusa do thaobh fhein math, agus ni míse mo chuid fhein. Smaoinich Callum gur ann a

bha roinn gu bhith aige ga'n taigh agus dh'fhaighnich e-"Gu de an taobh a tha sin?"

"An taobh a muigh dheth" ars' am fear eile.

Cha d' fhuair e la' obair a Callum tuilleadh!

# **Buaidh An** Uilc

Bha teaghlach a bhodaich na'n teaghlach luaisgeanach agus, crosda na'n doigh. Bna an t-seann duine na bhuachaille chaorach agus ann a lorg sin dh'fheumadh e cù math air son an treud.

Thigeadh, mar sin, cù, an deigh cù, ach mar a bhitheadh a' chlann 'g am milleadh, dh'fheumadh e cuir as dhaibh, a chionn 's nach deanadh iad feum dha air na caoraich.

Thainig e le cù beag an latha seo, agus dh'fhaighnich aon de'n teaghlach dha —"Athair, gu de an t-ainm a tha air an fhear seo? "Tha" ars esan "giorra-shaoghail mar a bh'air a choir."

T. MACLEOID.

### DUAISEAN LACHLANN BLAIR MHICAOIDH

Chaidh da bhursaraidh £25 a thairgse am bliadhna as an urras so air chumhnant gum cuireadh an fheadhainn a gheibheadh iad seachad ce la deug no tri seachduinnean comhla ri teaghlach a bhruidhneas Gaidhlig agus gun cleachdadh iad a Ghaidhlig gu cunbhalach re na h-uine.

'Se Stuart Ros a Sgoil an Obain is Iain Anderson a Sgoil Woodside a chaidh a thaghadh agus tha sinn ag cur mealladh naidheachd orra.

### CRIOCH AIR CONNSPAID?

Thagh buidheann Toraidh Chaiteabh agus Ghallaibh Iain Young a Halkirk airson an Young a Haikırk airson an ricohdachadh aig an ath thagh-adh. Bha aimhreit gu leor 'nam measg thuige so ach tha fhios gu bheil e criochnaichte nis. Bhot 313 airson Young agus 84 'na aghaidh ach thubhairt Fear cathrach buidh-oan Christibh anch ach ach eann Chataibh nach robh esan toilichte agus tha feadhainn de'n a bha aig a choinneamh a feuchainn ris na cho-dhuin iad a chuir an dara taobh troimh 'n lagh.

# **Rough Grazing** Advised

A properly balanced programme of reclamation, regene-ration and increased grass production could mean a break-through in Highland agriculture, it was stated by Mr Prophet Smith, the Highland Board member for agriculture, addressing members of the European Grass Federation in Inverness at the week-end.

"To consider but ene aspect," he said, "there is too much poor quality summer grazing land and far too little winter keep land in the Highlands. The board do not promise to transform a sick hill farming economy quickly and painlessly into a booming and prosperous one in the short run. Reclamation and regeneration can help.

"There are many areas throughout the North where it should be possible, using modern techniques of conservation, to reclaim rough grazing land for winter keep production, thereby enabling more stock to kept in the area without importing winter feed, a business which because of transport cost is that much more expensive here than in the South."

### Regeneration

There was also a need to regenerate large areas of the Highlands. Many reasonably flat areas were on shallow peat, where applications of lime and phosphate alone would improve the herbage immeasurably

Reclamation Of | The Highland ' Clearances'

> Fresh evidence on the management of the Sutherland estate during the "clearances" in the early nineteenth century is to be published by the Scottish History Society with the aid of a £1500 grant from the Leverhulme Trust.

The new material comes from the archives of the Countess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle, where records for the period from 1780 to 1817 contain accounts, surveys and letters that reveal the planned development of the estate.

Announcing the Leverhulme Trust grant the society's honorary secretary, Dr Grant G. Simpson, said: "This major block of factual evidence about the functioning of this famous estate will contribute much. needed information to the continuing historical debate about the Highland Clearances.

The countess had made the papers available for publication, he added, and there would be no attempt at a "white-wash-ing" of the family. The papers will occupy two volumes, and are expected to

appear in 1971.

### NEW FACTORY DOCTOR

Dr D. Duck of Winburg, Mallaig, Inverness-shire been appointed by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories as Ap-pointed Factory Doctor under the Factories Act, 1961 for the district of Aisaig and Moidart and Southern Glenelg. He suc-ceeds Dr A. M. Macleod.

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#### SRUTH

Di-ardaoin, 11 latha An T-Iuchar 1968 Thursday, 11th July 1968

### Aingidheachd Na Linne Seo ?

Tha e air a radh gun tug Gladstone a' chomhairle a leanas do dh' fheadhainn a bhitheadh fo imcheist ciamar a thaghadh iad an doigh cheart airson rud sam bith a dheanamh: 'Smaointich de an doigh as duiliche leat agus is i sin an doigh cheart'.

Co-dhiubh bha Gladstone ceart no cearr, canaidh feadhainn gu bheil a' chuid as motha againne an diugh an comhnaidh a' taghadh an doigh as fhasa anns a h-une roinn de ar beatha co-dhiubh tha i ceart no cearr agus gur e seo as coireach gu bheil an saoghal anns an staid sa bheil e Bithidh an fheadhainn seo a' bruidhinn air mort is marbhadh anns na bailtean mora, drugaichean agus droch-bheartan a measg na h-oigridh, bristeadh na Sabaid, dol-a-mach nan oileanach, dealbhannan-cluiche salach air an telebhisean, agus iomadach rud eile.

Chan eil cail nas fhasa na bhith diteadh mar seo ma tha cuspair searmoin no sgrìobhaidh a dhith air duine, ach tha e fior cuideachd gur i seo an linn (a dh' aindeoin ach tha e not cuntacht gur seo an time a tha anacon-cho granda agus a tha cuid de na tighean a tha na com-hairlean ionadail a' togail) anns an d' fhuair na miltean ann an Alba airson a' cheud uair cothrom fuireach ann an tighean far a bheil rum gluasaid agus cothrom glanaidh aca, an linn anns an deachaidh cur as dha'n chaitheamh agus do iomadh galar marbhtach eile, an linn anns an d fhuarar a mach buaidhean a' phenicillin, an linn anns a bheil oidhirp 'ga deanamh (ged nach eil ann ach oidhirp fhathast) air saor-dhuais (pension) chomasach a thoirt do sheann daoine, an linn anns a bheil cothrom aig an oig-ridh foghlum fhaighinn co-dhiubh tha airgead aig am parantan gus nach eil, agus an linn anns an d'fhuair ra miltean far mhiltean feadh an t-saoghail cothrom luchdriaghlaidh a thaghadh air an son fhein an aite a bhith air an sparradh orra le coigrich aig an robh lamh-anuachdar orra.

'S e aon aobhar co-dhiubh airson na trioblaid a tha anns an t-saoghal an drasda gu bheil daoine bochda a faighinn an suilean fhosgladh gu bhith faicinn cho fada agus a tha a'bheatha aca o bhith mar bu choir beatha an duine bhith. A bharrachd air seo tha an da chuid airgead agus tide aig an oigridh uile gu leir ann an duthchannaa na Roinn Eorpa a nis nach robh ach aig a' bhuidhinn bhig aig an robh parantan beartach anns na linntean a chaidh seachad. 'S e' education for leisure " aon de na cuspairean as cudthromaiche a tha fa chomhair ar luchd-foghluim.

### Submerging the Differences

While one might normally object to living in a world where everyone, and everything, was the same, there is much to recommend this. The 'vegetable' way of life is one which, at least, ensures a pacifist society. Even in a totalitarian society, where potential differences are submerged and eventually accepted by educative conditioning over a generation or two. there are aspects which place such a society in a better light than that associated with the more democratic societies and communities of the so-called civilised western hemisphere.

Differences, however, should be acceptable in any normally healthy society, the numerical bulk of which is willing to act as a shock absorber for the extremist fringes and to dissipate any disruptive energies which might arise through clashes between these fringes. Unfortunately, and this is seen in recent events at home and abroad. fringe differences cause friction, and friction leads to factions, and factions to violence which involve all levels of society. This is particularly so when huge and complex societies grow to the extent where the individual is replaced by the organised group.

Again, it is unfortunate that at that stage in the growth of a society, the difference between two groups is far greater in degree than the same difference between two individuals. Are societies too big today ? So big, in fact, that the political administrators find themselves or-ganising, on economic and not social bases, large chunks of anonymous people, and this by remote control

Differences can often be settled on words fired by the right kind of arbitrator, the kind which is committed to preserving human dignity yet which is not prejudiced to taking anything but a humanitarian route to the solutions of problems created by these differences. Hence, we wonder why Popes and Archbishops and ministers are often silent while the most smooth-chinned teenager will sit down in a roadway in protest of Polaris or Porton Down? Surely these holders of high office should be speaking out against attrocities perpetrated against the human race? Why no ex-communication for scientists Why no ex-communication for scientists who participate in experimental work and subsequent de-velopment of nuclear weapons? Why no resignation threat from the Moderator of the General Assembly on the Biafran affair? Why no militancy on the part of the

# Faicinn Bhuam **RATHAD CUAGACH GU INBHIRNIS**

Làithean saora eadarainn is trang an oidhche ud, a bhith achadh a dol a thighnn, a réir coinneamh Ard Chomhairle cho lùbach. S dòcha gun tig mar a chluinnear, o'n Bhòrd. Mi fnìn a nise air a' pheinsean; leth-sgeul math am a gnìreachadh agus a chumas baile mór fhagail agus cùrsa ris a' ghealladh. shocair, is car tuathal, a ghabhail gu ceannabhaile na Gaidhealtachd.

Feasgar Di-màirt bha sinn Chan ann gu deonach a dh car fada gun Pheairt fhàgail. fhàgas duine sa bith Coràrdair, oir tha an aoidheachd halaidh is an gàradh alainn. Anns an lath a th 'ann tha an aoidheachd, 's dòcha, ag aobharachadh barrachd dàlach na b' abhaist, oir tha smaointean air an anailiòsar a' cur duine na fhaiceall nach gabh e ro chabhagach air adhart air an rathad mhór. A thaobh a' ghàraidh, cha ruig duine a leas a chur as do letn gur ann ri brosgal a tha thu nuair a ni thu dail a sin cuideachd. Nam bitheadh duais againn aig a' Mhòd airson oidhirpean garnailearachd a bharrachd air oidhirpean litreachais, shaoilinn gum bit-headh Corardair ard am measg nan comharraidhean.

Co-dhiu b'e na làithean saora a bh' ann, mar a thuirt mi, agus ged a bha e 'fàs car anamoch, dé an deifir, is sinn air fios a chur gu 'n ath steisean, Meallmor an Dèimhidh, is air dearbhadh fhaotainn gum bitheadh fàilte is àite fuirich romhainn an sin.

Bha e faisg air naoi uairean nuair a dh' fhag sinn Peairt. Bha sinn gu sunndach, a cuimhneachadh air a' ghàradh agus gun dragh oirnn mu 'n anailìosar.

Cha b'ann na b'fheàrr a chaidh an aimsir. Thàinig na frasan gu uisge trom, cunbhalach, agus las corra dhealanach suas an dùthaich aognaidh suas Druimuachdar. Thàinig gu ar cuimhne ma uisge an rathaid a' drùdhadh air an eindsean, ach sean s ga bheil e, stiall am Morris air gu treun troimh na still.

Se slighe gu math cam a tha seo cha mhór fad an t-siubhail. Is iongantach rathad cho trang, ged nach robh e

riaghaltas uaireigin a gheallas

Bha òsdair Mheallmor na sheasamh aig an dorus gar feitheamh. Dh' aidich e gu robh beagan iomagain air m' ar déidh. Air ar son-ne, ged а bha e faisg air meadhonoidhche, bha sinn riaraichte gum bu mhath a b'fhiach tighinn an h-astar ud.

An àite follaiseach faisg air an dorus mhór thug sinn an aire do dhealbh an rìgh a bh' againn o chionn leth cheud bliadhna, an Rìgh Eideard VII. Dh' innseadh dhuinn VII. Dh' innseadh dhuinn gum b'àbhaist da a bhith a' fuireach am Meallmór an àm an t-seilg. Chan e mhàin sin ach fhuair sinn an dà chosheomair-cadail a bhitheadh aige-san. Cha robh na b fhearr am Meallmor Theagamh nach measadh cuid, nan creideadh iad na bha air a ràdh mu Eideard VII, gum b'e urram a bha seo dhuinne ach, nar sùilean-ne, cha b' urrainn do aoidheachd a dhol na b'airde.

Di ciadain, gun mhóran cabhaig a rithist, glabh sinn air adhart sios Srath Fharagaig gu Cillchuimein, rathad ùr dhuinne. Ged nach robh an latha ach sliobach, cha do lughdaich sin ach beag аг tlachd am maise na dùthcha. Fhuair sinn sealladh ùr air Cillchuimein agus thug mise am mach uair no dha an camara ur agam, is mi cho moiteil as, ged nach urrainn domh dearbhadh sa bith a thoirt fhathast gun d' rinn mi móran feum leis.

Ghabh sinn goırid an déidh sin aiseag a' Chorrain a nunn a dh'Ardnamurchan. Thug sinn sùil na bu dlùithe air Sronan-t Sithein, far a bheil leas-

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

thousands of professing Christians who hold office in all organised religions ? Surely their sense and appreciation of human values

should act as a starting point from which they could take the greater bulk of society to a plateau of peace and reason, free from the psychic stresses imposed on it by the magnification of differences between minorities ?

As it is, the horizon of the world's future shows no silver lining. Differences are still used to cause social and economic disturbance and the man in the street cannot do anything else but hope that he and his innocent family will not become involved.

If it is proving impossible to administer effectively large sections of society, then it must be assumed that the smaller society will prove more amenable to administration. Not that these small societies will necessarily be more free from disruptive differences, but these differences will be less explosive and less destructive than when nurtured in the atmosphere of a large community or society. The lack of interest in social planning while pushing industrial development is a particularly disturbing feature of the work of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. Its belief is in the large socio-ecotopic plex. With the society which such a complex might evolve, we in the Highlands may yet be facing the problems of Glasgow, London, Paris and Newark, U.S.A.

Chum sinn oirnn an iar gu Ard-tobha, far a faca sinn na linneachan airson giollachd éisg. Bu mhath a b'fhiach e an t-saothair a dhol cho fada a choimhead am mach a seo air farsainneachd a' Chuain Shiair.

Air ar tilleadh thionndaidh sinn tuath seachad air ceann a deas Loch Seile gu Mùideart. Bha sinn air móran a chluinntinn mu 'n rathad ùr bho Cheann Loch Mùideart gu Loch Ailleart. Bha na chuala sinn mu dhéidhinn fior - deich mìle de rathad a tha sonraichte, chan ann a mhàin airson maise na dùthcha timcheall, ach airson an t-snas a tha follaiseach air leud is fad an rathaid fhéin.

Uraichidh an dùthaich seo smaointean do na h-uile air Tearlach Stiùbhart, a thug dhuinn sgeul dhe nach fàs daoine sgìth, ge bith am barail air àrmach is prionnsaidhean. Chuimhnich sinn cuideachd air bàrd nan Stiùbhartach, Alas-dair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair. is sinn a dol seachad air Dàila-léa, taobh Loch Seile, far an d' rugadh e. An ath latha chunnaic sinn an clàr, sgrìobhta am Beurla, air balla a' chladh an Arasaig, ag innse gum b'ann an siud a thiodhlaiceadh e, ged nacheil sgeul am làrach na h-uaghach.

Uige na n Mar-Chuir Gleann leabhraichean cuimhne garet Leigh, far a bheil i ag innse an dòigh thogarrach mu obair àiteachaidh an cearnaidhean iomallach. Ghabh sinn sios mìle no dha air an rathad cùil gu Smiorasarai. Cha do lorg sinn le cinnt an t-àite far a robh a bhan-ùghoar, ach nuair a chunnaic sinn taigh cuim-seach, is làraidh mu choinneamh a' giulan an litrichean móra na faclan "Good Luck, Rhodesia," smaotntich sinn gu robh an t-àm againn tilleadh.

Bha sinn a nise air a rathad gu Arasaig. Fhuair sinn aite airson na h-oidhche. Bha Mairead a' cur roimpe Eilean Rum ruigheachd ach chuir an Robasdanach am Malaig sin as ar beachd. Bha a' ghaoth ro làidir. Gu bhith cinnteach thug sinn Malaig oirnn an làrnamhàrach. Bha an Linne Shléiteach cuimseach ciùin, ach b'e gnothach eile a bh'ann timcheall an Rudha, a réir an Robasdanaich. Cha robh dad de iarraidh, agamsa codhiu, air argamaid ris mu 'n chùis.

Chuir sinn seachad oidhche Diardaoin anns a' Chorpach agus ràinig sinn Inbhirnis oidhche Dihaoine. Mar sin bha mise an deagh àm madainn Di satharna, ach, ged a bheireadh iad cead dhomh, chan e seo an t-àite airson gearr-chunntas coinneamh na h-Ard Chomhairle.

Somball Grand

# woman to woman "The Children

### Salad Days

The third and last salad in this series is perhaps the tastiest and easiest to make— and suitable as a snack at any time of the year, not only summer:

Peel 2 oranges and cut into sections, removing ail the skin and pith. Put into a shallow dish and sprinkle with chopped garden mint. Add 1 tablespoon olive oil, 2 teaspoons vinegar and 1 teaspoon lemen juicemixed first. After adding all these ingredients to the oranges, leave to stand for a short time before serving.

Particularly delicious served with cold roast duck.

### \* \* \*

### Anti-Moth Treatment

About this time of year most people are putting away their warmer winter clothes and at long last bringing their lighter summer ones out of storage. But how many of you are remembering to have all your winter clothes dry cleaned before packing them away? "Why if they aren't dirty," I can hear you ask. But even though you don't think they're dirty they will be. "But why not wait until we're going to wear them again? you may be wondering.

Well, it may surprise you, but it is dirt which attracts moths. They just love it and indeed thrive on it. A good safeguard against a "moth attack" is to thoroughly clean your wardrobes, chests and cupboards to be used for storage. To be even more sure of fending off the destructive creatures occasionally bring the stored clothes into the fresh air and sunlight to give them a good brush.

Remember that although materials made from natural fibres like wool and fur are the most susceptible, it is the dirt and not the material itself that attracts the moths.

\* \* \*

#### Rainy Day Pastime

A task which all children, without fail, enjoy is baking, but the mess it can cause more upsetting to mum than the peace it keeps. But here is a good no-mess recipe just right to keep the young ones busy on one of the inevitable wet holidays.

### Peppermint Cream

2 eggs (whites) 1 lb. icing sugar

peppermint essence to taste. Add sugar slowly to eggs (whites) and beat until smooth. Remove from bowl and knead (using icing sugar to prevent sticking) for about 10 minutes. Roll out to about 1/4 inch thickness and cut into circles (an ideal cutter for this is the wrong end of an icing nozzle) Place on greaseproof paper and allow to set.

### \* \* \* New Strength

### There are so many deodorants and anti-perspirants on the market nowadays that it can be a hopeless task choosing just the one for you. The array of sprays, roll-ons, aerosols and sticks is quite baffling, but one which is sure to suit almost everyone is the new Cool Charm Roll-On Deodorant. It is advertised as being four times as strong as the previous product, which enables it to live up to its title.

If you have tried all the well-known brands and still cannot find one that really does the trick, buy a bottle of the new Cool Charm.

# Development Of Uig

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness-shire has been in correspondence with the Minister of State for Scotland, Dr Dickson Mabon, about the proposals for the development of Uig, Skye, announced by him last month.

Mr Johnston commented: "While I am very pleased at the prospect of development work being done in Uig, I think it cannot be stressed too strongly that it is essential that local people be fully consulted. not just after someone somewhere has made up his mind what sort of plans they ought to be. Consultation of local interest ought to take place now, so that local feelings and knowedge can have a proper influence on whatever plans are finally produced." Mr Johnston has written to Uig Village Council, urging

them to get in touch with the County Council and the Scottish Office.

# **Of Larbert**"

This is the name of a new composition in honour of the children of the district who attend the Saturday morning classes in Piping, Drumming and Highland Dancing. The new tune was composed by Drum-Major Robert Bruce who is the senior drumming instructor at the classes. It was played for the first time in public at the school open-day recital held on 22nd June 1968.

The children gave a colourful display in two teams. The beginners class danced "The Highland Fling" and they were followed by the advanced class who danced "The Reel of Tul-loch" in fine style.

The more experienced pupils at the classes have had a very successful season with Colin Kirkpatrick winning the "Daily Record" trophy at Dumfries and his brother Iain winning two 1st and one 3rd prize at Lorimer Day competition at Lanark. Miss Rosemary Mc-Guire gained 4 firsts at the Selkirk competition and is going on a three-week tour of Russia and Germany in August.

Miss Irene McKechnie and Mr Alex. McGuire are to be congratulated on the high standards attained by their pupils.

The first public performance of Mr Bruce's new tune "The Children of Larbert" was played by Mr Robert Richardson : young piper from Muirhead & Son P.B.) accompanied by Son P.B.) accompanied by Mr David Bruce (son of the composer) on the side-drum and tenor drum-mer Gordon Craig. Drum-Major Bruce has written his new tune in full musical score so that both the drumming and piping class can play the tune as the composer wishes it to be played in line with his well-known ideas on "Ensemble Playing."

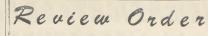
The drumming class then followed in two groups. The performance was most encouraging for the future.

Drum-Major Robert Bruce thanked everyone who had supported the recital and the County Education Committee for their assistance in making the display possible. Representing Stirling C.C. were County Councillors Messrs R. Malcolm and Valenting Hill. and Mrs Provan from the local District Council.



During May, 3,703 houses were completed in Scotland bringing the total of completions in the first five months of the year to 15,434 compared with 14,043 in the same period last year, announce the Scot-tish Development Department.

The number started in May was 3,996-bringing the total of starts in the first five months to 17,288 compared with 17,968 in the corresponding period of last year.



### Oban High School

School magazines are becom- interesting laterals. ing slicker every year: in presentation, printing, layout. Might one forecast that in a few years time these magazines could well become the media through which the new generation of writers find expression? For the literary magazine front in Scotland is ridiculously small and inadequate.

In any case, it was a pleasure to receive the 1968 magazine of Oban High School. The cover, by Mr Guthrie of the Art Department, is striking and creates the necessary whetting of the appetite. Somehow the cover invites us to read a novel rather than the contents of a school magazine.

As usual, the Foreword is by the Rector, Mr Farquhar Mac-Intosh. And as usual, he has produced some food for thought about education. It may significant that too often it is the educationists in schools outwith the maelstrom of society which produces the deep thinkers to produce the ideas necessary and appropriate for the community in which they live.

The contents, as usual, are varied in topic and quality of presentation. One is glad to see the Gaelic content increased. But again, as last year, one would wish for Gaelic to be used to express the more fundamental things of life and living.

As it is, there is good reading here in both Gaelic and English. And one must congratulate the editors and the contributors for going out of the normal school-mag stream of contents and into the often more

In particular one must mention (was this an idea of the Geography Department?) the pieces on various parts of Argyll: Jura, Kinlochleven, Barra, Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory. This is the best way to find out about the countryside around the town; to visit, ask questions and record impressions. On the efforts shown in this issue, one might ask the School to conduct one social, eceonomic and industrial survey each year and publish the results in the Magazine. There are many places worthy of such attention, and the effort would contribute to our comparative knowledge of past, present and projected future of a place like, say, Kinlochleven.

Edwin Morgan contributes a useful survey piece on the school's justly-famous author, Iain Crichton Smith.

One must end with praise for the Oban Magazine and one small quote from the notice on 'Fencing,' a new recreational activity in the school. The con-tributor ends ". . . we hope next year will bring new blood and more equipment." Perhaps they don't quite mean it that way!

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# IRISH FIGHT FOR FREEDOM - IN LITERATURE English, reference to 'comput-sory Irish' always disgusted O hAnnrachain afterwards.

back to League headquarters.

### Part 2

### **LITERATURES OF THE '16** RISING

The Gaelic League, Pearse said, was the wellspring of the Irish Revolution. Small wonder, therefore, that it should recur time and again in those memoirs or autobiographies which have appeared. Dughghlas de hide, who recommended the formation of such a body in 1892 at a meeting of the Contemporary Club and who became its first President when it was launched the following

Such was the schizophrenia of the times, that in Clifden it was put to him that if he wanted to continue his Irish the AOH, who owned the only hall in the town. He did, and though his membership was short-lived, his account of this brief sojourn is very interesting as a comment on the often overlooked social structure of the Ireland of the time. He left in disgust eventually, having been charged - in his absence, of course - and sentenced for buying a suit for

Among those who figure in this book of reminescences are George Clancy, later murdered by the Black and Tans when Lord Mayor of Limetick, and Mary Spring Rice, classes he would have to join | (Continued on Page Twelve)

From our Eire Correspondent

### **Irish Student Emigration Problem**

Professor Richard Lynn, of the Institute of Economic and Social Research says that too many of our young people are being trained for "prestige" professions such as doctors, chemists, scientists and solici-

## by PADRAIG O' SNODAIGH

year, has written a pleasant Padraic O O Conaire's wedvolume, Mise agus An Connradh, published by Oifig an tSolathair in 1937. He does not bring the story enough to talk about the 1915 IRB takeover bid, when, by packing the Coiste Gnotha, they endeavoured to ensure the League would be ically 'safe.' It might that politically seem odd that such would be necessary, but the novelty of the League had attracted many dilettantes like George Moore; and big house slummers like Lord Ashbourne, who in his kilts and as Mac-Giolla Bride, was a common figure at Feiseanna and functions in the early years of the movement, although he devoted much of his time after the outbreak of the European War to recruiting activities for the British Army.

Much earlier than Anny. Liam O Mailrunai — Fear na Muintire — had urged the League to cease political fence its sitting, but without result. Unfortunately there is no life of Rooney yet - one of the many regrettable lacunae in our literature.

We are, however, fairly rich in autobiographies or personal memoirs of particular periods - richer, in fact, than in our stock of comparable books in English.

One of my favourites is Colm O Gaora's Mise, published by Oifig an tSolathair in 1943, where, again, the Gaelic League is a central core of the book. It includes many fascinating accounts of the author's travels as organiser and teacher. The question of politics and the League is raised, and his account of the extent to which the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the United Irish League had penetrated even remotest Connemara is an excellent revelation of what real gains the revolution achieved in ridding us of their particular influence. O Gaora, a member of the IRB himself, had to be careful lest his political activities be reported sult of this 'conpulsory'

ding from a local shop which was not on the AOH approved list.

O Gaora is also good on the beginnings and spread of the Irish Volunteers in the West, on the results of the split with Redmond's fol-lowers in September 1914, and on some aspects of the Rising in East Galway in 1916 - the participants in which were mostly speakers Irish. From Rosmuc, O Gaora, unable to move east for news, with Galway city and the Corrib between him and the east, cycled north by Mayo where he found that the Volunteers were sorely confused by the rash of conflicting orders. Trying to make his way towards Liam Mellows' HQ at Athenry, he was arrested and jailed.

Jail reminiscences are some the most attractive sections in Peadar O hAnnrachain's books. The first, Mar Chonnac-sa Eire, published by Oifig Diolta Foilseachain Riatais in 1937, is mostly concerned with his activities on the road as a Gaelic League organiser, the various parts of the country re visited, and the friends he made. later one, Fe Bhrat an A Chonnartha, published 1944 by Oifig an tSolathair, covers much the same ground but includes the delightful story of his arrest in for giving his name in Irish to a guard. No less than four court hearings followed before the case was dismissed. Donall O Buachalla of May-nooth, who led his men into the GPO for the Rising in 1916, had just before that been up on a similar charge, which provoked these lines by Brian O'Higgins:

Babero! Birrello! what shall we do The depot is crowded and

crimes are but few With no one to throttle the

future is blue Ochone! for the peelers of Eireann.

Small wonder that, as a re-

As these professions can only absorb a limited number of them it is likely that 75 per cent. of all students will emigrate. Professor Lynn suggests that

the numbers entering these courses should be limited to the present figures and that students should be encouraged to study for managerial positions in business.

Unfortunately, Irish com-panies are unwilling to pay their top management high salaries because the high surtax rates reduce effort.

By international standards the Irish surtax rates are stiff. Professor Lynn thinks they should be reduced by half.

He also would prefer if the Government gave loans instead of grants to students. This is a common practice on the Continent and the students repay the loans over a 10-year period after graduation.

Macroom Wants Industry

An all-out effort is being made to secure an industry for Macroom which would give employment to people in the town and surrounding countryside.

Businessmen, workers and farmers are organising a parisnto-parish drive. Macra na Feirme, the Irish Country-women's Association, Muinvir na Tire and the other organisations, along with local poli-ticians and churchmen are giving it their full support.

Mr Harry O'Leary president of the Macroom Development Association said: "Our town depends on the rural districts. If the rural countryside declines, the town will also go down

"This is a drive to save our part of rural Ireland. We are not asking anybody to save us. We will save ourselves if we get a fair chance at establishing an industry."

Mr Joe Moloney, secretary of the Association, says that "surveys have proved that the many thousands of acres of State forests in this area are capable of supplying a chipboard industry that would give large-scale employment in the

# **STANDARD GAELIC**

Last summer Edinburgh Uni- reason to imagine that either course which included training in phonetics and in the contrastive analysis of languages; presumably this sort of course will be held again, perhaps regularly. Is it impossible for An Comunn to subsidise the attendance of

## by Nancy C. Dorian

some teachers of Gaelic? Or at least to send out notices about the programme to all Gaelic teachers?

Hundreds of people begin Gaelic classes every year in the bigger towns. Why isn't there a simple, middle-level, 2 or 3 page publication for them to subscribe to, so that they can keen up their contact with Gaelic when they've finished the course? The Irish have assembled a Basic Irish Vocabulary to use for similar purposes: wouldn't be hard to do for Scottish Gaelic. Gairm and Sruth themselves are too advanced. But the artiles in those wto publications could be systematically rewritten in simple Gaelic for the learner (and to the benefit of many a native speaker; even they don't always read easily .

There used to be short summer courses for Gaelic learners, held usually somewhere in the Islands. Even if there were only 10 people attending, it would be worthwhile resuming these, in the Islands or elsewhere. The participants would have to agree to use Gaelic constantly, and teachers would have to agree to do the same (it would be at least as hard on the teachers as on the students). Not many people would be willing or able to do this, but the ones who did would make strides that they couldn't possibly make in any other way: they would be using Gaelic steadily and relatively realistically, and after such an initiation would be well equipped to make independent trips to the Outer Islands or such other Gaelic-speaking communities as they might locate. One stipulation: the participants would need to be adults or seriously inclined young people, not children shipped off willy-nilly by enthusiastic parents. Given genuinely interested participants, these intensiveexposure courses work better and faster than any other method; that's why governments use them for their diplomats and armies for their officers.

With the Scottish Nationalists in the ascendant, there is even a possibility that some day the State will be willing to spend more money on the preparation of Gaelic teaching materials and Gaelic programmes on wireless and television. Meantime, one wonders why Gaelic speakers in exile in the towns haven't long since banded together like the Welsh and started schools in which Gaelic was at least one of the mediums of instruction? Gaelic Scotland has been famous for town," good education; there's no if there were any.

versity had a short summer commodity would diminish in a Gaelic-speaking school. There is also little danger, in an overwhelmingly English environ-ment, that children would be handicapped in English. The Celts are an eloquent people; Welsh speakers using strongly accented English still often manage to use it better than many native English speakers.

> I've been speaking throughout as though 'Gaelic' were a perfectly clear concept, when in fact one of the points of Mr Macpherson's article was that Gaelic quite naturally and properly has many regional varieties. That this is natural and proper is indisputable. But the fact remains that Gaelic is in a weak position, badly needing to recruit speakers, and the welter of different dialects doesn't help. Small differences to native speakers loom as large differences to the learner struggling to understand. Probably the only real solution lies in teacher training, once again; teachers need to be made aware of dialect differences in a systematic way, so that they can warn their students at strategic points that differences are likely to turn up, and give some idea of the range of the possible variations. But An Comunn is in a favourable position here. If An Comunn continues to issue teaching materials, especially records and tapes, then surely the best policy is to select one dialect and use it consistentlyprobably something Hebridean. since Hebridean Gaelic speakers predominate. Individual teachers from other areas would still have the opportunity to comment on what the students were hearing, but they would do well to avoid giving the impression that the record or tape recording was "wrong"; tolerance of dialect differences is definitely called for on the part of the Gaels themselves, as well as the learners.

In one respect the problems of Gaelic learners might seem to be rather unimportant. The truly central problem of Gaeldom today, after all, is keeping its speakers, not converting them. But actually the two issues-keeping speakers and converting them-are inseparable. Gaelic speakers are a small minority, and to maintain even that small body any distance into the future it will be necessary to have the support of large numbers of people who are not native speakers, but are willing to sanction large public, expenditure to foster the language. People who are favourably enough inclined to the Celtic cause to try to learn Gaelic obviously represent the most conspicuous reservoir of potential support. Everything should be done to make their way smooth and rewarding. Some of these enthusiastic learners, though perhaps never able to attain fluency themselves, would probably send their children gladly to bilingual Gaelic-English schools-

as Chairman at the Oban Provincial Mod concert Mr Farquhar Macintosh, Rector of Oban High School referred to the privileged position which Oban occupied in the history of the Gaelic movement. It was here, he said, that "the first steps were taken that led to the establishment of An Comuna in 1891 to foster the Gaelic language and further the welfare of the Highland people."

Much, he continued, had happened since then throughout the North and West "most of it of a very discouraging, if not demoralising character, and 'An Comunn had not escaped its share of criticism for the general decline and decay. For his own part, however, he would fault the Association "mainly on the score of having failed to appreciate early enough the supreme importance of the economic element. Man cannot live by bread alone, but he can. not live without it.

This meant, said Mr Macin-tosh, that "An Comunn must involve itself directly with economic as well as cultural matters, for like so many of our Highland problems, the question of the survival of Gaelic can only be solved on the economic plane when enough work and enough openings are available in the area to absorb all our own people."

In the course of his remarks comes in, said Mr Macintosn. If the region for which the Board is responsible is to be properly developed, two things, it seems to me, are fundamental - improved communnications, without which the potentiali-ties of the area cannot even begin to be realised, and a new marketing mechanism which will reduce the crushing bur-den of freight charges." The Board, he thought, was moving in the right direction in both respects, "but An Comunn can help to push it quicker in various fields by acting as a pressure-group focussing attention on priorities and on the need for action, not further surveys or enquiries."

The latter, said Mr Macin-tosh, "were rightly suspect in the Highlands, because Committees of Enquiry and the reports they produced had simply been used by successive Governments as a more effective means of stopping Highlanders in their tracks than the best detachment of Redcoats had ever proved to be." The need now was for action, and while An Comunn should be constructively critical of the Board "it must support it wholeheartedly against the many vested interests which are opposed to it, because the Board, I am convinced, is our best hope for the future."

This, of course, is where the essential, "the resurgence of the Highlands and Islands Beard language could itself act as a 

as the Faroese example clearly There showed. were three reasons, he concluded, why we should learn Gaelic ourselves and support its teaching in the schools. "In the first place, Gaelic today is the most dis-tinctive element in our Scottish culture and no true Scot should be without it. Secondly, it provides the key to understanding the area in which we live-its place-names, beliefs and superstitions, indeed its whole ethos. And finally, we should remember that Gaelic is the language of one of the oldest cultured races of Western Europe, the proud means of expression of a people who were civilised when the English, as Lloyd George remarked, lived on piracy, paganism and periwinkles."

### **CEREALS DEFICIENCY** PAYMENTS

### 1968 Harvest Acreage Claims -

Growers of cereals are reminded that the closing date for the acceptance of claim forms CDP1 in respect of deficiency payments on 1968 sowings of barley, oats and mixed corn, is July 31, 1968.

Growers who intend to claim under the Scheme and have not received form CDP 1/68 should apply at once to the Department of Agriculture While economic revival was and Fisheries for Scotland, essential, "the resurgence of the Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh, **FRANCO-SCOTTISH** 

### by a Sruth Reporter

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

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

Nobody can tell just how rospectively and, as far as old the Franco-Scottish Alli- French Law is concerned, ance is. Too many State these rights may still be papers have been destroyed claimed by any Scotsman who in the course of civil and was born before the end of foreign war in France and through the looting of English invaders in Scotland. Re-cords show, however, that there was a close relationship between the two countries even as far back as the days of Charlemagne, when Europe was only beginning to take shape again after the collapse of the Roman Empire.

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

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

A letter from the French Embassy made it clear that France still continued to recognise Scottish rights as late as 1906. In that year, how-ever, all the old rights were abrogated by Westminster whilst negotiating the Entente Cordiale. Something still remains to us in spite of this abrogation. The withdrawal of rights was not made ret-



1906.

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

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

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

And where do we go from that . . . ?



This Auld Alliance Stamp has been produced by the 1320 to commemmorate 800 years of Franco-Scottish friendship, which will not, one suspects, be com-memmorated by the British Post Office, Stamps (3d) can be obtained from Glasgow Stamp Shop, (Wm. Ferries Ltd.), 161 Hope St., Glasgow C2. First-day covers (6th April, 1968), are also available (Is 3d).

### LACHLAN BLAIR MACKAY AWARDS

Two awards of £25 each have been made this year by An Comunn Gaidhealach from the Warrant Officer Lachlan Blair MacKay Fund to provide a holiday with a Gaelic speak-ing family for learners of Gaetic. The successful candidates were Stuart Ross, Oban High School; John Anderson, Woodside Sec-ondary School, Glasgow.

# An Comunn Gaidhealach

BONN OIR - CLAR DE MHOD 1965 SEANN OR - CLAR DE MHOD 1966

TEAPAICHEAN de Orain 'san t-seann nòs

TEAPAICHEAN de Phiobaireachd - seann ruidhlean nach cluinnear ach tearc

LEASAN GHAIDHLIG 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

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

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AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH ABERTARFF HOUSE, INVERNESS 

# over to you: ..... The Tinker's Tale

### A Charaid,

Mr T. E. M. Landsborough, Director of Education, County of Clackmannan points out the only possible way towards Scottish independence when he stated in an address to an international teachers' conference in Edinburgh recently "that the Gaelic tongue which, lacking linguistic affinity with the English language was therefore an adequate medium for the survival of a separate culture." "Perhaps national aspiration therefore should seek a Gaelic ambience." (SRUTH 27.6.1967)

It is quite obvious that despite the fantastic progress made by the S.N.P. for instance the Anglicisation of Scotland continues virtually unabated. It has been a continual source of great sadness to really committed Scottish nationalists both within the S.N.P. and outside it that this avowedly Scottish political party has done so little for Gaelic at really grassroots level. Without being too uncharitable the S.N.P.'s vision of the form Scottish life should take in a politically independent Scotland as reflected in the every day utterances of its official spokesmen and in reports of its activities would seem only to differ in degree from the utterances and activities of the U.K. political parties. We must therefore ask ourselves most seriously the question-would an independent Scottish government brought into being by the efforts of a Scottish nationalist party such as this in the main, quite obviously orientated towards English culture and English political processes, be prepared to put into action policies that would lead to the eventual de-Anglicisation of Scotland and the setting up of a truly Scottish state?

If the Gaelic language it to survive, if our quite distinctive and separate Scottish nationality is to survive, nay even if the future politically independent Scottish state is to survive, exponents of the Gaelic language together with all really committed Scottish nationalists must seriously and at all times strive towards making into a reality the scemingly unobtainable vision of a completely Gaelic speaking Scotland. We have I am sure reached the position where all really informed Scots are aware that Gaelic was once spoken all over Scotland and was de-facto Scotland's national language at the time when Scotland was truly Scottish. What needs to be done now is to get this information and this vision of a future truly Scottish state across to the broad mass of the Scottish people. It is a proven fact that small nations who by the efforts of their political and language freedom movements have restored their distinctive national languages to full official status and what is even more important, successfully managed to restore these languages to a position that they have become the vernacular of the people again have prospered both mate-

rially and spiritually as a direct cur fochaid air na Cruimean-result of the personal and aich, agus a' deanamh deth gur result of the personal and national self-confidence engendered by this linguistic revolution. We must emulate such countries as Denmark, Finland, Norway and Israel if we wish to survive as a people and as nation distinctive from the other nations of the world. If we do not do so we shall surely perish. It is as simple at that! Îs Mise Le Tréibhdhireas Mòr,

SEUMAS MAC A' GHOBHAINN 63 Westfield Road,

Surbiton,

Surrey, Sasunn.

#### Eagrair, Sruth

Freagairt bheag do Sheumas Mac Néill, 27-6-68 (Sruth). Bidh piobaireachd eadrainn car treiseig fathast, ach chan eil aige ri feitheamh gu 2000 B.D. air bàs a' Chiùil Mhóir. Tha Ceòl Mór Gàidhealach marbh mar thá, agus e air a mhurt le Comunn na Pìobaireachd agus le Colaist Ghlascho na Piob-aireachd. Cluinnear deagh phiobaireachd o iomadh neach, meuradh glan, gleusadh grina, séideadh min, 7c ach cha chluinnear fior Cheòl Mór. Chan eil air mharthain eatorra a nis ach Ceòl Cillbhearraidh. atharrais thruaillte ghallda den fhìor nì, agus trusadh de gach mearachd a dh'éirich a measg piobairean an Airm Bhreatannaich, dream a bha, an lìon bu mhó dhiubh o chionn fada, nau Goill, gun, eòlas air ceòl Gaidhealach, agus blas na drumaircachd air gach nì aca, fiu air atharrais de Cheòl Mór air an d'rinn iad oidhirp, gun tuigse. Bha Comunn na Piobaireachd

glé ionmholta gu 1920, ach iar in, thuit iad uaidhe gu dona. Chuir iad taic, agus clobhualadh, ri atharrais ghallda an ionad an fhìor Chiùil Mhòir, agus sgaoil iad truailleachd an Airm air feadh nam port uile bha sna leabhair aig Aonghus Mac Aoidh, Caimbeul Coirechunna, Dònall Mac Dhònaill, 7c. Truailleachd nach robh riamh aca-san. Bu mhór an t-olc e sin. Rinn Colaist Ghlascho 113

Pìobaireachd dochann mòr do phìobaireachd an Albainn, gu h-àraidh do Cheòl Mór, le seinn agus teagasg atharrais Chillbhearraidh an ionad Ceol Mór Clann Chruimein, Clann Chon-Duiligh, Clann an Sgeul-aiche, 7 agus le geur-leanainn agus cumail a muigh, mar theagasgair no mar bhreitheamh, gach neach a chuir taic ri fior Cheòl Mòr Gàidhealach. Mar cheann don Cholaist, chan eil Seumas MacNéill neo-chiontach sa chùis. Cha chubhaidh dhasan bhith caoidh bàs a' Chiùil Mhóir, agus e fèin air deanamh a dhìchill, mar sin, chum a mharbhadh

Fhuair pìobair a Muile (agus Glascho) ceud dhuais an co-fharpuis am Boraraig le atharrais ghallda den Cheòl Mhòr nach robh riamh aig Cloinn Chruimein an Sgì, no aig Cloinn Chon-Duiligh, am Muile. Cha robh ann sin ach Siorramach Dhùn Breatunn.

fearr a bha eòlas aig, leth-Shasunnaich à Oxford agus Rata-murchuis air Ceol Cloinne Cruimein nà bha aig na Cruimeanaich féin.

Bha "Sémas, Séamus, Seumas" an Gàidhlig Albann agus an Gaédhilg Eireann. Chan Eireannach a mhain, no Albannach a mhàin, rian seach rian diubh. Mu bhios "Seumas" nas coitchinne an Albainn a nis agus "Séamus" an Eirinn, chan eil an sin ach teagmhas fasain. Ach mar is mó bhios cothràdail eadar "na tri fòd Gacdel; Ere, Alba, 7 Mana," d'thaobh cainnte agus gach Gàidhealtachd eile, is ann is fearr.

DEORSA MACMHOIRIS Ceasog, Inbhir-Nis.

### A Dhuin'Uasail,

Bha mi a'leantainn nan lit reachan eadar "Adhamh" agus an fheadhainn eile agus sen dhuibh cuid de mo bharailean air a'chuspair.

An Eireann agus anns an Fhraing, tha "sgoilean" "L'Académie Française) (mar dhèanamh faire air fior-ghloine nan cànan aca. A réir fios dhomh-sa, chan eil a leithid de rud aig a'Bheurla, ach bhitheadh e na bheul-chrabhadh ma bhiodh comunn fior-ghloine a'chànain Shassunach a ghléidheadh! An dràsda, fàsaidh ar cànain làn de ghuthan Sasunnach-chionn nach eil comunn sruth nan guth seo anns a'chànain a chasgadh. Carson nach An Comunn Gàidhealach mar-"academy" airson na canaine? An uair sin, is urrainn do'n Chomunn ràdh có-dhiùbh tha guth freagarrach no nach eil. Tha an comas agaibhcuiribh feum air!

Carson nach eil clar-dhealbh air anns a'Ghàidhlig, no, air a'chuid a's lugha, lista de na dùthchannan air an t-saoghal? Gach latha, air an fhritheolan (radio), air a'crianamharc (T.V.) agus anns na pàipearannàidheachd, chi no cluinnidh sinn ainmean nan dùthchannan air an t-saoghal. Air an aobhar sin, feumar clàr-dhealbhair a bhith againn-a dh'aithghearr. Tha fios agam gu bheil móran dùthchannan gun ainm Gàidhlig-mar sin, deanamaid iad! Cha dean "na Faroes" an gnothach idir, idir. Gu dé mu "na Faoran" no "na h-Eileanan Faorach"? Is dùilich e; carson nach bi co-fharpuis agaibh na h-ainmean as freagarraiche airson nan dùthchannan fhaighinn? Feumaidh sinn a bhi ruamhar na Gàidhlig as an àm a dh'aom agus a bhith 'ga cur far ann bheil i a'buintinn a nis-anns an àm a tha. Bhitheadh clàrdhealbhair ceum air an rathad cheart.

Is mise, DONNCHADH MACLABHRUINN 4c Lusset View, Sràid Radnor, Bruach Chluaidh,

It is said that the closer one use. His final gesture was a lives to nature, the more agile the mind becomes to cope with the problems of survival. This is well illustrated in a Lewis folk-tale.

John MacLeod, of Bernera, a large island off the west coast of Lewis, was a simple and credulous man. He'd believe almost anything.

One day, while his sister was digging up some potatoes, she uncovered a black pot full of silver coins. She had some pretensions of grandeur and thought how it would impress her neighbours if she had some dishes made of the metal.

So she gave the new-found treasure to her brother, and told him to set to work. Now there was a certain tinker who went to Bernera every year. MacLeod had often watched him at work with tools and bellows, converting silver into some other work.

So MacLeod prepared a fire, got it really hot and placed the pot-full of silver over it. He waited im-patiently, and stoked his fire with hard black peats to get the hottest flame possible. last, the temperature was high enough. The coins began to run and soon the pot was full of molten metal. MacLeod was delighted. Indeed, he thought, I'm as good as, if not better than, that tinker.

Once the metal had cooled, MacLeod tipped it out of the pot. He fetched a hammer and set to work with visions of a full range of silver dishes for his sister, instead of the rough earthenware and bone dishes which they, and everybody else, used.

But though MacLeod had watched the tinker at work, he had no real idea of how to work the metal. In vain - and he worked long and hard at his task he hamered and cajoled the metal with near-tears to shape itself into something resembling a dish. But it was no

kick at the mute silver lump. Then he waited until it was time for the tinker to visit the island.

The day came. MacLeod saw the tinker coming over a small hill, and ran to meet him.

"Ho! You're here again." ' I am indeed, MacLeod. You've excellent eyesight, if I might say so," replied the tinker. "But you look as though there's something troubling you. What is it?"

MacLeod told him about the useless lump of silver which refused to become dishes for him. He was so disgusted with it that he now wished the tinker to buy it.

The tinker, with his mind working overtime, was cautious at first. When he saw the silver lump he knew its worth. But did MacLeod? He knew that money was not a common commodity in the island; most things were paid for either in kind or in work. So he tried MacLeod.

" Well now, MacLeod. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you sixpence every day or time that you shall see me after I've gone away this time. And to seal this bargain, I'll pay you the first six-pence today."

MacLeod was delighted. A steady income year after year for the rest of his life. He concluded the bargain with a handclasp with the tinker, and handed the silver lump

The tinker overwhelmed MacLeod with thanks and made haste back over the hill. MacLeod returned home to tell his sister of his richness to come.

Which would have been all ery well had the tinker returned. But from that day to his last, MacLeod never saw e tinker again and he got but one sixpence for all his rich treasure.

F. G. T.

### **Miss Healy**

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# Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE "

Latha mór ann an Dalabrog latha de'n Iuchar, chaidh an cuirm agus lùth-chleasan air an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacFhionghain, L.Th., a phòsadh ri coimh-thional Dhalabroig ann an Uibhist-a-deas. Tha an eaglais air a bhith gun mhinistear bho'n chaidh an t-Urr. Coinneach MacLeòid a shuidheachadh ann am Port Lethen, ann an Cléir Obair-dheadhain, an uiridh. Is ann as na Hearadh a tha Mgr. MacFhionghain agus chaidh oileanachadh ann Glaschu-anns an Oilthaigh agus ann an colaisde na Trianaid. Bha dreuchd aige ann an comunn riaghlaidh nan oileanach - an S.R.C. - agus ghabh e comh-phàirt ann an gnothaichean a' Chomuinn Oiseanaich agus Comunn na Diadhaireachd. Bha e 'na cheann-suidhe air an da chomunn sin.

Aig seirbhis a' phòsaidh shearmonaich an t-Urr. Tormod Dòmhnallach, ministear a' Chlachain, a bhios a' cur sgrìobhaidhean inntinneach gu "Sruth." Aig coinneamh-fàilteachaidh an déidh na seirbhis chruinnich muinntır a' choimhthionail agus càirdean á àiteachan eile. Bha fiosan air an leughadh a bha a' guidhe deagh dhùrachd do'n mhinis-tear ùr. Bha an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacLeòid, ministear Bheàr-naraigh, air ceann na coinneimh sco, agus thugadh tiodhlacanspéis o'n choimhthional do Mhgr. MacFhionghein do'n Urr. Aonghas Muc Ghobhainn, Beinn-na-faghla, a bha 'na fhear-stiùiridh nuair a bha iad gun mhinistear. Bha an t-Oll. Urr. Murchadh Eógham Dòmhnallach, á Oilthaigh Ghlaschu, an t-Urr. Dòmhnall MacIeòid, a bha ann am Port-rìgh, agus a bhios air a phòsadh a dh'aithghearr ri eaglais Fairlie, agus an t-Urr. Seaumas Creighton, a bha 'sa cholaisde còmhla ri Mgr. Mac-Fhionghain, an làthair, agus labhair iad mu'n eòlas mhath a chuir iad air a' mhinistear ùr. Dheasaich boireannaich a' choimhthionail biadh airson a' chruinneachaidh

### Ministear Ur

Bha sluagh mór an làthair nuair a bha an t-Urr. Iain L Goskirk, L.Th., air a phosadh ri coimhthional Luirg ann an Cataibh. Bha an t-Urr. Tòmas S. Mac na Ceàrdaidh, ministear Eadar-dà chaolais, Mòderato na Cléir, air ceann na seirbhis.

### Cuairtean Samhraidh

gu Loch an Eilein.

an Eaglais Mhallaig a null do'n Air Di-ceudaoin, an treas Eilean Sgiathanach far an robh cumail. Bha sgoilearan Bhrùra air chuairt ann an Euraboll.

Seirbhis Lunnainn

ghoirid bha an t-Urr. Dòmhnall Dòmhnallach, ministear na h-Eaglais Shaoir ann an Càrlobhagh, a' searnionachadh aig an t-seirbhis seo. Aig crìoch na seirbhis chaidh tiodhlac a thoirt seachad do Shèoras MacGhillinnein, a tha a' fàgail Lunnainn, agus a tha a' dol a dh'fhuireach ann an siorrachd Rois, far an do rugadh e.

Pòsadh ann an Obair-bhrothaig Chaidh an t-Urr. Seoras Mac an Rothaich a phòsadh ri coimhthional ann an Obairbhrothaig. Bhuineadh athair, ant-Urr. Niall Mac an Roth. Bhuineadh athair, aich, do dh'Eisdeal, agus bha a sheanair cuideachd 'na mhinistear. Air taobh a mhàthar, bha a sheanair 'na mhinistear ain-meil ann an Leódhas---an t-Urr. Niall Moireasdan, a bha air ceann coimhthionail anns a Phàirc, ann am Barabhas, air na Lochan agus ann an Càrloagh.

Ministear Ur an Inbhir-theorsa Air an t-27mh latha de'n Og-mhìos chaidh an t-Urr. Seòras S. Sharpe a shuidheachadh mar mhinistear 'san Eaglais Iar ann an Inbhir-theorsa. Thàinig e á Dùn-éideann do'n taobh tuath.

### AN EAGLAIS SHAOR Leabhar le Ministear

Gàidhealach

Bho chionn ghoirid chuir un t-Urr. U. B. MacNeacail, a tha 'na mhinistear ann am Ploc Loch Aillse, leabhar beag, amach a' déiligeadh ri Eaglais an t-Seann Tiomnaidh. Tha corr is ceud duilleag anns an leabhar—" The Old Testament Church"—agus chan 'eil e a' cosg ach seachd tasdain agus sia sgillinn. Tha e ri fhaotainn o'n ughdar no o Stornoway Religious Bookshop, 6 Sràid Choin-nich, Steòrnabhagh.

Anns an leabhar seo tha achraidh an t-Seann Tiomnaidh air a roinn ann an trì linntean -an linn roimh ám Mhaois, linn Mhaois agus linn nam fàidhean. Tha a' chaibideal mu dheireadh a' beachdachadh air "Leabhraichean a' Ghliocais" Iob, Na Sailm, Gnàthfhocail, Ecclesiastes agus Dàn Sholaimh.

Tha cuid de na beachdan a Aig an am seo de'n bhliadhna tha an sgrìobhaiche a' cur an bidh clann nan sgoiltean céill caran mi-reusanta. Tha e Sàbaid a' dol air chuairt. Chuir a' cumail amach nach urrainn na sgoilearan òga á Beinn-na- do dhuine nach 'eil a' gabhail faghla latha seachad ann an gu litireil anns na rudan a tha Uibhist-a-tuath. Bha clann sgrìobhte aig toiseach leabhar Chinn a' Ghiùthsaich air turus Ghenesis a bhith a' creidsinn Chaidh ann an mìorbhailean Dhé agus muinntir na sgoil Shàbaid ann gu bheil an Seann Tiomnadh i do na Hearadh ... Caitriona



Uair 'san ràithe tha Eaglais air a dheachdadh leis an an h-Alba aig Cùirt a' Chrùin Spiorad Naomh! Ach vna ann an Lunnainn a' cumail leughas sinn na nithean a tha e seirbhis Ghàidhlig. Bho chionn fhéin a sgrìobhadh mu Dhon ghoirid bha an r-Lir. Dù an thein a sgrìobhadh mu Dhon Sholaimh chì sinn gur ann gu samhlachail a tha e a' mìneachadh an leabhair sin.

Tha Mgr. MacNeacail ag ainmeachadh fichead leabhar a chuidich e ann a bhith ag ullachadh an leabhrain seo. Cha tàinig ach trì dhiubh sin am follais 'san fhicheadamh linn. 'Se rud ionmholta a th'ann a bhith a' togail air bunait nan linntean a dh'fhalbh, ach is iomadh leabhar iuach-mhor mu'n t-Seann Tiomnadh a chuireadh an clò 'nar latha féin. Mun tuirt an seanfhacal -"Isiomadh rud ùr nach 'eil math, agus is iomadh rud math | nach 'eil ùr."

Tha an t-ughdar air móran eòlais a chur sìos ann am beagan bhriathran. Tha sinn an dòchas gum bi réill air an leabhar seo agus gum misnich sin an sgrìobhaiche gu bhith a' cur tuilleadh an clo. Is docha gum bi an ath leabhar aige ann an Gàidhlig!

### AN EAGLAIS SHAOR CHLEIREACH

### Orduighean

Bidh Sàcramaid Suipeir an Tighearna air a frithealadh ann an grunn àiteachan air a' mhìos seo. Air an treas Sabaid bid! Orduighean ann an Hacraig, Raoghard, Flaiseadar agus Raoghard, Flaiseadar agus Deimhidh. Air a' cheatramh Sàbaid bidh an Comanachadh ann am Bracadal, ann an Uibhist-a-tuath, ann am Ploc Loch Aillse agus anns an Achadh Mhór.

### Searmon Drùidhteach

Choisinn an t-Urr. Dòmhnaíl MacPhàrlain àite dha fhéin ann an eachdraidh na h-Eaglais air a' Ghàidhealtachd nuair a dhealaich e fhéin agus an t-Urr. Dòmhnall Dòmhnallach ris an Eaglais Shaoir annaan 1893. Anns an àireamh seo de mhìosachan na n-Eaglais tha searmon le Mgr. MacPhàrlain air a thoirt am follais. Rugadh Mgr. MacPhàrlain ann an Bhàlaigh ann an Uibhist-atuath, agus chaochail e ann an 1926

### Sop As Gach Seid . . .

MEAL\_AN-NAIDHEACHD orra seo . . . Seonag' Nic a' Mhaoilein, a fhuair "Iomradh Mhaoilein, a fhuair Urramach" airson oidhirpsgrìobhaidh a chuir i gun cofharpais a chum Comunn Nàiseanta a' Bhìobuill—buinidh

NicSuain, as an Rudha an Leódhas, fhuair a' cheud duais airson leughadh a Bhìobuill aig Mod taobh an Iar-dheas Siorrachd Rois . . . An t-Athair Urramach Iain Lane-Fox, á Abaid Chille Chuimein, a tha a nis air a bhith trì fichead bliadhna 'na shagart.

AIG ARD-SHEANADH na Eaglais Shaoir Aonaichte bha Tiriodha air ainmeachadh mar fear de na h-àiteachan far am bheil an Eaglais a' dol a sgur a chumail sheirbhisean.

BIDH FEAR-DEASACH-AIDH "Sruth" fada an comain neach sam bith a chuireas naidheachdan thuige mu ghnoth-aichean eaglaiseil air a' Ghàidhealtachd agus anns h-Eileanan. na

# **Unemployment** Figures

The number of wholly unemployed people (excluding school leavers) registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Scotland in mid-June, 1968 was 74,186 (56,324 men, 1,663 boys, 15,354 women and 845 girls), announce the Department of Employment and Productivity. Seasonally adjusted the figure was about 82,200 or 3.8 per cent of the estimated number of employees. Four weeks previ-ously on May 13, 1968 the percentage was 3.7 and in June 1967 it was 3.7

The number of registered unemployed school leavers on June 10, 1968 was 343.

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered on June 10, was 3,852 (3,681 men, 57 boys, 106 women and 8 girls). This was 1,907 more than on May 13.

The total number of people registered as unemployed on June 10, was 78,381 (60,005 men, 1,948 men, 1,948 boys, 15,460 women and 968 girls) or 3.6 per cent, of the estimated total of employees. On May 13, the percentage was 3.7 and in June 1967 it was 3.5.

### Gaelic Broadcasts Thursday, 11th July

12 noon News in Gaelic 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn 3.00 p.m. "Na h-Eileanan Far-ach" (The Faroe Is-lands): An account by Donald John MacKay of a recent visit he paid to the Faroe Islands (recorded). 3.15 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Ser-vice conducted by Rev. Duncan MacKen Kinross (recorded). MacKenzie "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — Comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded). 7.00 p.m. VHF

Friday, 12th July

12	noon	News	in G	aelic	
12.05	p.m.	Da Chea	thran	nh agus	Fonn
6.35	p.m.	" Seini			
		Conce			
		reques		by list	eners
		(recor	ded).		

### Sunday, 14th July

3.30 p.m. Gaelic Service from The High Church, Stornoway, to mark Stornoway, to mark the Highlands and Is-lands Home Mission-aries' Annual Confer-ence held in Stornoway. Conducted by Rev John Macleod, Oban John Macieou, Ouan Prayers: Angus Morri-son, Obbe, and Donald A. Maclean, Marig. Maclean, Maria William A. Macio. Readings — Vi Tiree and Stewart, Tiree and Donald Lamont, Lemreway (recorded).

#### Monday, 25th July

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

Tuesday, 16th July

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

Wednesday, 17th July

12 noon News in Gaelic

.35	p.m.	Piping	by	Pipe-Major
		Peter	Bain(	recorded)

Thursday, 18th July

6

12

12 noon	News in Gaelic
.05 p.m. I	Da Cheathramh agus Fonn
.00 p.m.	" The Hymn-singers ":
	Chrissie MacLeod intro-
	duces a selection of
	Gaelic hymns from
	Harris. Singer: Jessie
	MacKay (recorded).
.15 p.m.	Gaelic Midweek Service
	conducted by the Rev.
	Duncan McKenzie, Kin-
	ross. (recorded)
.00 p.m.	"In the Highlands": An
VHF	all sorts magazine -
	Comment, interview, music and song from
	Gaeldom (recorded).
	Gaeldolli (recorded).
iday, 19ti	h july
12 noon	News in Gaelic
.35 p.m.	Ceilidh from Strath-
	errick with Calum
	Kennedy as your host

m.	Ceilidh			
	errick	with	Calum	
	Kennedy			
	and with	him	The Mil-	
	lers; Sin	e Fle	mington;	
	Jill Stew	art ar	d Allan	
	MacIntos	h and	his band	
	(recorded	d).		

### MacLeods of Dunoon

Fr

6

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#### SCOTLAND YOUR GAELS OR WIND OF CHANGE In the issue of Sruth (18th AMONG THE HEATHER most dialects: th April) you printed a letter ('No Hope for Gaelic') from clumsy way of writing hiatus, and in words like athar the tn has 2 meanings; finally dh who, 'Adhamh.' for one

reasons best known to himself, chose to remain anony-This letter mous. contained many half-truths and downright untruths, some but nevertheless seemed immeasurably preferable to the output of the smug Gaelic 'scholars' who conduct endless controversies in the correspondence columns of the Scotsman on such burning topics as 'The Attitude of the Church to Gaelic in the 18th Century.

This may be of relevance when the time comes to sign the death certificate of our beloved language - but the patient is not by any means dead yet: surely the pressing need is for remedies to pump new life into her, as she is today.

The striking thing about the letters on the Future of Gaelic is the amazing passivity of what one assumes to be the hard core of the Gaelic revival. 'The Government.' are told, 'must do this (and that). Whatever the attitude of Edinburgh and London may have been in the past, there is clearly an atmosphere of benign acquiescence now. Some people at least in the BBC, in all the Churches, and in political circles are rooting for Gaelic.

But one must forgive the Lowlander and the English politician for having reservations about the Gaelic Revival. They believe, with some justification, that it consists of a small group of activities, and a fairly large number of luke-warm adherents which are counterbalanced by some pretty solid opposition from among the Top and Middle People especially in the Lowlands. To impose the language and culture of a tiny minority on the other 98.5 per cent. would be moral tyranny and political suicide.

'Progressive' countries like Norway and Switzerland would very soon have civil strife on their hands if Lappish and Romansh were made compulsory for everyone. The strong feelings aroused by the language question in Ireland, despite the indisputable claim of Irish to be the language of the Irish people, should be a warning to Gaelomaniacs to warily. The Lowland tradition in Scotland is just geographical and linguistic proximity to English has made it more subject to external influences. This and Calvinism together meant that much art in Southern Scotland has been lost.

What we need is continual lobbying - by all means, but we must aim to provide the product ourselves. Everyone who is equipped to teach Gaelic should do so -- the authorities will provide the classrocms and the grants.

# by DAIBHIDH MACLAGHMAINN (Frieburg)

books - but no Whitehall official can write them for us. We must continue the good work done by An Comunn and Gairm in the 'Propagation of Celtic Knowledge.

For example, a great deal of nonsense has been talked and written about Gaelic dialects and spelling in this paper and outside. But the facts are not secret: since the Gaelic part of the Linguistic Survey of Scotland was completed, it has been known that the Gaelic of Scotland can be divided into 'Central' and marginal' dialects.

The Central dialects would comprise all mainland Gaelic (except for the Eastern fringe Sutherland), also the and Hebridean dialects (except Lewis), in one sense the Gaelic languages form a con-tinuum from Lewis to S.W. Ireland, but the influence of the literary standards have created the present position. Any speaker of a Central dialect can quickly make himself understood even to most of the speakers of marginal dialects - though he may not understand the reply.

The situation can be compared with the experiences of my Texan father-in-law in London, everyone understood him, but he had to communicate in writing with some of the locals ! English should not be despised as an aid to communication - without it Celtic Congresses would not be possible, But all the Gae-lic dialects CAN be understood with good will and a bit of practice. Literacy on both sides of course helps: I used my (Hebridean) have Gaelic in Connemara with amazing success.

The whole notion of 'standard language' is widely misunderstood. Gaelic has always had a literary standard - for a thousand years until after the Reformation it was shared with Irish (and Manx?). Since then, political and religious alienation from Ireland have brought a Scottish Gaelic language into being. The appearance of this new written norm was of course preceded by centuries of growing away from a (Northern) Irish type. Within Scotland, the Bible and the vast oral literature have until recently been a unifying and conservative factor. Gaelic is now in the throes

of death or rebirth, and this, the biggest crisis since the Viking invasions, has brought great changes to the language — not all in the direction of English! If, as now seems possible, Gaelic emerges from this crisis and thrives, at least as a second language, in this age of language laboratories, records and attractive

many Gaels heard on their speak 'pure' grandfather's knee.

But if good speaking (as opposed to grammatical ped-antry) and good writing are practised by those who have a talent for it, and supported by those who don't, then Scotland can make a contri-bution to world literature again after centuries of precious little. The Gaelic side of the Scottish Literary Renaissance has not yet had its proper say.

It is probably this long tiadition that is meant when Gaelic is described an an 'ancient tongue.' Obviously Gaelic, in common with all other natural languages on this earth, can trace its ancestry back to Adam (or his anthropoid equivalents). For most languages of the world, a long stay in one area leads to dialect divisions. Among the major languages of the world, Russian and Portuguese are exceptionally uniform: English, French and Spanish only apparently so and German, Greek, Italian or Chinese perfect examples of the principle of divergence in time.

It is typical of these last countries that a Standard Language is used which is remote from the dialects that much of the population have or had as their every-day speech. We can compare the Highlands to German-speaking Switzerland if we take period just before the the emergence of a standardised written Scots Gaelic, where only the word order can have been the same: vocabulary, tenses, endings and above all pronunciation of Mainland Gaelic must have differed considerably from standard Irish.

Up to the present day, nothing has really filled the role that 'Classical Modern Irish must have played in the Gaelic world. This can be attributed to the fact that the 'rootless middle classes,' which elsewhere have been instrumental in developing a Spoken Standard of sorts, are poorly represented among the Gaelic-speaking islanders the census reports have shown.

If Gaelic survives, it seems certain that this Standard will develop, though people will still maintain a certain local bias - and why not ? Even the English are beginning to abandon their absurd prejudices about accent, which kept many a good Cockney down. Let us not try to emulate their rigid caste system at a time when we need the good will of everyone. The beginnings of standard

We must have decent text- reading matter, it will of Gaelic are of course already Gaelic from the language doctors and policemen don't Lewis or pure anything — they adjust, as they must to their audiences.

The idea that 'dialects' have no rules is just about due to be scrapped for good and ever. The 'rules' govern-ing, e.g., Argyllshire Gaelic were not invented by An Comunn - nor by academic francaise, for that matter.

As far as an unsuitable alphabet and the variations in the major dialects allow, Gaelic has a thorougly standard orthography (see the word-lists in Sruth) but lax editing and the demands of poetic licence sometimes obscures this fact.

Indeed, Gaelic is far more up-to-date' than English in this respect: this article is written in an orthography that goes back, in its essen-tials more than 400 years. English spelling is harder to reform because of the vast number of users; like Gaelic it must serve many different accents (call them languages or dialects as you please). Gaelic has fewer historical and pseudoetymological spellings of the doubt, rhyme, light, variety, and (within one dialect), few ambiguities of spelling.

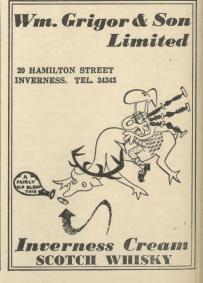
For discussed reasons above, Lewis speech and the orthography don't see eye to eye. Ambiguities which might be mentioned are contained in the word soitheach: oi corresponds to 2 different vowels

is totally superfluous in words like cuiridh.

In books for learners it would be good to find full vowels marked in unstressed syllables: brogan can be read j But generally one ways. cannot but marvel at the ingenuity and economy of the system. Gaelic would have been much better off with the Cyrillic alphabet, but it is spoken in the Roman sphere of influence, and that would seem to be that. But spare us from English 'phonetic' spelling! What the Manx bishops did to Manx Gaelic is just gruesome !

Finally, on the subject of the popularisation of Gaelic and culture. Surely this art is all to the good, so long as people realise that this pop culture is not the whole story. Isn't anything preferable to the total disappearance of this rich cultural vein? And it certainly enriches popular taste.

P.S. Readers might be interested to know about the interest in Celtic and particularly Gaelic, here in Freiburg. During the last 2 years, more than 40 people have attended classes in Welsh language and literature, Old Irish and Gaelic; a visiting lecture by Pro-fessor Pokorny from Zurich was attended by over 100 stu-dents and staff. Celtic is an exam subject here, as well as in some other German Universities, and there is a Chair of Celtic in Bonn: na n robh uidh nan Gaidheal air an canain fhein cho mor ris an uidh de na Goill sin ! If only there were more and better books



# **CUMHA RUAIRIDH MHOIR**

Key E Slowly

d: r.. m | 1 : - .1 : s ., m | s . d : -d : r . m | 1: -d: r..m r.d :- . .d : r., m | 1: -.1 : s ., 1 | d: -.d' : r'., d' | 1: - s:

m., r | r: - . ||

Tog orm mo phiob 'us théid mi dhachaidh, Is truagh leam fhéin mo léir mar thachair; Tog orm mo phiob 's mi air mo chràdh. Mu Ruairidh Mór, mu Ruairidh Mór.

Tog orm mo phiob-tha mi sgith, 'S mar faigh mi i théid mi dhachaidh; Tog orm mo phiob tha mi sgith, 'S mi air mo chràdh mu Ruairidh Mor.

Tog orm mo phiob-tha mi sgith, 'S mar faigh mi i théid mi dhachaidh: Clàrsach no piob cha tog mo chridh, Cha bheò fear mo ghraidh, Ruairidh Mór.

a harper, a fiddler and a bard into the retinue kept at Dun-

vegan. He also made several alterations to Dunvegan Castie

in an effort to make it more

comfortable to live in. He dis-

pensed unbounded hospitality

if we are to believe the bard. Dr O'Connor has thus trans-

"Six nights I had been in the

dun, it was not a fallacious entertainment that I received;

plenty of cuirm was drunk at

the board, there was a large wine *brugh* and a numerous host . . . The merriment of the

harp and of the full bowls, with

which hatred and treachery are

youngsters, we had inebriating

lated the poem: ----

Rory Mor, XIII of Dun-the MacLeod contingent in Ire-vegan, succeeded to the chief-land during the wars that dis-tracted that country in the 1626. He was called Ruairidh Berg, Rory, not so, much for a country in the sixteenth century. He was the Mor, Big Rory, not so much from his size or stature as from first to include a personal piper, his desire to do evrything on a large scale. He was undoubtedly a born leader of men. He led

# Co Bha **Bomhainn?**

Bha da rathad gu Breatann an toiseach ar n-eachdraidh Aon troimh 'n Roinn Eorpa do cheann a Deas Shasuinn agus am fear eile troimh cheann a tuath Alba a Lochlainn. Mu 4000 B.C. thainig sealgairean Mesolithic a lorg bheathaichean agus thatar a deanamh dheth nach robh ach mu cheithir cheud duine an Alba gu 2500 B.C.—cha d'fhuair iad moran! An deidh 2500 B.C. thainig tuathanaich Neolithic le crodh is caoraich is dh'fhag iad cairn mhora tiodhlacaidh mar chuimhneachan. Air an sailean thainig fir an linn Um ha as an Spain leis a chuibheall. Bha bathair is marsantachd a'dol air adhart feadh na RoinnEorpa agus sann aig an am sin a thogadh na clachan Tursainn's gach aite. An uair sin thainig na Ceiltich An uair sin thaining na Ceiltich ii: thog iadsan am broch-a cheud tigh le iomadh urlar (multi-storey). Mu 400 A.D. thaining na Piocaich dhan cheann a tuath-dh'fhalbh iadsan 's thaining na h-Alban-naich 'sna Lochlannaich. from whom a good disposition | is acquired, he keeps the fellowship of all ecclesiastics; in his regal court drinking is not a dream, to his numerous company he is plentiful and hospit-able. We were twenty times able. We were twenty times drunk every day, to which we had no more objection than he had so more objection than he had; even our food was in abundance, which consisted of four, three, seven, along with six of marintice " six of varieties."

No wonder the family piper was broken-hearted when his chief died. For him Dunvegan had lost all its charms, he could no longer remain within its walls, so he shouldered his bagpipes and marched off to his own home at Borreraig, con-soling his grief by playing as he went a lament for his chief, which is one of the most melodious and plaintive pipe tunes on record. The above are the Gaelic words associated with the tune. It was Dr Norman MacLeod who first gave them to the public in one of the issues of the Gaelic magazine he conducted.

The piper was Patrick Mac-Crimmon, son of Iain Odhar, and grandson of Donald Mac-Crimmon, piper to MacDonnell of County Donegal. The comnot usually associated; the plete history of this race of laughter of the fair haired pipers has been given elsewhere and need not be repeated here. We append a translation by

ale and a blazing fire. A prince Henry Whyte.

> Give me my pipes, I'll home them carry, In these sad halls I dare not tarry; My pipes hand o'er, my heart is sore, For Rory Mor, my Rory Mor.

Fetch me my pipes, my heart is breaking, For Rory Mor his rest is taking; He wakes no more, and to its core My heart is sore for Rory Mor.

Give me my pipes, I'm sad and weary, These halls are silent, dark, and ceric; The pipe no more, cheers as of yore,-Thy race is o'er, brave Rory Mor. J.E.S.

### FAILTE CHRIDHEIL DO MHUINNTIR A' MHOID

WHEN IN DUNOON VISIT

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# Fears Of **Board Losses**

### From our Parliamentary Correspondent

A fear that the Highlands and Islands Development Board might acquire an equity interest in only unprofitable commercial concerns under the terms of the Highlands and Islands Development (Scotland) Bill was voiced in the Lords when the Bill was given an unopposed second reading.

Viscount Massereene and Ferrard (C.) claiming the Bill was "a sort of follow-up to the Industrial Expansion Act," said the first and second clauses seemed to nullify each other The board could acquire equity with the consent of a company, but also without consent.

The danger was that if the board only acquired equity in companies with consent, they would not acquire it in pros-perous companies. "I am frightened that the board will get left with only unprofitable enterprises."

### Extension

Lord Mitchison (Lab.), who moved the second reading of the Bill, which enlarges the powers of the board, said it would give them power to promote companies, and enable them to take up equity shares in companies.

He said he hoped to introduce an amendment later to extend this to Preference shares. At present the Bill provided that the companies had to carry on their business in the board' area, and he hoped to remove this geographical limitation. The Earl of Dundee (C.

thought the attempts to reverse the tide of depopulation of the Highlands would take a long time, and in the meantime short-term expedients were needed. But he felt the Bill was unlikely to have any effect on big development.

Lord Strathclyde (C.) supporting the Bill, said he wished that the Secretary of Stare alone, and not the Treasury, was involved in the operation of the Bill because the Treasury "sometimes spoils the whole thing by holding up matters for too long." He asked if some inducement

could be offered to the North Scotland Hydro-Electric

Board which had similar duties. Lord Burton asked if there measure, was sponsored in the was any limit on the amount of Commons by Mr Bob Mac-capital available to any one lennan (Lab., Caithness and company. He feared a nominee Sutherland).

### **MEBYON KERNOW**

On Thursday, 27th June, 1968 the annual commemora-tion of Michael Josef an Gof and Tomas Flamank was held at Marble Arch, London near to the site of their execution. They were executed on June 27th 1492 after the defeat of the Cornish army at Blackheath now a suburb of London. The Cornish had risen and marched upon London because the English authorities of the day had attempted to levy taxes in Cornwall in order to finance one of their many wars against Scotland.

At that time, Cornwall was Cornish-speaking and the process of anglicisation now almost complete, had not really star-ted. The revolt was sparked off in the village of St Keverne, when oppressive taxes were levied to pay for an English invasion of Scotland. Although Cornwall had lost its independence before the Norman Conquest, Cornish culture and a Cornish way of life had con-tinued to flourish throughout the mediaeval period.

With the advent of the Tudors came the spread of centralisation and the gradual anglicisation of the Celtic people of Cornwall. At the present time the struggle of An Gof and Flamank continues. Recent years have seen the erosion of Cornish control of Cornish affairs; England having all but destroyed the language of Flamank and An Gof, still allows it no official recognition; at the present Cornwall is threatened with the loss of its present shadow existence by being swallowed up to an Eng-South-Western regional lish

administration. Cornwall is England's oldest colony. At a time when Eng-land has relinquished most of her later acquisitions, Cornwall is scheduled for a new colonisation Bodmin, the home town of Flamank, is earmarked for colonisation by London's over-spill. Other Cornish towns are in a similar danger. In no instance is there any suggestion of a referendum which would enable the Cornish people to express THEIR wishes on the

matter. Mr Seumas Mac A'Ghobh-ainn laid a wreath on behalf of Mebyon Kernow (the Cornish National Party). He told the attendant gathering of Cornishmen and women and representatives from other Celtic coun-tries present " that the Scots and the Cornish were allies again today just as they had been in 1497 and that quite apart from the obvious cul-tural similarities Cornwall and Scotland shared along with Wales and Ireland the common experience of being England's last remaining colonies.

PAUL T. HOLMES

company might be set up, financed entirely by the board. The Bill, a private member's Twelve

# CLUAS RI CLAISNEACHD Irish Fight For

# **Beachdan Air Programan** Gaidhealach

### Duine Trang

Tha an t-Urr. Cailean Mac-Coinnich air móran a dhèanamh as leth na Gàidhlig. Tha e 'na sgrìobhaiche comasach, agus is iomadh sgeulachd thaitneach a thug e am follais ann an "Gairm." Is math an naidheachd gum bheil na sgeulachdan aige gu bhith air an cruinneachadh ri chéile ann an leabhar fo'n ainm, "Air Oirthir Tìm." Tha sinn eòlach air a ghuth a' leughadh nan Naidheachdan Gàidhlig, ach 's an Og-mhios 'se bha air ceann nan seirbhisean air Diar-daoin. Bha na seirbhisean air fad tlachdmhor, ach saoilidh mi gun tug an té mu dheireadh bàrr air càch. Tha mi'n dòchas gum faic sinn an searmon a bh'aige an latha sin ann an clò 's na duilleagan Gàidhlig ann an "Life and Work." Air an t-seachdain-sa chaidh chualas e cuideachd a' leughadh sgeulachd ghoirid a sgrìobh e fhéin —"Na Coigrich."

### Air Chuairt

Bidh am prógram "On Tour" air a riocordadh ann an caoch-ladh àiteachan air feadh na dùthcha. Bho chionn ghoirid bha muinntir a' Bh.B.C. ann an Uibhist-a tuath agus bidh fadachd air na h-eileanaich gus an tig am prògram sin amach air an réidio. Bha co-fharpais cheist aig sgoilearan air an Tairbeart agus bidh sin air a chraobh-sgaoileadh a dh'aithghearr cuideachd. Bha buidhnean as na Hearadh, á Steòrnabhagh agus a' Dalabrog a' strìth ri chéile.

### Facal Ur Eile?

Thug mi tarrainn mu thràth air na h-eadar-theangaichean a chluinnear aig luchd nan Naidh-eachdan air "Highland Development Board." Tha "Bòrd Adhartais na Gàidhealtachd" agus "Bòrd Leasachaidh na Gàidhealtachd " againn ภ cheana, ach mura robh mo chluasan 'gam mhealladh thubhairt Calum Robasdan. "Bord Taisbeanaidh na Gàidheal-tachd" air V.H.F. Tha Calum sunndach geanail a' leughadh nan Naidheachdan air a' phró-gram. "Air Ghàidhealtachd" agus is tlachdmhor bhith 'ga éisdeachd.

### Taghadh Pearsanta

Nuair a bha Màrtainn Dòmhnallach aig port-adhair Bheinnna-faghla bho chionn beagan sheachdainean bha e a' seanchas ri fear a' Beàrnaraigh na Hearadh a dh'iarr air té de na laoidhean aig Màiri Mhoir-easdan a chur amach air "Dà Cheathramh agus Fonn." Rinn Màrtainn còir sin-'se call a th'ann nach clumn sinn iarrtas pearsanta mar sin na's trice air a' phrógram seo a tha deportees. 'na thlachd do mhoran.

### Aig an Fhéill

Anns an àireamh mu dheir-eadh de "Ghairm" rinn Oighrig NicThorcadal sgrùdadh air leabhar Gàidhlig ann an cainnt shiùbhlach fhileanta. B'ann mar sin cuideachd a bha an t-iom radh a rinn i air cuairt a thug i do'n Fhéill Rìoghail Ghàidhealaich. Tha mi'n dòchas gun cluinn sinn barrachd bhuaipe air na prógraman Gàidhlig. 'Seinn a rithist iad .

Tha cuid de na rudan a thàinig amach air "Town and Country" air V.H.F. a nis air an craobh-sgaoileadh air a' Phrógram Albannach — 'nann measg tha sgeulachdan o na dh'fhalbh air linntean a an aithris le Frang MacGhillinnein. Tha mi cinnteâch nach gearaineadh duine nan cluinneadh iad a rithist cuid de na h-iomraidhean agus na h-òrain a chualas mu thràth air "Air Ghàidhealtachd."

MAOLDONAICH

### Air Chuairt An Uibhist

A dh'aindeoin moille nan trèanachan tha móran luchdsiubhail air turus 's na h-Eileanan am bliadhna. Tha na bàtaichean-aiseig air leth trang, agus air oidhcheannan àraidh tha iad air a bhith làn chàraichean. A' measg an luchd-turuis a tha air chuairt ann an Uibhist an dràsda tha An t-Oll. Urr. Murchadh Eóghann Dòmhnallach, a' colaisde na Trianaid an Glaschu, Fread MacAmhlaigh, o'n Bh.B.C., an t-Urr. Dòmhnall MacLeòid, 'a Port-righ, agus Donnchadh MacLeòid, a tha 'na bhancair ann an Uganda.

### OILTHIGH NA GAIDHEALTACHD ? (Continued from Page One)

(Continued from Page One) tas is colas ur agus beatha an duine. Mur a bi ovithigh ach ag oideachadh airson ciurdean amhain chan eil i a'deanamh an dleasdanas as coir dhith. Tha ceistean ri'm freagairt mar Carson a tha daoine ag impra gu bailtean-carson nach gabh iad bhaiadh a' bhios na thro bha an air croiteireachd no ciamar a dh'atharraicheas doigh beatha air an tuath le bhi g'obair chuairtean (shifts). Tha iad so air cuid de na ceistean a glabhadh fuagaladh an ceistean a ghabhadh fuasgladh an cabhaig is a bheireadh seoladh air de bu choir a dheanamh.

air de bu choir a dheanamh. Ma bhios oileanaich na duthcha a sas ann an obair mar so bheir e dhaibh bunait is uidh ann an leasachadh is ann an adharta cearnaidhean fhein a l leasachadh is ann an adhartas an cearnaidhean fhein a leanas riutha re am beatha. Cha leig sinn las an uair sin uidhir a dhaoine a bhi againn gun co fhaireachadh aca ri mar a tha doighean is cleachadidhean ura a'dol a dheanamh deifir air doigh beatha. Seallamaid romhainn.

lians; is quite good on the differences between two people placed in the same circumstances; and from it, too, one can see the steady thoroughness of Collins in keeping touch with the scattered prisoners and

(To be continued)

# Freedom

(Continued from Page Six) whose father Lord Mounteagle invited him to organise Gaelic activities in Foyness and who herselt was the woman who suggested the Howth gun running. Ernest Blythe is another — a Volun-teer and a North of Ireland Protestant IRB man who is described here as being followed by a policeman in bi-cycle. While some of the ways used to shake off the shadow are amusing, it is nonetheless a useful reminder that the revolutionarie the period were under stant surveillance by police.

In a later book Mar M eas E (part 1), publishe 1953 by Oifig an tSolatha hAnnracháin covers the p from Easter to Christmas, 1916. This is particularly interesting, being based on his diary of the period. He is quite good on the rumours and counter-rumours that were abroad because of the breakdown in communications. He is illuminating, too, on the lack of arms, the agony of the indecision, and the relative impossibility of action in the south at Easter that year. Rounded up and jailed, he car-ried on his correspondence as in Irish-this from a usual Dublin jail-which led, after much disputation, to the ap-pearance of the following notice on the regulations Board :

Prisoners are at liberty to write Erse, English or any other language they may prefer. They are cautioned, however, that departure from recognised custom makes it difficult for the military authorities to deal with the mail.

C. Harold Heathcote, Major. This is, I think, a very good example of the alsolute refusal of the English to accept the separate identity of Ireland. One might say more on this, but suffice to remark that when the prisoners were stationed in Frongoch Camp, in North Cymru, they found old camp regulations in German, put up to cater for the German prisoners of war who preceded them.

O hAnnracháin was not stationed in Frongoch but in Wakefield, and he deals entertainingly with life in the camp. MacSwiney was one of his colleagues in jail and a newly completed poem by Terence is quoted here:

- strikes the hour, we hear the call Constant, for each one understands.
- Because we too will render all God will place freedom in our hands

The second volume of this work (Mar Mhaireas E (Cuid 11) 1917-1919) published by Oifig an tSoláthair in 1955 covers the period 1917-1919 and is concerned mostly with deportation to England and his life there. It has delightful material on the use of Irish to fool keepers, police and civiSruth, Di-ardaoin, 11 latha An T-luchar 1968

### **GAELIC LESSON**

### with Tormod

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

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

#### Lesson 29

### Prepositions

Some prepositions have appeared in earlier lessons, and most of them govern the dative case (e.g. Tha an leabhar aig a'bhalach).

A few prepositions govern the accusative case (This, in Gaelic takes the same form as the nominative).

oidhche	h-aibhne	
during the	He jumped ov	
night	(across) the	
	stream (rive	
ray na hoy-	Lame e har	
a haa h	hy-nub	

(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic) A few useful compound prepositions airson, for, on account of; air feadh,

amongst, throughout; a dh' ionn-saidh, towards; an aghaidh, against; mu thimcheall, regarding, about; os cionn, above.

e.g., Choisich iad mu thimcheall an tighe

They walked around the house Cho-sheech ee-at mao tchee-mee-chyull an teh-huh air feadh na Gaidhealtachk throughout the Highlands

air fyugh na Guy-el-tachk os cionn na cloiche 'S ann airson sin a rinn mi e

above the stone That was why I did it

Sawn airson Oss keen na cloychuh sheen a rine

mee e Chaidh e le cabhaig a dh'ionnsaidh na aibhne He went hurriedly towards the

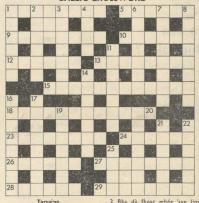
stream Cha-ee e le kaf-eck a-yonn-see na

hey-nuh Bha e a'sabaid an aghaidh nan Gearmailteach

He was fighting against the Germans

mans Va e a-sap-etch an uh-ee nan Gee-arm-el-tchach (g as in game; last ch as in loch).

### GAELIC CROSSWORD



- 5. "— na druideadh orm a bheul gu h-iomlan chum mo chlaoidh" —Salm Ixix (2, 4)
  9. Chan fhaic thu tughadh air (4, 4)
  10. "— an gleroni

- ann. ----sean raon. (2, 4)
  12. Bheir thu do Dhia e. (6)
  13. B' eòlach sinnsearan Chloinn Mhic Leòid air an rìoghachd seo.
- (8) Bha Uilleam Ros gu tric ri sùgradh air a bhruthaichean. 15.
- sùgradh air a baile (6, 6) Bu toigh leam bhith 'sa cheàr-naidh seo. (4, 2, 6) Bidh e air a' chloinn air oidhche Shamhna. (8) "Tha bainn' aig na caoraich uile 's aig a' chaora chruim." 18.
- 23
- 24.
- (a) a bhios iad còmhla-deoch läidir agus casgradh. (2, 2, 2)
  27. 'Se fear math a th' ann ma mharbhas e gèadh is corr is guilbneach, a réir an t-sean-fhacail (8)
  28. 'I's sibhse na talamhainn.'' Mata v. (6)
  29. Chaill a' chraobh a duilleach. (5, 3).

### Sios

1. Inneal beò-shlàint an iasgair. (6)

Cuiribh am fuasgladh gu Sruth, Tigh Obar Thairbh, Inbhir Nis. Cuiridh sinn clar 45 c.g.m. gun cheud fhreagairt cheart a theid

fhosgladh. **SRUTH** — Printed by The Highland Herald Ltd., Inverness, and published by An Comunn Gaidhealach. Abertarff House, Inverness.

fool keepers, police and civi-(Continued from Previous Column) should be unit 92 stademy Street. Inverness. Phone INS 31220, Ext. 6

- 2. Bha dà fhear mhór 'san linn seo. (6) 3. Chan 'eil seo neo-dhligheach
- 4. Théid thu ann-is chỉ thu os do chionn e. (4)
- 6. Ma tha thu mar seo, tha thu 'san fhasan. (7)
- 7. Cron air a bilean-hair a chùil. (2, 2, 4) an com-
- 8. Rinn Dia e ri Israel. (7)
- Bidh móran air a thòir an Dùn-omhain. (4, 3) 14. Their thu seo ri do charaid,
- Ruigidh 1. sìos e aig deireadh latha stoirmeil. (4, 4)
- 17. Pàigh. (3-5)

19. Fuaimean ceòlmhor. (7)

Còmhradh na bà! (7) 20. 21

"Sliochd Ruairidh mhóir is gur airidh iad féin oirr'."(6)

- 22. Na mort e tha e ro dhoil-gheasach ! (2-4)
- 25. Muir ann am bàrdachd. (4)

TOIMHSEACHAN TARSAINN

Inder	nacive).
es of	e.g., eadar a'chraobh 's an abhain
con-	between the tree and the rive
	ai-dar a chroov san a-veen
the	(notice also the preposition:
	pronouns, eadarainn, eadar
1hair-	aibh, etc.)
ed in	and a few govern the genitive cas
air. O	e.g., re na h- Leum e thar n
	oidhche h-aibhne
period	during the He jumped over

during the night	He jumped over (across) the stream (river)		
ray na hoy-	Lame e har na		
chuh	hy-nuh		
(ch as in	loch)		